

# DriftSurf: Stable-State / Reactive-State Learning under Concept Drift

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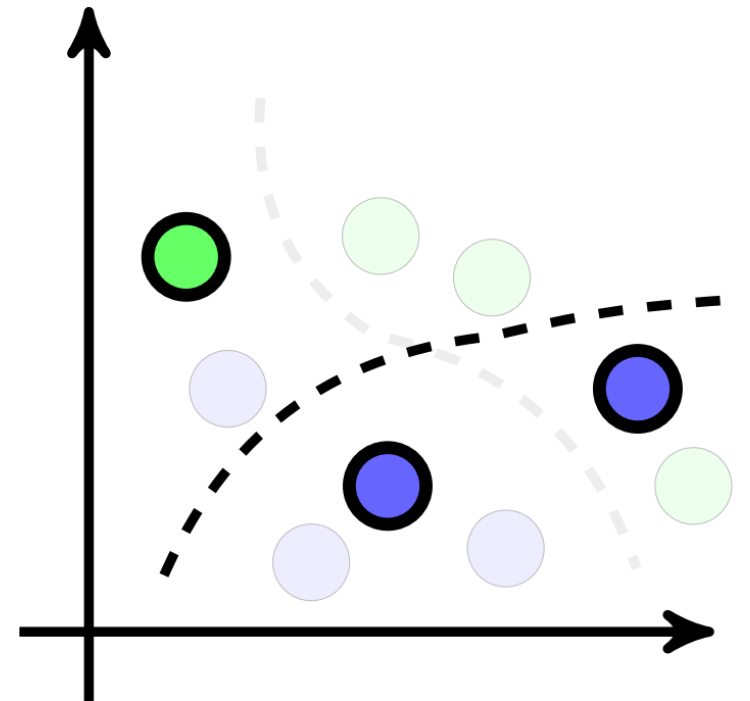
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# Problem Definition

- At each time step  $t = 1, 2, \dots$ , a batch of data points arrive
- Data at time  $t$  are sampled from a distribution  $P_t(X, y)$
- Concept drift occurs at time  $t$  if  $P_t(X, y) \neq P_{t-1}(X, y)$
- Objective at each time  $t$  is to minimize the expected risk:

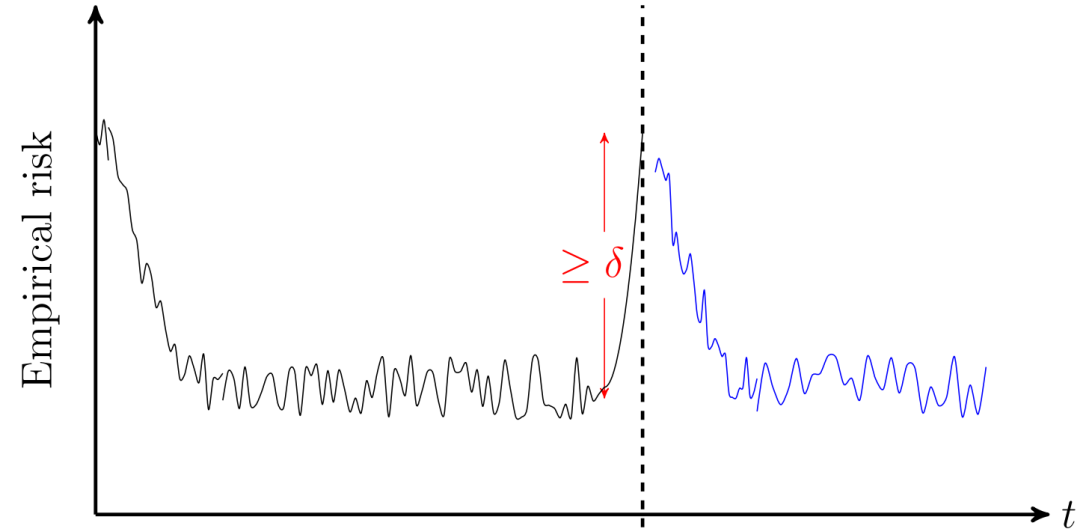
$$\min_{w_t \in \mathcal{F}} \mathbb{E}_{(X, y) \sim P_t} [\ell(w_t(X), y)]$$



# Shortcomings of Prior Drift Detection

Test: do the model's empirical risks degrade over time by a set threshold  $\delta$ ?

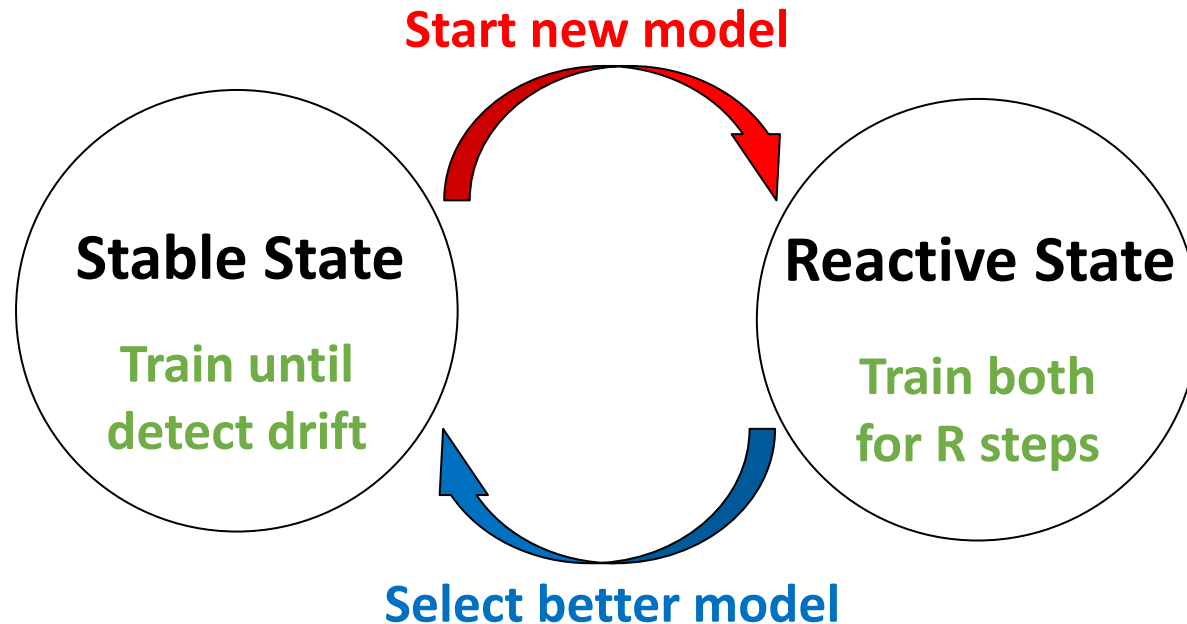
E.g., PERM [Harel et al. '14],  
HDDM [Frías-Blanco et al. '15],  
MDDM [Pesaranghader et al. '18]



Successful detection followed by model replacement

- ✗ Difficult to tune threshold, trading false negatives and false positives
- ✗ False negatives: miss subtle drifts
- ✗ False positives: discard a long-trained model

# DriftSurf Improves on Prior Drift Detection



Further details in paper:

- Detection test uses frozen models for slow drifts
- Case of drift during reactive state

✓ Apply aggressive detection (small threshold) to catch even subtle drifts

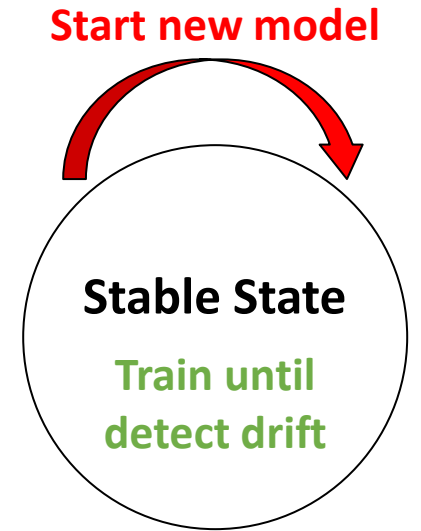
✓ Mitigate false positives and keep the long-trained model

During reactive state, use best predictor from previous step

✓ Reacts quickly to true drifts and accounts for model warm-up

# Summary of Theoretical Results (I)

- **StandardDD** is solely the drift detection test used in DriftSurf
- *DriftSurf has higher statistical accuracy than StandardDD*



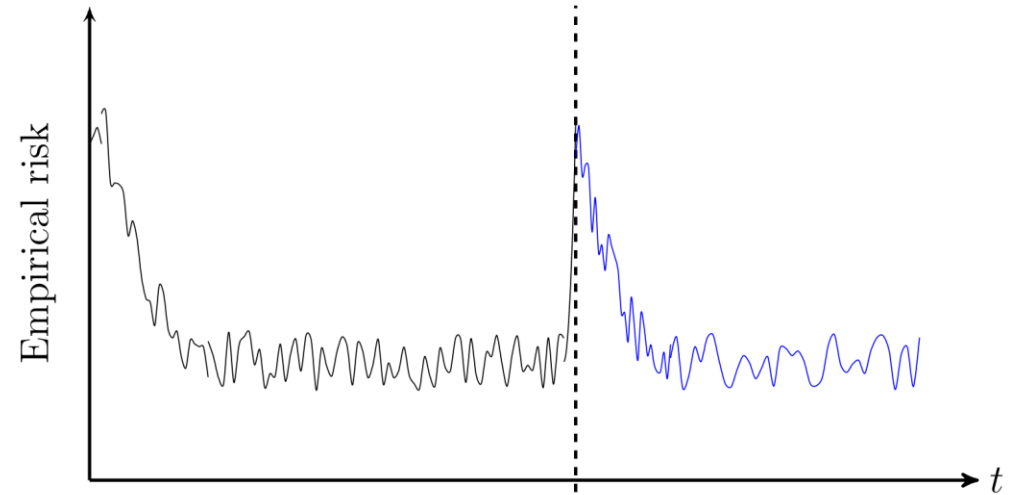
In the absence of drifts, and as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ :

- Theorem: Expected age of DriftSurf's model is  $\geq t/4$
- Best known bound: Expected age of StandardDD's model is bounded by a constant

DriftSurf models  
are long-trained

# Summary of Theoretical Results (II)

- We show DriftSurf's time to recover from a drift is small
- **Aware** is an idealized algorithm with oracle access to when drifts occur
- *DriftSurf is risk-competitive to Aware*
  - Theorem: W.h.p., at each time step after DriftSurf recovers, the expected risk bound of DriftSurf is a constant factor of Aware's



Aware resets the model at the time of drift

# Experimental Results

Misclassification rates averaged over time  
(base learner: logistic regression)

Drift detection methods:

- MDDM [Pesaranghader et al. '18]
- StandardDD

Ensemble method:

- AUE [Brzezinski & Stefanowski '13]

ALGORITHM DATASET	AUE	MDDM	STAND- ARDD	DriftSurf	Aware
SEA0	0.093	<b>0.086</b>	0.097	<b>0.086</b>	0.137
SEA20	0.245	0.289	0.249	<b>0.243</b>	0.264
SEA-GRADUAL	0.162	0.165	0.160	<b>0.159</b>	0.177
HYPER-SLOW	<b>0.112</b>	0.116	0.116	0.118	0.110
HYPER-FAST	0.179	<b>0.163</b>	0.168	0.173	0.191
SINE1	0.212	<b>0.176</b>	0.184	0.187	0.171
MIXED	0.209	<b>0.204</b>	<b>0.204</b>	<b>0.204</b>	0.192
CIRCLES	0.379	0.372	0.377	<b>0.371</b>	0.368
RCV	0.167	<b>0.125</b>	0.126	<b>0.125</b>	0.121
COVERTYPE	0.279	0.311	<b>0.267</b>	0.268	0.267
AIRLINE	<b>0.333</b>	0.345	0.338	0.334	0.338
ELECTRICITY	0.296	0.344	0.320	<b>0.290</b>	0.315
POWERSUPPLY	0.301	0.322	0.308	<b>0.292</b>	0.309

# Accuracy Comparison

Misclassification rates averaged over time  
(base learner: logistic regression)

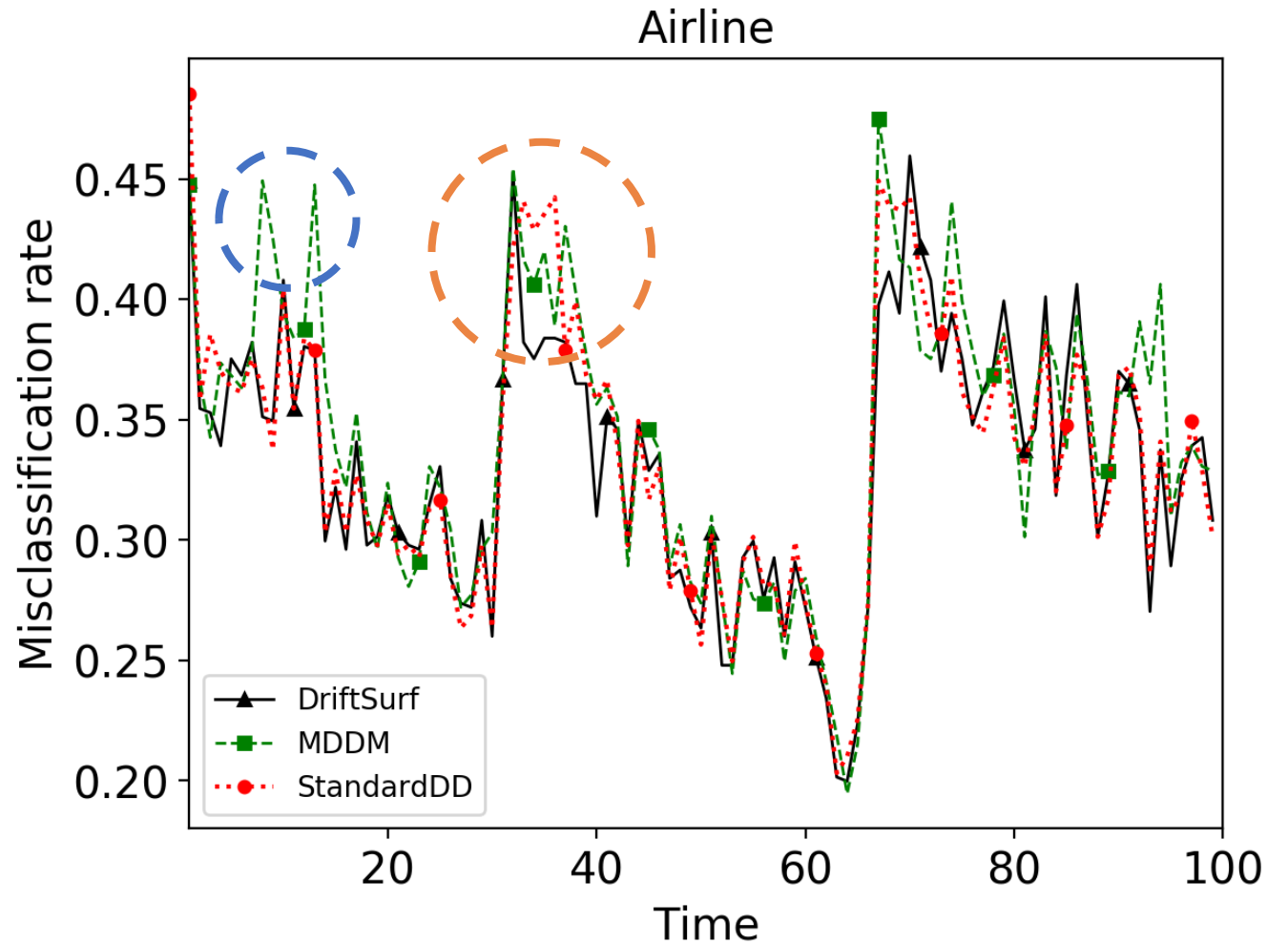
- High accuracy for both gradual & abrupt drifts
- Outperform AUE and StandardDD
- Generally outperform MDDM, especially on real datasets

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# Accuracy on Airline Dataset over Time

- MDDM suffers from false positives
- StandardDD and MDDM perform worse after drift



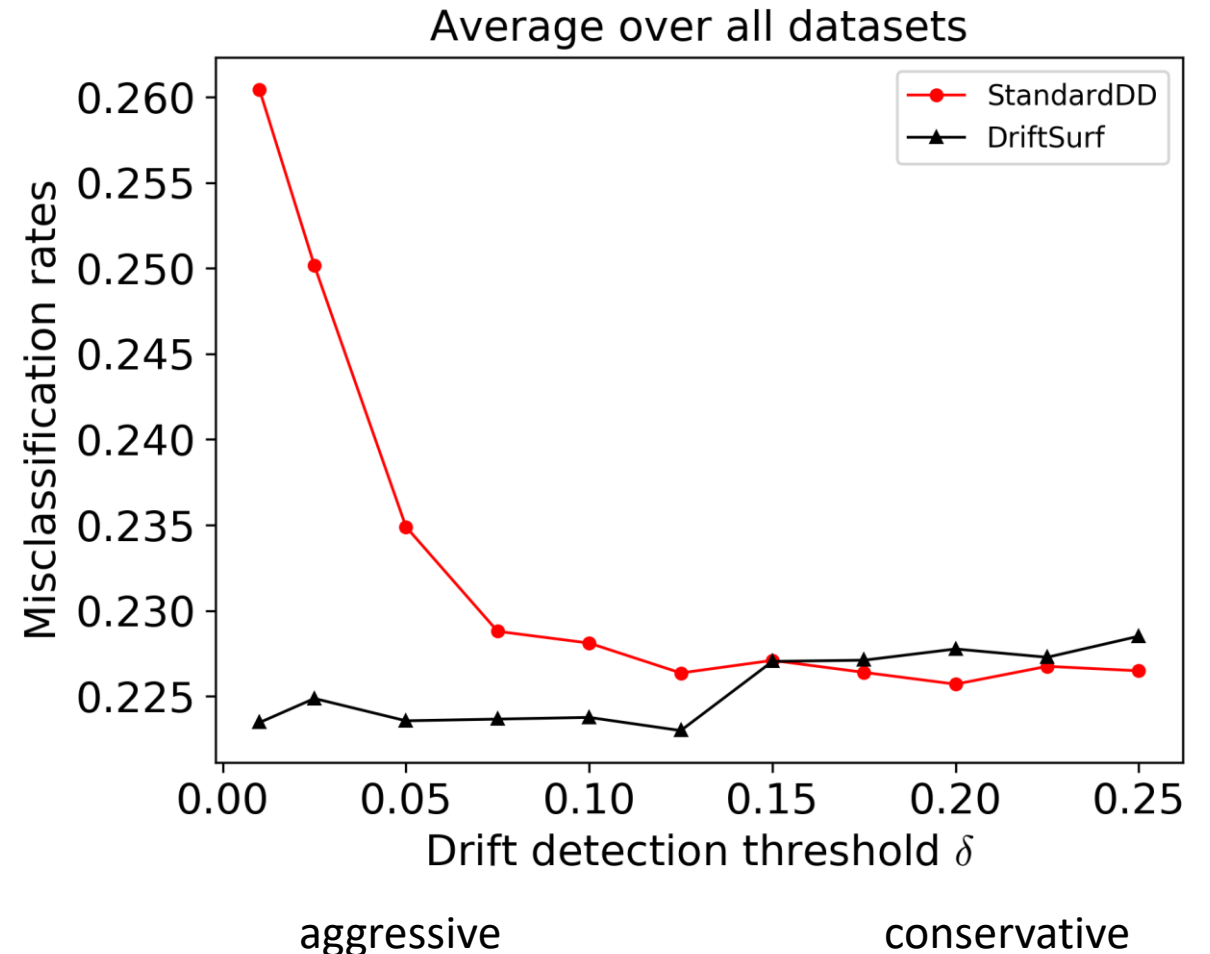
# Robustness to Drift Detection Threshold

StandardDD:

✗ Difficult to tune threshold

DriftSurf:

- ✓ Apply aggressive detection (small threshold) to catch even subtle drifts
- ✓ Mitigate false positives and keep the long-trained model



# Conclusion

- DriftSurf is risk-competitive to Aware (oracle knowledge of drifts)
- DriftSurf's reactive-state approach provides statistically better learning than standalone drift detection
- Our experimental evaluation shows high accuracy in the presence of abrupt and gradual drifts

