EWX Flow Rules & Algorithms

Aggregation / Detection / Editing...

Estimation

Linear Interpolation number of points	 Uses gap check, zero reads, and variance validation to fill missing or extreme data with linearly interpolated data Decides which chunks need interpolation based on if they have gaps, low reads, or spikes/dips Linearly interpolates if the chunks are at least <i>number of points</i>
Like Day Estimation	Fills gaps with average usage from like days using <i>number of like days</i>
number like days max weeks to use	Searches forwards or backwards up to <i>max weeks to use</i> to get like day usage data

Forecasting / Forwarding / Storage... Validation

Interval Gap Check	Checks for time gaps in interval usage data
Nonperiodic Zero Reads Check IDR margin common threshold	 Calculates proportion of reads less than (or equal to) <i>margin</i>, grouped by weekday and hour For each usage, if the proportion is less than <i>common threshold</i>, these reads are nonperiodic. Otherwise, they are periodic – meaning it is ok for usage on this day and time to be zero <i>common threshold</i> percent of the time
Energy Sum Validation threshold	 Checks periods based on heartbeats to determine if IDR sum and scalar values are similar Flags end of period if sum(interval) =/= scalar +/- threshold % Calculates percent diff b/t IDR sum & scalar as (IDR sum – scalar)/scalar*100, flags if abs(percent diff) > threshold

Variance Validation window center (T/F) num of std dev's	 Calculates rolling mean & sd of (use – rolling mean) for time period of size window seconds Rolling window is either centered if center is true num of std dev's throws a flag for reads which are this number of rolling sd's above (spikes) or below (dips) the rolling mean of (use – rolling mean)
Outlier Validation dip spike delta threshold dip spike hours dip spike lookback dip spike max outlier time dip spike min change periodicity num med abs dev periodicity num occur periodicity window	 Checks for periodicity or dip spike outliers based on if the daily usage is seasonal or not Periodicity: calculates rolling mean w/ default window and centers usage. Groups centered data by day of week & hour. Calculated median and median average deviation per group Flags usage if: centered use - group med > num MAD * group MAD where group med and group MAD based on window If num of flags per unique date are > num occur, check this date Dip Spike: calculates rolling mean for hours window & min periods, if the percent change of rolling mean hours with starting roll mean as: delta roll mean = (roll mean(start + hours) / (roll mean(start)) - 1 for every time in data If delta roll mean > delta threshold, look backwards from a day ahead to lookback time before obs (index j) and look for a <= 0 difference, this is the start of spike and roll mean here is right level If nothing found, use roll mean of time - lookback as right level, check to see if usage within max outlier time if <= right level Otherwise we say it isn't a spike If delta roll mean < - delta threshold, repeat process
Ramp Up Ramp Down Validation compare num days percent threshold usage difference threshold	 Compare avg daily use between consecutive periods of compare num days days percent variation = (first period ADU – last period ADU)*100 / first period ADU, ramp up if > percent threshold, ramp down if less usage variation = first period ADU – last period ADU, same
Load Factor IDR Validation load factor threshold peak threshold	 rule applies compared to usage difference threshold Flags usage if load factor is below load factor threshold and peak is above peak threshold Calculates load = usage * 3600 / heartbeat, use sum, count and max (as peak) load factor = sum / peak * count