



How to make reliable decisions from data: The ExtremeXP paradigm



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BitSparkles — Driving Digital Transformation & Innovation

Who We Are

- SME
- Digital Transformation
- Consultancy

How We Create Value

- From Data
- Research and Innovation Management
- Technology transfer
- Open innovation
- Spin-off research results

What We Do



Digital
Transformation



AI Process
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(AIOps)



Data Sharing
& Governance



Automation
& Integration

On-going Projects

- ExtremeXP

- Experiment driven and user eXPerience oriented Analytics for eXtremely Precise outcomes and decisions
- 2023-2026
- Architecture modelling, Exploitation, Innovation and business modelling
- <https://extremexp.eu/>

- CIPHER

- Cybersecurity Intelligence, Protection, and Holistic Enterprise Resilience
- 2025-2028
- Data Management, Exploitation, innovation and business model

Experiment driven and user eXPerience oriented
Analytics for eXtremely Precise outcomes and decisions

The ExtremeXP paradigm: Humans in the center of the AI processes for explainable, accurate, precise and fit for purpose insights



ExtremeXP



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the European Union

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ExtremeXP Vision



To provide

accurate, precise, fit-for-purpose, and trustworthy data-driven insights



via

evaluating different complex analytic variants



considering

diverse user intents, constraints and feedback



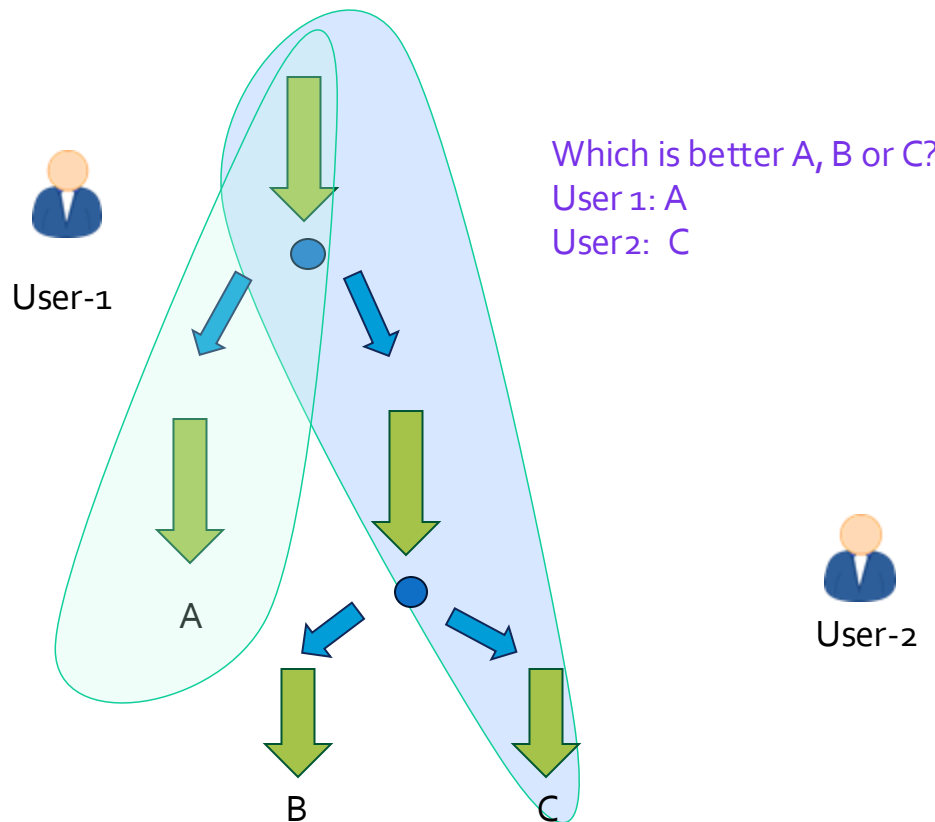


Decision Making: The Data-driven impact (ML-based)

● Challenges:

- Extreme data scale, low quality, different modalities, and ownership.
- Need for accurate and precise analytics.
- Trustworthiness is essential for decision adoption.
- Human factor and purpose-fit.

- Solution: **learn from experimenting** different configurations, models, data sources/data sets, user profiles, user feedback, previous experiments





Example

Objective:

- Detect imminent failures in machine electrical and mechanical components using deep learning models

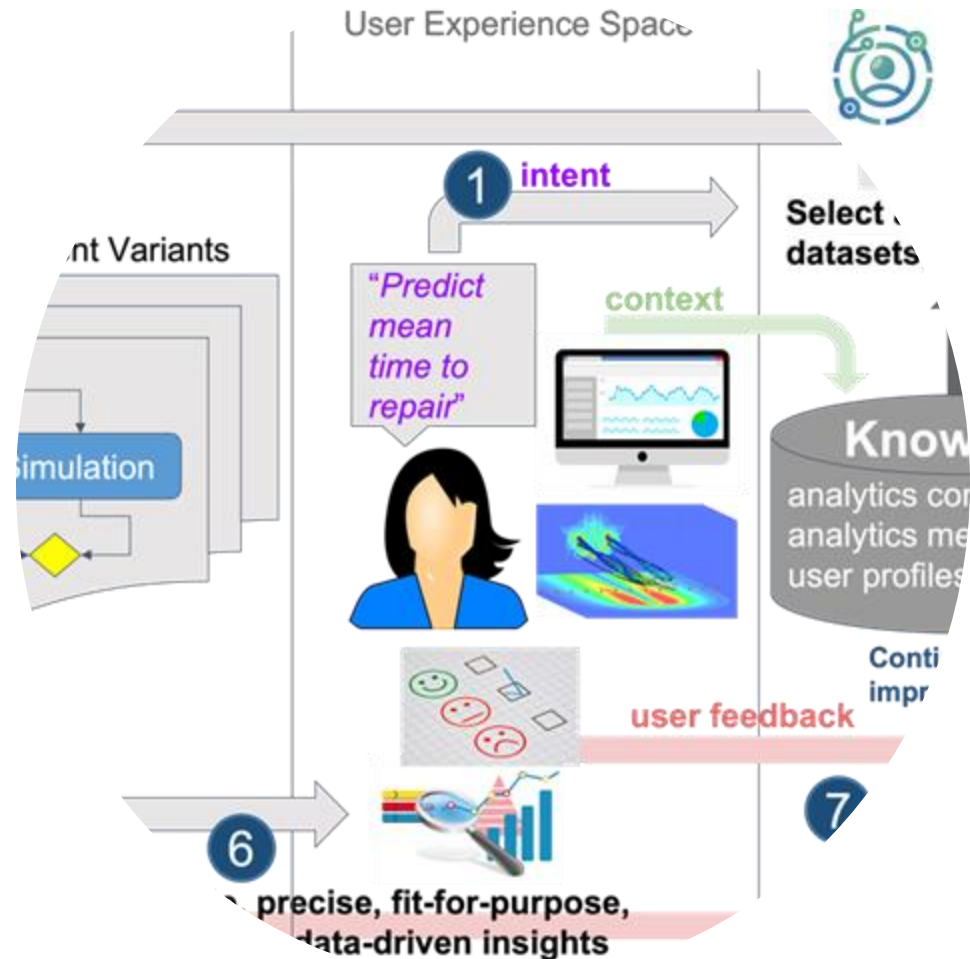
Methodology:

- Analyze linear (backward-forward) movements of the machine axes



ExtremeXP Concept


- A **human-centered approach** to AI and data driven analytics
- **Experimentation** is the core concept for generating extremely accurate analytics
- **Optimise the properties of a complex analytic process** (e.g., accuracy, time-to-answer, specificity, recall, precision, resource utilization) **by associating different user profiles to computation variants.**



Experimentation Engine

User Experience Space

Knowledge Space

3 Create experiment 

1 User intent

Select features, algorithms, models, datasets, ...

Experiment Variants

2

Experimentation KB
Datasets, Configs, Metrics, User profiles, Access policies

7 Continuous Improvement

Favor of low resource utilization variants (edge analytics)

9

Select variant

4

ML task

Simulation

Visual analytics

5 Scheduling

Metrics (run time, resources, accuracy, ...)

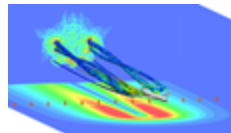
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Decision making

User feedback

"Predict mean time to repair"

context

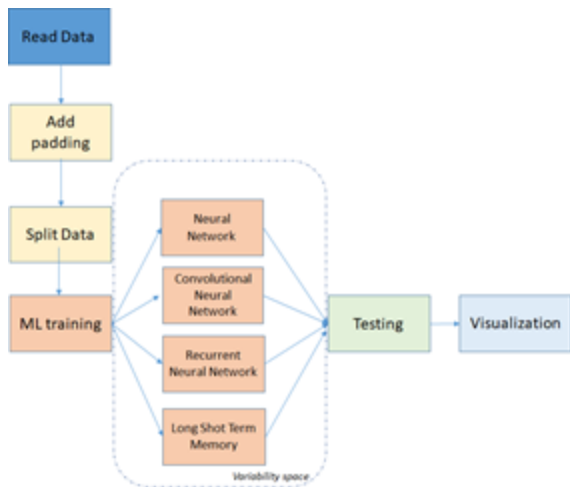




Experimentation approach to optimize complex analytics— Main Concepts

User Intent: **Classify** linear (backward-forward) movements of the machine axes as Electrical or Mechanical failures under the **constraint of >95%** accuracy

Experiment Design (Workflow)



Experiment Variants

- Task Variants
 - Neural Network (NN)
 - Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)
 - Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)
 - LSTM (Long Short Term Memory)
- Experimentation space per task
 - Model parameters
 - Number of layers
 - Number of nodes or units of each layer
 - Activation function
 - Training parameters
 - Number of epochs
 - Batch size

Generate and execute different workflow variants, based on the user intent (classify) and constraints, visualize data and metrics and gather user feedback



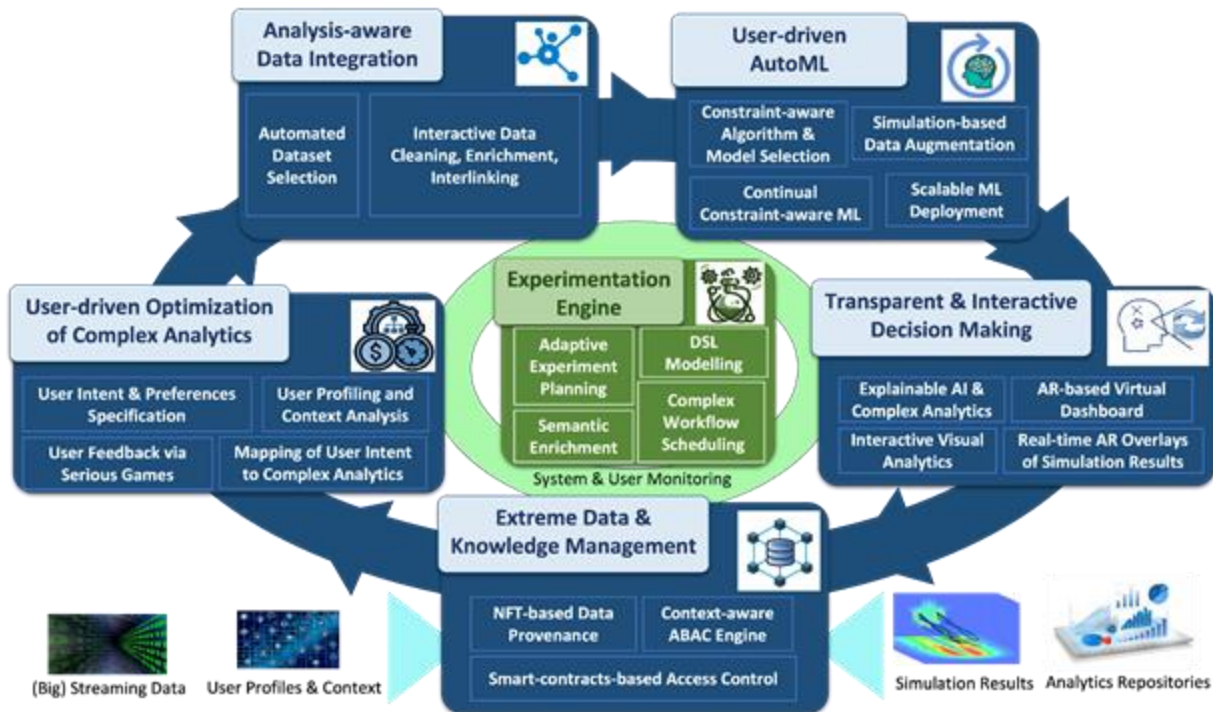
Yet another Auto-ML framework?

Three key characteristics

- **User involvement** at different phases of the experimentation –
 - **Human Tasks VS Automated Tasks**
 - At the beginning (specify intents, user constraints, access control policies)
 - During the execution of an experiment (view results, cancel/prioritize/specify new workflows, but also provide expert feedback on the results of a workflow run)
 - At the end (help encode experiment results in knowledge base for future use)
- Experimentation considers **AI training pipelines**, but **also other types of workflows** (data analytics, simulation, visualization), including hybrid ones
- Our framework comprises strategies for automating the execution and evaluation of workflows, but also **manages the knowledge created by experiments** (to better inform **future** ones)

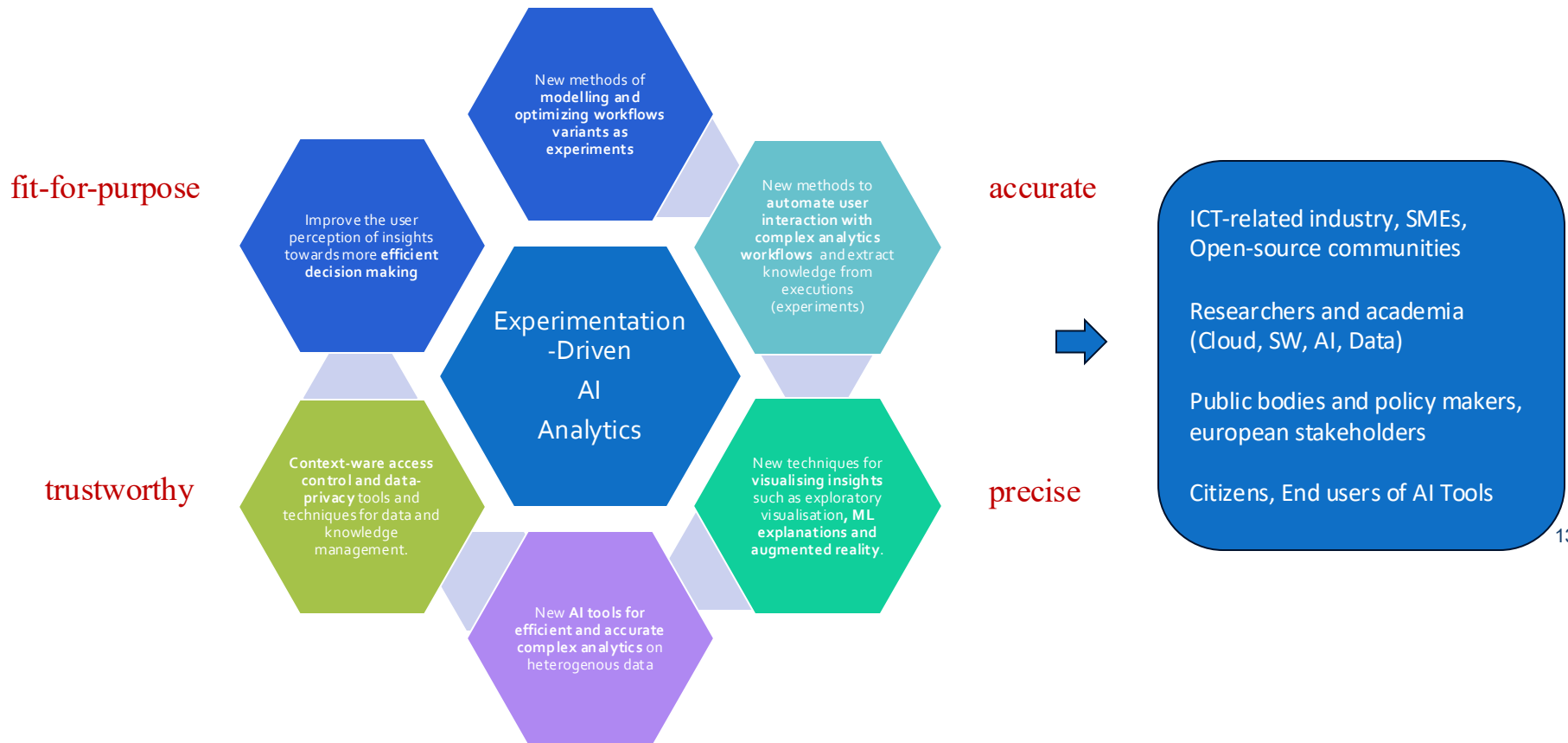


ExtremeXP Framework





ExtremeXP Added Value



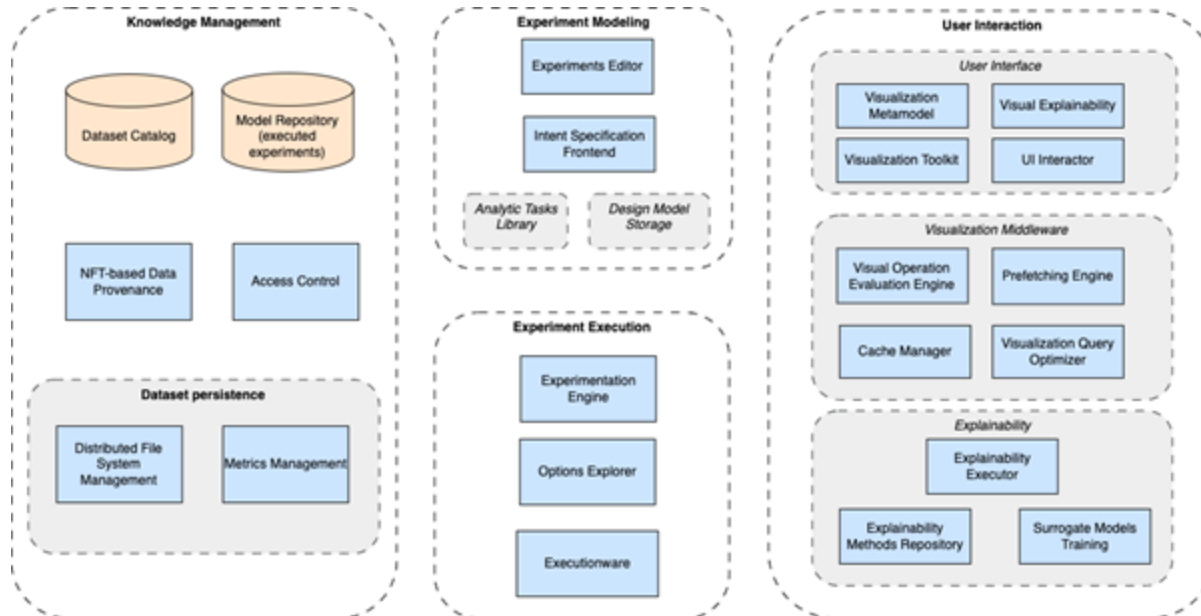


ExtremeXP Details



O1: Specification and semantics for modelling complex user-experience-driven analytics

• ExtremeXP Framework Architecture



- Data engineer
- Domain expert
- Data creator

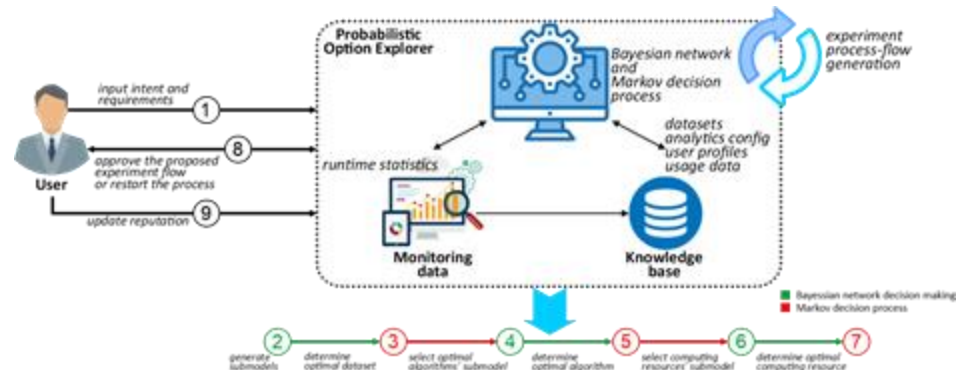
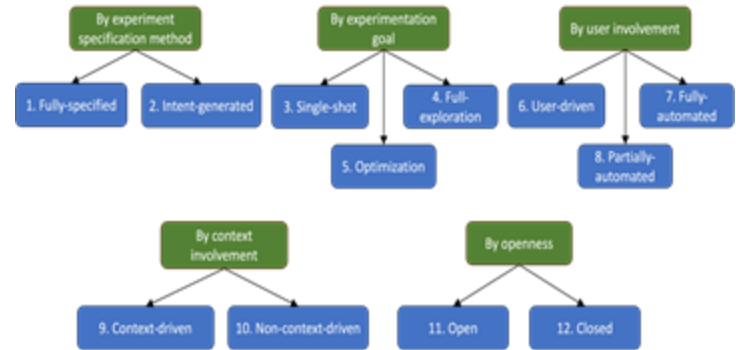


ExtremeXP Details



O1: Specification and semantics for modelling complex user-experience-driven analytics

- Foundational Concepts of ExtremeXP – Types of experiments
- Initial modelling and language foundations for experiment-driven analytics
- Traceability and trustworthiness for experiment-driven analytics
- Probabilistic Options Explorer for user centric experiment optimization

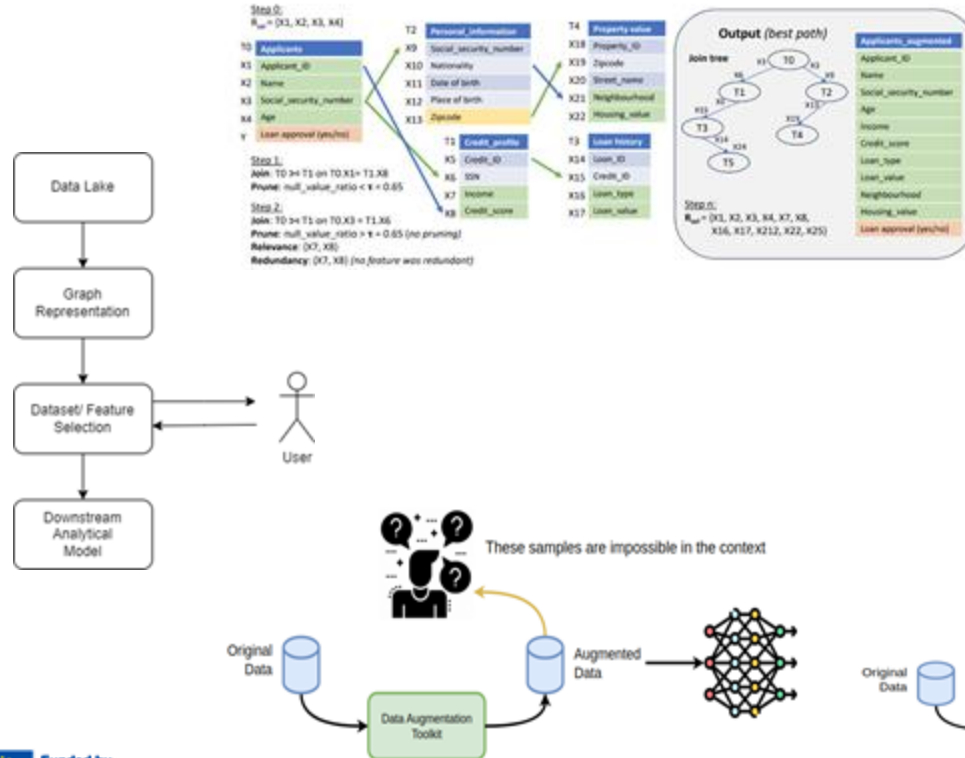




ExtremeXP details



Automated and scalable data management for complex analytics workflows



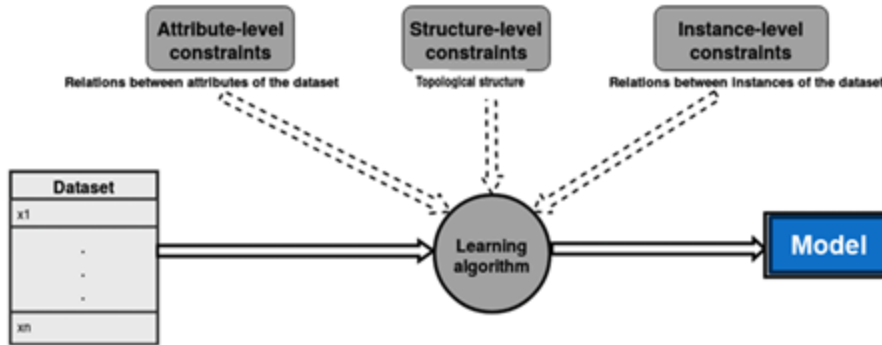
- **Dataset selection and feature discovery**, which enhances machine learning models by identifying and augmenting base tables with relevant, high-predictive power features
- **Data Integration** on GPUs. Use of BERT models for entity resolution and data interlinking during user analysis
- **Data Augmentation** toolkit designed to generate an augmented dataset derived from an original dataset



ExtremeXP details



Scenario-driven and opportunistic machine learning



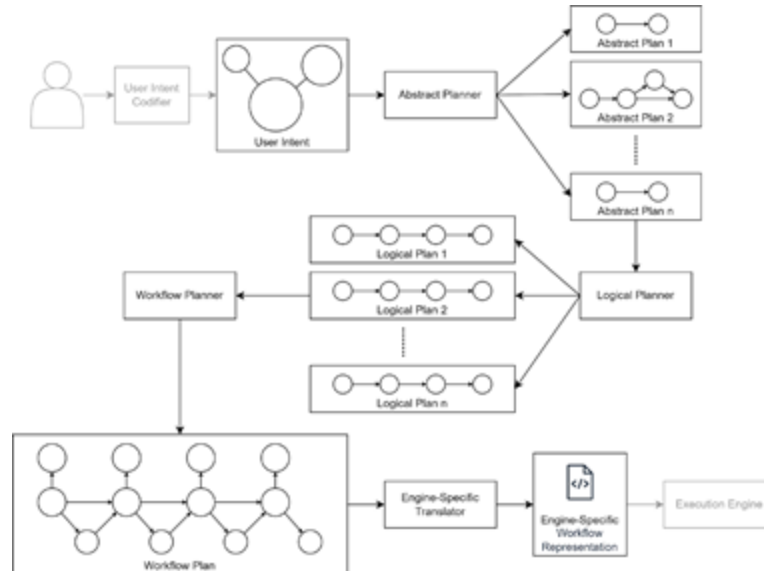
- **Clustering constraints** resulting in a bi-objective loss function to produce a better clustering assignment
- **Task-agnostic continual learning (TACL)** to accommodate the incremental nature of the experimental problems covering the needs of the use cases.



ExtremeXP Details



O4: User-experience- and experiment-driven optimization of complex analytics



- Capturing user intents
 - **user intents, preferences and constraints**, powered by a knowledge graph.
- Mapping user intents to analytic workflows
 - **generates all possible workflows** based on a basic user intent

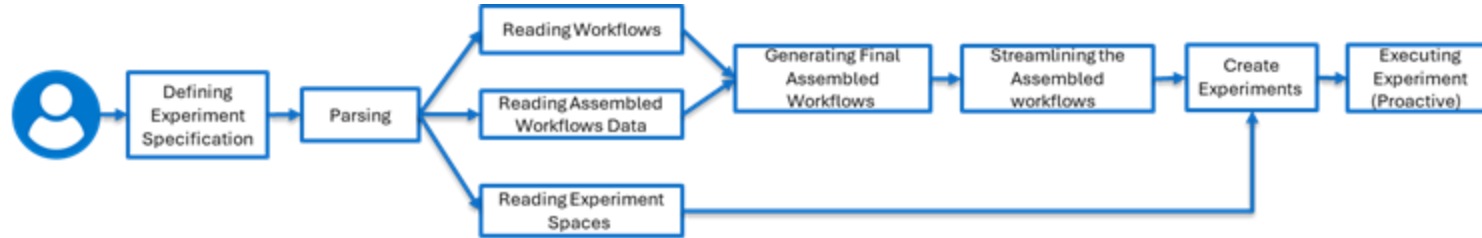


ExtremeXP Details

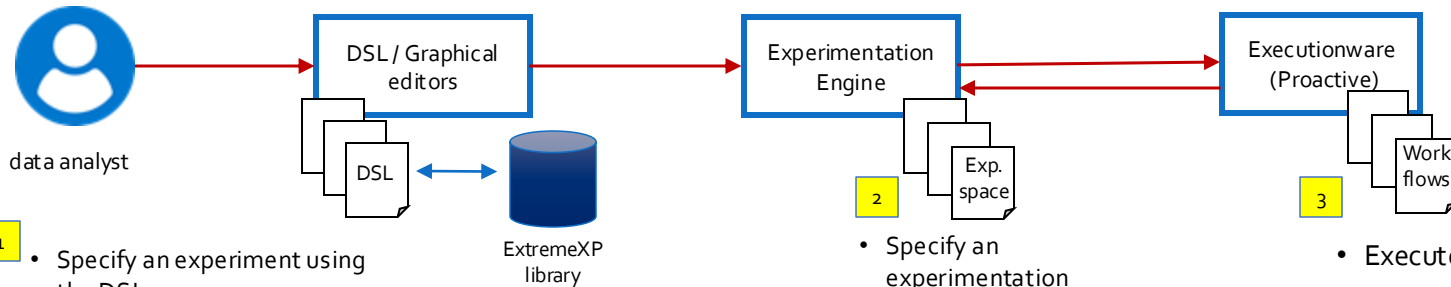


User-experience- and experiment-driven optimization of complex analytics

- Experimentation Engine
 - experiment planning**
 - Tool for data **monitoring** of ExtremeXP engine metrics



Workflow



Experiment

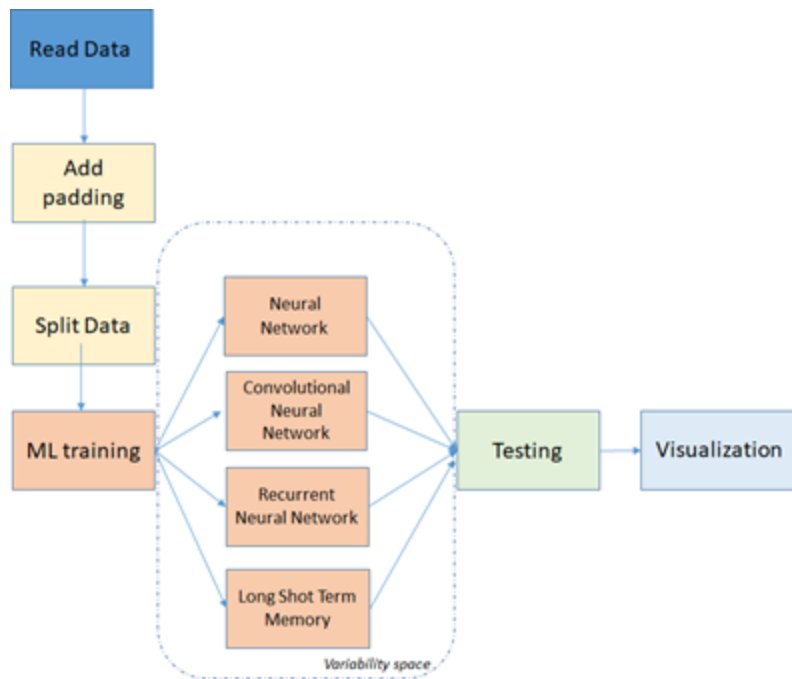
- 1
 - Specify an experiment using the DSL
 - Either from scratch or via reuse from the library

- 2
 - Specify an experimentation space
 - Generate workflows based on the space

- 3
 - Execute workflows



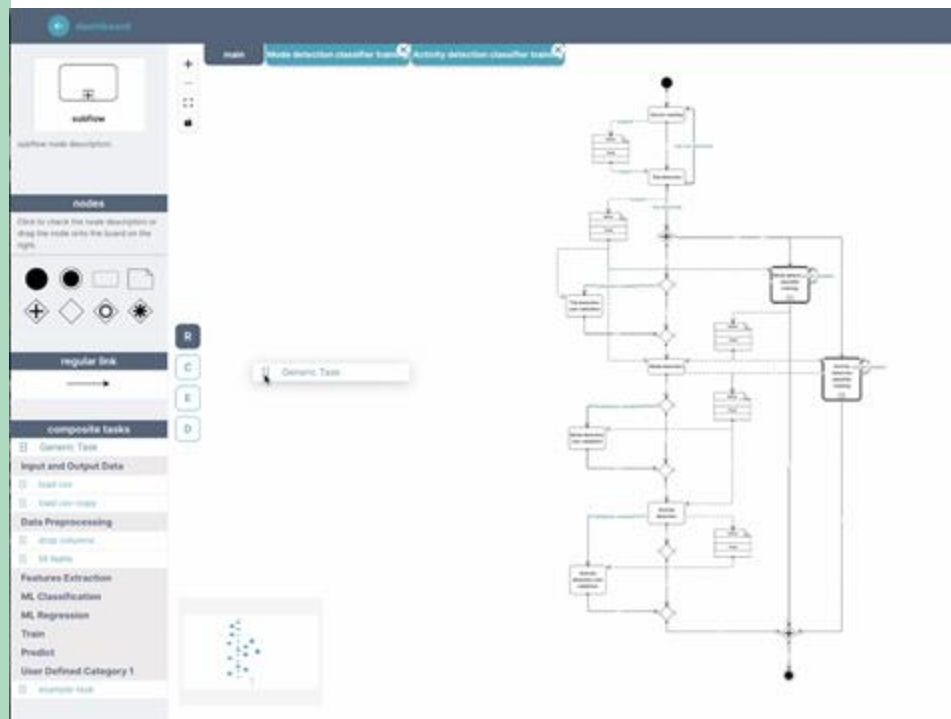
Defining Experiments using Graphical Editor & Domain Specific Language



```
workflow IDEKO_V1 {  
  
    define task ReadData;  
    define task AddPadding;  
    define task SplitData;  
    define task TrainModel;  
  
    START -> ReadData -> AddPadding -> SplitData -> TrainModel -> END;  
  
    configure task ReadData {  
        implementation "tasks/IDEKO/read_data.py";  
        dependency "tasks/IDEKO/src/**";  
    }  
  
    configure task AddPadding {  
        implementation "tasks/IDEKO/add_padding.py";  
        dependency "tasks/IDEKO/src/**";  
    }  
  
    configure task SplitData {  
        implementation "tasks/IDEKO/split_data.py";  
        dependency "tasks/IDEKO/src/**";  
    }  
  
    configure task TrainModel {  
        dependency "tasks/IDEKO/src/**";  
    }  
}
```



Designing tools



```
WORKSPACE
  archive
  extremexp-mtask-library
  extremexp-templates
  DataFetchTask
  task.py
  task.xxp
  DataPreprocessing.xxp
  MLTrainingWorkflow.xxp
  IDEKO-experiment1
  IDEKO_DataPreprocessing.xxp
  IDEKO_main.xxp
  IDEKO-task-library
  src-gen
  uc3-qCAT
  User Journey 2

IDEKO_DataPreprocessing.xxp
  IDEKO_main.xxp
  IDEKO-task-library
  src-gen
  uc3-qCAT
  User Journey 2

task.py
  1 workflow IDEKO_DataPreprocessing {
  2
  3   define task AddPadding;
  4   define task SplitData;
  5
  6   START -> AddPadding -> SplitData -> END;
  7
  8   configure task AddPadding {
  9     implementation "IDEKO-task-library.AddPaddingTask" ;
  10  }
  11
  12   configure task SplitData {
  13     implementation "extremexp-mtask-library.PrepareData.SplitData" ;
  14  }
  15
  16   // DATA
  17   define input data X;
  18   define input data Y;
  19   define input data IndicatorList;
  20   define output data FeaturesTrain;
  21   define output data FeaturesTest;
  22   define output data LabelsTrain;
  23   define output data LabelsTest;
  24
  25   // DATA CONNECTIONS
  26   X --> AddPadding.X;
  27   Y --> AddPadding.Y;
  28   IndicatorList --> AddPadding.IndicatorList;
  29   AddPadding.XPad --> SplitData.Features;
  30   AddPadding.YPad --> SplitData.Labels;
  31   SplitData.FeaturesTrain --> FeaturesTrain;
  32   SplitData.FeaturesTest --> FeaturesTest;
  33   SplitData.LabelsTrain --> LabelsTrain;
  34   SplitData.LabelsTest --> LabelsTest;
  35
  36   // X, Y, IndicatorList --> AddPadding;
  37   // AddPadding --> XPad, YPad;
  38   // XPad, YPad --> SplitData;
  39   // SplitData --> FeaturesTrain, FeaturesTest, LabelsTrain, LabelsTest;
  40
  41
  42 }
```



Execution in ProActive

- Job Scheduling & Workload Automation
- Scalability
- Easy integration

The screenshot displays the Activeeon Automation Dashboard. At the top, there are navigation buttons: 'Submit a job', 'Launch a Service', 'Manage Files', and 'Manage Third-Party Credentials'. Below these, a filter bar shows 'Jobs' selected, with sub-filters for 'Flat view', 'My jobs', 'All', 'Past', 'Current', 'Pending', and 'Only jobs with issues'. The main table lists jobs with columns for ID, Workflow, Submitted, State, and Information & Actions. Each job entry includes a progress bar indicating completion status.

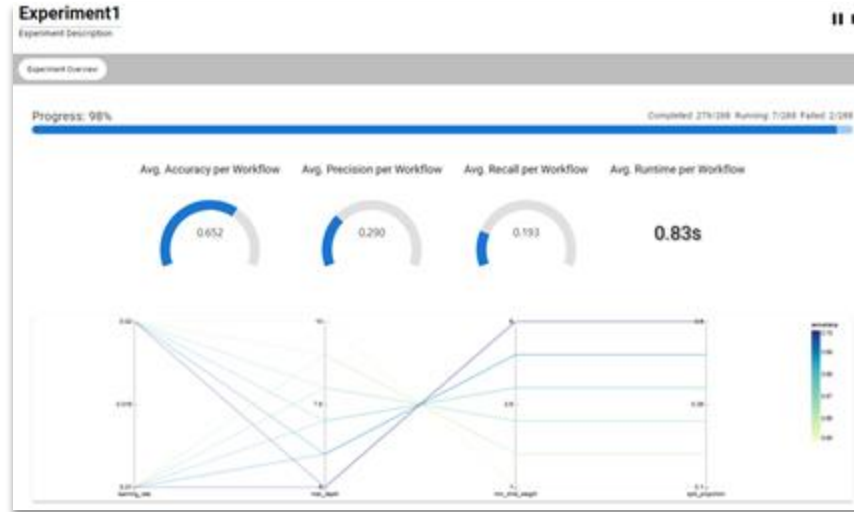
ID	Workflow	Submitted	State	Information & Actions
101	TrainModelRNN	pe67431 08/13/2024 14:26:21 08/13/2024 14:26:21	Finished 100% 42%	[Icons]
102	TrainModelRNN	pe67431 08/12/2024 02:32:43 08/12/2024 02:32:43	Finished 100% 42%	[Icons]
103	TrainModelRNN	pe67431 08/12/2024 02:31:49 08/12/2024 02:31:49	Finished 100% 41%	[Icons]
104	TrainModelRNN	pe67431 08/12/2024 02:29:10 08/12/2024 02:29:11	Finished 100% 42%	[Icons]
105	TrainModelRNN	pe67431 08/12/2024 02:28:10 08/12/2024 02:28:10	Finished 100% 43%	[Icons]
106	TrainModelRNN	pe67431 08/07/2024 14:39:50 08/07/2024 14:39:50	Finished 100% 43%	[Icons]
107	TrainModelRNN	pe67431 08/07/2024 14:39:41 08/07/2024 14:39:42	Finished 100% 42%	[Icons]
108	TrainModelRNN	pe67431 08/07/2024 14:39:36 08/07/2024 14:39:36	Finished 100% 41%	[Icons]



ExtremeXP details



Transparent decision making with interactive visualisation methods



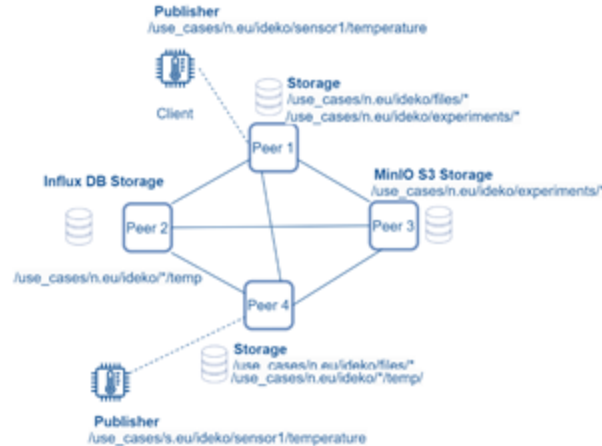
- **SW components**
 - **Visualization** of Experiment workflow
 - **Visualization** of Experiment results
 - **Visualization** of Explanations
 - **Explainability methods** for pipeline variant, model and hyperparameter tuning
 - ALE, PDP plots
 - Counterfactuals, Influence Functions, Prototypes
- Gamification
- AR/VR Visualization
- Automatic specification of visualizations within workflows based on user intent



ExtremeXP Details



Extreme data access control and knowledge management



- Extend the Meta Data Schema (MDS) for capturing contextual information and creating meaningful **access control policies**
- Work on **context handlers** that will be developed as microservices for gathering contextual information necessary for evaluating incoming access requests.
- Integration of **decentralized data management tools** (like zenoh).
- Work on the access control mechanism using **smart contract and token standards**.
- Report in D5.2



ExtremeXP's Use Cases

Improvement of flash flood forecasting via AI



Increased **Cybersecurity** situation awareness
for efficient **threat mitigation**



Flexible **transportation analysis**
and **visualization**

Failure prevention
for manufacturing industry



Situational intelligence and decision making
for **Public Protection and Disaster Relief**





Urban flash flood prediction

Overall Goal: Improve accuracy of flood prediction

How ?

- #CAW1: Using AI to facilitate definition of input data.
 - #Exp1: Improve buildings' definition
 - #Exp2: Introduction of structures (streets, sidewalks, ...)
 - #Exp3: Improve DEM resolution
- #CAW2: Using a surrogate model to predict flood.

Challenges:

- Rapid events
- Urban areas with dense population and Infrastructures



Flash flood events in Nîmes (3rd October 1988)

Area of Nîmes

- Particular location (near Mediterranean sea and backed by mountains blocking the warm water coming from the sea)
- Has experienced severe flash flood events (ex: 1988, 2002, 2005, 2014) caused by heavy rainfall

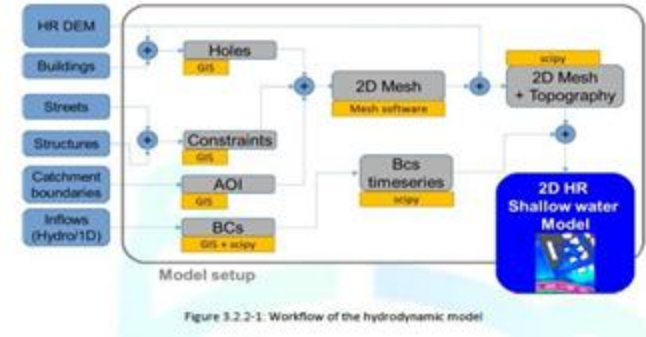
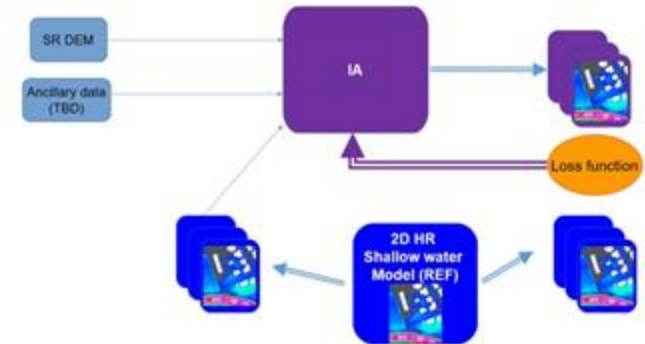


Figure 3.2.2-1: Workflow of the hydrodynamic model

CAW1: Hydrodynamic model workflow with inputs improved by AI



CAW2: Surrogate model

Increased Cybersecurity Situation Awareness for Efficient Threat Mitigation



Maxime Compastié

Senior Researcher

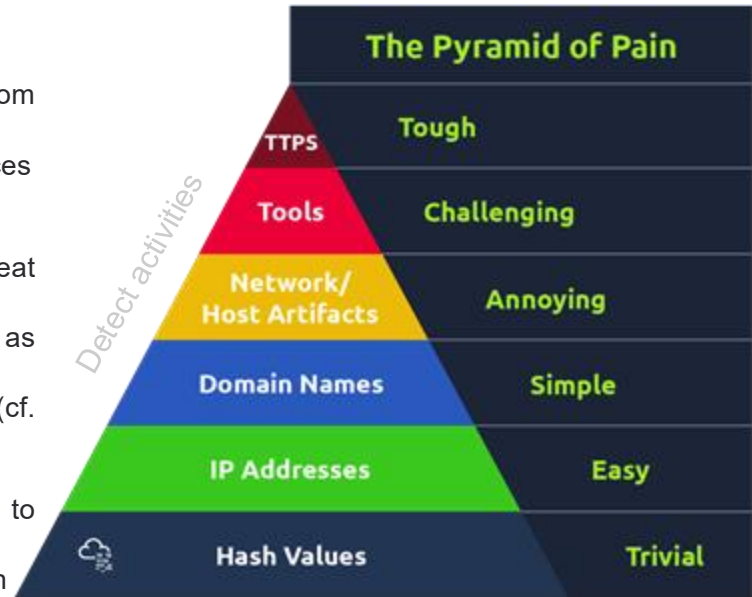
maxime.compastie@i2cat.net



Motivation & Objective

- **Blossoming landscape** of cyber-threats, more complex and analyse from defenders' perspective (e.g. SOC operators)
 - Constraints: Multi-modality & high-volumetry from typical data sources
 - Extensive reliance on human expertise & insights => **Fatigue**
- Current efforts for Cybersec community to instrument AI-techniques for threat detection
 - Focused on practical indicators (hash-value) => **Lowly valuable** as easily changeable by attacker
 - **Our interest:** identifying and detecting attacker behavior ... **Hard!** (cf. Pyramid of pain)
- **Objective:** Exploit ExtremeXP experiment-driven analytics capacity to identify threat actors' behavior
 - Valuable as difficult to changes => Improved technique identification
 - Opportunities for analysing attack scenarios => Detection of incentive

=> How to convert the process of threat behavior elicitation into a set of data analytics experiments?



TTP (Tactics Techniques and Procedures) Based Threat hunting are based on adversary behavior.

- Descriptive in nature and define characterization on abnormal behaviour.
- Pros: Needs research, Hard to implement
- Cons: Covers entire attack family depending on behaviour pattern, Specific tools and malware, command and control (C2) infrastructure, unique or rare TTPs



The ExtremeXP Framework

Extreme XP a Sota framework to learn rules by performing experiments that evaluates different analytics variants based on on an intent (in NLP), preference and constraint.





ExtremeXP Components

We model variability using:

- **Intent:** The need of the end-user
Train a model to detect the Midori threat
- **Preferences:** The desiderata of the previous intent
An accuracy $> .8$ and reduce the number of FP
- **Constraints:** A limitation or a restriction
The complexity needs to be bounded to $\log(n)$ and n^2



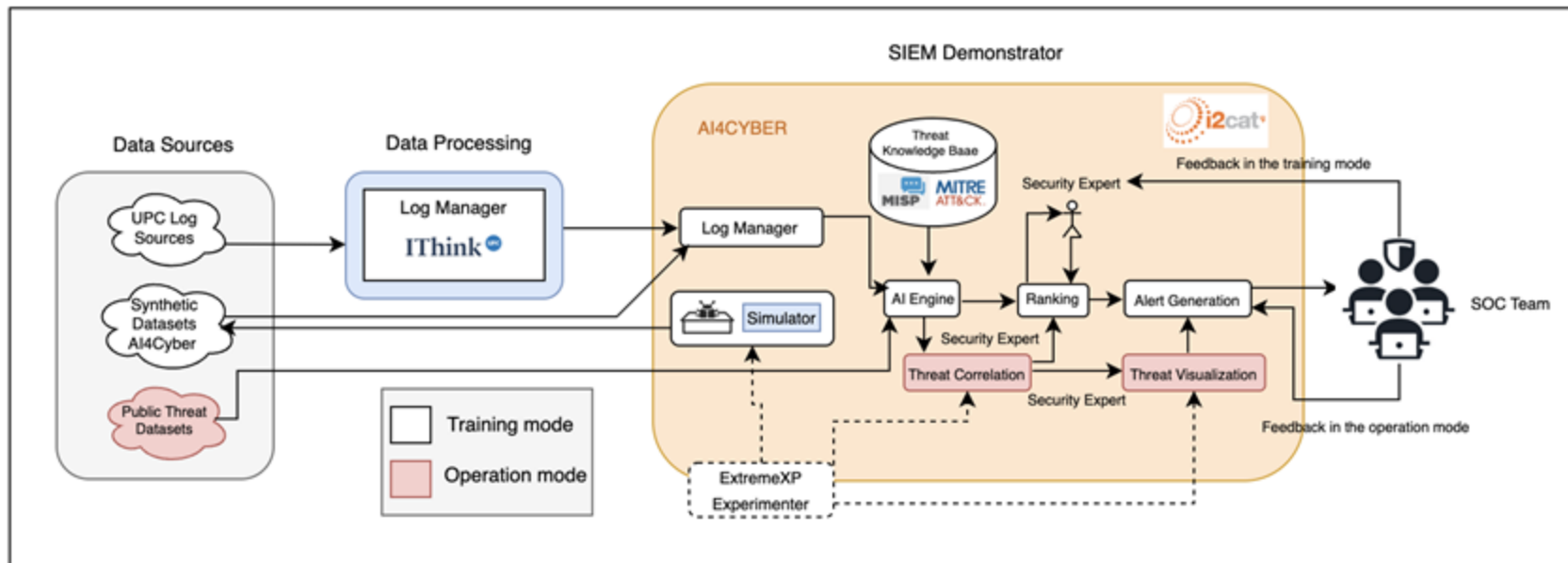
Challenges and expected contributions

Approach: Leverage behavior-based Security Analysis

- Absence of sufficient dataset for specific attack techniques
 - ExtremeXP solution: Experiment generating a from supervised threat simulation dataset used for data augmentation
- Identification of adequate features relevant for threat detection
 - ExtremeXP solution: Training classification model as an evaluation, evaluation of their performance as an experiment
- Fit-for-purposeness of features to describe threat behaviors
 - ExtremeXP solution: Manned assessment of the quality of the explanations as experiment. Human-in-the-loop becomes Human-on-the-loop.

=> Implementation of different complex analytical workflows, run in an instance of ExtremeXP framework.

Use Case Architecture

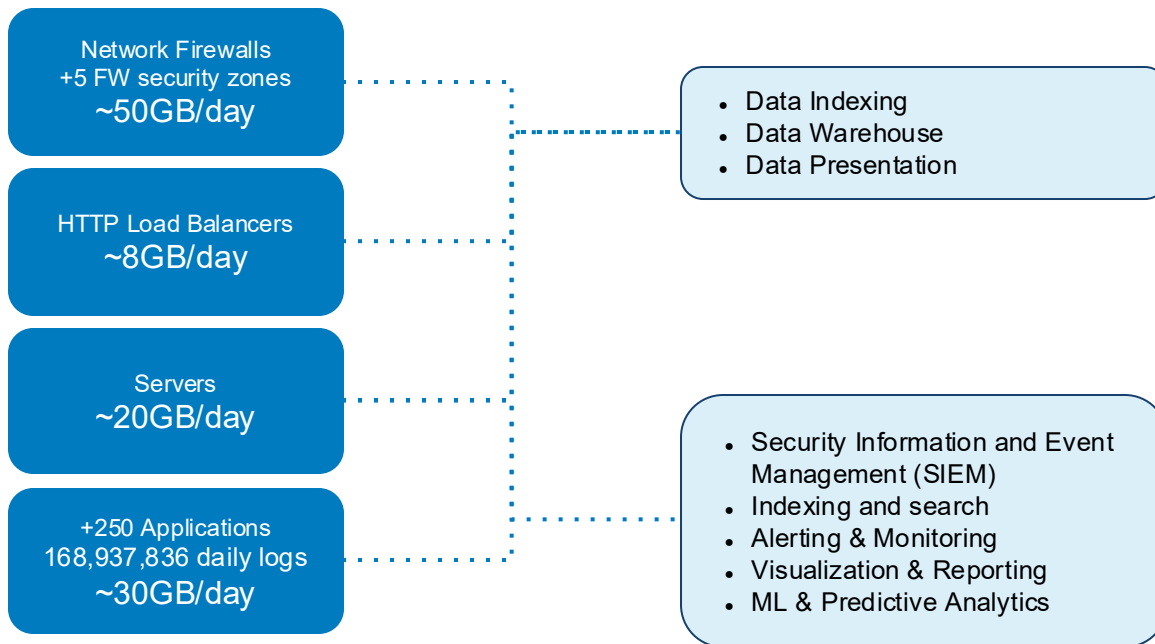


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Extreme Data from UPC





The Extreme-XP Approach

Expected Results

KPI	Target
Detection of multimodal threat techniques referenced by the MITRE Att&ck framework	10
False positives and negatives on threat techniques classification	< 10 %
Mean time to classification compared to traditional human techniques	< 30 seconds

ExtremeXP Project Factsheet



ExtremeXP (GA ID:101093164)

Call Topic: **HORIZON-CL4-2022-DATA-01-01**

Budget € 10.359.472 (EU contribution: **€ 10.011.820**)

Started in **Jan 2023** – Duration: **36M**



20 partners: 12 academic, 5 SMEs, 3 industrial

1	Athena Research Center (coordinator)	RTD
2	Activeeon	SME
3	Airbus Defense and Spaces SLC	LG
4	BitSparkles	SME
5	Bournemouth University	U
6	CS-Group	LG
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8	Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Künstliche Intelligenz	RTD
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12	INTERACTIVE4D	SME
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16	SINTEF	RTD
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