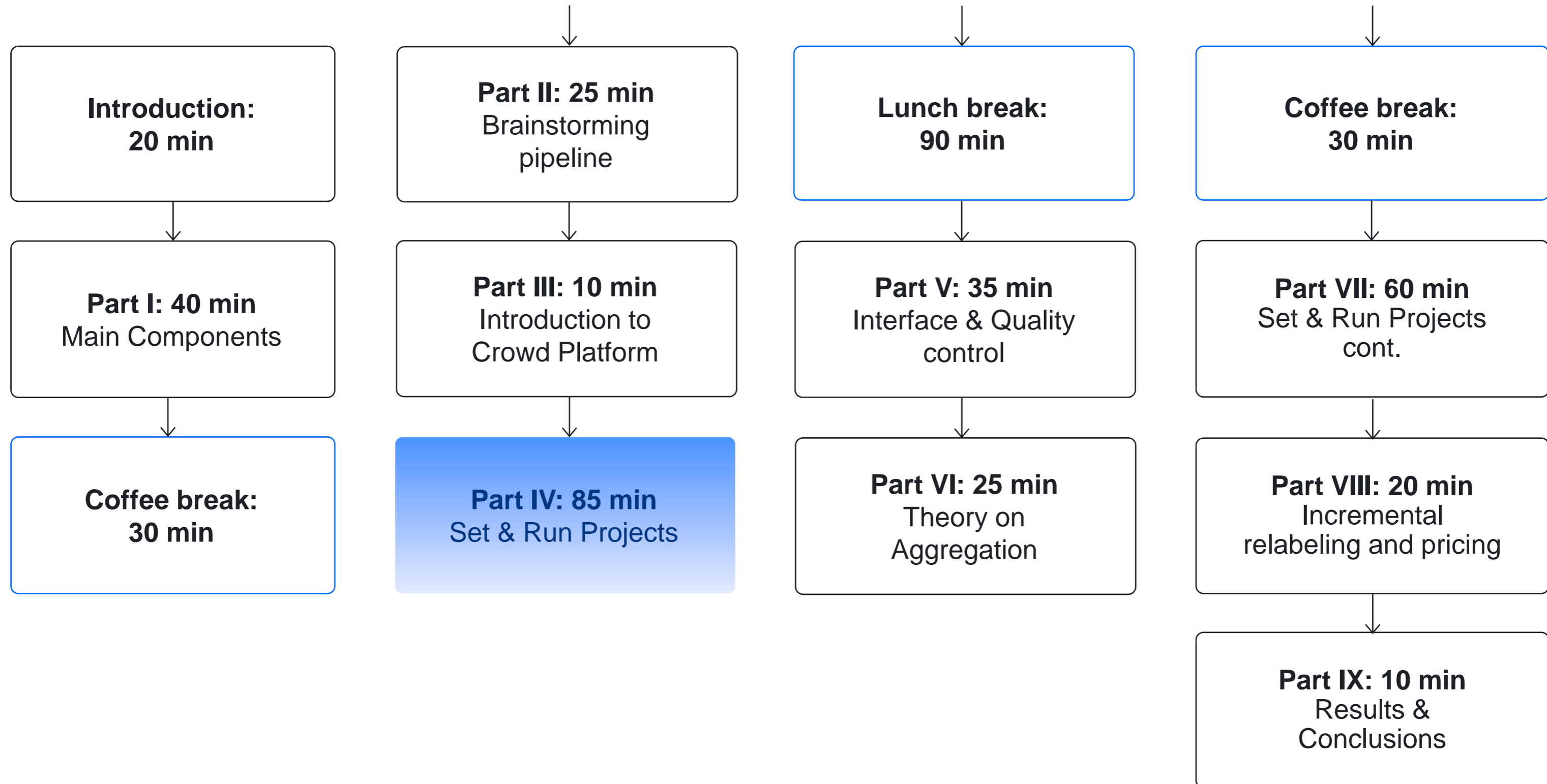


Part IV

# Setting up and running label collection projects

Daria Baidakova,  
Project Manager,  
Toloka

# Tutorial outline



# What you need for the practice session

## We are starting the practice session

We give you a card with information and links to:

- ▶ A step-by-step instruction to configure and run our crowd projects
- ▶ A dataset with photos that should be labeled
- ▶ Login+Password to sign in Toloka as a requester

**We also provide several copies of a printed version of the instruction**

↑  
Did everybody receive this card?

# Requester account that you received

You have Login+Password to sign in Toloka as a requester

**The same account is given for several participants (a group)**

- ▶ So, you can divide work on the project configuration within this group
- ▶ Or, each member of a group may work individually and create the whole pipeline by her/himself

# Sign in Toloka as a requester

1. Go to <https://toloka.ai>
2. Click on “Sign in” in the top-right corner
3. Use received Login+Password to sign in



# Requester account that you received

You have Login+Password to sign in Toloka as a requester

**The account of this requester has money**

▶ So, you will run your tasks on real crowd performers!

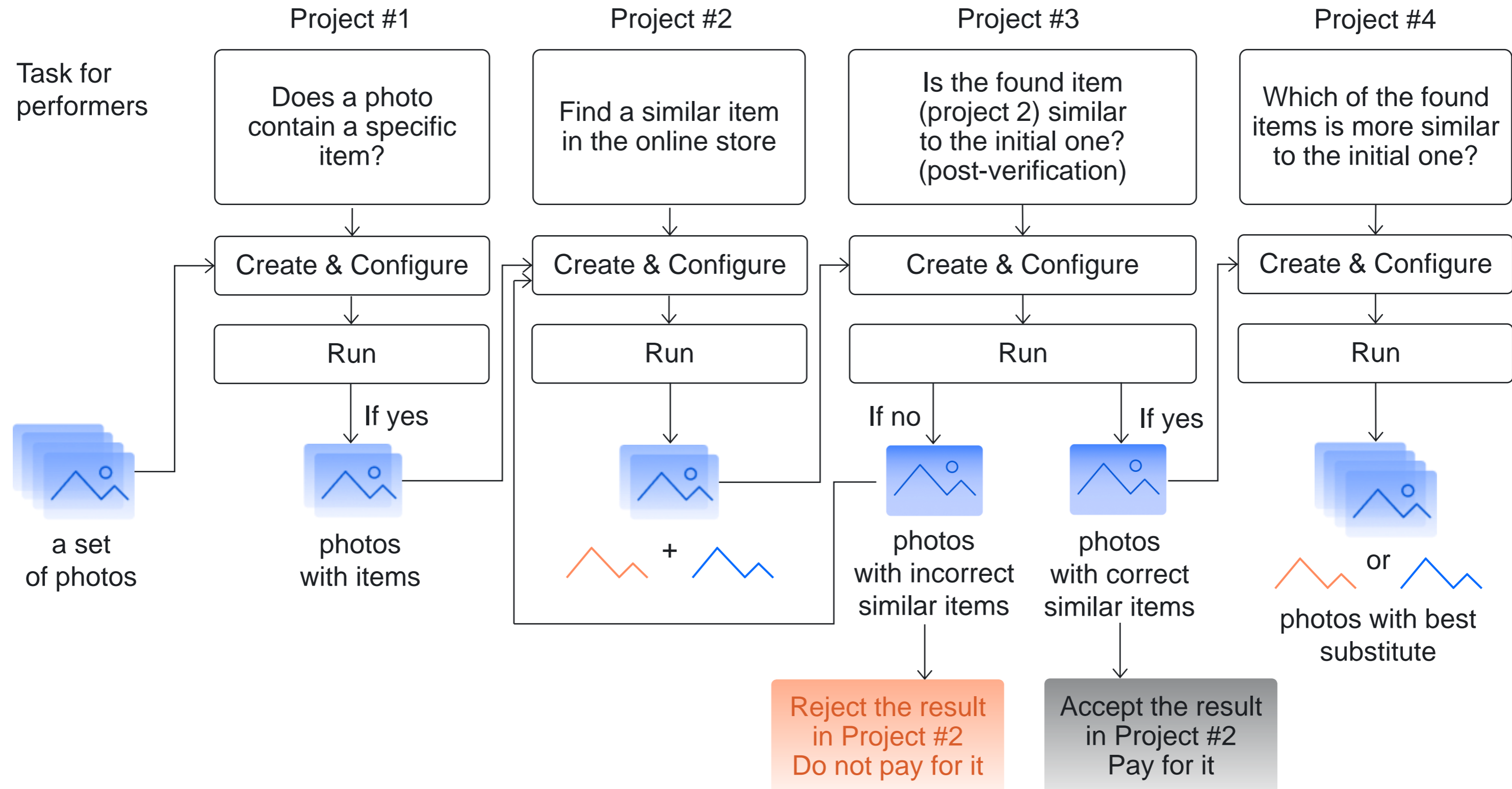
# Practice: creating a real crowdsourcing pipeline

Now we will create a real simplified crowdsourcing pipeline

**To simplify the task, we ask you to:**

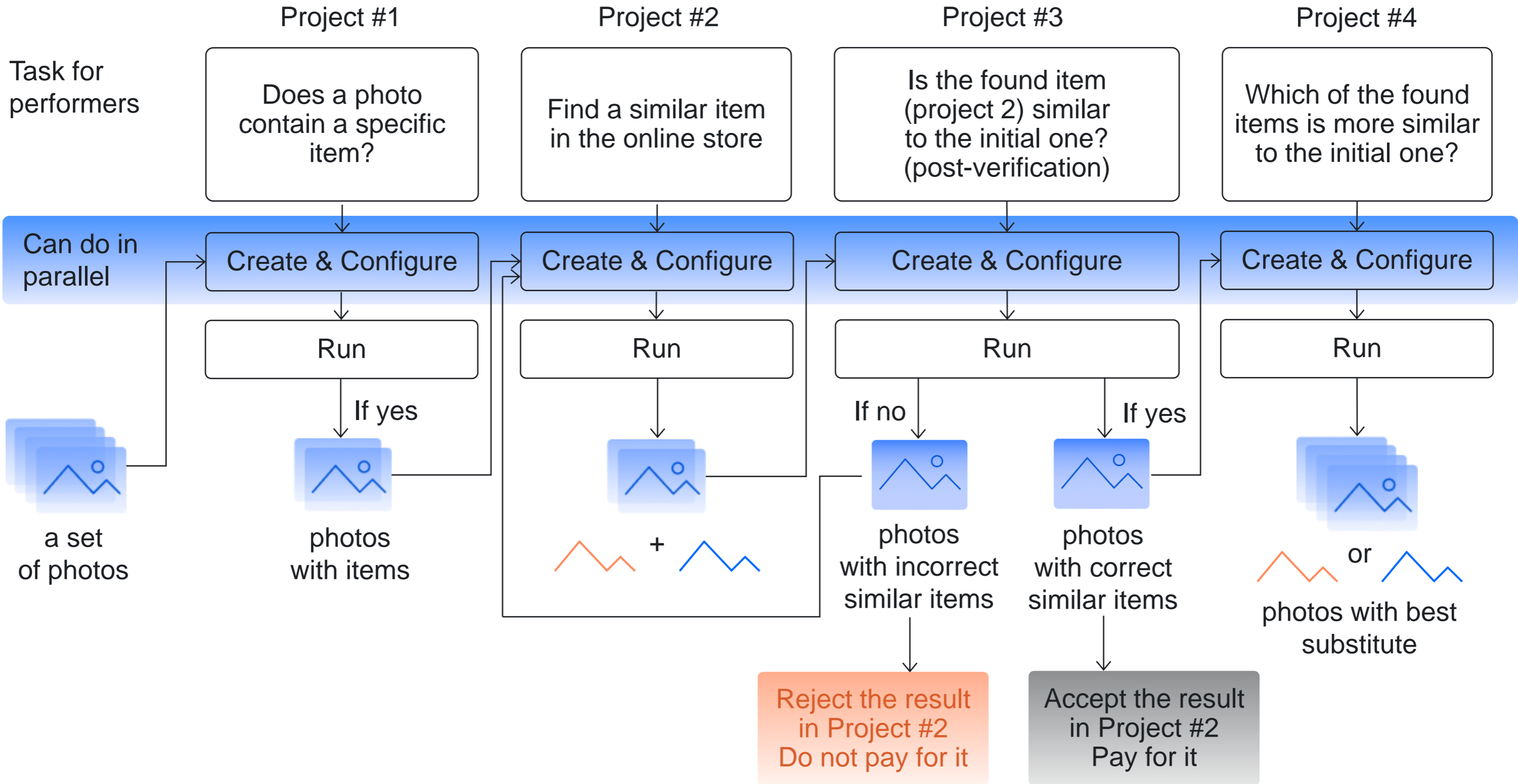
- ▶ Finding a substitute for **one type** of item
- ▶ Choose any item you want to find the best substitute for. For example, Shoes

# Reminder: we implement and run our pipeline

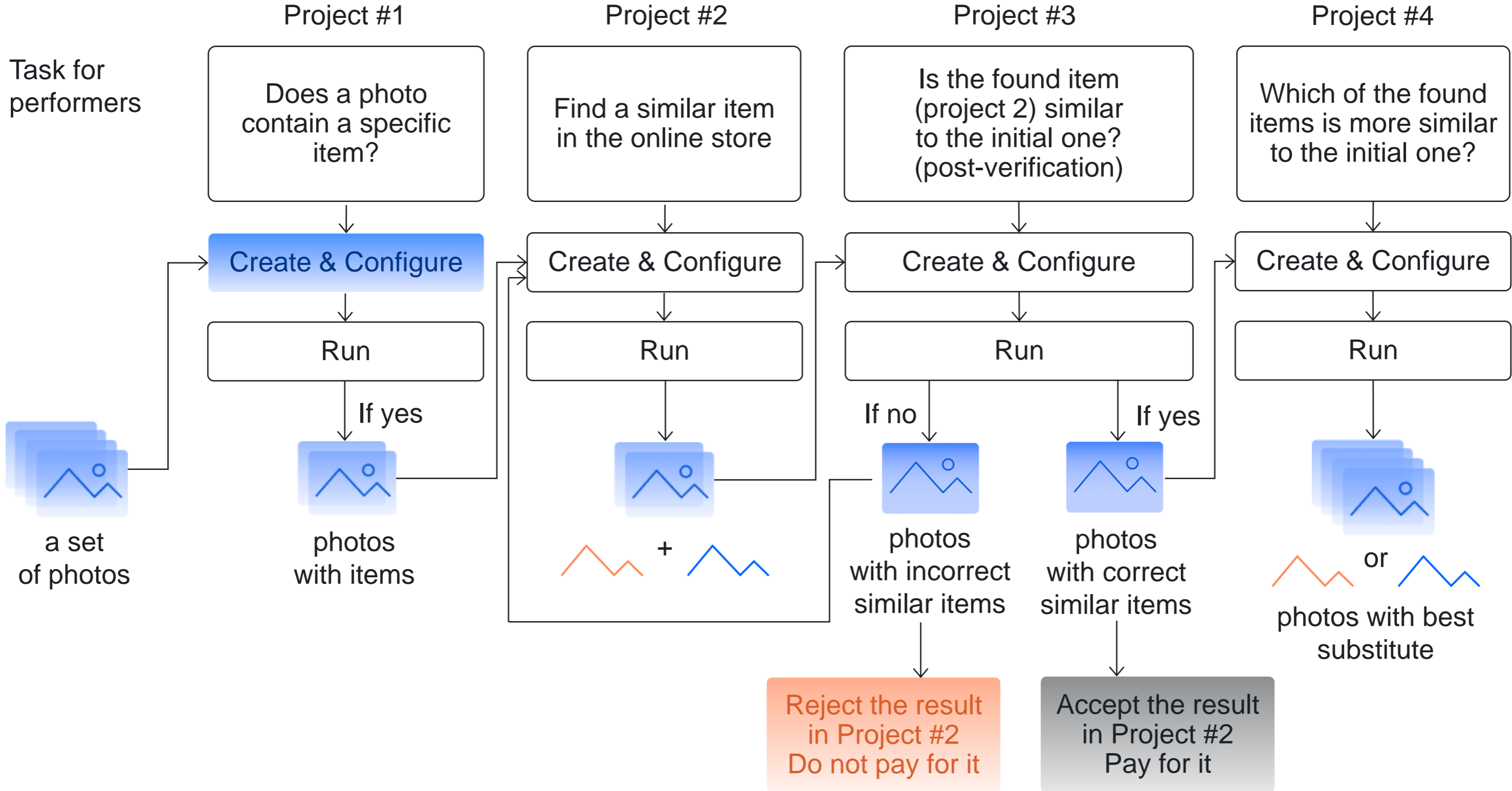




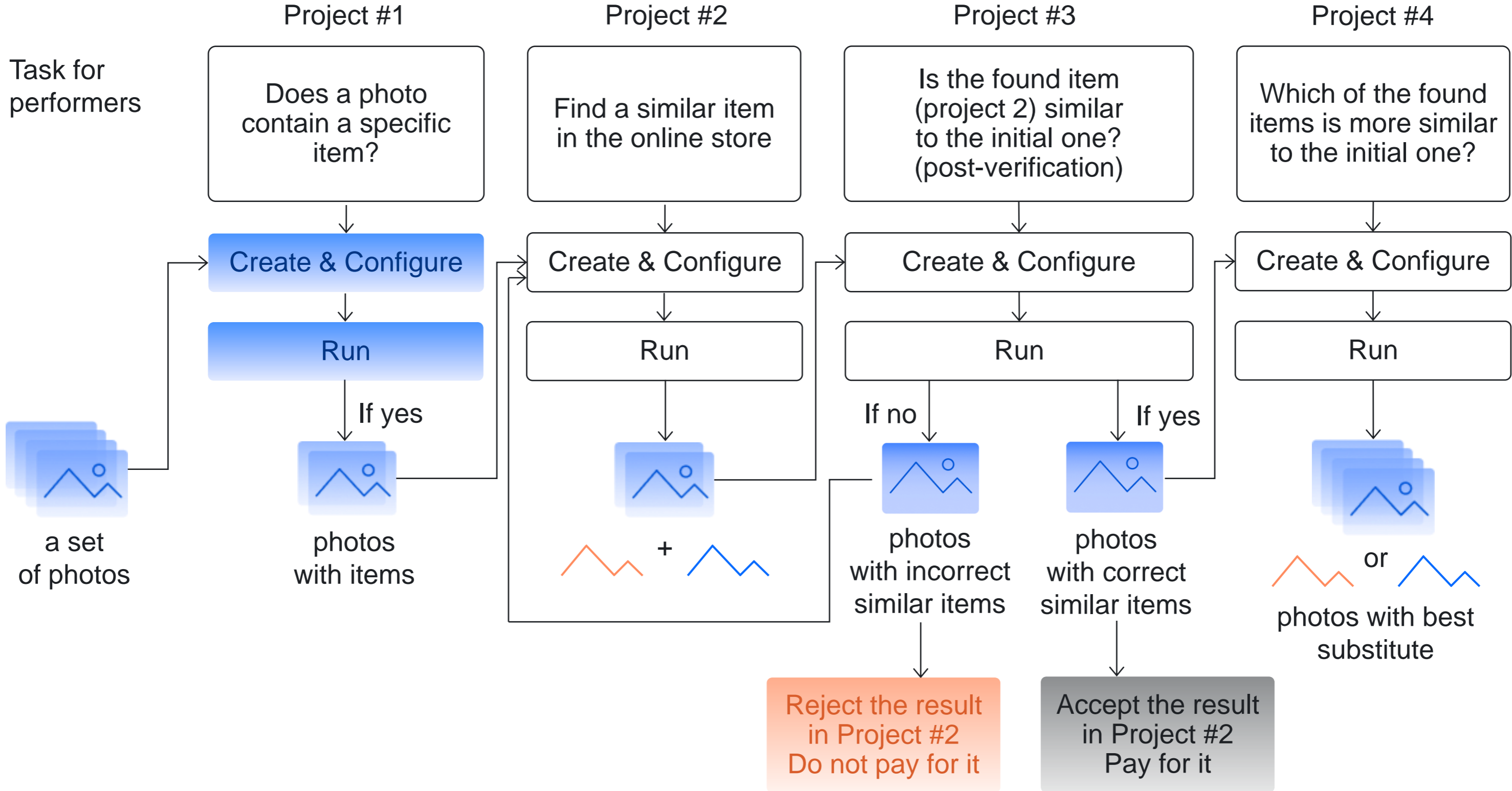
# You can divide work within a participant group



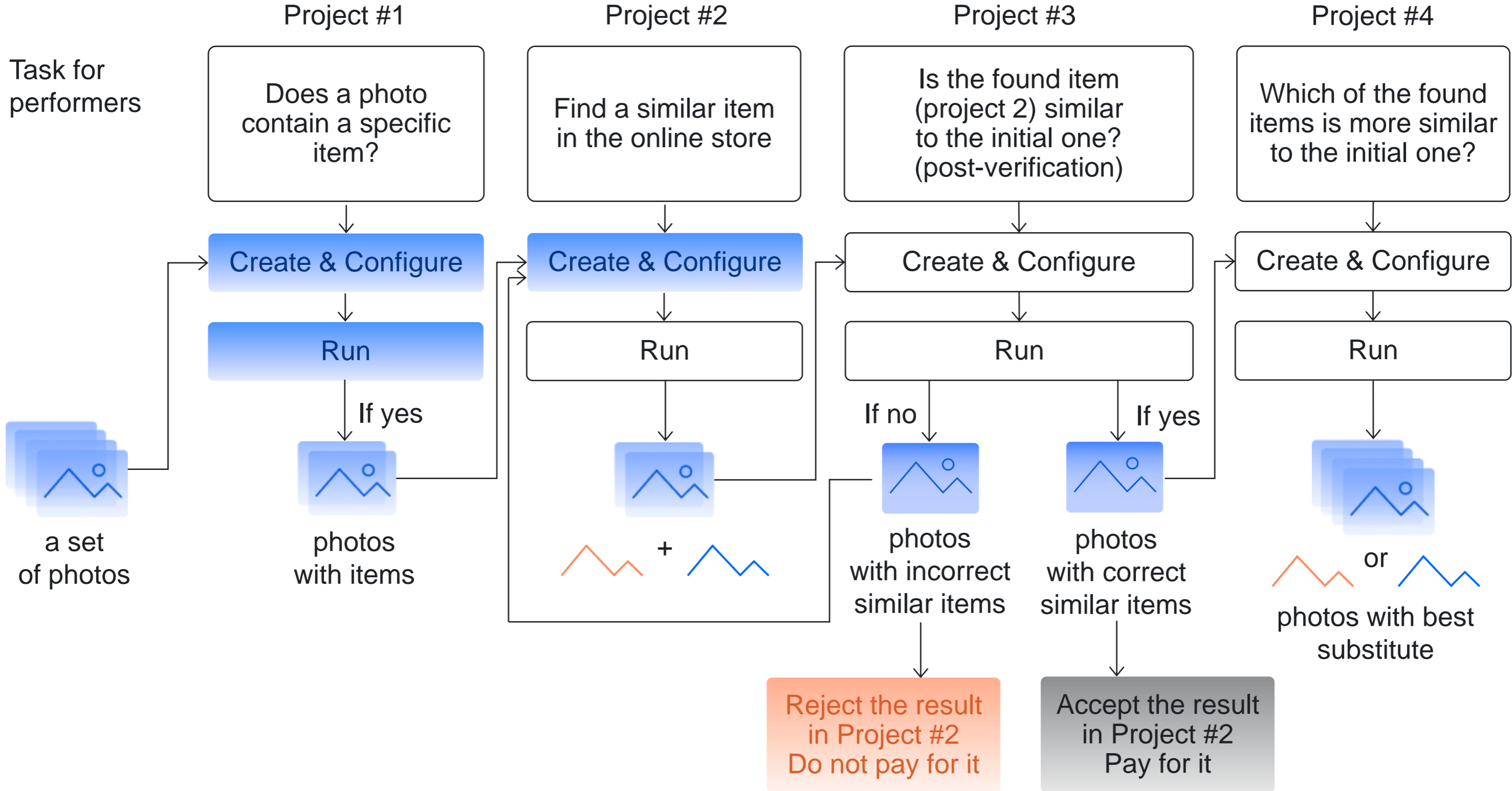
# Step #1



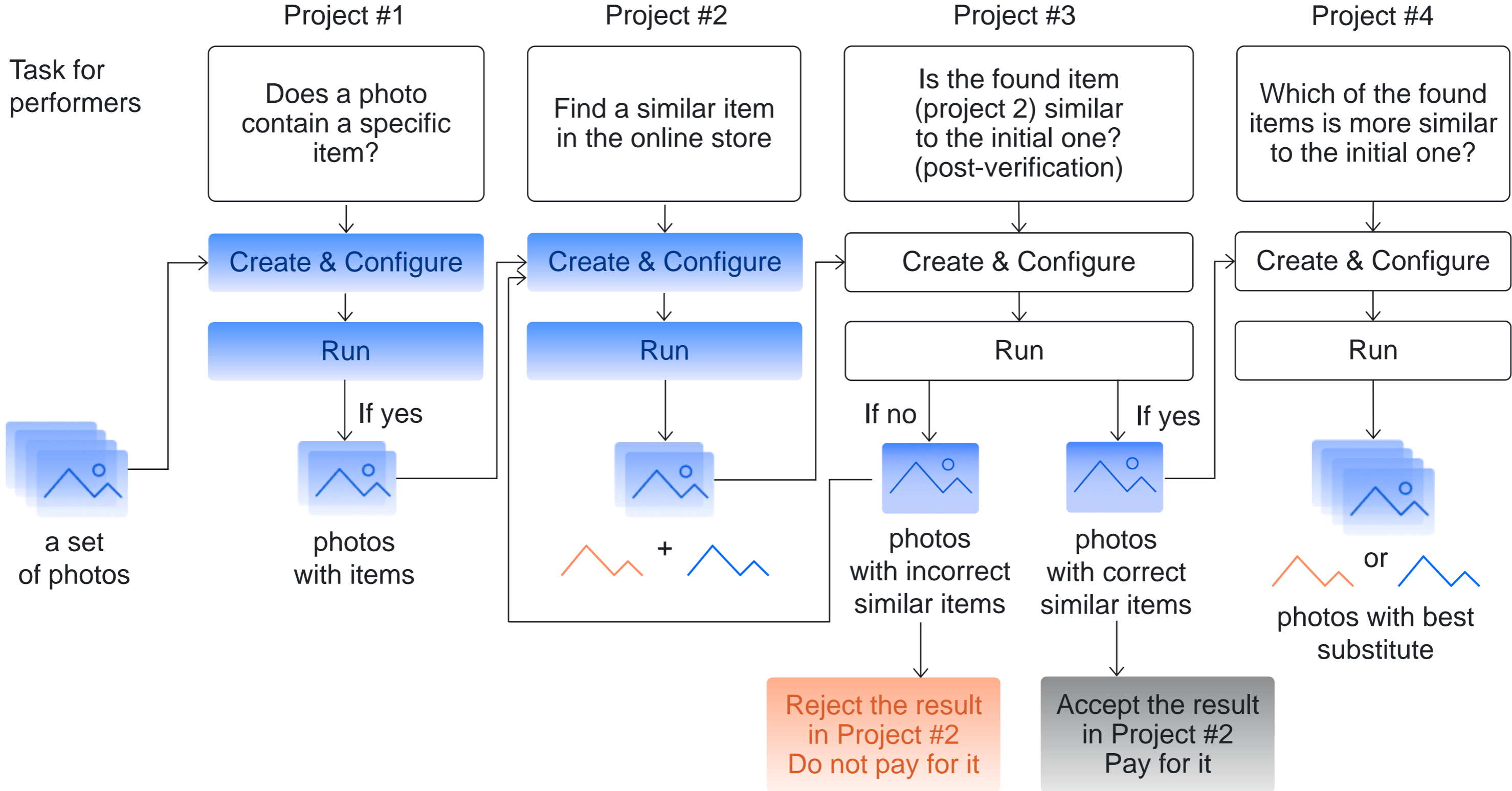
# Step #2



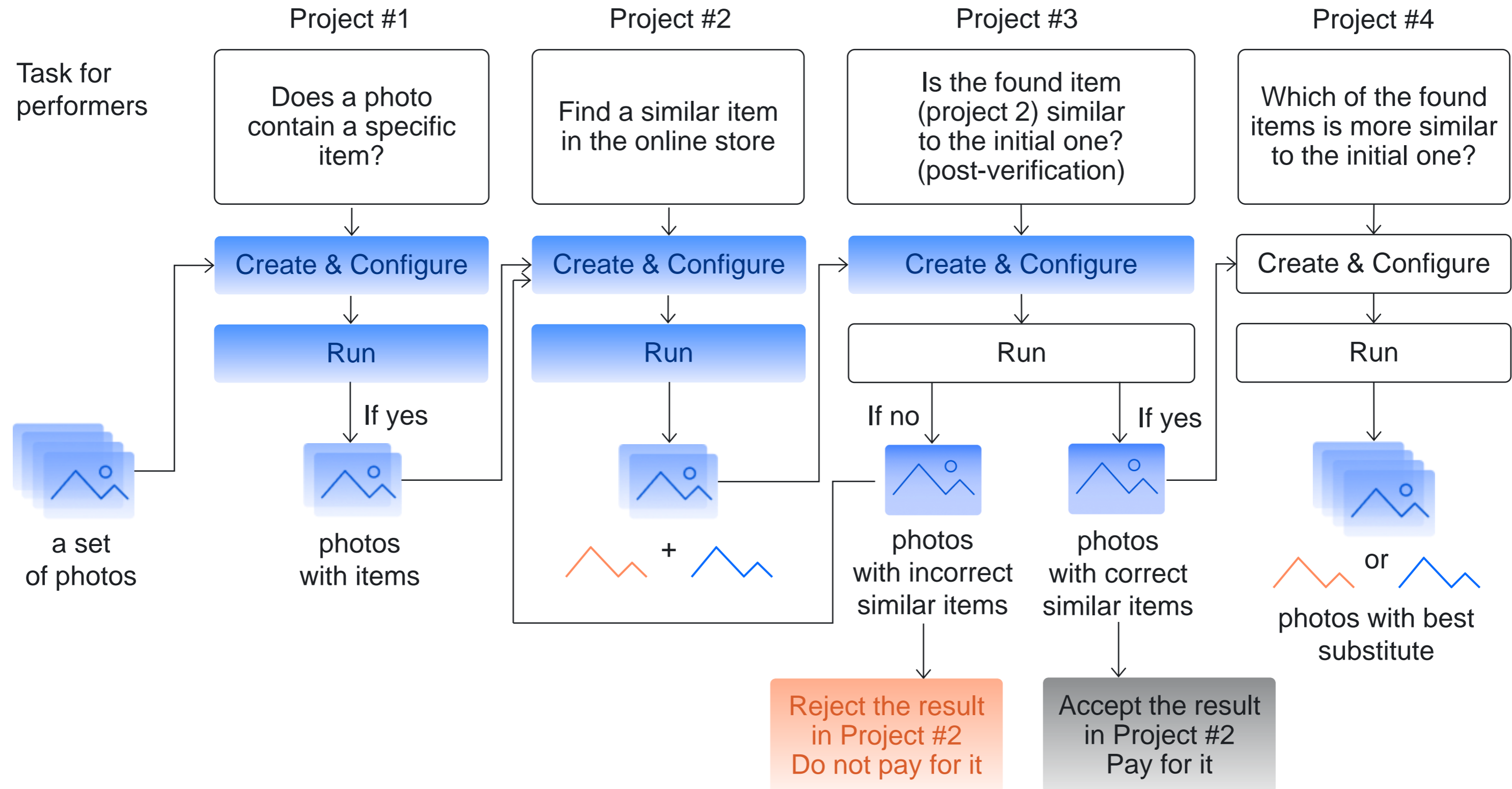
# Step #3



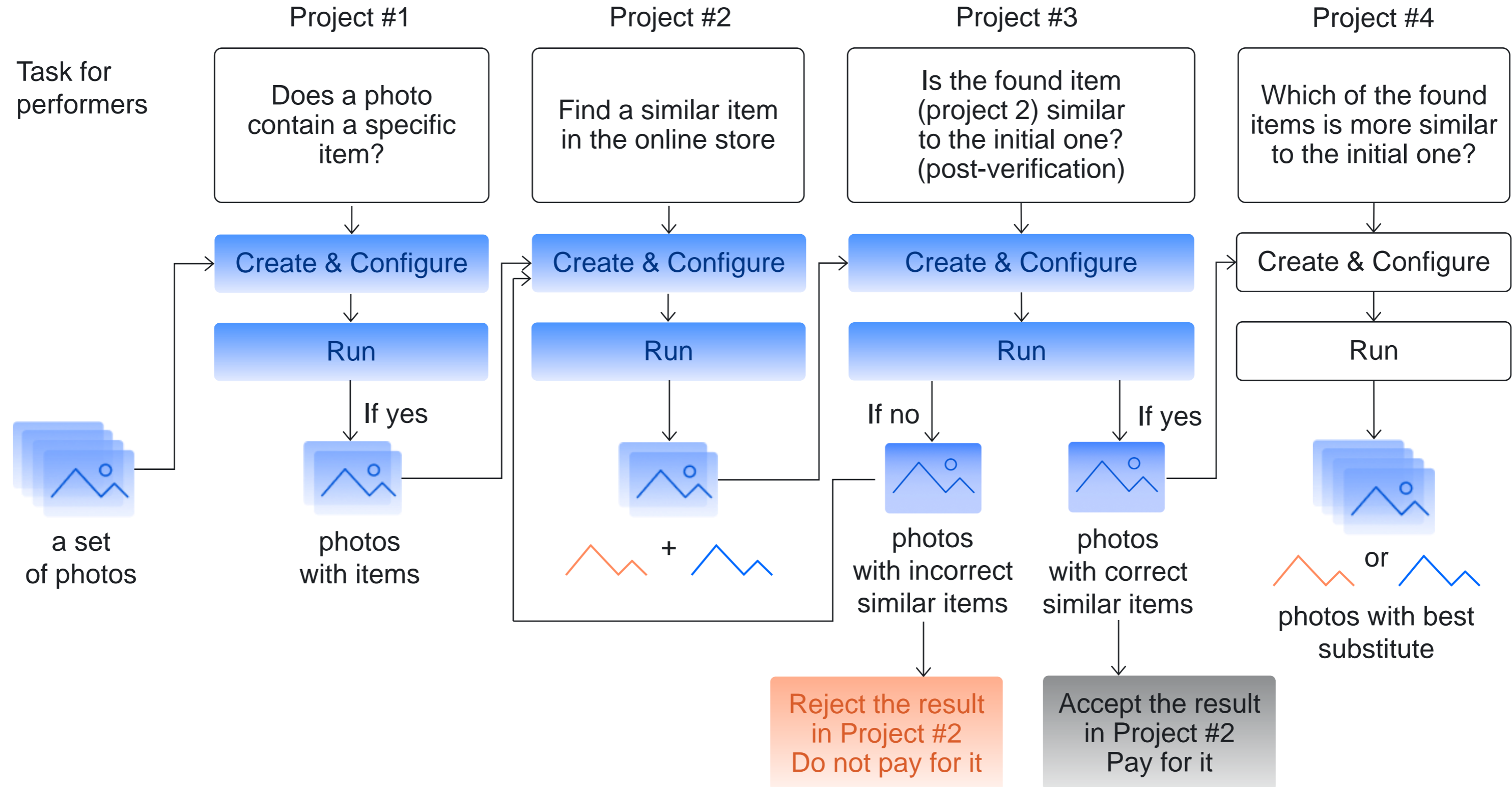
# Step #4



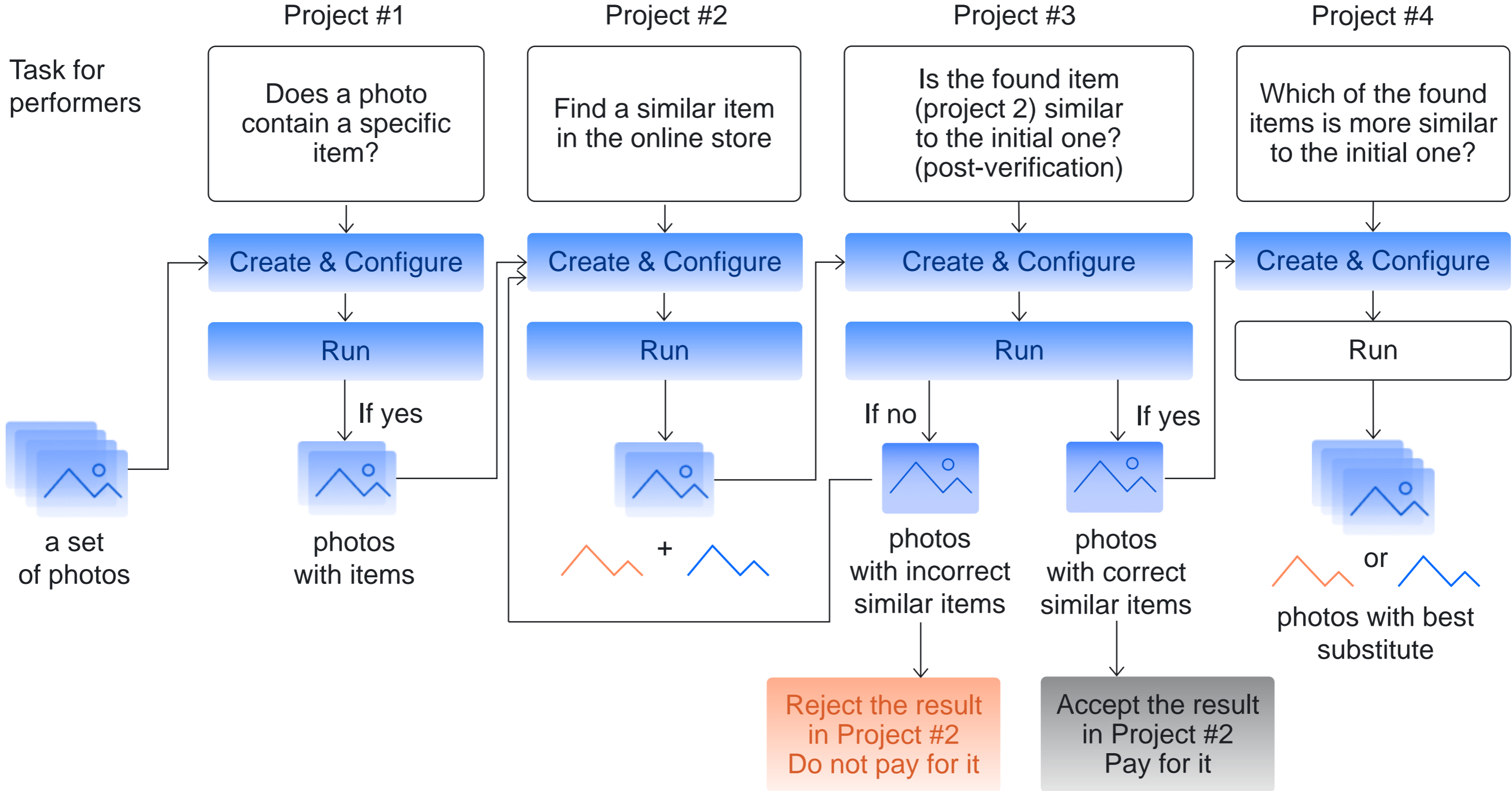
# Step #5



# Step #6

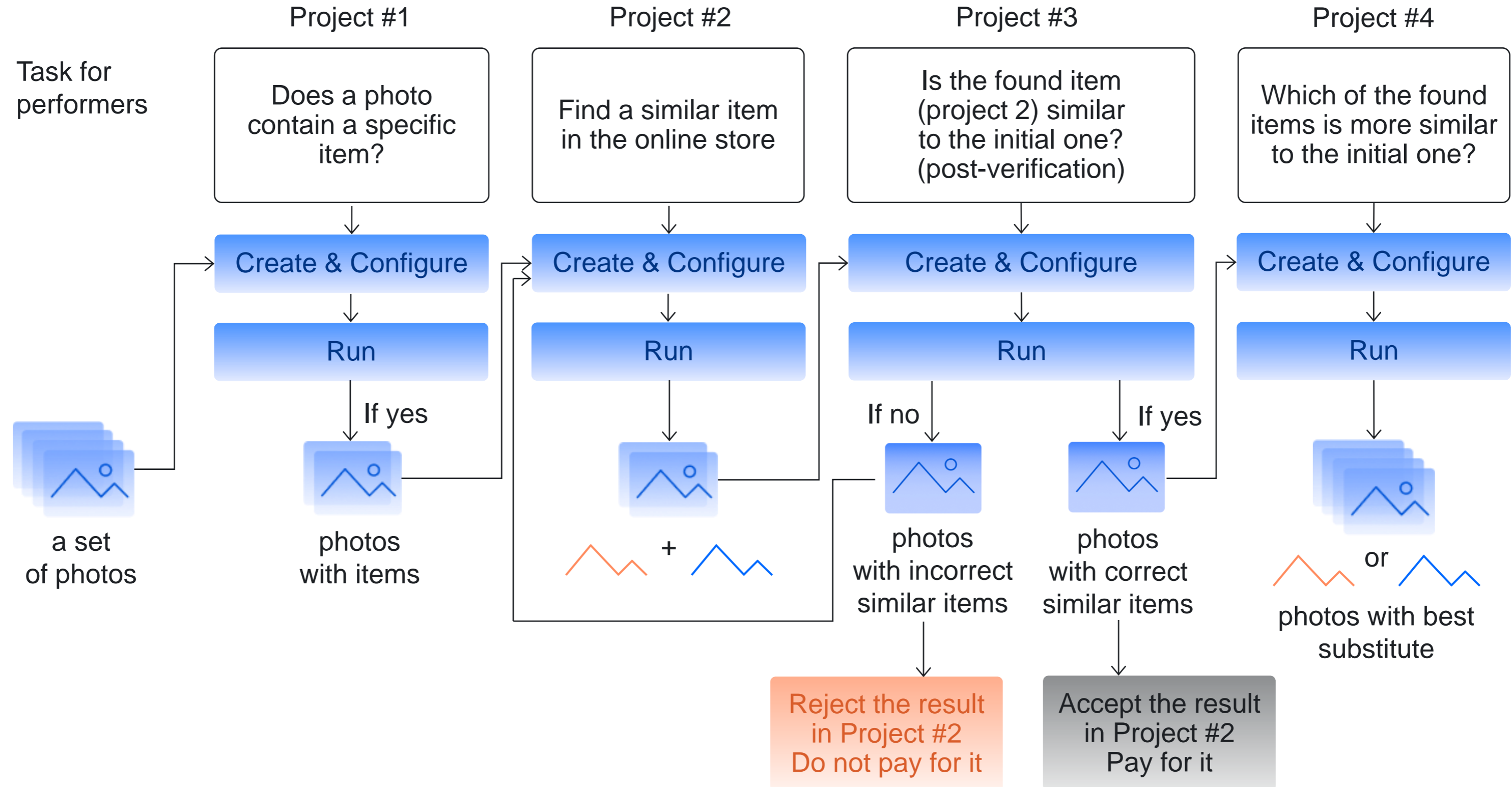


# Step #7

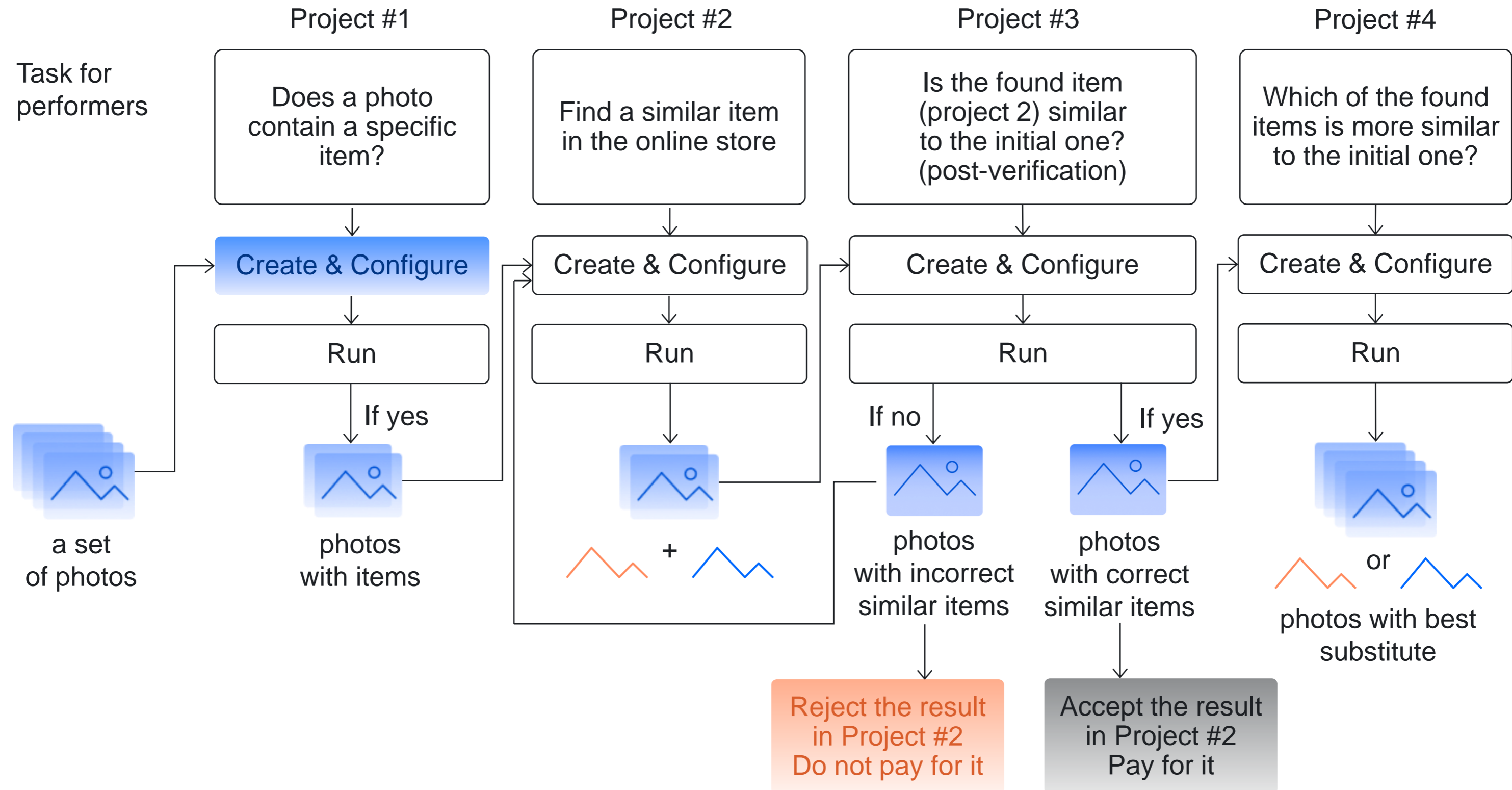




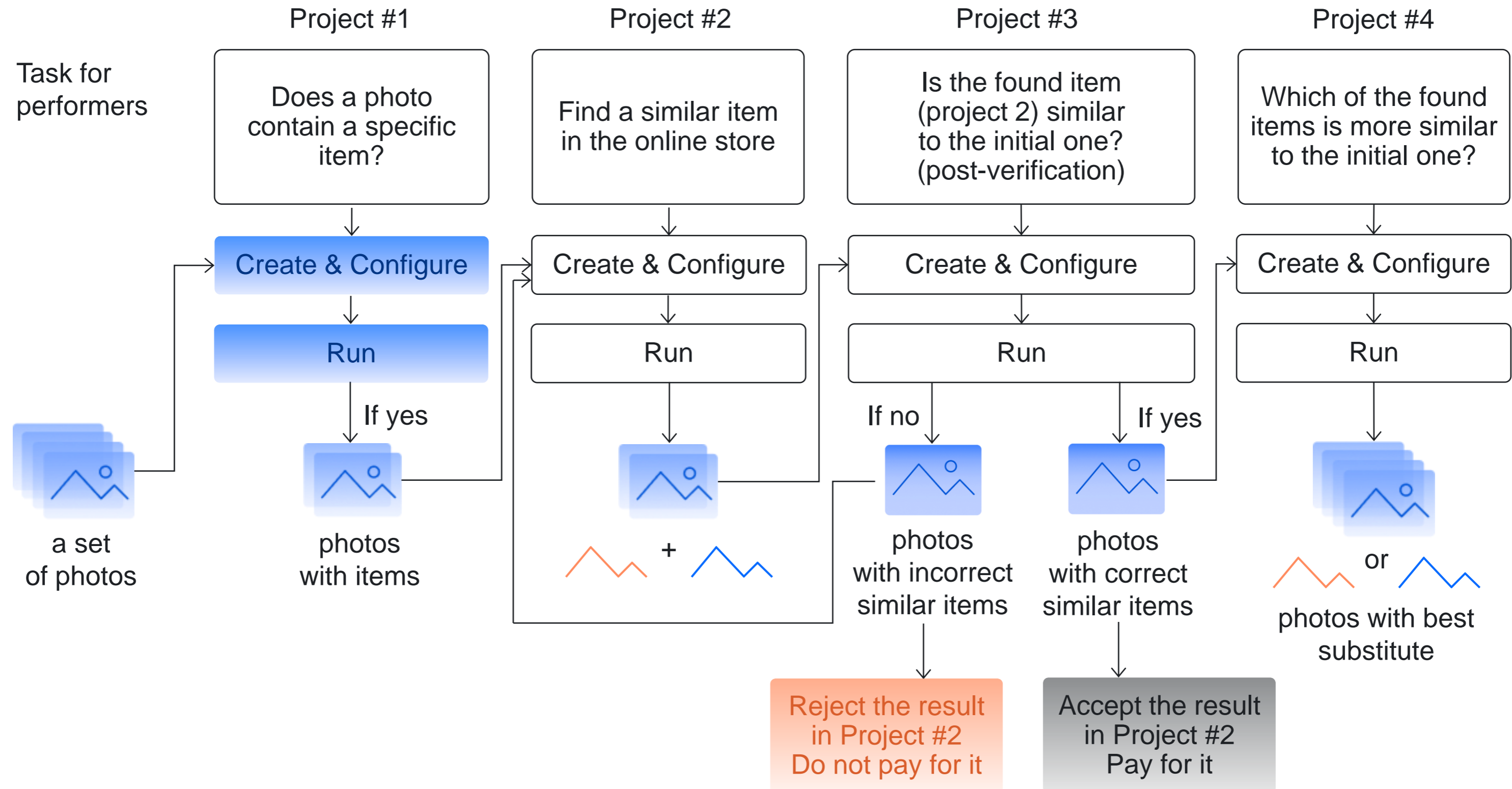
# Step #8



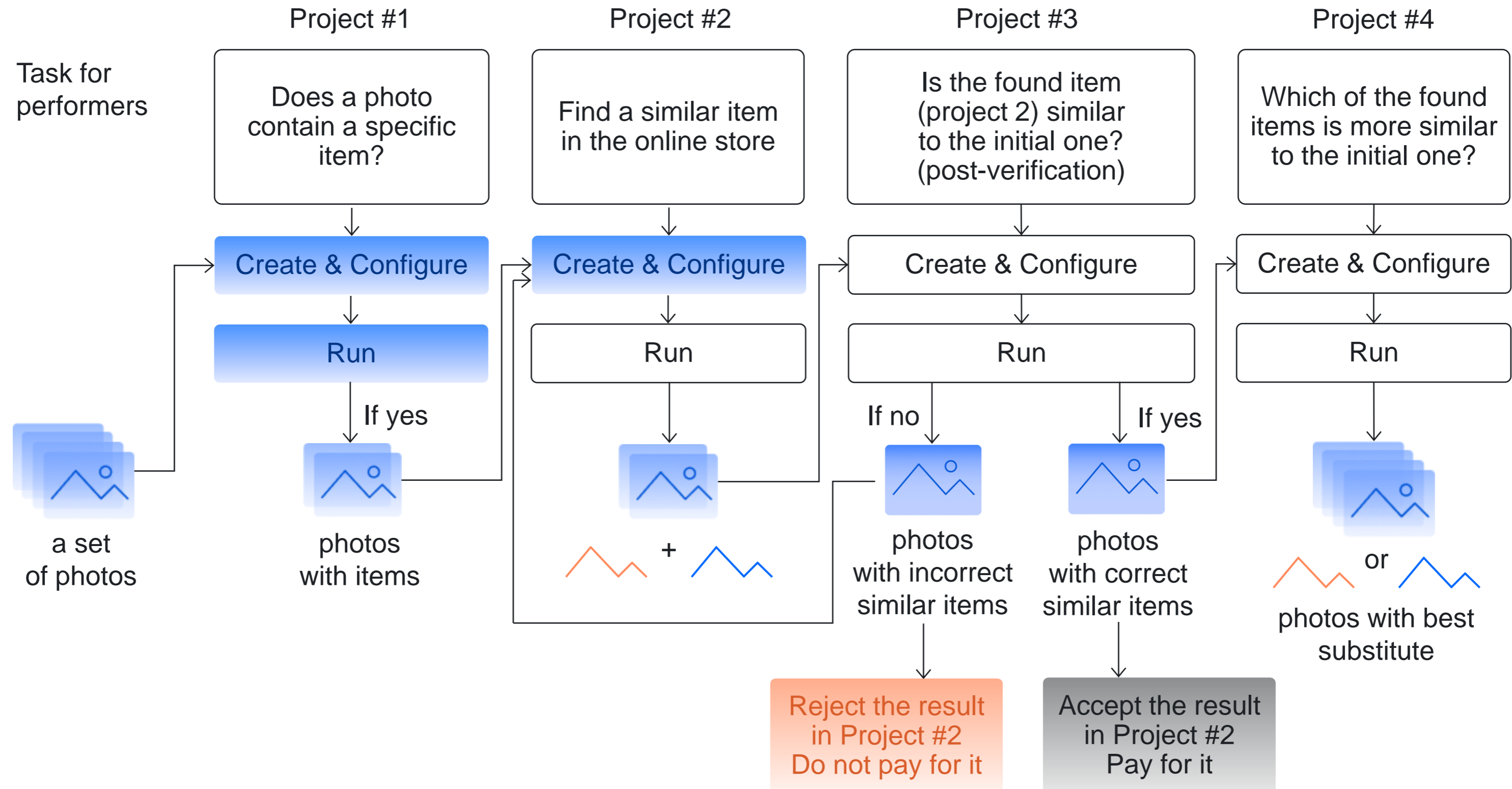
# Most of us are at this step



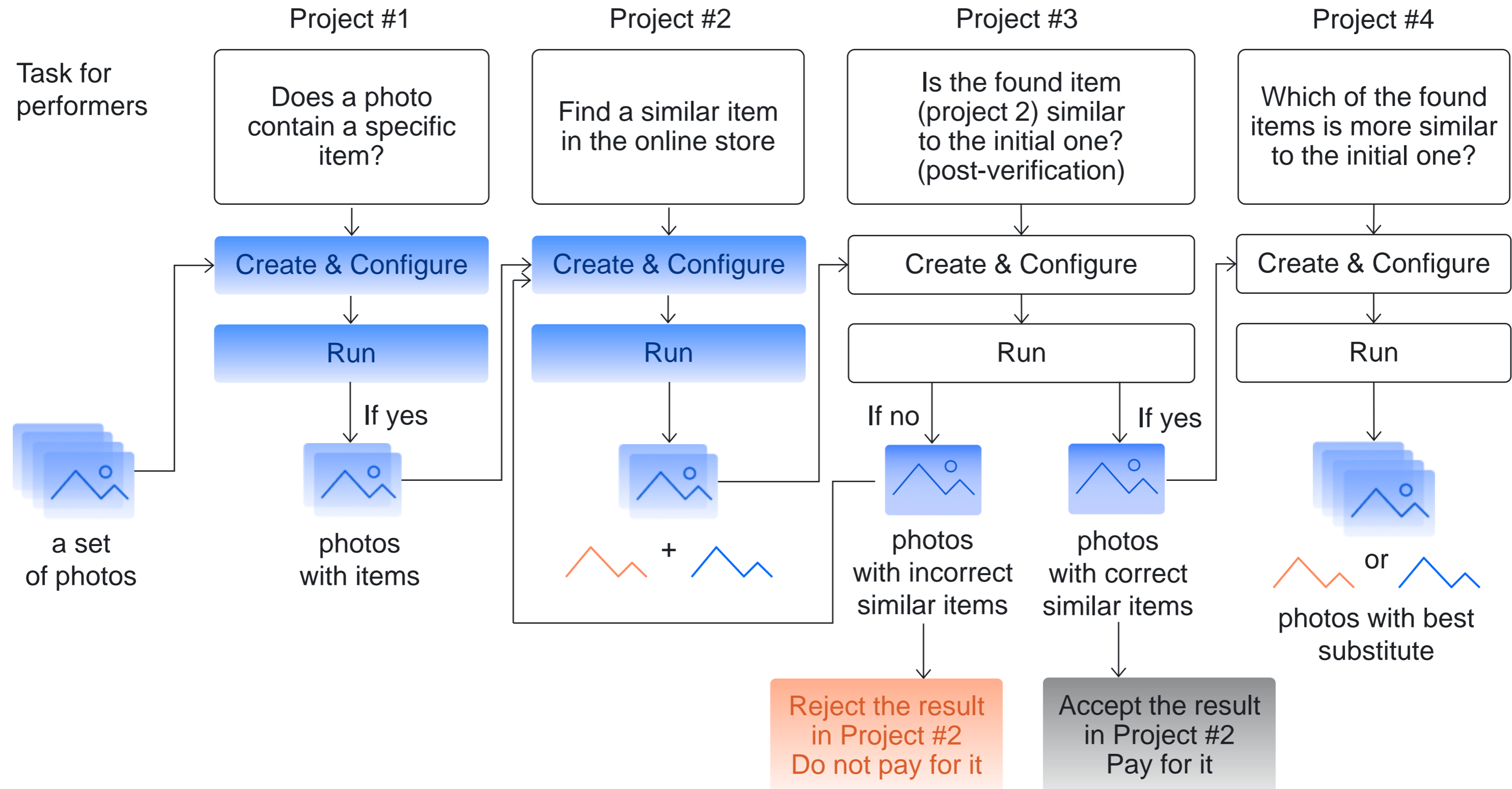
# Most of us are at this step



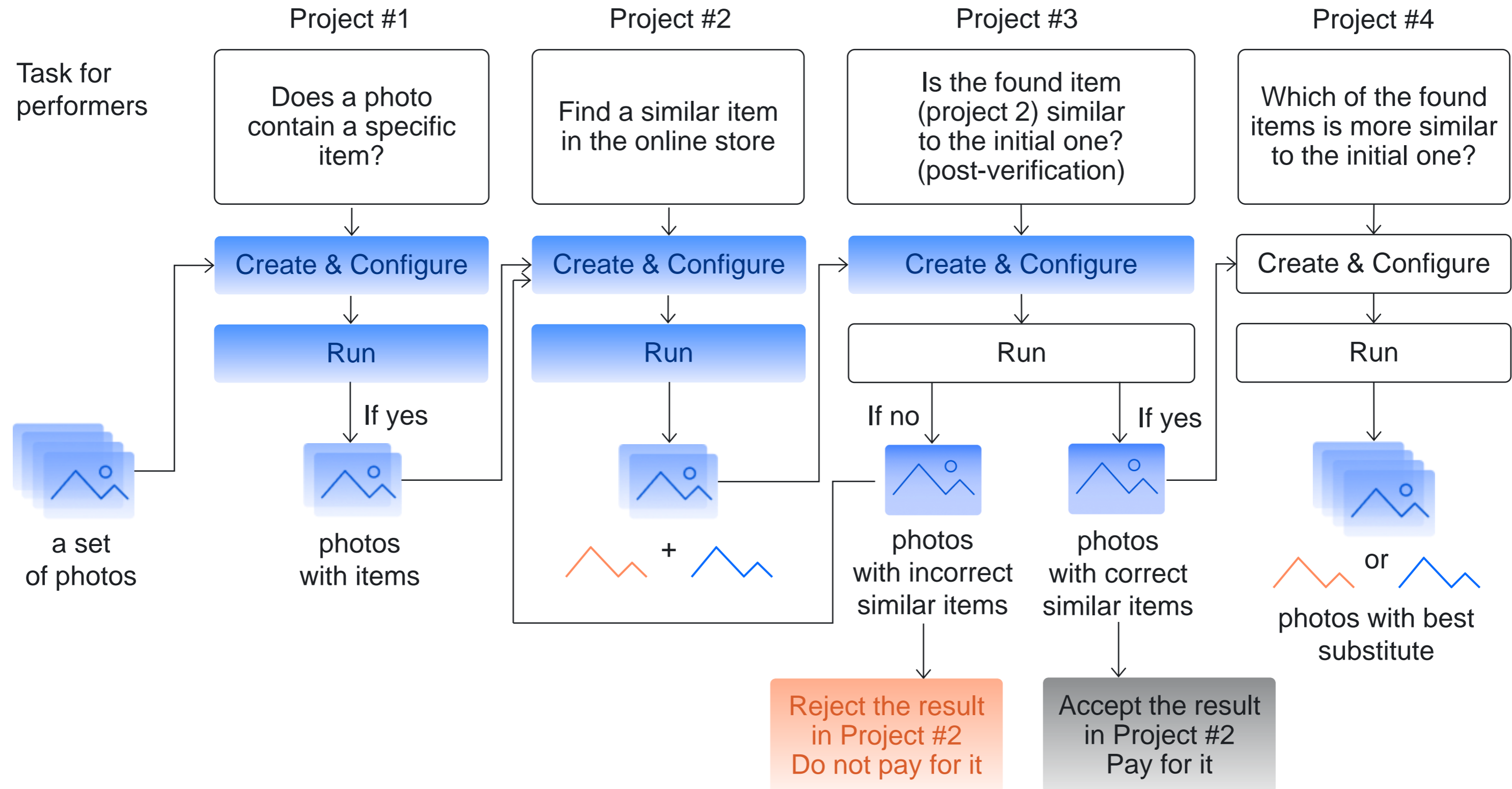
# Most of us are at this step



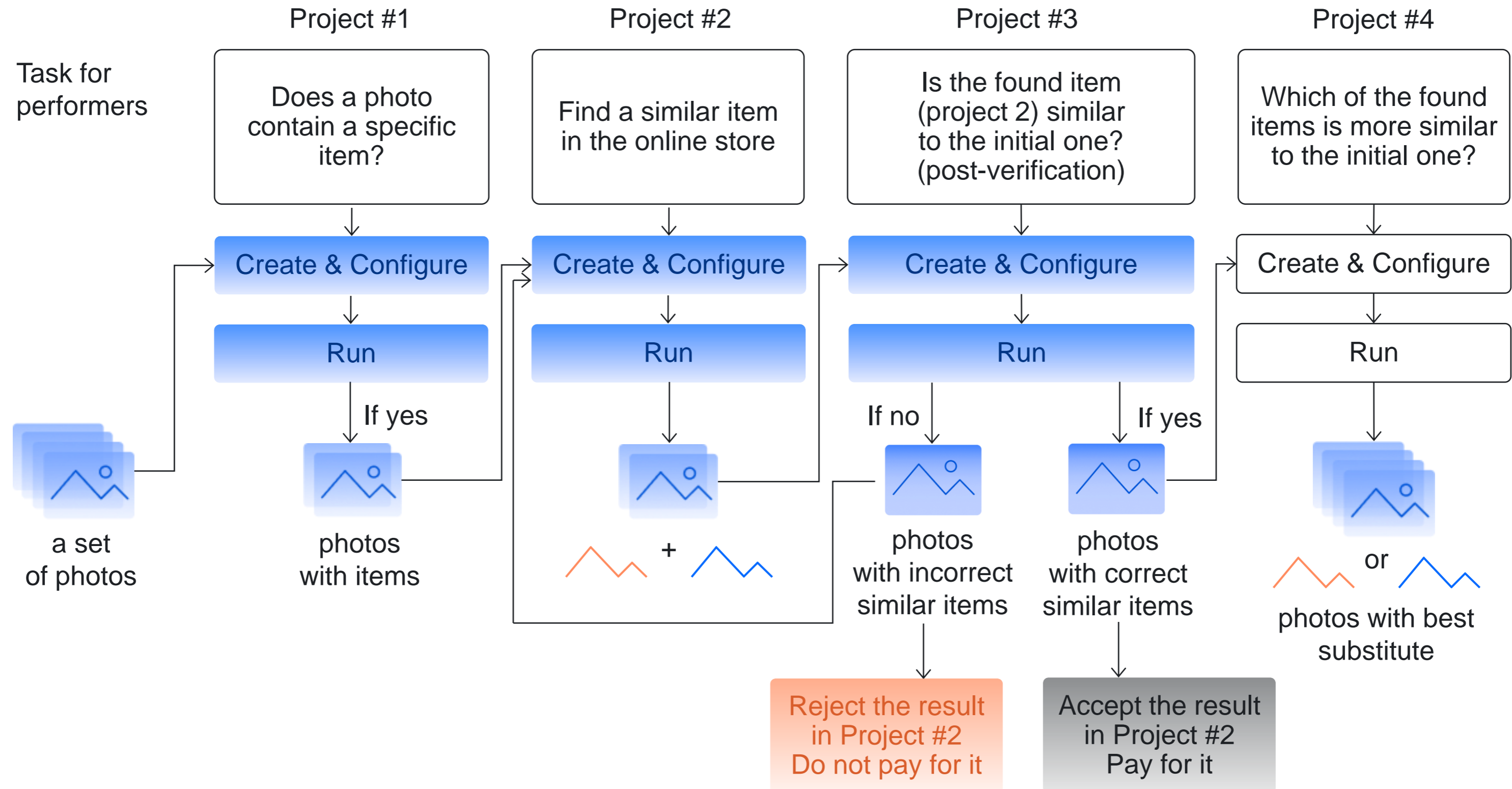
# Most of us are at this step



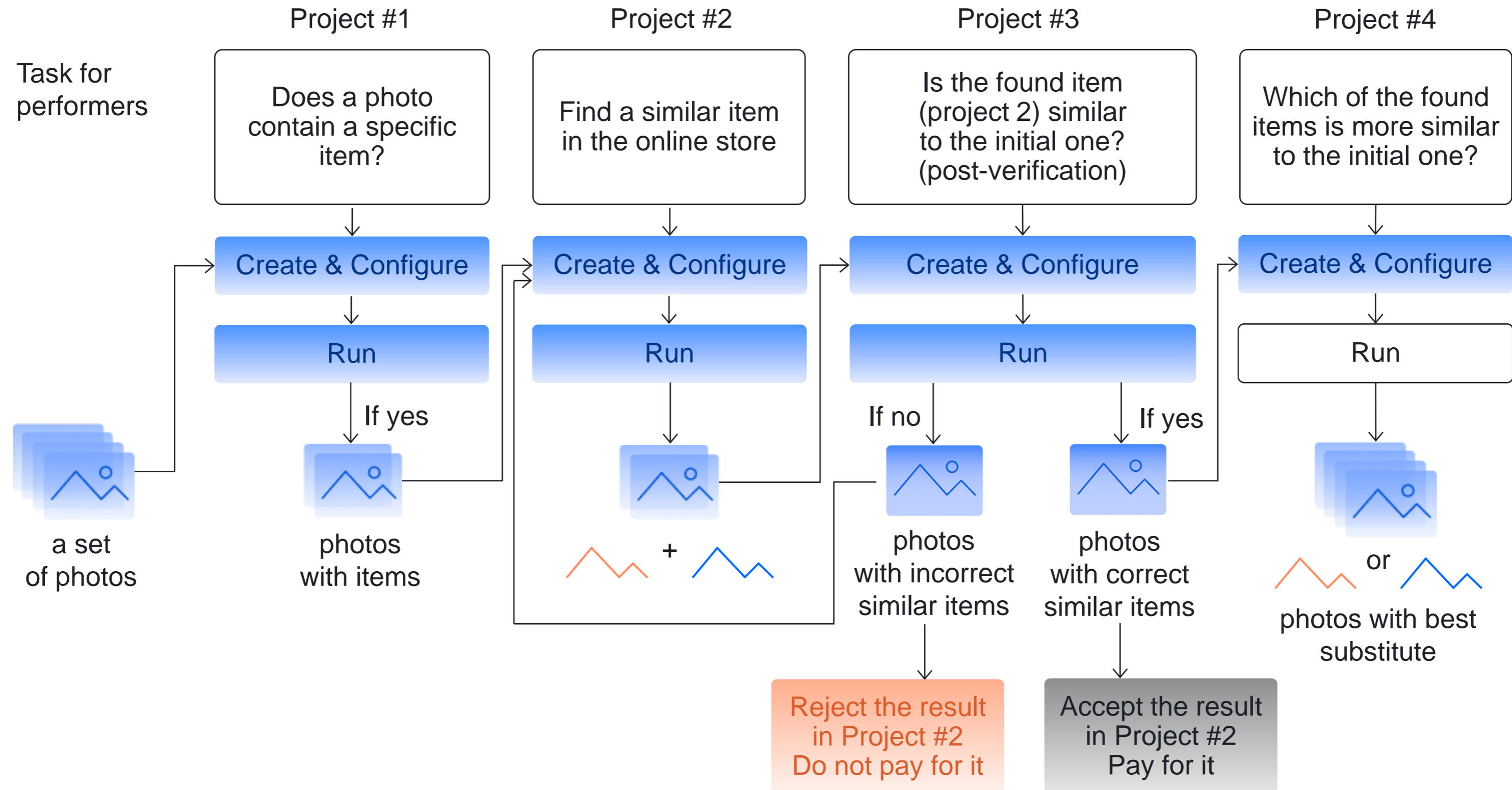
# Most of us are at this step



# Most of us are at this step

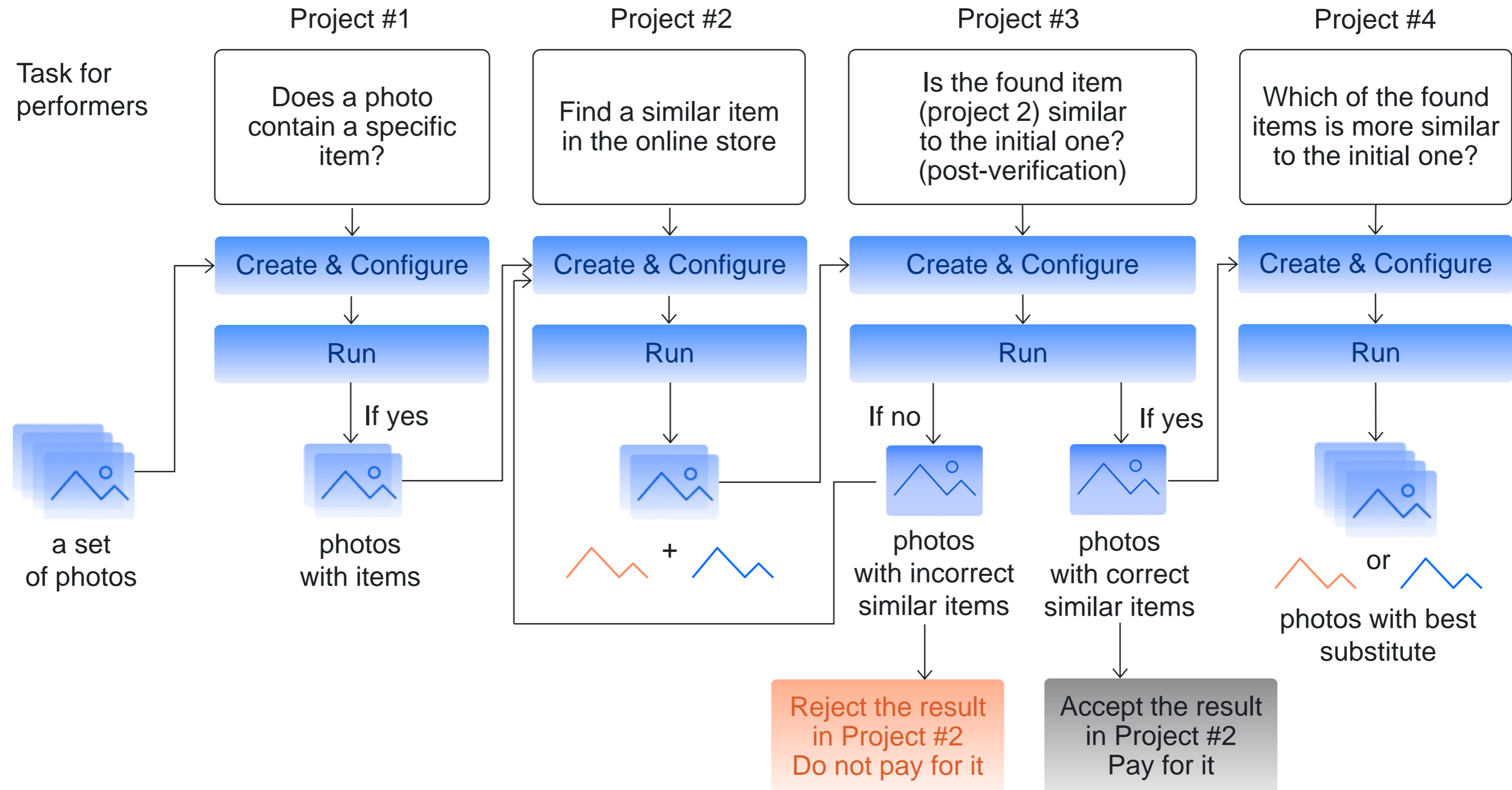


# Most of us are at this step





# Most of us are at this step

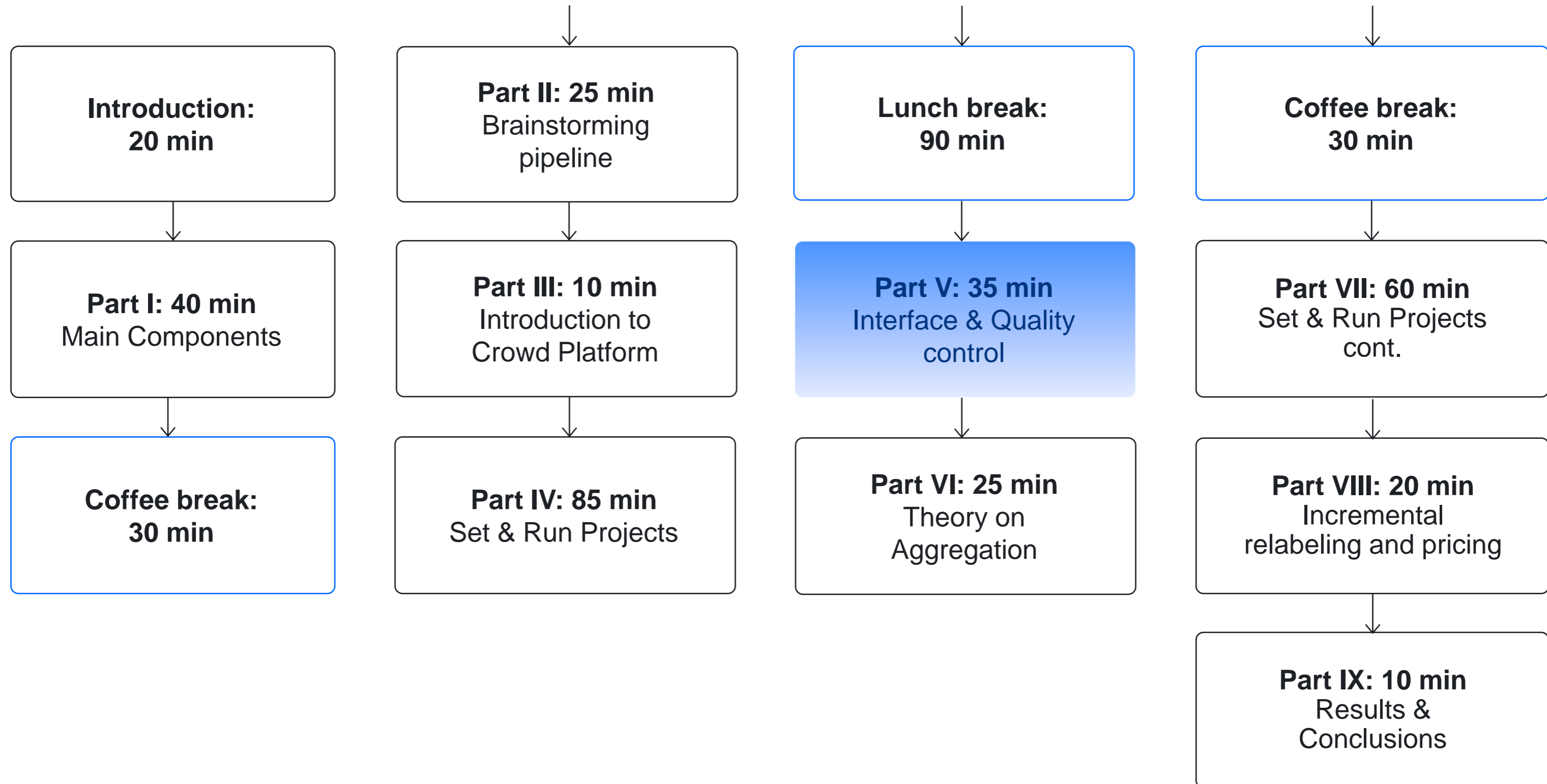


Part V

# Effective quality control and task interface: details

Alexey Drutsa,  
Head of Efficiency and Growth Division, Toloka

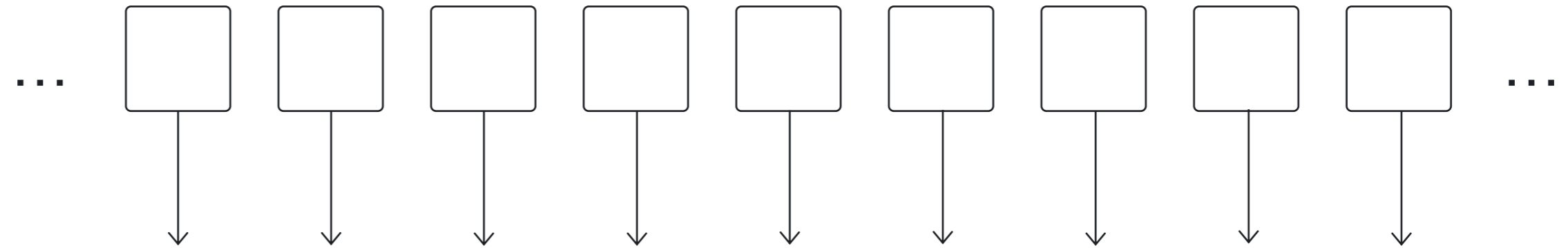
# Tutorial schedule



**Quality control:  
the rate of correct  
answers**

# Task sequence

Tasks executed  
by a performer



Signals of answer  
correctness

$y_k$   $y_{k+1}$   $y_{k+2}$   $y_{k+3}$   $y_{k+4}$   $y_{k+5}$   $y_{k+6}$   $y_{k+7}$   $y_{k+8}$

For instance,  
binary,  $y, \in \{0,1\}$



$n$ , window size

# Estimation of correctness rate

To estimate the probability of a correct answer use

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{correct}) \approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

Window size ( $n$ ) is a balance between

- ▶ Accuracy of the estimate
- and
- ▶ Fast reaction to changes in performer quality

# Sources for correct answer signal

## How can we get $y_i$ ?

- ▶ Control tasks
- ▶ Agreement with aggregated answer (e.g., Majority Vote)
- ▶ Post-verification

# Control tasks

## Pros

- ▶ Signal is obtained instantly
- ▶ Signal has high confidence on tasks where obtained

## Cons

- ▶ Tasks for labelling do not provide this signal (→ signal for a fraction of tasks)
- ▶ Creation and maintenance of a set of control tasks

## Costs (extra charge for quality control)

- ▶ Control task creation
- ▶ Depends on the frequency of control tasks occurred in the task sequence

You can apply adaptive frequency to optimize costs



# Agreement with aggregated answer

## **Pros**

- ▶ Easy to implement

## **Cons**

- ▶ Signal is obtained with latency
- ▶ Works well only if most workers have good quality
- ▶ Works well for tasks with small # of answer variants (e.g., classification)

## **Costs (extra charge for quality control)**

- ▶ Multiplied by the overlap used

You can apply incremental relabelling to optimize costs

# Agreement may fail against coordinated attacks

$$\mathbb{P}(\#m_{bad} > \frac{n}{2}) = \sum_{k=\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}^n C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$p$  is the fraction of coordinated spammers among performers

$n$  is the overlap for Majority Vote model

For instance:

If  $n = 3$  and  $p = 0.1$

**The probability of majority with an incorrect answer is 2.8%**

in fact, is larger since other performers may accidentally agree with spammers

# Post-verification

## Pros

- ▶ Can be applied to any task type (even with a sophisticated answer)

## Cons

- ▶ Signal is obtained with latency
- ▶ Requires efforts to construct a pipeline

## Costs (extra charge for quality control)

- ▶ Cost of verification tasks

You can apply selective verification to optimize costs

# Non-binary penalty

**You can set different penalty  $y_i \in [0, 1]$  for different signals**

For instance:

- ▶ Task consists of several answers of different importance
- ▶ Level of confidence of the aggregated answer
- ▶ Level of expertise of the performer who post-verifies

**Quality control:  
undesired behavior**

# Performer behavior

**Correct answers to your tasks are not the sole signal of performer quality**

For instance, take care of such characteristics:

- ▶ Time of task execution
- ▶ Usage of UI control elements within task execution
- ▶ CAPTCHA

Use them to filter out (ban) performers with low quality of high confidence

# Fast responses

**There is a lower bound on time required to execute your task with good quality**

- ▶ Estimate this time based on behavior of a set of performers
- ▶ Calculate the number or the rate of tasks executed too fast

# Verification of action execution

## **Some tasks require usage of certain UI control elements**

For instance:

- ▶ Check whether a link has been visited
- ▶ Check whether a video has been played



# CAPTCHA

**Instead of revoking access to your tasks,  
you can ask crowdsourcing platform to  
show CAPTCHA to a performer**

You get an additional signal to decide whether you face  
a robot or not

# Quality control: skills

# Skill is a variable assigned to a performer

## **Can be used to automatically calculate**

- ▶ Answer correctness rates (via control tasks, agreement, post-verification)
- ▶ Behavioral features (e.g., fast response rate)
- ▶ Binary information on execution of particular projects
- ▶ Any their combinations and other features

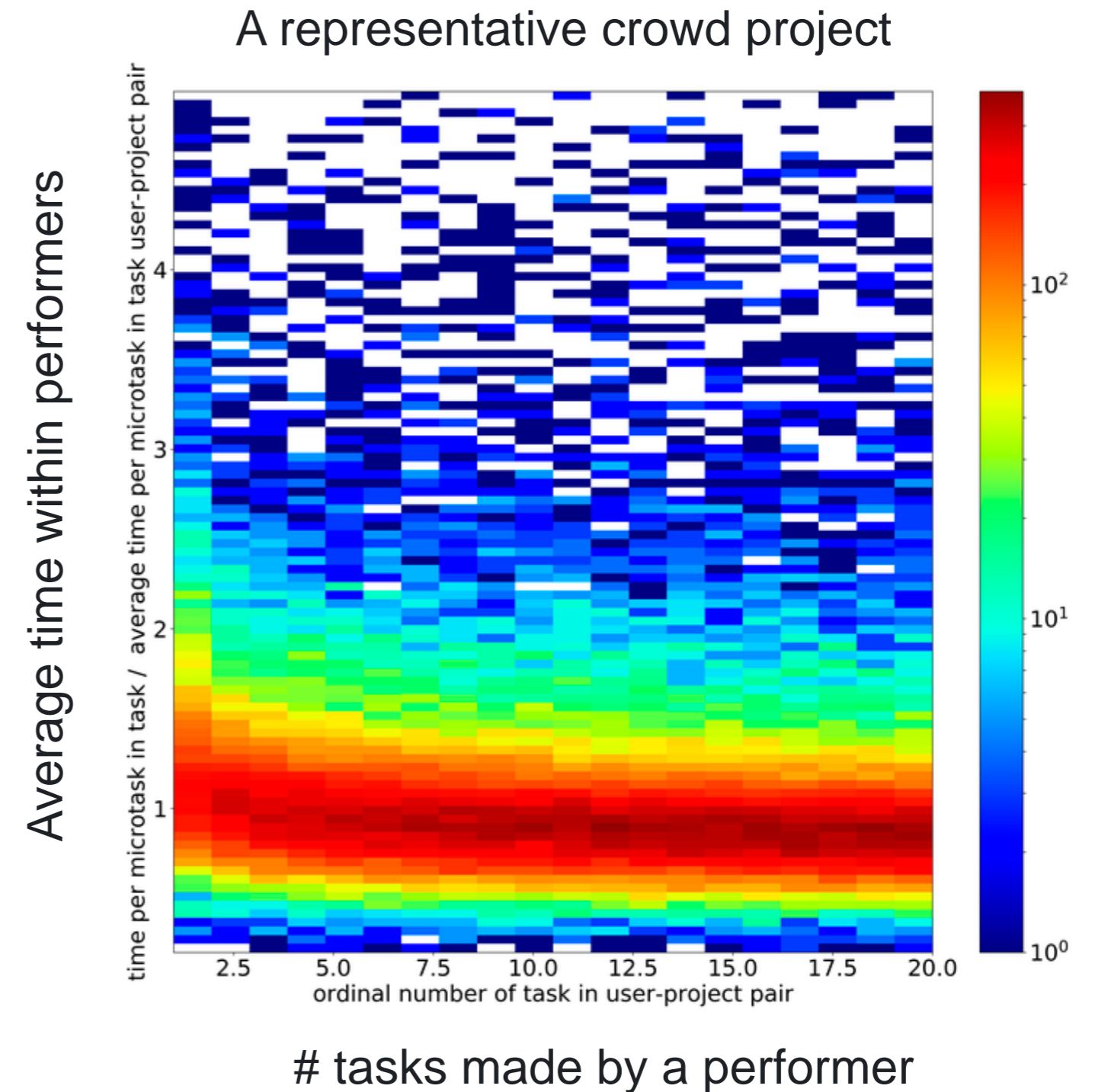
## **Can be used for automatic decision making**

- ▶ Access control to certain projects and tasks
- ▶ e.g., revoke access to your tasks if a skill becomes too low

# Thinking (cogitation) vs reflexes

Skills based on a single signal  
are easy to game

It is difficult to force  
a performer to think (cogitate)  
instead of to use/train reflexes



# Best practice for a good skill

## **Combine different signals to get a skill robust to gaming**

- ▶ Combine agreement signal with control tasks or post-verification
- ▶ Add behavioral information: execution time, CAPTCHA, etc.

## **Use this skill in quality-based pricing**

# Quality control: performer life cycle

# Training task

## **Train performers to execute your tasks**

- ▶ All tasks are control ones
- ▶ There are hints that explain incorrect answers

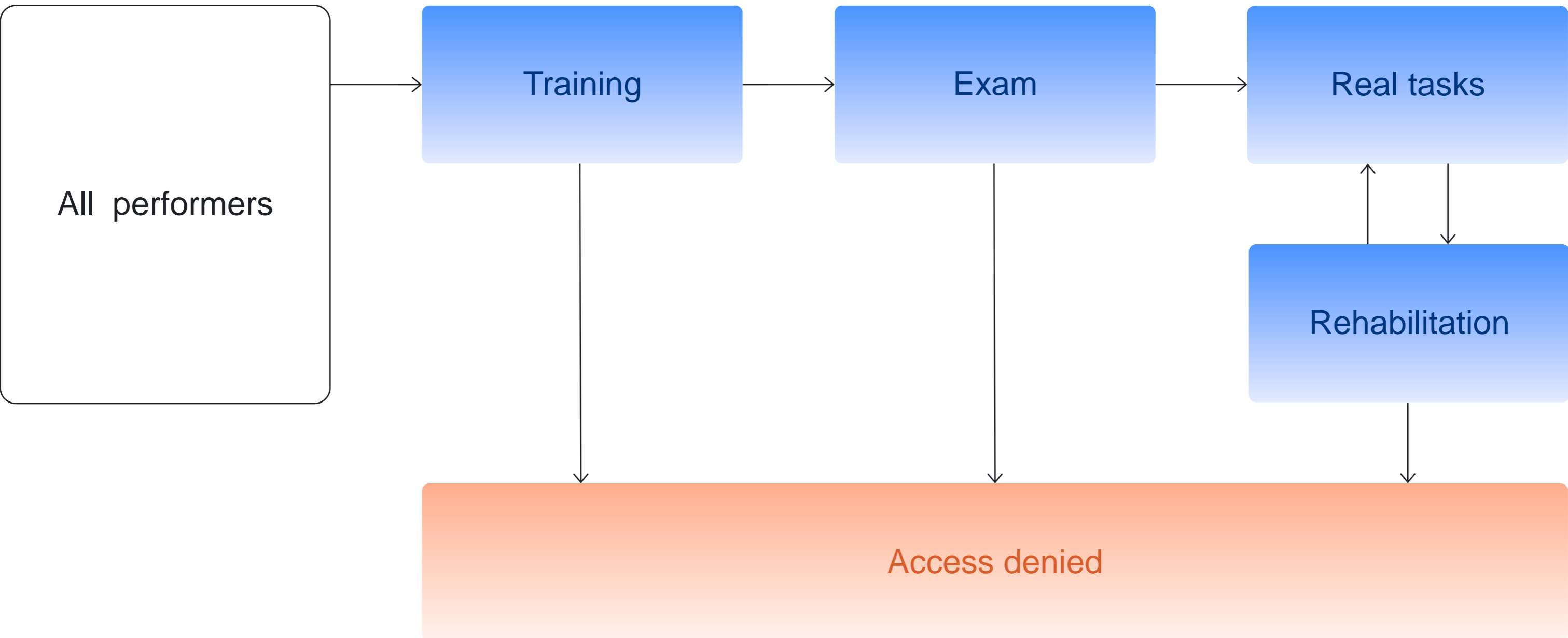
# Exam task

## **Control the results of training**

- ▶ All tasks are control ones
- ▶ No hints and explanations
- ▶ A good exam should be:
  - Passable
  - Regularly updated
  - Small

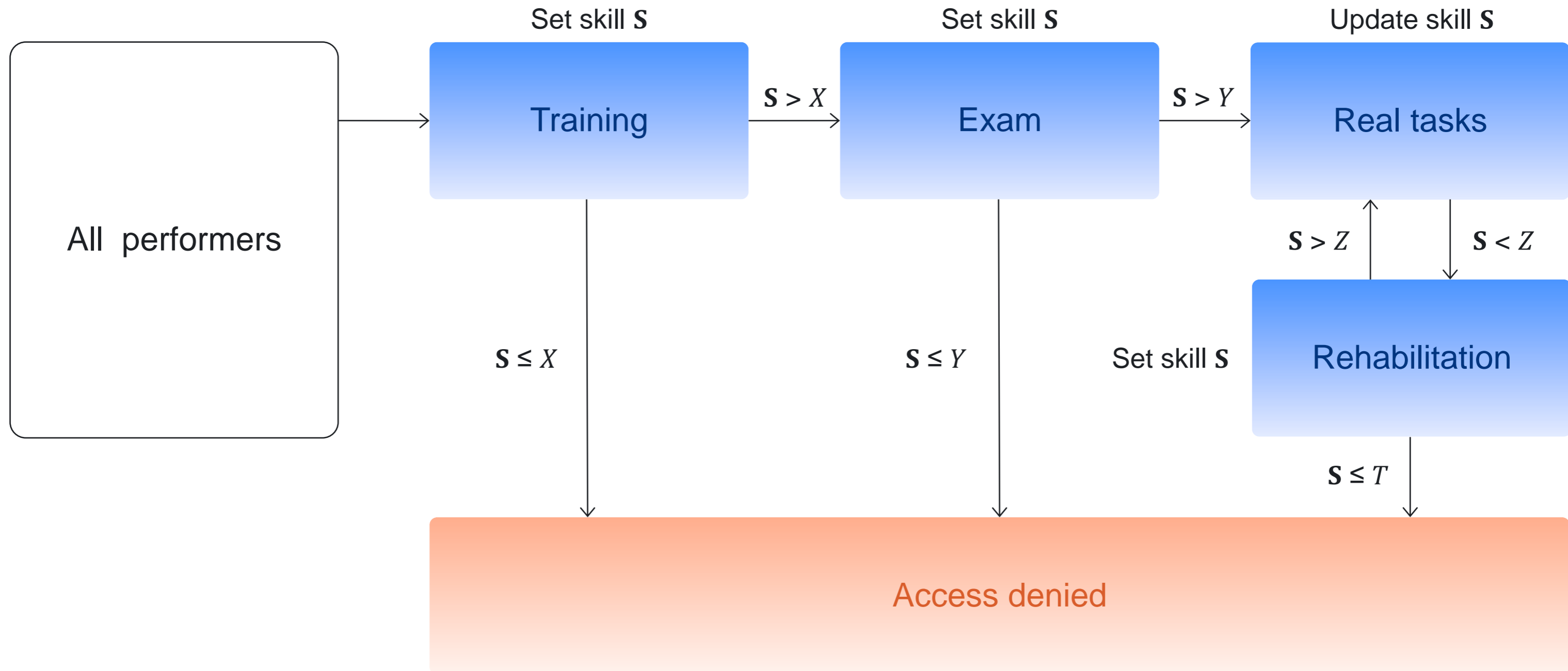


# Recommended life cycle of performers



# Recommended life cycle of performers

Let quality be controlled by means of a skill  $S$



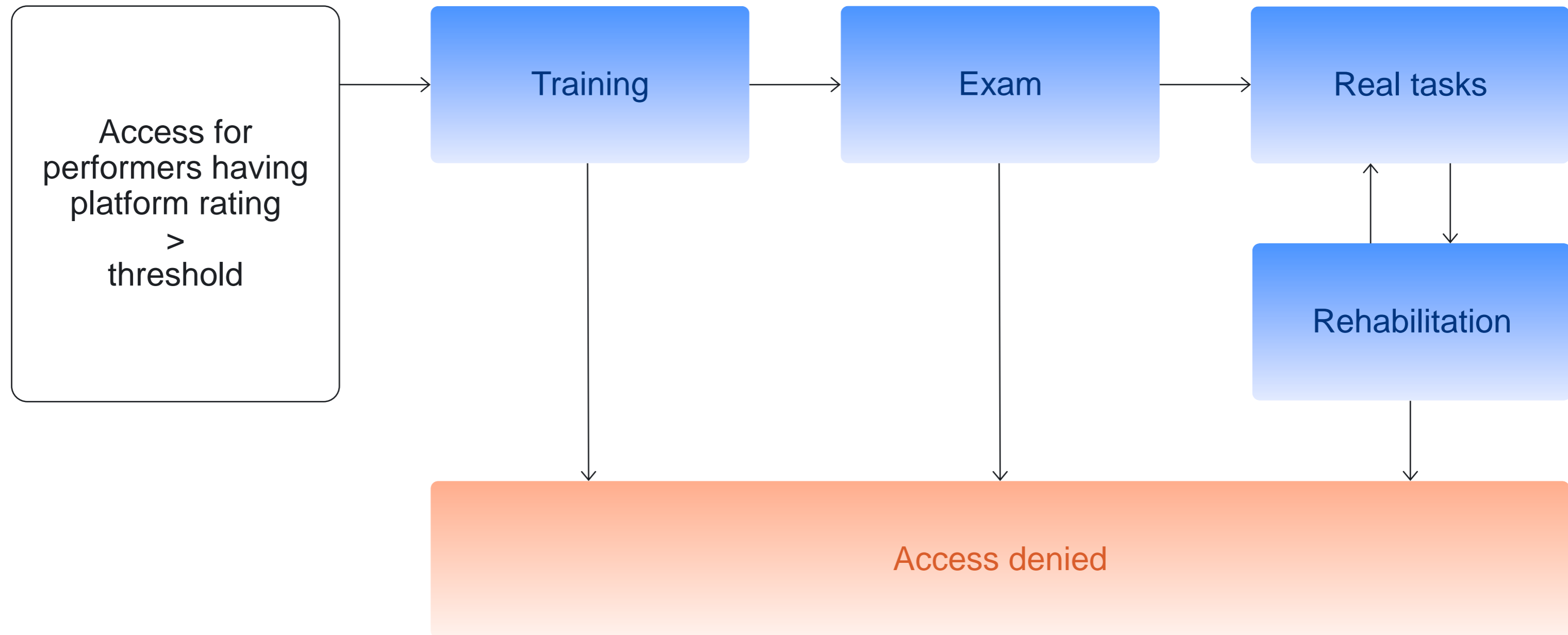
# Rehabilitation task

## Give a change to those who failed the skill threshold accidentally

- ▶ Rehabilitation is similar to an exam task, but with another access criterion
- ▶ Remind that there is a chance to observe low quality of a good performer

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{correct}) \approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

# Grant initial access to top performers



# Platform rating\*

is calculated based on performer  
behavior on all existed tasks  
within the platform

The background features a dark blue gradient on the left, transitioning into a series of overlapping, curved, lighter blue shapes on the right, creating a sense of depth and movement.

# **Interface.**

# **Introduction**

# Task in the eyes of the performers

## **Web-page with specific features**

- ▶ Long run time
- ▶ Repetitive actions
- ▶ Concentration
- ▶ Speed

# Structure of a task interface

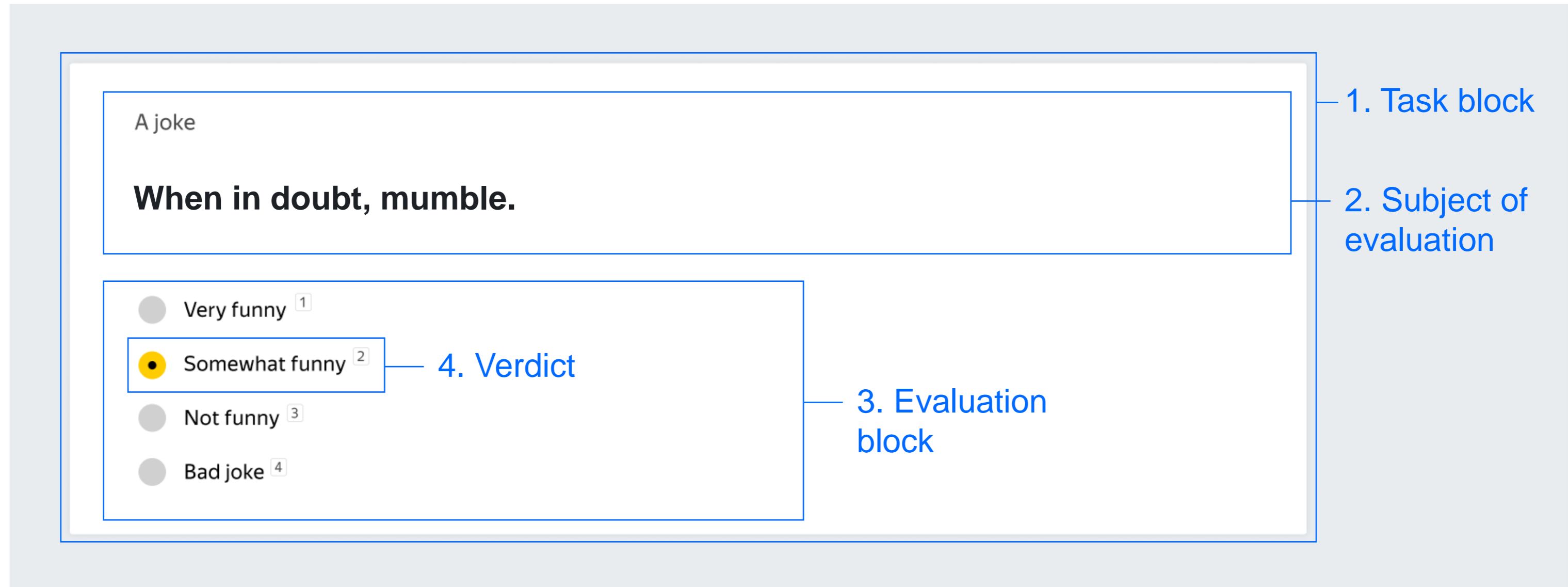
A joke

**When in doubt, mumble.**

- Very funny <sup>1</sup>
- Somewhat funny <sup>2</sup>
- Not funny <sup>3</sup>
- Bad joke <sup>4</sup>



# Structure of a task interface



# 9 golden rules of interface structure

# Why is it important?

- ▶ Performer's time
- ▶ Speed and data labelling volumes
- ▶ Manager's time
- ▶ Quality of the results
- ▶ Project's rating
- ▶ Task simplification thanks to the interface

# Rule #1. Cross-platform compatibility



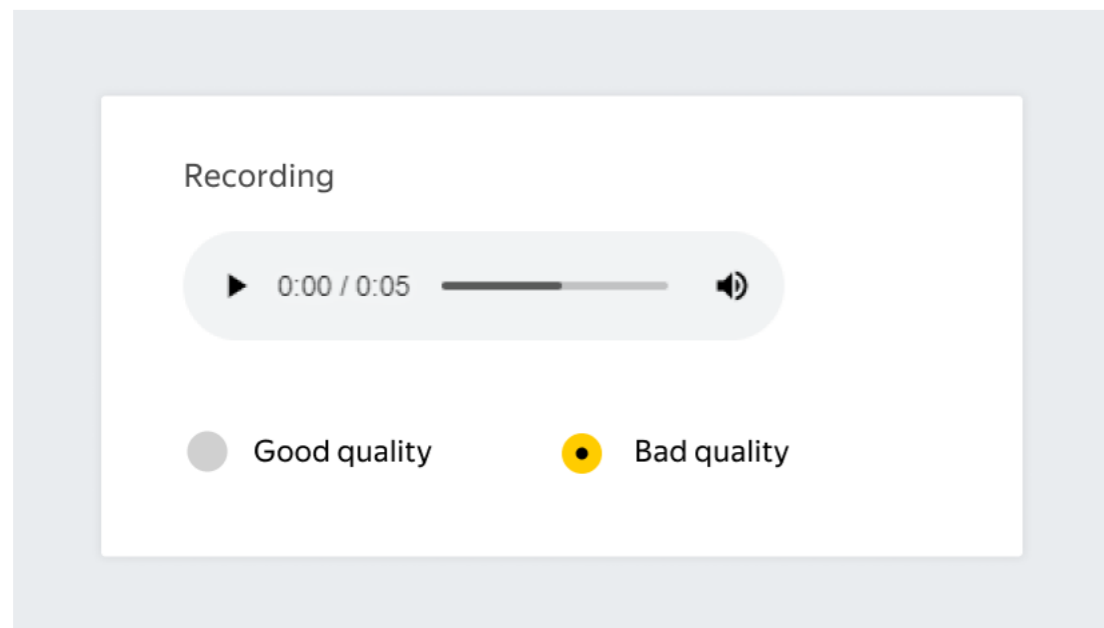
Possible limitations for mobile services:

- ▶ Task difficulty
- ▶ Media Content, Devices, and Browsers

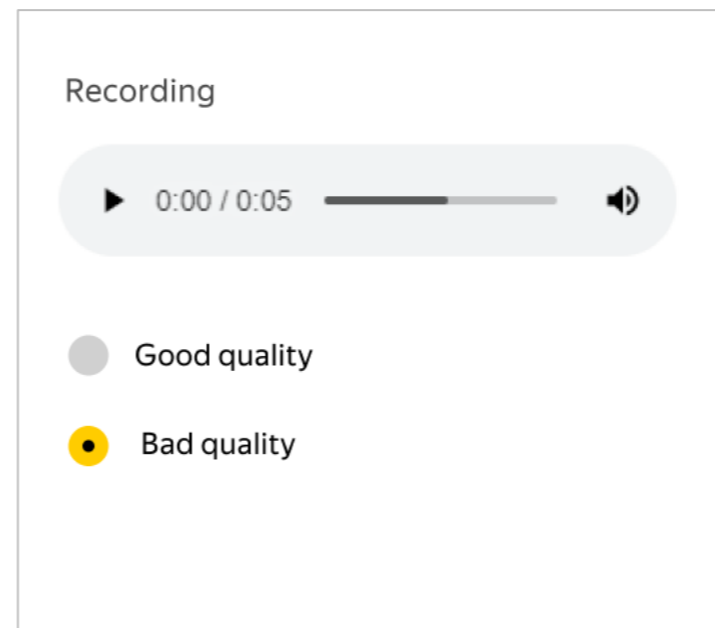
# Rule #1. Cross-platform compatibility

**Task:** evaluate sound quality in wav audio files

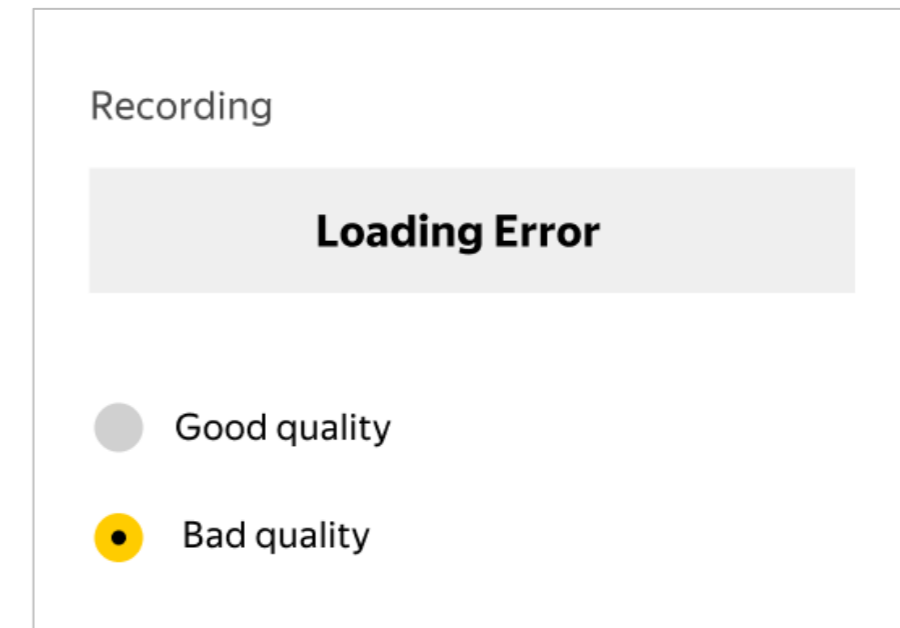
Web version



Android App



IOS App



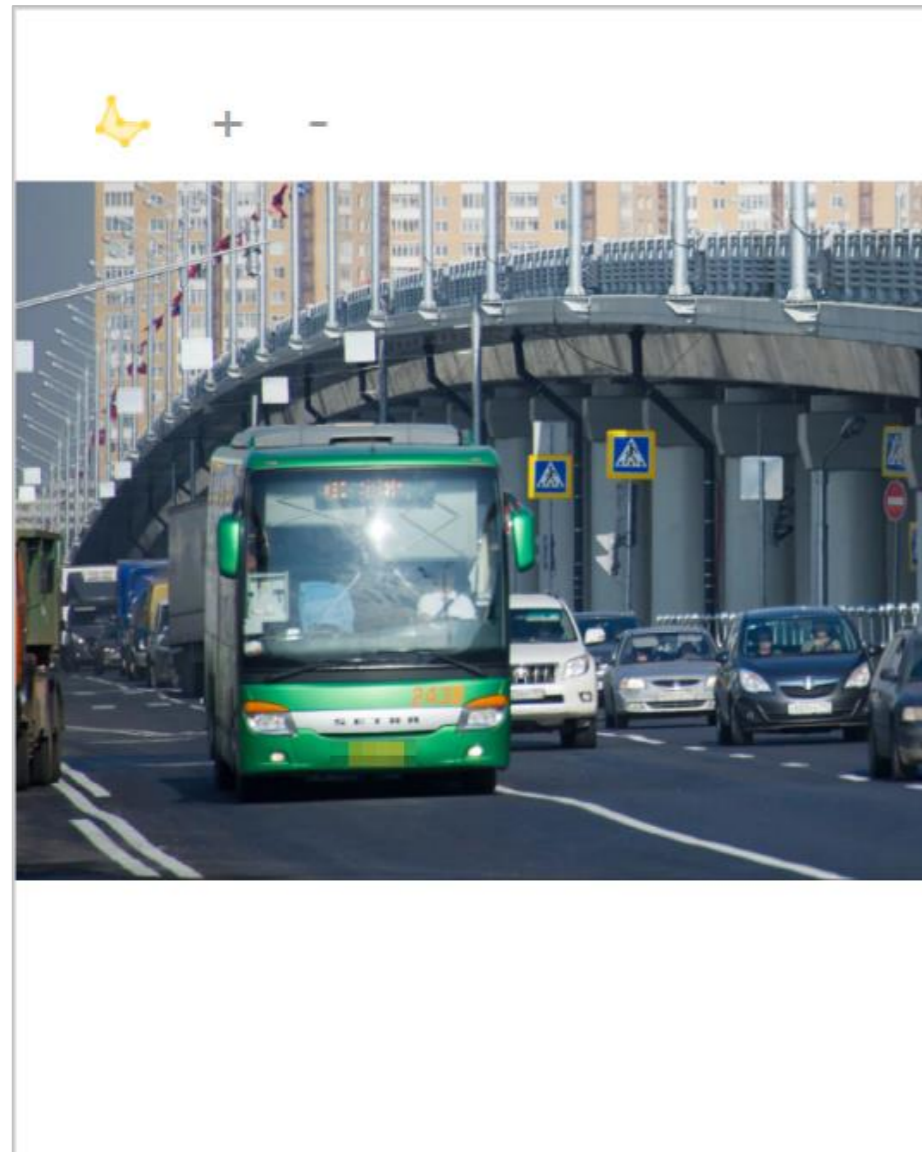
# Rule #1. Cross-platform compatibility

**Task:** draw a polygon around every road sign



# Rule #1. Cross-platform compatibility

**Task:** draw a polygon around every road sign



Challenge: to outline every single road sign

# Rule #1. Cross-platform compatibility

**Task:** evaluate the phrase and search query match

Phrase [job occupation in New York](#)

Query [New York employment center](#)

Additionally 

Ad headline New York employment center

Text Find a stable job on nycjobs.com

Does the phrase match the query?

Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>



# Rule #1. Cross-platform compatibility

**Task:** evaluate the phrase and search query match

Phrase [job occupation in New York](#)

Query [New York employment](#)

---

Additionally [?](#)

Ad headline [New York employment](#)

Text [Find a stable job on nycj](#)

---

Does the phrase match the query?

Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>

# Rule #1. Cross-platform compatibility

**Task:** evaluate the phrase and search query match

The screenshot shows a user interface for evaluating a search match. It includes the following elements:

- Phrase:** job occupation in New York
- Query:** New York employment
- Additionally ?** (with a question mark icon)
- Ad headline:** New York employment
- Text:** Find a stable job on nycj
- Does the phrase match the query?:** A question with two radio button options:  Yes<sup>1</sup> and  No<sup>2</sup>.

Annotations with blue arrows point to specific parts of the interface:

- Cut off text:** Points to the end of the phrase and query text.
- Hotkeys:** Points to the superscripted numbers 1 and 2 next to the radio button options.
- Empty space:** Points to the bottom-left corner of the interface area.

# Rule #1. Cross-platform compatibility

**Task:** evaluate the phrase and search query match

Phrase  
[job occupation in New York](#)

Query  
[New York employment center](#)

Additionally  
Ad headline  
New York employment center

Text  
Find a stable job on nycjobs.com

Does the phrase match the query?

Yes  No

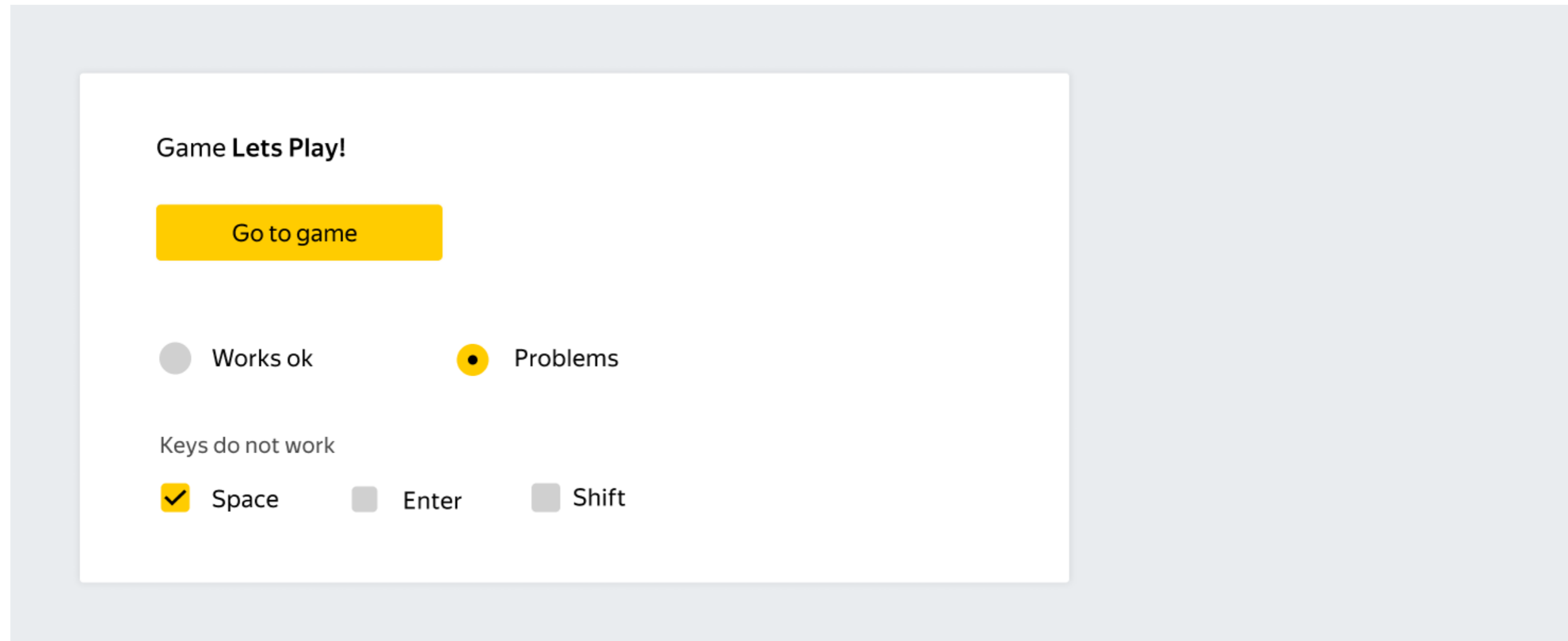
# Rule #2. Hotkeys

- ▶ Used by about 28% of performers
- ▶ Affect task completion speed
- ▶ You can assign hotkeys to any action
- ▶ Hidden hotkeys should be documented

Ideal scenario: the task can be completed without using a mouse

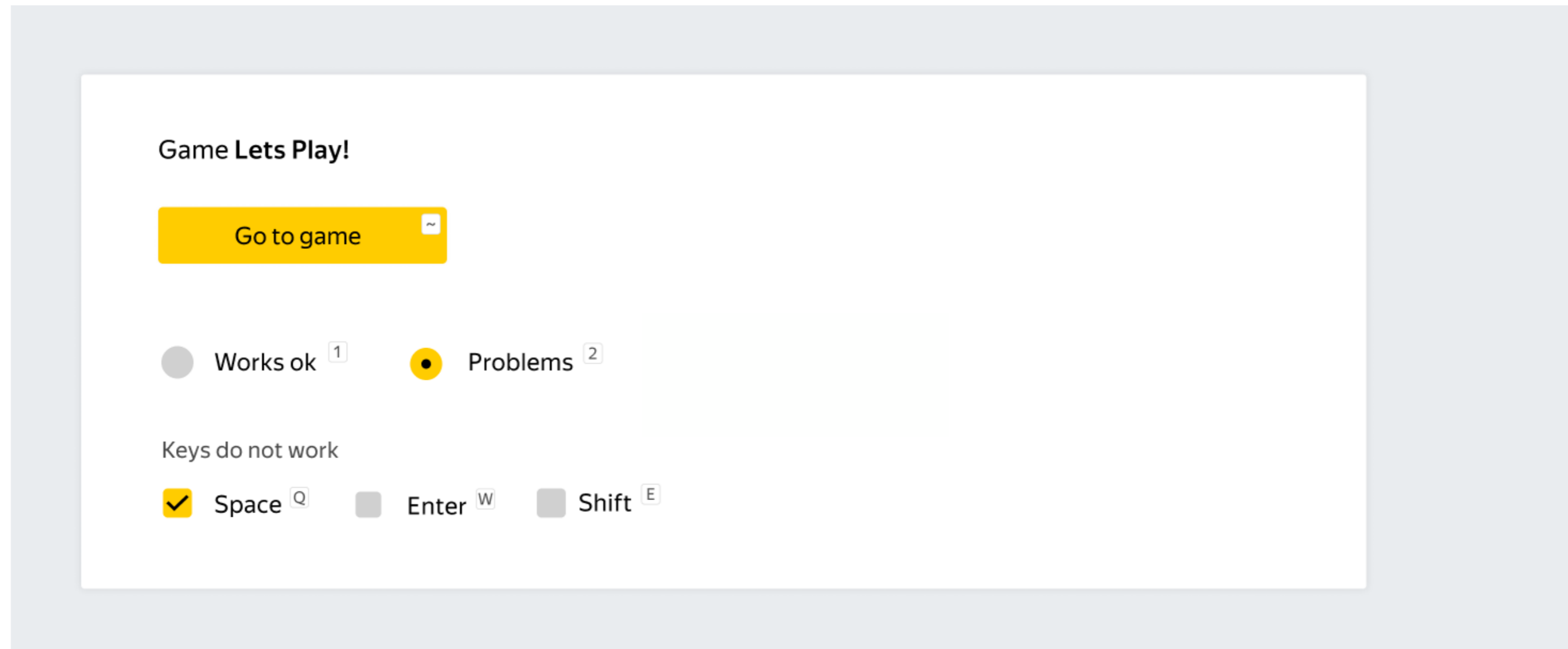
# Rule #2. Hotkeys

**Task:** evaluate functionality of a game in a browser (works with a keyboard)



# Rule #2. Hotkeys

**Task:** tell whether the game works in a web browser (works with a keyboard)



# Rule #2. Hotkeys

**Task:** tell whether the game works in a web browser (works with a keyboard)

Game Lets Play!

Go to game ~

Works ok <sup>1</sup>  Problems <sup>2</sup>  Does not open <sup>3</sup>

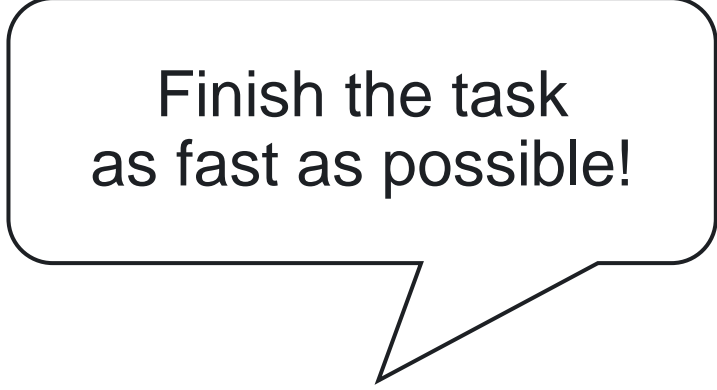
Keys do not work

Space <sup>Q</sup>  Enter <sup>W</sup>  Shift <sup>E</sup>

# Rule #3. Action and data check

We can check if the performer:

- ▶ Watched the video or listened to the audio
- ▶ Went to external resources
- ▶ Provided correct input data
- ▶ Spent enough time on each task



Finish the task  
as fast as possible!



Performer



# Rule #3. Action and data check

Game Lets Play!

Go to game Please, go to the game page

Works ok  Problems

Keys do not work

Space  Enter  Shift

The image shows a screenshot of a game interface. At the top, it says "Game Lets Play!". Below that is a yellow button labeled "Go to game" and a red tooltip that says "Please, go to the game page". Underneath, there are two radio buttons: "Works ok" (unselected) and "Problems" (selected). Below that, it says "Keys do not work" and lists three keys: "Space" (checked), "Enter" (unchecked), and "Shift" (unchecked).

# Rule #4. Test the task

## **Always test the task before publishing it**

- ▶ Preview option
- ▶ Test task pool in Toloka sandbox

# Rule #5. Minimize external resources usage

## **Spoiler: not always applicable**

- ▶ Impossible to control performer's actions outside of the task interface
- ▶ External resources might not always work properly

# Rule #5. Minimize external resources usage

- ▶ Show all information inside the task
- ▶ Copy data to your own storage
- ▶ Check performers' actions and their input data

Idea: show screenshots instead of the links

# Rule #6. Avoid experimental design

## Signs

- ▶ *Odd layout of typical interface elements*
- ▶ **Variety of bright and different colors**
- ▶ The presence of conspicuous elements with an exclusively artistic function

# Rule #6. Avoid experimental design

Phrase    job occupation in New York

Query    New York employment center

Additionally

Ad headline    Jobs in New York

Text    Find a stable job on nycjobs.com

Does the phrase match the query?

[Yes](#)

[No](#)

# Rule #6. Avoid experimental design

Extra nesting of the blocks

Unnecessary bright color

Phrase job occupation in New York

Query New York employment center

All text is in one font

Additionally

Ad headline Jobs in New York

Text Find a stable job on nycjobs.com

A lot of empty space on the right side of the block

Does the phrase match the query?

Yes No

Odd display of verdicts

2 types of patterns

# Rule #6. Avoid experimental design

Phrase **job occupation in New York**

Query **New York employment center**

Additionally

Ad headline **Jobs in New York**

Text **Find a stable job on nycjobs.com**

The phrase match the query <sup>1</sup>

The phrase doesn't match the query <sup>2</sup>

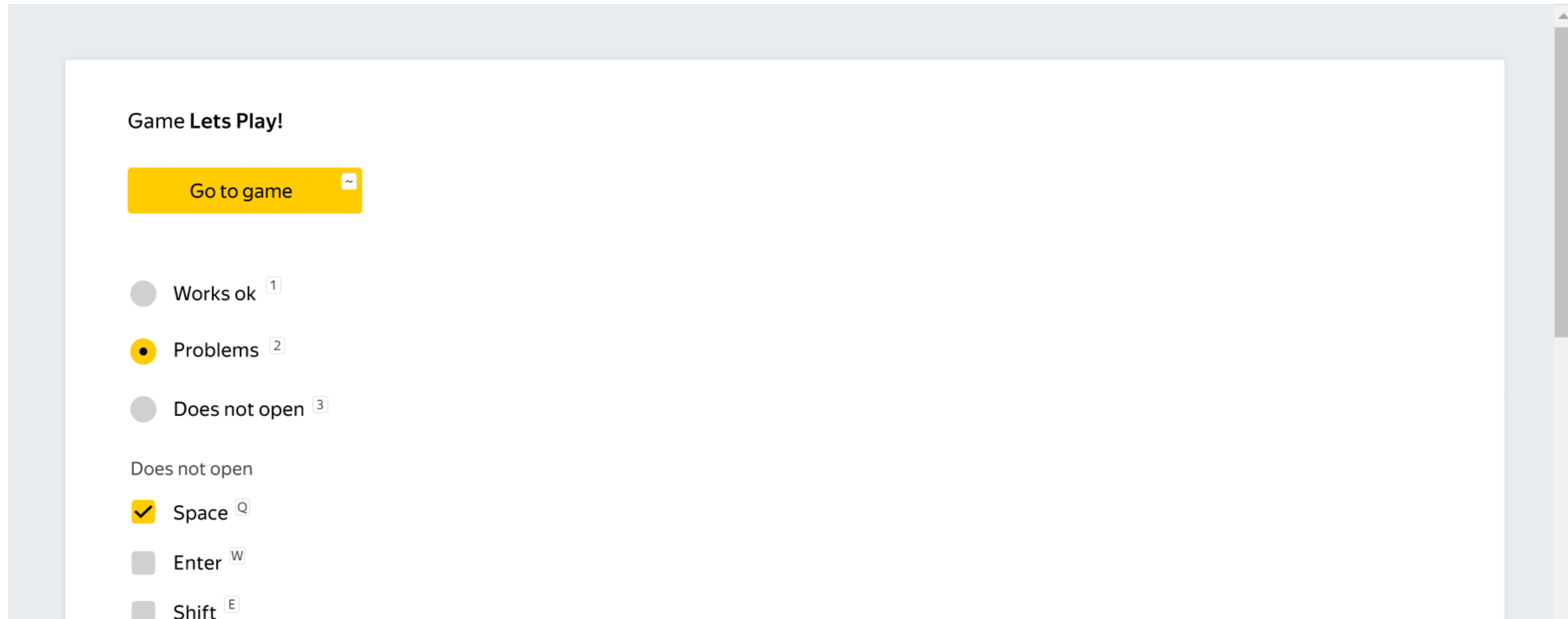


# Rule #7. Efficient space usage

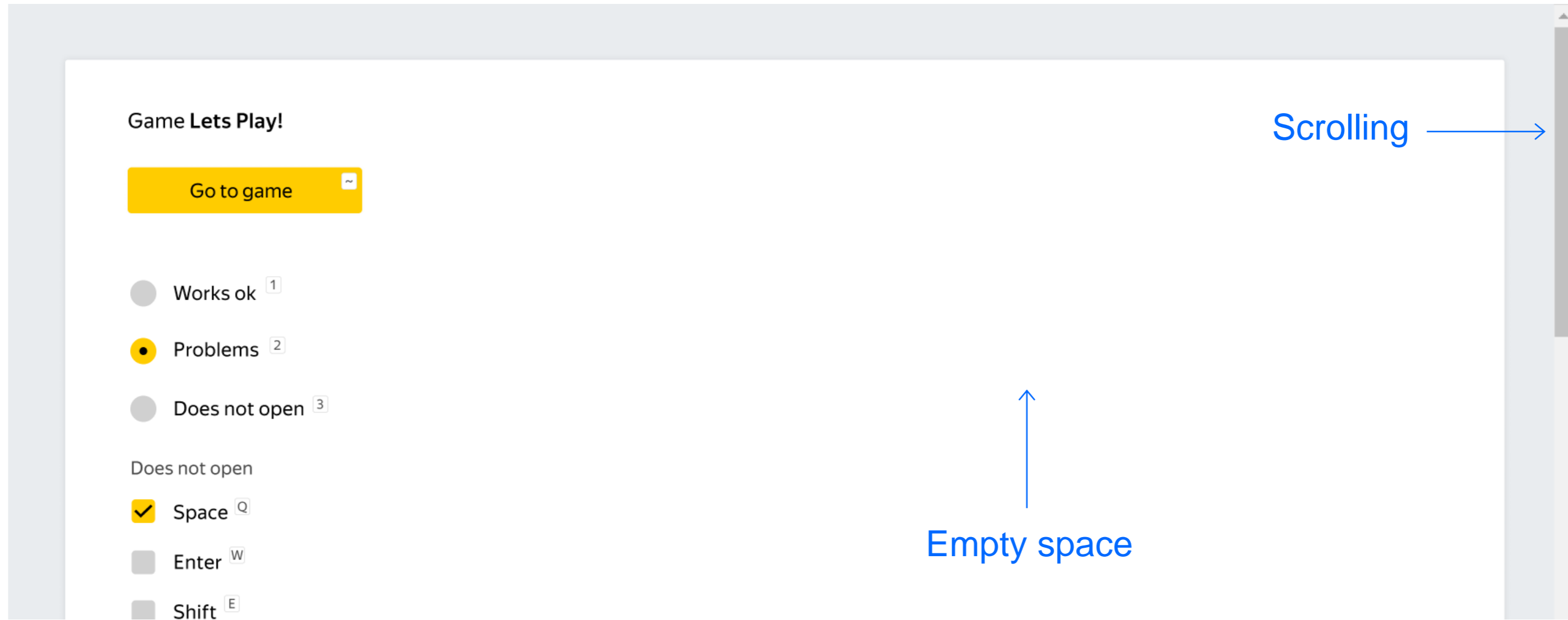
- ▶ Group the elements within your task block
- ▶ Absence of empty spaces
- ▶ Highlight most important information

Ideal scenario: one task perfectly fits the size of a monitor

# Rule #7. Efficient space usage



# Rule #7. Efficient space usage



# Rule #7. Efficient space usage

Game Lets Play!

Go to game <sup>~</sup>

Works ok <sup>1</sup>    Problems <sup>2</sup>    Does not open <sup>3</sup>

Keys do not work

Space <sup>Q</sup>    Enter <sup>W</sup>    Shift <sup>E</sup>

# Rule #8. Constructing task suit

## Page with many tasks

Check list:

- ▶ Absence of empty spaces
- ▶ Equal width of the task blocks
- ▶ No more than 2 (3) tasks in a row

# Rule #8. Constructing task suit

Query [borrow a Yota router for a week](#)

Phrase [Yota router](#)

---

Additionally ?

Ad headline Buy Yota router at a super price!

Text High-quality wi-fi routers! Installation and configuration. Call us!

---

Does the meaning of the phrase match the query?

Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>

Query [should I buy an apartment now](#)

Phrase [buying an apartment](#)

---

Additionally ?

Ad headline Buying an apartment on Move.ru

Text Selling apartments in your city. Prices straight from the owners

---

Does the meaning of the phrase match the query?

Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>

# Rule #9. Limit the number of elements in your interface

- ▶ Buttons
- ▶ Links
- ▶ Images
- ▶ Other elements, that with a particular function

The presence of any interface element must be justified

Every element of the interface should be useful for the performer

# Rule #9. Limit the number of elements in your interface

**Task:** evaluate which translation from Russian to English is better

Phrase      где правильно переходить улицу  
Translation 1    where can I cross the street correctly  
Translation 2    where can I cross the street

Check in online translators

Yandex<sup>1</sup>   Google<sup>2</sup>   Bing<sup>3</sup>   Lingvo<sup>4</sup>   PROMT<sup>5</sup>

First translation is better<sup>Q</sup>    Second translation is better<sup>W</sup>



# Rule #9. Limit the number of elements in your interface

**Task:** evaluate which translation from Russian to English is better

Phrase            где правильно переходить улицу  
Translation 1    where can I cross the street correctly  
Translation 2    where can I cross the street

Check in online translators



First translation is better<sup>Q</sup>    Second translation is better<sup>W</sup>

# Bonus! Check list



1. Check the adaptability of the task template
2. Test task submission in the preview mode
3. Check the availability and functionality of hotkeys
4. Make sure that the required actions are checked
5. Check for the "not opening" option in tasks with external resources
6. Make sure that there are no experimental design solutions
7. Avoid page interface with a large number of tasks and different sizes of information in it
8. Make sure that there are no unnecessary interface elements in the task