

SIGCOMM 2018 Topic Preview: Applications and IoT

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Session papers

11:00 am - 12:40 am Main-Conference Session 5: Applications and IoT

Session Chair: Mohammad Alizadeh (MIT, USA)

Location: Vigadó, 2nd-Floor Ceremonial Hall



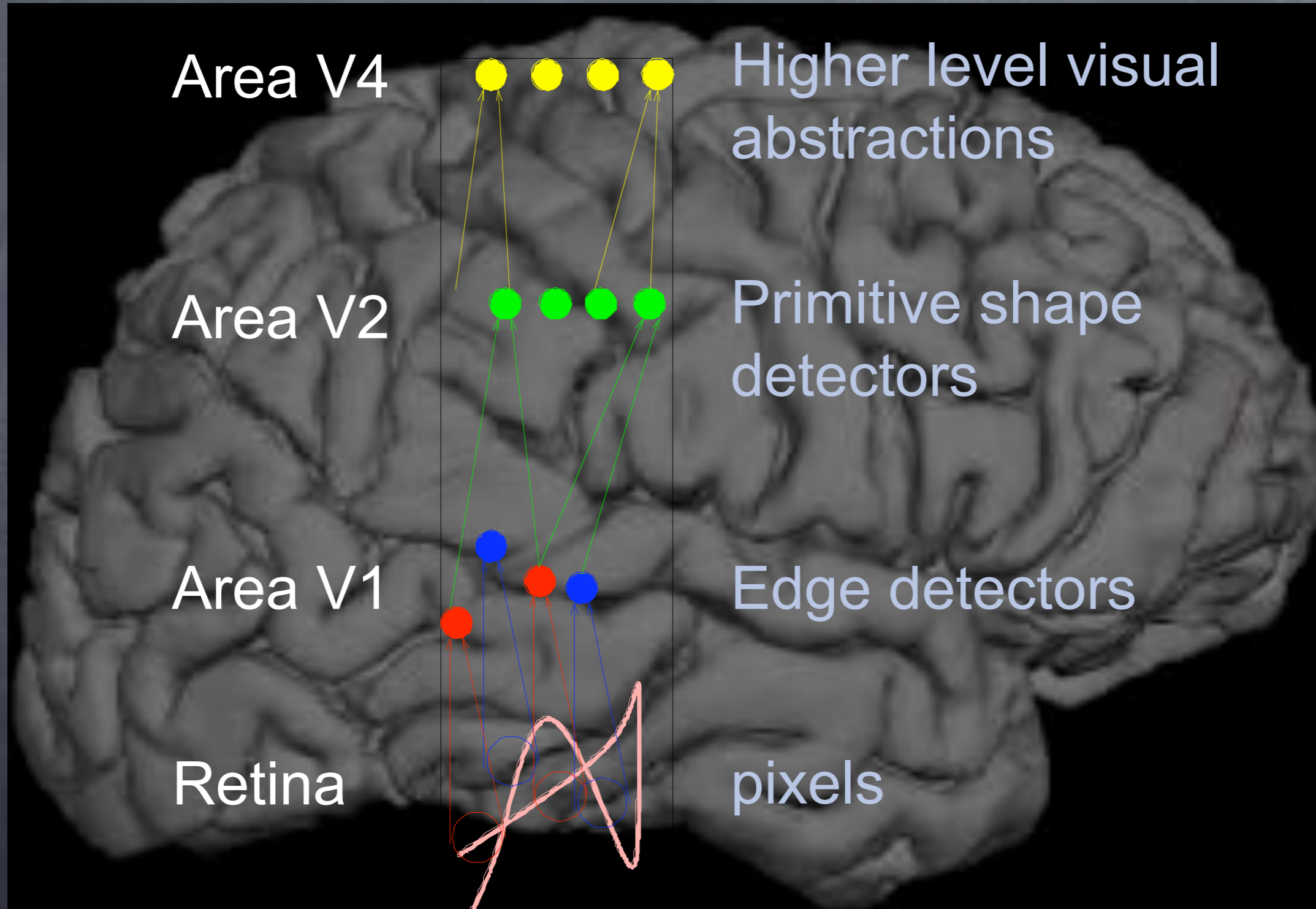
11:00 am - 11:25 am	AWStream: Adaptive Wide-Area Streaming Analytics Ben Zhang (Berkeley, USA), Xin Jin (JHU, USA), Sylvia Ratnasamy, John Wawrzynek, Edward A. Lee (Berkeley, USA)	
11:25 am - 11:50 am	Chameleon: Video Analytics at Scale via Adaptive Configurations and Cross-Camera Correlations Junchen Jiang (Microsoft and UChicago, USA), Ganesh Ananthanarayanan, Peter Bodik, Siddhartha Sen (Microsoft, USA), Ion Stoica (Berkeley, USA)	
11:50 am - 12:15 pm	RF-Based 3D Skeletons Mingmin Zhao, Dina Katabi, Yonglong Tian, Hang Zhao, Mohammad Abu Alsheikh, Tianhong Li, Antonio Torralba, Rumen Hristov (MIT, USA)	
12:15 pm - 12:40 pm	MUTE: Bringing IoT to Noise Cancellation Sheng Shen, Nirupam Roy, Junfeng Guan, Haitham Hassanieh, Romit Roy Choudhury (UIUC, USA)	

Deep Neural Nets

coz' supervised learning is hard..

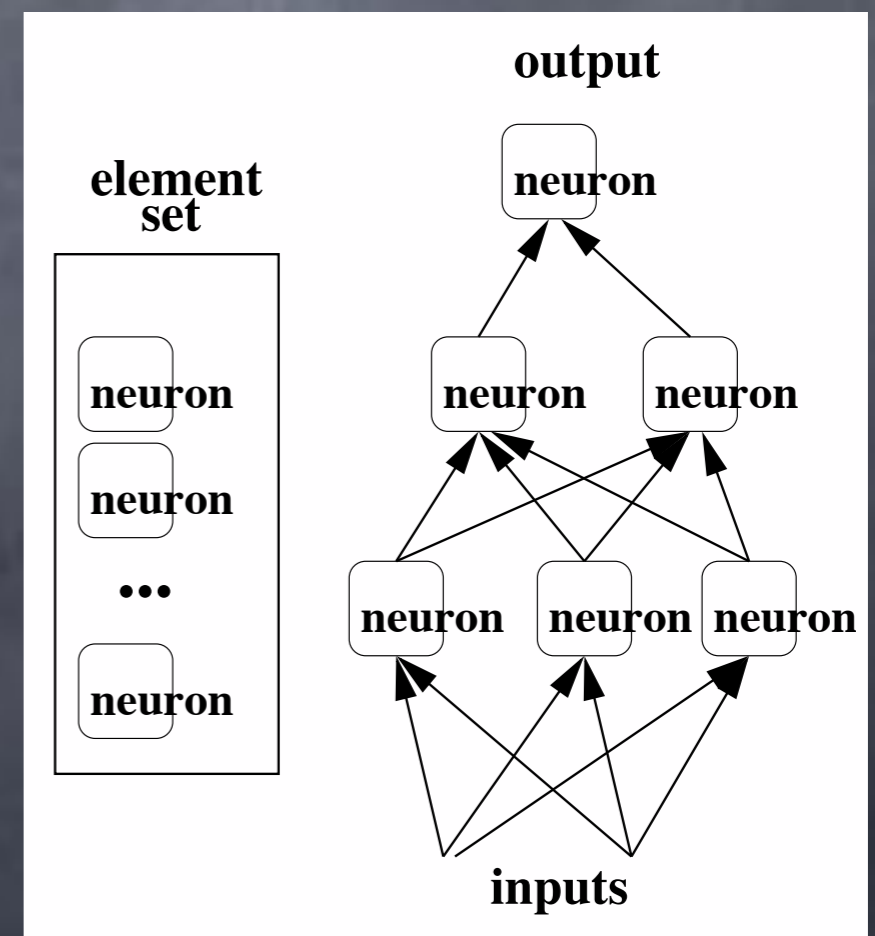
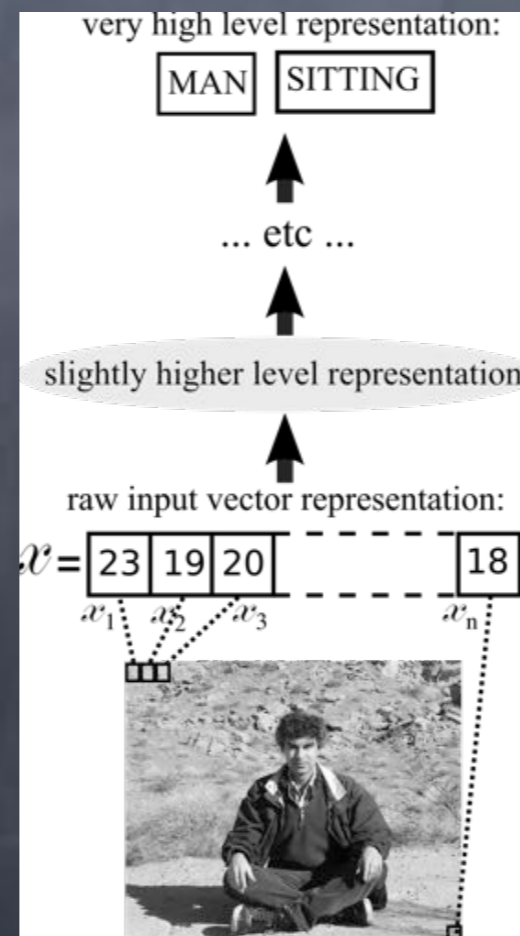


How the brain works.



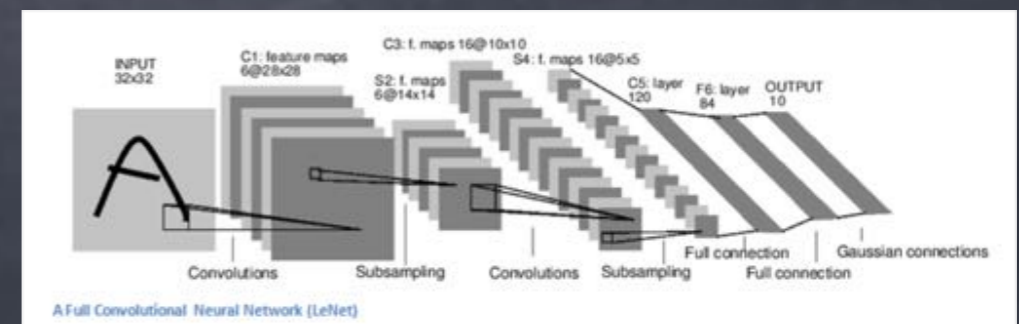
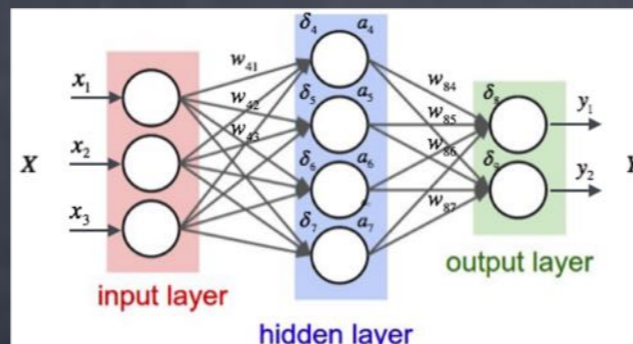
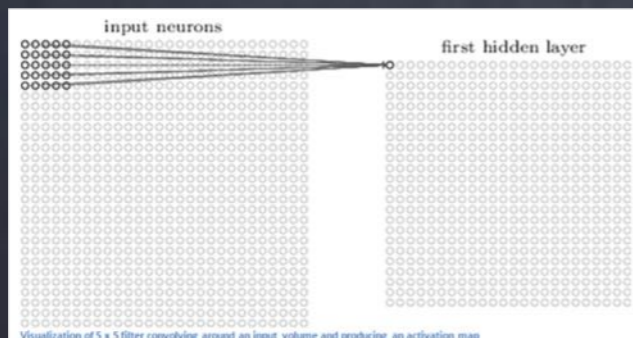
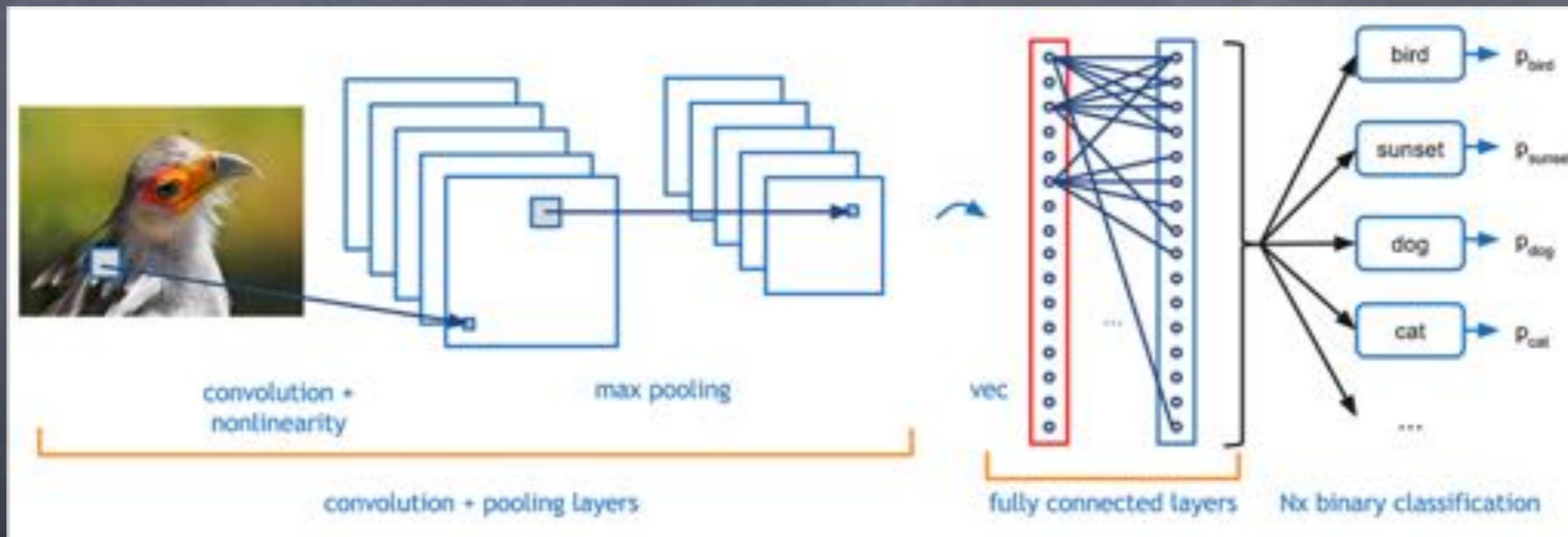
The brain activation

- Many neurons active simultaneously in the brain: around 1%
- The input is represented by the activation of a set of features that are not mutually exclusive.
- Can be exponentially more efficient than local representations

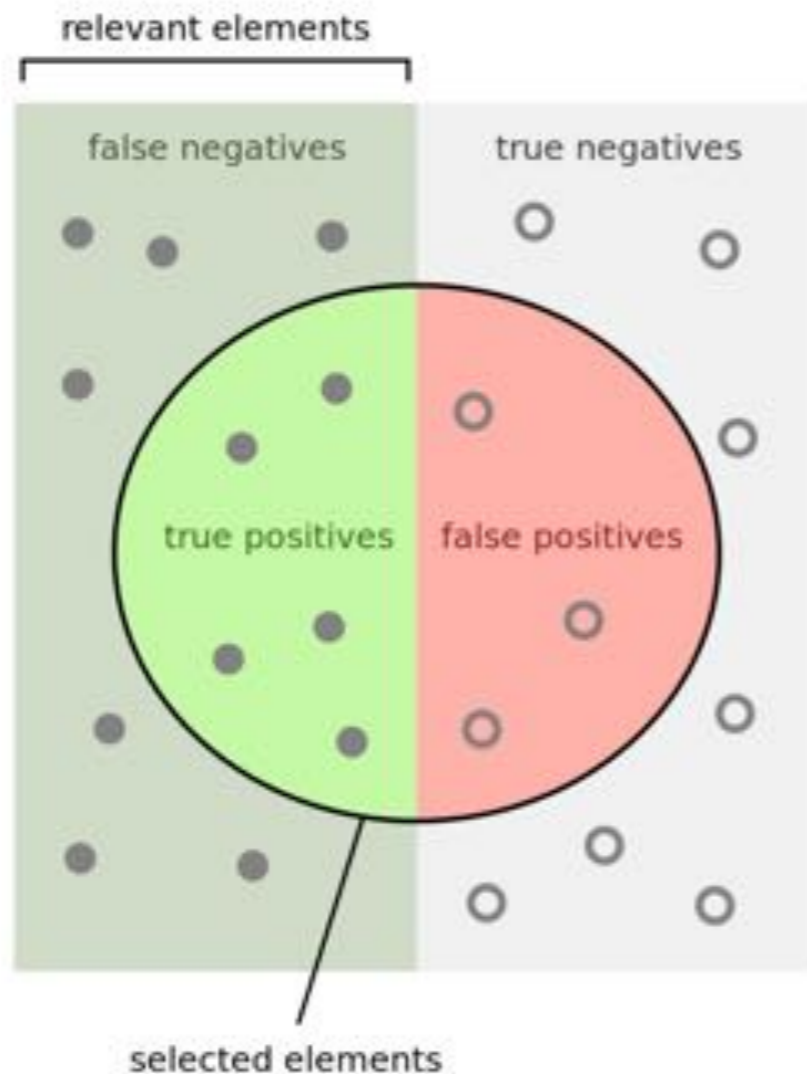


Training Neural Nets

- Unsupervised Learning for Deep Architectures
 - Pretty hard to train large RBMs, DBNs, etc
- Convolutional Neural Networks
 - Easier to train! (few inputs per neuron) helps gradients to propagate through so many layers (backpropagation)



Success metrics



$$F_1 = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{\text{recall}} + \frac{1}{\text{precision}}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{precision} \cdot \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}}$$

How many selected items are relevant?

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false positives}}$$

How many relevant items are selected?

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false negatives}}$$

Success metrics

- Classification Accuracy. (the number of correct predictions made as a ratio of all predictions made.)
- Logarithmic Loss. (a performance metric for evaluating the predictions of probabilities of membership to a given class)
- Area Under ROC Curve. (model's ability to discriminate between positive and negative classes)
- Confusion Matrix. (a table with predictions on the x-axis and accuracy outcomes on the y-axis. The cells of the table are the number of predictions made by a machine learning algorithm.)

IoT

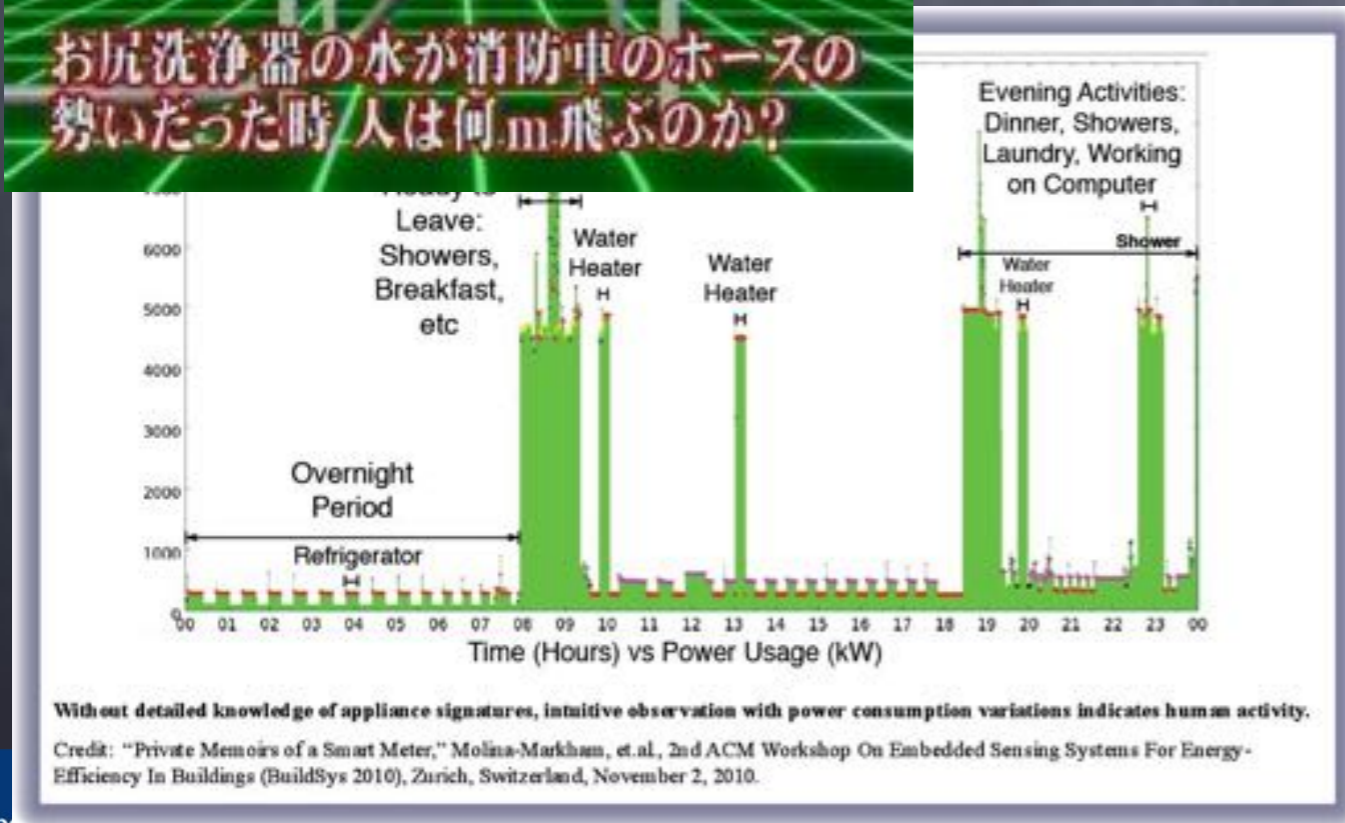
It's *thing*, and it's connected to the *internet*!

It was just a dumb thing. Then we put a chip in it.
Now it's a *smart* thing.

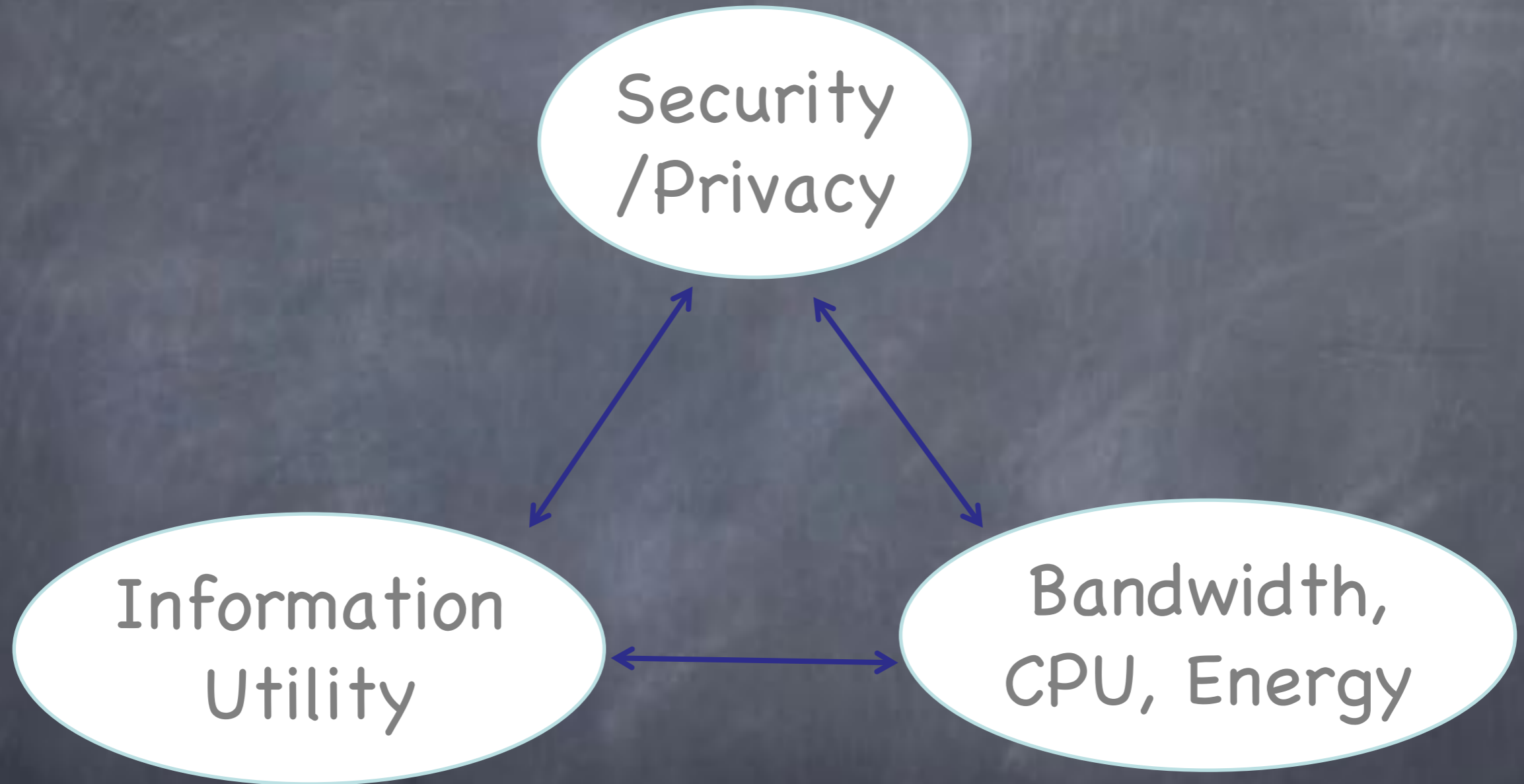
weputachipinit.tumblr.com

Data around us

- IoT devices
- Cyber Physical Systems



Trade-offs are hard



Lots of Hype, but also plenty of opportunities for networking and system to have impact.

That's it folks

For more information, software, and papers:

haddadi.github.io

We are hiring at all levels!

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