

INFINITECH - Pilots Overview BDVA Event - 14th May

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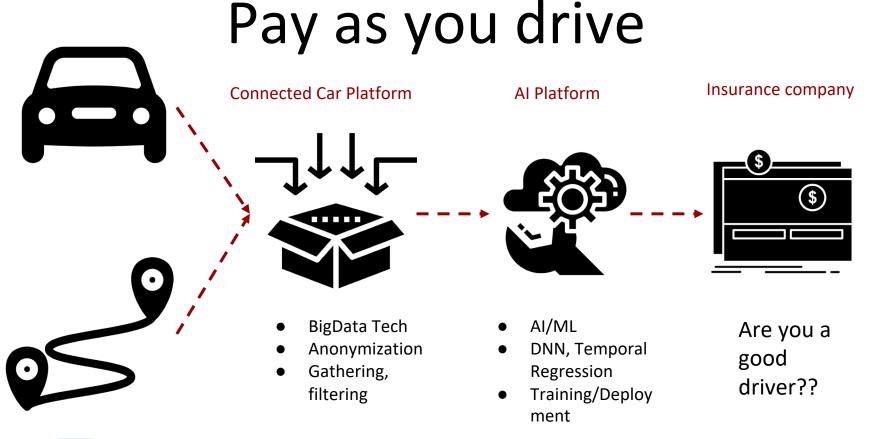


Personalized Usage Based Insurance Products



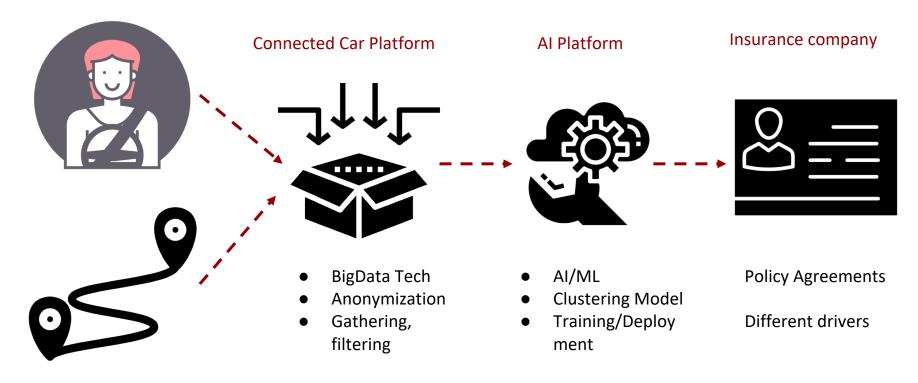
Personalized Usage-Based Insurance Pilots Categ Personalized insurance products based on IoT connected vehicles Pilto #11 Description **Partners ATOS** Connected Car Platform IA Platform **CTAG** Improve the risk insurance profiles using the On board units information collected by connected vehicles and Real-Time/Historical data 80 vehicles during 4 by day applying IoT, HPC, Cloud Computing and Artificial Gradient Intelligence technologies **Anonymization Service Dynamis** Requirements insurance company's data







Fraud Detection





Main Data Sources



CAN/BUS 80 Vehicles 4h/day Pre-Historical data



City of Vigo Traffic Events



Different cities simulated data



Insurance company data

~600 GB

~1 TB

on demand



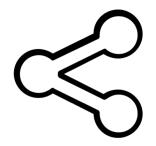
Real Life Challenges

Insurance company



New adapted services
Bad drivers and fraud costs
No data from IoT/Connected

Data providers



Quality/available data Combine data sources Standards protocols

Data intelligence



How to extract intelligence?

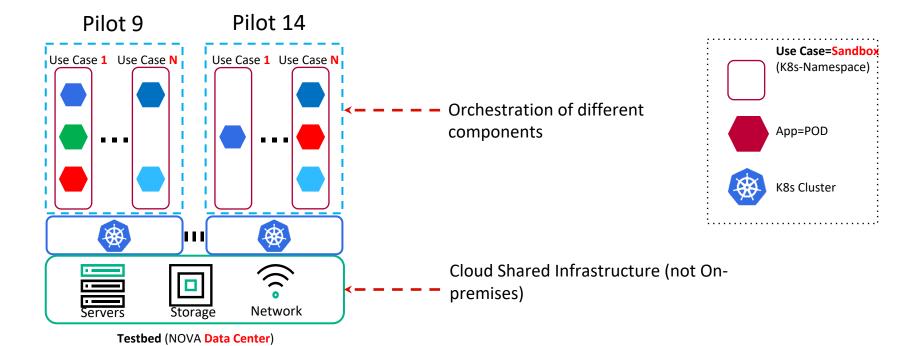
What does "good driver" means?

Complexity combination of technologies

Privacy



Sandbox and test bed



(*)



Concrete example about:

exchange of health data in a secure way in the INFINITECH



Categ

Personalized Usage-Based Insurance Pilots

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Description

Customized products in a win-win case for insurercustomer based on the health activity and the risks of each person.

- ML/DL algorithms, Partners' IoT platforms & Data Governance building blocks for consent management and data anonymization
- 100s of individuals/users that will be engaged in the pilot by RRD;
- 100s' of Citizens' feedback datasets;
- 1000s' Nutritional information datasets;
- Simulated of activity datasets from 1000s of patients based on the simulation module of the Healthentia platform,

Partners

- SILO
- ISPRINT,
 - On board units
- RRD
- Gradient
- Dynamis





Personalized Retail and Investment Banking Services



Categ | Personalized Retail and Investment Banking Services

Pilot #5a

Smart and Personalized Pocket Assistant for Personal Financial Management

Description

Partners

Smart Services for bank customers

- Smart alerts: prevent possible overdrafts
- Smart automations: identify recurrent payments
- Smart expense advisor: categories compared with other "similar" customers
- Smart recommendations of bank's products
- Smart sentinel: protection based on alerting on potential anomalies

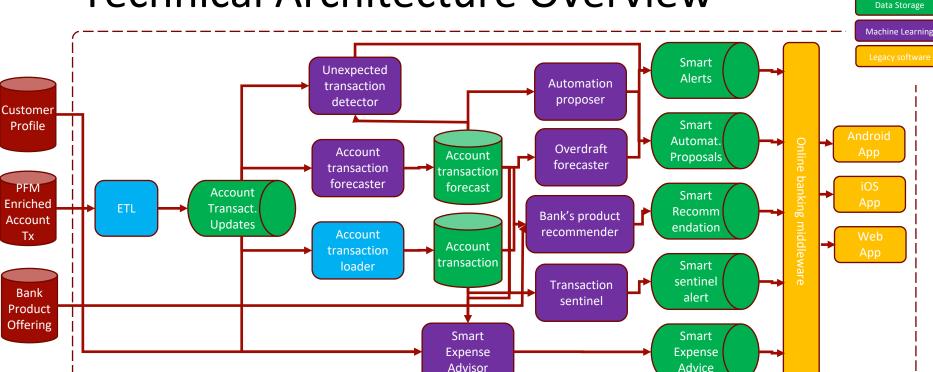
- Liberbank
 - Final User
 - Data Provider
- GFT Spain
 - Integrator of LIBERBANK
- UNIVERSITY OF PIRAEUS
 - Machine Learning developer
- CrowdPolicy
 - Machine Learning developer



Colour references

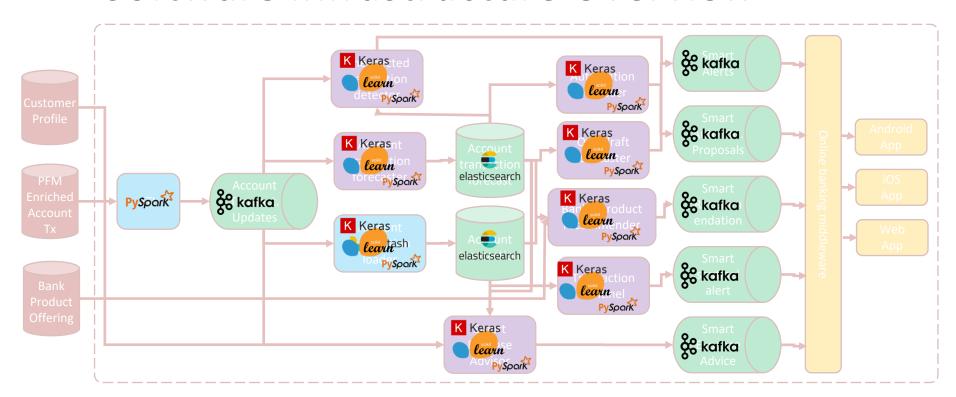
Data Processing

Technical Architecture Overview





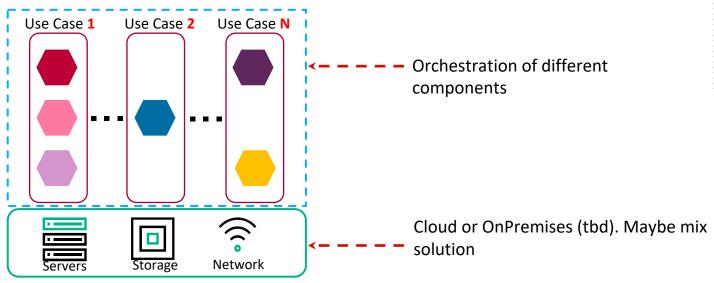
Software Infrastructure Overview

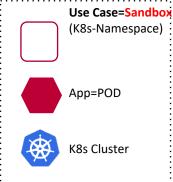




Sandbox and test bed

Pilot 5a





Testbed



Financial Crime and Fraud Detection



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Pilot #9	Analyzing Blockchain Transaction Graphs for Fraudulent Activities	
Description	Partners	

Fraud Detection

Blockchain crypto currencies and tokenized assets that are obtained fraudulently. Transactions and tokens:

- Ethereum, Bitcoin (public not regulated)
- Also regulated chains like GUSD

A final transaction ends up into a bank product. Holding stable coins that originated from fraudulent.

Construction of the massive blockchain transaction graph

- Aktifbank (AKTIF)
 - Responsible for user interfaces and regulations and banking services.
- Bogazici Univ. (BOUN)
 - Responsible for HPC software development for big blockchain data and parallel graph analysis.





Transaction Graph Sizes

- Transaction graph sizes are big and growing.
- Currently transactions-per-second is low on public blockchains: Bitcoin (7 tps) and Ethereum (15 tps). Ethereum performance is expected increase in future releases.
- Hyperledger reported to achieve 3500 transactionsper-second in cloud environment:

https://www.ibm.com/blogs/research/2018/02/architecture-hyperledger-fabric/

 A parallel / distributed graph system is needed whose performance can scale by simply increasing processing nodes on an HPC cluster. As of May 2020

Bitcoin transaction count:

527 Million

Source:

https://www.blockchain.com/charts/n-transactions-total

Ethereum transaction count:

700 Million

Source:

https://etherscan.io/chart/tx





HPC Requirements

- HPC Cluster with 16-32 nodes with a total of around 1TB memory is expected to handle the *current* transaction sizes.
- As the graph size increase, these requirements will increase and cluster node count and memory size can be scaled.
- HPC cluster supporting MPI (message passing interface) is needed.
- External Metis or Scotch software can be used to partition graphs in order to minimize communication volume between processors.

http://glaros.dtc.umn.edu/gkhome/metis/metis/overview

https://www.labri.fr/perso/pelegrin/scotch/





Technologies

Blockchain Transaction Dataset Preparation Component

Descriptio n	Extracts Bitcoin, Ethereum and major ERC20 token transactions (such as Gemini USD (GUSD), Tether USD (USDT), Tether Gold (XAUT), Statis Euro (EURS) and Turkish BiLira (TRYB)) from blockchain.
Owner	BOUN
BDVA Layer	Data Management

Scalable Transaction Graph Analysis Component

Description	Constructs distributed/partitioned transaction graph in parallel using MPI. It will utilize graph and machine learning algorithms to analyse fraudulent transactions.
Owner	BOUN
BDVA Layer	Data Processing Architectures/Data Analytics

User Interface for Blockchain Transaction Reports and Visualization Component

Description	Will provide user interaction with the Scalable Transaction Graph Analysis component within the bank and collect/manage user as well as annotated blacklisted blockchain addresses. It will utilize OpenAPIs (REST APIs) to submit queries and and provide visualization based on received results using vis.js graph drawing package
Owner	AKTIF
BDVA Layer	Data Visualization and User Interaction

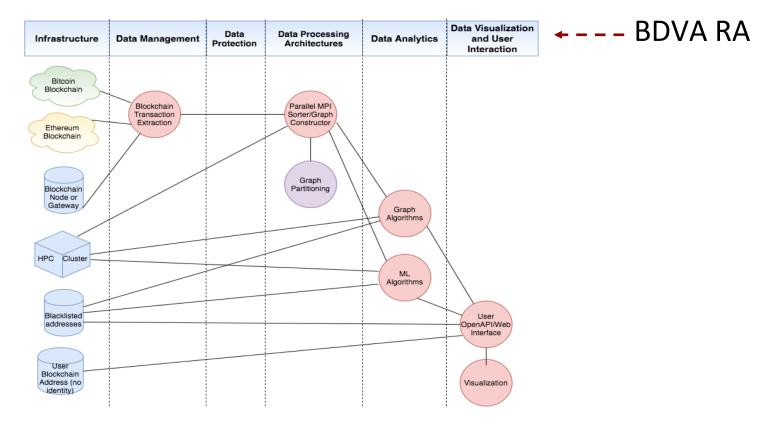


Architecture

User OpenAPI/Web Interface / Subgraph/Path Visualization						
Graph Algorithms	ML Algorithms	Graph Partitioner				
Parallel Scalable Graph Constructor / Sorter (dynamic distributed graph data structures)						
Parallel Programming Libraries MPI - distributed memory OpenMP - shared memory						
HPC Cluster (computational server) (bi	Blockchain Transactions ig dynamically growing data)	Blacklist Addresses (data)	User Blockchain Addresses (data)			



BDVA Reference Model





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