Mahdi.2024

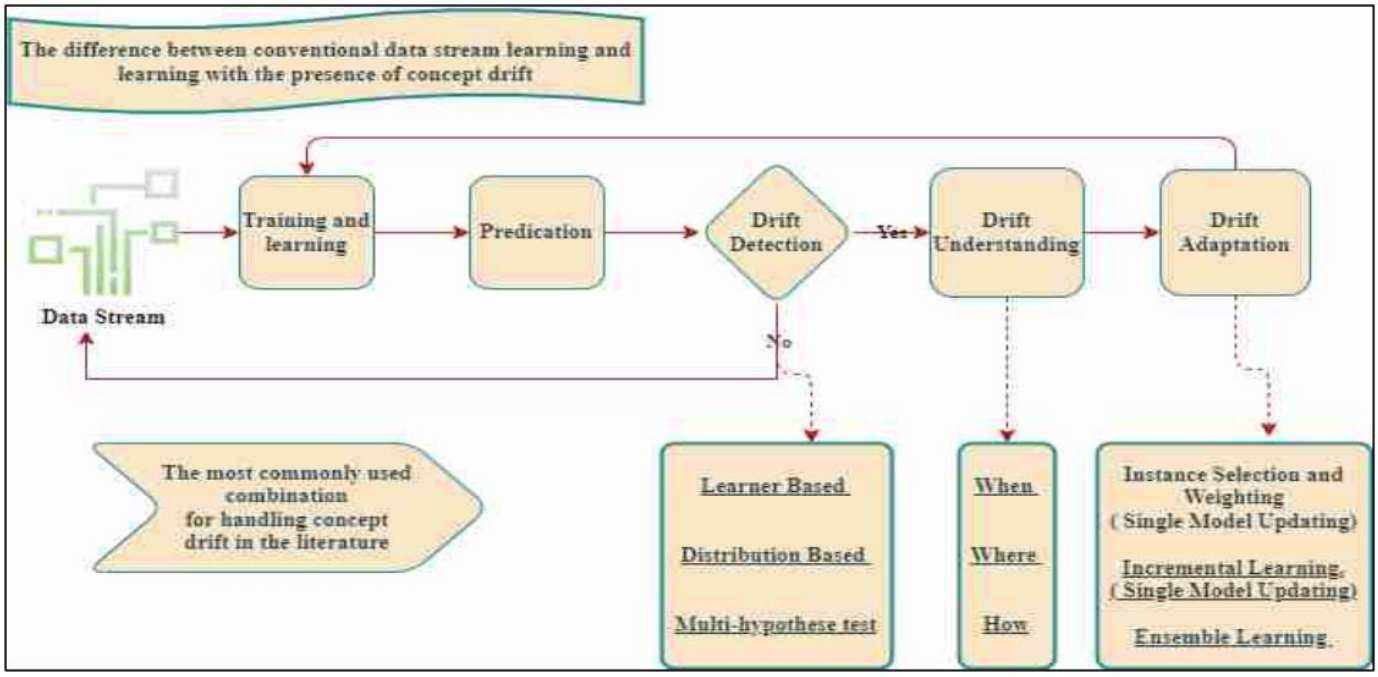


Figure 1. A General Framework of Concept Drift Handling [1]

Hu.2022b

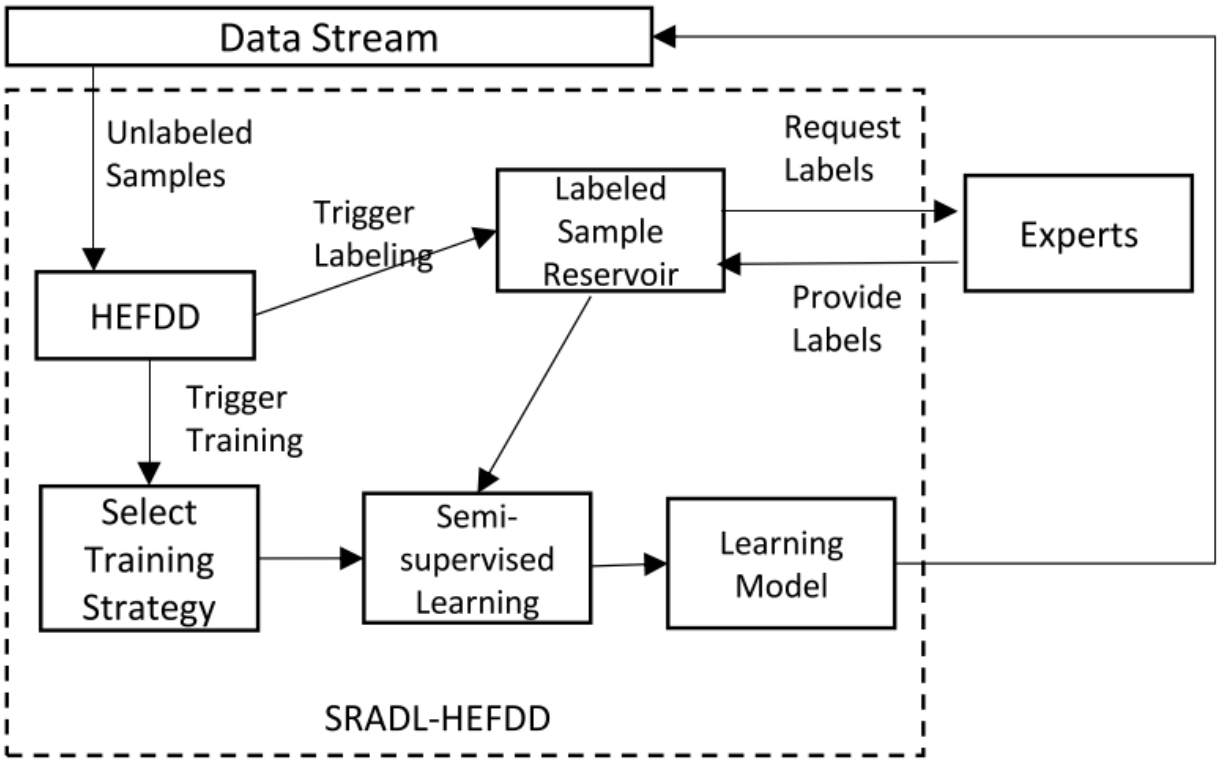
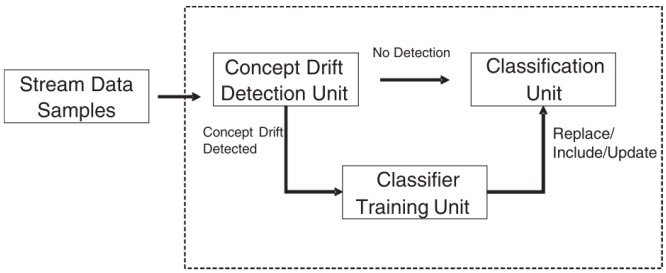


Figure 7.1. Overview of SRADL-HEFDD

Hu.2020

FIGURE 2 Flow chart for a common data stream classification framework



Agrahari.2022

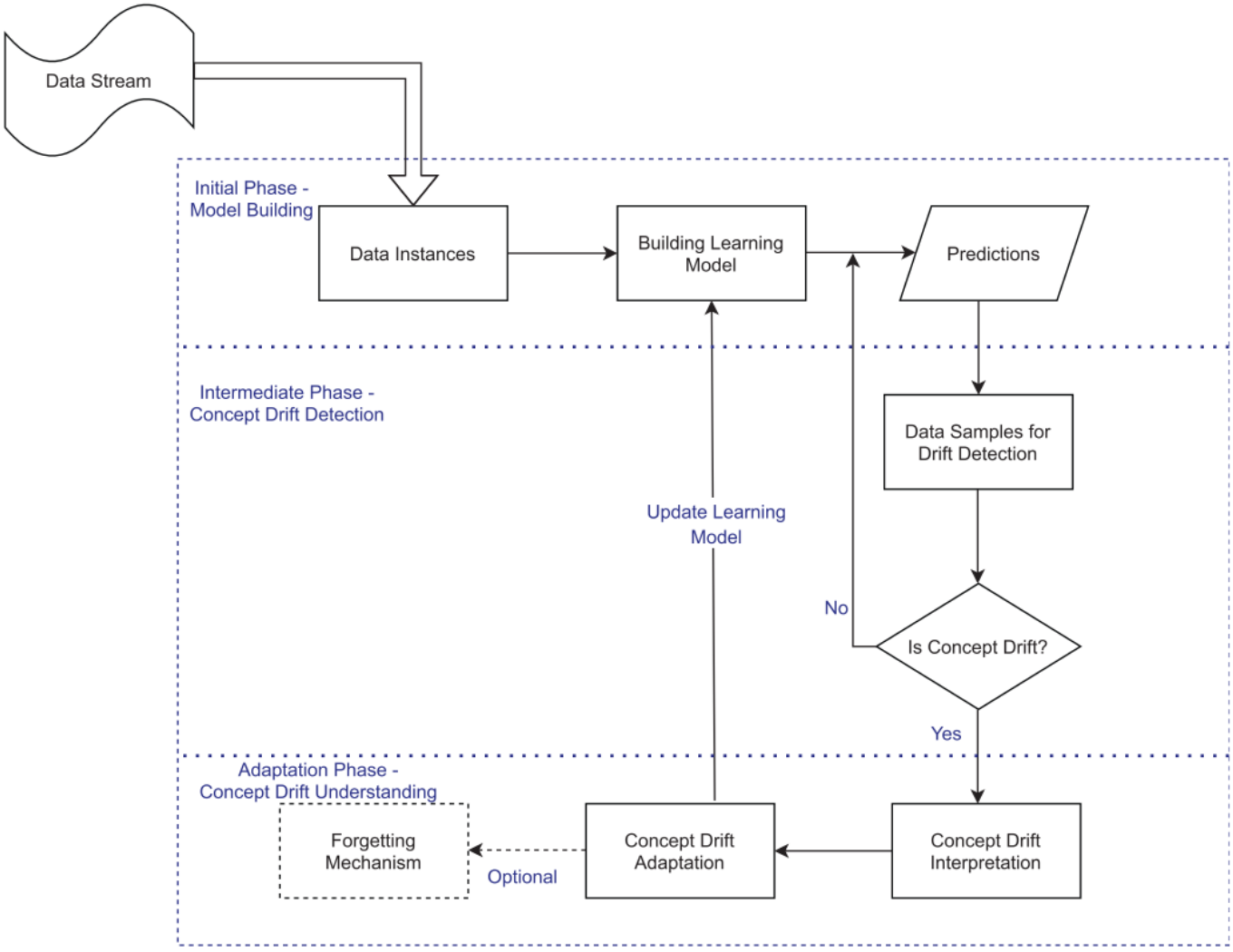


Fig. 5. General block diagram of concept drift detection.

Lima.2022

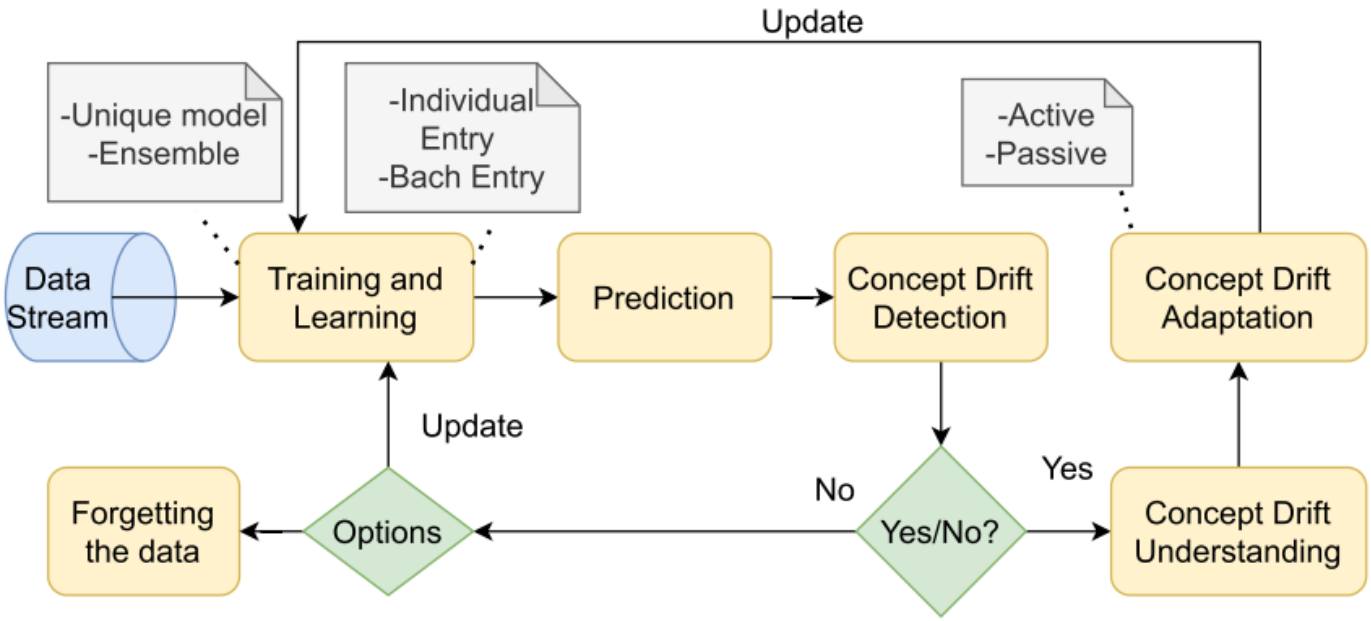


FIGURE 2. **Generic approach to learning with CD. Adapted [17].**

Li.2024

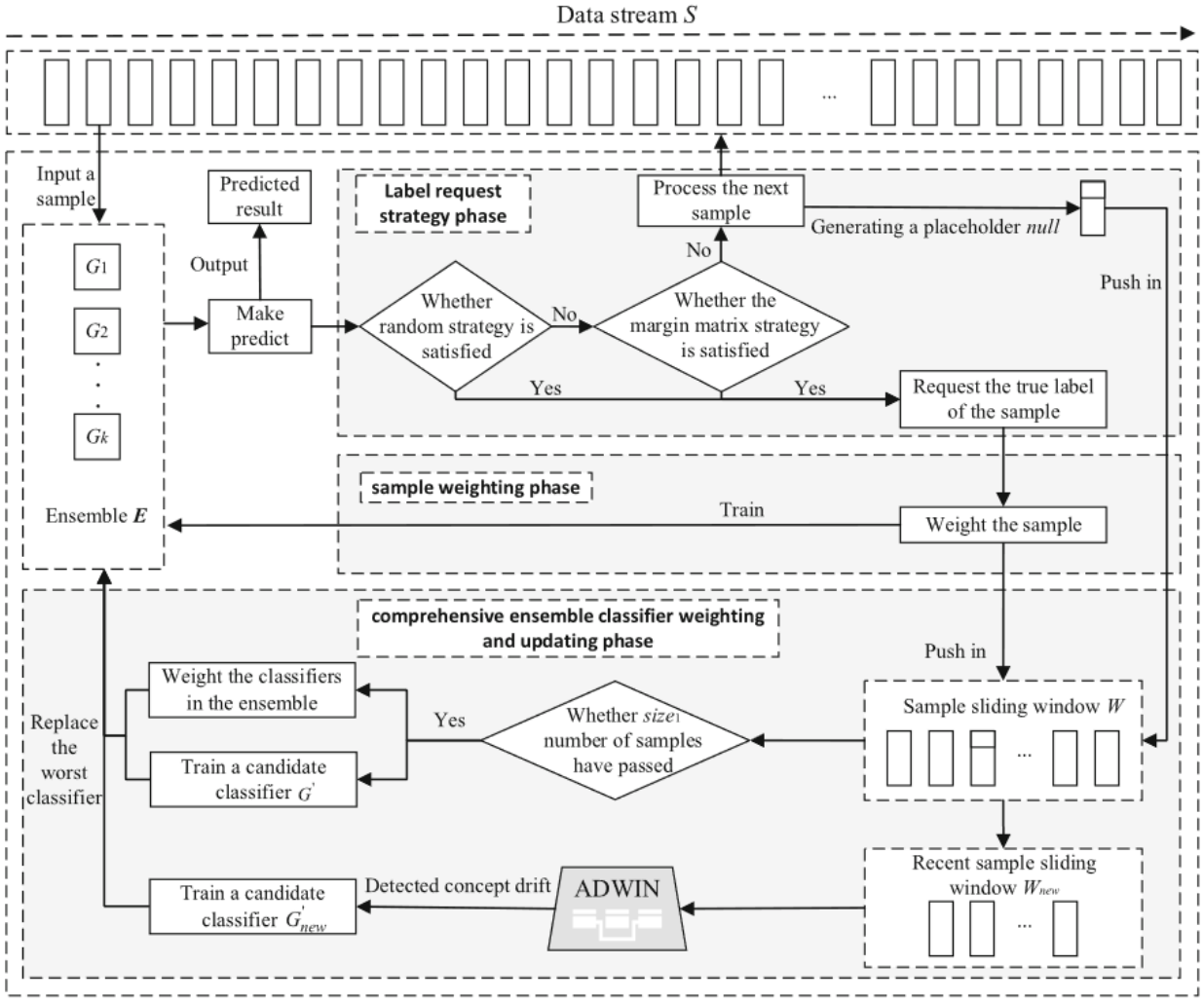


Fig. 2 Framework of OALM-MI

Yu.2024

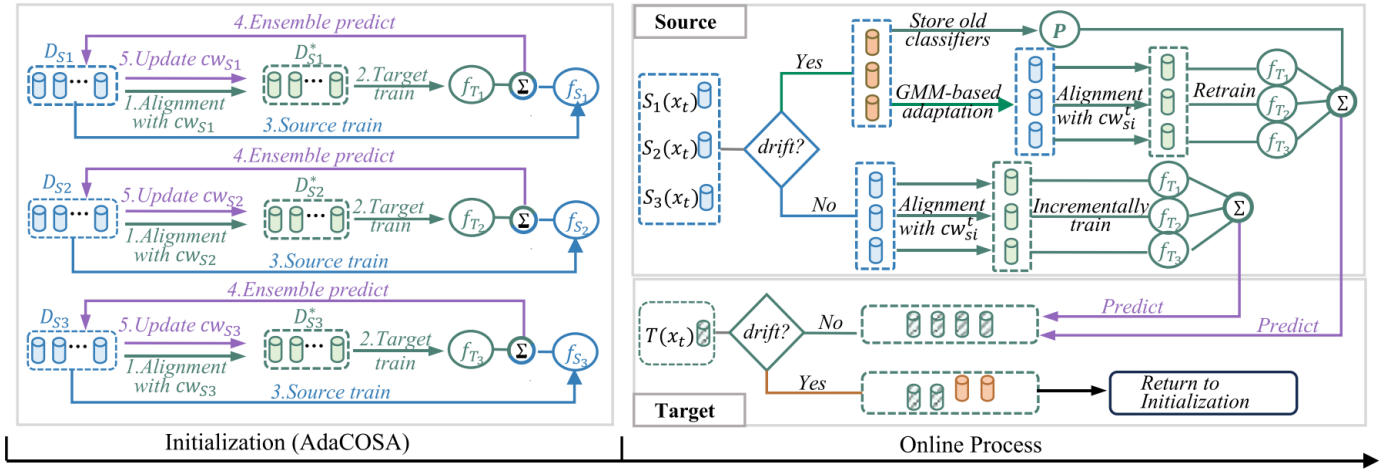


Figure 1: Framework of OBAL. The initialization stage is principally devoted to mitigating the problem of covariate shift, along with learning the intricate dynamic correlations that exist between various data streams. In the online phase, the core focus is on the detection and adaptation of asynchronous drift. This stage further integrates the covariate shift alignment and correlation matrices learned during the initial phase, facilitating a seamless ensemble prediction from the source to the target stream.

Angbera.2024

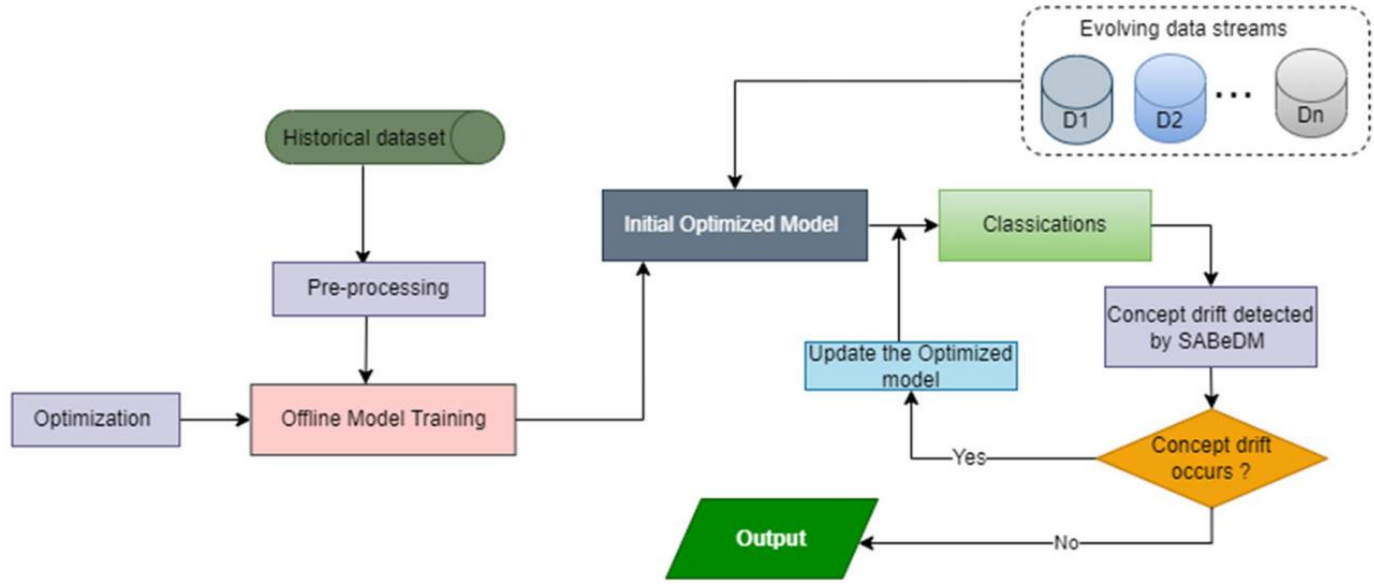


Fig. 1 The proposed SABeDM framework

Li2.2024

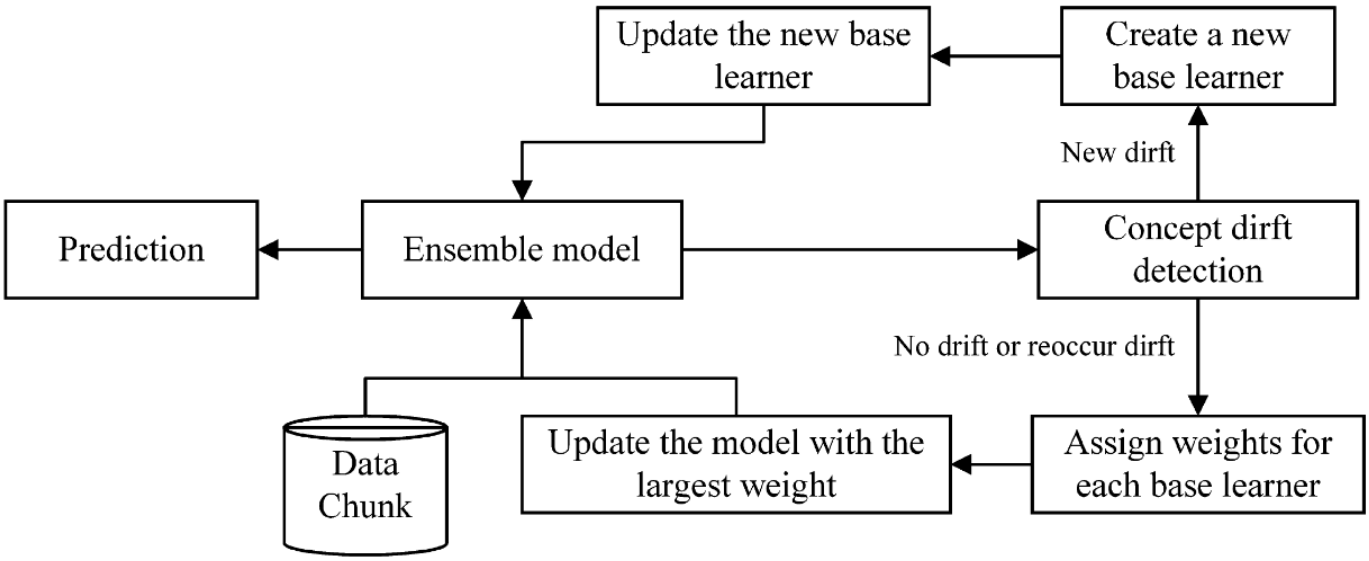


Fig. 4. The process of DSW-EFS.

Cheng.2024

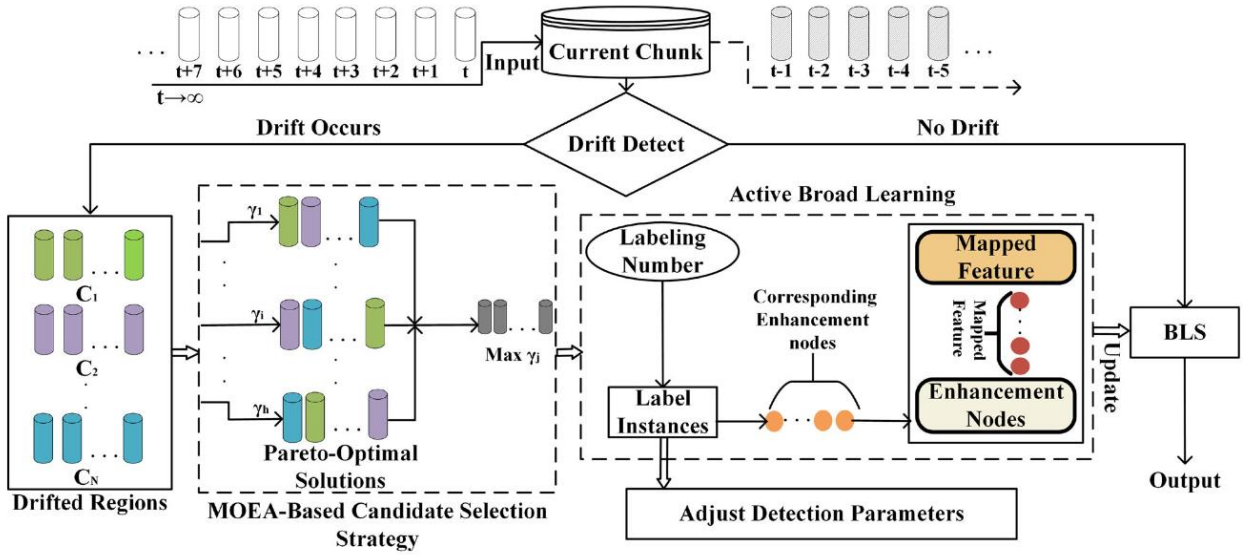


Fig. 2 The flowchart of MOE-ABLS

Suryawanshi.2024

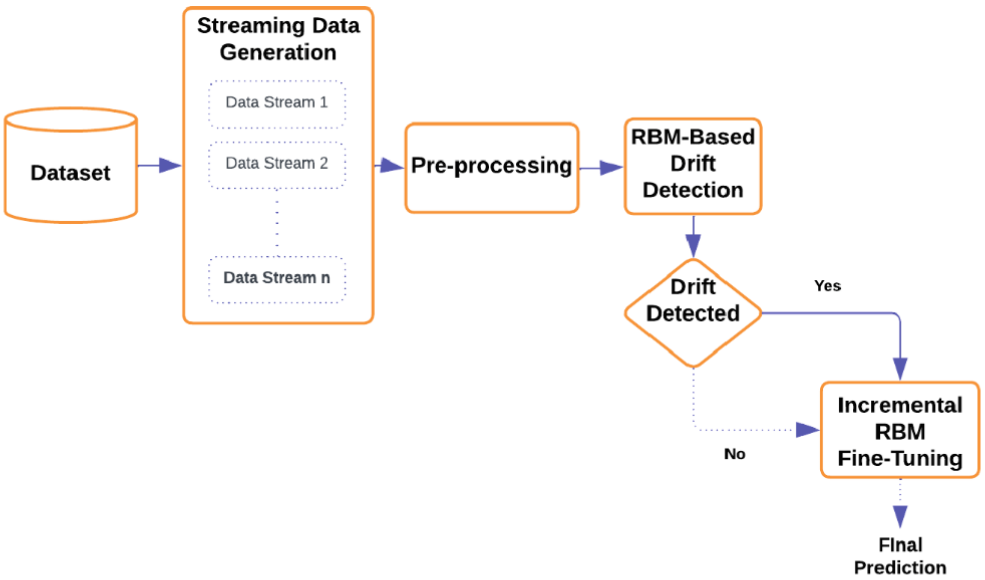


Fig. 1. IRBM: Incremental Restricted Boltzmann Machines for Concept Drift Detection and Adaption

Hu2.2024

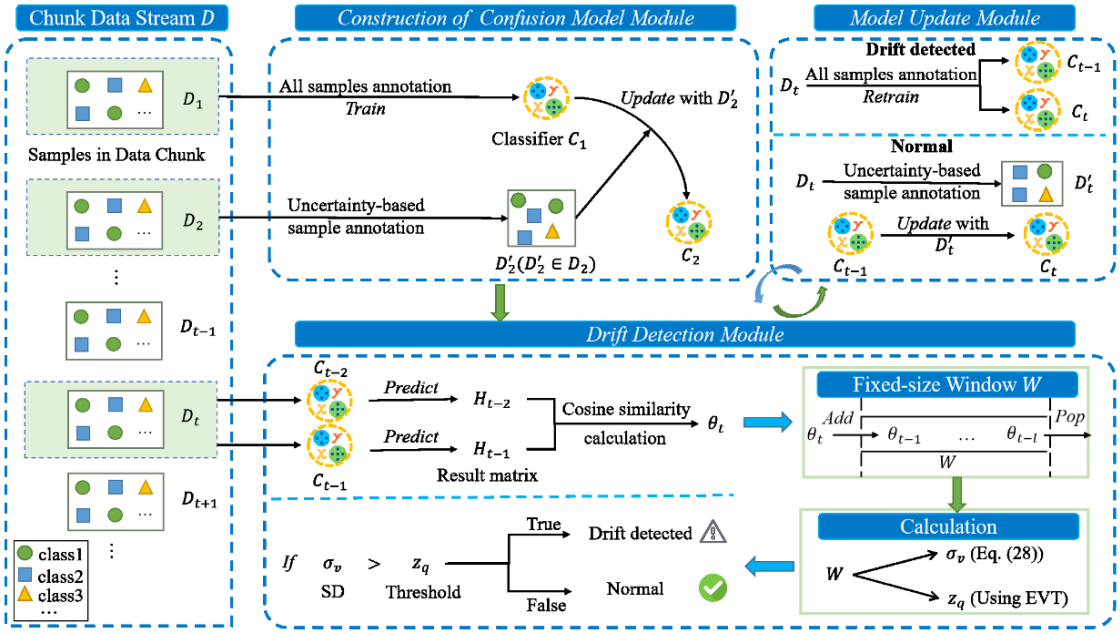


Fig. 1. Flowchart of CADM+ framework. *Construction of confusion model module* updates an existing classifier with a new set of labeled data to obtain a new model, aiming to generate a confusion model. In *drift detection module*, upon the arrival of a new data chunk, the classifiers before and after the incremental update will utilize the unlabeled data within it to calculate the cosine similarity. The resulting cosine similarity is then incorporated into a sliding window to compute the concept drift detection metric and threshold. In *model update module*, if the concept drift is detected, all samples in the data chunk are labeled, and the classifier is retrained. Otherwise, part of the samples are selected for annotation to update the model. Subsequently, the detection and update modules iterate in a loop.

Din.2024

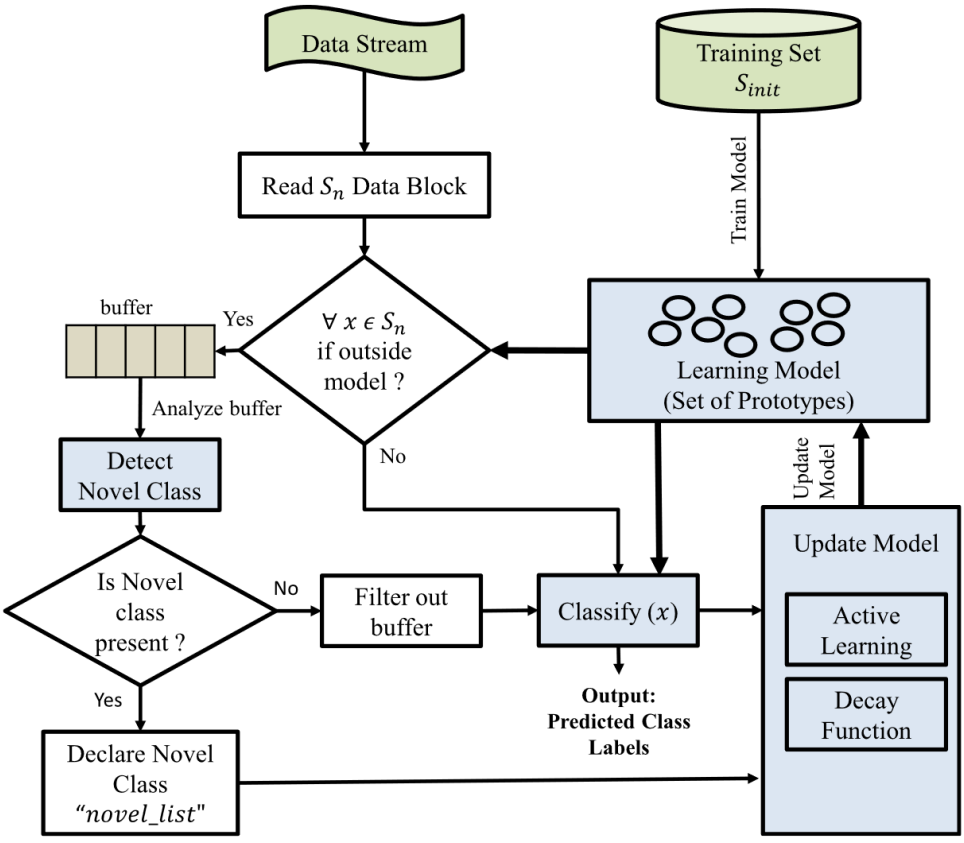


Fig. 2. Overview of adaptive data-driven prototype-based learning for evolving data streams.

Mehmood.2024

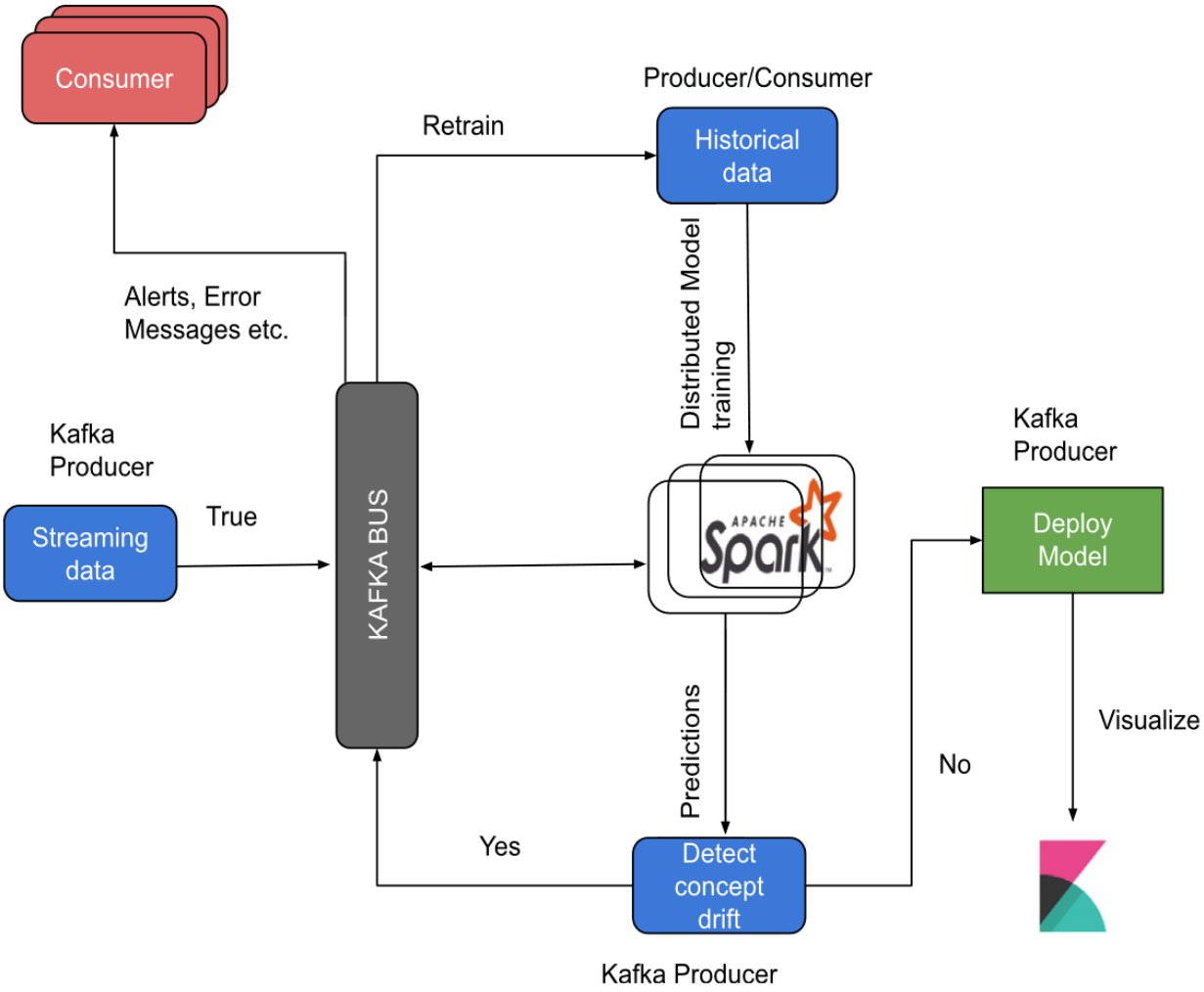


Fig. 8. General flow of introduced algorithmic process.

Jung.2023

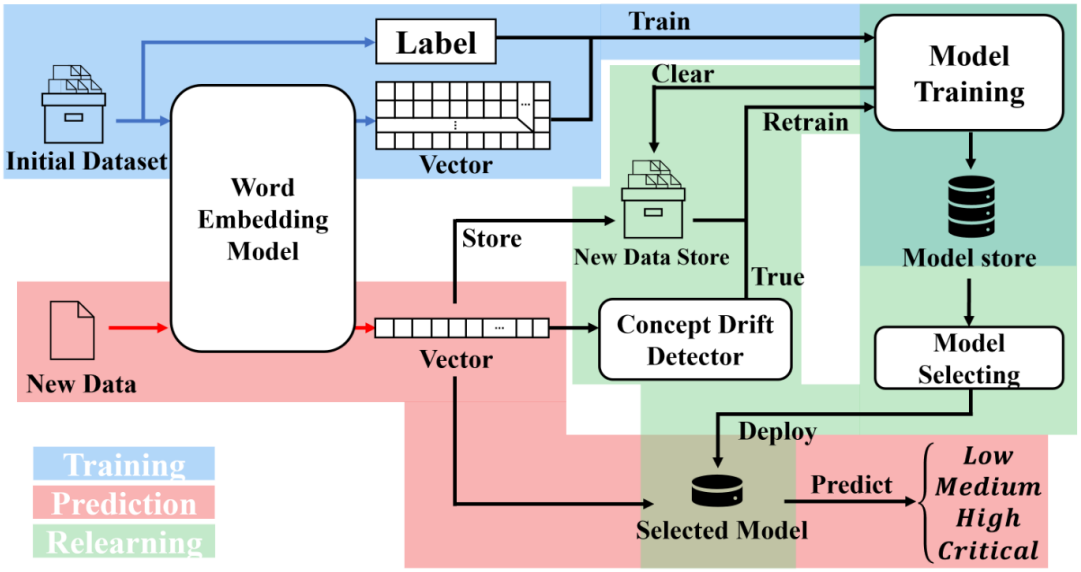


Figure 1: Proposed method: Model learning and selection by concept drift detection

Wilson.2023

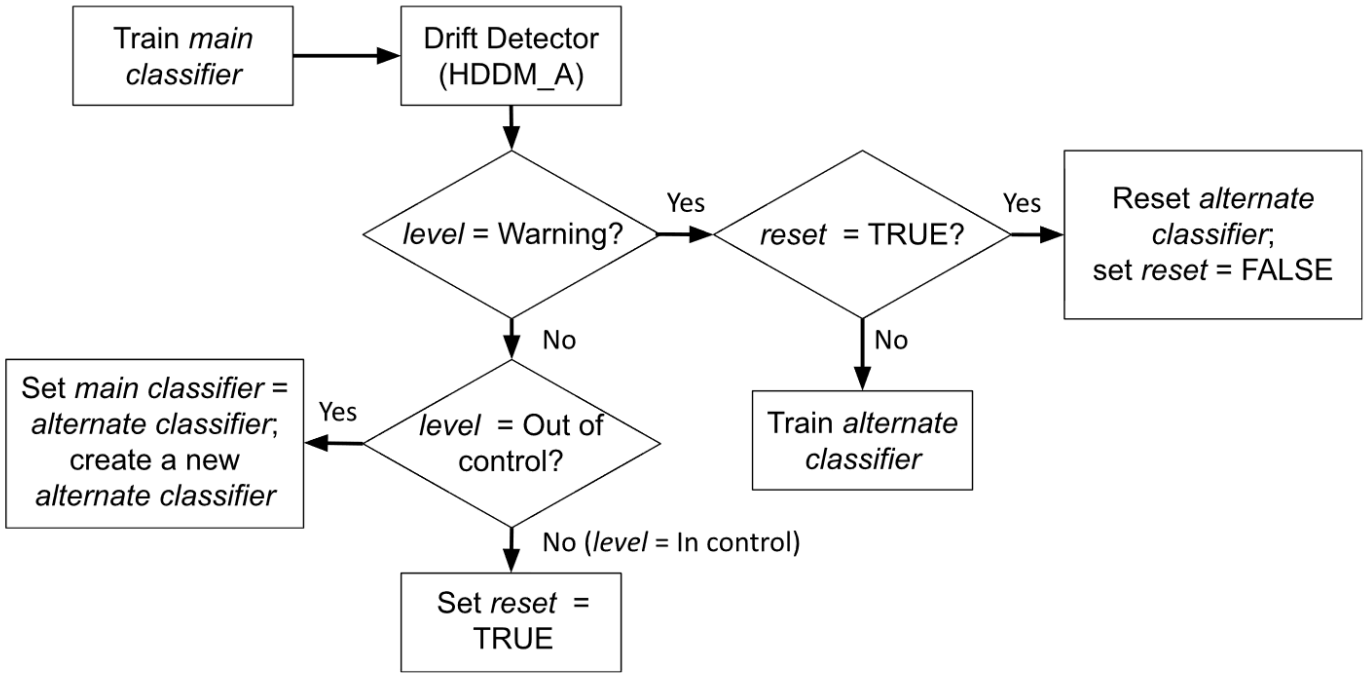


Fig. 2. Learning procedure of stacking meta-classifier; based on [26].

Zhang.2023

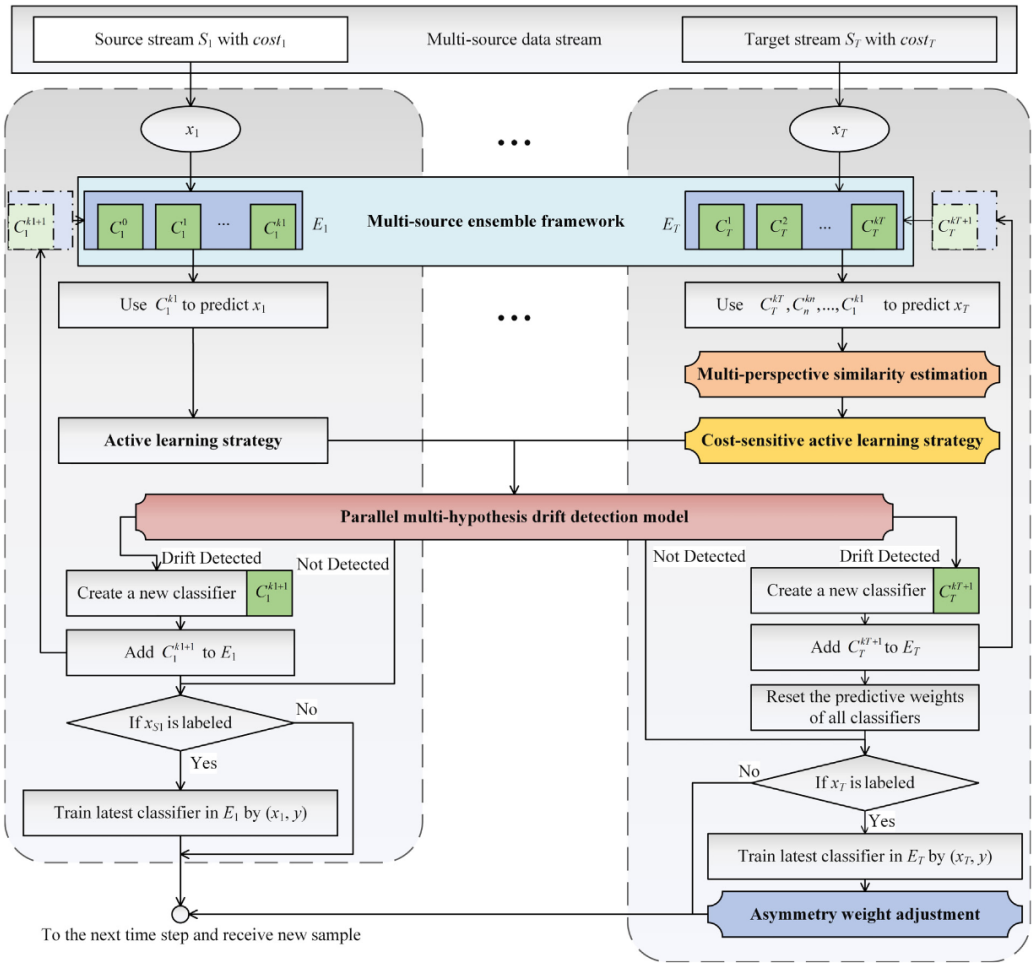


Fig. 2. The overall framework of CSAL.

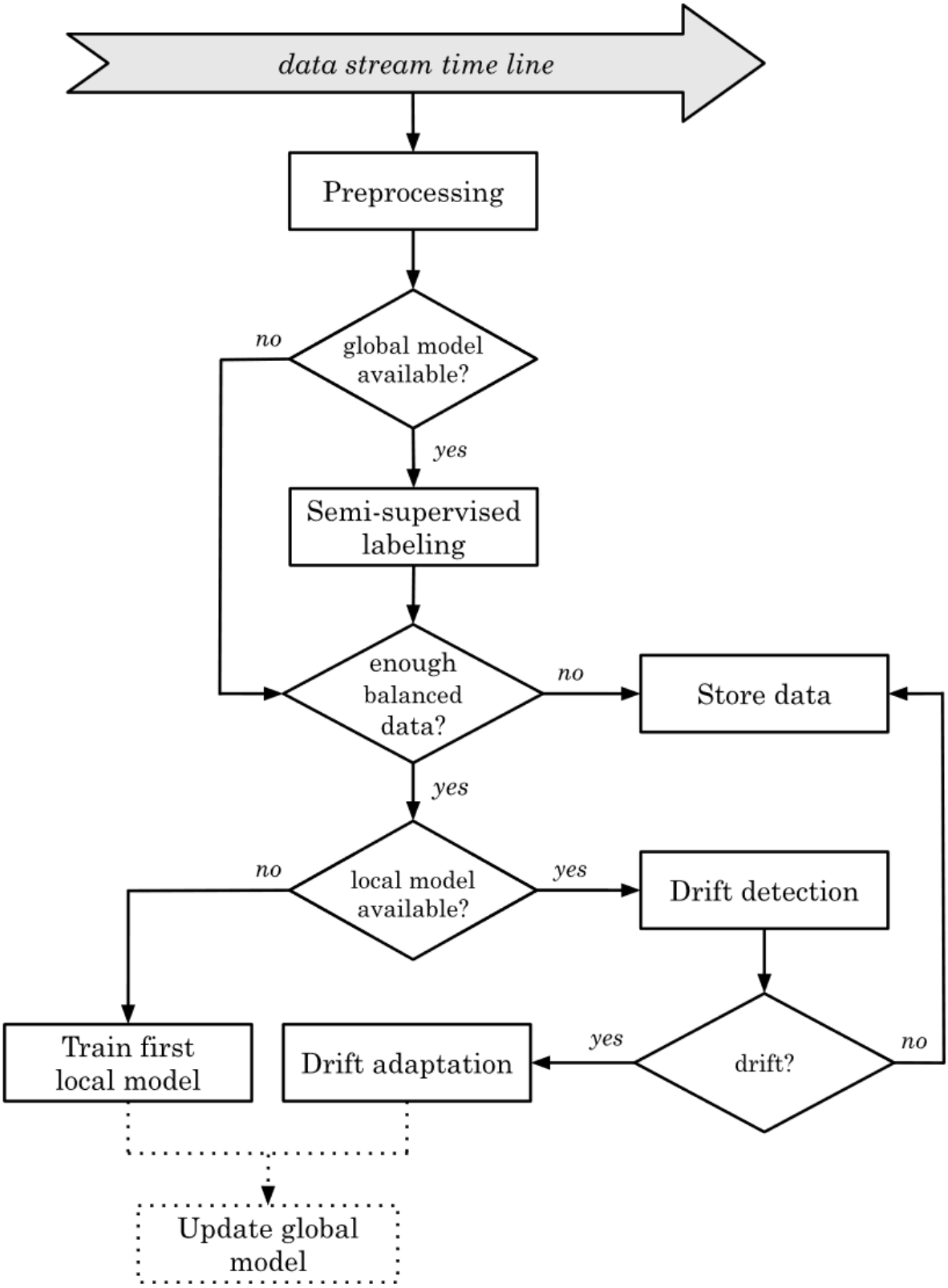


Fig. 2 Work flow on a local device

Dong.2022

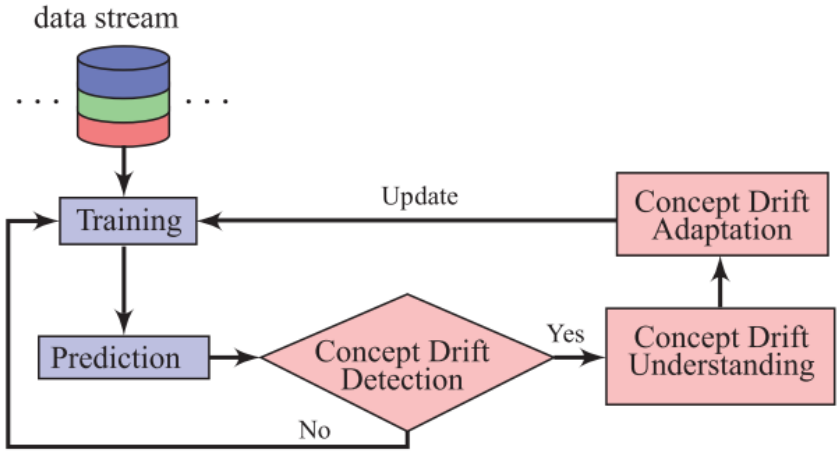


Fig. 1. Framework of learning under concept drift.

generic:

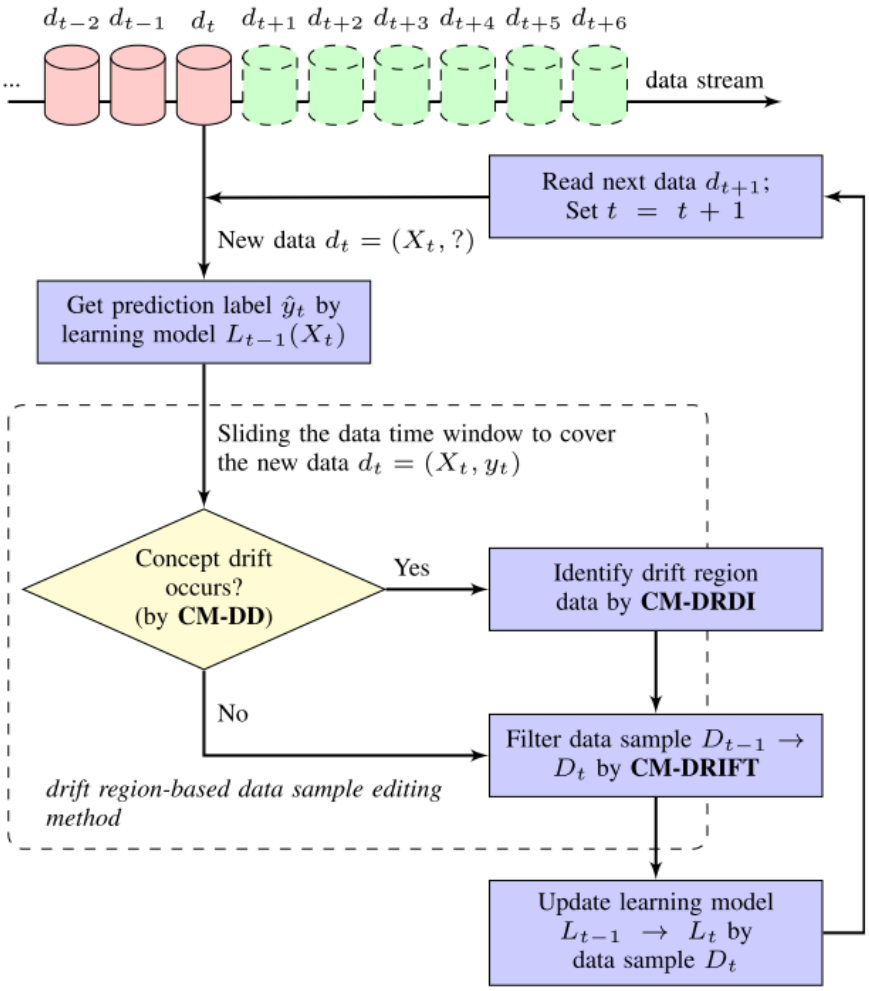


Fig. 2. Overview of data stream classification using the drift region-based approach: data sample editing method.

Jin.2023

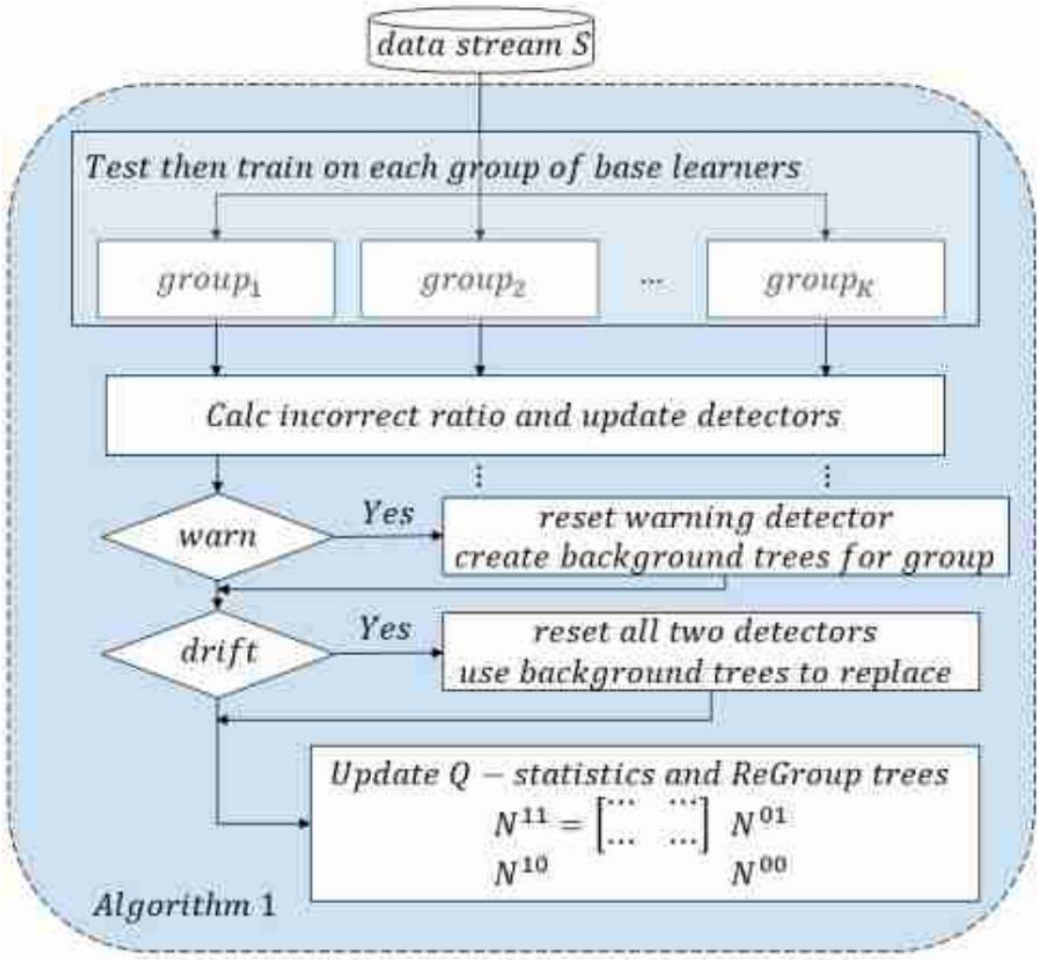


Figure 1: Flow chart of algorithm 1.

Shayesteh.2022

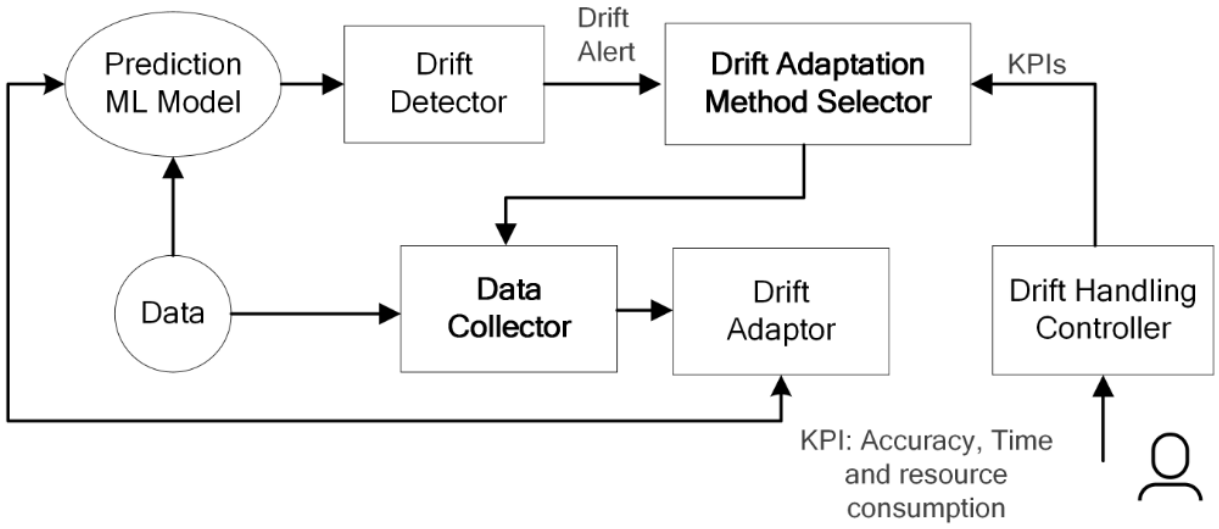


Fig. 2. Architecture of the proposed automated drift handling framework.

Lee.2022

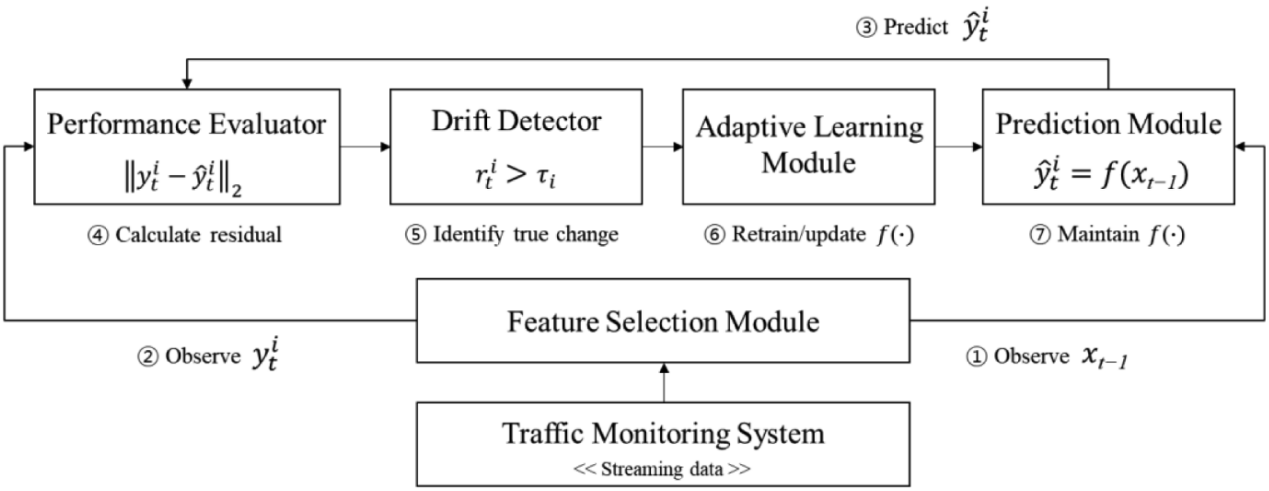


Fig. 6. Proposed concept drift modeling framework for a robust autonomous vehicle control system.

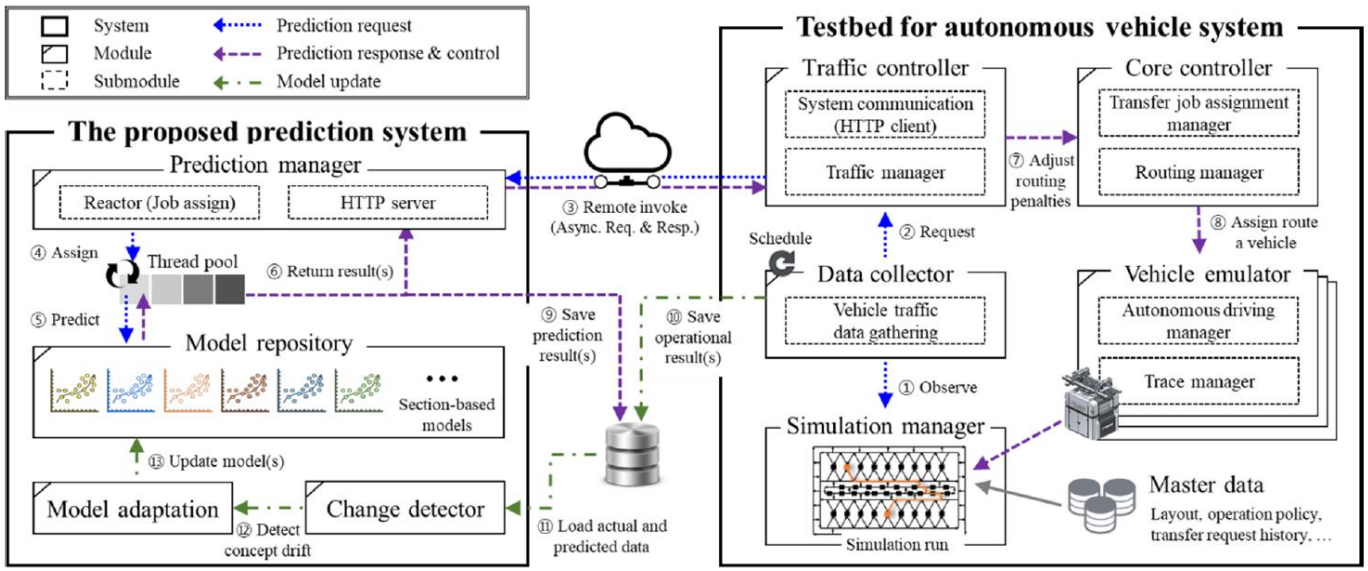


Fig. 12. Testbed platform for experimental simulations.

Ding.2021

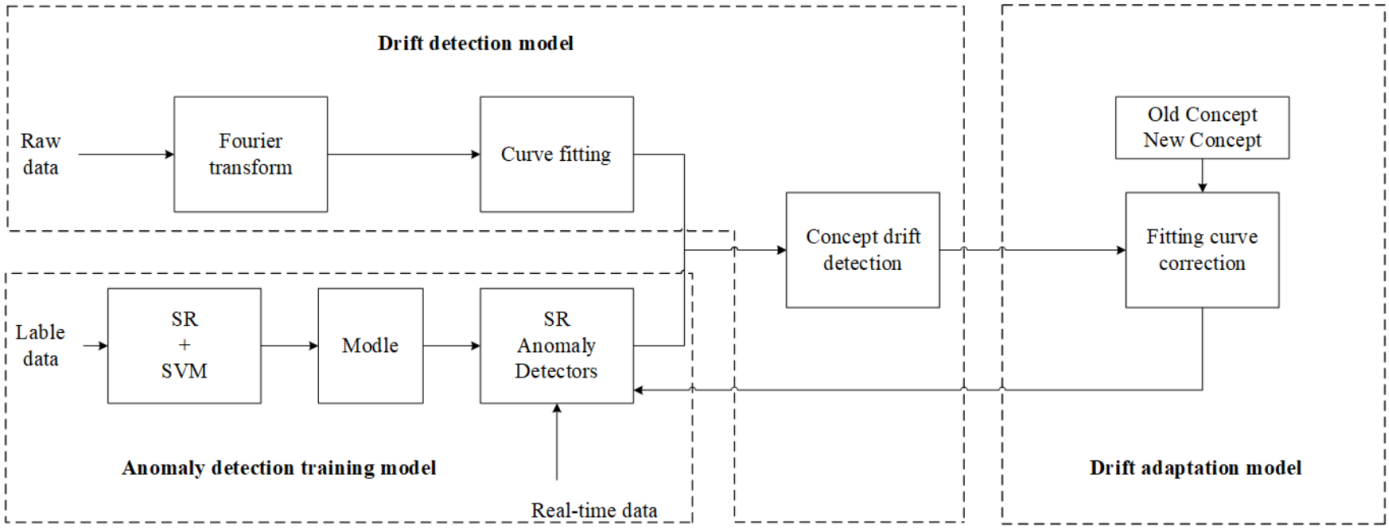


Fig. 4. CD-SR overall framework diagram