

Sevvandi Kandanaarachchi
Rob J. Hyndman
Kate Smith-Miles

ISF 2019

EARLY EVENT CLASSIFICATION IN SPATIO- TEMPORAL DATA STREAMS

PREDICTING USING PARTIAL INFORMATION

- Information gets available gradually
- Do NOT have full information at once
- BUT required to make a prediction using partial information
- Early detection is important
- A growing prediction

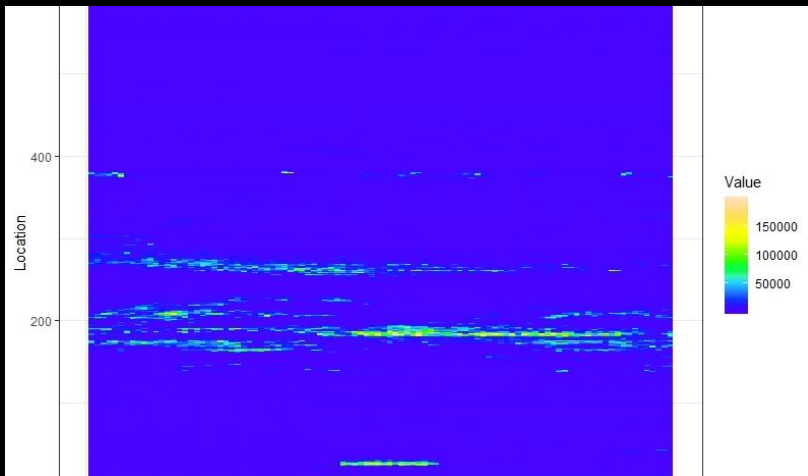


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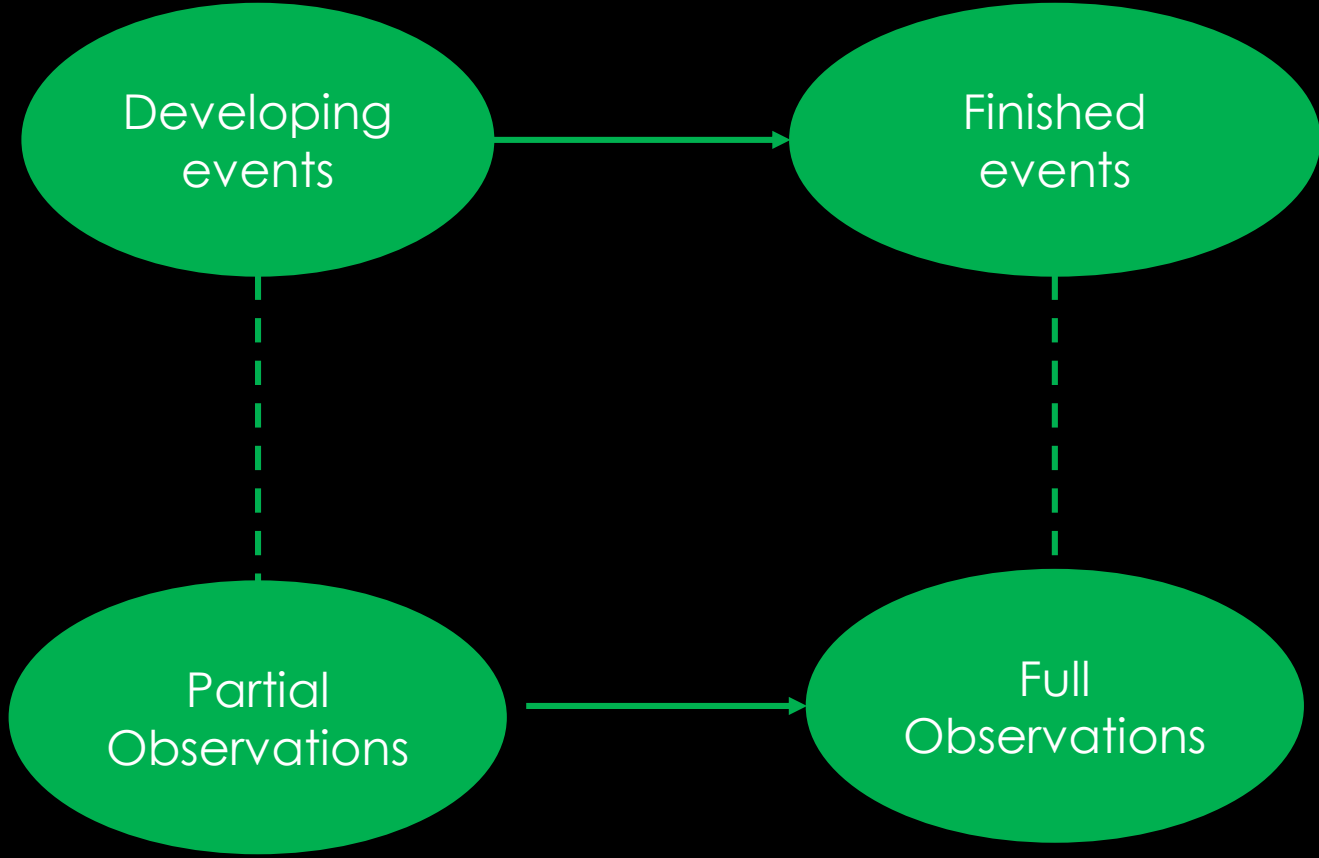


EXAMPLES OF PARTIAL INFORMATION



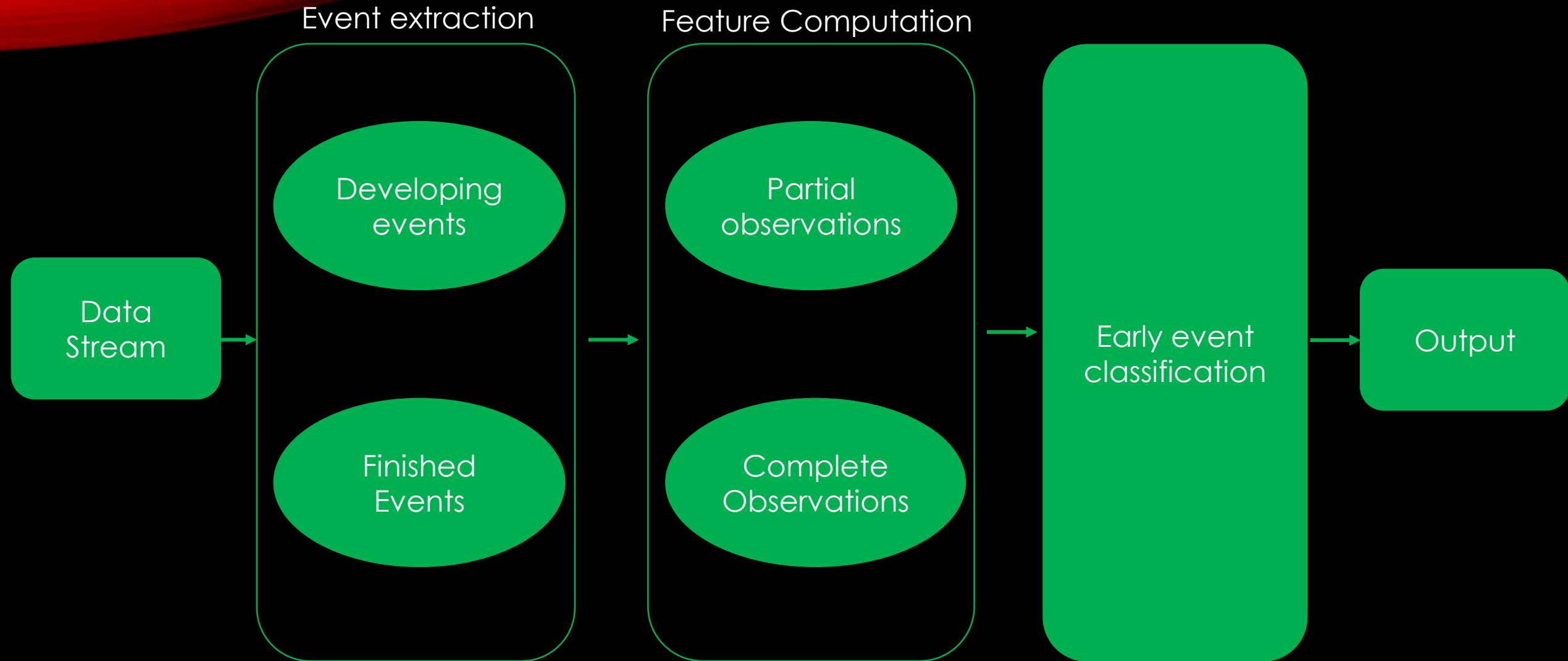
- Tulip bud vs daffodil bud
- Epidemiology
- Application in data streams
 - Network intrusion attack

CHARACTERISTICS

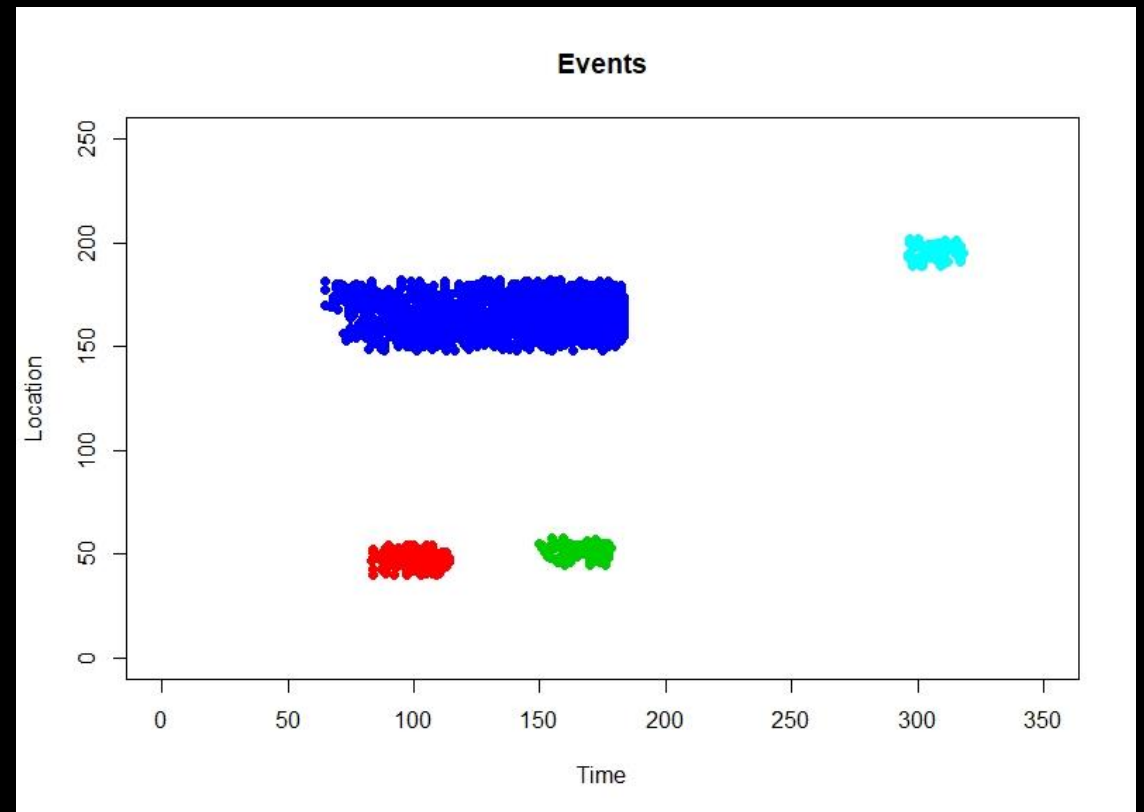
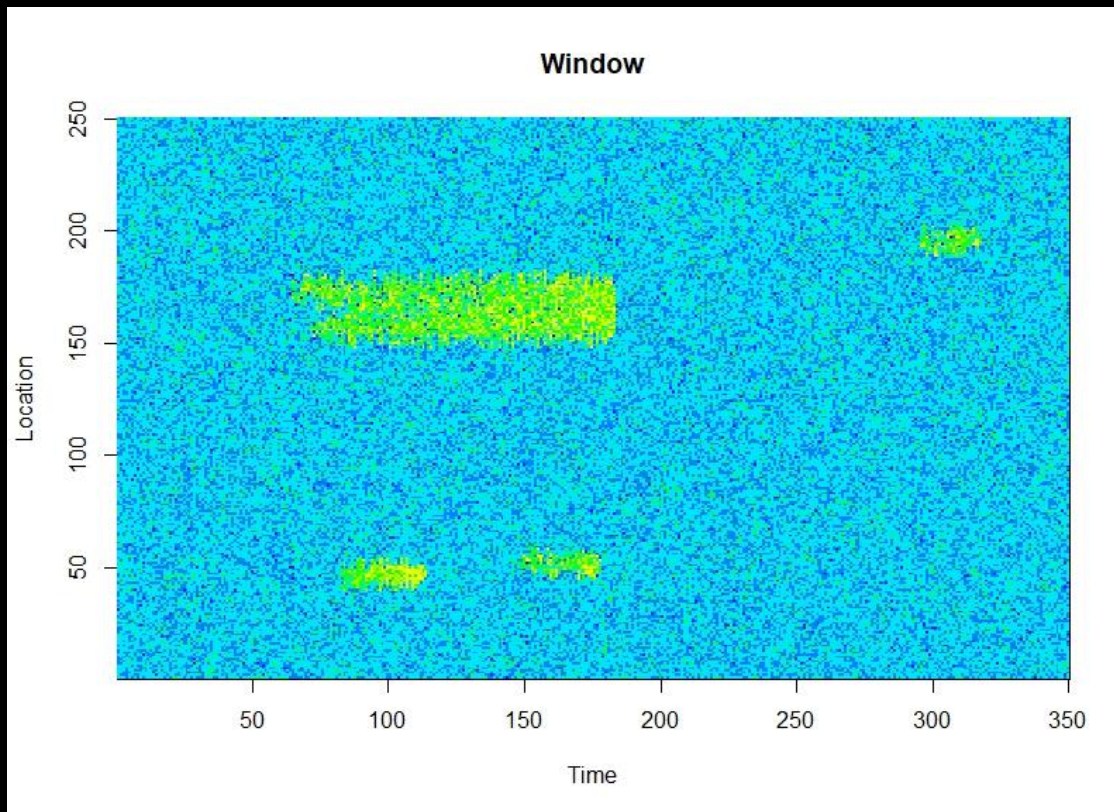


FRAMEWORK

6



EVENT EXTRACTION

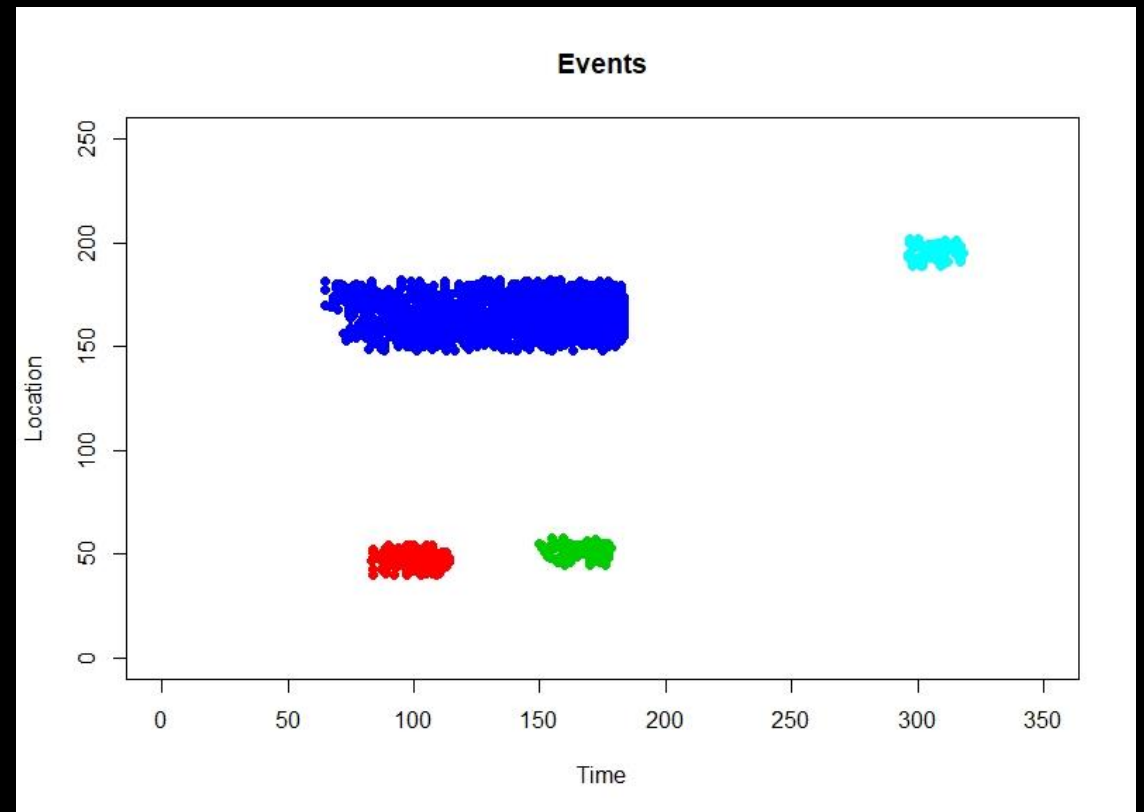


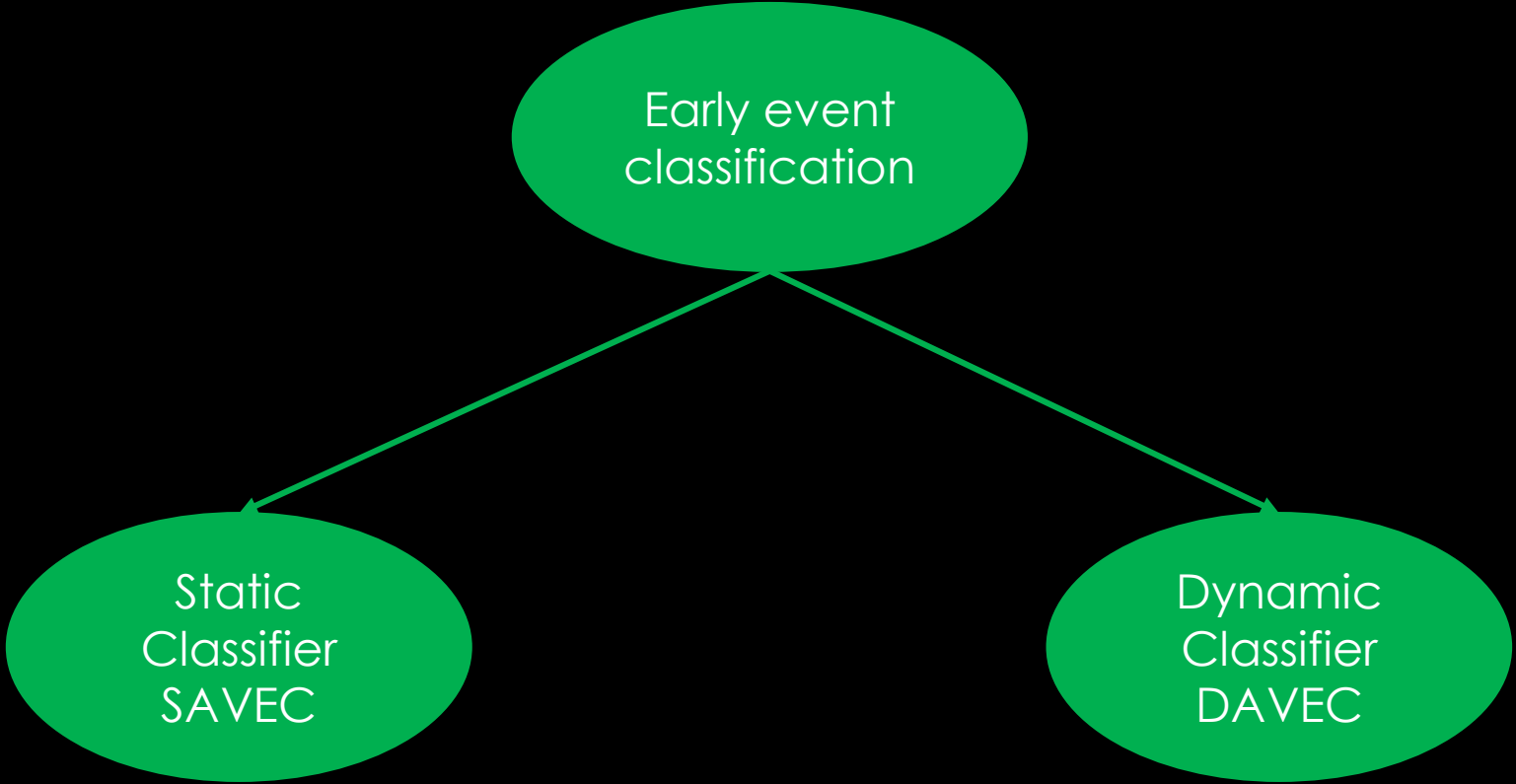
EVENT EXTRACTION ALGORITHM

- Find points greater than 95th percentile
- Cluster these points using DBSCAN algorithm
- Call each cluster an event

FEATURE COMPUTATION

- Length, width of event
- Total pixel value
- Mean
- Standard deviation
- Fit a line to average pixel value for each time
- Slope of fitted line





WHY TWO PARTIAL OBSERVATION CLASSIFIERS

Static classifier

- Suitable for stable conditions

Dynamic Classifier

- When situations change fast

SAVEC

Event features
At age T1

Classifier
at T1

Output probabilities
At age T1

Event features
At age T2

Classifier
at T2

Output probabilities
At age T2

Event features
At age T3

Classifier
at T3

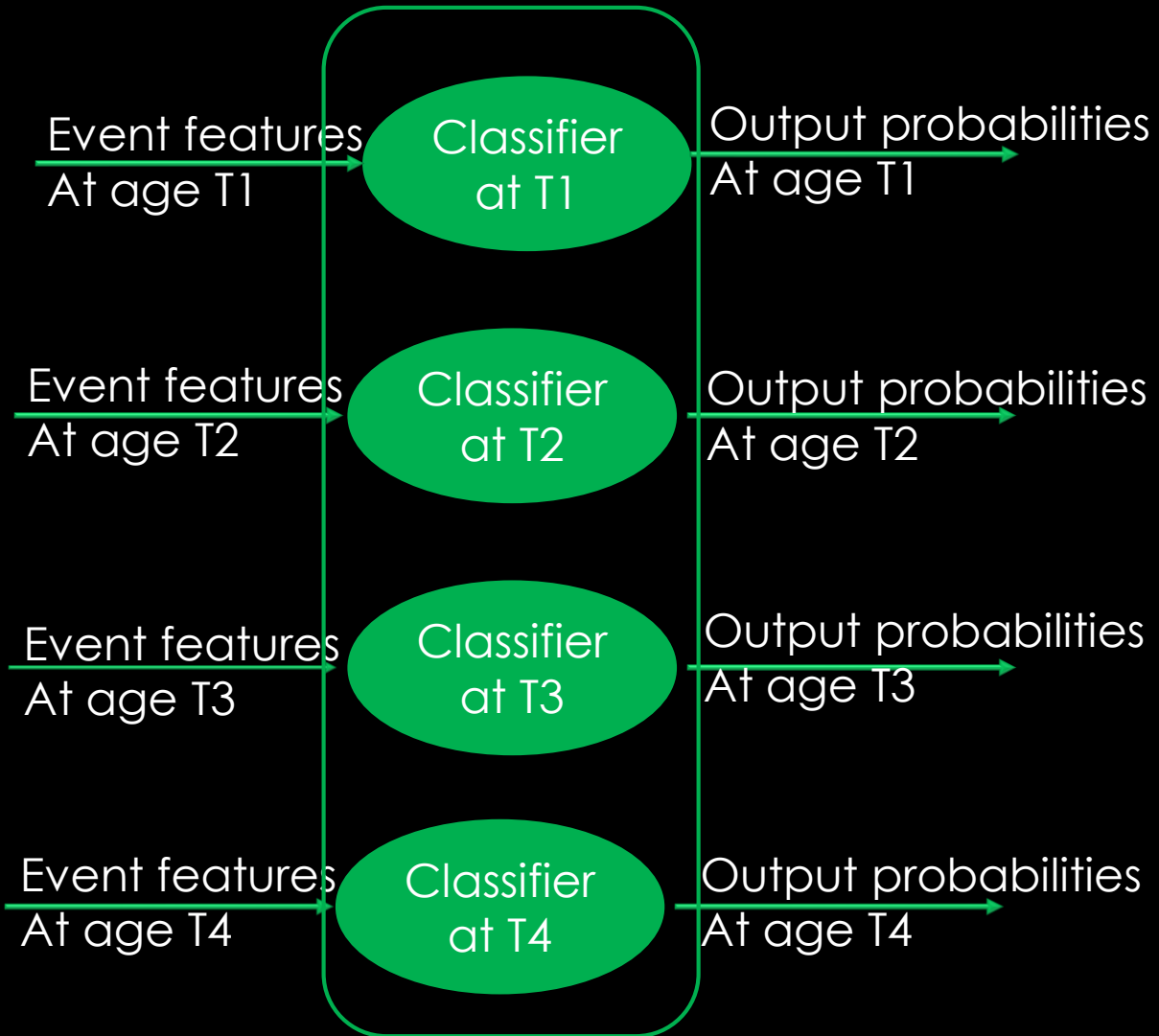
Output probabilities
At age T3

Event features
At age T4

Classifier
at T4

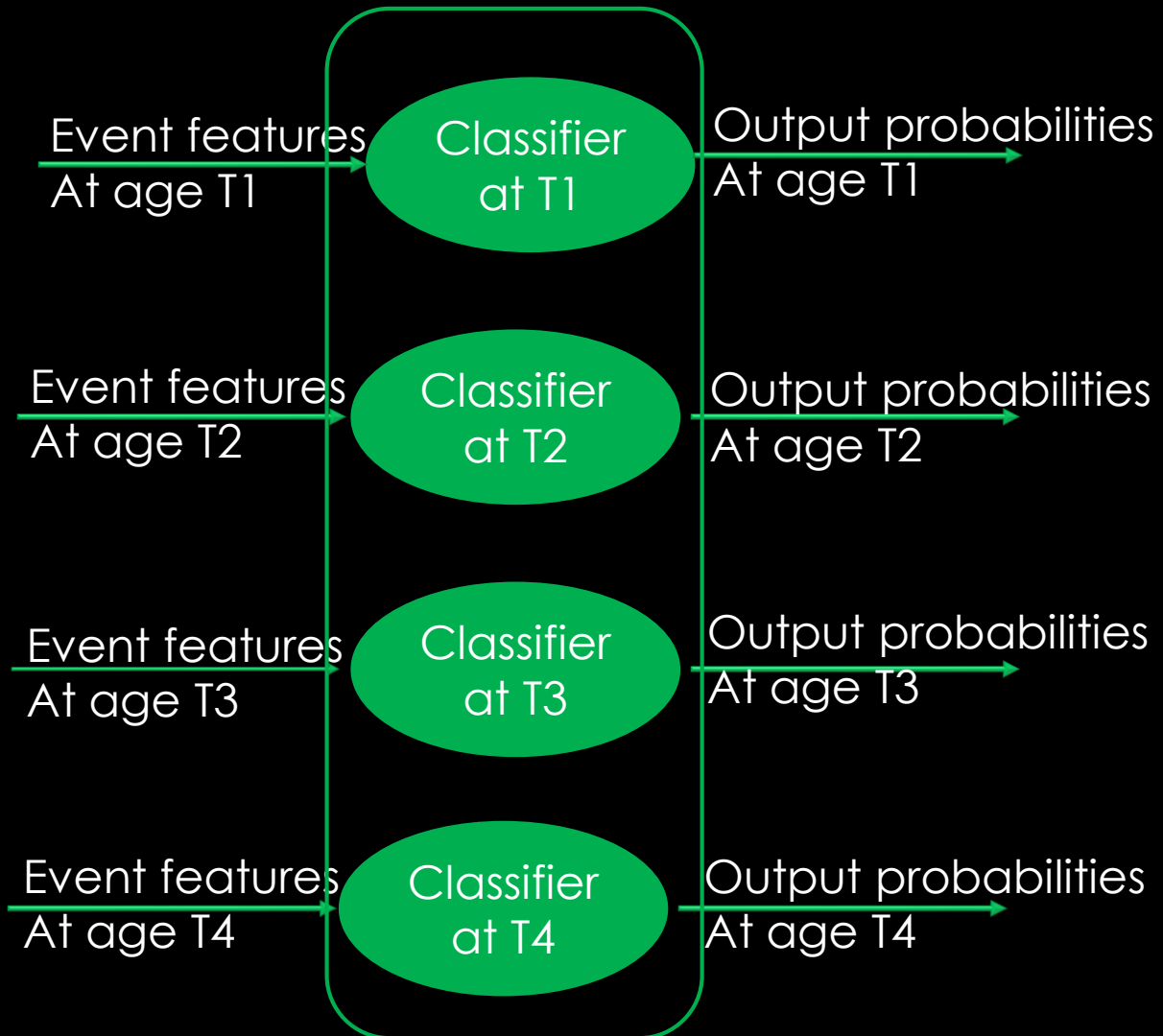
Output probabilities
At age T4

SAVEC



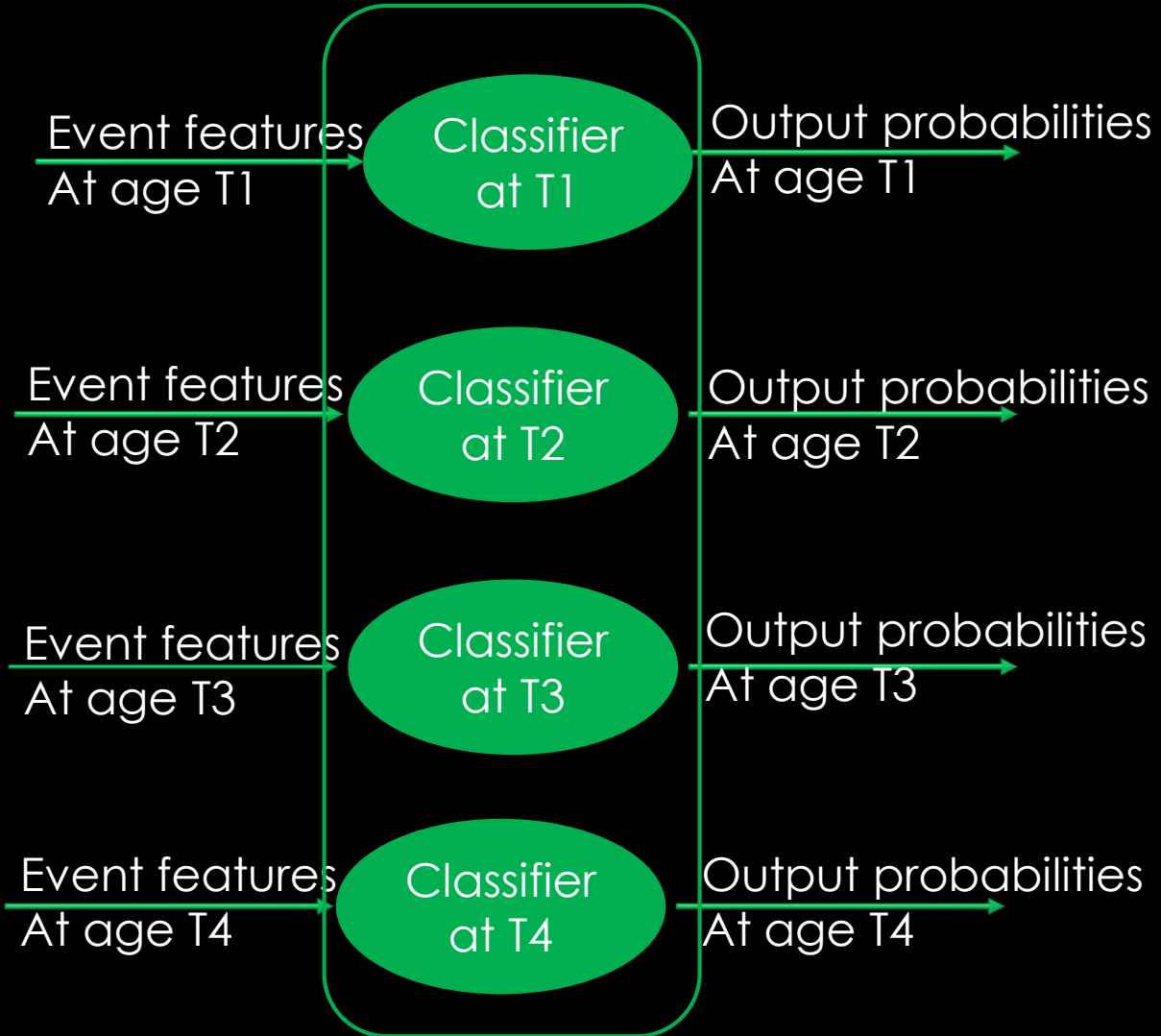
SAVEC

Tied with a penalty term



SAVEC

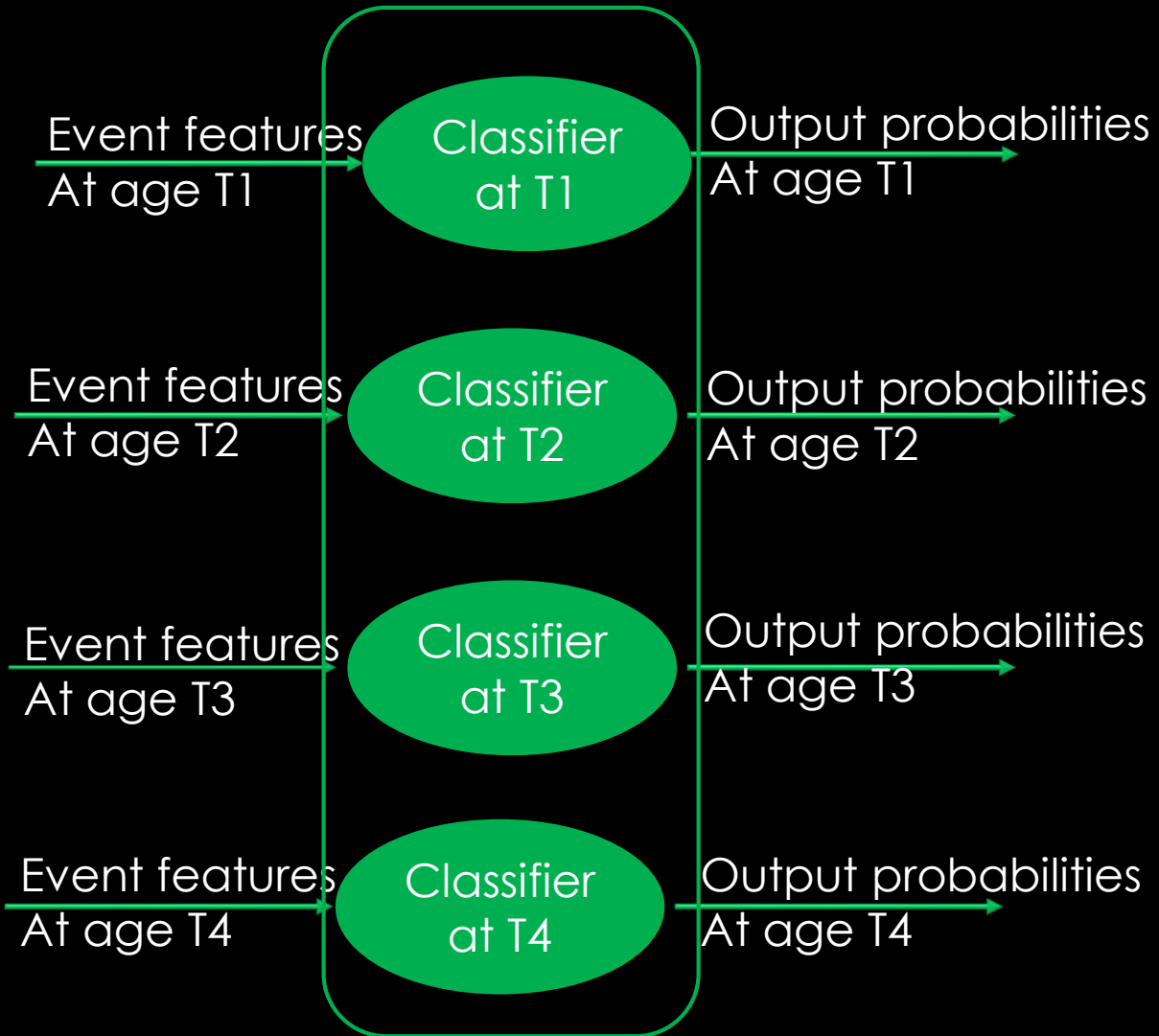
Tied with a penalty term



$$\varphi(\tilde{\beta}, \lambda) = \frac{1}{nN} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^n \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{p}_{t_j}^i, y_i; \tilde{\beta}) + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (\tilde{\beta}_{j+1,k} - \tilde{\beta}_{j,k})^2$$

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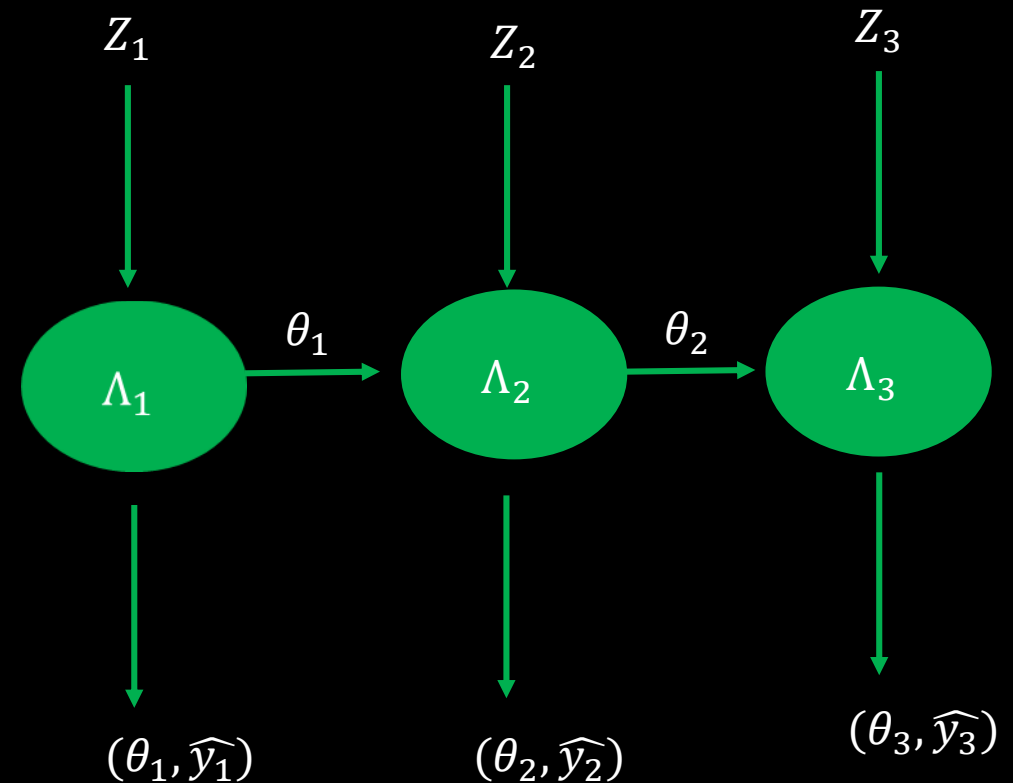


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Coefficients from T1 to T2, T2 to T3, T3 to T4 cannot change drastically. It is penalized.

DAVEC

- State space models for Gaussian
- $y_t = Z_t \alpha_t + \epsilon_t$
- $\alpha_{t+1} = T_t \alpha_t + R_t \eta_t$
- Z_t contains partial observations
- For a binary response
- $y_t \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$
- $\text{logit}(p_t) = Z_t \alpha_t$
- $\theta_t = Z_t \alpha_t$
- Feed the output to the next model



RESULTS – SYNTHETIC DATA

Classifier	Accuracy				Standard deviation			
	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4
SAVEC	80	89	93	91	9	7	7	6
DAVEC	87	89	89	89	5	4	3	2
Logistic Regression	75	79	79	79	12	10	10	9

RESULTS – REAL DATA

Classifier	Accuracy – Area under ROC				Standard deviation			
	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4
SAVEC	93	94	96	94	5	5	2	5
DAVEC	94	97	94	97	7	0	5	1
Logistic Regression	93	85	85	81	7	15	15	14

- R package eventstream : <https://github.com/sevvandi/eventstream>
- Preprint on Research gate : <https://bit.ly/partialobs>
- Monash is now hiring in business analytics – see bit.ly/monash-ba for details

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THANK YOU!