

Decision Guidance Systems and Applications To Manufacturing, Power Grid, Supply Chain and IoT

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- Prof. Hanan Mengash, *Group Decision Guidance for Recommenders with Composite Alternatives*, 2016.
- Prof. Hesham Altaieb, *Market-based Decision Guidance for Electric Power Consortia*, 2015.
- Dr. John McDowal, *A Framework for Optimal Service Composition and Execution Based on Business Process Management Notation (BPMN)*, 2014 (jointly w/ Prof. Kerschberg)
- Dr. Nathan Egge, *Decision Guidance Query Language (DGQL): Algorithms based on Preprocessing and Continuous Approximations*, 2014.
- Dr. Susan Farley, *Top-k Algorithms for SimQL: A Decision Guidance Query Language Based on Stochastic Simulation*, 2013.
- Prof. Ben Ngan, *A Framework and Algorithms for Multivariate Time Series Analytics: Learning, Monitoring, and Recommendation*, 2013. (jointly with Prof. Lin)
- Dr. Gordon Shao, *Decision Guidance for Sustainable Manufacturing*, 2013. (jointly with Prof. Ammann)
- Dr. Judy Luo, *Regression Learning in Decision Guidance Systems: Models, Languages and Algorithms*, 2012.
- Dr. Khalid Alodhaibi, *Decision-Guided Recommenders with Composite Alternatives*, 2011.
- Dr. Lei Zhang, *Securing the Information Disclosure Process*, 2010. (jointly with Prof. Jajodia)
- Prof. Malak Al-Nury, *Service Composition Framework to Unify Simulation and Optimization in Supply Chains*, 2010.
- Prof. Csilla Farkas, *Secure Databases: Constraints, Inference Channels and Monitoring Disclosures*, 1999. (jointly with Prof. Jajodia)
- Dr. Jia Chen, *Multityped Constraint Algebras and Mathematical Programming in Constraint Databases*, 1999.
- Dr. Victor Segal, *Algorithms, Optimization and Implementation of Constraint Object-Oriented Database System*, 1999.
- Prof. Samuel Varas, *On Optimal Constraint Decomposition, Monitoring and Management in Distributed Environments*, 1998. (jointly with Prof. Kerschberg)

Current

- Mohan Krisnamoorthy, *Manufacturing Processes: Languages and Algorithms for Descriptive, Predictive and Prescriptive Analytics*. (jointly with Prof. Menasce)
- M. Omar Nachawati, *Algorithms for Decision Guidance Management System*
- Roberto Levy, *A Decision Guidance Framework for Energy Public Policy and Investment*
- Fernando Boccanera, *Decision Guidance for Healthcare Individual and Group Policy*

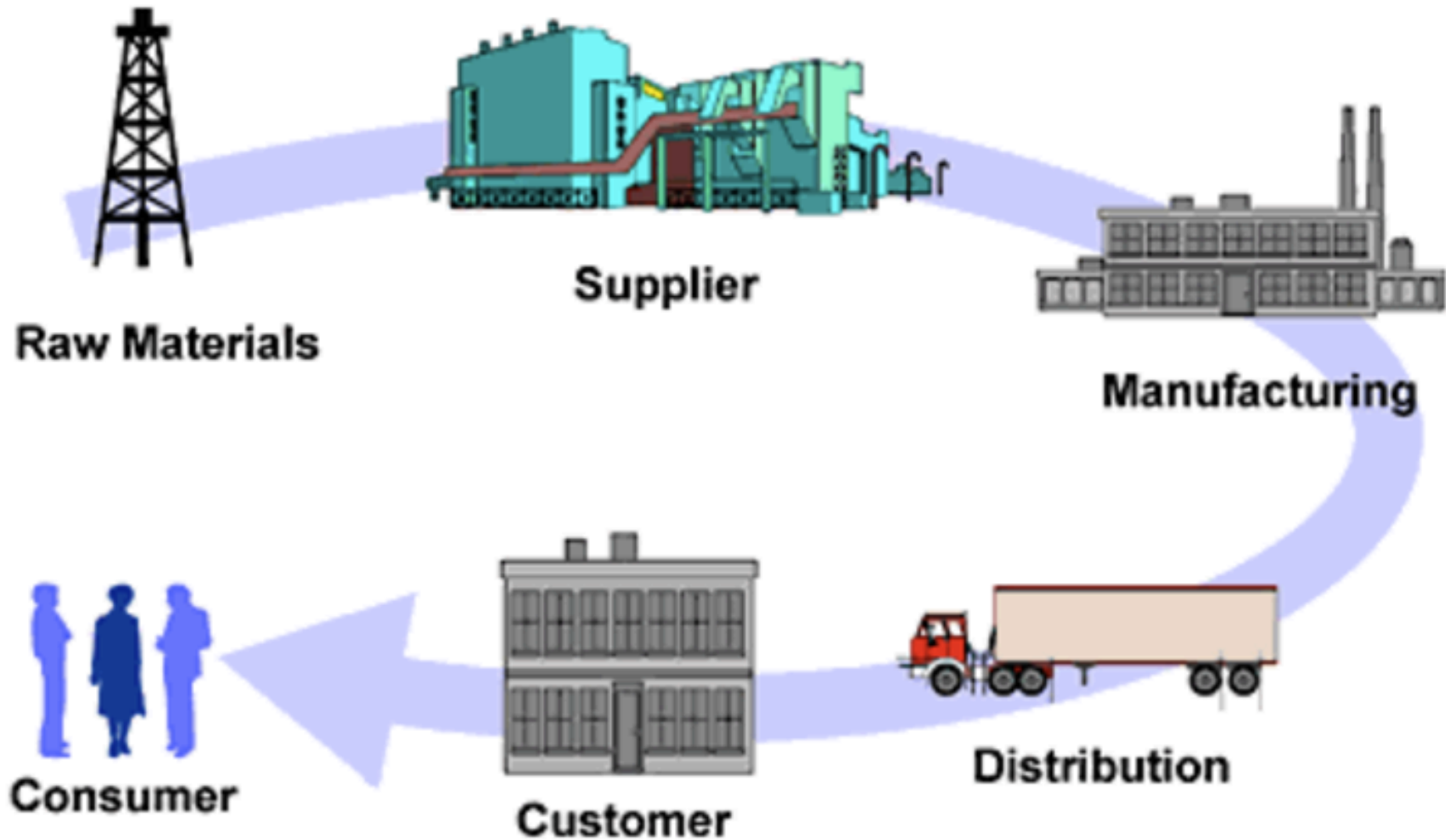
What is it about?

Decision Guidance (DG) systems are a class of decision support systems geared to

- **elicit knowledge** from domain experts and
- **provide actionable recommendations** to human decision-makers,
- with the goal of arriving at the **best possible course of action**.

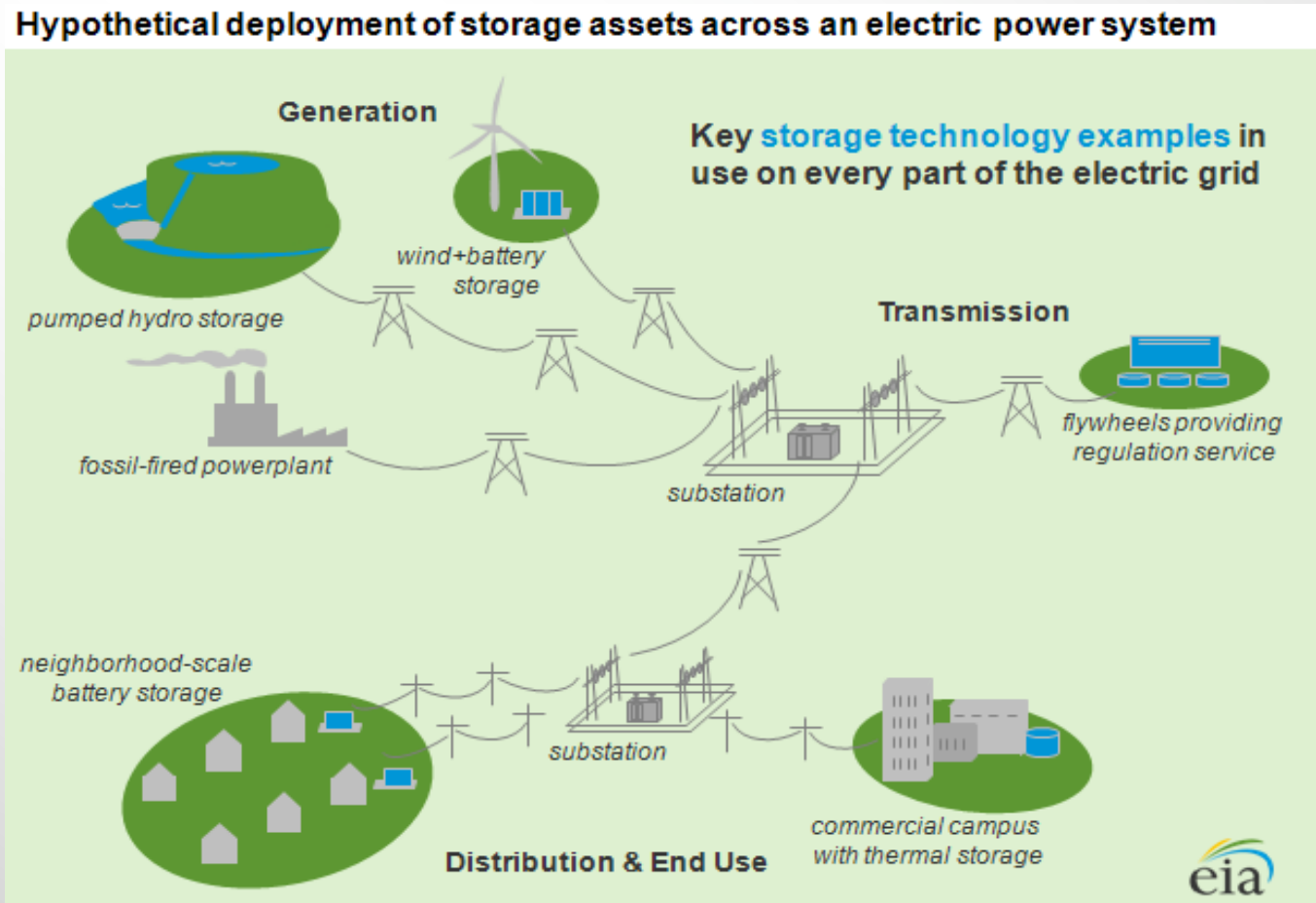
Examples of Decision Guidance Systems:

Supply Chain Management



Examples of Decision Guidance Systems: Renewable Power and Storage

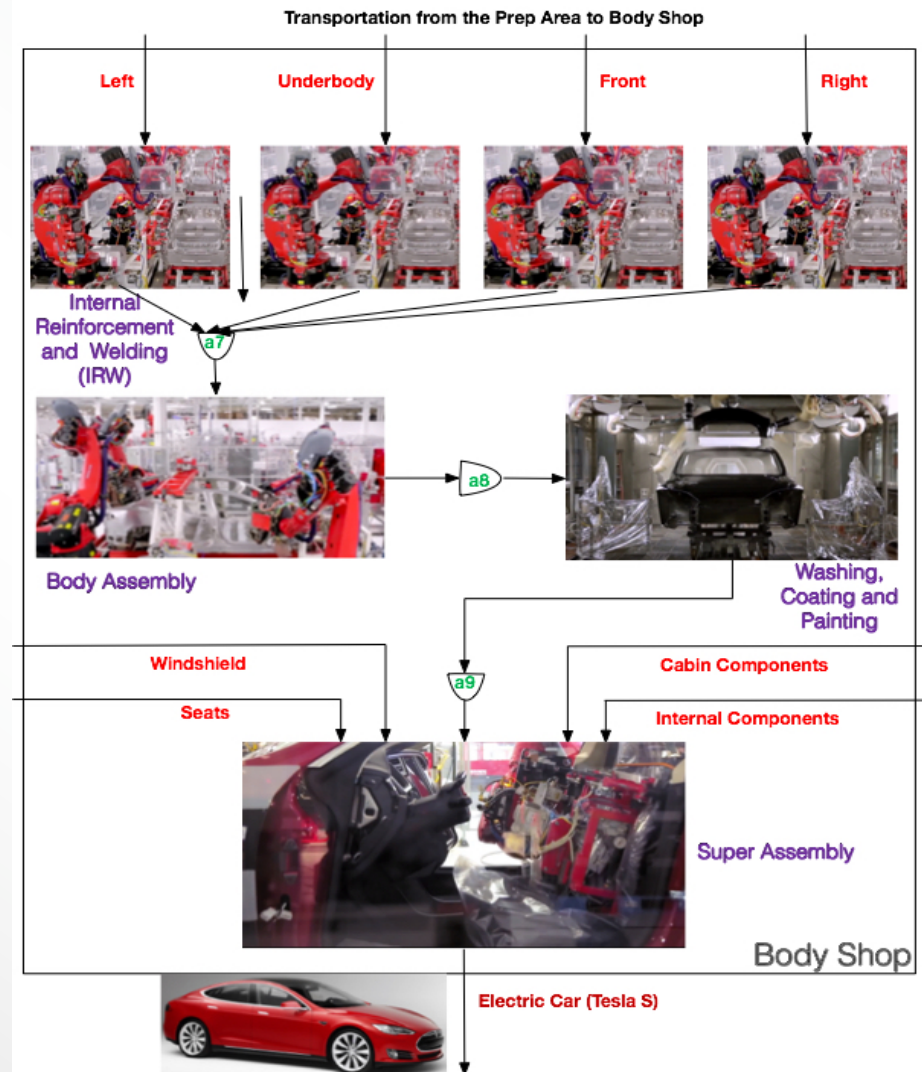
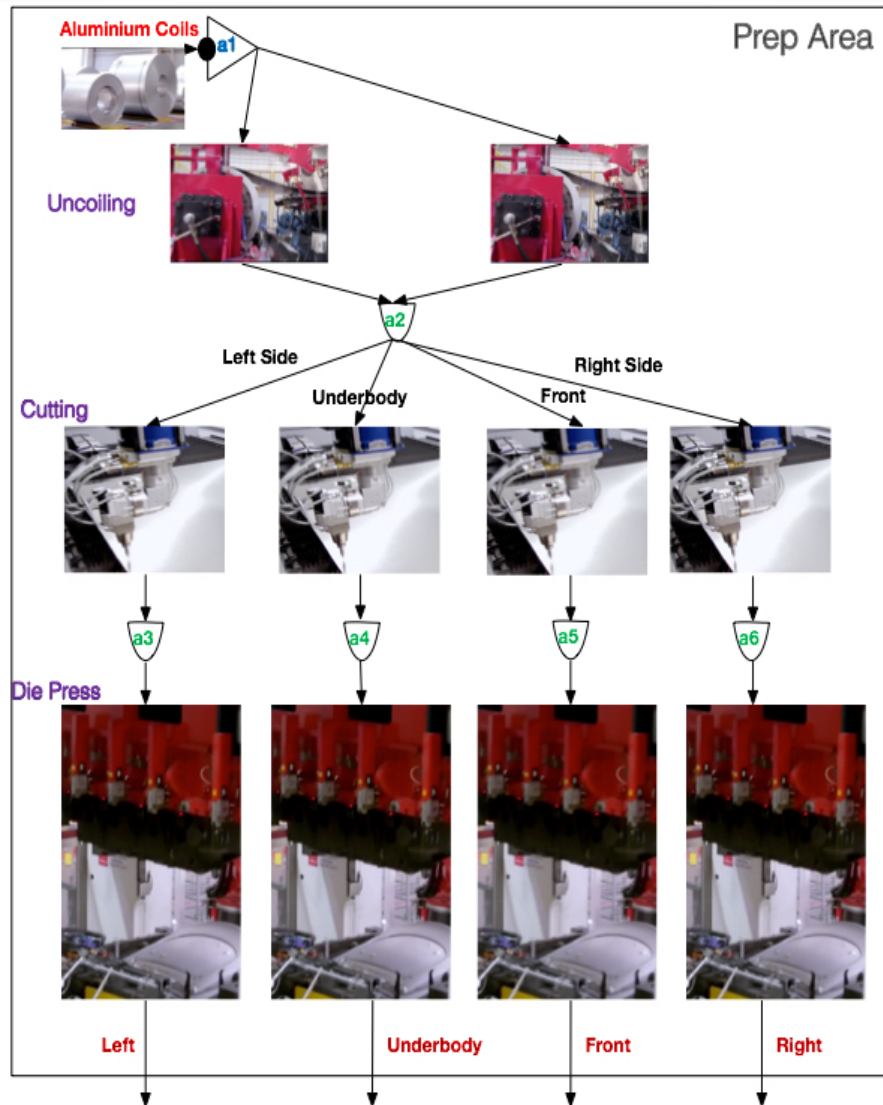
GMU pilot project for Dominion Virginia Power



Examples of Decision Guidance Systems:

Tesla prep and body shop

GMU project for the National Institute of Standards & Technology

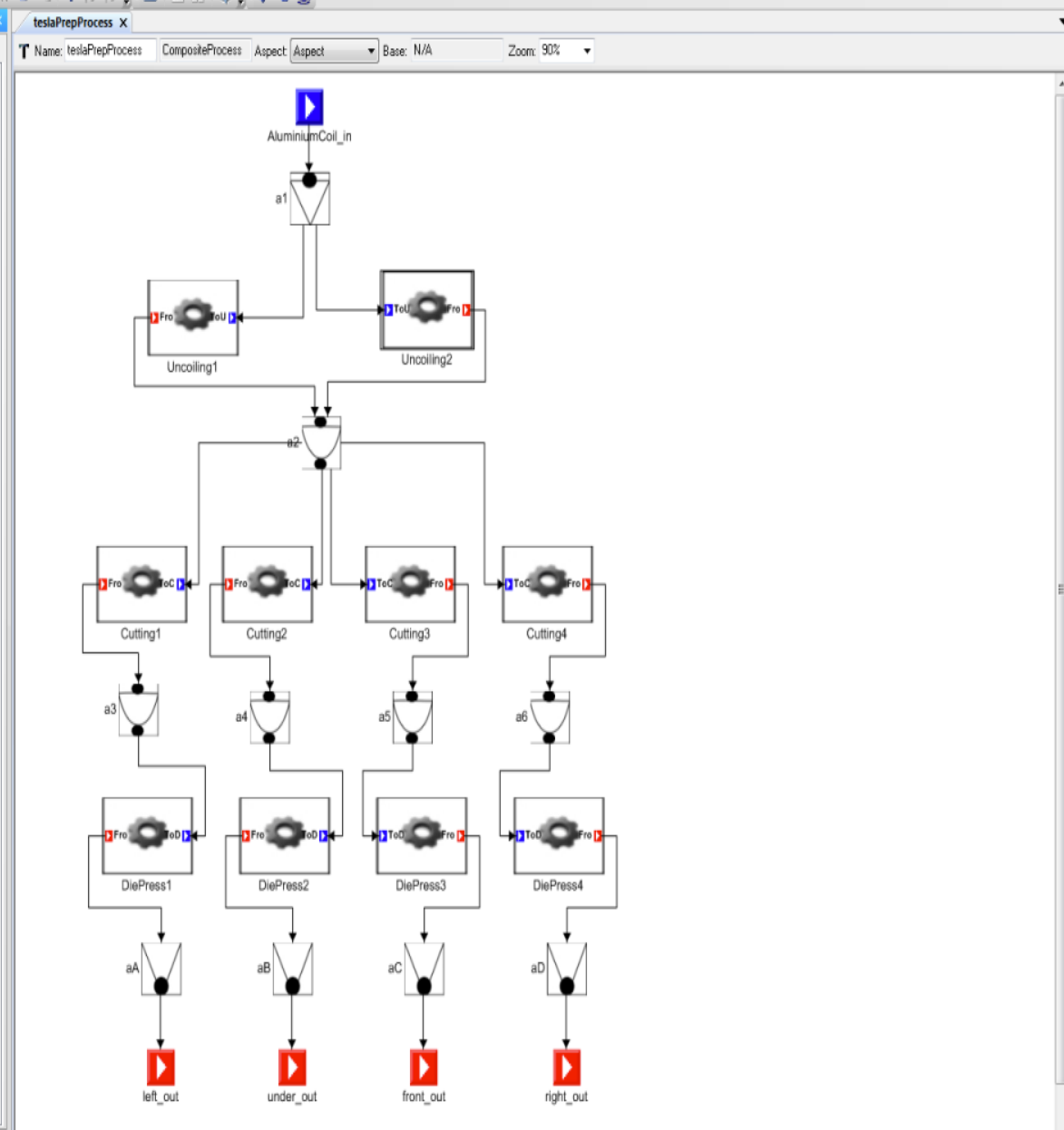


GME Browser

Aggregate Inheritance Meta

teslaPrepProcess

- RootFolder
 - manufacturing_KB
 - analytics
 - analytical-views
 - analytics-core
 - compute
 - estimate
 - learn
 - optimize
 - delOpt
 - max
 - min
 - sat
 - stocOpt
 - simulate
 - atomic-models
 - automotive
 - Tesla
 - BodyAssembly
 - Cutting1
 - Cutting2
 - Cutting3
 - Cutting4
 - DiePress1
 - DiePress2
 - DiePress3
 - DiePress4
 - InternalReinforcement1
 - InternalReinforcement2
 - InternalReinforcement3
 - InternalReinforcement4
 - SuperAssembly
 - Uncoiling1
 - Uncoiling2
 - WashingCoatingPainting
 - WeldingAndColdMetalTransfer
 - hierarchical-models
 - prod-line
 - Tesla
 - TeslaTimeSetting
 - pre-built_teslaWhole
 - teslaBodyAssemblyProcess
 - teslaPrepProcess

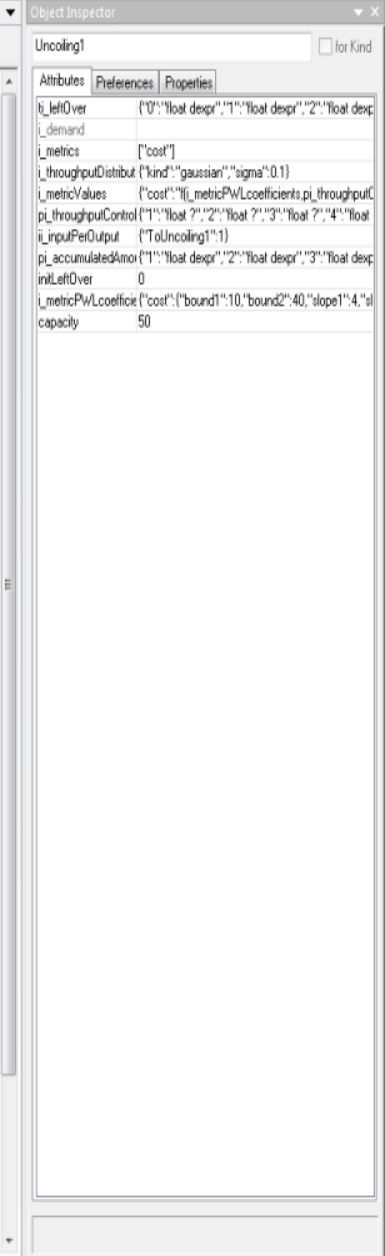
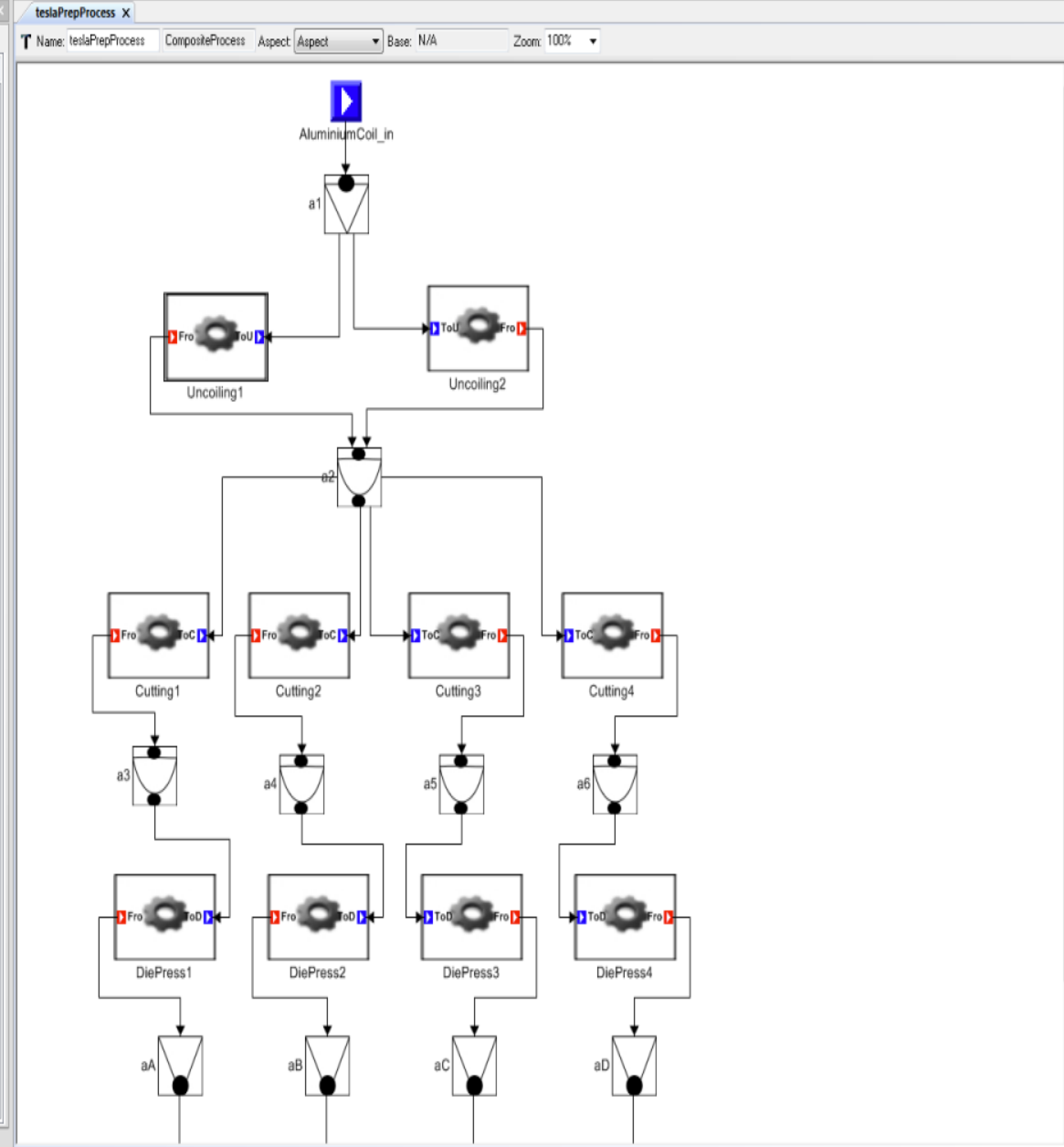
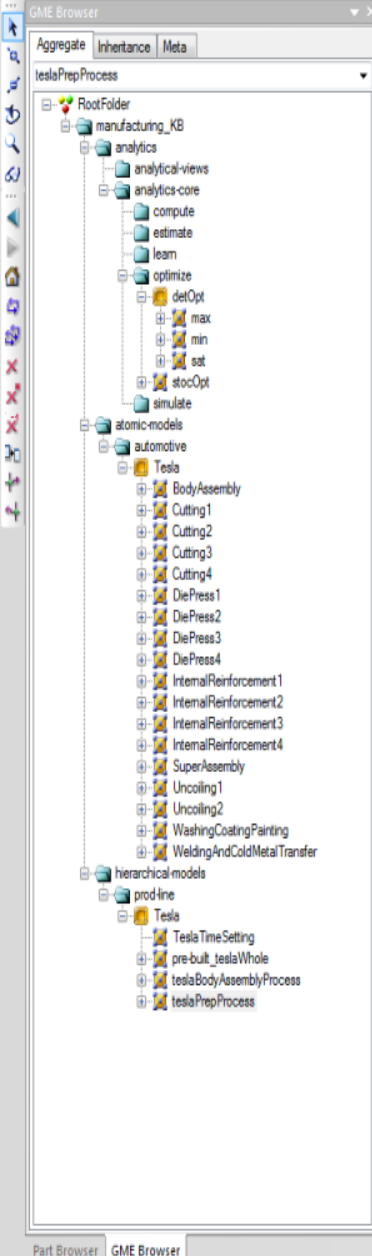


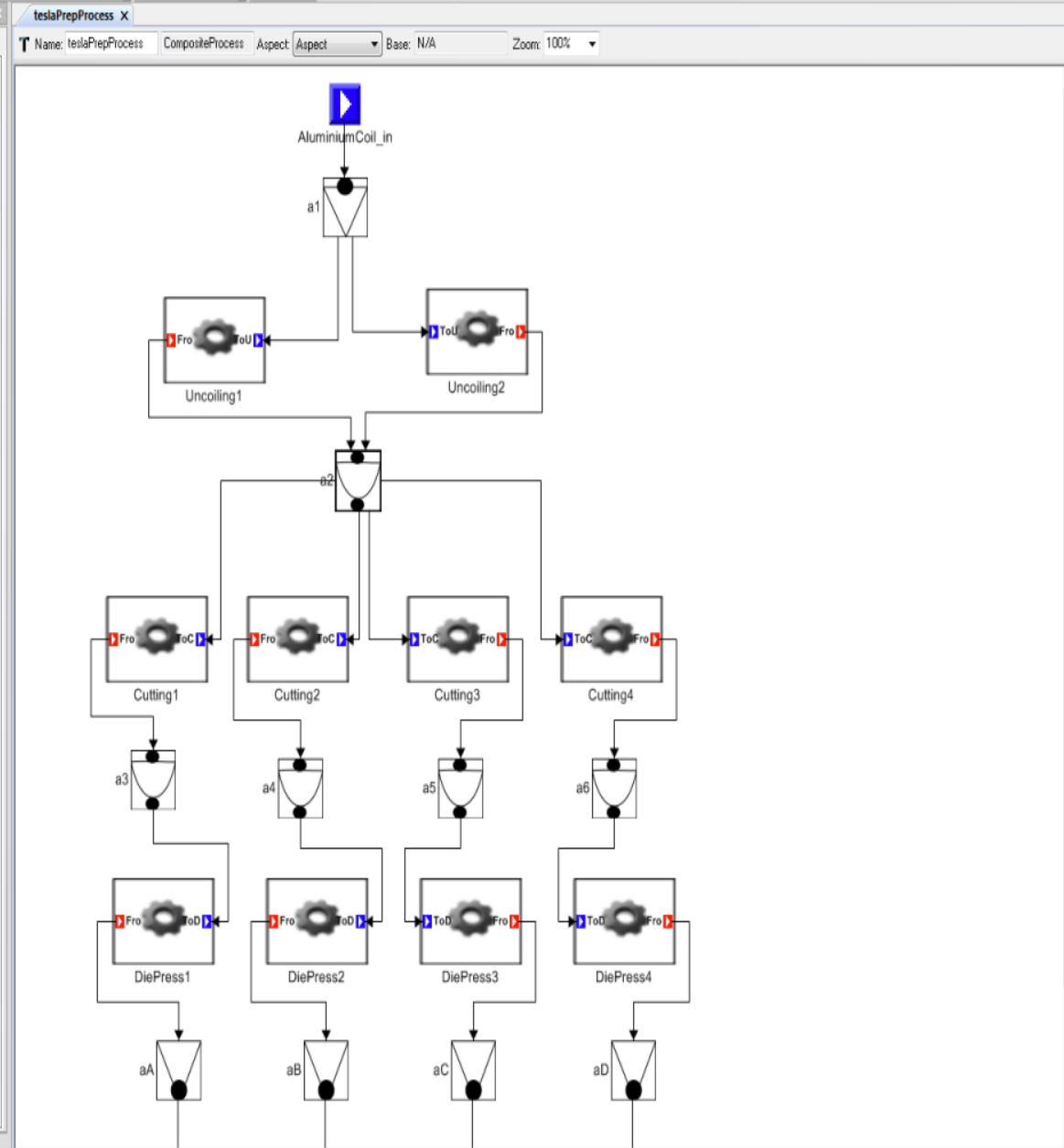
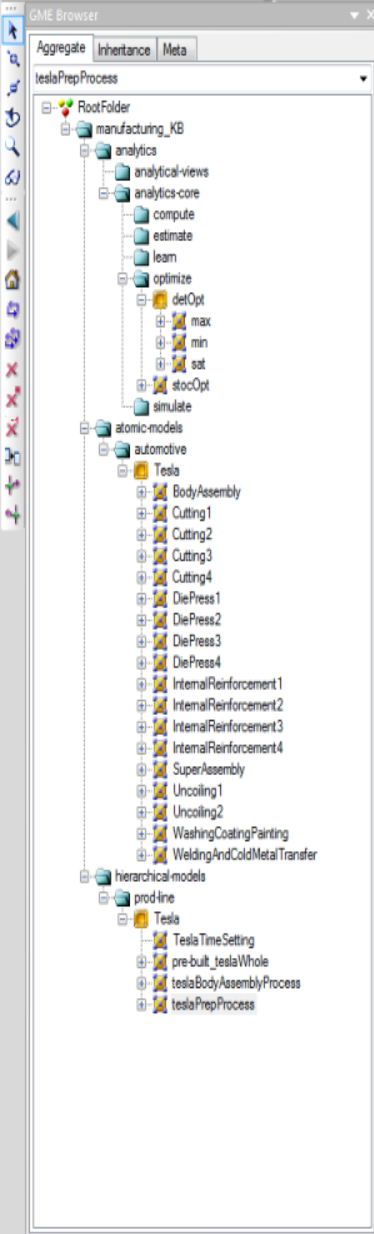
Object Inspector

teslaPrepProcess

Attributes Preferences Properties

Attribute	Value
i_demand	{1:0,2:0,3:0,4:0,5:0,6:3,7:6,8:9,9:1}
i_metrics	["cost"]
i_metricValues	["cost","float_descr"]



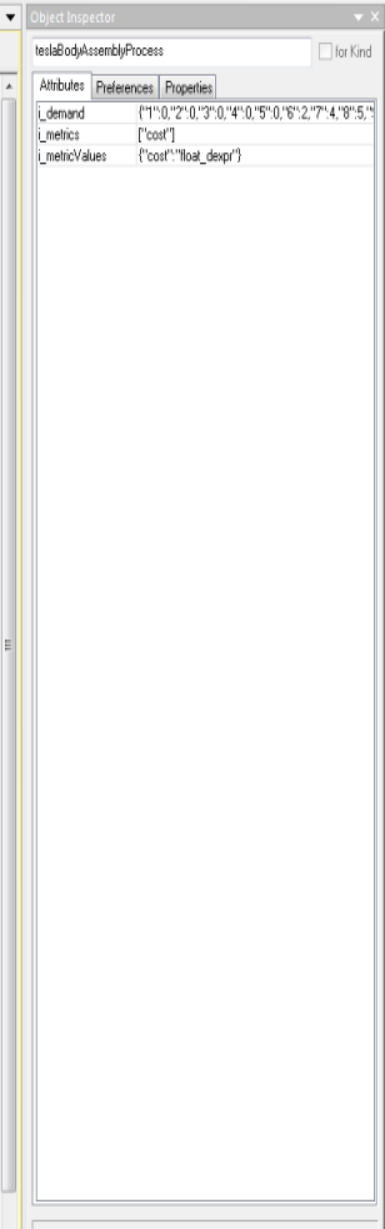
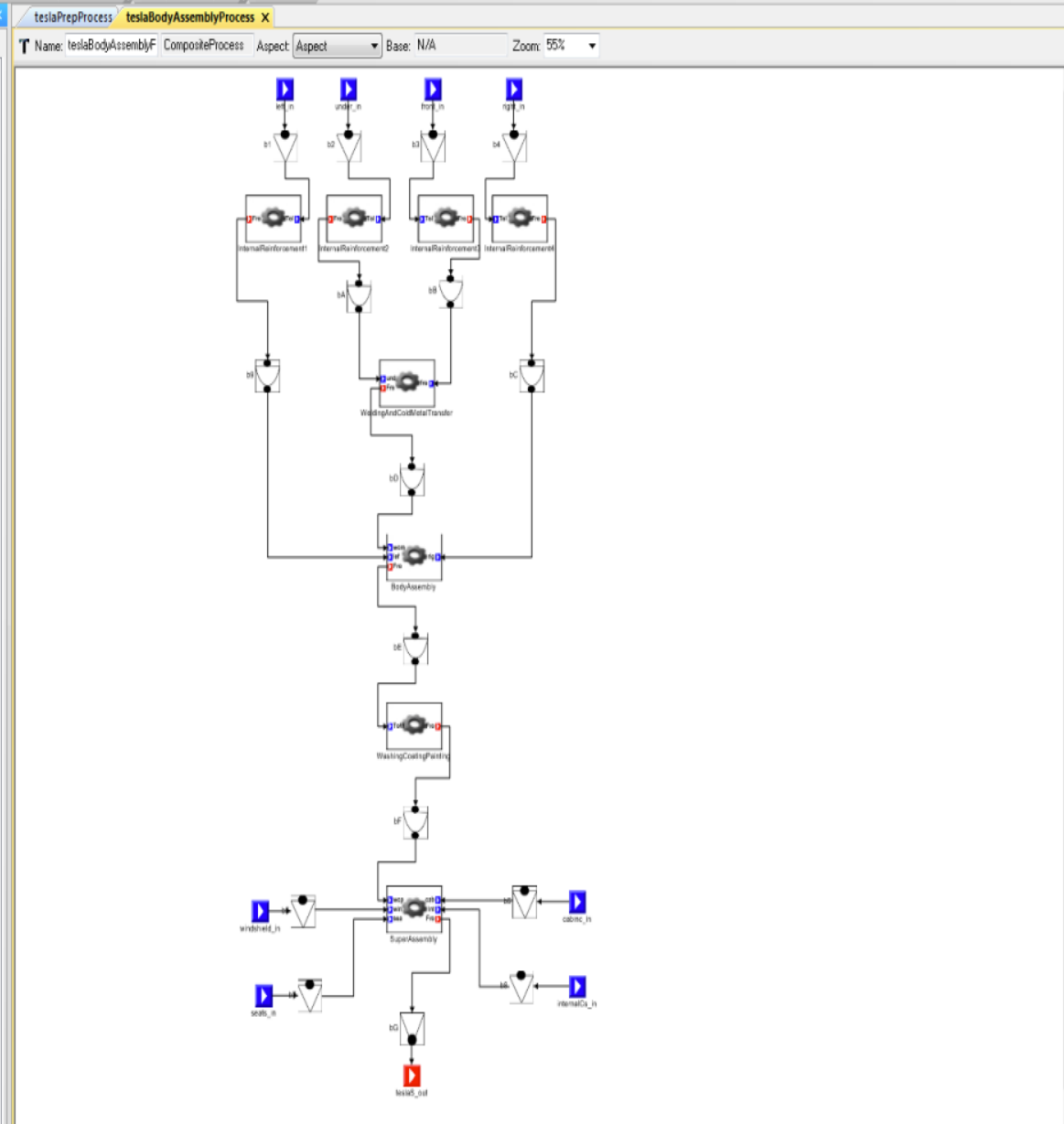
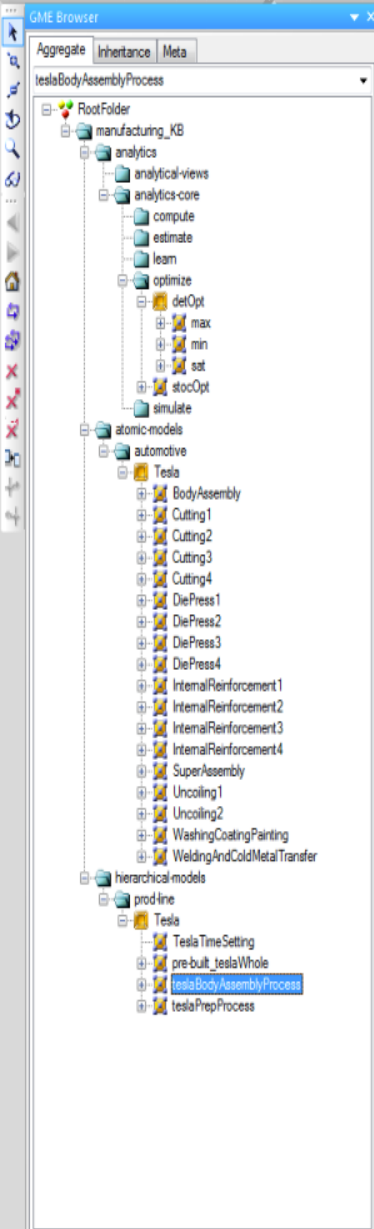


Object Inspector

a2

Attributes Preferences Properties

materialType	uac
ti_inventory	{0:"int despr","1:"int despr","2:"int despr","3:"int despr"}
ti_inputAllocationRat	{FromUncoiling1:0.5,FromUncoiling2:0.5}
initialInventory	0
capacity	100
oi_outputAllocationRat	{ToCutting1:0.25,ToCutting2:0.25,ToCutting3:0.25,ToCutting4:0.25}
totalInventory	0



Part Browser GME Browser

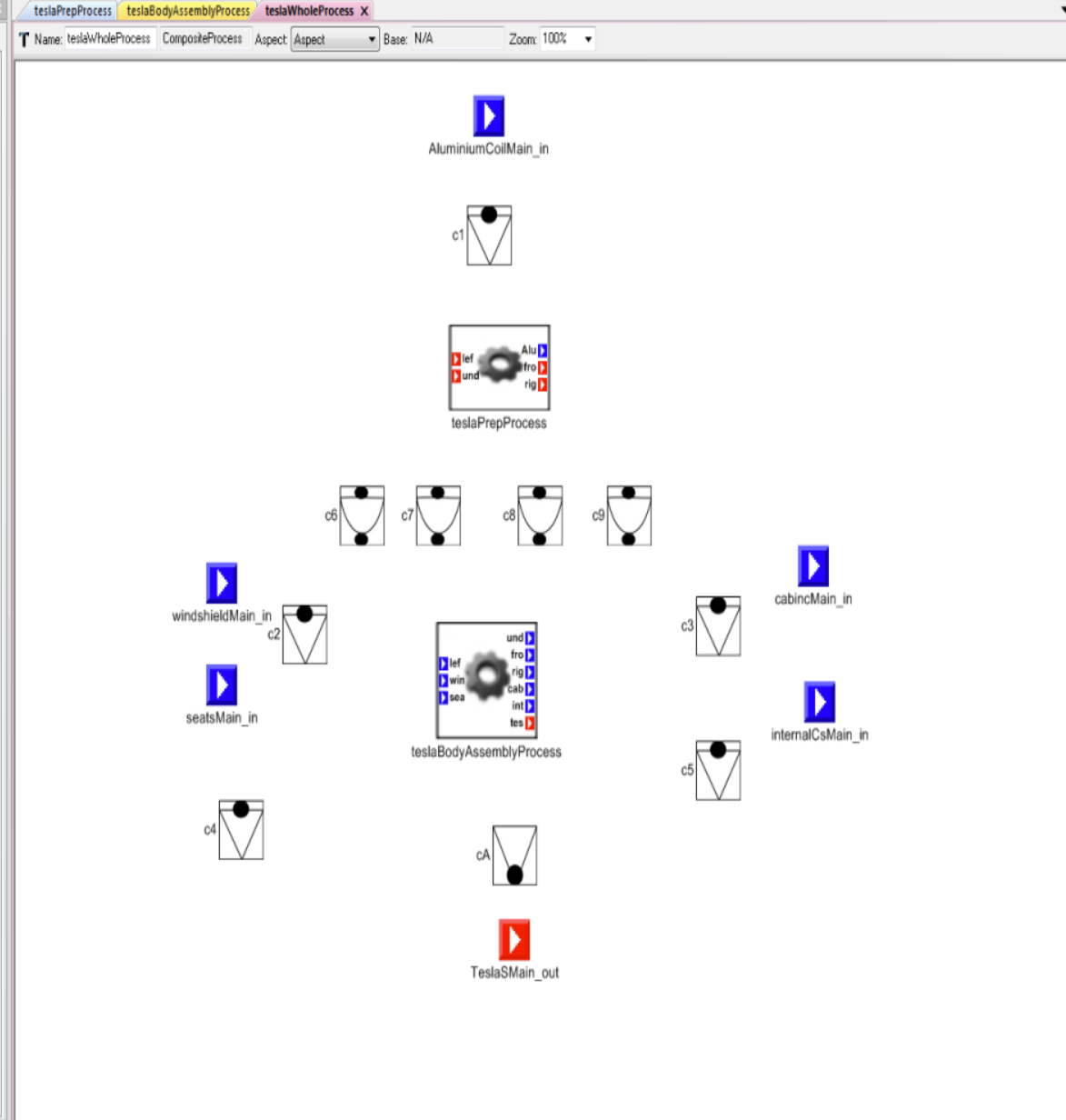


GME Browser

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 - hierarchical-models
 - prod-line
 - Tesla
 - TeslaTimeSetting
 - pre-built_teslaWhole
 - teslaBodyAssemblyProcess
 - teslaPrepProcess
 - teslaWholeProcess



Object Inspector

teslaWholeProcess for Kind

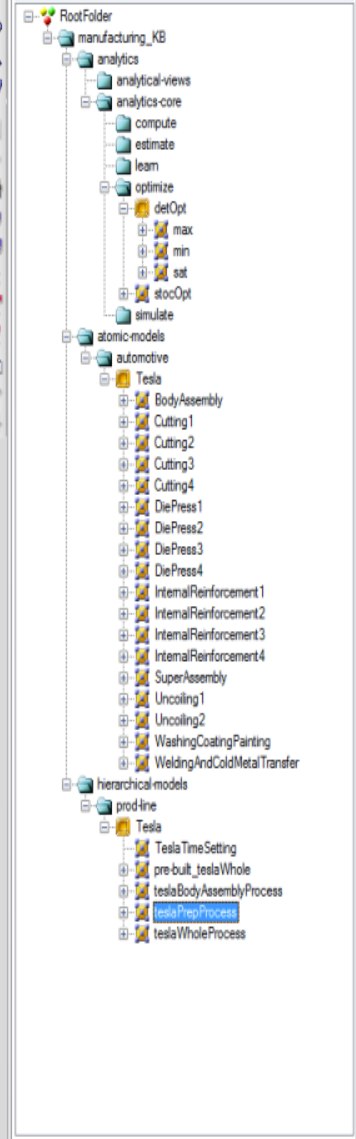
Attributes	Preferences	Properties
i_demand		
i_metrics		
i_metricValues		



GME Browser

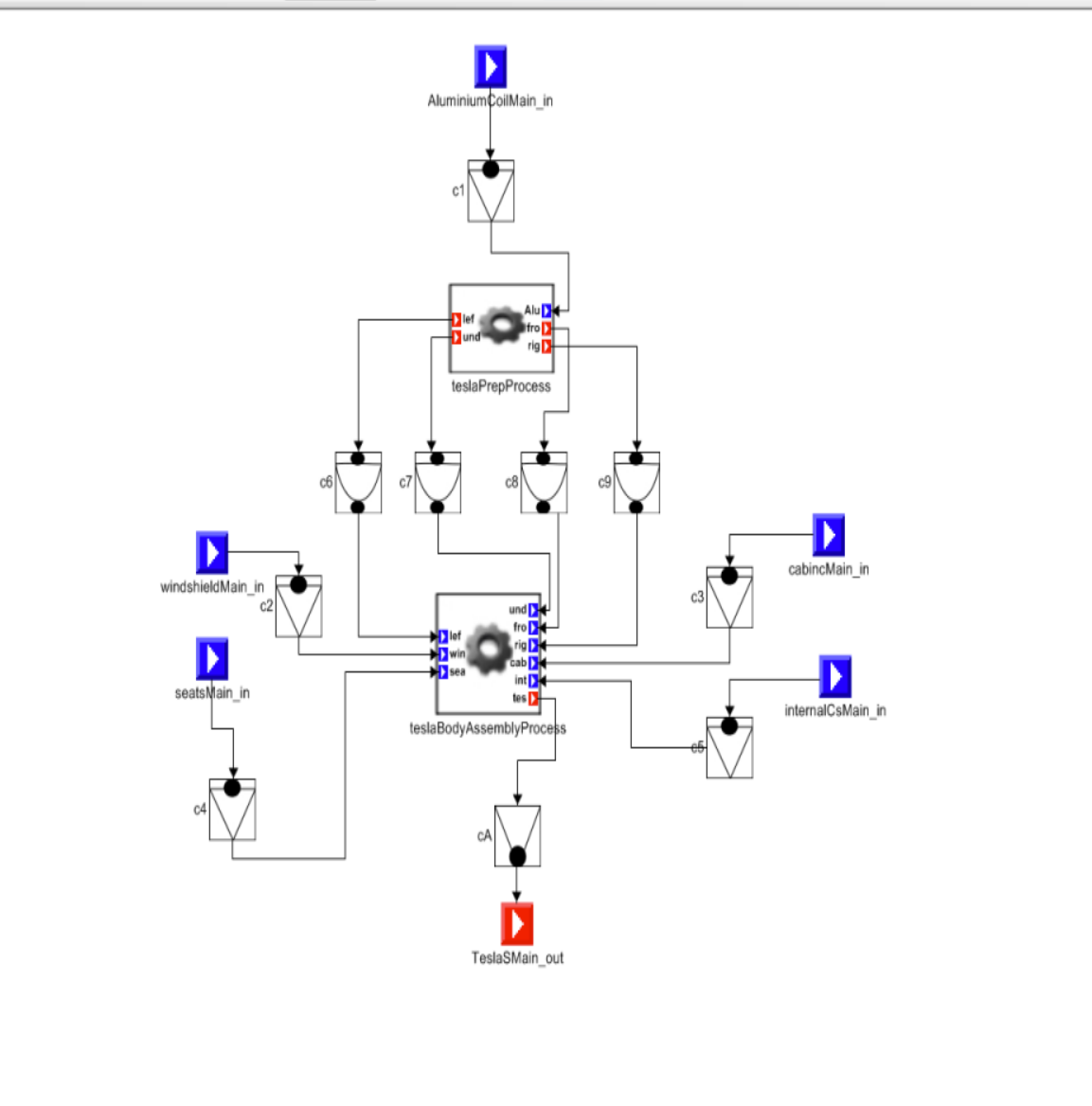
Aggregate Inheritance Meta

teslaPrepProcess



teslaPrepProcess teslaBodyAssemblyProcess teslaWholeProcess

Name: teslaWholeProcess CompositeProcess Aspect: Aspect Base: N/A Zoom: 100%



Object Inspector

teslaWholeProcess for Kind

Attributes Preferences Properties

i_demand	
i_metrics	
i_metricValues	



GME Browser

Aggregate Inheritance Meta

Tesla

- RootFolder
 - manufacturing_KB
 - analytics
 - analytical-views
 - analytics-core
 - compute
 - estimate
 - learn
 - optimize
 - detOpt
 - max
 - min
 - sat
 - stocOpt
 - simulate
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 - hierarchical-models
 - prod-line
 - Tesla
 - TeslaTimeSetting
 - pre-built_teslaWhole
 - teslaBodyAssemblyProcess
 - teslaPrepProcess
 - teslaWholeProcess
 - Tesla-Process-Opt

Tesla-Process-Opt x

Name: Tesla-Process-Opt Module Aspect: Aspect Base: N/A Zoom: 100%

Object Inspector

Tesla-Process-Opt for Kind

Attributes Preferences Properties

namespace .B./composite-models/prod-line/Tesla-Process-Opt

namespace



GME Browser

Aggregate Inheritance Meta

teslaWholeProcess

- RootFolder
 - manufacturing_KB
 - analytics
 - analytical-views
 - analytics-core
 - compute
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 - learn
 - optimize
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 - Tesla-Process-Opt
 - teslaWholeProcess

Tesla-Process-Opt X

Name: Tesla-Process-Opt Module Aspect: Aspect Base: N/A Zoom: 100%

teslaWholeProcess

Object Inspector

teslaWholeProcess ☐ for Kind

Attributes Preferences Properties

Attributes	Preferences	Properties
i_demand		
i_metrics		
i_metricValues		



GME Browser

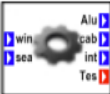
Aggregate Inheritance Meta

min

- RootFolder
 - manufacturing_KB
 - analytics
 - analytical-views
 - analytics-core
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 - Tesla-Process-Opt
 - teslaWholeProcess

Tesla-Process-Opt x

Name: Tesla-Process-Opt Module Aspect: Aspect Base: N/A Zoom: 100%




teslaWholeProcess min

Object Inspector

min

Attributes Preferences Properties

analyticalObjectId	teslaWholeProcess
objective	cost



GME Browser

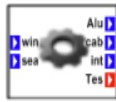
Aggregate Inheritance Meta

Tesla Time Setting

- RootFolder
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 - Tesla-Process-Opt
 - TeslaTimeSetting
 - min
 - teslaWholeProcess

Tesla-Process-Opt X

Name: Tesla-Process-Opt Module Aspect: Aspect Base: N/A Zoom: 100%





teslaWholeProcess min TeslaTimeSetting

Object Inspector

Tesla-Process-Opt ☐ for Kind

Attributes Preferences Properties

namespace http://mida.com/manufacturing_KB/composite-n



GME Browser

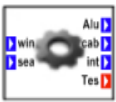
Aggregate Inheritance Meta

Tesla-Process-Opt_2015-07-13 19:50:34.881

- RootFolder
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Tesla-Process-Opt_2015-07-13 19:50:34.881

Name: Tesla-Process-Opt_ Module Aspect: Aspect Base: N/A Zoom: 100%



teslaWholeProcess



min



TeslaTimeSetting

Object Inspector

Tesla-Process-Opt_2015-07-13 19:50:34.881

Attributes Preferences Properties

namespace http://mtda.com/manufacturing_KB/composite-n



GME Browser

Aggregate Inheritance Meta

Tesla-Process-Opt_2015-07-13 20:09:49.636

- RootFolder
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 - teslaPrepProcess
 - teslaWholeProcess
 - Tesla-Process-Opt
 - TeslaTimeSetting
 - min
 - teslaWholeProcess
 - Tesla-Process-Opt_2015-07-13 20:09:49.636

Tesla-Process-Opt_2015-07-13 20:09:49.636 X

Name: Tesla-Process-Opt_ Module Aspect: Aspect Base: N/A Zoom: 100%

TeslaTimeSetting

teslaWholeProcess

min

Object Inspector

teslaWholeProcess ☐ for Kind

Attributes	Preferences	Properties
i_demand		("11":3,"12":5,"13":8,"14":9,"15":10,"1":0,"2":0)
i_metrics		["cost"]
i_metricValues		["cost":27236.9231]

Tesla-Process-Opt Tesla-Process-Opt_2015-07-13 20:09:49.636 teslaWholeProcess X

T Name: teslaWholeProcess CompositeProcess Aspect: Aspect Base: N/A Zoom: 100%

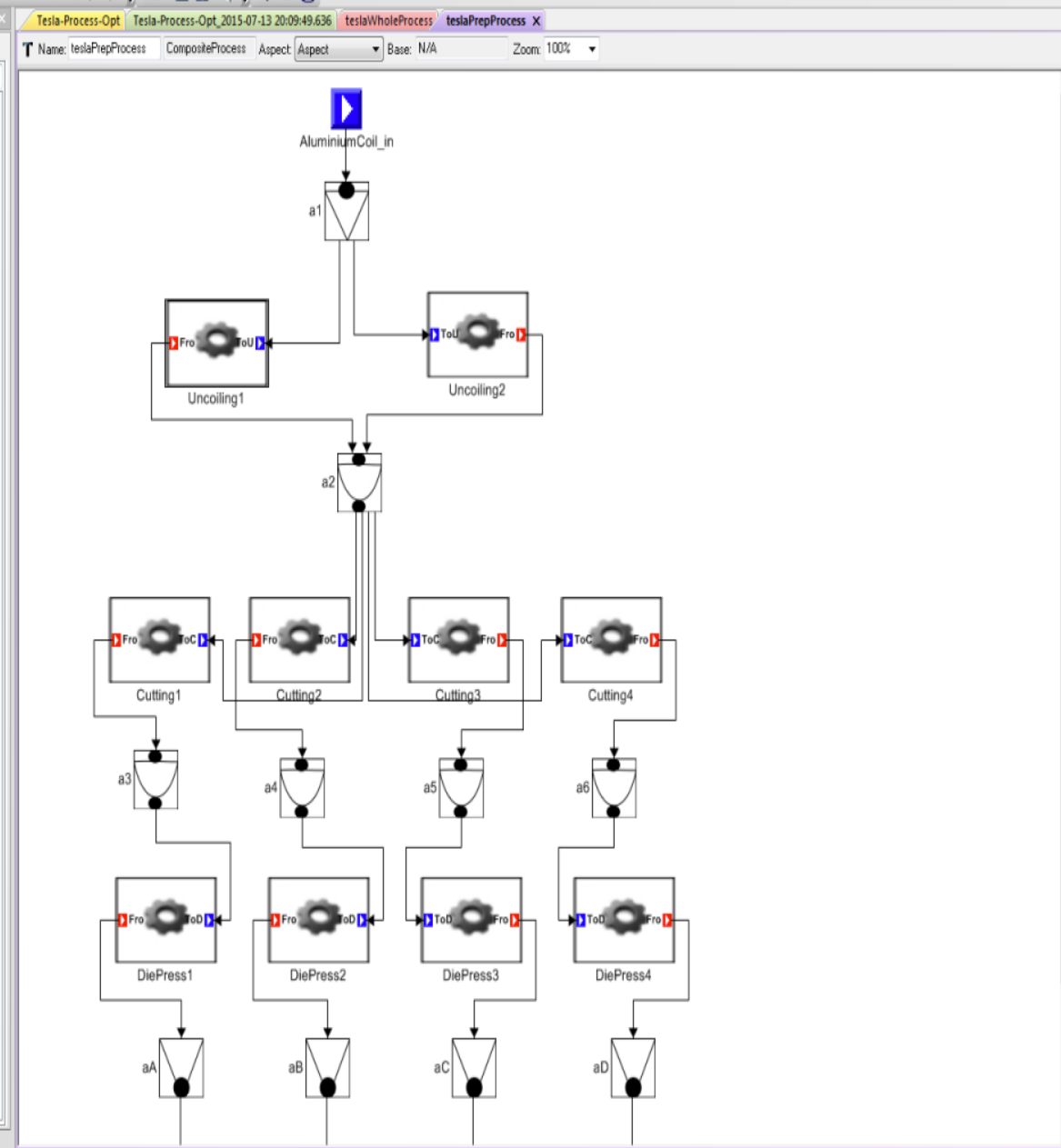
The diagram illustrates a Petri net model for a Tesla assembly process. It features several components (c1, c2, c3, c4, c5, c6, c7, c8, c9, cA) and two main processes: **teslaPrepProcess** and **teslaBodyAssemblyProcess**. The process begins with **AluminiumCoilMain_in** (a blue square) entering component **c1**. This leads to **teslaPrepProcess**, which has multiple outputs (labeled 'lef', 'und', 'fro', 'rig') connecting to components **c6**, **c7**, **c8**, and **c9**. **teslaPrepProcess** also receives input from **Alu** (a blue square). **teslaBodyAssemblyProcess** receives inputs from **teslaPrepProcess** (via 'fro', 'rig', 'cab', 'int', 'tes' labels) and **seatsMain_in** (a blue square) via component **c4**. It also receives input from **windshieldMain_in** (a blue square) via component **c2**. **teslaBodyAssemblyProcess** has multiple outputs (labeled 'lef', 'und', 'win', 'sea') connecting to components **c3** and **c5**. **teslaBodyAssemblyProcess** also receives input from **cabincMain_in** (a blue square) via component **c3**. The final output of the process is **TeslaSMain_out** (a red square), which is reached via component **cA**.

Object Inspector

c1 ☐ for Kind

Attributes Preferences Properties

materialType	ac
oi_outputAllocationR	("AluminiumCoil_in"1)
ti_totalTPAllocation	{"11":0,"12":0,"13":0,"14":0,"15":0,"16":0,"1":2

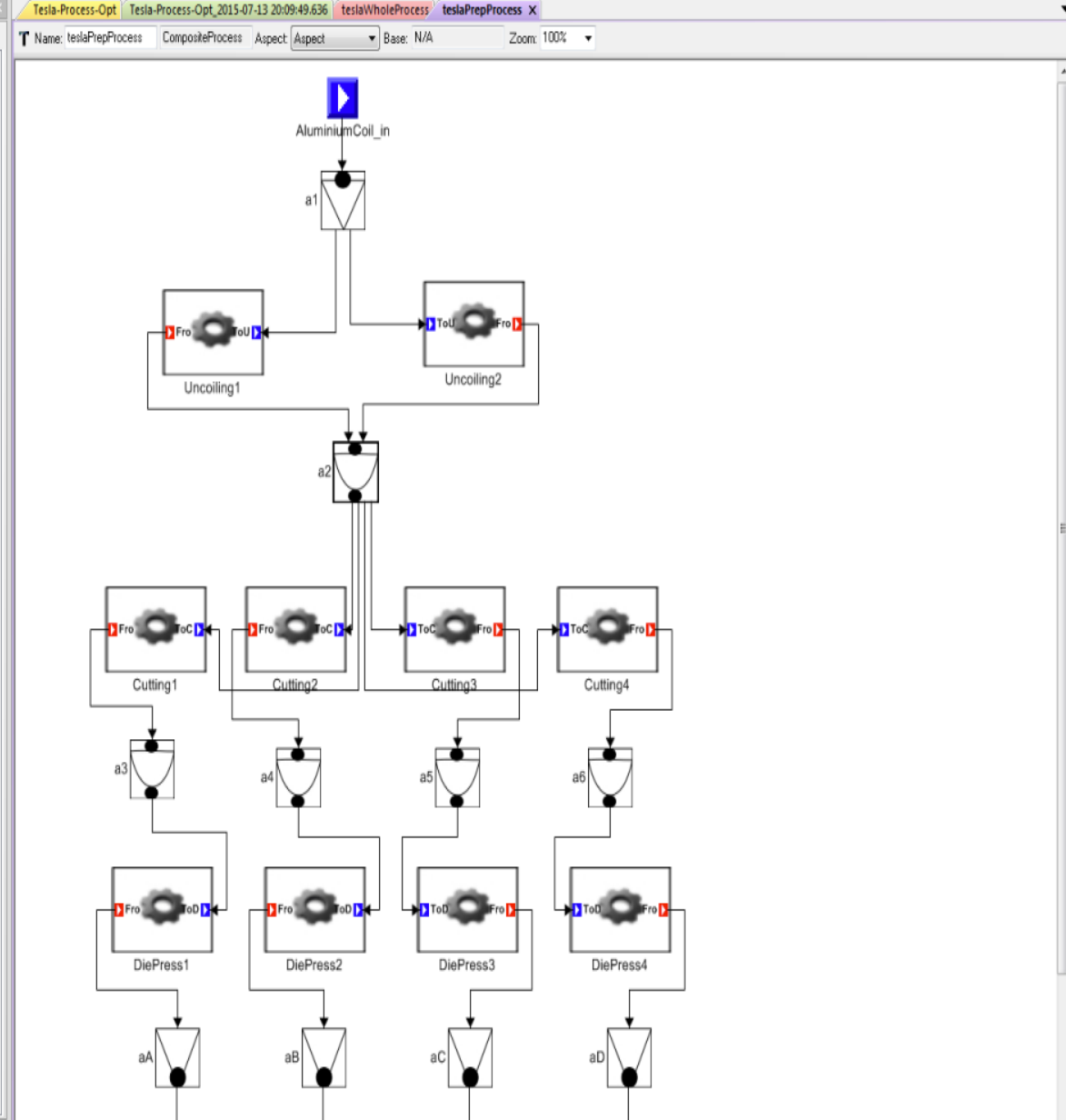
UNIVERSITY



GME Browser

Tesla-Process-Opt_2015-07-13 20:09:49.636

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 - TeslaTimeSetting
 - min
 - teslaWholeProcess
 - Tesla-Process-Opt_2015-07-13 20:09:49.636



Object Inspector

a2

Attributes Preferences Properties

materialType	uac
ti_inventory	{ "11":0,"12":0,"13":0,"14":0,"15":0,"16":0,"17":0 }
ti_inputAllocationRat	{ "FromUncoiling2":0.5,"FromUncoiling1":0.5 }
initialInventory	0
capacity	100
oi_outputAllocationR	{ "ToCutting4":0.25,"ToCutting3":0.25,"ToCutting2":0.25,"ToCutting1":0.25 }
totalInventory	98

Outline

- DG systems: need, challenges, vision
- DG language & tool example:
 - DG Analytics Language (**DGAL**) & Management System (**Unity DGMS**)
- DG application example:
 - Manufacturing and supply service networks based on model repository
- DG algorithm example:
 - Optimizing multistage service networks based on preprocessing and decomposition
- Broader view on DG research: languages/tools, algorithms, applications
- Three grand challenges:
 - IoT + **DG** = (Smart) Cyber Physical Service Networks
 - Design (e.g., product, process, architectural, ...) + **DG** = (Smart) Parametric Design
 - Public policy (e.g., renewable energy) + **DG** + Group decision methods = (Smart) public policy
- Conclusions

Decision Guidance Systems (DGS)

DGS need to

- use and mine large amounts of data
- elicit knowledge about model structure from domain experts
- learn deterministic or stochastic models
- elicit metrics, KPI and decision objectives
- perform analysis tasks, incl. monitoring, diagnosis, prediction, optimization
- explain actionable recommendations to decision-makers
- solicit decision-makers feedback for iterative improvement

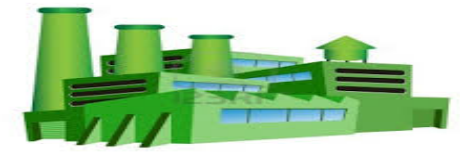


**Descriptive
Analytics
Tasks**

**Predictive
Analytics
Tasks**

**Diagnostic
Analytics
Tasks**

**Prescriptive/
Optimization
Analytics
Tasks**



Domain Specific Modeling & Analytics GUI

Interfaces / Mappers

?

TODAY every task is implemented:

- one off
- from scratch
- non-reusable
- non-modular
- requires math, OR, IT & domain-specific expertise
- high cost
- long development cycle
- difficult to modify/extend

Tools

DBMS: SQL,
XQuery,
JSONiq

Learning/Mining:
PMML, PFA, ...

Simulation:
Modelica-based,
Simulink, ...

Optimization:
MP/CP using
OPL, AMPL, ...

...

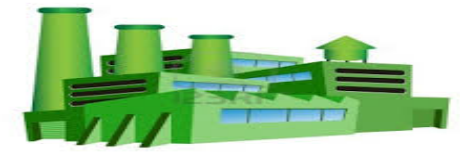


**Descriptive
Analytics
Tasks**

**Predictive
Analytics
Tasks**

**Diagnostic
Analytics
Tasks**

**Prescriptive/
Optimization
Analytics
Tasks**



Domain Specific Modeling & Analytics GUI

Interfaces / Mappers

**Decision
Guidance
Management
System**

**DG Analytics
Language:**

- Computation
- Prediction
- Optimization
- Learning
- Pareto analysis ...

Reusable, extensible, modular KB of analytic models (AM)

domain-
specific
analytics
dashboard
views

domain-
specific
atomic
models &
instances

domain-
specific
composite
models &
instances

...

Tools

DBMS: SQL,
XQuery,
JSONiq

Learning/Mining:
PMML, PFA, ...

Simulation:
Modelica-based,
Simulink, ...

Optimization:
MP/CP using
OPL, AMPL, ...

...

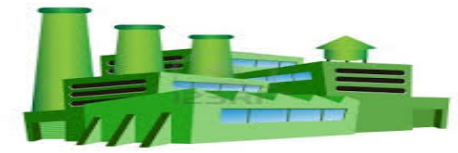


**Descriptive
Analytics
Tasks**

**Predictive
Analytics
Tasks**

**Diagnostic
Analytics
Tasks**

**Prescriptive/
Optimization
Analytics
Tasks**



Domain Specific Modeling & Analytics GUI

Interfaces / Mappers

**Decision
Guidance
Management
System**

**DG Analytics
Language:**

- Computation
- Prediction
- Optimization
- Learning
- Pareto analysis ...

Reusable, extensible, modular KB of analytic models (AM)

analytical-views

- ▶ dashboards
- ▶ diagnostics
- ▶ monitors
- ▶ param-calibration
- ▶ process-metrics
- ▶ scheduling
- ▶ unit-optimization
- ▶ what-if-analysis

atomic-models

- ▶ additive
- ▶ casting
- ▶ forming
- ▶ joining
- ▶ machining
- ▶ molding

process-models

- ▼ factory
- ▶ manuf-cell
- ▶ manuf-unit
- ▶ prod-line
- ▶ templates

...

Tools

DBMS: SQL,
XQuery,
JSONiq

Learning/Mining:
PMML, PFA, ...

Simulation:
Modelica-based,
Simulink, ...

Optimization:
MP/CP using
OPL, AMPL, ...

...

Outline

- DG systems: need, challenges, vision
- DG language & tool example:
 - DG Analytics Language (**DGAL**) & Management System (**Unity DGMS**)
- DG application example:
 - Manufacturing and supply service networks based on model repository
- DG algorithm example:
 - Optimizing multistage service networks based on preprocessing and decomposition
- Broader view on DG research: languages/tools, algorithms, applications
- Three grand challenges:
 - IoT + **DG** = (Smart) Cyber Physical Service Networks
 - Design (e.g., product, process, architectural, ...) + **DG** = (Smart) Parametric Design
 - Public policy (e.g., renewable energy) + **DG** + Group decision methods = (Smart) public policy
- Conclusions

Background: **JSON** (Java Script Object Notation) and **JSONiq** query language

Data format/ model	Query/data manipulation language	Type of data	Used for	Comments
Relational (tabular)	SQL	- structured - flat tables - human readable	Relational databases, such as Oracle, SQL server	- dominant in Buz Info Sys - Not as data interchange format
XML	XQuery	- semi-structured - User-defined tags, HTML-like for data - hierarchical - human and machine readable	- data interchange - web-services	- Popular - Verbose
JSON	JSONiq = SQL for NoSQL stores	- semi-structured - objects = key-values pairs - hierarchical - human and machine readable - compact as compared to XML	- lightweight data interchange - web-services - REST SOA - IoT stack - Data in NoSQL stores, incl. MongoDB,	- Highly popular - Identical w/JS data model - similar Python & Java data models - Dominant in REST, IoT, asynchronous client/server communication, replacing XML

P: fixed params
V: control params



AM



M: metrics
C: constraints

P: fixed params
V: control params



AM



M: metrics
C: constraints

```
{  
  "demand": {"chair": 16, "table": 4},  
  "purchaseInfo": {  
    "ppu": { "supplier1": {"chair": 50.00, "table": 110.00},  
            "supplier2": {"chair": 60.00, "table": 100.00}  
          },  
    "available": { "supplier1": {"chair": 15, "table": 3},  
                  "supplier2": {"chair": 20, "table": 2}  
                },  
    "qty": { "supplier1": {"chair": 10, "table": 2},  
            "supplier2": {"chair": 20, "table": 2}  
          }  
        }  
}
```

```
{  
  "cost": 2120,  
  "constraints": true  
}
```

P: fixed params
V: control params



AM



M: metrics
C: constraints

```
declare function procurementPM($procurementInput) {
  let $demand := $procurementInput.demand,
      $suppliers := keys($procurementInput.purchaseInfo.ppu),
      $ppu := $procurementInput.purchaseInfo.ppu,
      $available := $procurementInput.purchaseInfo.available,
      $qty := $procurementInput.purchaseInfo.qty
  let $cost := sum ( for $s in $suppliers, $i in keys($qty($s)) )
                    return $ppu($s)($i) * $qty($s)($i)
  )
  let $availabilityConstraint := (
    every $s in $suppliers, $i in keys($qty($s))
    satisfies ( $qty($s)($i) <= $available($s)($i) )
  )
  let $supply := { |
    for $i in keys($demand)
    return { $i: sum ( for $s in $suppliers return $qty($s)($i) ) }
  }
  let $demandSatisfiedConstraint :=
    every $i in keys($demand)
    satisfies $demand($i) <= $supply($i)
  let $feasibilityConstraint :=
    $availabilityConstraint and $demandSatisfiedConstraint
  return { cost: $cost, constraints: $feasibilityConstraint }
};
```

P: fixed params
V: control params



AM



M: metrics
C: constraints

```
{  
  "demand": {"chair": 16, "table": 4},  
  "purchaseInfo": {  
    "ppu": { "supplier1": {"chair": 50.00, "table": 110.00},  
            "supplier2": {"chair": 60.00, "table": 100.00}  
          },  
    "available": { "supplier1": {"chair": 15, "table": 3},  
                  "supplier2": {"chair": 20, "table": 2}  
                },  
    "qty": { "supplier1": {"chair": 10, "table": 2},  
            "supplier2": {"chair": 20, "table": 2}  
          }  
        }  
}
```

```
{  
  "cost": 2120,  
  "constraints": true  
}
```

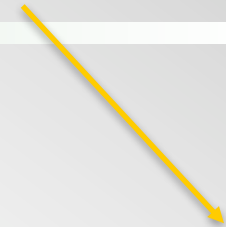
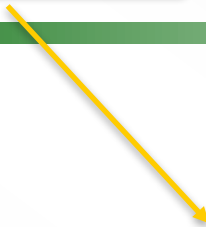
P: fixed params
V: control params



AM



M: metrics
C: constraints



```
{  
  "demand": {"chair": 16, "table": 4},  
  "purchaseInfo": {  
    "ppu": { "supplier1": {"chair": 50.00, "table": 110.00},  
            "supplier2": {"chair": 60.00, "table": 100.00}  
          },  
    "available": { "supplier1": {"chair": 15, "table": 3},  
                  "supplier2": {"chair": 20, "table": 2}  
                },  
    "qty": { "supplier1": {"chair": ???, "table": ??? },  
            "supplier2": {"chair": ???, "table": ???}  
          }  
        }  
}
```

```
{  
  "cost": ???,  
  "constraints": true  
}
```

P: fixed params
V: control params



AM



M: metrics
C: constraints

AM

P: fixed params
V: ???



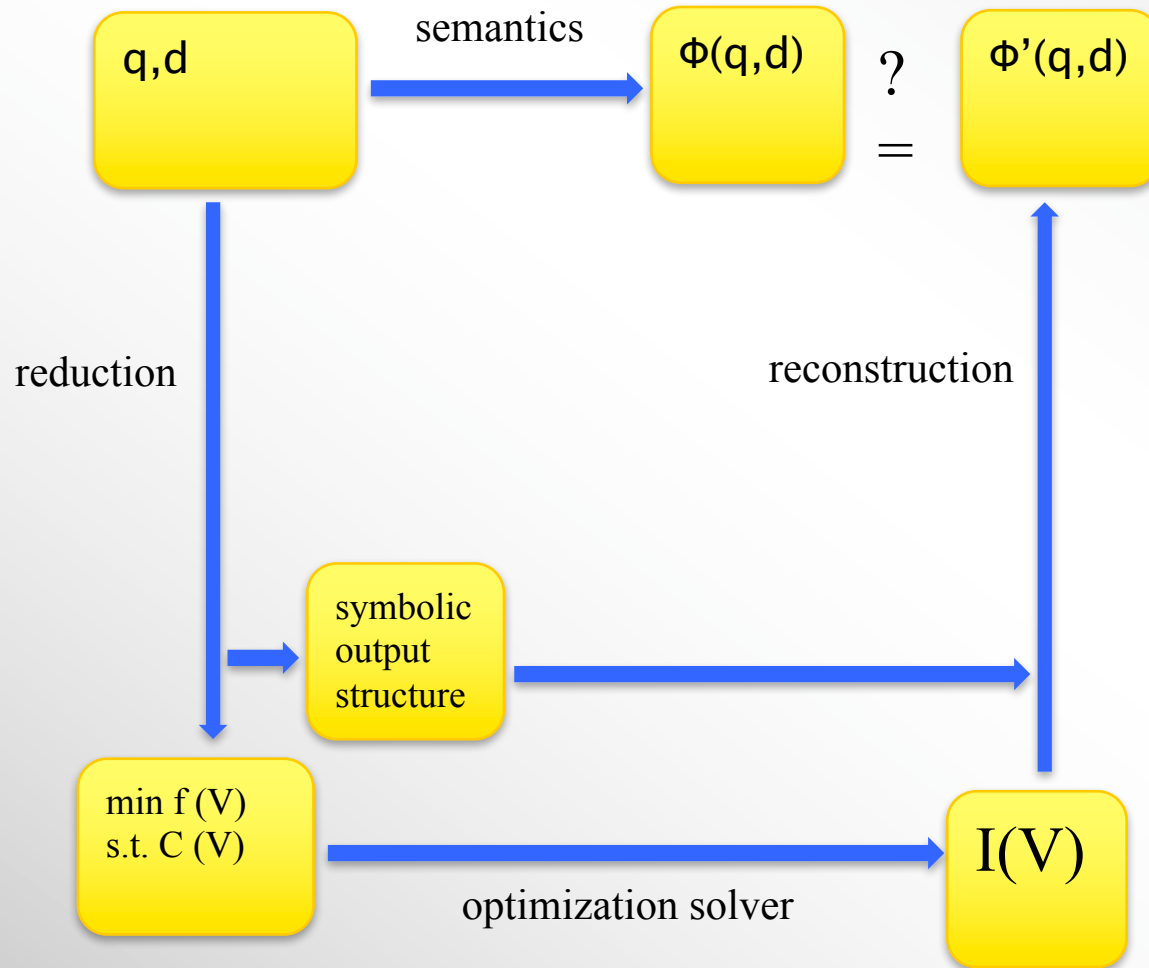
Minimize/
Maximize



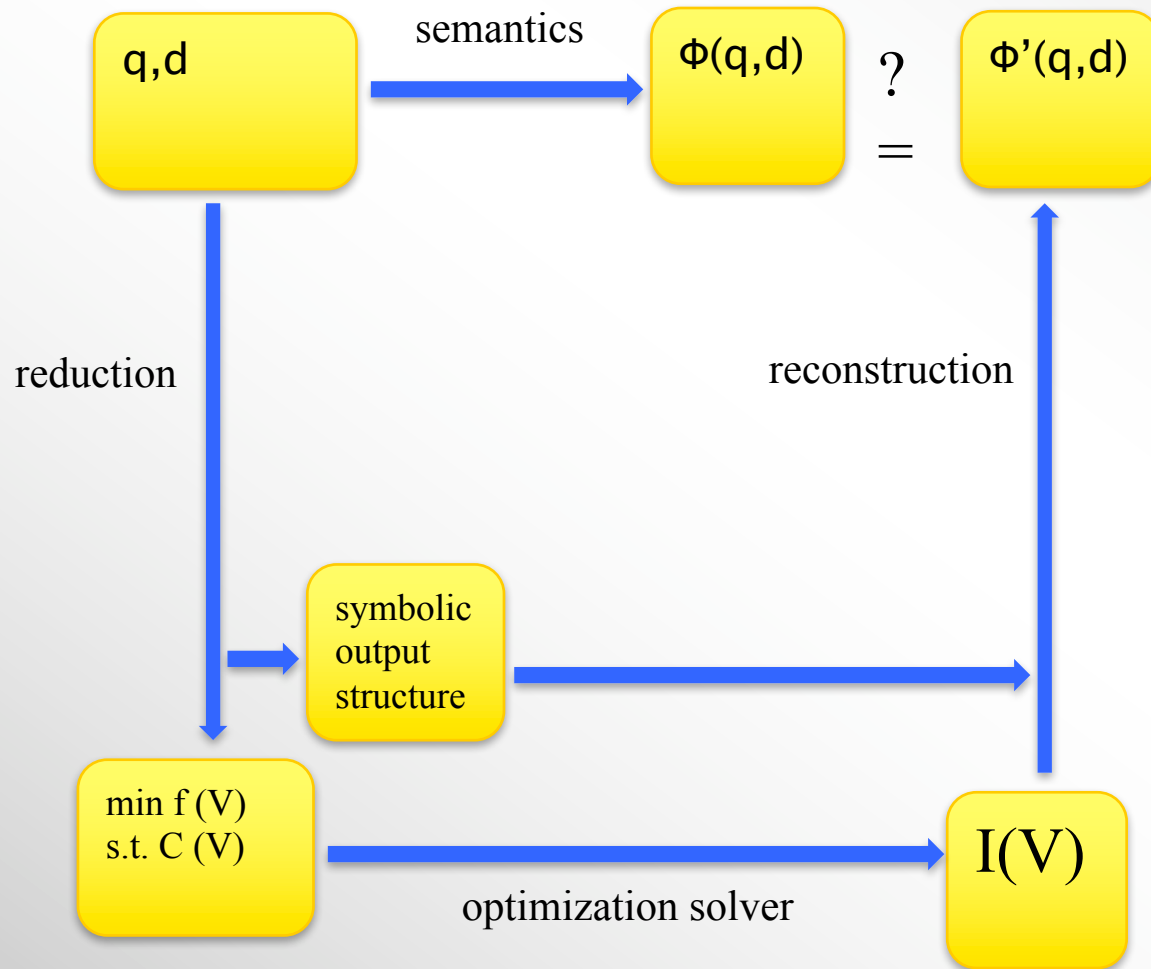
P: params
V: optimal control

O: objective

Soundness and Completeness of Reduction



Soundness and Completeness of Reduction



Theorem:

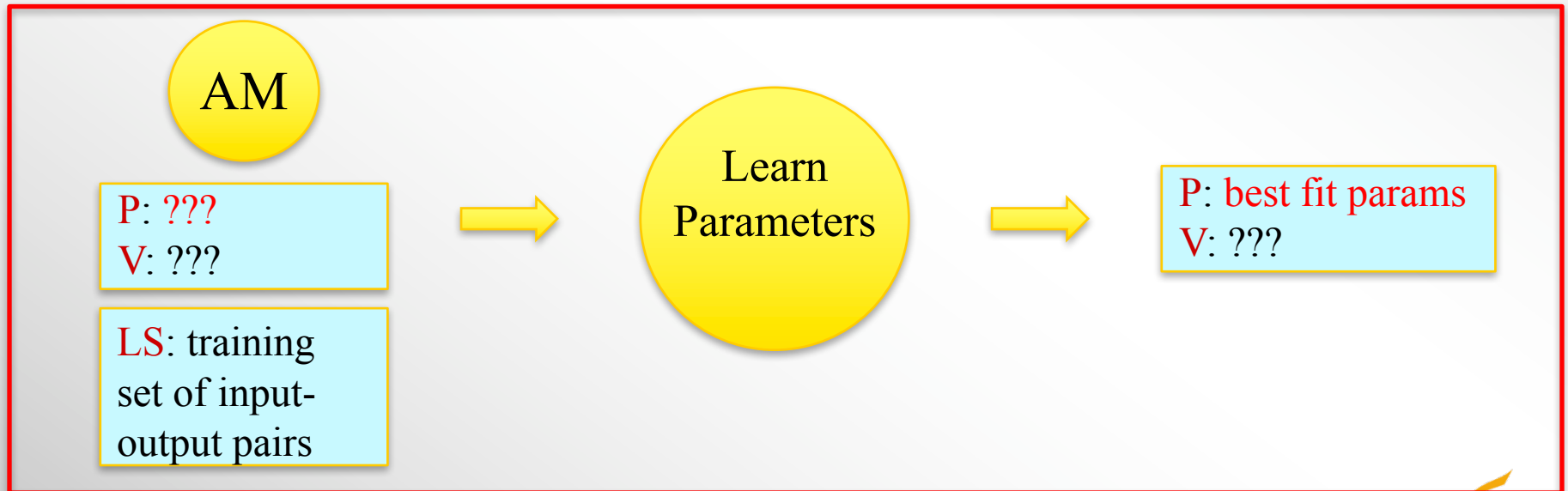
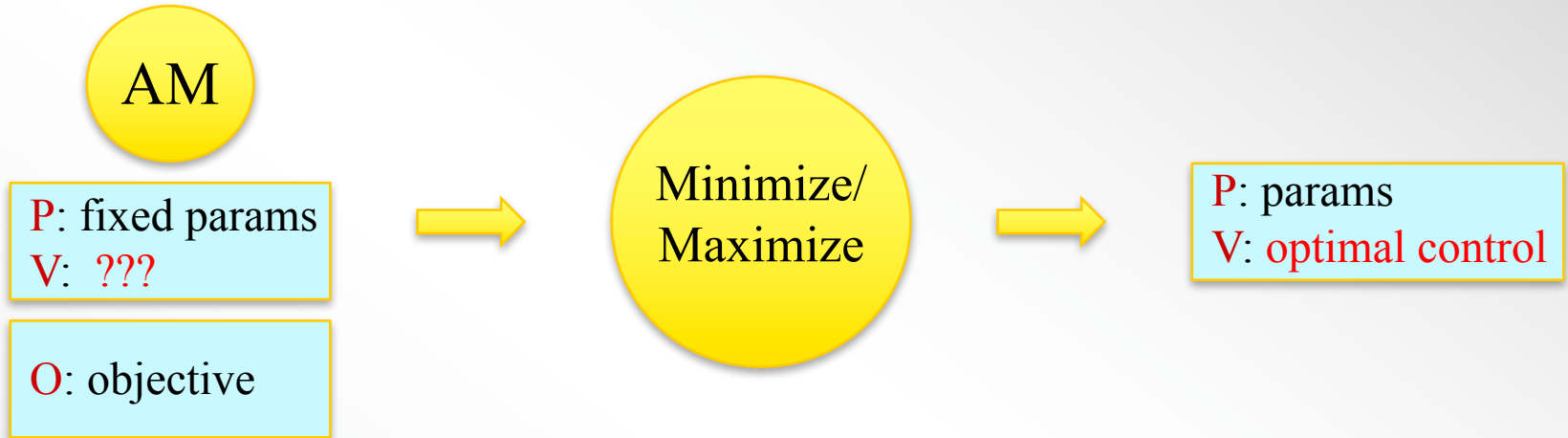
The reduction procedure is

1. **sound:**

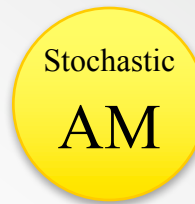
$$\Phi'(q, d) \subseteq \Phi(q, d)$$

2. **complete:**

$$\Phi'(q, d) \supseteq \Phi(q, d)$$



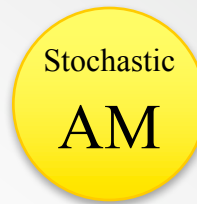
P: fixed params
V: control params



M: metrics
C: constraints

```
declare function local:stochProcurementPM($procurementInput){
  let $demand := $procurementInput.demand,,
    $suppliers := keys($procurementInput.purchaseInfo.ppu),
    $ppu := $procurementInput.purchaseInfo.ppu,
    $available := $procurementInput.purchaseInfo.available,
    $qty := $procurementInput.purchaseInfo.qty
  let $cost := sum ( for $s in $suppliers, $i in keys($qty($s))
    let $stochPpu := $ppu($s)($i) + G(0.0,0.01*$ppu($s)($i))
    return $stochPpu * $qty($s)($i)
  )
  let $availabilityConstraint := (
    every $s in $suppliers, $i in keys($qty($s))
    satisfies ( $qty($s)($i) <= $available($s)($i) )
  )
  let $supply := {|
    for $i in keys($demand)
    return {$i: sum ( for $s in $suppliers return $qty($s)($i) )}
  |}
  let $demandSatisfiedConstraint :=
    every $i in keys($demand)
    satisfies $supply($i) >= $demand($i) + G(0.0, 0.02 * $demand($i))
  let $feasibilityConstraint :=
    $availabilityConstraint and $demandSatisfiedConstraint
  return { cost: $cost, constraints: $feasibilityConstraint }
};
```

P: params
V: control vars



M: metrics
C: constraints



P: params
V: control vars



(stochastic)
prediction



E(M): mean & std. dev. of metrics
P(C): prob. of constraint satisfaction

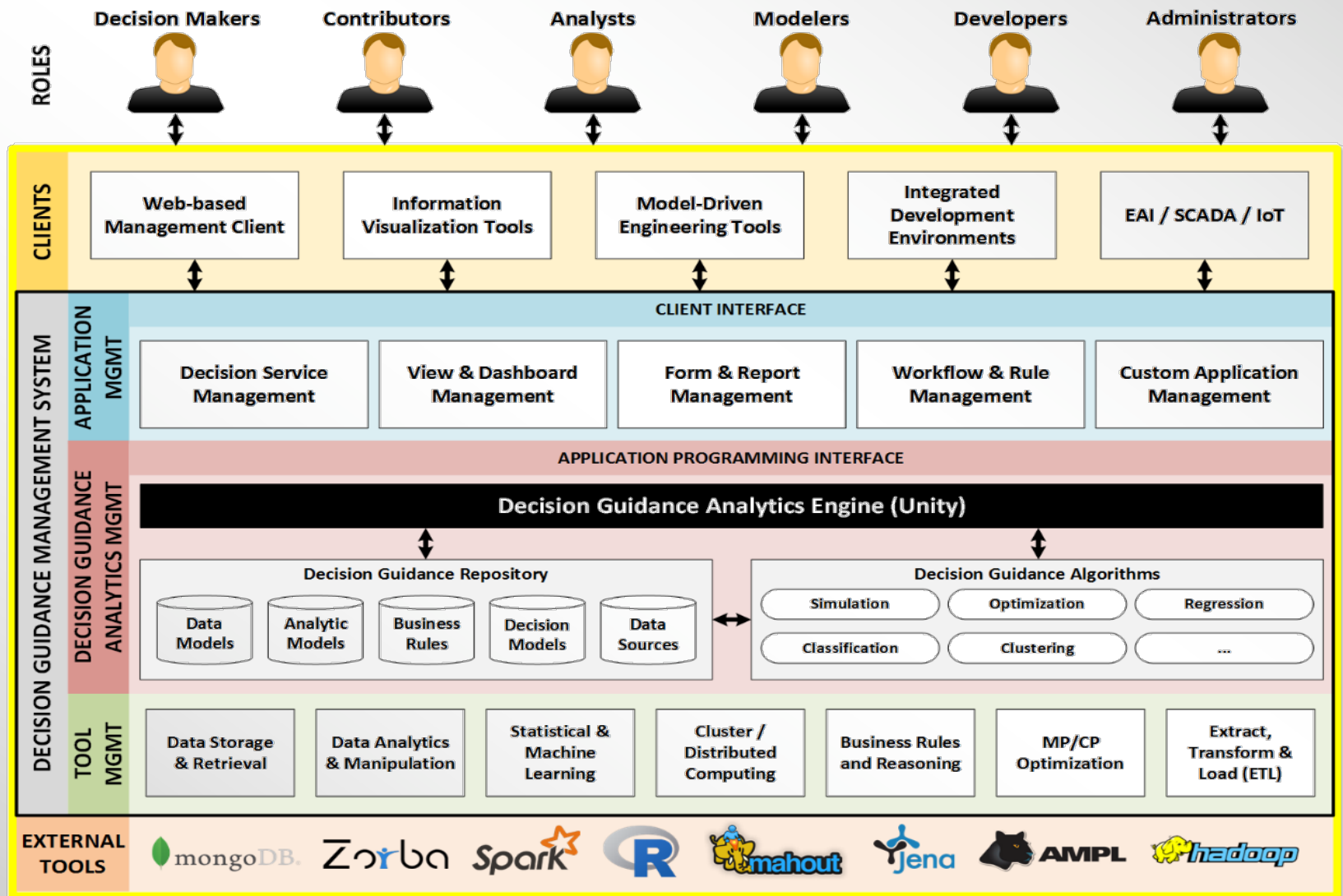
```
{ "cost": {"mean": 2120, "sigma": 8.76},  
  "constraints": { "prob": 0.92},  
}
```

DGAL summary:

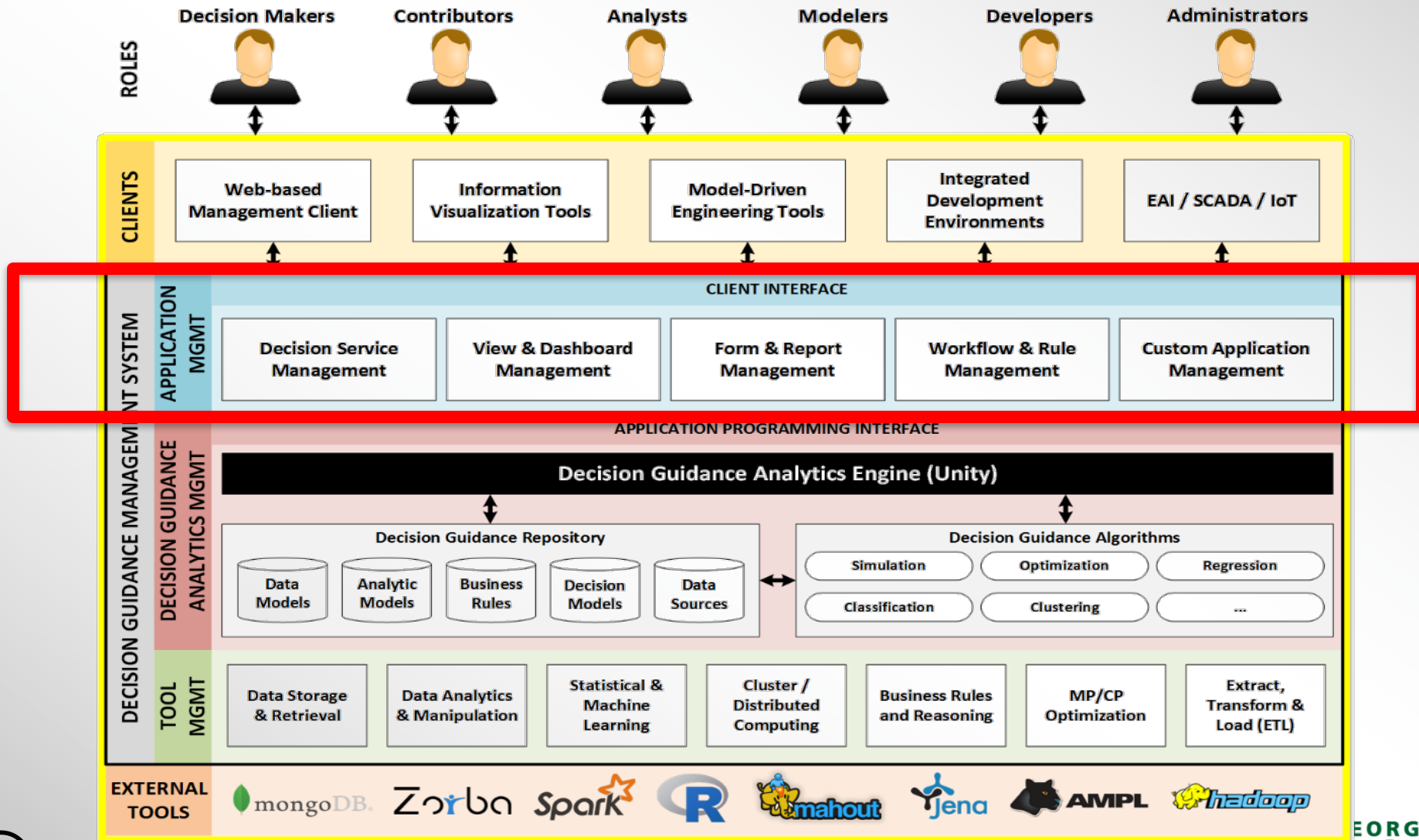
- Is based on KB of analytic (performance) models (AMs) that:
 - Express constraints and metrics of interest as a function of fixed & control parameters (of a process)
 - Are independent of analytical tasks & tools/algorithms
- Allows reuse of AMs as operands to diverse analytics operators (forming analytics algebra on AMs) :
 - Simulation
 - Prediction
 - Deterministic or stochastic optimization
 - Learning parameters of AM for regression or classification
 -
- Performs these operators/tasks by automatic reduction to specialized low-level models and algorithms, w/out the need to manually craft low-level models.
- Uses query / data manipulation language (JSONiq) over JSON data format to
 - Express AMs
 - Express analytics algebra operators / tasks



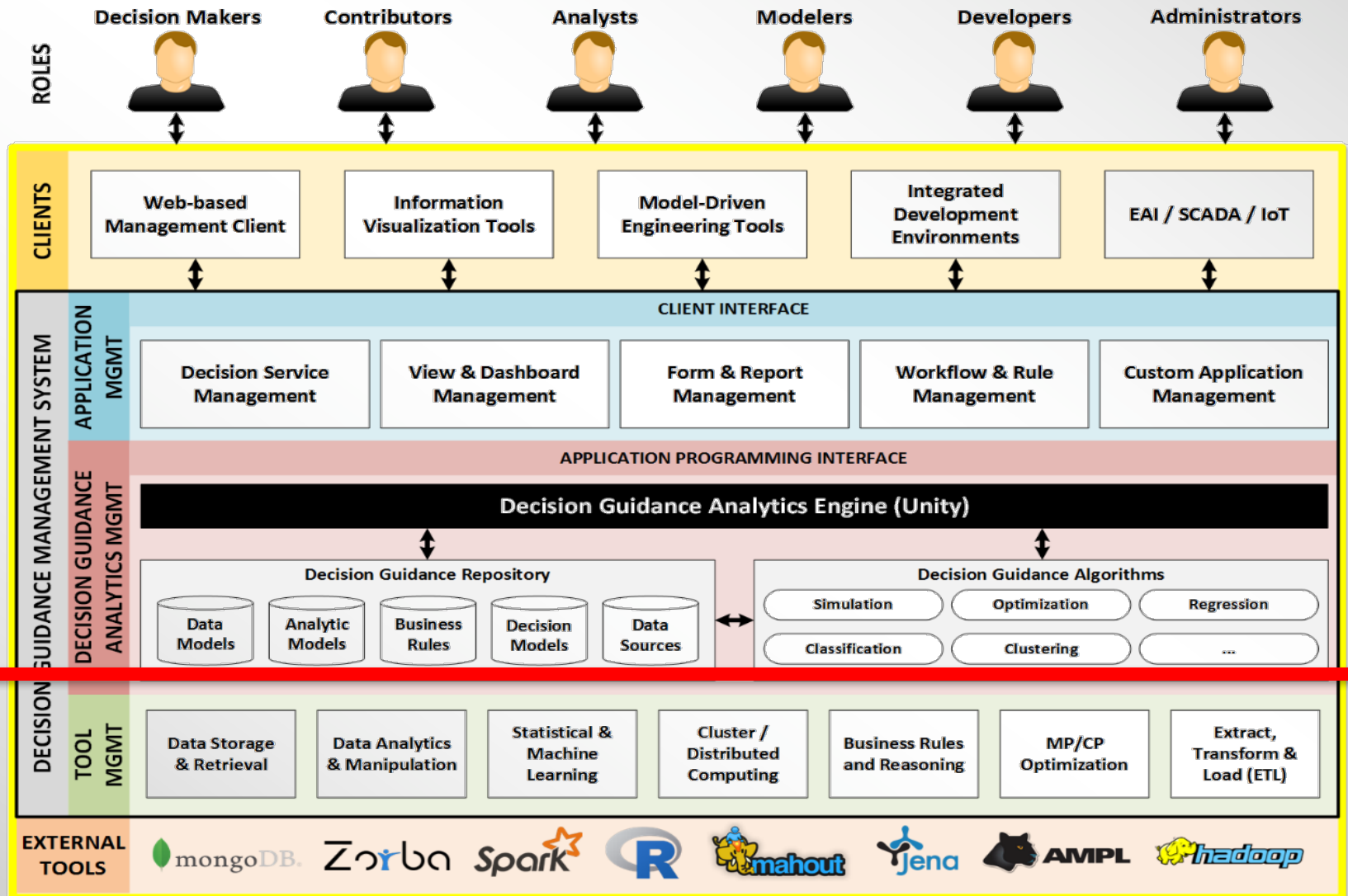
Unity DGMS architecture



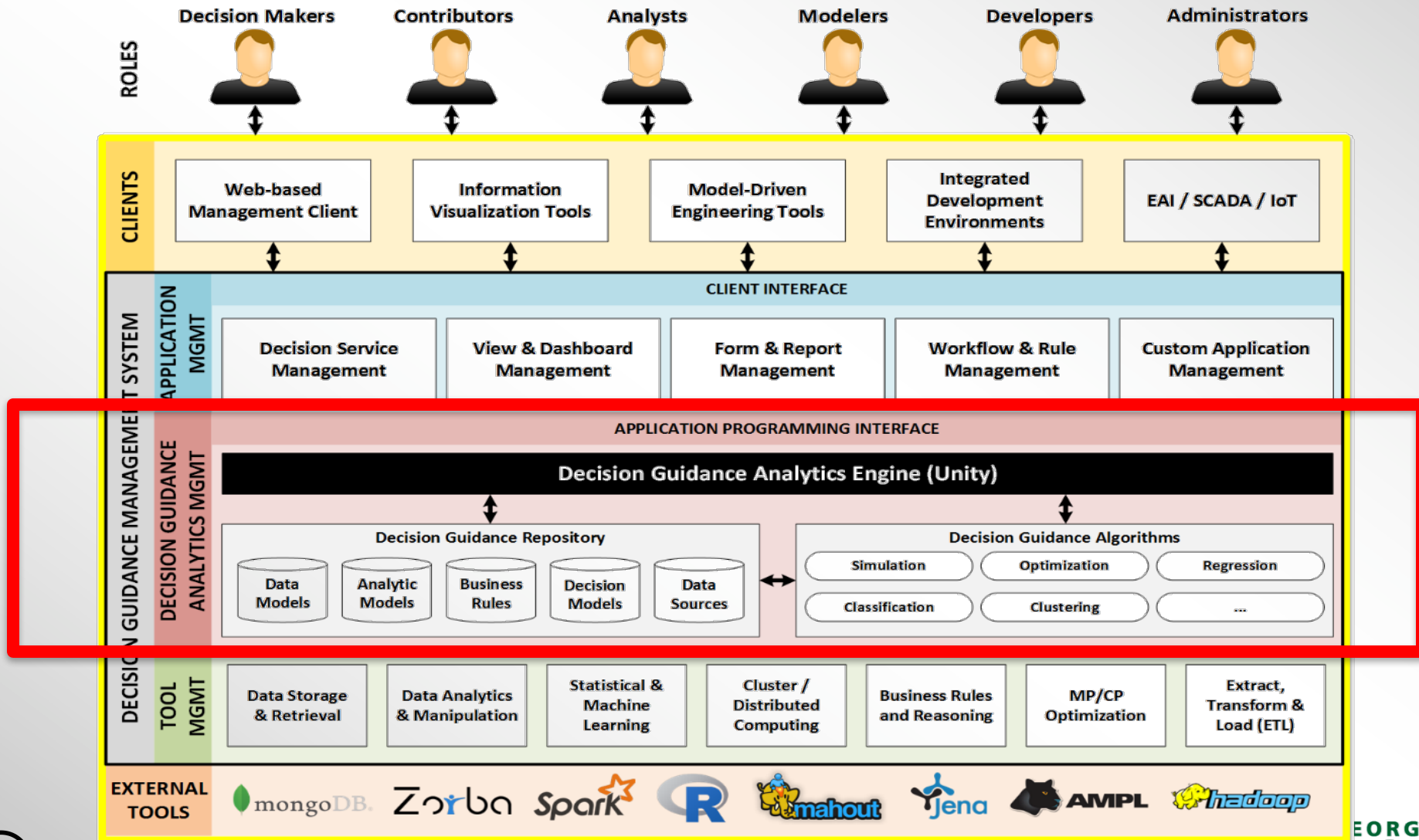
Unity DGMS: application management layer



Unity DGMS: tool management layer



Unity DGMS: analytics management layer

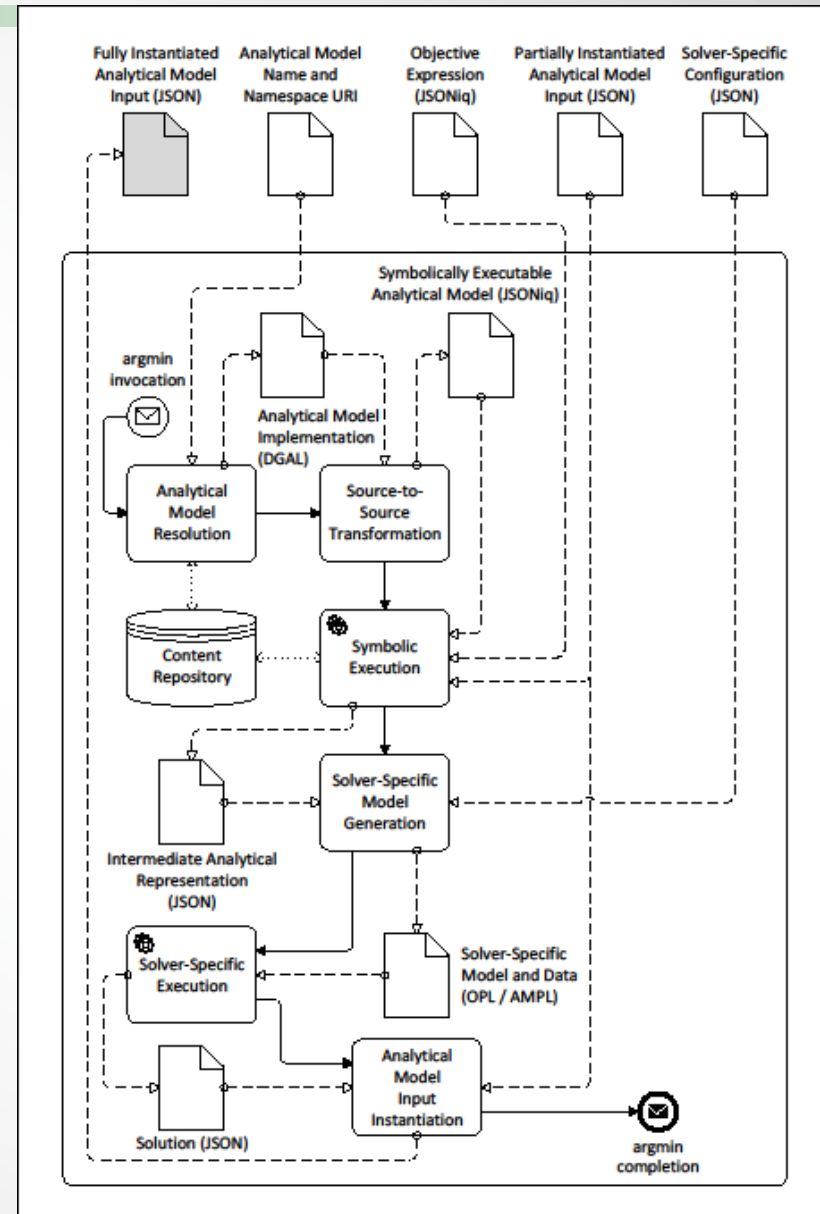


Compiling Optimization Queries

Six steps:

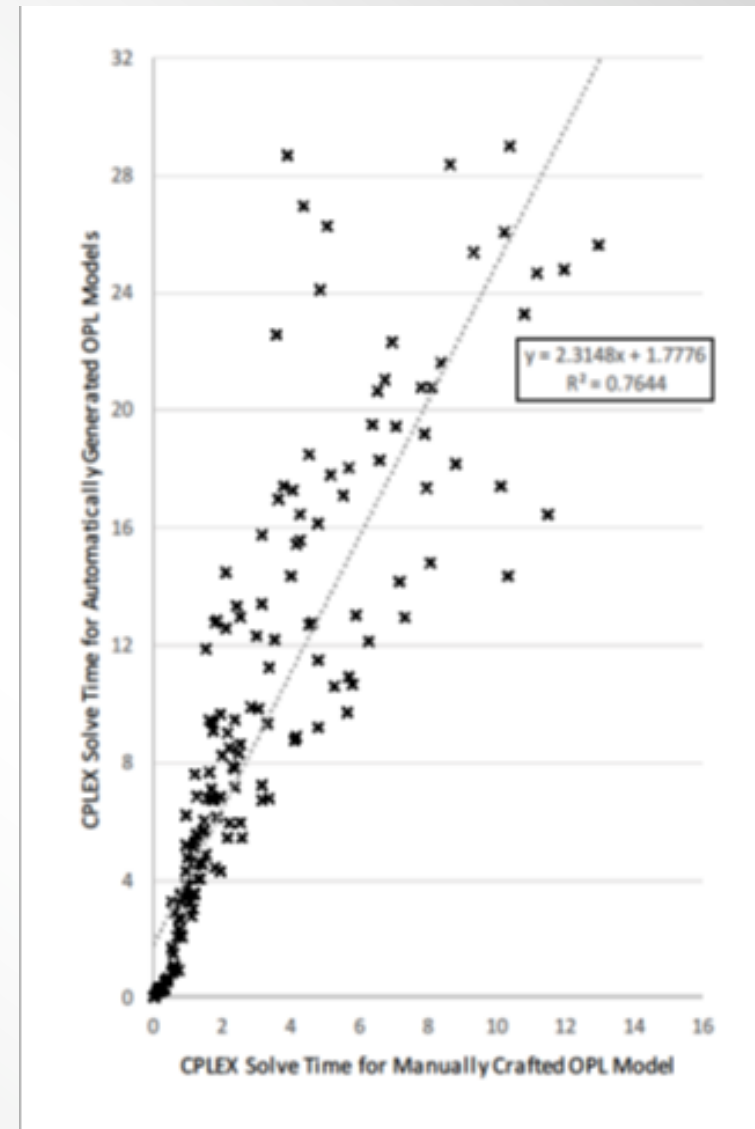
1. Reusable Analytic Model Resolution
2. Source-to-Source Transformation
3. Symbolic Execution
4. Target Model Generation
5. Target Solver Execution
6. Input Instantiation

Steps 1-3 & 6 (tasks) can be used to implement other DGAL operators:
e.g. learn & predict



Preliminary performance evaluation

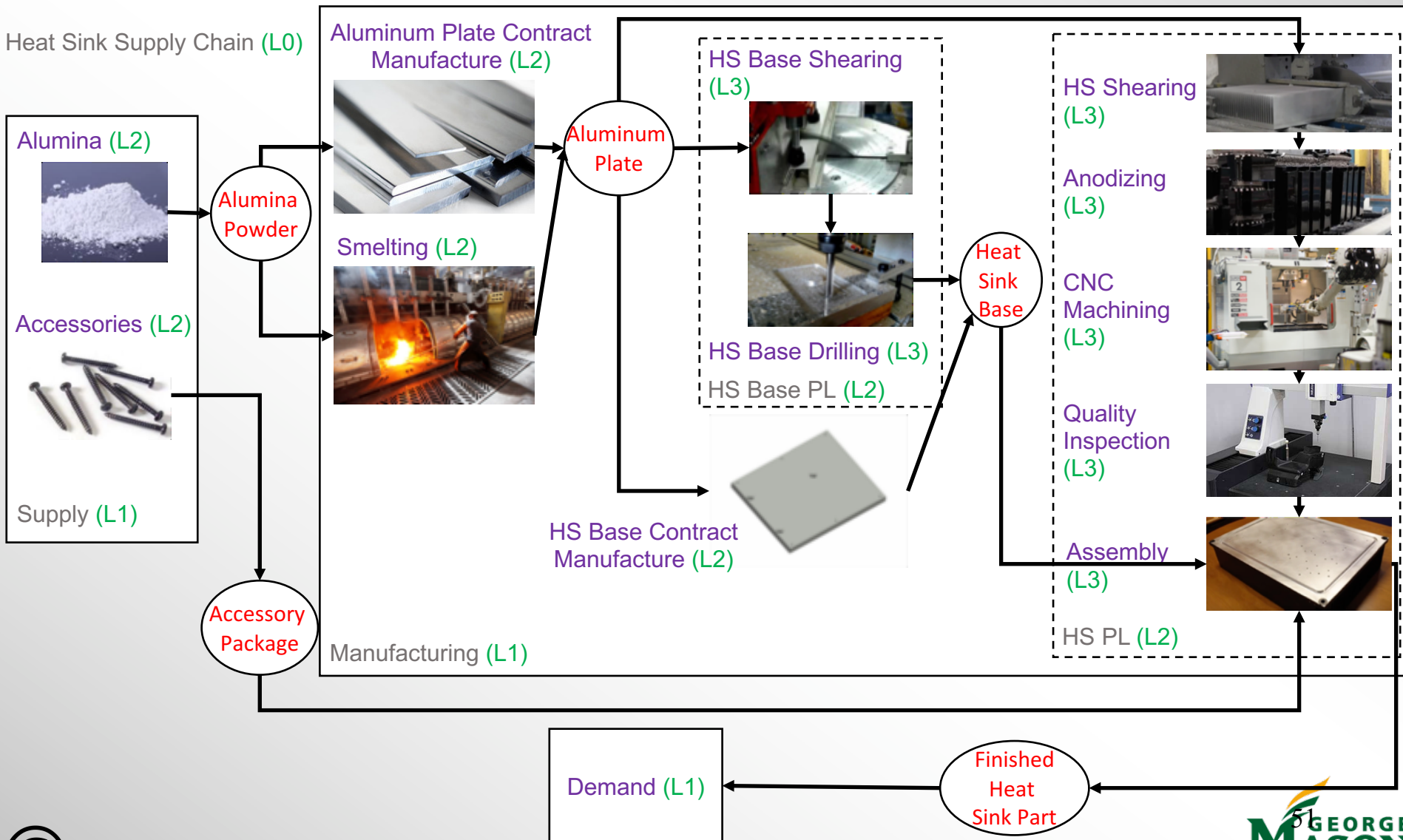
- **Hypothesis:** Execution time overhead of compiled reusable analytic models (into task- and tool-specific models) is within a constant factor of that of manually crafted ones
- **Method:** Compare execution times of compiled DGAL model versus manually crafted OPL model on randomized input pairs
- **Preliminary Results:** Compiled DGAL models are currently 2.3 times slower than manually crafted OPL models
- We are investigating techniques to improve performance of compiled models



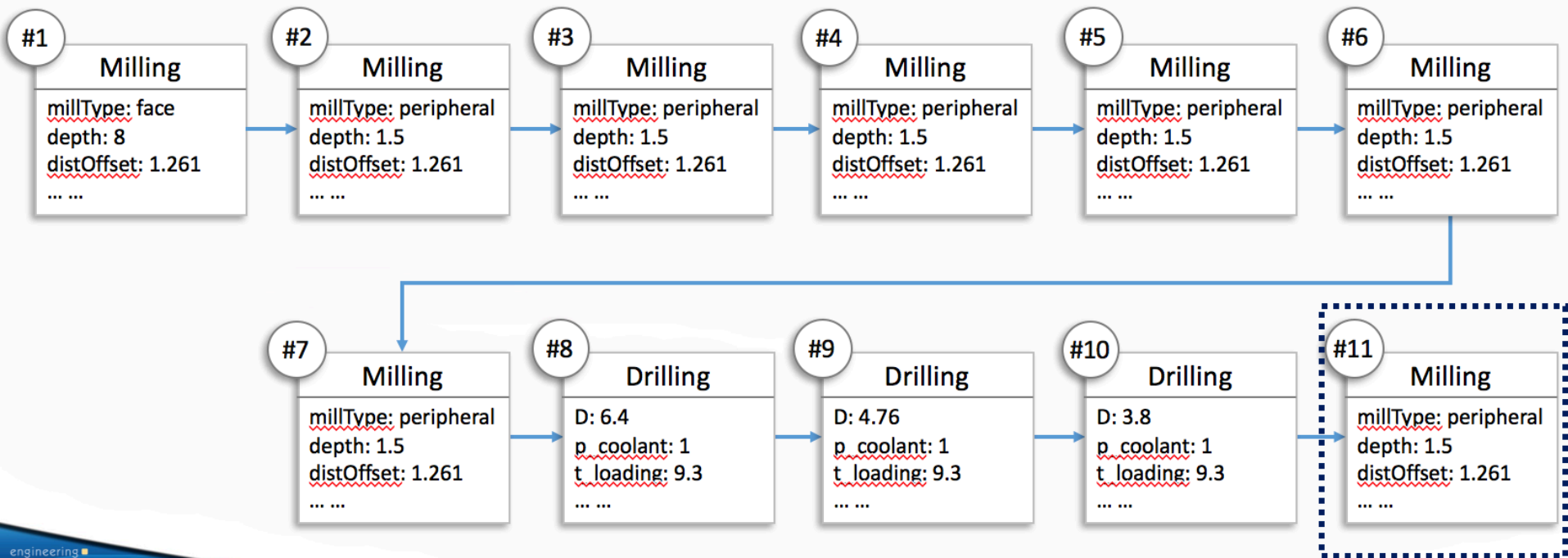
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Heat sink (HS) assembly manufacturing & supply service network



Machining Sequence



Defining the nodes in the service network

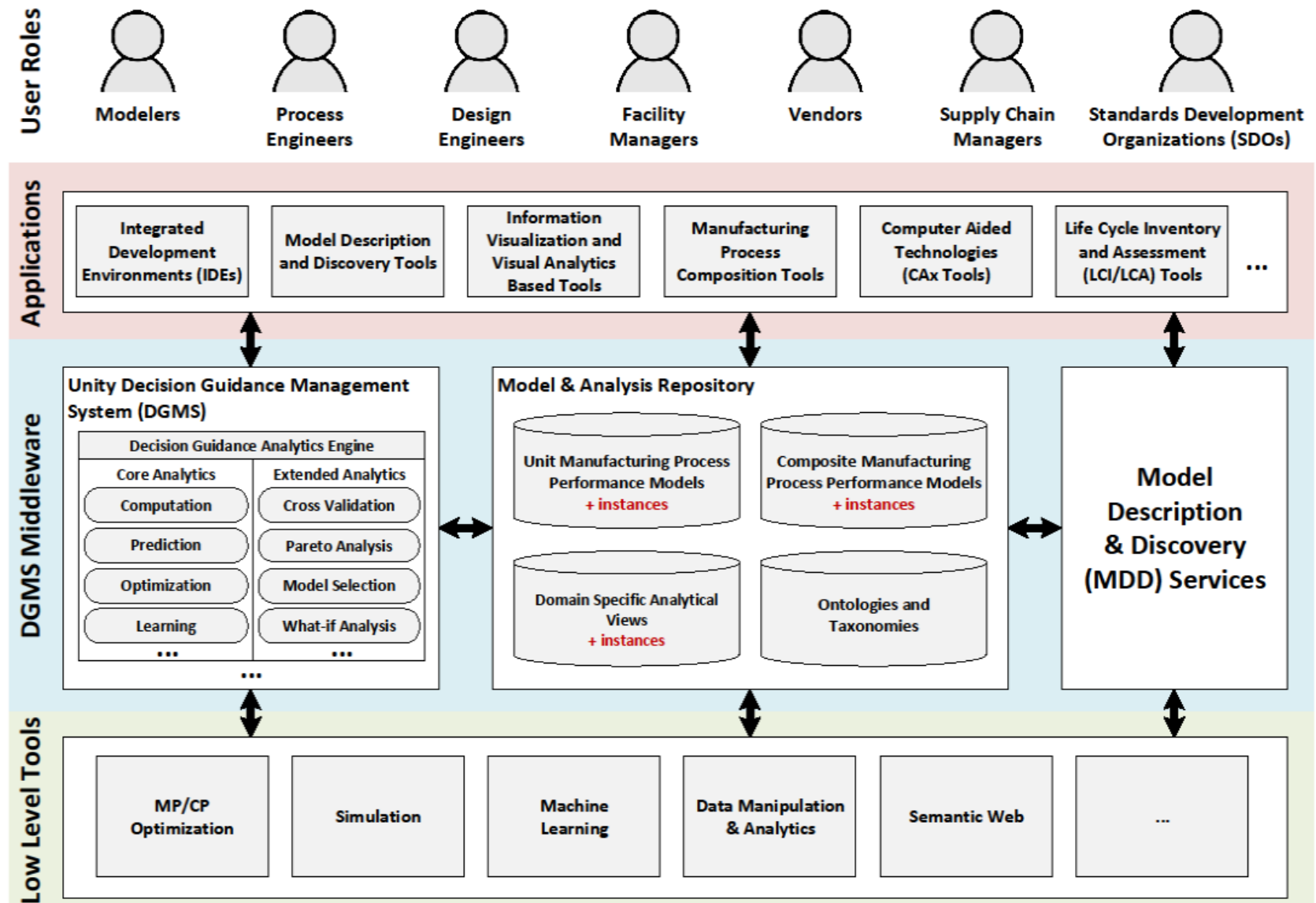
Vendor – organization that provides a finished product

Contract Manufacturer – organization that provide a manufacturing service

Internal Manufacturer – internal activity controlled by OEM

Production Line – a chain of internal manufacturer activities controlled by OEM

Architecture around NIST model repository



Project

- IndustryKnowledgeBase
 - ▼ ■ ServiceNetworkPerformanceModels
 - ▼ ■ CompositeServices
 - ▼ ■ ServiceNetwork
 - i > ■ SteadyStateServiceNetwork
 - ▼ ■ ContractServices
 - ▼ ■ MfgService
 - ii > ■ ContractMfgService
 - > ■ TransportService
 - iii > ■ VendingService
 - ▼ ■ ProductionServices
 - iv > ■ AssemblyService
 - v > ■ InspectionService
 - vi > ■ UMPServices
 - ▼ ■ UnitManufacturingProcessPerformanceModels
 - ▼ ■ NonShapingProcess
 - ▼ ■ SurfaceFinishing
 - ▼ ■ Coating
 - ▼ ■ Anodizing
 - vii > ■ AnodizingProductionProcess
 - ▼ ■ ShapingProcess
 - ▼ ■ SolidificationProcess
 - > ■ Casting
 - ▼ ■ MetalPowderSolidification
 - ▼ ■ Smelting
 - viii > ■ SmeltingDorward
 - ▼ ■ SubtractionProcess
 - > ■ ChemicalSubtraction
 - ▼ ■ MechanicalSubtraction
 - > ■ AbrasiveMachining
 - ▼ ■ CompositeMachining
 - ix > ■ MachiningUPLCI
 - ▼ ■ MultiPointCutting
 - ▼ ■ HoleMaking
 - ▼ ■ Drilling
 - x > ■ DrillingUPLCI
 - ▼ ■ Milling
 - xi > ■ MillingUPLCI
 - ▼ ■ Separating
 - ▼ ■ Shearing
 - xii > ■ ShearingUPLCI

A

B

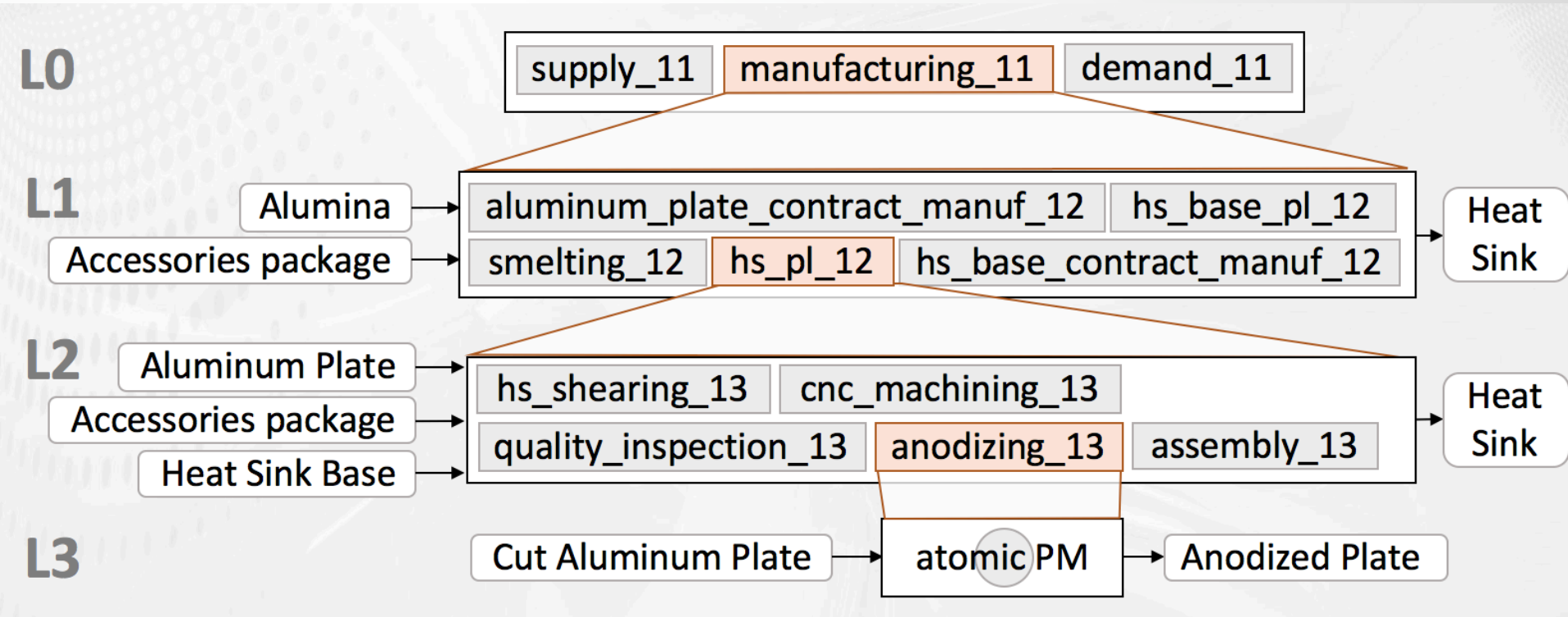
MyRepository

- ▼ ■ EnterpriseKnowledgeBase
 - ▼ ■ Catalog
 - ▼ ■ ContractServiceProviders
 - ▼ ■ MfgServiceProviders
 - xiii > ■ amount_holly_aluminum_smelters.json
 - xiv > ■ century_aluminum_smelters_ky.json
 - xiv > ■ johnson_bros_metal_forming_base.json
 - > ■ TransportServiceProviders
 - ▼ ■ VendingServiceProviders
 - xv > ■ american_elements_alumina.json
 - > ■ bolt_depot_screws.json
 - xvi > ■ damerical_bolt_and_screw.json
 - > ■ fastenal_screws.json
 - ▼ ■ ProductionServiceResources
 - > ■ HumanResources
 - ▼ ■ PhysicalResources
 - xvii > ■ cnc_machining_CNC3020T.json
 - > ■ drilling_rf-19R.json
 - > ■ haas_VF-3_cnc_machine.json
 - > ■ jet_pneumatic_shear_PS-1652E.json
 - > ■ model_847_milling_machine.json
 - > ■ smelting_facility.json
 - > ■ VirtualResources
- ▼ ■ ManufacturingProject
 - ▼ ■ MaterializedViews
 - > ■ AnalyticsResults
 - > ■ Transformations
 - > ■ Visualization
 - ▼ ■ ProductServiceSystem
 - > ■ Design
 - > ■ DownstreamProcess
 - ▼ ■ ServiceNetworks
 - ▼ ■ Production
 - ▼ ■ ProductionLines
 - xviii > ■ heat_sink_base_production_line.json
 - xix > ■ heat_sink_production_line.json
 - xx > ■ heat_sink_manufacturing.json
 - xxi > ■ heat_sink_supply_chain.json
 - xxii > ■ heat_sink_supply.json

C

D

Composition of service network



```

"input": {
  "root": "heat_sink_part_service_network_root",
  "kb": {
    "heat_sink_part_service_network_root": {
      "analyticalModel": {
        "name": "computeMetrics",
        "ns": "http://repository.vsnnet.gmu.edu/process/mfgServiceNetwork/composite/serviceNetwork/lib/service_network.jq"
      },
      "inputThru": {},
      "outputThru": {},
      "internalItems": ["Alumina", "Accessories package", "Heat Sink"],
      "subProcesses": ["supply_l1", "manufacturing_l1", "demand_l1"]
    },
    "manufacturing_l1": {
      "analyticalModel": {
        "name": "computeMetrics",
        "ns": "http://repository.vsnnet.gmu.edu/process/mfgServiceNetwork/composite/serviceNetwork/lib/service_network.jq"
      },
      "inputThru": {
        "Alumina": {"v": {"decimal?": null}, "lb": 0},
        "Accessories package": {"v": {"decimal?": null}, "lb": 0},
        "outputThru": {"Heat Sink": {"v": {"decimal?": null}, "lb": 0}},
        "internalItems": ["Alumina", "Accessories package", "Aluminum Plate", "Heat Sink Base", "Heat Sink"],
        "subProcesses": ["aluminum_plate_contract_manuf_l2", "smelting_l2",
          "hs_base_pl_l2", "hs_base_contract_manuf_l2", "hs_pl_l2"]
      },
      "supply_l1": {
        "analyticalModel": {
          "name": "computeMetrics",
          "ns": "http://repository.vsnnet.gmu.edu/process/mfgServiceNetwork/composite/serviceNetwork/lib/service_network.jq"
        },
        "inputThru": {},
        "outputThru": {"Alumina": {"v": {"decimal?": null}, "lb": 0},
          "Accessories package": {"v": {"decimal?": null}, "lb": 0}},
        "internalItems": ["Alumina", "Accessories package"],
        "subProcesses": ["alumina_vendor_l2", "accessories_vendor_l2" ]
      },
      "demand_l1": {
        "analyticalModel": {
          "name": "computeMetrics",
          "ns": "http://repository.vsnnet.gmu.edu/process/mfgServiceNetwork/components/demand/lib/demand.jq"
        },
        "inputThru": {"Heat Sink": {"v": 2, "lb": 2 }},
        "outputThru": {},
        "co2perUnit": {},
        "ppu": { .....

```

Service network analytic model

supply_chain.jq x

20 declare function ns:computeMetrics(\$input){

21 let \$rootProcess := \$input.input.root

22 let \$output:= ns:computeSCmetrics(\$input.input.kb, \$input.config,

23 \$rootProcess)

24 return \$output.\$rootProcess

25 };

26 declare function ns:computeSCmetrics(\$stepsInputs, \$config,

27 \$rootProcess){

28 let

29 \$stepInput := \$stepsInputs.\$rootProcess,

30 \$analyticalModel := \$stepInput.analyticalModel,

31 \$processMetrics := {},

32 \$processMetrics := {}

33 if (not fn:matches(\$analyticalModel.ns,"supply_chain.jq")) then

34 ns:evaluateAtomicProcesses({input: \$stepInput, config: \$config})

35 else

36 let \$subProcessMetrics :=

37 for \$p in \$stepInput.subProcesses[]

38 return ns:computeSCmetrics

39 (\$stepsInputs, \$config, \$p),

40 \$metrics := ns:metricAggr(

41 for \$p in \$stepInput.subProcesses[]

42 return \$subProcessMetrics.\$p.metricValues),

43 \$inputThru := \$stepInput.inputThru,

44 \$outputThru := \$stepInput.outputThru,

45 \$subProcessConstraints :=

46 every \$p in \$stepInput.subProcesses[] satisfies

47 \$subProcessMetrics.\$p.constraints,

48 \$boundConstraintsIT :=

49 every \$i in keys(\$inputThru) satisfies

50 cu:checkBounds(\$inputThru(\$i),\$inputThru(\$i)("v")),

51 \$boundConstraintsOT :=

52 every \$o in keys(\$outputThru) satisfies

53 cu:checkBounds(\$outputThru(\$o),\$outputThru(\$o)("v")),

A

B

C

D

E

F

supply_chain.jq x

55 \$processItems :=

56 fn:distinct-values((

57 keys(\$inputThru),keys(\$outputThru),

58 (for \$p in \$stepInput.subProcesses[]

59 return

60 (keys(\$subProcessMetrics.\$p.inputThru),

61 keys(\$subProcessMetrics.\$p.outputThru))

62)),

63 \$zeroSumConstraints :=

64 every \$i in \$processItems

65 satisfies (let

66 \$supply :=

67 (if(fn:exists(\$inputThru(\$i)("v"))) then

68 \$inputThru(\$i)("v") else 0) +

69 sum (for \$p in \$stepInput.subProcesses[]

70 return \$subProcessMetrics.\$p.outputThru(\$i)("v"))

71 \$demand :=

72 (if(fn:exists(\$outputThru(\$i)("v"))) then

73 \$outputThru(\$i)("v") else 0) +

74 sum (for \$p in \$stepInput.subProcesses[]

75 return \$subProcessMetrics.\$p.inputThru(\$i)("v"))

76 return \$supply ge \$demand

77),

78 \$constraints := \$subProcessConstraints and

79 \$boundConstraintsIT and

80 \$boundConstraintsOT and

81 \$zeroSumConstraints,

82 \$rootProcessMetrics := {

83 analyticalModel:\$stepInput.analyticalModel,

84 inputThru:\$inputThru,

85 outputThru:\$outputThru,

86 metricValues: \$metrics,

87 constraints: \$constraints

88 }

G

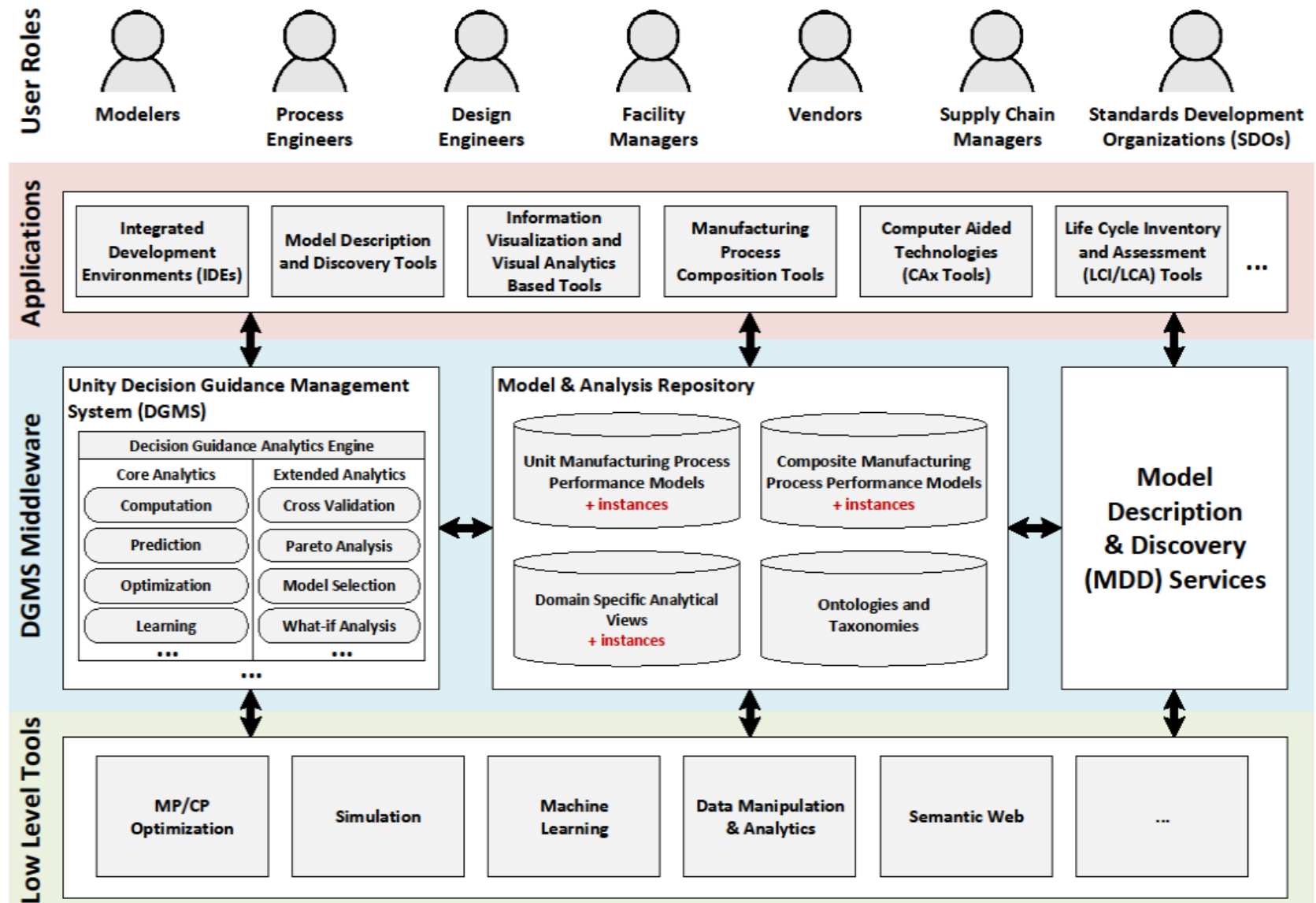
H

I

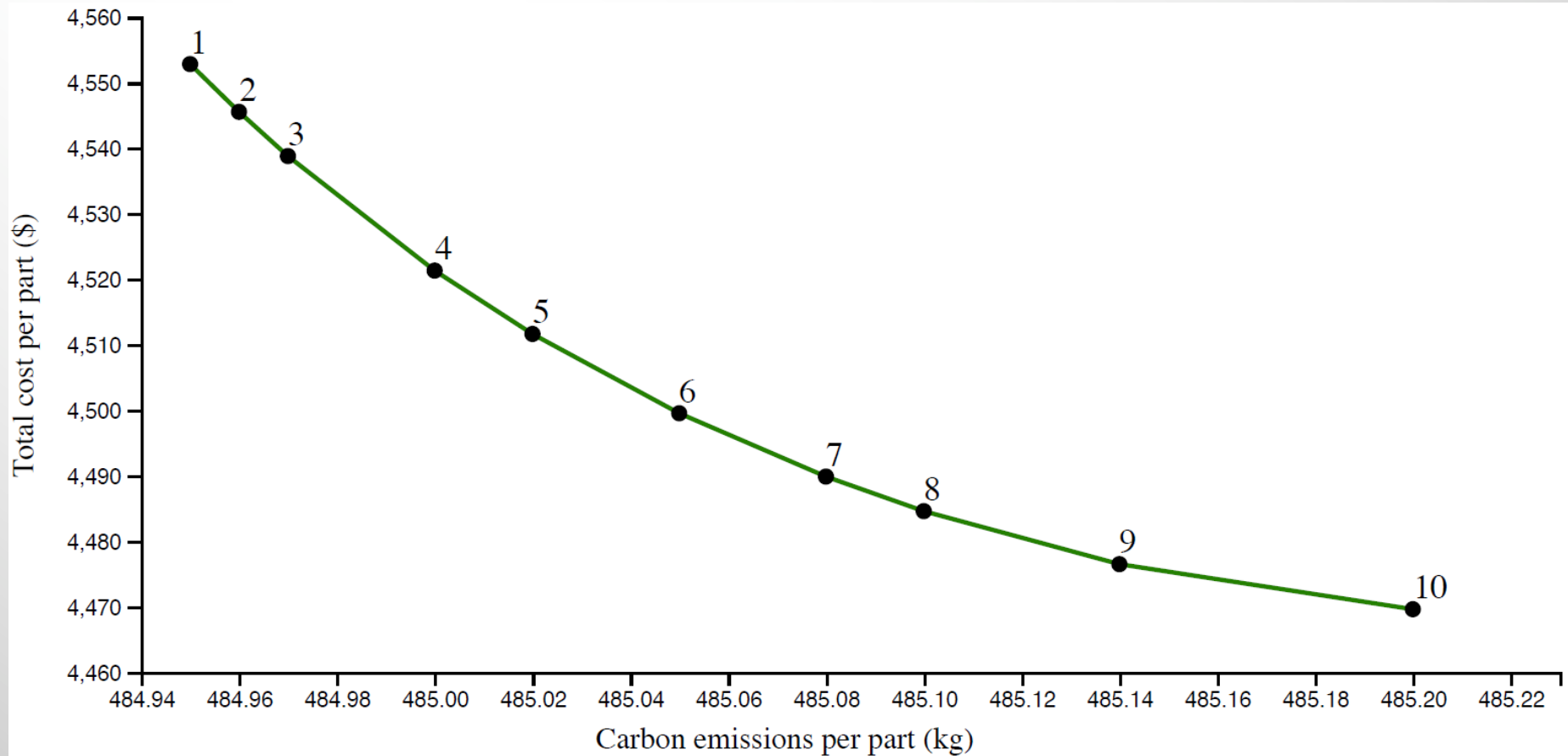
Service network analytic model (SV-AM): key steps

1. If Service atomic, invoke its corresponding AM
2. Else (* if service has sub-services *)
 - a. Recursively invoke SV-AM for every sub-service
 - b. Aggregate metrics
 - c. Evaluate constraints, which comprise of:
 - i. All sub-service constraints
 - ii. Bounds on Control (decision) variables
 - iii. Zero-sum flow constraints
3. Return output that comprise of:
 - a. Aggregated metrics
 - b. Evaluated constraints
 - c. For every descendent sub-service, its aggregated metrics & evaluated constraints

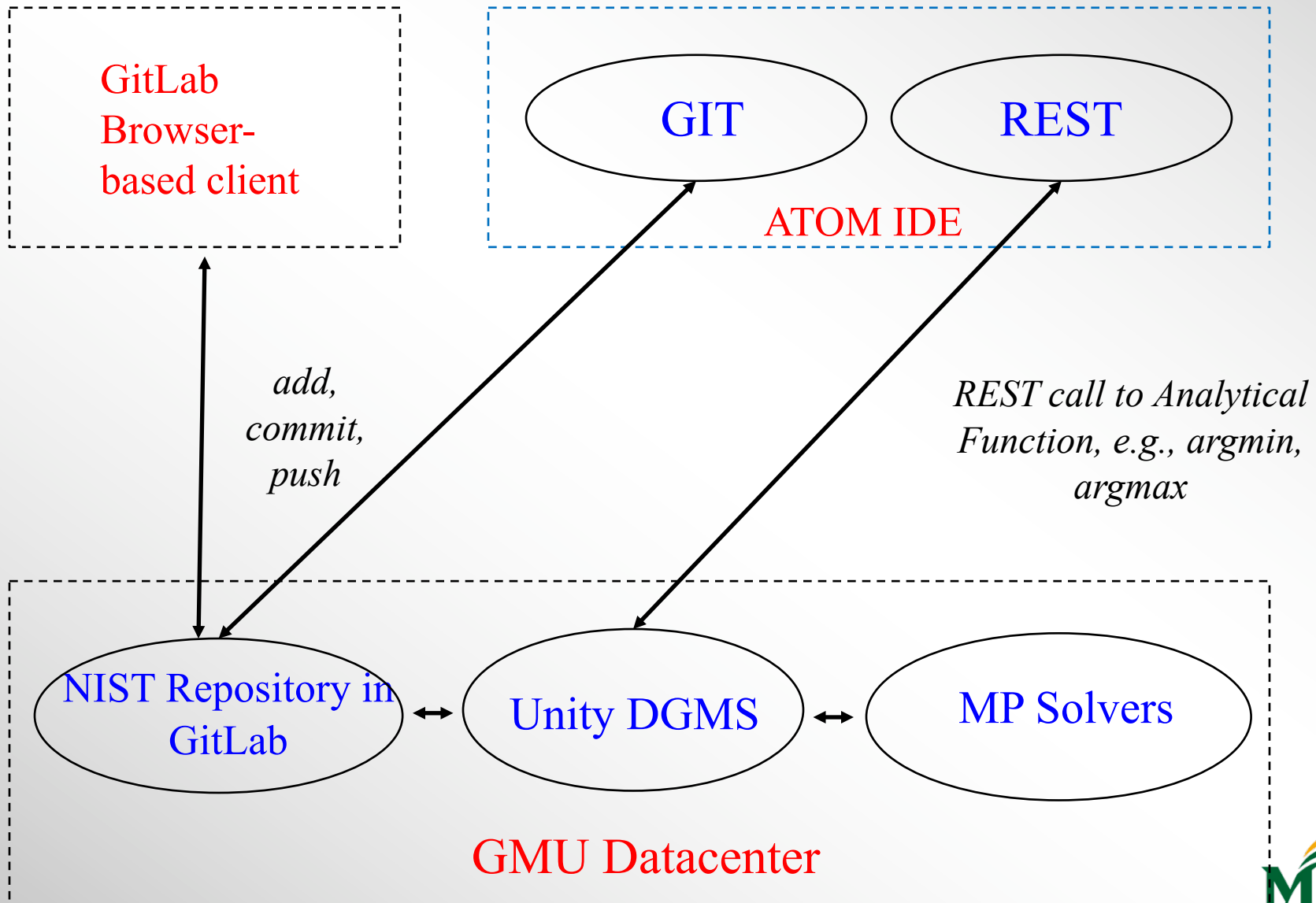
Architecture around NIST model repository



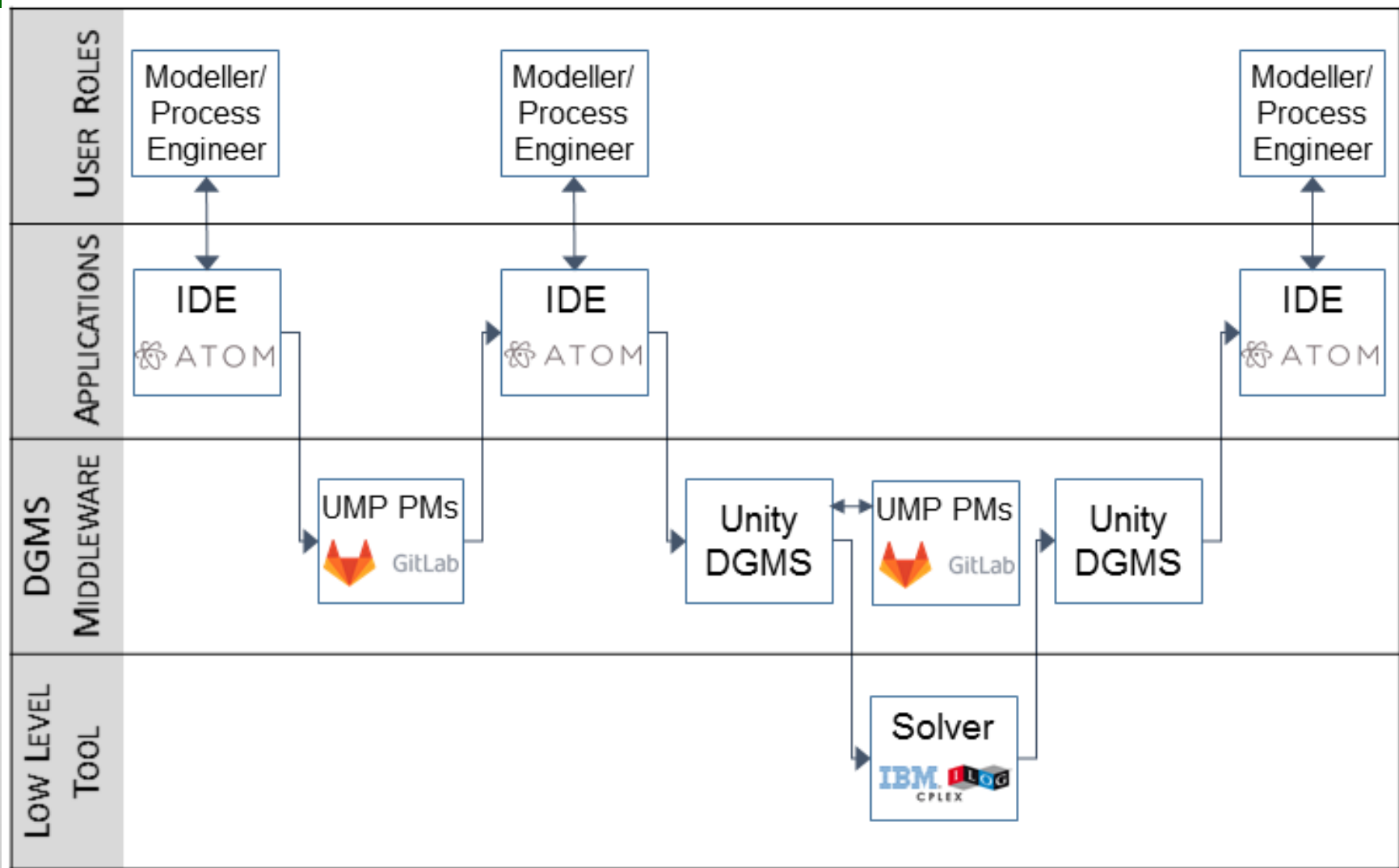
Example: Pareto front computation



Initial deployment architecture



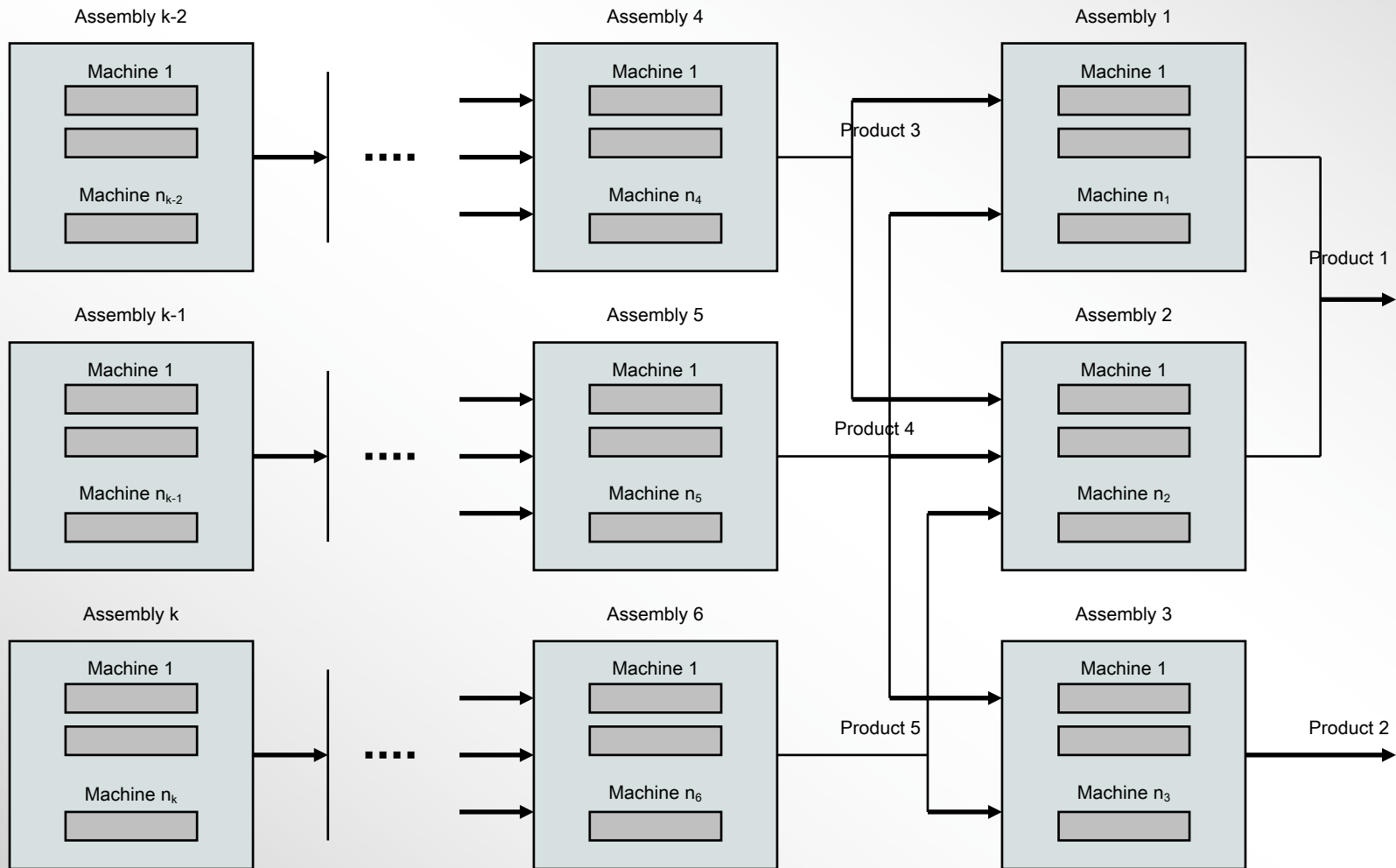
System workflow



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Problem: cost minimization in multistage production network



Multi-stage production optimization problem:

- Decision variables:
 - For every machine: *ON* flag & *thru* (or low level controls)
 - *thru* of all flows
- Constraints:
 - For every machine:
 - *cost* as a function of *thru*
 - *thru* bounds
 - input material *qty* as a function of output *qty*
 - Zero-sum flow
 - Demand satisfaction
- Objective: minimize total cost

MP Problem Formulation

MINIMIZE total_cost:

SUM{m **IN** Machines} Cost[m];

SUBJECT TO

machine_operation {m **IN** Machines}:

$MinQty[m] \leq Qty[m] \leq MaxQty[m];$

machine_cost {m **IN** Machines}:

$Active[m] = 0 \implies Cost[m] = 0$

ELSE $Cost[m] = c3[m]*Qty[m]^3 + c2[m]*Qty[m]^2 + c1[m]*Qty[m] + c0[m];$

machine_production {m **IN** Machines}:

$Active[m] = 0 \implies MachQty[m] = 0$

ELSE $MachQty[m] = Qty[m];$

assembly_production {a **IN** Assemblies}:

$AsmQty[a] = \text{SUM}\{m \text{ **IN** Machines}\} Production[a,m] * MachQty[m];$

product_production {p **IN** Products}:

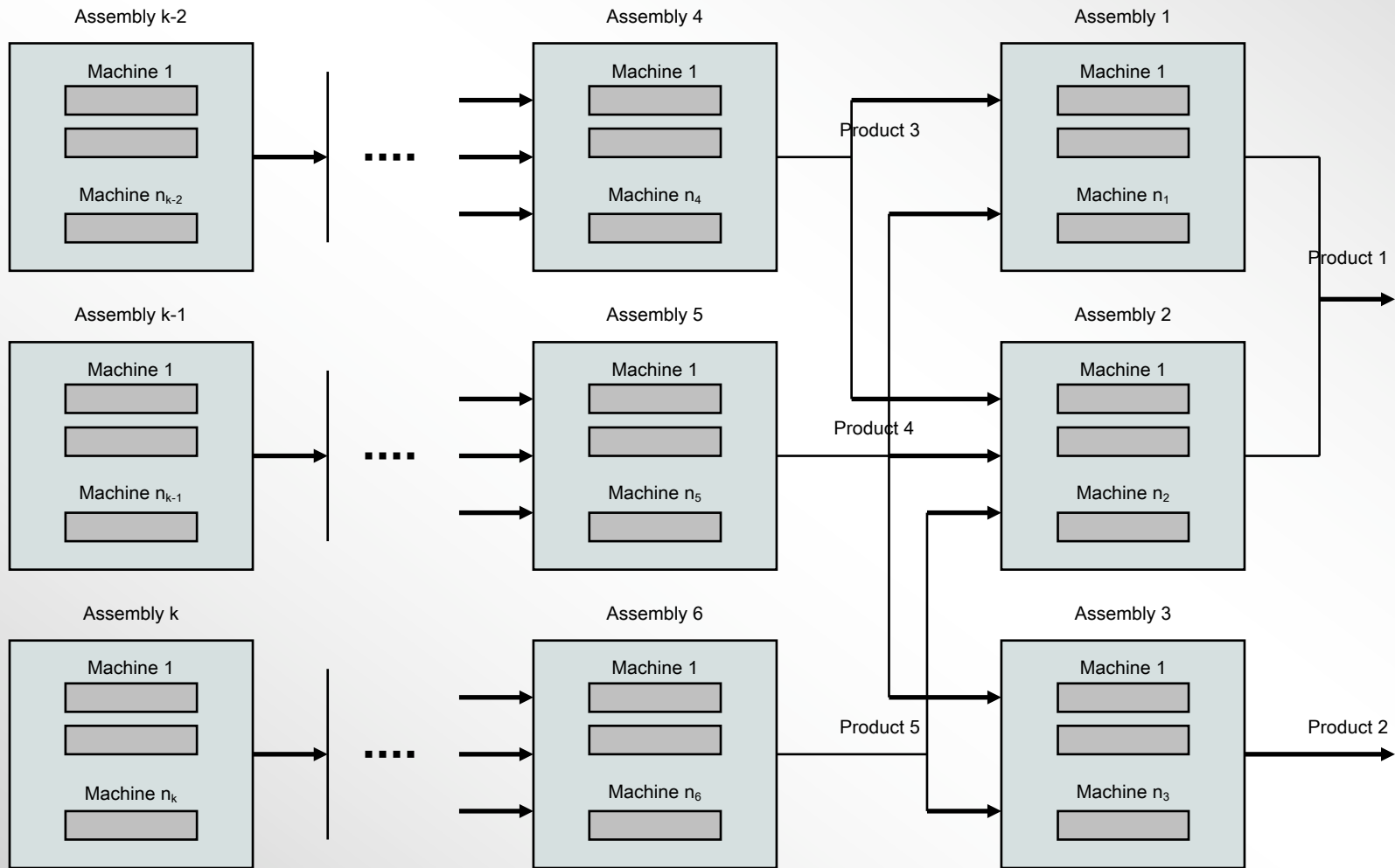
$Produced[p] = \text{SUM}\{a \text{ **IN** Assemblies}\} Output[p,a] * AsmQty[a];$

demand_vs_produced {p **IN** Products}:

$Produced[p] \geq Demand[p] +$

$\text{SUM}\{a \text{ **IN** Assemblies}\} Resources[a,p] * AsmQty[a];$

Intuition behind approximations and problem decomposition



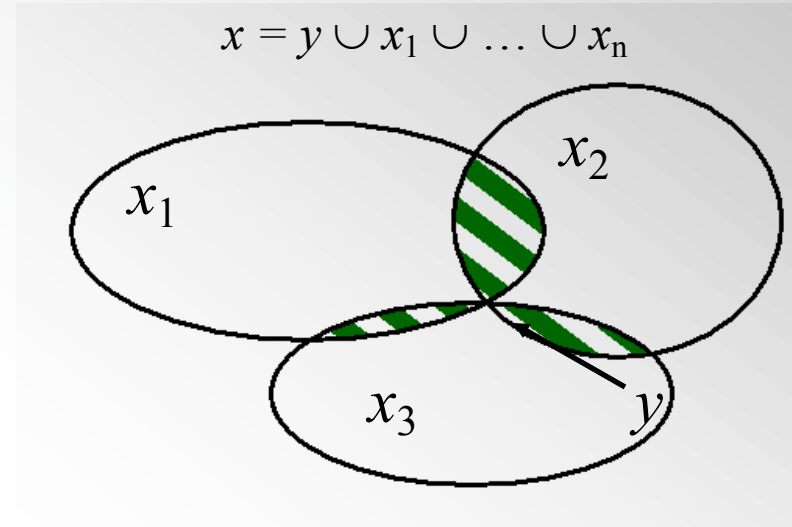
Principles of Preprocessing & Decomposition

$$\min f(x) \text{ s.t. } C(x)$$

of the form:

$$\begin{aligned} \min & f_1(x_1, y) + \dots + f_n(x_n, y) \\ \text{s.t. } & C_1(x_1, y) \wedge \dots \wedge C_n(x_n, y) \wedge C_0(y) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{I})$$

Problem: $x_1, \dots, x_n$ may involve many finite domain or binary variables



Decomposition Key Idea

Find optimal values for interface variables y and fix to decompose problem.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Define: } F_1(y) = \min_{x_1} f_1(y, x_1) & K_1(y) = (\exists x_1) C_1(y, x_1) \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdots & \quad \quad \quad \vdots \\ F_n(y) = \min_{x_n} f_n(y, x_n) & K_n(y) = (\exists x_n) C_n(y, x_n) \end{array}$$

Step 1

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Solve: } \min F_1(y) + \dots + F_n(y) & \text{(II)} \\ \text{s.t. } K_1(y) \wedge \dots \wedge K_n(y) \wedge C_0(y) \end{array}$$

Claim:

- A solution to (II) is a partial solution to the original problem, i.e., if y^* is a solution to (II) then there exists a solution $(y^*, x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$ to (I)
- A solution to the original problem (I) gives a solution to (II), i.e., if $(y^*, x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$ is a solution to (I) then y^* is a solution to (II)

Decomposition Key Idea Cont.

Step 2

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Solve:} & \min_{x_1} f_1(y^*, x_1) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad C_1(y^*, x_1) & (1) \\ & \vdots & \vdots \\ & \min_{x_n} f_n(y^*, x_n) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad C_n(y^*, x_n) & (n) \end{array}$$

Claim: Step 1 and Step 2 give a solution to the original problem, i.e.,
if x_1^* is a solution to (1), then $(y^*, x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$ is a solution to (I)
 $\vdots$
 x_n^* is a solution to (n),

Essentially, Step 1 “decomposes” a (large) combinatorial problem into n (smaller) combinatorial problems which are easier to solve.

Problem: $F_1(y), \dots, F_n(y)$ and $K_1(y), \dots, K_n(y)$ may not have an analytical form to solve (II) using existing solver technology (e.g., LP, MILP, QP, NLP, etc.)

Approach

Approximate $F_1, \dots, F_n$ and $K_1, \dots, K_n$ using smooth functions for which we can use efficient solver techniques (LP, NLP, etc.).

Preprocessing:

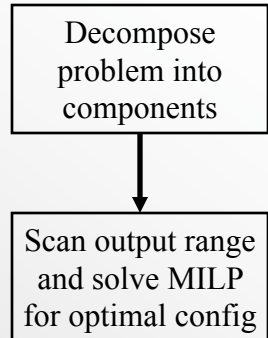
1. Partition input space y , solve sub-problem exactly to build lookup table
2. Regression analysis to learning smooth approximation of $F_1, \dots, F_n, K_1, \dots, K_n$

On-line:

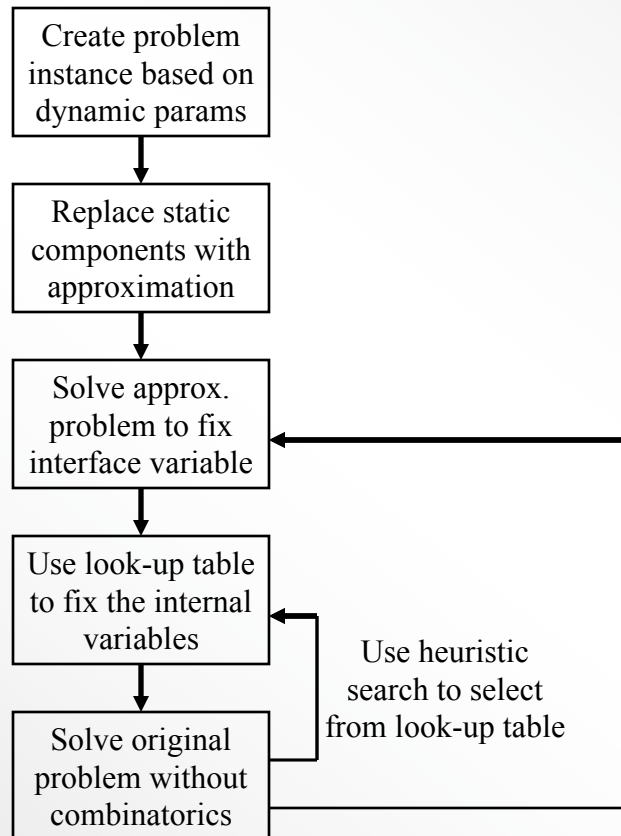
1. Solve (II) for y^* using approximation for $F_1, \dots, F_n$ and $K_1, \dots, K_n$
2. Solve (1) ... (n) based on y^* , find finite domain and binary variables $x_1, \dots, x_n$
3. Solve original problem (I), where combinatorial part of the problem is fixed using the solution from Step 2

Online Decomposition Algorithm (ODA)

Offline

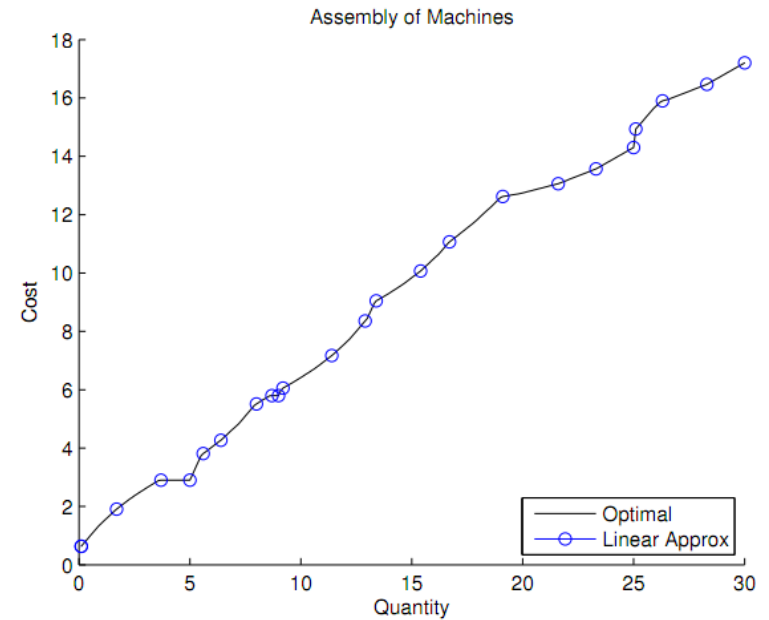
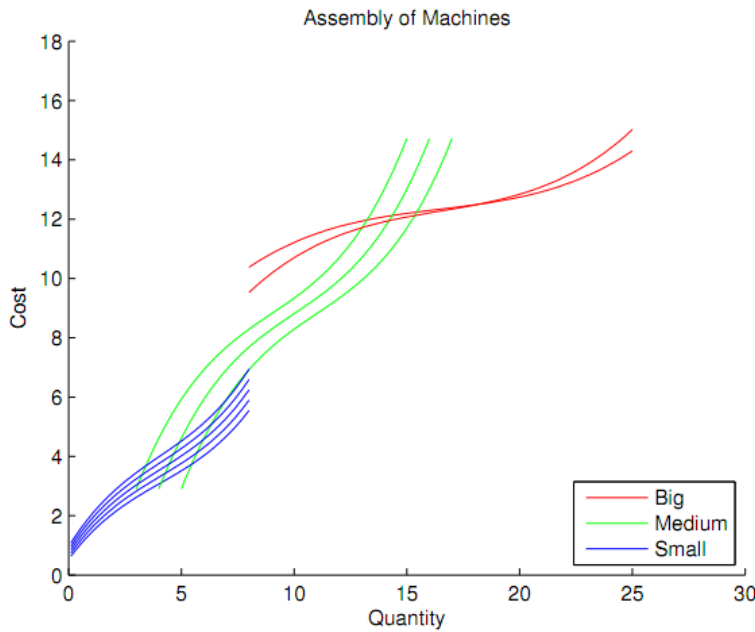


Online

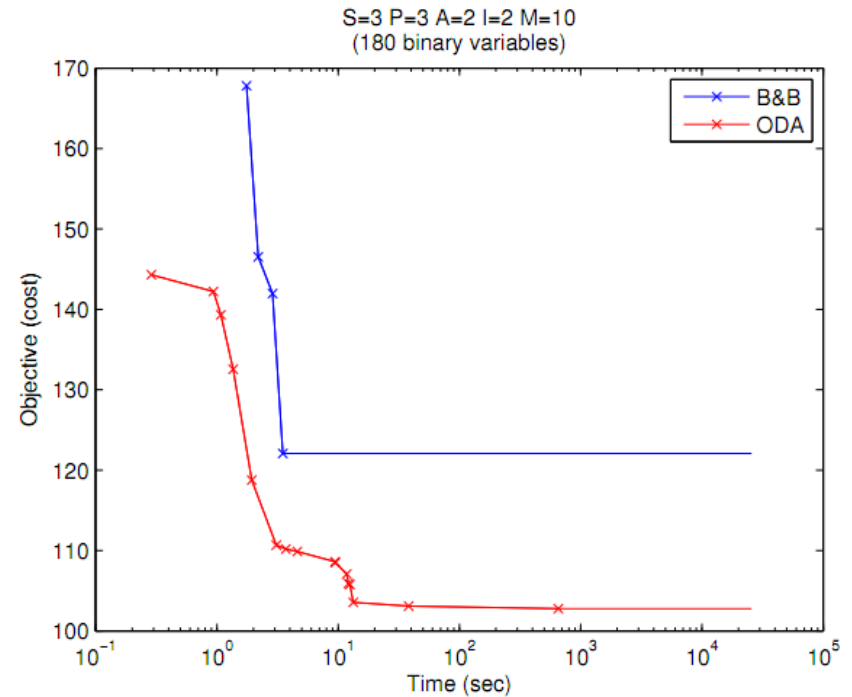
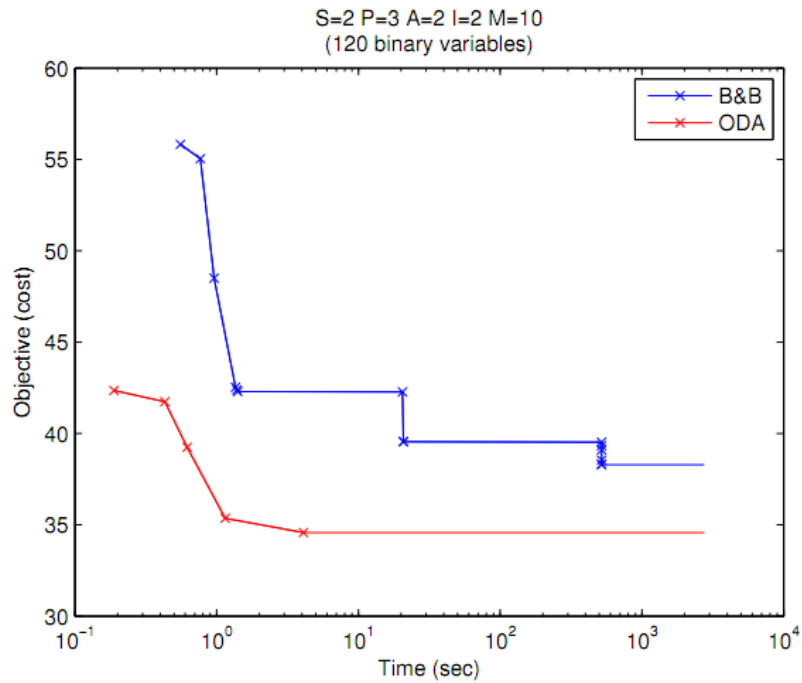


Pause and do heuristic search whenever *any* improved feasible solution to approx. problem is found

Preprocessed Cost Function



Experimental Results



Outline

- DG systems: need, challenges, vision
- DG language & tool example:
 - DG Analytics Language (**DGAL**) & Management System (**Unity DGMS**)
- DG application example:
 - Manufacturing and supply service networks based on model repository
- DG algorithm example:
 - Optimizing multistage service networks based on preprocessing and decomposition
- Broader view on DG research: languages, algorithms, tools/applications
- Three grand challenges:
 - IoT + **DG** = (Smart) Cyber Physical Service Networks
 - Design (e.g., product, process, architectural, ...) + **DG** = (Smart) Parametric Design
 - Public policy (e.g., renewable energy) + **DG** + Group decision methods = (Smart) public policy
- Conclusions

Broader overview of my DG research

- **DG languages, semantics & reductions**
 - For DB application developers (SQL, Xquery, JSONiq)
 - For software developers (CoJava)
 - For domain specific end-users
- **DG algorithms**
 - DG reduction algorithms
 - Process optimization by decomposition and pre-processing
 - Stochastic optimization of temporal processes through deterministic approximations
 - Regression of n-dimensional piece-wise linear functions
 - Classification over multivariate time series
 - Top-K recommendations using simulation and regression
 - Probabilistic algorithms to optimize recommendation diversity
- **DG tools, systems & applications**
 - Unity DGMS
 - Manufacturing, energy & power grids, supply chain, service networks, ...
 - Package and group recommender systems, e.g., for investment in infrastructure, renewable energy, production capacity, ...



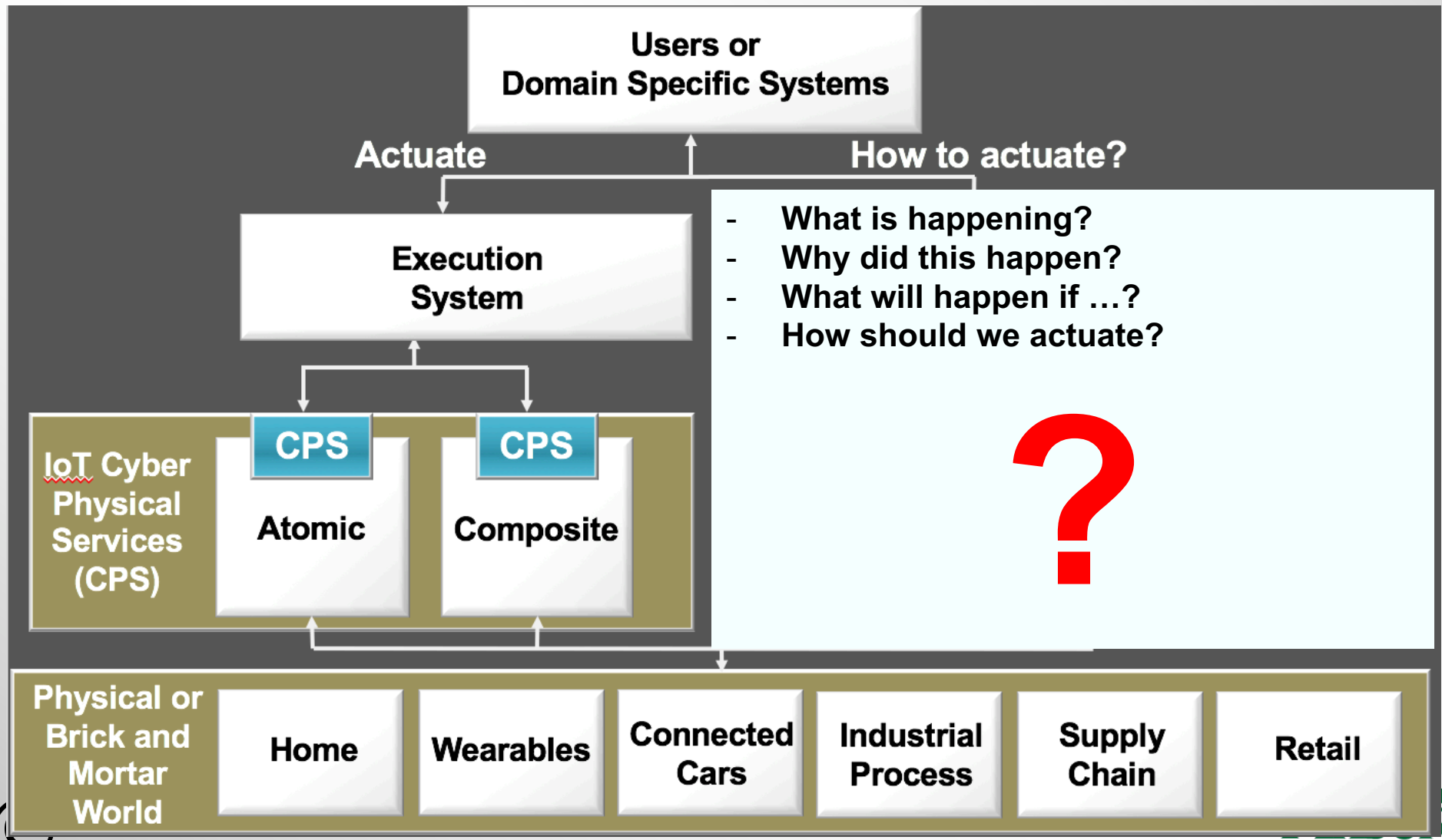
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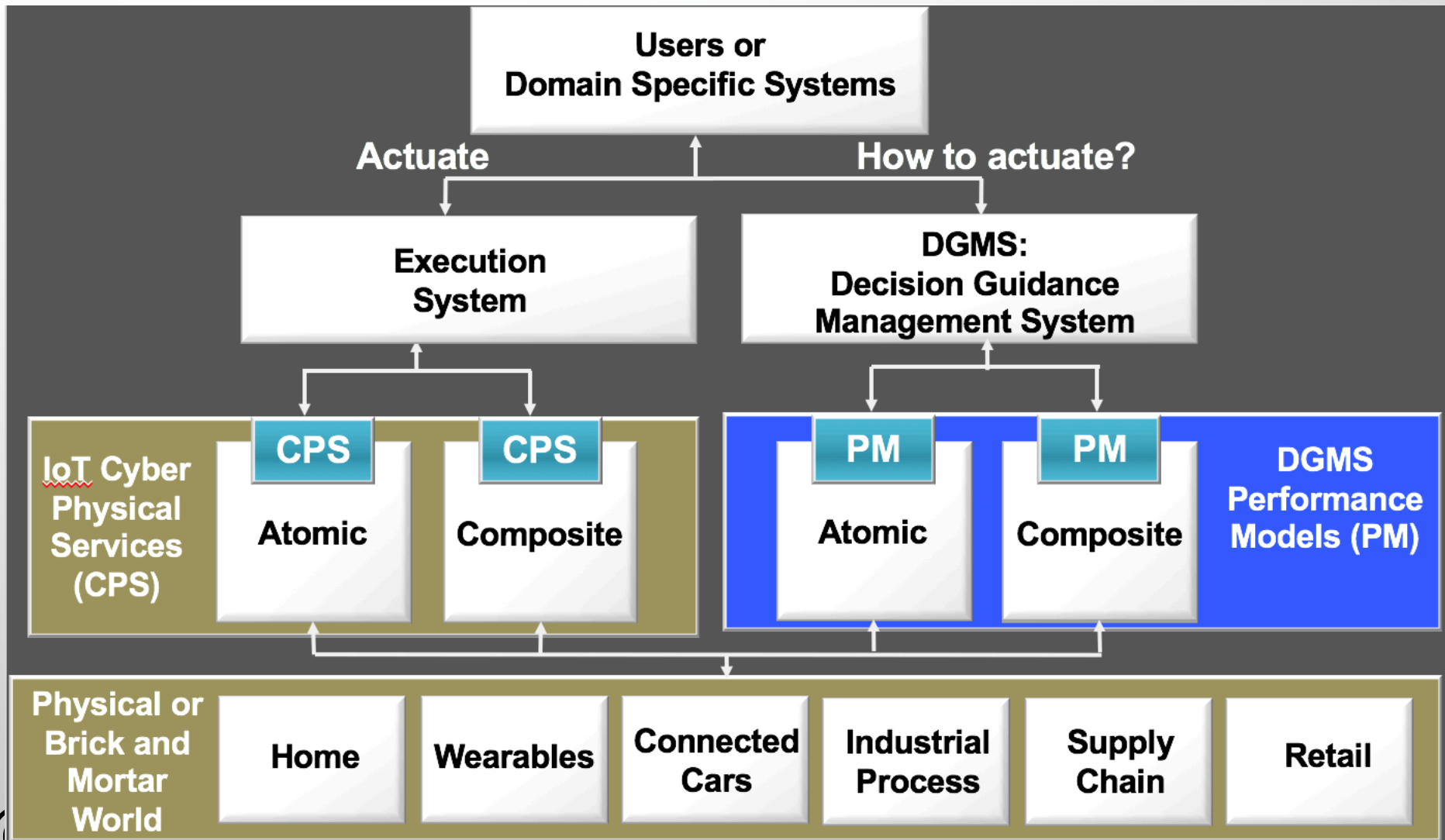
Question: IoT + ? = Cyber Physical Systems

| features | Internet | SOA | IoT |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Purpose & value | Easy
Sharing of web content | Easy integration of
heterogeneous IT systems | Easy development
& operation of cyber
physical systems
(CPS) |
| Enable
sharing of | Web-content | IT web services | IoT-enabled cyber
physical services
(CPS) |
| Enablers: | Internet protocols
Stack:
HTML, HTTP, TCP/IP | Web services protocols stack:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REST or SOAP -service API • Internet stack | IoT protocols stack |
| How to
make sense
of it? | Web search | Service discovery &
composition:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSDL – API description • UDDI - discovery • BPEL – composition &
execution | ? |

Cyber physical systems =
execution of IoT services + DG analytics



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execution of IoT services + DG analytics



Conclusions and future work

- Technical research challenges with impact on real-world problems
- Main goal: a robust DGMS
- DBMS have revolutionized the development of modern Information Systems
- Can DGMS have similar impact on the development of Decision Guidance Systems?
- Can DGMS significantly simplify the development of IoT cyber physical systems?

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Questions ???