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# PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE AND AI

## An Introduction

*TESCO's Meter School*

**TESCOOL** ▶▶

*July 12, 2023*

9(:00 AM – 10:00 AM

James Tramel



- Introduction
- History and Statistics
  - High level – what matters and why
- Analytics
  - Rationalizing and Presenting data
  - Understanding vs Testing
- Machine Learning
  - Cloud and compute
  - Data engineering and Data science
- Predictions and Decisions
  - Injecting change
  - Assumptions and forecasting
- AI
  - Automation
  - Generative
- Predicative Maintenance
  - Fault tolerance
- What's next



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# JAMES TRAMEL

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- NYU Stern – Master's in Risk Management
- Microsoft – 8 years – Developer Division
  - Visual Studio / VS code / .NET / Js / Python / Java / GitHub / Azure DevOps / Azure App Services
  - GitHub Code spaces / Playwright / Azure Load Testing
  - Intellicode / Co-Pilot / Developer AI
- Campbell's Soup
- Consulting
  - Web, CRM, ERP, WCM, NextGen, Cloud, Apps, Mobile
- Philosophy / Psychology - Bachelors
- Neuroscience PhD dropout

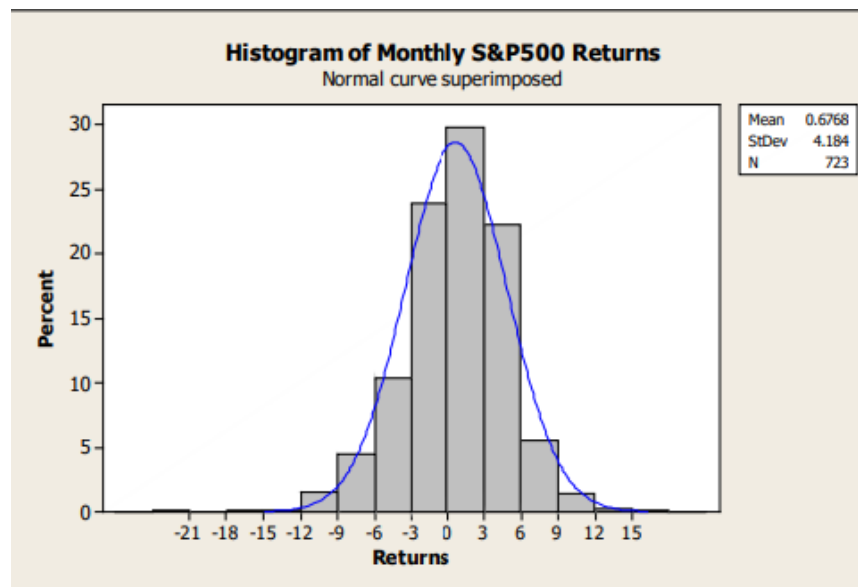
# HISTORY AND STATISTICS

1. Average, mean, mode, median
2. Do this a lot = long run frequency

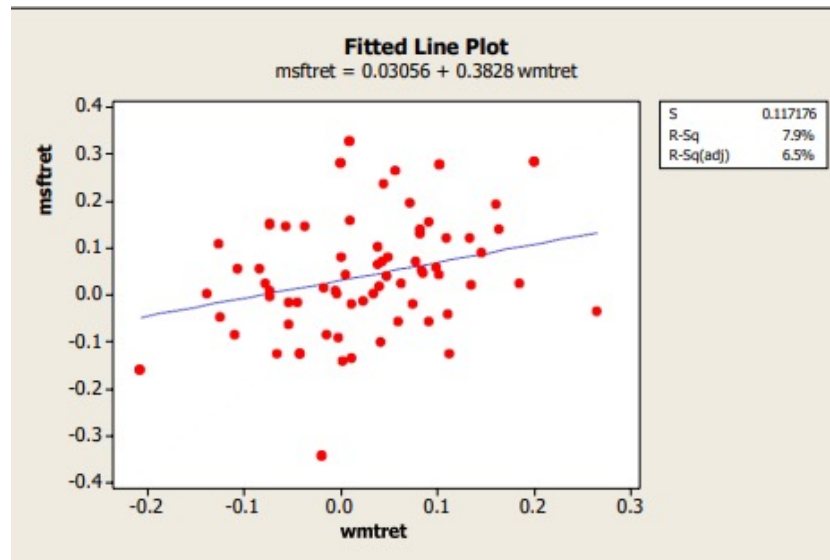
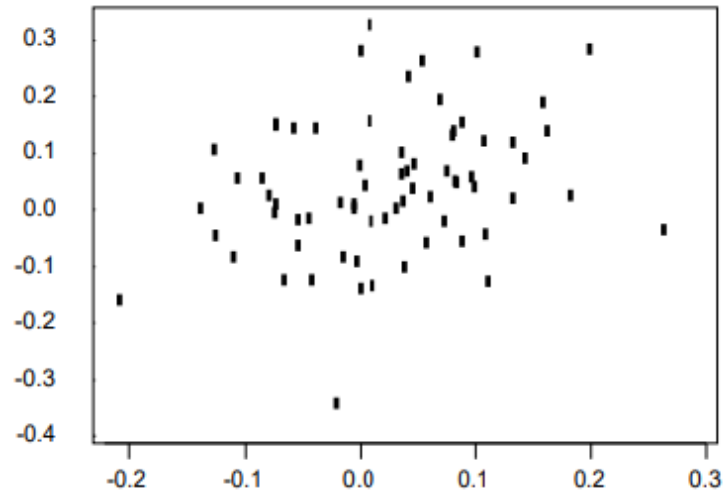


$$P(A) = \frac{\# \text{ outcomes in event } A}{\text{total } \# \text{ of outcomes}}$$

1. Normal distribution
2. Kurtosis

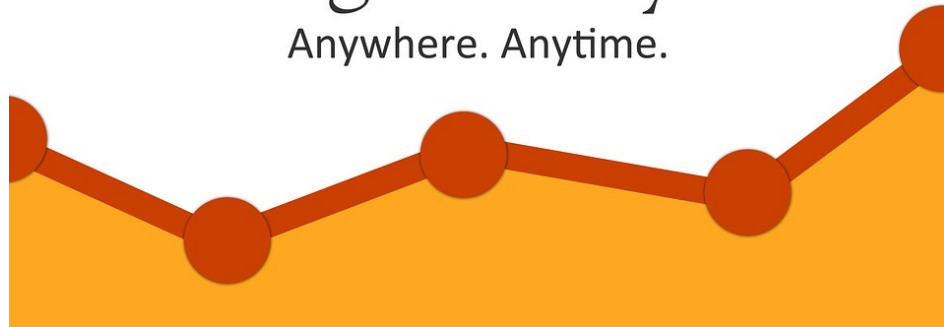


1. Regression /  
Best fit /  
Copulas
2. ANOVA
3. MANOVA



- Discovery, interpretation, and communication of meaningful patterns in data
- Hypothesis testing, null hypotheses
- Excel, PowerBI - demo

Google Analytics  
Anywhere. Anytime.

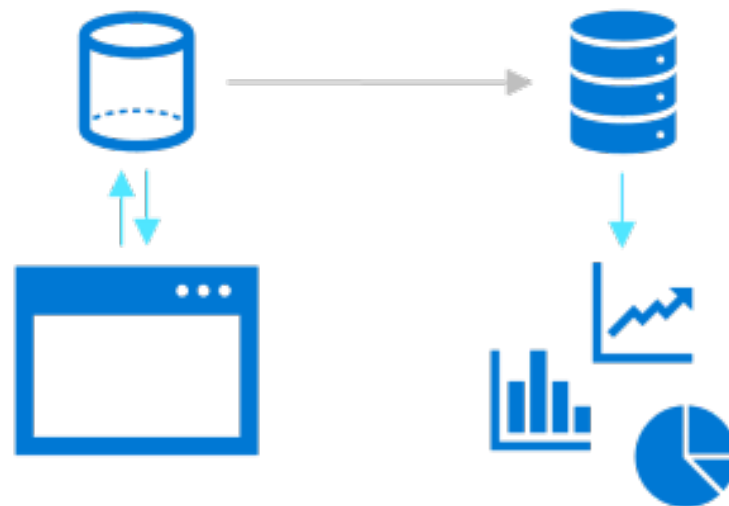


# MACHINE LEARNING

- Cloud and Compute
  - CPU, GPU, Quantum

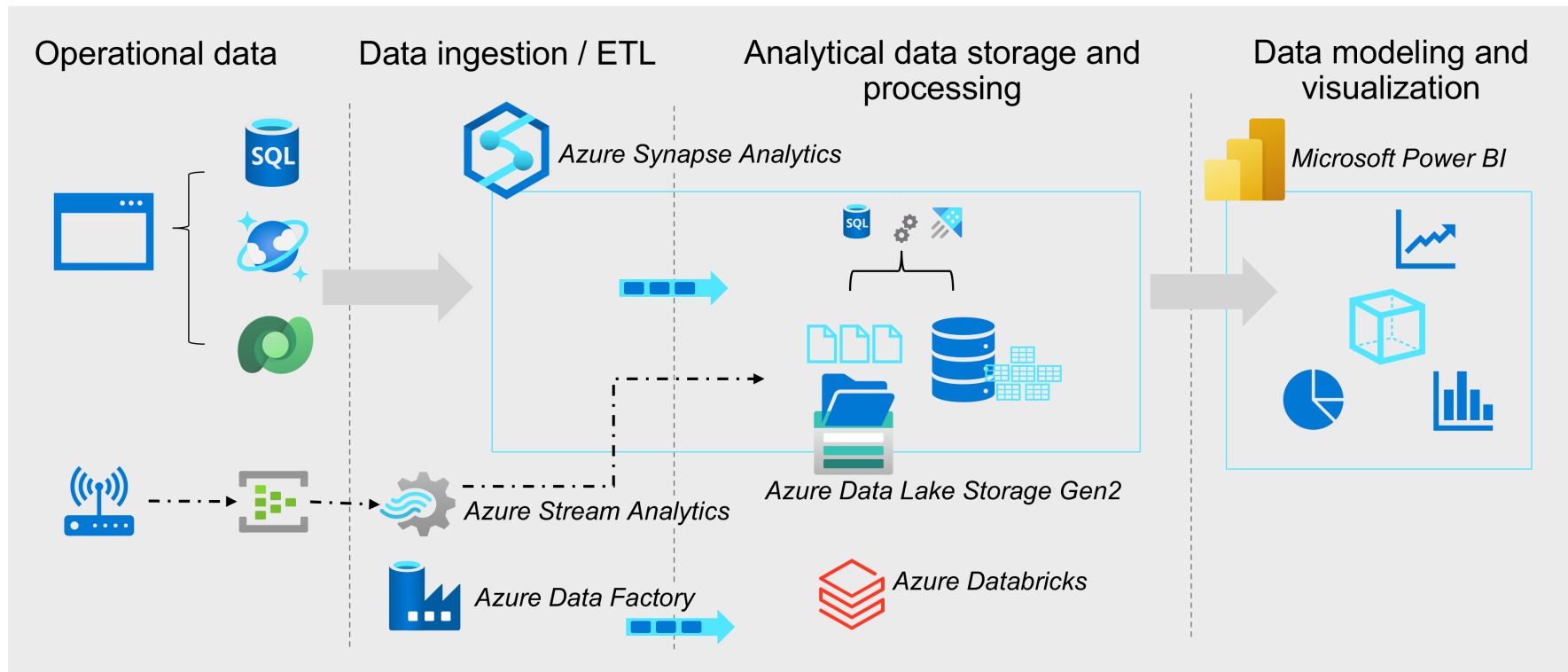


- Data Engineering
  - Structure, semi-structure, unstructured data
  - Integration, consolidation, cleansing transformation
  - Operational and analytical data, streaming data, live data
  - Data pipelines, data lakes, data warehouses





# DATA ENGINEERING

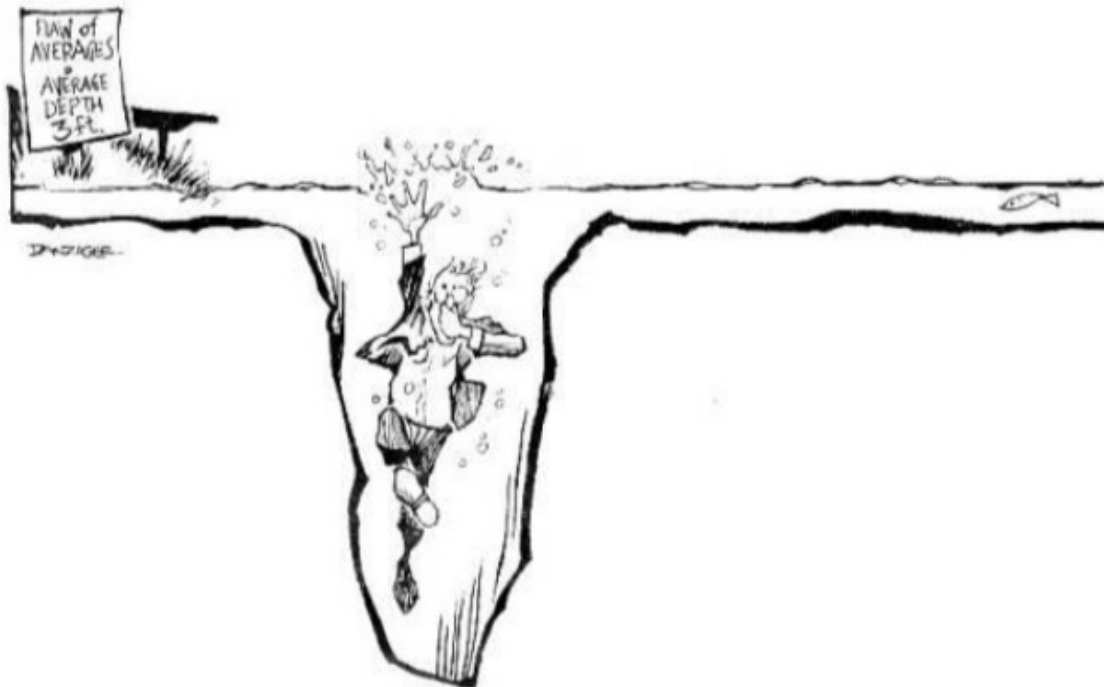




# PREDICTIONS AND DECISIONS

## Flaw of Averages

“Never try to walk across a river just because it has an average depth of four feet.” —Milton Friedman



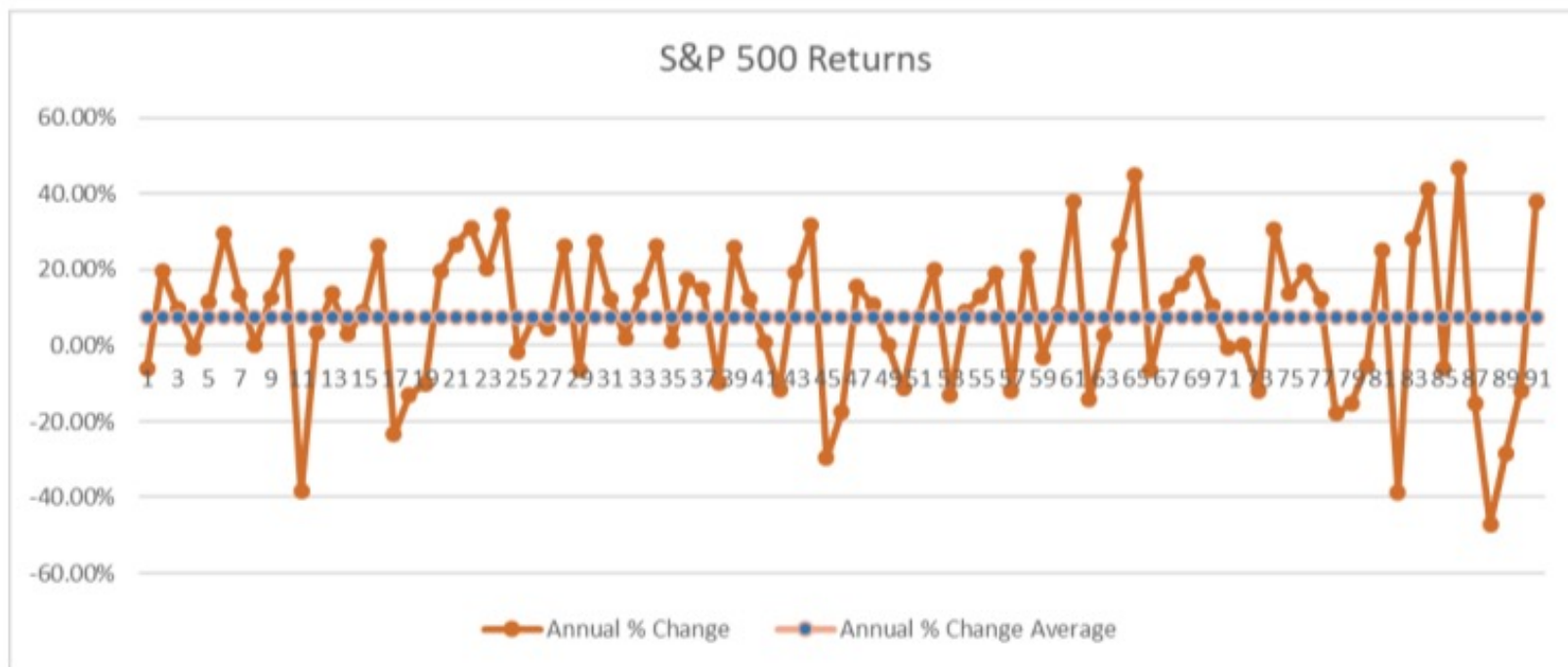
<https://web.stanford.edu/~savage/faculty/savage/FOA%20Index.htm>



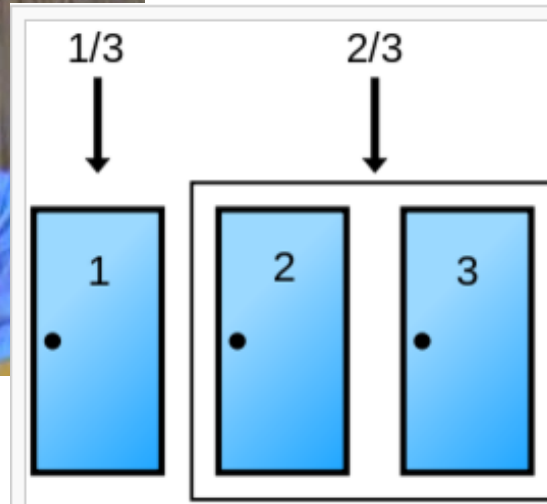


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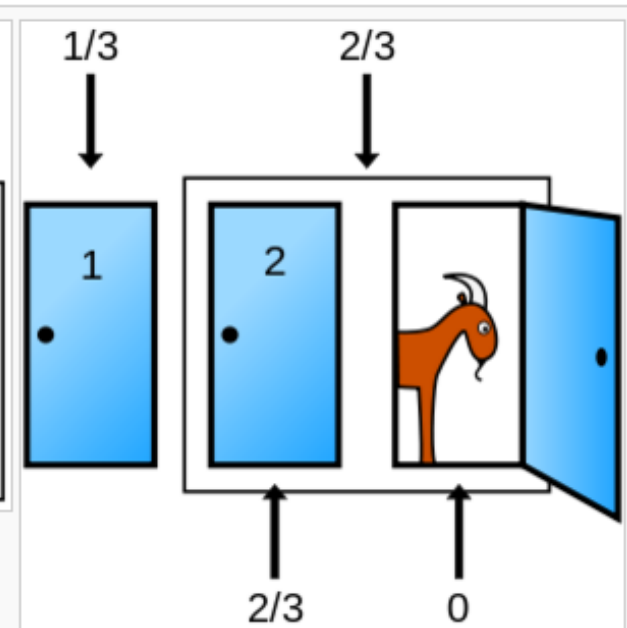
# RANDOMNESS AND CHANCE



# MONTY HALL



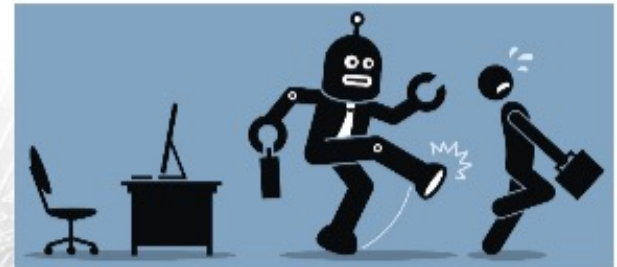
Car has a  $1/3$  chance of being behind the player's pick and a  $2/3$  chance of being behind one of the other two doors.



The host opens a door, the odds for the two sets don't change but the odds move to 0 for the open door and  $2/3$  closed door.

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI and Robots  
Will Take All  
Our Jobs!



THE FISCAL TIMES

Free Newsletter | Budget | Taxes | Health Care | Social

POLICY + POLITICS

Millennials vs. Robots—Who Will Win the Jobs?







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1980...

DETROIT — Technological innovation is widely hailed as a miracle cure for the United States' economic ills. Its effectiveness, however, may be far from benign. The introduction of revolutionary new technologies such as robots — versatile computer-controlled mechanical arms — raise two painful possibilities: sizeable losses of jobs and a deteriorated quality of workmanlife.

The threat of lost jobs, although also dependent on social and economic factors, is especially critical. Auto makers are already buying robots in record numbers, despite a downturn that has resulted in 350,000 indefinite layoffs. Even the faltering Chrysler Corporation has added 136 of these

## A Robot Is After Your Job

By Harley Shaiken

proportionate impact on a few key industries. Robots that began work tomorrow will still be on the pay in 1990, giving us a robot population of

enough to assume that enough jobs will automatically be created for the number of people displaced. Economic revitalization no longer means re-employment. And the devastating social cost of unemployment is not reckoned in the savings that technology promises.

Such a socially destructive use of technology need not be inevitable. Jobs for workers displaced and improved working conditions for those who remain ought to be a condition for the introduction of robots. Productivity gains, for example, could translate into a shorter work week at the same pay rather than into fewer jobs. Technology could be designed to enhance human skill and competence

1960...

## Robots' Rise

They Bid for Big Jobs  
Both in Outer Space  
And in U.S. Factories

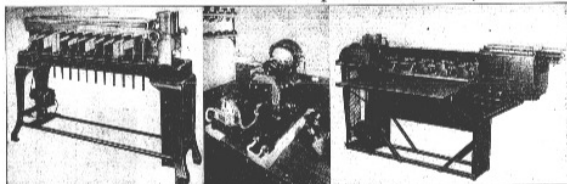
A.M.F. Designs Robot to Send  
To Moon; G.E. Works on  
One to Paint New Autos

*"But these machines, nevertheless, are true robots—automatic devices that perform human functions or operate with seemingly human intelligence."*

Wall Street Journal, July 1960

1935...

Robot Brains Outdo Man's Mind in Speed and Accuracy of Results

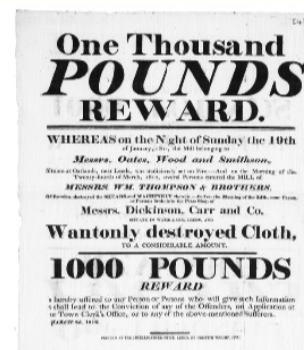


## 'Thinking Machines' Replace the Thinker

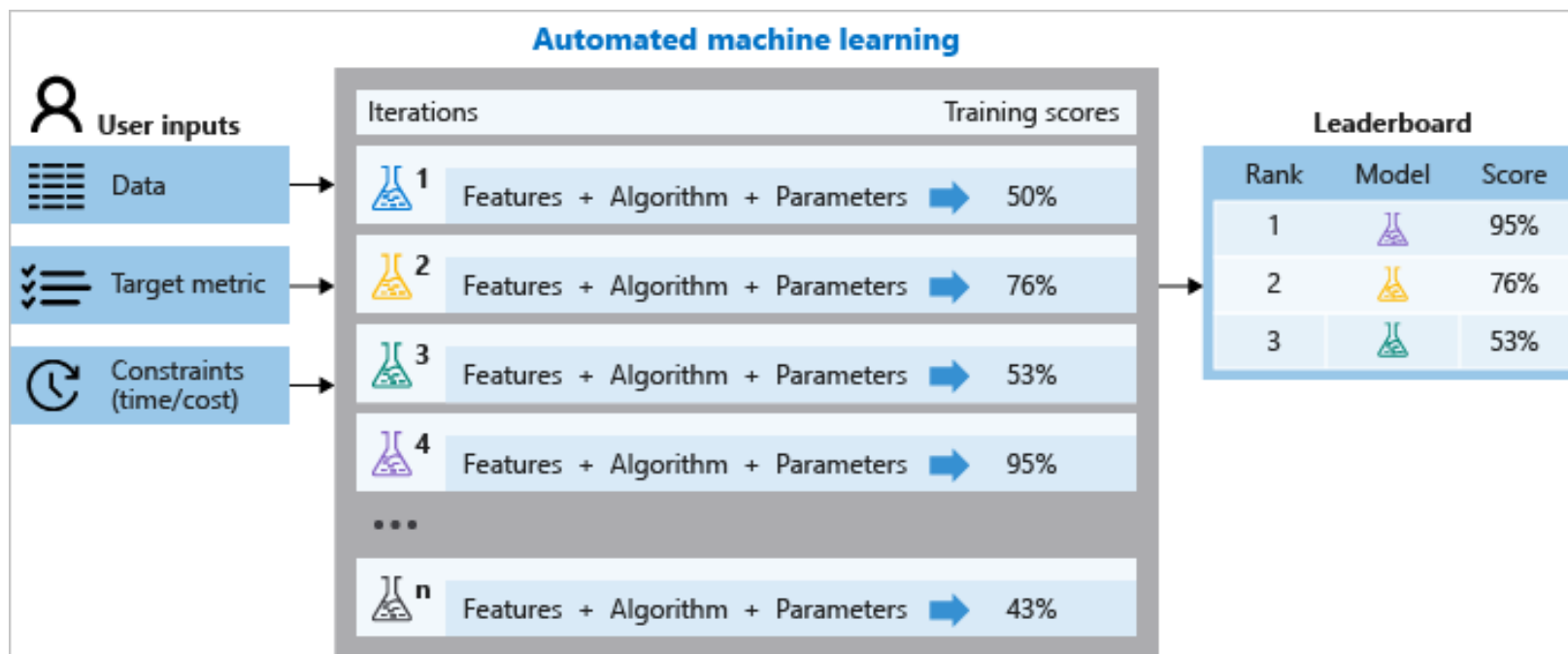
They Predict Tides, Pick Criminals' Fingerprints,  
Calculate Mathematical Problems,  
and Perform Amazing Tasks.

Washington Post, January 1935

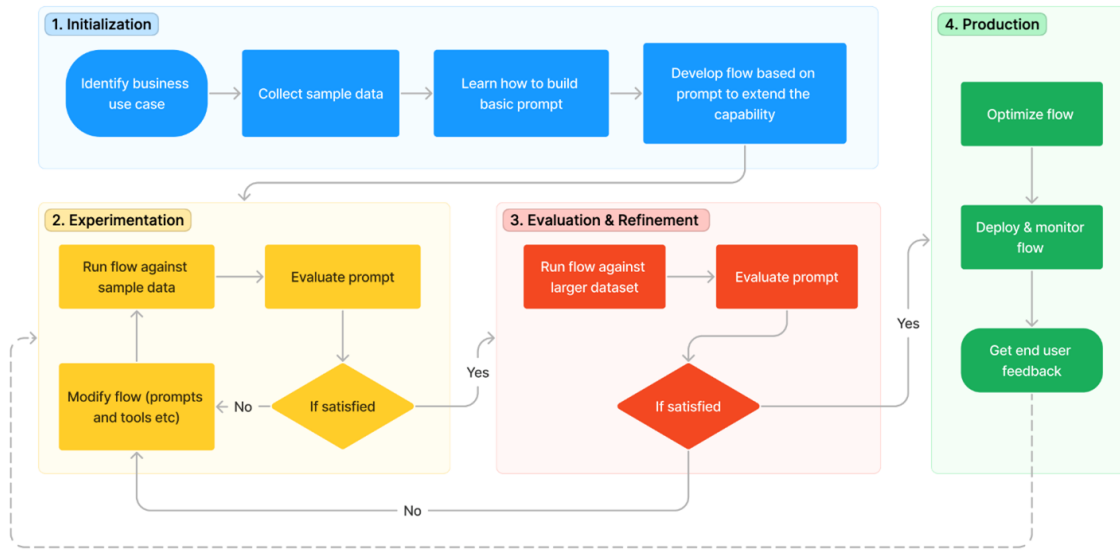
...1812...



Reward Poster for Luddite Attacks Near Leeds, March 1812

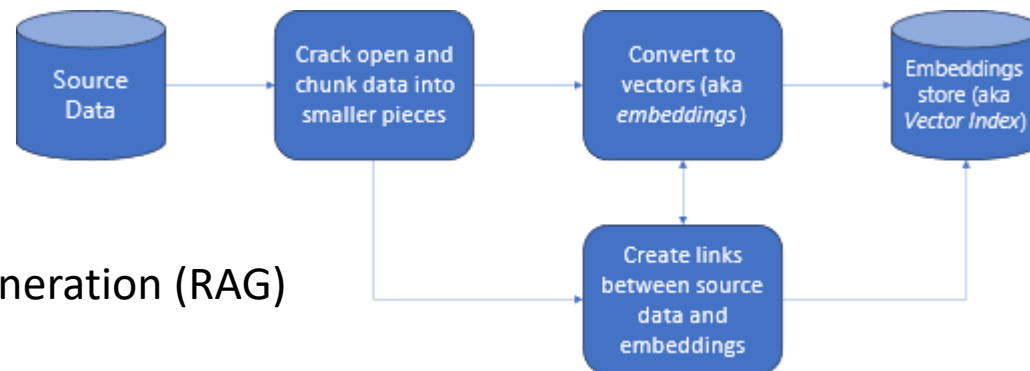






## Large Language Models

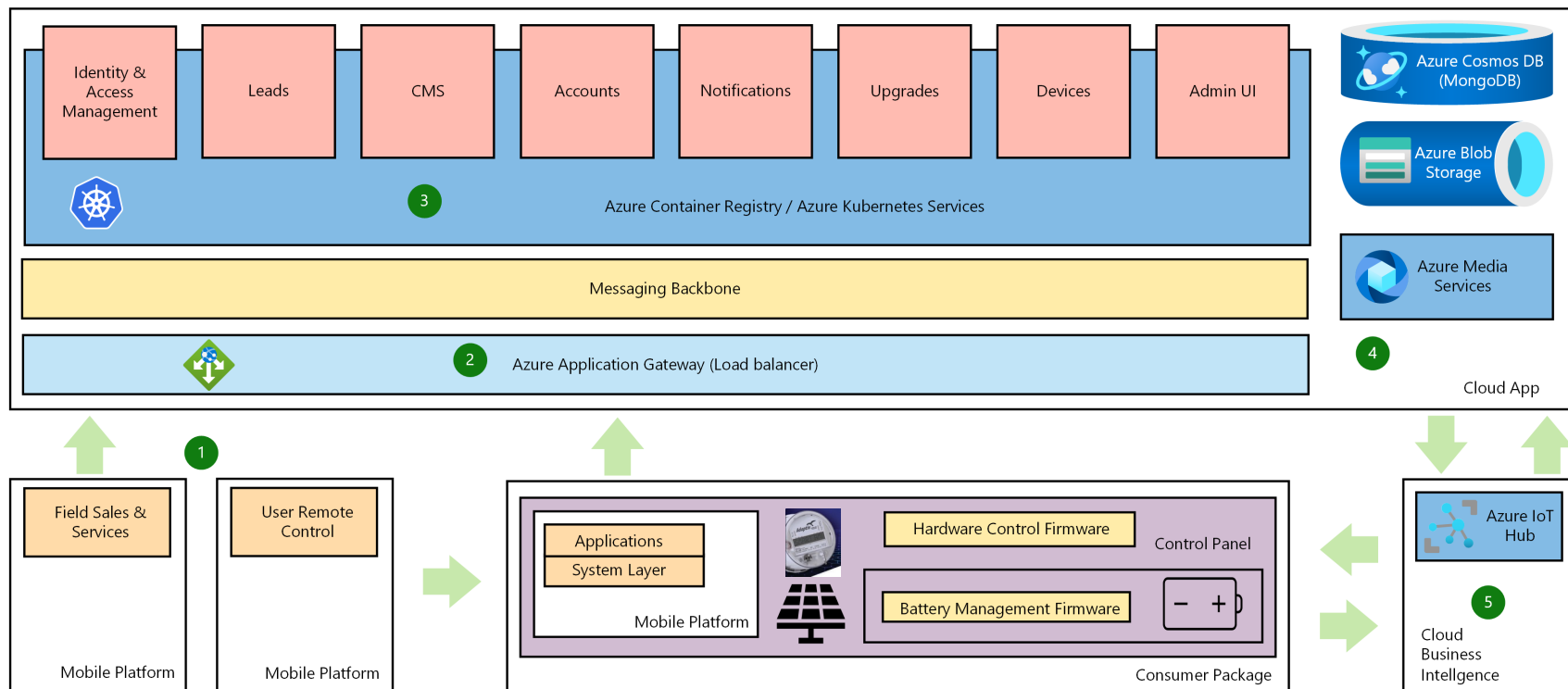
## Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)





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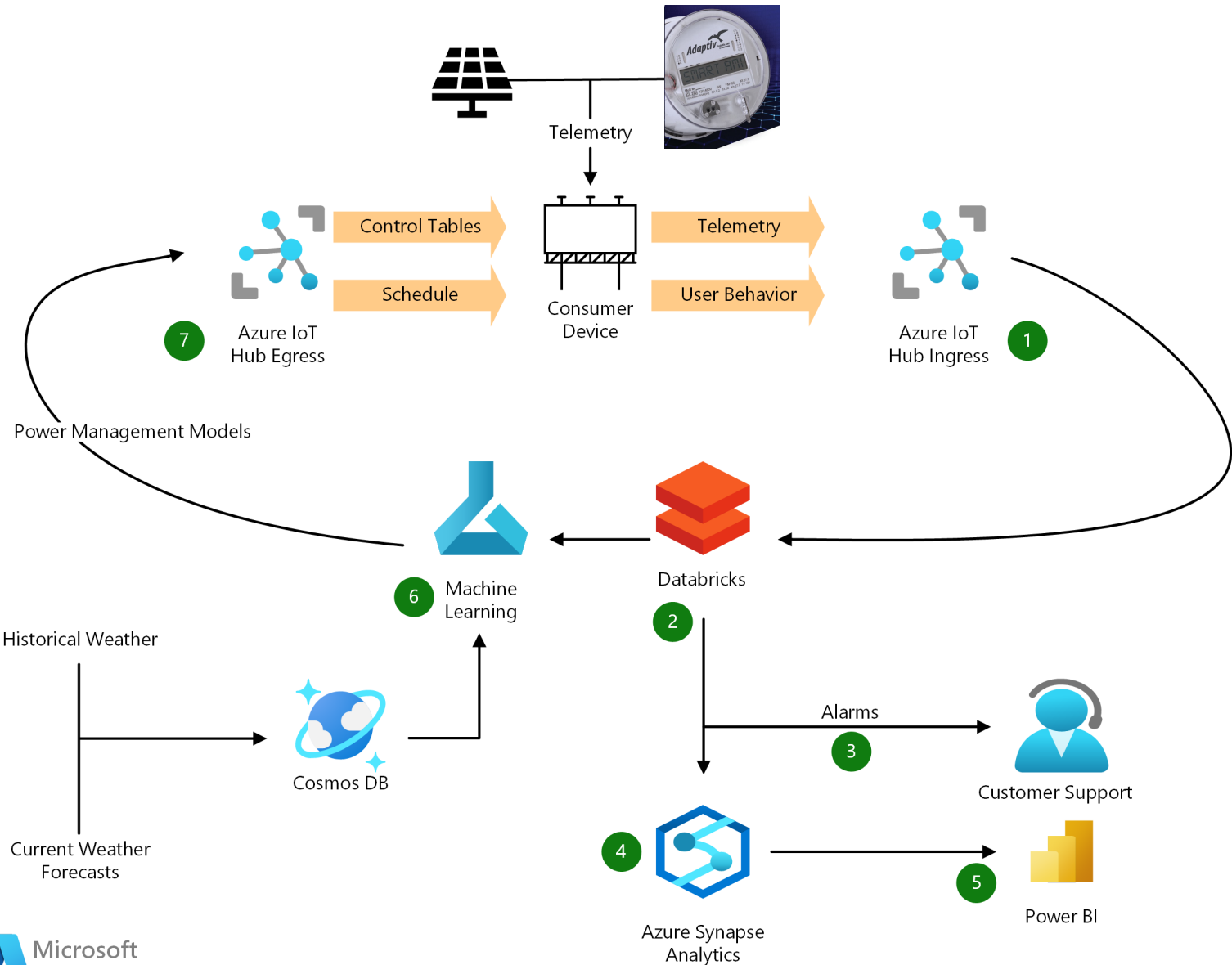
# PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE





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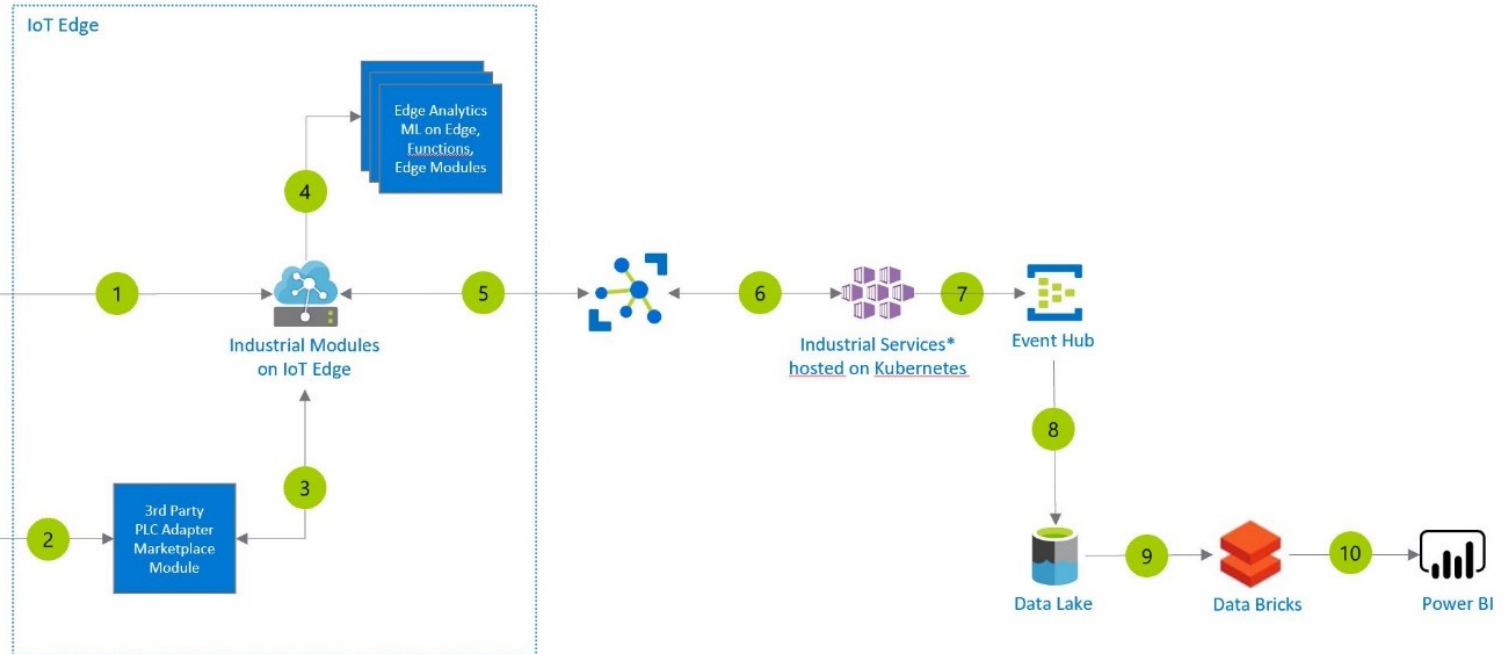
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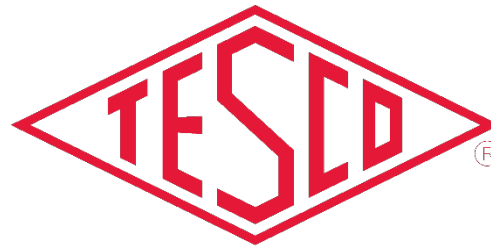
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# THANKS