



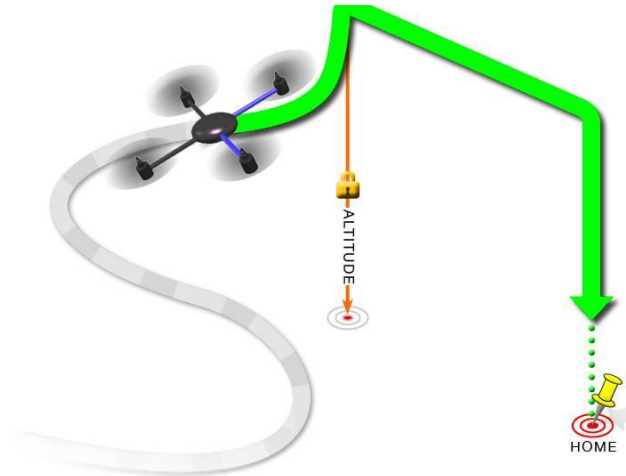
Data Analytics for Cyber-Physical Systems: Automatic Failure Diagnosis

Master-Praktikum: IN2106
Winter semester 2020/21
Instructor: Ehsan Zibaei

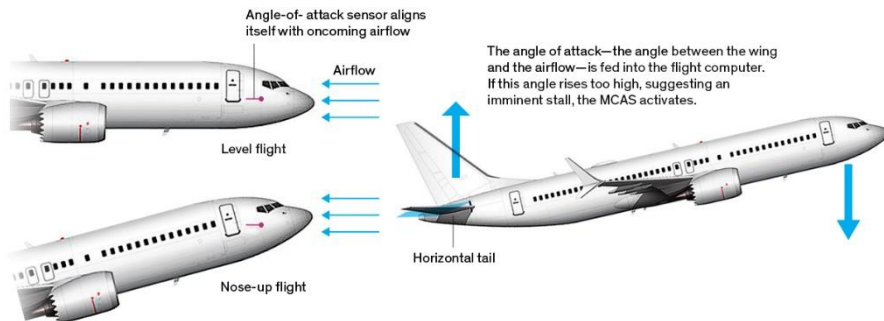
- **Cyber-physical systems** consist of a collection of computing devices communicating with one another and interacting with the physical world via sensors and actuators in a feedback loop
- **Examples** are drones, autonomous cars, robotic arms, etc.



- Drone crashes
 - Sensor failure
 - Actuator failure
 - SW bug



- Lion Air 737 MAX crash



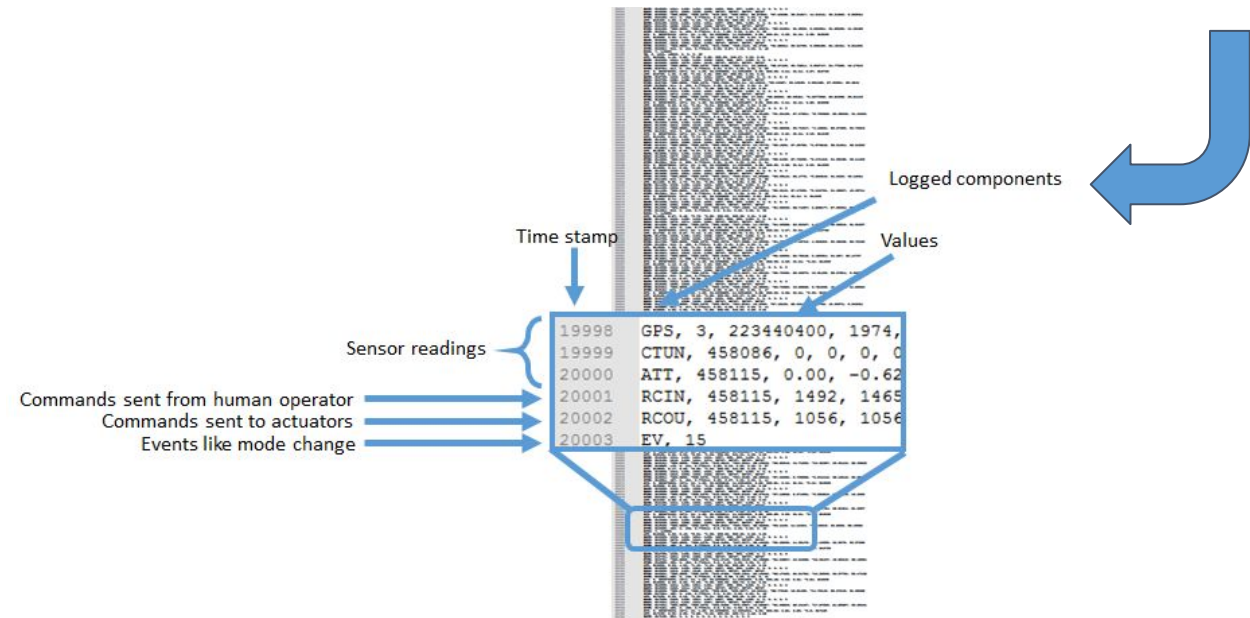
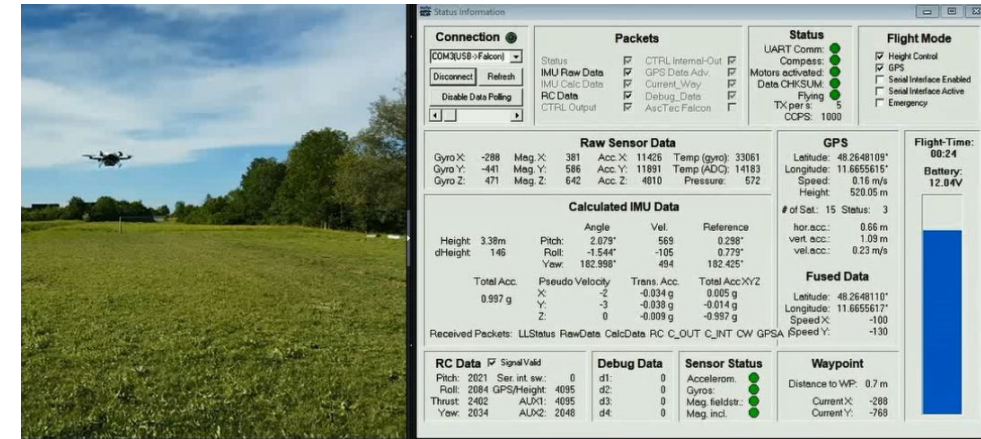
Source:
<https://spectrum.ieee.org/aerospace/aviation/how-the-boeing-737-max-disaster-looks-to-a-software-developer>

```
// if we have gps lock, attempt to hold horizontal position
if (GPS_ok()) {
    // switch to loiter which restores horizontal control to pilot
    // To-Do: check that we are not in failsafe to ensure we don't process bad roll-
    set_roll_pitch_mode(ROLL_PITCH_LOITER);
    // switch into loiter nav mode
    set_nav_mode(NAV_LOITER);
}else{[/code]
```

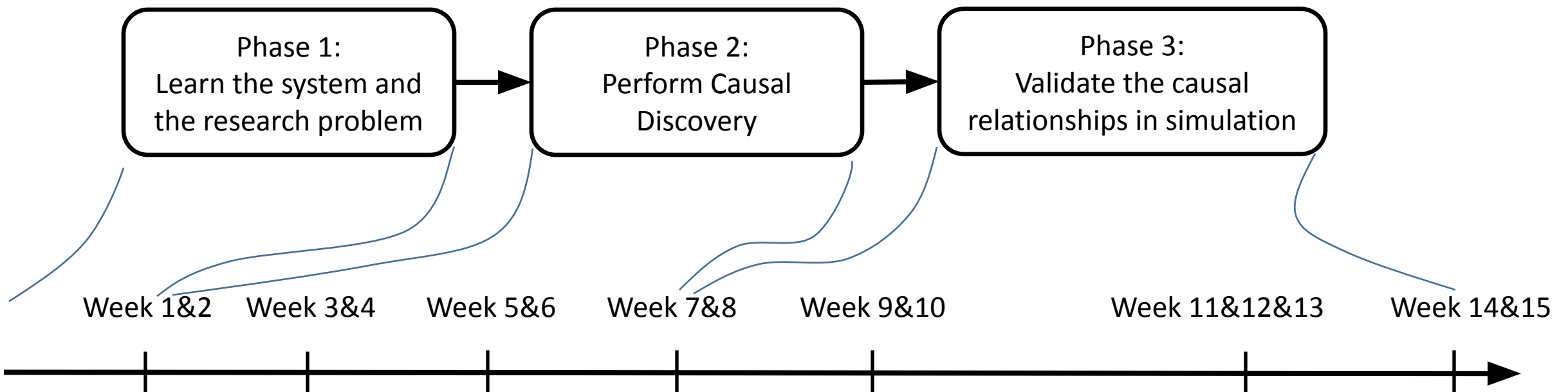
- Preventive approach
 - Testing, model checking, static analysis
- Detective approach
 - Post mortem data analysis

Improving safety by Data Mining

- Why data is important
 - Data can explain the causes of the incident without a model
 - Vast amount of data is produced and available

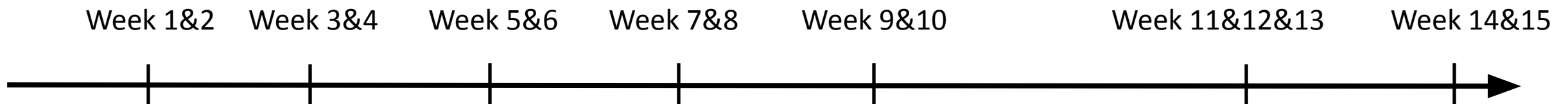


- Work flow
- Phases
- Biweekly plan



• Tasks

- Every week, teams will submit a one page report including
 - What did each member do (including Gitlab commits) in the past week?
 - What impediments did each member encounter in the past week?
 - What each member is going to do in the next week?
- Every two weeks teams will present the last status of their work
- Teams will keep their Gitlab repository up to date



- Week 1 & 2

- System understanding

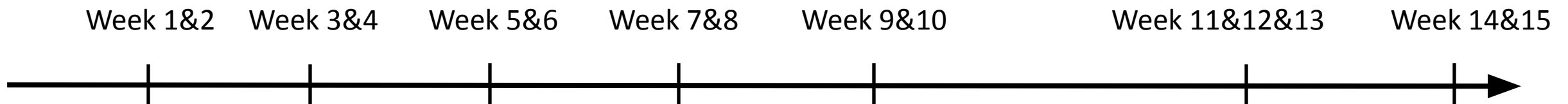
- Read about normal and abnormal behavior of components
- Read about meaning of events in drones

- Research understanding

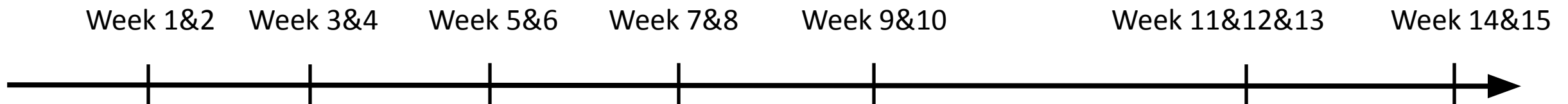
- Read about causal discovery algorithms

- Data preparation

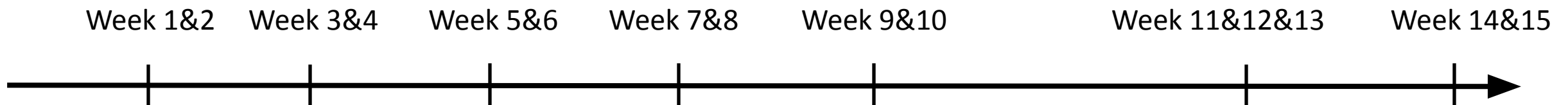
- Prepare a dataset with ~25000 flight log instances



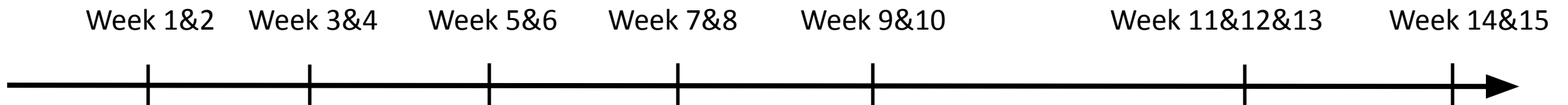
- Week 3 & 4
 - Implement a causal discovery algorithm or use available tools
 - SGS algorithm
 - PC algorithm
 - FCI algorithm
 - *pcalg* of ETH or *Tetrad* of CMU
 - Run causal discovery algorithms on the data



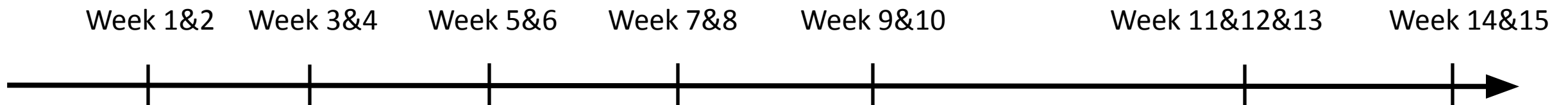
- Week 5 & 6
 - Evaluate robustness, performance
 - Which algorithms are faster?
 - Did you use any heuristic to improve the performance?
 - Are the outputs of the algorithms robust against cross-validation?



- Week 7 & 8
 - Install the simulation environment
 - Identify how to inject faults and record simulation results

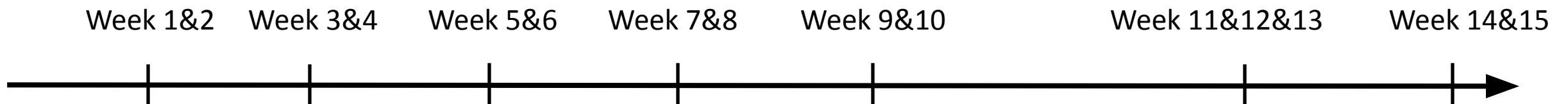


- Week 9 & 10
 - Read about counterfactual analysis
 - Evaluate effectiveness of the causal discovery by experimenting in the simulation

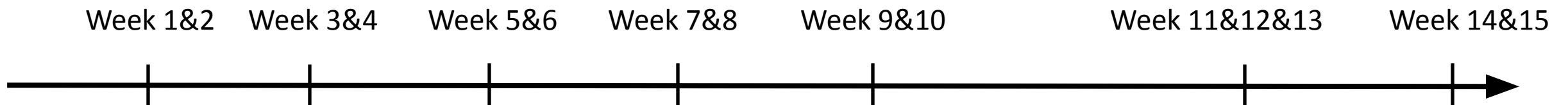


- Week 11 & 12 & 13

- Read about '*Fault Tree Analysis*' and '*Failure Modes and Effects Analysis*'
- Use outputs of causal discovery to build such models



- Week 14 & 15
 - Finalize the results
 - Submit the final report in LNCS format
 - Prepare and present the final presentation



- Highlights
 - Hands-on experience with real data from drone crashes
 - Learn causal discovery algorithms
 - Learn safety analysis for robotic systems
- Requirements
 - Proficiency in Python and its fundamental data science libraries such as Pandas, Numpy, and Matplotlib
 - Proficiency in Robot Operating System (ROS) and Gazebo simulator
 - Dedication and enthusiasm!

- Registration: Using the matching system
 - <http://matching.in.tum.de>
- Fill in this questionnaire: <https://forms.gle/pj9L615tmma5ers77> for better matching
- Language: English
- Only M.Sc.
- Max. members: 10 working in 2-person groups
- Sessions:
 - Once every two weeks
 - Starting from 14.10.2019 (Wednesdays)
 - Time: 15:00 - 17:00
 - Place: Seminarraum (5609.01.014)

Further questions:
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