Streaming Machine Learning (SML)

Alessio Bernardo & Emanuele Della Valle
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About us

Emanuele Della Valle

http://emanueledellavalle.org/

- Associate Professor at DEIB Politecnico di Milano
- Expert in semantic technologies and stream computing
- Brander of stream reasoning: an approach to master the velocity and variety dimension of Big Data
- 20+ years experience in research and innovation projects
- Serial startupper

About us

Alessio Bernardo

https://www.linkedin.com/in/alessiobernardo/

- Ph.D. Student at DEIB Politecnico di Milano
- Research on Streaming Machine Learning in case of imbalanced and continuously evolving data streams
- M.Sc. & B.Sc. In Computer Engineering at Politecnico di Milano

Part I

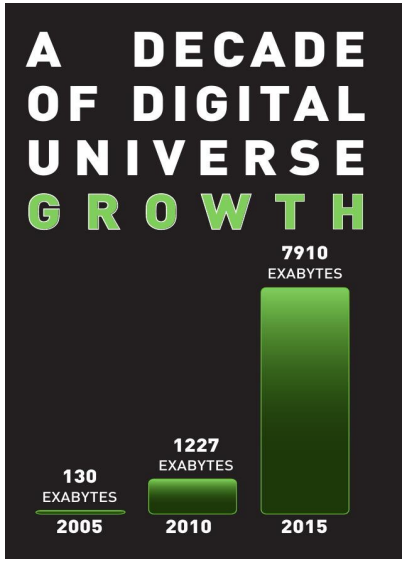
Introduction

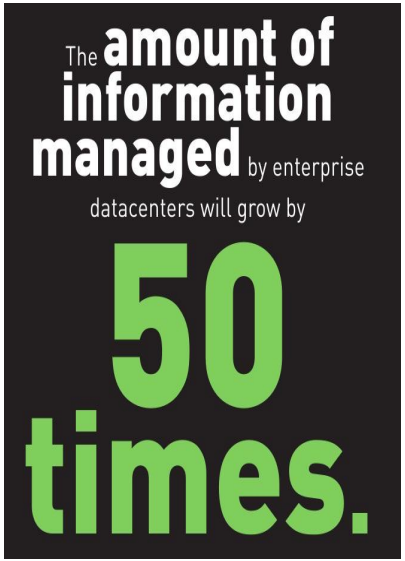
Credits

- Albert Bifet DATA STREAM MINING 2020-2021 course at Telecom Paris
- Alessio Bernardo & Emanuele Della Valle

Big Data Trend

Big Data Trend



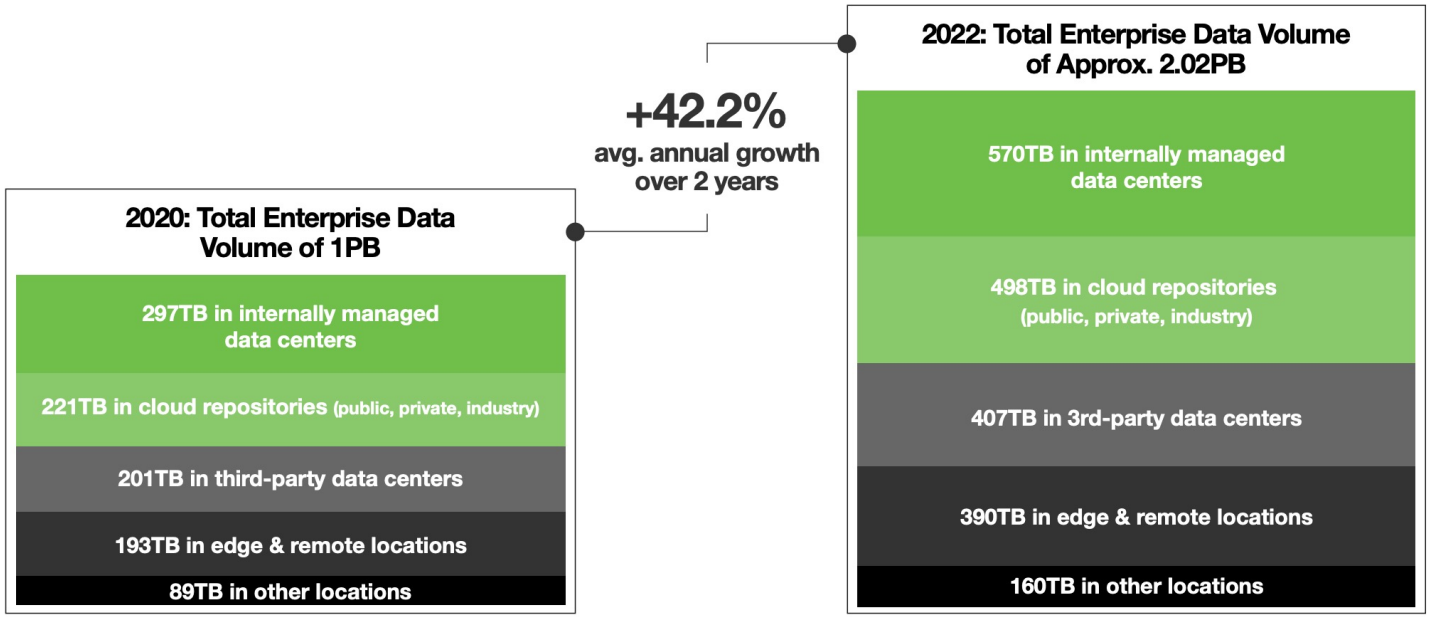


Source: IDC's Digital Universe Study (EMC), June 2011

Big Data Trend

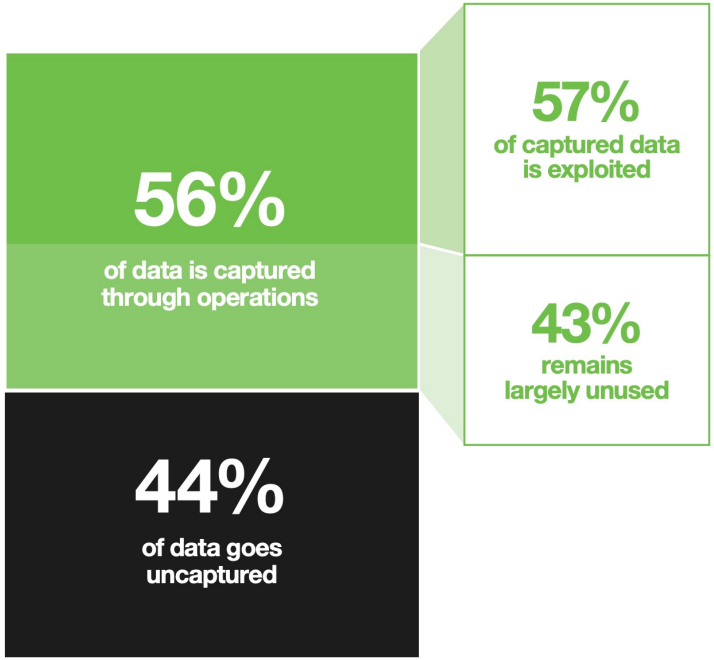
Source: @LoriLewis and @OfficiallyChadd

Big Data Trend



Source: SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY, June 2020

Big Data Trend



Source: SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY, June 2020

Big Data Trend

***Data is growing**, and the rate of growth is accelerating. The sum of data generated by **2025** is set to accelerate exponentially to **175 zettabytes**, an **order of magnitude** bigger than the **storage** production **capability**.*

Dave Mosley,
CEO of SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY

Big Data Trend

***Innovation** is **not** driven **by trends**, but **by the need** to create **more value** under constraints. This exponential inflation will thus require **analysing** almost **30%** of global data in **real-time**.*

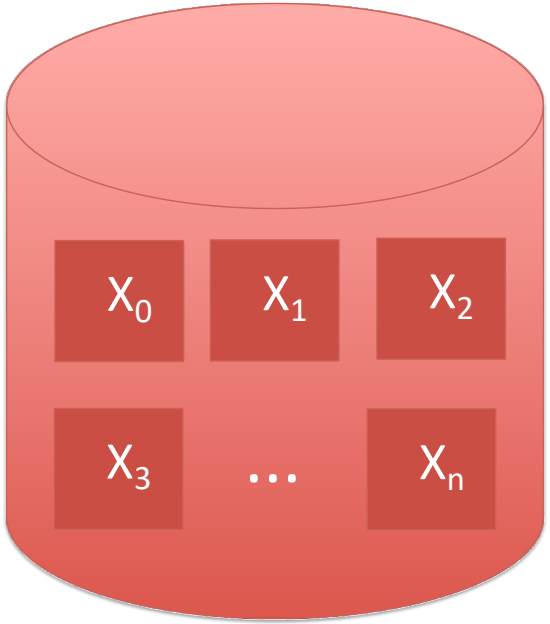
Dave Mosley,
CEO of SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY

Batch vs Data Stream

Batch

Random access to data

No restrictions on memory/time for training



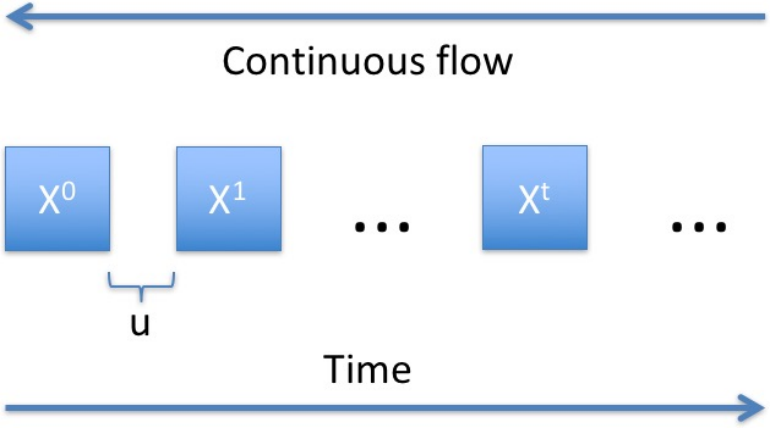
Well defined training phase

Access to all labeled data used for training

Data Stream

Continuous flow of data generated at **high-speed** in **dynamic**, **time-changing** environments.

Sequential access only



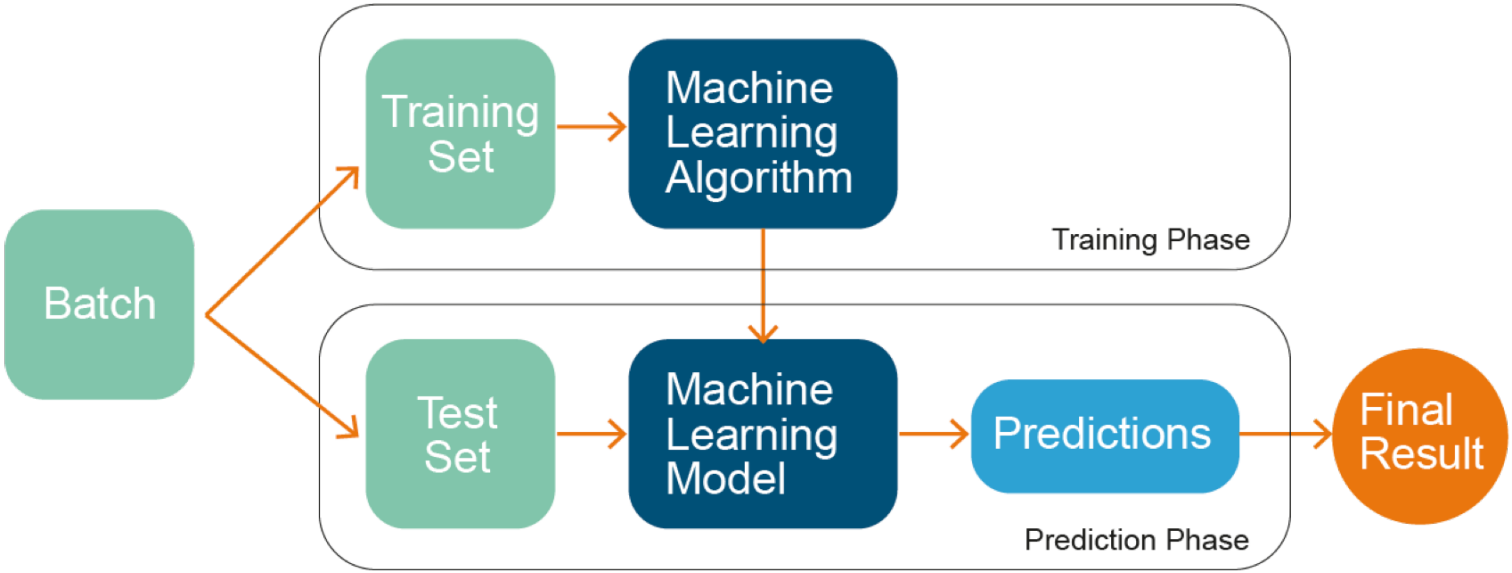
Evolving data

Strict time/memory requirements

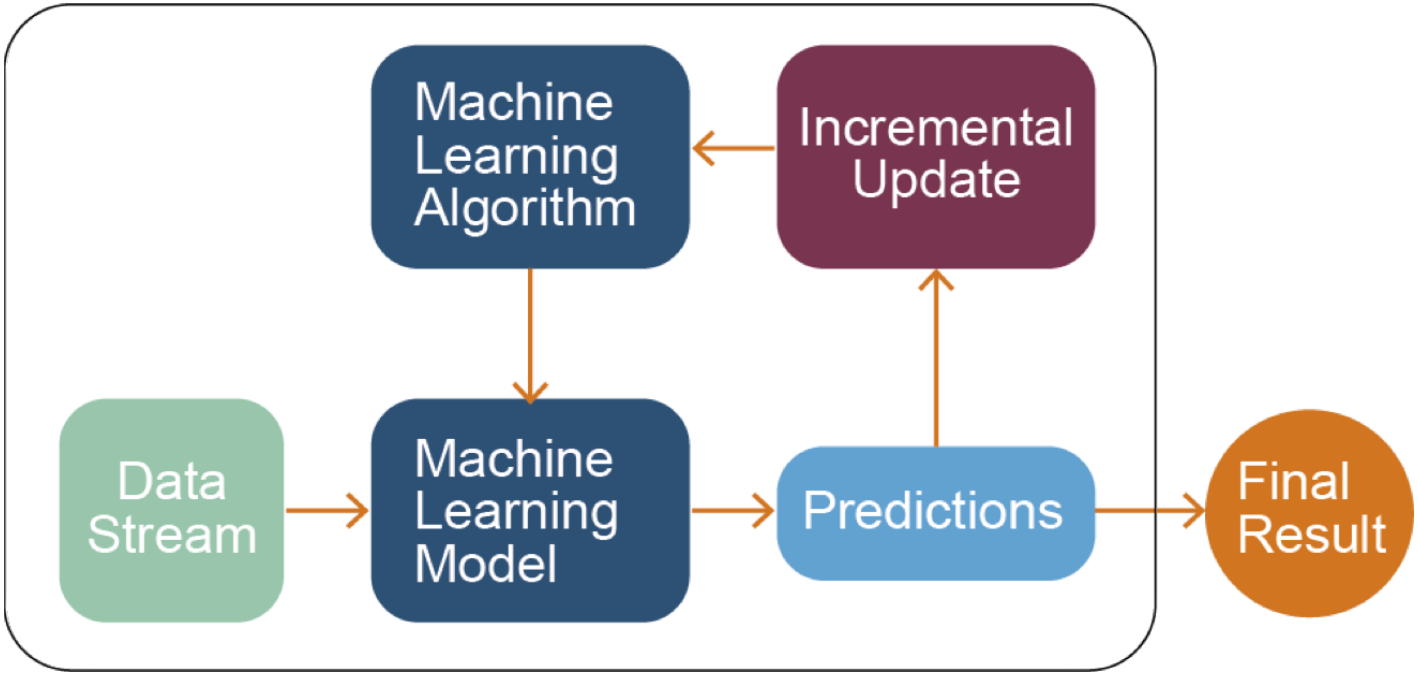
Characteristics of data seen so far

ML vs SML

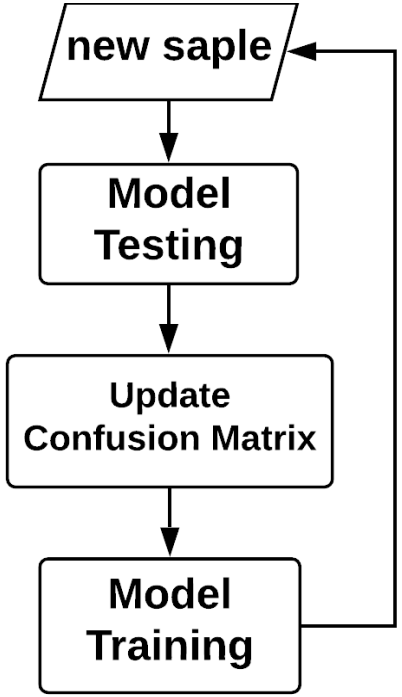
ML Models


Batch
Training Set
Machine Learning Algorithm
Training Phase
Test Set
Machine Learning Model
Predictions
Final Result
Prediction Phase

SML Models

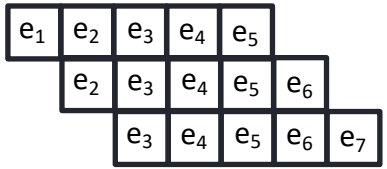

Machine Learning Algorithm
Incremental Update
Data Stream
Machine Learning Model
Predictions
Final Result

Prequential Evaluation



Estimate prequential error (PE):

- Sliding window of size *w*



$$PE_i = \frac{1}{w} \sum_{k=i-w+1}^{w} e_k$$

- Fading factor

$$PE_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{i} \alpha^{i-k} * e_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{i} a^{i-k}} \qquad \text{with } 0 \ll \alpha \leq 1$$

Gama, J., Sebastião, R. and Rodrigues, P.P.: **Issues in evaluation of stream learning algorithms.** In ACM KDD, 2009.

SML Models

- Incorporate data on the fly
- Unbounded training sets
- Resource efficient
- Dynamic models

Benefits

- One sample at a time
- Incremental models
- Time and Memory management

Challenges

- Non-stationarity (Concept drift)
- Class imbalance
- Hyper-parameter Tuning

QUIZ

1. What are the data streams characteristics?
    a. All data are available, non-stationary, bounded
    b. One sample available at a time, non-stationary, unbounded
    c. One sample available at a time, unbounded, access to old data
2. How do the SML models address the time and memory problem?
    a. Updating the model with the new sample and then discarding it
    b. Updating the model with the new sample and then saving it
    c. Saving every time the new sample and retraining anew the model

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EXERCISE 1: From batch to stream learning
LAB 1: Prequential error