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## Stream data mining / stream data querying

### Problem definition

- Data can not be stored
- Data arrive in stream or streams
- Random access to data impossible or very expensive → single scan algorithms

### Challenges

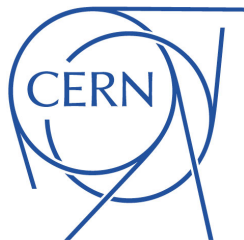
- Queries are continuous
- Pre-defined vs. ad-hoc queries
- Answer update over time → anytime property

## Practical example 1 - sensors

Sensor	MB/s	GB/h
Inertial Measurement Unit	0.1	0.3
Monocular camera (640x480@60fps MJPEG)	~1.73	~6.1
Monocular camera (640x480@60fps RAW)	17.5	63.2
Stereo camera (2x640x480@60fps RAW)	35	126.4
Velodyne 3D laser scanner	~100	~351

## Practical example 2 - institutions

Institution	GB/s
CERN	
RAW data (sensors)	~600000
RAW data processed	~25
ALICE	4
ATLAS	1
CMS	0.6
LHCb	0.8
Network peer nodes	
NIX.cz	~37
AMS-IX	~500





## Comparison to traditional data mining

	Traditional	Stream
No. of passes	Multiple	Single
Processing time	Unlimited	Restricted
Memory usage	Unlimited	Restricted
Type of result	Accurate	Approximate
Concept	Static	Evolving
Distributed	No	Yes

## Stream data mining / data querying

### Applications

Statistics, Classification, Clustering, Outlier (error) detection

### Challenges

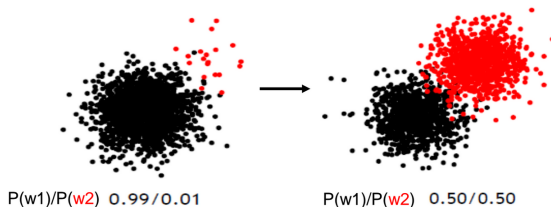
- Pre-defined vs. ad-hoc queries
- Concept-drift
- Concept-evolution
- Feature-evolution

### Methods

- Random sampling
- Sketching
- Histograms
- Sliding windows (Fading windows)
- Multi resolution model (subsampling)
- Feature selection

## Challenges - concept-drift

Statistical properties of the target variable, which the model is trying to predict, evolve over time in unforeseen ways.



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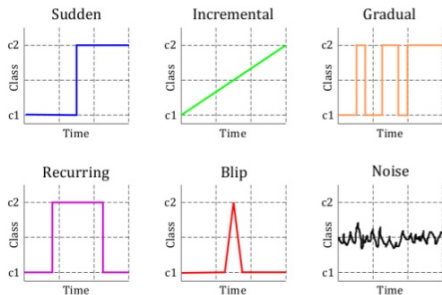


Image: D. Brzeziński thesis

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## Challenges - concept-drift

### Active solutions

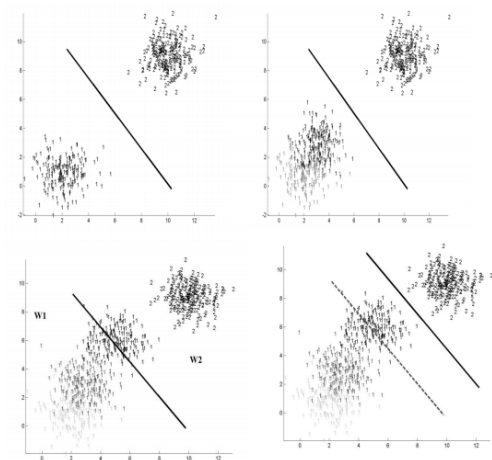
- Activated by triggers
- Can be used by any classification algorithm
- Need to completely relearn the model when triggered
- E.g.  $n$  latest decisions are monitored

### Passive solutions

- Adaptive - continuously updating the model
- Don't detect changes

## Challenges - concept-evolution

Misclassification of novel class in data



## Challenges - feature-evolution

The features are evolving throughout the time



## Methods for stream data processing - random sampling

Subsample the data in randomized way.

- Save only  $1/n$  samples randomly
- Law of large numbers assure probability completeness

## Methods for stream data processing - sketching

Extract frequency moments of the stream

The  $k$ th frequency moment of a set of frequencies  $\mathbf{a}$  is

$$F_k(\mathbf{a}) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k$$

- $F_1$  - total count of different frequencies
- $F_2$  - statistical properties - e.g. dispersion
- $F_\infty$  - frequency of the most frequent items

## Methods for stream data processing - histograms

Types of histograms

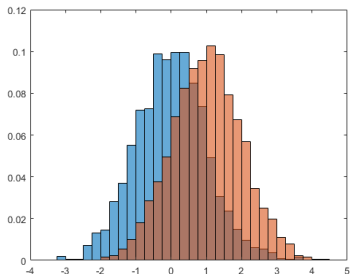
- V-optimal

$v_1, v_2 \dots v_n$  classes

$$\sum_i (v_i - \hat{v}_i)^2$$

- Equal-width

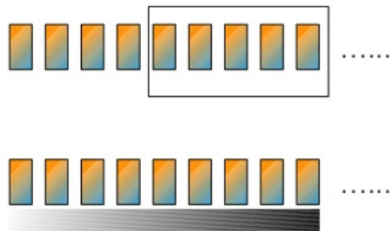
- End-biased



## Methods for stream data processing - sliding window

Forgetting mechanism

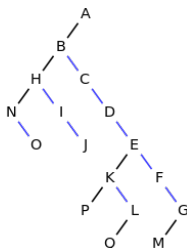
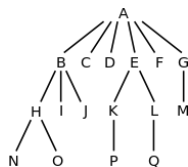
- Sliding window
- Fading factor



## Methods for stream data processing - multi resolution model

Using decision trees

- Use part of stream for choosing the root attribute
  - Following examples pass to leaves
  - Advantage - scalable
  - Disadvantage - only for stationary distribution
- Using context-drift aware decision trees





## Methods for stream data processing - feature selection

Features are to characterize a particular sample → dimension reduction

- Artificial - (e.g. Image features)
- Learned - (e.g. using neural networks, reinforcement learning)



## Mining data streams - research issues

- Mining sequential patterns
- Mining partial periodicity
- Mining notable gradients
- Mining outliers and unusual patterns
- Clustering

**Thank you for your attention!**

## References

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Charu C. Aggarwal, **Managing and Mining Sensor Data**, Springer Science Business Media, 2013.

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