

Introduction

<u>Topic:</u> Data-intensive computing and analytics

 <u>Task:</u> Use or implement a new or extend an existing data-intensive application based on tasks that may involve data analysis, data visualization, and efficient data processing

Goals:

- application development in small teams
- learn about systems for large-scale data processing
- recent, relevant research topics

General Information

- Official start: right NOW ©
- End: April 2024 (final presentation)

Scope: 6 CP (graded) → 180 hours/person

- Grading Criteria:
 - Implementation (completeness, quality, ...)
 - General impression (reliability, development approach, ...)
 - Final presentation

General Information

- You may deregister from this course during the next two weeks
- To do so, write an e-mail to your supervisor, to Yunxuan Li (<u>yunxuan.li@ipvs.uni-stuttgart.de</u>), and to Professor Holger Schwarz (<u>holger.schwarz@ipvs.uni-stuttgart.de</u>)

- Online exam registration (C@mpus) necessary
- Note the deadline of the examination office



What we expect ...

- Basic knowledge of database and information systems,
 e.g., from the course "Modellierung"
- Programming skills in at least one programming language
- Readiness for teamwork
- Ability to work independently and self-organized

Topic Presentations

• 3 persons per developer team → 4 teams

- Each team works on one of the following topics:
 - Topic 1: Extension of AdaPrivFlow
 - Topic 2: Privacy Protection of Trajectory Data
 - Topic 3: Automated Machine Learning for Clustering Analyses
 - Topic 4: Automated Machine Learning for Classification Ensembles

Topic 1: Extension of AdaPrivFlow

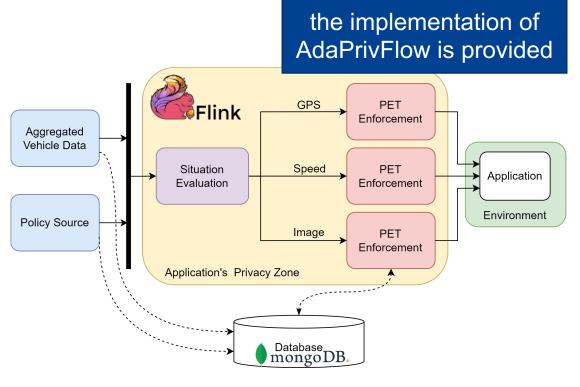
Yunxuan Li

Motivation: Situation-Aware Privacy-Protection for Connected Vehicles

Connected Vehicles can gather, process, and share data, which raises

privacy concerns

 Privacy protection for Connected Vehicles must consider the dynamic and contextdependent nature of drivers' privacy needs



Main Tasks

- Extend / improve the AdaPrivFlow with following points:
 - SubTask 1: use CARLA as the data generator
 - SubTask 2: extend the pipeline to support Lidar data
 - SubTask 3: break up the pipeline component with Kafka
- Explore the possibility of deploying the AdaPrivFlow pipeline into the Docker

SubTask 1: use CARLA as data generation

- CARLA Simulator
 - an open-source simulator for autonomous driving research
 - CARLA boasts an impressive array of models of real-world sensors like cameras, LIDAR and RADAR
 - allows users to define and execute different traffic situations based on modular behaviors
- Goal:
- retrieve data from a simulated car within Carla
- prepare the data for AdaPrivFlow
- send data to AdaPrivFlow

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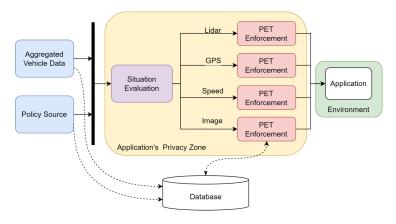
SubTask 2: extend the pipeline to support Lidar data

- Light Detection and Ranging Sensor (Lidar)
 - uses a laser to measure distances
 - to capture very detailed and wide-ranging information about a vehicle's surroundings
 - Lidar data is collected as a "point cloud"

Goal:

- explore different data types to store and transfer Lidar data
- extend AdaPrivFlow to support Lidar data





SubTask 3: break up the pipeline component with Kafka

- Kafka
 - initially conceived as a messaging queue
 - allow to publish and subscribe to streams of events through topics
- APACHE KAFKA

 BROKER

 TOPIC 1

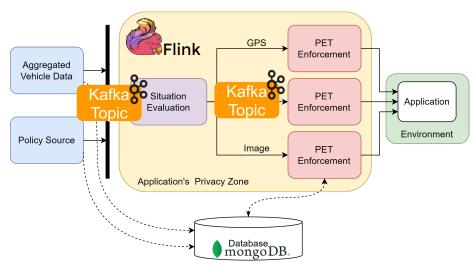
 TOPIC 2

 TOPIC 3

 Send Record to given
 Topic & Partition

 Reads from given
 Topic & Partition

- · Goal:
- adding corresponding Kafka topics to the data pipeline



Task Summary

- Research and familiarize with the required techniques
- Complete the three subtasks
- Explore the possibility of deploying the AdaPrivFlow pipeline into the Docker
- Write the documentation
- Prepare a final presentation

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Topic 2: Privacy Protection of Trajectory Data

Yunxuan Li

Motivation: Privacy-Protection for Trajectory Data

- Continuously sharing trajectory data may end up revealing a great amount of information in terms of a user's behavior, mobility patterns, and social relationships
- Four types of methods to protect trajectory data:
 - spatial-location cloaking approaches
 - temporal cloaking methods
 - addition of redundant dummy locations
 - · path confusion

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Main Tasks

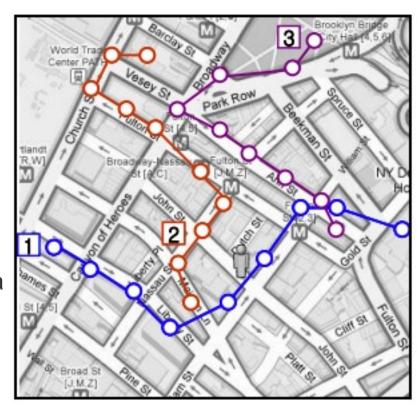
- spatial-location cloaking approaches
 - the exact location of the user is replaced by a broader spatial region termed cloaking region
- temporal cloaking methods
 - uses time transformation and delays the user's response by a time period
- addition of redundant dummy locations
 - instead of sharing the actual location, share one or more locations that are very close to the actual one (generated dummy locations)
- path confusion
 - use a perturbation technique to change the actual trajectory of a user (i.e., publish another report instead of the actual one)

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Main Tasks

- Data Source
 - use the trajectory data simulated by Carla

- Result Visualisation
 - explore the possibility of demonstrating the generated trajectory data with Carla
 - if it is not possible: implement a
 Dashboard to visualise the result



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Task Summary

- Research and familiarize with the four given methods
- Implement these methods
- Test and compare these methods with trajectory data simulated by Carla
- Visualise the resulting trajectory of each implemented method
- Write the documentation
- Prepare a final presentation

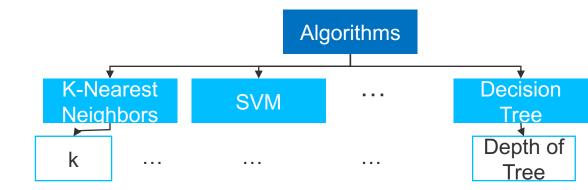
Task 3/4: Automated Machine Learning for Clustering Analyses / Classification Ensembles

Dennis Treder-Tschechlov, Julius Voggesberger

Motivation

- Machine Learning (ML) used in many application domains
 - IoT, Advertisement/Marketing, Medicine, Language support, ...
- ML Algorithm and Parameters are dependent on concrete use case

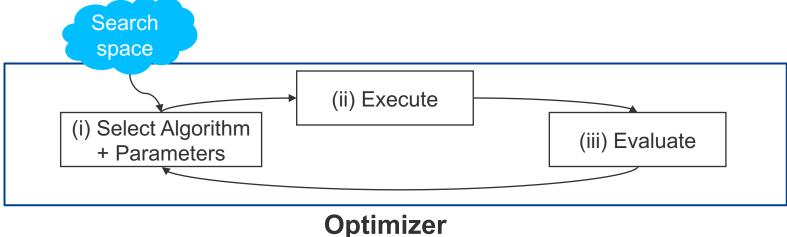
- → Which algorithms?
- → Which parameters?



Solution: Automated Machine Learning (AutoML)

Automated Machine Learning (AutoML)

- Given a budget (e.g., one hour) find a solution that is as accurate as possible
- Very Large search spaces → Optimizer to find good solutions



Optimize

• Optimizer: Random Search, Grid Search, Bayesian Optimization, ...

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Optimization Library

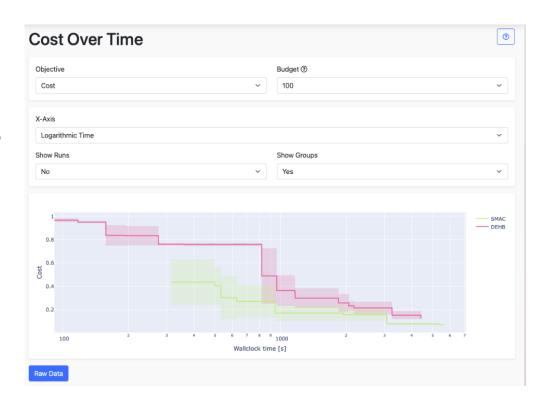
- Sequential Model-Based Algorithm Configuration (SMAC)
 - https://github.com/automl/SMAC3
- Supports different optimizers → easily interchangeable
- User has to ...
 - define search space
 - write target evaluation function
 - parse results
- Definition of search space w. ConfigSpace
 - https://github.com/automl/ConfigSpace

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Tasks

- Update to SMAC V2
 - Extend search space
 - Add new optimizers
 - Adapt interface for optimizers
 - Parsing of (intermediate-)results

- UI (e.g. using DeepCave) for ...
 - tracking optimization results
 - Defining search space
 - Defining input parameters



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Task 3 / 4 Organization

We provide implementations of (old) SMAC versions for the tasks

- Task 3: AutoML for Clustering Analyses (AutoML4Clust)
 - Goal: Find natural groupings(=clusters) in the data
- Task 4: AutoML for Classification Ensembles (AutoML-OpEn)
 - Goal: Combine results of different classification models

- In the first 1-2 months:
 - Each group familiarizes themselves with their task
 - exchange knowledge/ discuss problems

Organization

Topic Presentations

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Participants and Team Formation

Topic	Team Members	Advisor
1	Agnihotri Anusha, Chandra Rahul, Yadav Sachin	Yunxuan L.
2	Bartels Malte Henrik, Pisano Vincenzo, Fan Tingyu	Yunxuan L.
3	Abouhelal Hassan, Mohamed Mohamed, Baba Malek	Dennis TT.
4	Hann Kilian, Xie Siwei, Saaran Viraat(?)	Julius V.

Next Steps

- 1. Arrange a meeting with your advisors via e-mail within this week
 - Yunxuan: yunxuan.li@ipvs.uni-stuttgart.de
 - Dennis: dennis.tschechlov@ipvs.uni-stuttgart.de
 - Julius: julius.voggesberger@ipvs.uni-stuttgart.de

2. Familiarization with the topic

Get topic-specific literature and additional information

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