Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research, 2023, 10(12):200-206



Research Article

ISSN: 2394-2630 CODEN(USA): JSERBR

AI Alerts in Monitoring Tools Setup

Aakash Aluwala

Email: akashaluwala@gmail.com

Abstract This research investigates the problem of health monitoring tools and status notification in Smart industries and health care, where the conventional systems neither effectively detect the problems in real-time nor prevent the systems from frequent breakdown and service failures. Hence, this paper enables the detection of incidents with high accuracy, minimize false positives, and offers the means for early recognition in the future by refining the AI alert in the monitoring tools like Gloco and Vsight in healthcare. Therefore, explaining the role and application of AI and IoT in the study, and how the AI alert may help in enhancing the management of services and patients' care to reduce complication rates and increase positive results through machine learning cloud-based services.

Keywords AI Alerts, Monitoring Tools, Health-Care, Cloud Services, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning.

1. Introduction

AI means computer intelligence that imitates or emulates human intelligence in the same way as natural intelligence is used to address problems of different types. In the past, several machining monitoring systems that incorporated artificial intelligence (AI) process models have been successfully distilled for optimizing, predicting, or even controlling machining learning (ML) such as cloud services applications [1, 2]. In addition, modern and ongoing trends of artificial intelligence and machine learning in the healthcare sector have ensured that predictive analytics is a growing trend in the most sensitive industry.

On the other hand, smart industries including healthcare settings depend on several hyper-connected processes taken by different machines that engage in using AI automation systems that capture and decode all kinds of data. Automation undertakings present smart platforms that can influence the dynamics of production in the current society [3]. AI makes sure it supplies the right information for making decisions and also can alert people of possible breakdowns [4]. Thus, the focus of the study is to improve the implementation of AI alerts in the monitoring tools set up to enable the ability to detect, analyze, and respond to issues in real time.

2. Literature Review

In the exponentially developing domain of software development, a novel trend has emerged in the shape of Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA). SOA, which often tends to be executed with the help of micro services architecture, renders the prospect of building software as a set of small and fairly autonomous and self-sufficient services. This approach has the benefits of scalability, flexibility, and deployment efficacy for cloud applications [5]. But it also produces issues regarding monitoring and alerting that are not existent in the traditional methods.

Cloud services are often hard to monitor because the switch from offline testing to online monitoring is not so easy[6]. Contrary to monolithic arrangements wherein offline testing is likely, micro services systems necessitate continuous monitoring. Problems may not be apparent until after the product is deployed, which makes repairs quite expensive and discontentment of clients. For this reason, service managers need to shift from the conventional approach of employing monitoring systems that function in real time.



Figure 1: The layered microservice-based architecture of the proposed solution [6]

Nowadays, establishing a monitoring structure for cloud services is not very resourceful and commonly involves testing and errors. While service managers regulate monitoring settings after the launch, it is a reactive procedure that can be quite resource-consuming [7]. Failure can take place ever so often and critical checks may be neglected at times, which may affect the reliability of service as well as end-user experience. To counter this, organizations are moving towards using AI-based monitor arrangements. Below are some of the approaches with critical AI usage.

Accuracy of Incident Detection: A key benefit of AI algorithms is that they can process large volumes of monitoring data quickly and more efficacious than a human operator, which permits better identification of incidents and patterns that can be detrimental to service delivery[8]. For instance, ML algorithms can ascertain normal patterns of behavior and notify the user of any changes to these patterns, therefore enabling intervention at the right time [9].



Figure 2: Incident severity detection using ML [8]

Decreasing Unnecessary Alerts: AI works to cut down the noise and false positive rates. It also makes sure that alerts are pertinent and timely, curtailing the amount of work expected from service managers[10]. By employing historical data and statistical procedures, AI eliminates false alarms, which is a common issue for any system that reports problems to its users.

Predictive Insights: These AI models are intended to look for signs of possible issues by examining past data. These models deliver predictive insights through analysis of patterns in data and correlations[11]. For example,

Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research

they can foresee resource limitations, imminently approaching failures, or deteriorating performance. Fortified with this knowledge, service managers can make proactive amendments to the system to guarantee that there are no interruptions in the services being offered.

As a firm that is a frontrunner in cloud solutions, Microsoft makes use of intelligent reporting and monitoring projects. These ventures seek enhancement in monitoring portfolios for service families, increased reliability, and making monitoring fit in with the goals of business and client contentment [12]. AI also has vast potential when integrated with the monitoring tools of a firm to improve the management of cloud services, augmenting user satisfaction, and curtailing overheads.

Autonomous monitoring with the assistance of artificial intelligence can prove to be a game-changer in terms of enhancing system dependability, cutting down false alerts, as well as improving system performance[13]. In this manner, as organizations incorporate these solutions, they can shape a sophisticated monitoring environment that integrates human intellect with AI expertise. The future of service management lies in this synergy where technology helps service managers in preventing and resolving issues to deliver optimal services to the end-users.

3. Monitoring Tools Impacted

The impact of monitoring tools can be measured based on employed data received from the IoT and the connected machines voluntarily incorporated into industries' equipment. Companies with data-driven tools and packages can capture entire end-to-end activities and processes in a consistent comprehensive manner [4].

Furthermore, in the case of the manufacturing industry, an AI-compatible smart plant would make manufacturing work in a way that is unprecedented thereby reducing cost in service delivery and enhancing the services delivered to customers. The impact of monitoring tools can foresee the delay time and make it a point to not let the time come that they have to stop their industries for a while, they can monitor their stocks to avoid running out of it [4].



Figure 3: Things Enabled in the Ai LoT for Better Outcomes [14]

The above figure shows that both IoT and AI are crucial to one another's future. AI can bring IoT into reality at a scale, with AI, the lives of millions of people will be changed daily. The AioT opportunity for condition-tailored administrations is perpetual and will revolutionize life [14]. Because monitoring tools can assess the speed of delivery and they can ensure that they deliver the best quality products.

Moreover, to check the regularity of production or conduct checks to identify likely errors such as that of the microscopic crack in the production facilities, computing vision may be applied. It may also allow companies to recognise issues with the production line of an item, which could lead to poor quality. The latter could be eradicated at the early stages of the overall development levels of Industry [4].

Some of the research topics/issues in monitoring Machining Systems based on AI Process Models include the sensor system choice/fault Multi-sensor and sensor-fusion systems Sensor/signature signal processing Sensory feature selection/ extraction design of experiments AI techniques to model the process [1].

In addition, these sensory features in the manufacturing industry technology aid in developing a formation that seems to depict the factory, its products, or its character. This makes it portray real-time information obtained through means such as cameras, sensors/other data-capturing devices. The involvement of the interactive and the physical space is suitable for tracking plants' location, further analysis of the data collected, and the possibility of solving prospective problems.

The one issue identifying technique is inaugurated in manufacturing, especially in production lines. A computerized device that is used to find a variety of surface defects inclusive of scratches, cracks, and leaks besides many others using in-depth neural network Topology. In the visual inspection systems, the data scientists provide a guideline on how to identify the defects concerning the mission set using image recognition, object identification, and instance segmentation algorithms.

4. Tasks

The first important task of an AI alerting in monitoring tools is anomaly detection, which is a process of trying to identify patterns that are beyond the natural variation or standard deviation of any given data set. As compared to recognising patterns based on a pre-designated pattern and thresholds, an anomaly is an event that is rare and might also be considered as spikes, dips, peaking, a threshold, a trend, and so on.

Other applications of AI in monitoring include root cause analysis or in other words, determining the source or cause of an issue or event. RCAs can be employed to identify problems faster and with fewer assumptions because they link information from disparate sources, and levels such as log, metrical, trace, event, and configurations.

In addition, the other task of the AI application in the monitoring tools is alerting management, which is managing and prioritizing the alerts that the monitoring system produces. It is better than being in a state of alert fatigue, a situation whereby one is over-flooded with or receives alerts that are of no importance and then a high risk of missing crucial alerts.

Moreover, the other AI-driven real-time monitoring tools involve automation and orchestration, wherein actions or operations are performed and sequenced from your monitoring and alert data. Followed by AI-based monitoring solutions are available in the use of prediction, which implies a possibility of anticipating future trends or events using past and present data. It is a type of business analytics that is used in the prediction of problems, before they occur, by the combination of machine learning models and algorithms that are found within the data. The AI-enabled also monitoring tools are customisable and scalable where one can expand, change, and tweak the monitoring system to suit their wants and needs.



Figure 4: Current Monitor Process for Patient [15]

On the other hand, the above figure showed the healthcare situation based on the task of AI alert in the monitoring tools, where AI alert in patient monitors alarm during emergency medical incidences with basic individual biometric indicators. That is why a clinician is informed about the emergency enters the patient room and reads the monitor to determine the appropriate approach to managing any active emergency [15].

5. Solution and Implementation

Several studies sought to determine that early monitoring of emergency events is achievable by using machine learning and is essential for the patient. In one of the models of cardiac events, the researchers were able to alarm the possibility of the event occurring 78% of the time 30 minutes before the actual event took place [15]. This early event detection enables clinicians to mitigate the effects of a looming health emergency since they have ample time to attend to the issue. Gloco plans to introduce an Analytics as a Service (AaaS) called Vsight as well as an early emergency detection health risk score. The patient monitor data will be sent from the Gloco Vsight DeviceTM IoT adaptor for Gloco patient monitors to the analytics service.



Figure 5: Standard Monitor Tool with Vsight [15]

Based on the above figure, SAS describes ML as a data analysis method that involves building models automatically. Gloco follows that definition by incorporating phenotype and tree algorithms with the intent of predicting risk scores for incoming patient vital data [15]. Once the near real-time data are fed into the ML engine, the Vsight risk score is relayed back to the patient monitor. The ML model had been developed from expert clinical knowledge to enable the project to progress.



Figure 6: Proposed Patient Monitor Process with Vsight [15]

Moreover, the above figure shows that the proposed patient monitoring process can be enabled by working with clinicians. This Gloco makes specific deterministic domain knowledge decisions. The application of the machine learning algorithm of Vsight will require a vast amount of data for training the Innovation and laboratories to test in a beta version. Gloco will approach a hospital that has Gloco patient monitors and extend an offer to provide the product free of charge once the product is built for a period of between 6- 12 months of preventive metrics before the implementation of the Vsight device [15].



Figure 7: Gloco AaaS Machine Learning [15]

It is collected and combined with the testing of the analytics platform to help train and construct the Vsight scoring model. For Vsight moving into production need to surpass the following three metrics. It achieved 9% cloud uptime with an 80% true positive alert more than 15 minutes before a patient emergency and the Vsight score refreshes one minute [16]

6. Results

Data streams can incorporate AI to give targeted well-being advice or cloud-based services to enhance current innovations and information given to medical care experts, patients, and customers. Since Gloco will employ cloud-based storage, data admins can increase storage and limits as necessary on the spot.

This early event detection enables clinicians to mitigate the effects of a looming health emergency since they have ample time to attend to the issue. Gloco plans to introduce an Analytics as a Service (AaaS) called Vsight as well as an early emergency detection health risk score. The patient monitor data will be sent from the Gloco Vsight Device[™] IoT adaptor for Gloco patient monitors to the analytics service. When integrated, Vsight will study patient vital signs data to provide information regarding when and if a concerned patient's condition may worsen. For this, processed and then passed to the IoT adaptor. Machine learning computes a health risk score of health decline, which will enable other nurses or doctors to notice and attend promptly.

7. Conclusion

The study concludes that technologies such as Gloco and Vsight in smart industries and healthcare facilities enhance the integrity of alerts and increase perusal, diminish false alarms, and offer predictors. These innovations help to increase the effectiveness and quality of service management, and decrease expenses, while bringing delight to the consumers. In this situation, early detection of the emergency by utilizing AI technologies has a positive impact on patient care outcomes in the healthcare sector. Thus, as organizations can implement these advanced AI solutions, an interdependent system that is created to technology supports, reinforces and strengthens human-professional skills in an environment focusing on superior service and system efficiency.

References

- J. V. Abellan-Nebot and F. Romero Subirón, "A review of machining monitoring systems based on artificial intelligence process models," *The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology*, vol. 47, pp. 237-257, 2010.
- [2]. L. Russell, F. Kwamena, and R. Goubran, "Towards reliable IoT: Fog-based AI sensor validation," in 2019 IEEE Cloud Summit, 2019: IEEE, pp. 37-44.
- [3]. M. Iliyas Ahmad, Y. Yusof, M. E. Daud, K. Latiff, A. Z. Abdul Kadir, and Y. Saif, "Machine monitoring system: a decade in review," *The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology*, vol. 108, no. 11, pp. 3645-3659, 2020.

- [4]. M. Javaid, A. Haleem, R. P. Singh, and R. Suman, "Artificial intelligence applications for industry 4.0: A literature-based study," *Journal of Industrial Integration and Management*, vol. 7, no. 01, pp. 83-111, 2022.
- [5]. N. Niknejad, W. Ismail, I. Ghani, B. Nazari, and M. Bahari, "Understanding Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA): A systematic literature review and directions for further investigation," *Information Systems*, vol. 91, p. 101491, 2020.
- [6]. W. Pourmajidi, L. Zhang, A. Miranskyy, J. Steinbacher, D. Godwin, and T. Erwin, "The challenging landscape of cloud monitoring," *Knowledge Management in the Development of Data-Intensive Systems*, pp. 157-189, 2021.
- [7]. M. Xie *et al.*, "AI-driven closed-loop service assurance with service exposures," in 2020 European Conference on Networks and Communications (EuCNC), 2020: IEEE, pp. 265-270.
- [8]. Q.-V. Pham, D. C. Nguyen, T. Huynh-The, W.-J. Hwang, and P. N. Pathirana, "Artificial intelligence (AI) and big data for coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic: a survey on the state-of-the-arts," *IEEE access*, vol. 8, pp. 130820-130839, 2020.
- [9]. J. Reyes-Campos, G. Alor-Hernández, I. Machorro-Cano, J. O. Olmedo-Aguirre, J. L. Sánchez-Cervantes, and L. Rodríguez-Mazahua, "Discovery of resident behavior patterns using machine learning techniques and IoT paradigm," *Mathematics*, vol. 9, no. 3, p. 219, 2021.
- [10]. D. Lee, C.-W. Lai, K.-K. Liao, and J.-W. Chang, "Artificial intelligence assisted false alarm detection and diagnosis system development for reducing maintenance cost of chillers at the data centre," *Journal of Building Engineering*, vol. 36, p. 102110, 2021.
- [11]. A. Haleem, M. Javaid, M. A. Qadri, R. P. Singh, and R. Suman, "Artificial intelligence (AI) applications for marketing: A literature-based study," *International Journal of Intelligent Networks*, vol. 3, pp. 119-132, 2022.
- [12]. M. Kejriwal, Artificial intelligence for industries of the future: beyond Facebook, Amazon, Microsoft and Google. Springer Nature, 2022.
- [13]. I. Kabashkin and V. Perekrestov, "Ecosystem of Aviation Maintenance: Transition from Aircraft Health Monitoring to Health Management Based on IoT and AI Synergy," *Applied Sciences*, vol. 14, no. 11, p. 4394, 2022.
- [14]. S. C. Mukhopadhyay, S. K. S. Tyagi, N. K. Suryadevara, V. Piuri, F. Scotti, and S. Zeadally, "Artificial intelligence-based sensors for next generation IoT applications: A review," *IEEE Sensors Journal*, vol. 21, no. 22, pp. 24920-24932, 2021.
- [15]. S. Arumugam, K. Boulanger, E. Parker, and C. Shamaly, "VSight: Analytics as a Service for Patient Monitoring," 2019.
- [16]. D. Grzonka, A. Jakóbik, J. Kołodziej, and S. Pllana, "Using a multi-agent system and artificial intelligence for monitoring and improving the cloud performance and security," *Future generation computer systems*, vol. 86, pp. 1106-1117, 2018.

