



Under the guidance of

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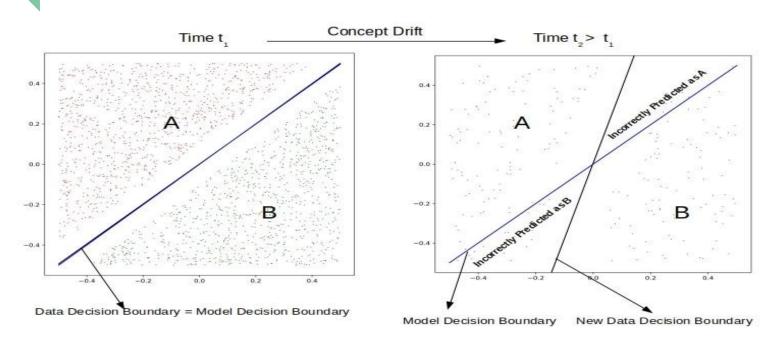
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Overview

- According to the <u>study</u>, there will be more than 55 billion IoT devices by 2025.
- Artificial intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT) are a perfect example of two technologies that are interlinked.
- Data management is a huge task.
- Data from sensor devices changes time to time.
- Static machine learning model can be easily fooled in such situations, resulting in poor performances.

Most significant cause of data drift....

- Data drift = Change in data distribution
- concept drift = Change in relationship between input and output



- Deep learning models are effective in terms of their generalization power.
- Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) requires the entire training data to be made available prior to the learning task.
- This is not scalable for many real-world scenarios where new data arrives sequentially in a stream form...

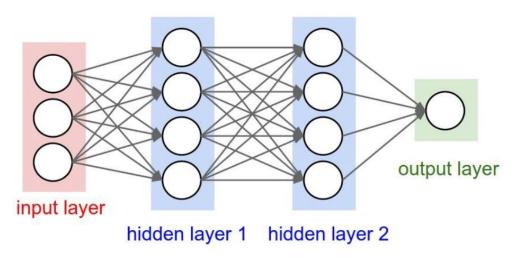


image source

Challenge

- Depth of deep learning model can't be changed once fixed.
- Real world data arrives in a stream.

To overcome these issues:

- 1. Build a Deep learning model that can operate in dynamic environments.
- 2. Build a Model for drift data detection.

1.Build a dynamic deep learning model...

- Add output layer to each hidden layer separately.
- Associate each layer with its reward factor.
- Get prediction from each layer and loss of each layer.
- Reward is updated based on the loss obtained from each layer.
- Update model parameter.
- Final output is weighted sum of all the classifiers.

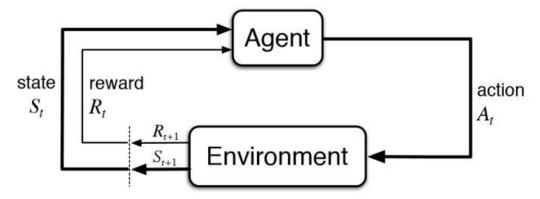
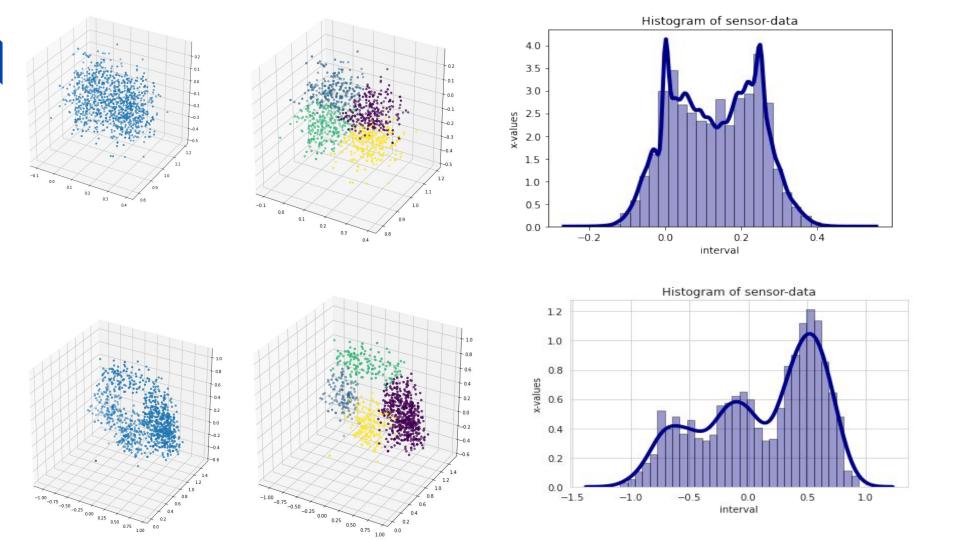


Image Source: Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach

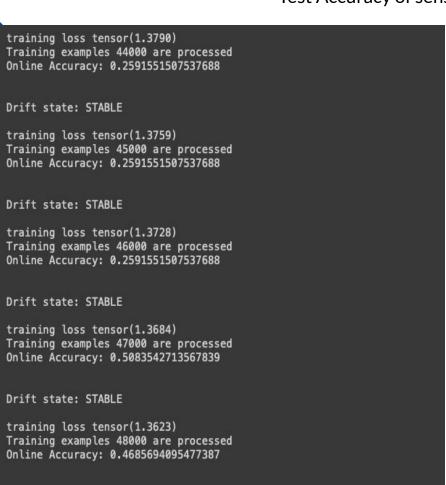
2. Model for drift detection...

- Training...Testing...
- If instance is misclassified then 1 else 0.
- Accuracy matrices $A=[0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,1] \rightarrow B=[0,0,1,1,1], C=[0,0,0,1,1]$
- Hoeffding error bound for each matrix is calculated.
- If mean(A)+(Hoeffding error A) < mean(B)+(Hoeffding error B)

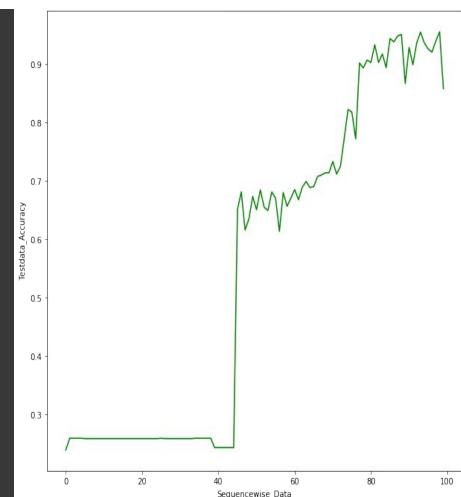
- → Hoeffding (warning level)< mean(C) mean(B)< Hoeffding (drift level)
- \rightarrow mean(C) mean(B) > Hoeffding (drift level)

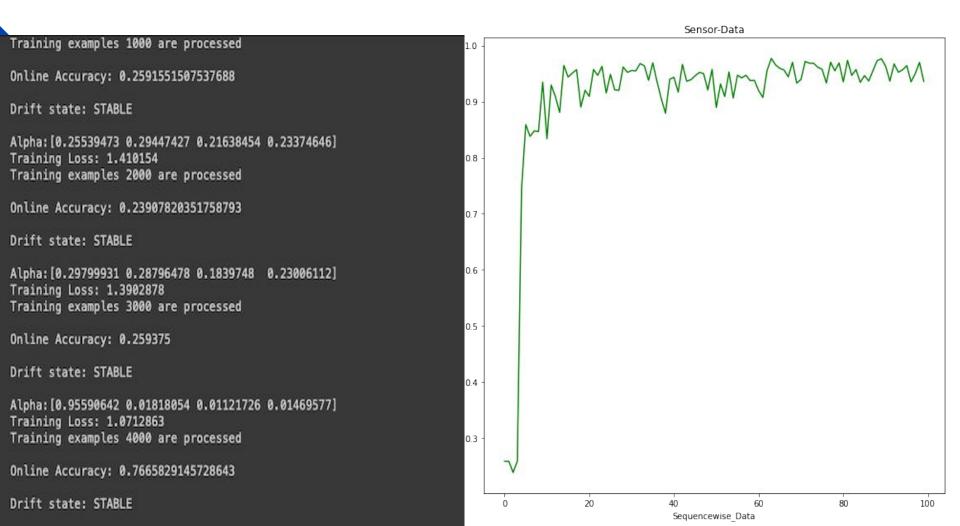


Test Accuracy of sensor data with normal conditions

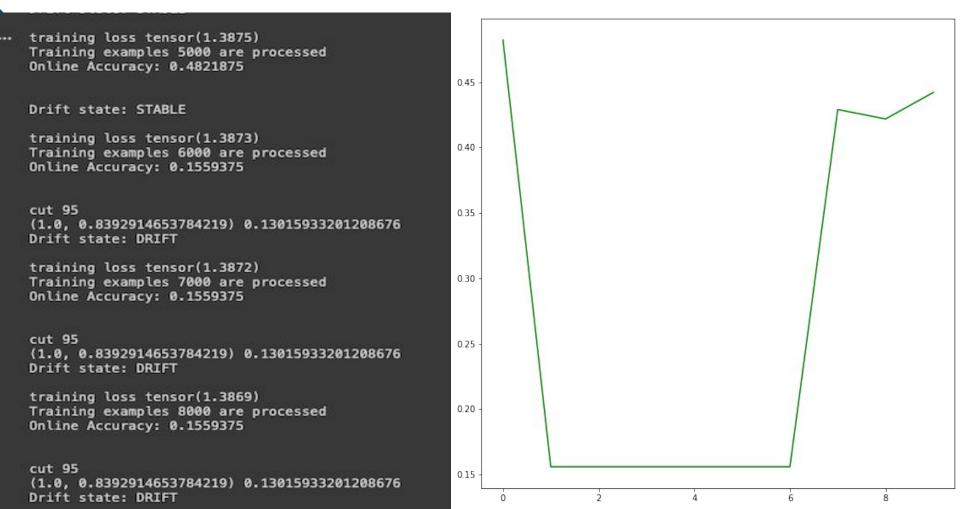


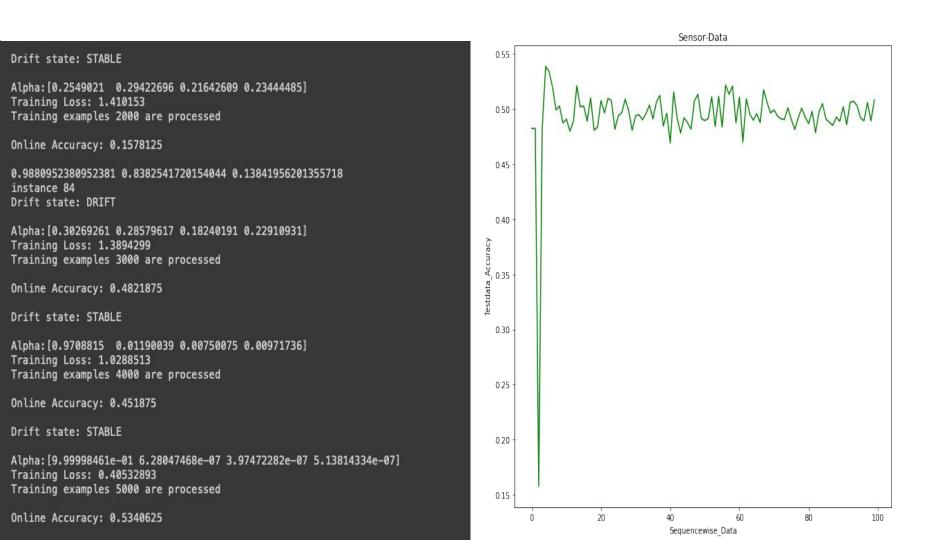
Drift state: STABLE





Test Accuracy of sensor data with drift conditions





Alpha:[1.00000000e+00 4.21525937e-42 2.61256409e-42 3.41463225e-42]	1.Normal working data:
Training Loss: 0.20091999 Training examples 12000 are processed	Traditional Deep Learning model:
Online Accuracy: 0.908071608040201	Accuracy:0.508 (After 47000 instances trained)
	Dynamic Deep Learning model :
Drift state: STABLE	Accuracy:0.77 (After 4000 instances trained) and 0.96
Alpha:[1.00000000e+00 2.52804457e-47 1.56684984e-47 2.04787932e-47]	(After 14000 instances trained)
Training Loss: 0.18989632 Training examples 13000 are processed	2.Drift Data:
Online Accuracy: 0.9198570979899497	Traditional Deep Learning model:
	Accuracy:0.15 (Drift signal at 95th instance)
Drift state: STABLE	After that you can see drift is not handled in a manner
Alpha:[1.00000000e+00 1.26228247e-52 7.82346605e-53 1.02253030e-52]	and the same accuracy and drift is signalled in next testbatches)
Training Loss: 0.17166214 Training examples 14000 are processed	Dynamic Deep Learning model :
Online Accuracy: 0.968498743718593	Accuracy:0.15 (Drift signal at 84th instance)
Drift state: STABLE	you can see drift is stable after that iteration in a manner and 0.53 accuracy is achieved.

Thank you

(all image sources are attached)