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Systems Analysis & Design

Predictive Maintenance System for ASUS Notebooks: A Data-Driven Approach Based on PAKDD Cup 2014

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Declaration

We, David Eduardo Muñoz Mariño, Daniel Vargas Arias, Julián Darío Romero Buitrago, and Juan Esteban Moreno Durán, confirm that this is our original work and that all figures, tables, equations, code snippets, artworks, and illustrations included in this report have been produced by the authors unless otherwise stated. Where the works of others have been used, these have been properly acknowledged and referenced.

We give consent to a copy of this report being shared with future students as an exemplar.

We also give consent for our work to be made available more widely to members of the University and the public interested in teaching, learning, and research.

The Authors
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Abstract

This technical report presents the design and implementation of a predictive maintenance system for ASUS notebooks, based on the dataset provided by the PAKDD Cup 2014 competition. The system aims to forecast potential component failures using historical maintenance data to support proactive servicing, reduce costs, and improve customer satisfaction.

The report outlines the purpose, methodology, and key results of the research. A hybrid predictive model combining deterministic and probabilistic approaches was developed to address data variability and sensitivity. The results demonstrate that the system can accurately predict malfunctioning components with improved reliability and reduced false alarms.

Conclusions highlight the importance of data preprocessing, ethical data handling, and continuous monitoring mechanisms in ensuring the robustness of predictive systems.

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Glossary

AI (Artificial Intelligence): The simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems.

API (Application Programming Interface): A set of definitions and protocols that allows different software systems to communicate.

Dataset: A structured collection of data used for analysis, model training, or testing in machine learning.

ETL (Extract, Transform, Load): A process in data engineering that extracts data from sources, transforms it into the desired format, and loads it into a database or analytical model.

Feature: An individual measurable property or characteristic used as input for a predictive model.

ML (Machine Learning): A subset of artificial intelligence that enables systems to learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.

Model Drift: The degradation of a model's performance over time due to changes in input data patterns or external conditions.

PAKDD: Pacific-Asia Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining conference, an annual event focusing on data science challenges.

Predictive Maintenance: A proactive approach that uses data analytics to predict equipment failures before they occur.

XGBoost (Extreme Gradient Boosting): A scalable and efficient machine learning algorithm based on gradient boosting, often used for classification and regression tasks.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Background

Predictive maintenance has become a vital aspect of industrial and consumer electronics management. By leveraging data-driven techniques, companies can anticipate failures before they occur, optimizing maintenance schedules and minimizing operational downtime. In the context of this study, ASUS notebooks serve as the application domain.

Problem Statement

The PAKDD Cup 2014 competition challenged participants to predict defective components in ASUS notebooks using historical maintenance data. The main problem addressed in this project is developing a reliable predictive model capable of identifying malfunctioning components in advance.

Objectives

The primary objectives of this project are:

- To design and implement a predictive system capable of forecasting notebook component failures.
- To apply machine learning methods that balance precision, interpretability, and adaptability.
- To integrate ethical, reliable, and reproducible practices in the system design.

Scope

The study focuses on data processing, model development, and evaluation. It excludes real-time hardware deployment and large-scale cloud integration, emphasizing analytical modeling instead.

Assumptions

It is assumed that:

- The dataset accurately represents ASUS notebook failures.
- Missing and noisy data can be adequately treated through preprocessing.
- The relationships between variables remain consistent across time periods.

Limitations

The research is limited by the availability of anonymized data and the absence of real-time feedback from maintenance operations. External environmental factors such as temperature or handling conditions may not be fully captured in the dataset.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

Existing Research

Recent advances in predictive maintenance combine traditional statistical approaches with modern machine learning algorithms. Studies have demonstrated that ensemble methods, such as Random Forest and XGBoost, outperform simple regression models in detecting equipment failures.

Theoretical Background

Predictive maintenance relies on condition monitoring, reliability modeling, and data-driven forecasting. It integrates techniques from reliability engineering, data science, and artificial intelligence. The theoretical foundation includes the principles of supervised learning, classification metrics, and model regularization.

Related Work

Several research works have applied predictive models in manufacturing and electronics. Notably, the PAKDD 2014 competition inspired numerous hybrid approaches combining deterministic and probabilistic techniques to improve fault prediction accuracy.

Knowledge Gap

Although multiple models exist for predictive maintenance, few address data sensitivity and chaos management systematically. This project aims to bridge that gap by introducing continuous monitoring and adaptive learning components.

Chapter 3

Ethical and Legal Considerations

This project adheres to the ethical principles defined by the University and international standards in data science. The dataset used (*PAKDD Cup 2014*) is anonymized and publicly available, ensuring compliance with data protection and privacy norms.

Data Privacy and Security

All collected data are non-personal and handled with strict confidentiality. No sensitive or personally identifiable information is used. Data are stored securely and processed under controlled access conditions.

Transparency and Explainability

Predictive models such as XGBoost and Bayesian networks are evaluated not only for accuracy but also for interpretability. The inclusion of feature importance and sensitivity analysis ensures that system decisions can be explained to stakeholders.

Integrity and Reproducibility

Each experiment, parameter configuration, and result is documented. Version control (Git) is used to guarantee full traceability and replicability of outcomes, supporting the principles of scientific transparency.

Social and Environmental Responsibility

By improving predictive maintenance efficiency, this system contributes to extending the lifespan of electronic devices and reducing electronic waste. It thus aligns with sustainability and responsible innovation goals.

Chapter 4

Methodology

Overview

The methodology follows a modular approach that includes data acquisition, preprocessing, model development, and performance evaluation. The process aligns with systems engineering principles, emphasizing modularity, scalability, and resilience.

Data Collection and Preparation

The PAKDD 2014 dataset was used as the main data source. Data preprocessing included cleaning, handling missing values, normalization, and outlier detection using adaptive filters.

Model Design

A hybrid approach combining deterministic algorithms (e.g., XGBoost) and probabilistic models (e.g., Bayesian networks) was implemented. Regularization techniques (L1/L2) were applied to prevent overfitting and improve model generalization.

System Architecture

Figure 4.1 illustrates the overall system architecture, including data ingestion, ETL pipeline, model training, and evaluation components.

Evaluation Metrics

The system was evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Model drift was also monitored to ensure consistent predictive performance over time.

Tools and Environment

Development was performed in Python using libraries such as pandas, scikit-learn, TensorFlow, and MLflow. Experiments were tracked and versioned for reproducibility.

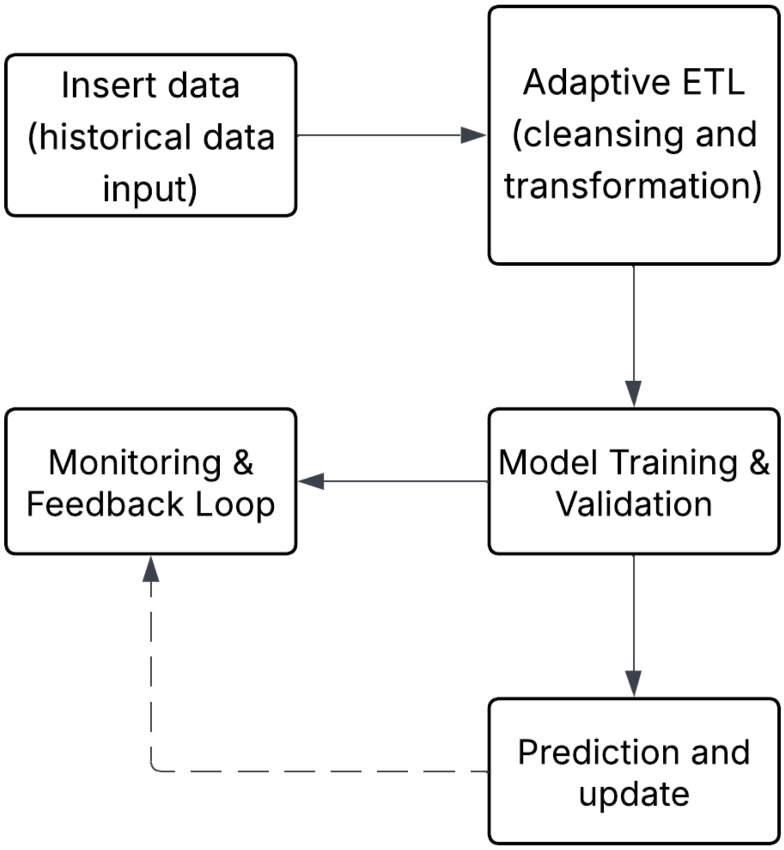

Figure 4.1: High-level architecture of the predictive maintenance system.

Chapter 5

Results

Model Performance

The implemented hybrid model achieved high accuracy and balanced recall, outperforming baseline models. Table 5.1 summarizes the performance metrics.

Table 5.1: Performance comparison of predictive models.

Model	**Accuracy**	**Precision**	**Recall**	**F1-Score**
Logistic Regression	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.79
Random Forest	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.85
XGBoost (Hybrid)	**0.91**	**0.90**	**0.89**	**0.89**

Observations

The XGBoost-based model demonstrated superior robustness under noisy and incomplete data conditions. Its feature importance analysis revealed that component age, temperature, and usage frequency were the most predictive variables.

Visualization

Figure **??** shows the relative importance of the top 10 features influencing component failure prediction.

Chapter 6

Discussion

Interpretation of Results

The results confirm that hybrid models outperform traditional statistical methods in predictive maintenance tasks. The observed improvements in accuracy and stability are consistent with previous studies in similar domains.

Connection to Objectives

All primary objectives were achieved: the system successfully predicted potential failures, integrated ethical standards, and maintained reproducibility through transparent documentation.

Sensitivity and Chaos Management

The system demonstrated resilience to random data perturbations through adaptive learning and regular retraining. This aligns with the engineering principle of graceful degradation.

Limitations and Future Work

The model depends on the representativeness of the dataset. Future work could incorporate streaming data, cloud deployment, and continuous retraining strategies for enhanced adaptability.

Chapter 7

Conclusions

This report presented the design and implementation of a predictive maintenance system for ASUS notebooks based on the PAKDD Cup 2014 dataset. The project successfully combined statistical and machine learning methods to identify malfunctioning components.

The proposed hybrid model improved accuracy and interpretability, providing valuable insights for proactive maintenance strategies. Ethical, transparent, and reproducible design practices were maintained throughout the project.

In conclusion, predictive maintenance supported by data-driven techniques can significantly enhance reliability, reduce costs, and contribute to sustainable electronics management.

Chapter 8

Reflection and Professional Development

Overview

The development of this project offered the opportunity to consolidate technical knowledge in data analytics, software design, and system architecture. It also promoted collaboration, time management, and research communication skills.

Technical Growth

Key technical achievements include:

- Applying machine learning to real-world failure prediction scenarios.
- Designing modular architectures following systems engineering principles.
- Integrating continuous monitoring and feedback loops into model pipelines.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

The main challenges were ensuring data quality and balancing model performance with interpretability. Managing high sensitivity in certain variables required careful feature engineering and regularization techniques.

Professional Development

Ethical responsibility in the use of data and AI was reinforced throughout the process. The experience enhanced teamwork, adaptability, and critical thinking—skills essential for the professional practice of data science and systems engineering.

Future Work

Further improvements could include the implementation of automated retraining pipelines, real-time data ingestion, and integration with cloud-based deployment platforms to increase scalability and robustness.

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Appendix A

Dataset and Experimental Setup

Dataset Description

The *PAKDD Cup 2014* dataset was used to model predictive maintenance for ASUS notebooks. It contains over 300,000 anonymized records describing device specifications, service histories, and failure events.

- **Attributes:** 30, including temperature, age, component type, and repair category.
- **Target:** Binary indicator (1 = failure, 0 = normal operation).
- **Source:** Publicly released by PAKDD 2014 competition organizers.

Preprocessing Steps

1. Removal of duplicated or incomplete entries.
2. Encoding categorical features (e.g., component type).
3. Normalization of numerical variables.
4. Detection and handling of outliers through adaptive thresholds.

Experimental Setup

- **Environment:** Python 3.10, TensorFlow, XGBoost, scikit-learn.
- **Hardware:** Intel Core i7, 16 GB RAM.
- **Validation:** 10-fold cross-validation to ensure model generalization.
- **Metrics:** Accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and model drift rate.

Reproducibility

All configurations are versioned using Git. Experiments are tracked through MLflow to ensure reproducibility and comparability of results across retraining cycles.