04 / AI OPS

The story behind the alerts

More alarms do not mean better oversight. Hokma keeps the rules that detect failures and adds a read-only model that proposes which failures share a cause and what to read first. People decide.



Several symptoms may lead back to one cause worth investigating.

OPERATING
control layer · three-way reconciliation · read-only agents, daily since June 2026

UNDER VALIDATION
contribution at incident level (O2) · boundary under injected faults (O3)

PROPOSED
coverage receipts · known-noise register · structured dispositions

Three alerts appear on an operations screen. One says price coverage is incomplete. Another flags a stale valuation. A third reports a reconciliation break. They might be three problems, or three symptoms of a late price file. The case is illustrative; the question is familiar.

A competent desk already automates the detection. Hokma's layer runs 44 data-quality check types instantiated per asset class into 208 combinations, 30 pre-trade types and a three-way reconciliation between the order system, the ledger and the clearing broker's record, with every break typed. On a mean day about 300 check rows are written, 34 fail and 20 escalate.

What rules do not do is read failures in context. The grouping key is fixed in advance, severity is fixed per check, and the narrative linking the morning's exceptions to a cause is written by a person under time pressure.

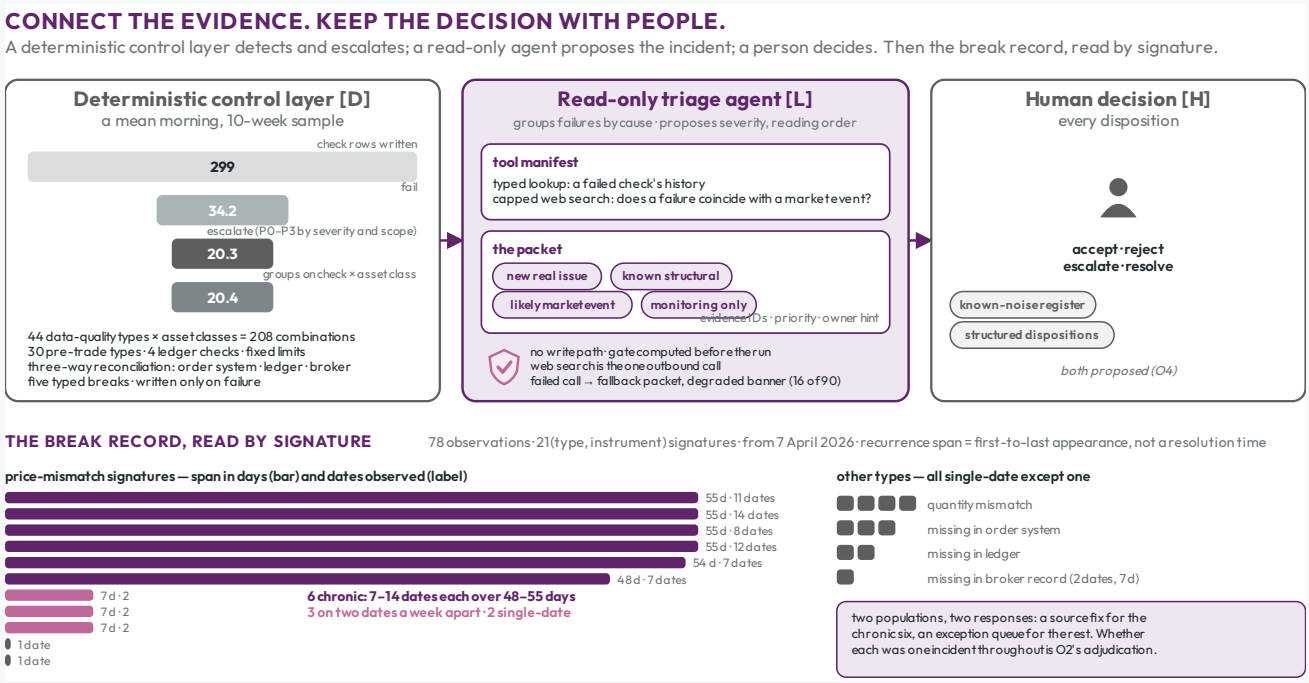
Hokma hands the failures to a read-only language-model agent. Its tool manifest holds a typed lookup over each check's history and a capped web search to test whether a failure coincides with a market event; it has no write path, and the pre-trade gate is computed before it runs. The packet it writes proposes which failures are one incident, in what order to open them and on what evidence.

A person makes every disposition. A failed agent call falls back to a packet carrying a degraded-narrative banner, and the underlying checks escalate on their own severities regardless. The known-noise register and structured dispositions are proposed.

An alert says something failed. An investigation asks why it matters.

From a list of symptoms to a decision

A shorter queue only helps if material problems stay visible. The best measured result so far is deterministic: the break record separates chronic recurrences from one-day exceptions.



Read as an exception queue, the reconciliation record is 78 observations cleared one at a time. Read by signature it is two populations: six price-mismatch combinations recur on 7 to 14 dates each over recurrence spans of 48 to 55 days, while 15 combinations appear on one or two dates.

A recurrence span is first-to-last appearance. It is not an incident duration and not a resolution time: no closure field exists, and whether a chronic combination was one incident throughout is for adjudication. The two populations still want different responses, a source fix for the first and an exception queue for the second.

Compression is context, not a result. Grouped signatures and agent items are different units, so the paper does not compare them as counts. The claim must be made at incident level: which incidents each process surfaces, how many are actionable and how many are resolved, as severity-weighted recall at fixed operator capacity against a competent rules-based desk.

The controls and read-only agents operate today, in daily use since June 2026. Whether the interpretive layer improves the incidents a reviewer acts on is under measurement; the parts that do not depend on the model being good can be verified now.

6 of 21

break signatures recur on 7 to 14 dates

the other 15 appear on one or two dates; spans are not resolution times

208 + 30

data-quality check combinations and pre-trade check types

44 types instantiated per asset class; limits fixed and versioned

34 → 20

failed and escalated check rows on a mean day, of about 300 written

10-week sample; escalation by a fixed P0–P3 rule, not by the model

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Source: accompanying white paper, version 1.0. The late-price-file case is illustrative. Illustrations are conceptual. For information only.