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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Optimized intelligent data management framework for a cyber-physical system for computational applications

Abdulmajeed Alsufyani[1] · Youseef Alotaibi[2] · Alaa Omran Almagrabi[3] · Saleh Ahmed Alghamdi[4] · Nawal Alsufyani[1]

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Abstract
Data management is one obstacle in the production sector to be reconfigured and adapted through optimum parameterization in industry cyber-physical systems. This paper presents an intelligent data management framework for a cyber-physical system (IDMF-CPS) with machine-learning methods. A training approach based on two enhanced training procedures, running concurrently to upgrade the processing and communication strategy and the predictive models, is contained in the suggested reasoning modules. The method described spreads computational and analytical engines in several levels and autonomous modules to enhance intelligence and autonomy for controlling and tracking behavior on the work floor. The appropriateness of the suggested solution is supported by rapid reaction time and a suitable establishment of optimal operating variables for the required quality during macro- and micro-operations.

Keywords Data management · Cyber-physical system · Optimization · Industry 4.0

Introduction to cyber-physical system

The roadmap for digitization is a primary priority in the global industrial sector. For centuries, Industrial Technology (IT) based technologies have been used in industrial production monitoring and controlling [1]. Industries may now be viewed and prevented from remote areas using web services and other platforms. In the research and development sector, modern techniques that promote the operating effectiveness of large-scale systems are regularly examined. In summary, a well-known industry 4.0 framework's effect and demands make IT-based alternatives more sought after [2, 3]. In the fields of industrial cyber-physical systems (ICPS), the production of Internet of Things (IoT) and innovative production, information sharing on a variety of devices, manufacture integration, the flow of information (tracking and tracing), monitoring capabilities, sensing, and forecasting of anomalies and knowledge-building actions, revolutionaries have developed [4].

The intelligent solution, connection, interaction, information exchange, and data collecting for machinery, robotics, and other equipment and process digitization, manufacturing, and product traceability were developed for the various industries [5, 6]. The Industry 4.0 technologies have brought a new framework in production settings: Service-oriented architecture (SOA), Standard Architecture, and design

✉ Abdulmajeed Alsufyani
a.s.alsufyani@tu.edu.sa

Youseef Alotaibi
yaotaibi@uqu.edu.sa

Alaa Omran Almagrabi
aalmagrabi3@kau.edu.sa

Saleh Ahmed Alghamdi
s.algamedi@tu.edu.sa

Nawal Alsufyani
nasufyani@tu.edu.sa

1 Department of Computer Science, College of Computers and Information Technology, Taif University, Taif, Saudi Arabia

2 Department of Computer Science, College of Computer and Information Systems, Umm Al-Qura University, Makkah, Saudi Arabia

3 Department of Information Systems, Faculty of Computing and Information Technology, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia

4 Department of Information Technology, College of Computers and Information Technology, Taif University, Taif, Saudi Arabia

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Model Industry 4.0. However, the creation, consumption, representation, and internment of communication for data inputs from various sources still offer multiple issues [7]. Guidelines such as Assets Administration Shells focus on optimally (put and work) expressing the attributes of every asset to connecting layers in the factories of the future [8]. Lastly, the safety of communication and information transmission between vehicles and business components should all be included in these emerging streaming technologies. The new approach for secure data sharing in ICPS ecosystems is based on innovative methods like blockchain [9, 10].

Over the past several decades, numerous emerging domains have been associated in real-world applications with machine-learning (ML) approaches [11]. The rapid developments in the newly created techniques, computer resources, and free software communities make ML-based technologies an essential participant in the digital structural revolution. According to a digitalization plan, the future workplace may be entirely networked and digitized and intelligent than existing production settings [12, 13].

Advances in many industries have shown that the dependability of sensors, surveillance on conditions, intrusion detection and forecasting, proactive measures (foresight), and informed decision-making would play an essential part in industrial automation [14]. In addition, the combination of uncontrolled and monitored learning, clustered and metaheuristic approaches, and new self-functionalities can provide a new set of tools and know-how to help it grasp these complicated evolving production processes [15]. Here ML solution can turn the human view into the understanding, beyond the present latest technology, of the many relationships, physical occurrences, analyses of causal relationships, and decisions [16, 17]. Attendees can be quicker, more customizable, more effective, and convenient (green production), yet more affordable and socially connected.

This study presents a data-driven approach of reasoning which includes learning and optimizing data management processes to parameterize the edge components based on existing procedural information. Two Q-learning techniques are used to simultaneously upgrade the data preparation and processed approach and the forecasting model. A cloud-to-edge industrialized cyber-physical system for intelligent production is presented to support a data-driven thinking approach. The industrial goal is to enhance the forecast for surface ruggedness in macro-and micro-milling activities by repairing and updating the data conditioned and preparation methods.

The rest of the research work as follows: "Background to the cyber-physical system" deals with the background of the cyber-physical system. The proposed intelligent data management framework for a cyber-physical system (IDMF-CPS) is designed and implemented in "Proposed intelligent data management framework for a cyber-physical system (IDMF-CPS)". "Software analysis and performance analysisSoftware analysis and performance analysis" discusses the software and performance analysis. The conclusion and future scope are illustrated in "Conclusion and future scope".

Background to the cyber-physical system

Oversight of many parts of predictive production in Industry 4.0 was made within the previous several years. Authors sum up current developments and trends in the cyber-physical system (CPS) and predictive analytics and identify self-predictability and self-awareness as crucial features for gaining insight into the workplaces in Industry 4.0 [18]. The scholars emphasize that some research findings remain undeveloped in the existing forecasting approaches, such as peer-to-peer assessments and previous data from the same assets throughout the life cycles. Existing literature with certain similar numerators includes CPS for virtualized, ML models for statistical analysis can provide insightful debates and advice on remedies for CPS [19, 20]. Early identification of faults, quality assurance, self-adjustment, and decentralization. The discussions typically take place at the theoretical or architecture level, without realization or outcomes.

Nevertheless, its plethora of study venues shows the increasing relevance of CPS in the present information era. The authors review many publications relating to CPS technologies, proposing that they be grouped into four major fields of industry: operational control, quality management, failure diagnostics, and preventative analysis [21]. Other notable cases have included a preventive maintenance structure as a Cloud Computing Platform, forecasting the power usage levels through Big Data Technology, and a networked multiagent focused failure predictions methodology for real-time sensing data [22].

Specific systems have been presented for the use of predictive analytics in production situations. A CPS-based automated plant maintenance framework is developed, leveraging the processing and retrieval of real-time signal data as a defect diagnostic and forecasting facilitator [23]. Vatankhah Barenji et al. propose a distributed architecture to forecast and diagnostics key performance parameters [24]. One crucial component is to split the entire procedure into a couple of smaller blocks, which can then allow a more effective extraction of data while significantly lowering its size.

Cloud-based computing architecture for CPS data-driven device and process control emphasizes the need for scalable, performance-related methodologies and the use of predictive analysis for cloud-based master learning algorithms [25]. It is introducing a method for large-scale analytical data for radio-frequency identifying capable shop-floor transportation. Lianget al. provide a significant problem because of its enormous number of asset types and the underlying logic and dynamics of the organizational sense [26]. In general, it is still evident that real-time streaming of information from the storehouse must be further combined with statistical information at both material and systems levels [27]. The loop must be closed so that predicted analysis findings may be independent. Additionally, innovative technologies should be adaptable in Industry 4.0 technologies to meet topological or change policies on the shop floor and address increasing data, scalability, and high performance [28].

These solutions must be adaptive to change and adjust to both assessment and actions front after implementing training from newly developed information. It means that their self-adjustment methods are continuously modified and changed during operation, preventing unwanted downtimes for the re-deployment of the systems and further programming work [29]. Furthermore, it is necessary to consider the universality of technologies to be readily moved and implemented to a wide range of production situations and fields.

Many organizations have embraced systems based on Industry 4.0, which boosts product transparency, accesses information and sees current machines, manufacturing plants, and assembling processes in real-time. Factory A provides the functions mentioned above to a full-digital vertical firm. Nevertheless, their executives' assessments are based simply on what they observe [30]. For that purpose, measures are only analyzed based on gains obtained from the challenges and patterns in UX/UI monitors. On the other side, Factory B incorporates horizontal development in ML core alternatives, which discover from the scheme different techniques, related activities (underlying cause analyses), forecast potential position, promote decision-making (based on data-driven choices), and optimize the series of production improvement actions.

Although ML-based solutions may have some possible benefits, there are constraints such as small data sets, suitable and organized different data, time-stamped or event-stamped information for an appropriate process model, and evaluation of other performance measures such as spare parts shipment, transportation, scheduling for service [31]. Consequently, there is an obvious need for new approaches for completing computer systems to bring new possibilities to intelligent manufacturing, whether delivered via online services or on-site. It is recommended to use cloud-based CPS configurations to bridge this gap, developed and verified on a pilot run Industry 4.0, introducing numerous edge to cloud options [32].

Furthermore, the proposed methods such as evolving production planning and transportation, heading to the server as a managed service are prime motivators behind such a CPS proposition. These alternatives execute real-time controls on all stakeholder groups in end-to-end corporate strategy. This study thus discusses the IDMF-CPS integrated with ML models. The following section elaborates the proposed framework with significant theoretical explanations and mathematical formulations.

Proposed intelligent data management framework for a cyber-physical system (IDMF-CPS)

This article provides an introduction to the IDMF-CPS structure. IDMF-CPS seeks to acquire data at various granularities and carry out context-sensitive data analytics and assessment based on past and present, and actual statistics. This analysis provides predictive information, which may be described in this respect as probable outcome values or predicted states simulation models describing a particular process with a projection of the act of stating data that is not yet seen. Predictable data may, therefore, be utilized for auto-adjustments (e.g., reconfiguring) or notify managers on the factory floor to restore normal operating conditions of a deviated or unsteady fabrication system before significant breakdown occurs.

The fundamentals of IDMF-CPS are based on three fundamental ideas, notably:

- Physical and cyber components integration—The IDMF-CPS real-time calculation component ought to be able, by applying the CPS, to retrieve information from and explain the work floor to evaluate potential differences and respond appropriately. It should help avoid the abnormalities spreading downstream and restore the systems to normal working circumstances through personality mechanisms and human involvement notifications.
- The seamless information exchange across diverse components—Using standard collected data and interchange legal guarantees that the various elements consisting of IDMF-CPS platform compatibility.
- Employee engagement and data analytics—Although data generation in the manufacturing industries (embedded sensors) is exponentially growing in volume and speed, a considerable proportion remain unscrewed. IDMF-CPS strategy is designed to transfer this information into practical benefits through data analysis analytics and information management techniques using semantically enhanced CPS information.

The knowledge obtained may subsequently be utilized to strengthen the rationale system of the CPS and the actual research, which further reduces the incidence of failures during manufacturing. The technique includes mixing real-time and historical information across manufacturing. The research and tracking algorithms may be adapted after installing a flexible and adaptive approach to prediction manufacturing. Furthermore, the architecture of the framework imposes some non-functional criteria. First and importantly, the Commission should apply to varied circumstances in a general way that is open to the presence, thereby promoting industrial incorporation and acceptance of a unified communication channel or standards in the factory floor. It must be adaptable to processes or asset modifications in operating time, such as pluggability, the key performing indications (KPI) changes to be evaluated, or system integration.

IDMF-CPS architecture

The scalability element has to be taken into mind. It must be able to scale as per the demands of the application instance to guarantee that the technique applies to different scenarios, which might lead to a growth in its complexities. The number of resources that must be virtualized on the factory floor and the quantity, speed, and diversity of data to be retrieved and evaluated.

Figure 1 shows the overview of the proposed IDMF-CPS architecture. The initial step is the preprocessing of basic shop-floor information and the development of more detailed information. The other relates to thinking and following regulatory decision-making procedures to identify defects, prospective departures, or other significant occurrences early. One alternative becomes chosen over another in the process of decision-making. It has been proven that, in certain cases, decisions are made at the last minute during the planning phase of transportation projects. Real-world data are increasingly being used to support regulatory decision-making across the product life cycle, and this interest is growing. There has been a lot of discussion about whether or not this evidence is acceptable for regulatory decision-making in different use cases across the product lifecycle. A multilayered, flexible design strategy is, therefore, advised to address these difficulties. The IDMF-CPS architecture has multiple components: system virtualization, data acquisition, preprocessing, runtime evaluation, and decision-making. Each operates at a stand-alone level of analysis and has specific internal objectives to lower total system architecture. First of all, all actions related to the collecting and analyzing production systems are covered by the CPS element. It interacts immediately with the real-time assessment (RTA) element, which provides pertinent information on KPI trends, variances, and alerts to analyze these data throughout system operation. The real-time assessment can be achieved using effective cloud computing that makes easier preprocessed data availability. Lastly, the organizational learning element deals with information technology at a greater level and the

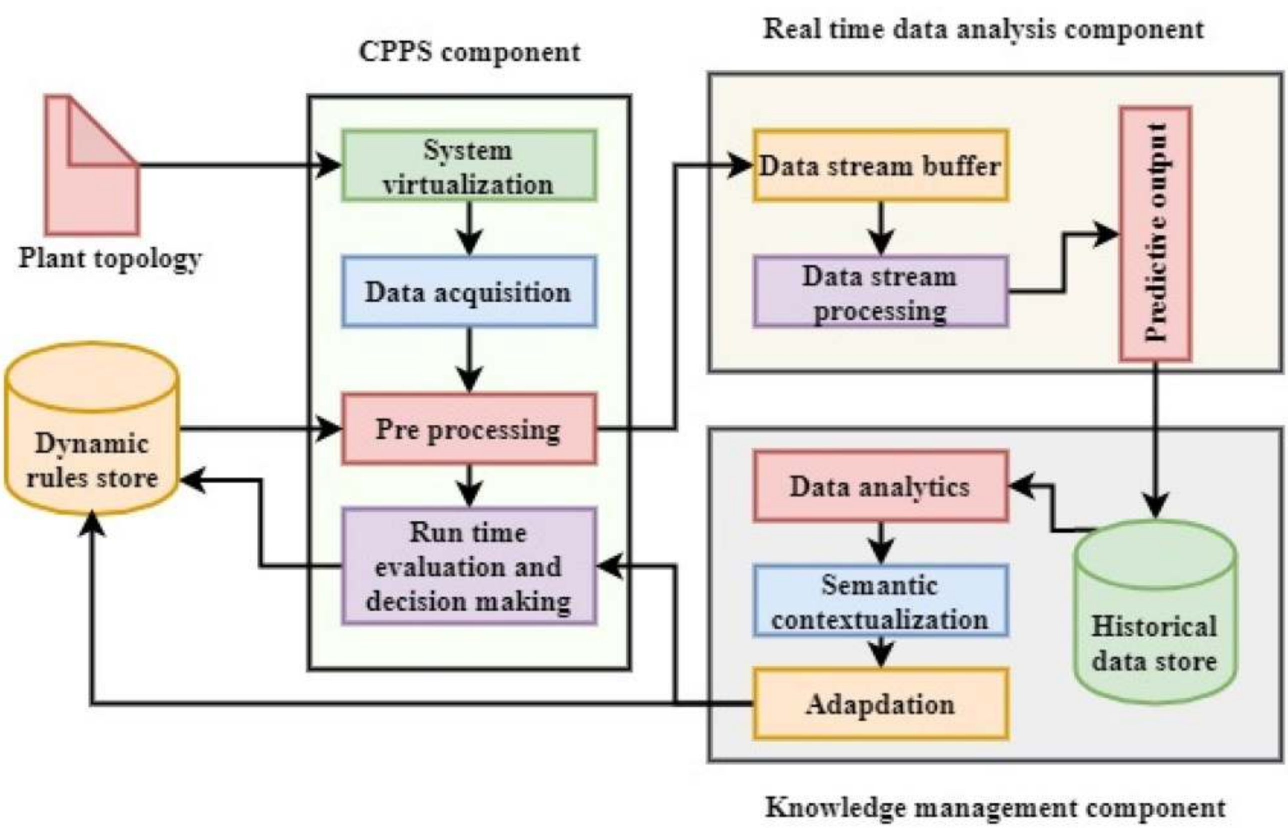

Fig. 1 The overview of the proposed IDMF-CPS architecture

knowledge of historical data such as alignment to business strategy, KPIs, funding model, learning systems, etc.

Component of the cyber-physical process of manufacturing

The CPS element comprises the CPS itself, the manufacturing plant topological data, and the dynamic regulatory store. An electrical and mechanical component set is combined with sensors and networks to build a cyber-physical system that provides a data flow and analysis platform that is intelligent and flexible. While physical facilities are an important part of modern equipment, software tools are necessary for research into integrating information and management systems, solving problems relating to knowledge acquisition, and simulation of production-service processes and logistics systems with the possibility of optimizing them. As the name indicates, CPS plays the central role in the manufacturing and control of the process improvement in which the various components of the frame are joined all together. According to CPS, cyber manufacturing is a contemporary manufacturing system that offers an information-transparent environment for asset management, reconfigurability, and productivity. From processes to machines to production and logistics networks, every production level comprises autonomous and cooperative parts and subsystems that are interconnected based on the context inside and across all production levels. The network topology information should constitute an intrinsic element of the data simulation model, reflecting its available resources, management structure, and other essential details such as link interfaces and current data sources. The large-scale heterogeneous CPS network becomes increasingly challenging to plan because of its multi-hop and self-organization features. According to the limitations of communication needs, physical infrastructures, and network dependability, potential topological equalization is the optimization goal function in heterogeneous CPS networks. The CPS may then be installed so that each of its pieces may be virtualized and data collecting processes initiated. This virtualization of the system generates a logically one-to-one connection between each part of the store and its cyber representations, enabling the framework to be used without invasion. As a result of virtualization, industrial cyber-physical systems may be transformed into collaborative projects that span many virtual platforms and physical locations. Virtualization in manufacturing refers to finding the rationale underlying physical resource operations and translating it into the cyber realm to improve agility, boost flexibility, and decrease costs.

The CPS architecture collects data from manufacturing infrastructure for decision-making through virtual systems. The data collection procedure is accountable since manufacturing industry sensors, actuators, tracking devices, and computer elements make up the cyber-physical system. The controller collects real-time data and can analyze it locally and/or send it to the cloud for additional processing. An instruction to command actuators may be executed locally or remotely based on the embedded system process algorithm. The new incoming information is fed from the repository to the reasoning modules and the Research and Development Agent (RDA) and historic information stores utilized in the organizational learning layer. Transparency in research processes and reuse potential can be achieved through sharing research data. A worldwide data infrastructure that is interoperable and compliant with international standards and frameworks is required to open research data. Due to the efforts of its Working Groups, the RDA has been able to address a wide range of data infrastructure issues in an organized manner. Information sharing, interchange, and interoperability are enabled by RDA's technological and social infrastructure solutions with the database rule generation. The unanticipated disturbances handled on a shop level require solid and responsive technology, both sturdily and efficiently. Work environment interaction can be defined as the smart-client software that allows agents and knowledge workers to access information, processes, and applications in a non-intrusive manner, improving efficiency and boosting customer satisfaction. Interaction with the work floor must be generically stated, and, therefore, diverse requirements from possibly heterogeneous applications may be taken into account. Information extraction from these systems is excessively difficult, which has severe effects when utilized to address disruptions at the lowest levels of an organization. Unexpected occurrences must be handled effectively by incorporating real-time event information into industrial planning and control systems. Factors to be considered include production schedule creation and execution strategy under uncertainty, information and communication technology utilization, coordination and feedback, human component and interaction, and performance assessment technique. One application can have time limits in some days or weeks, while another can demand the collection and analysis of data in close-to-real time, allowing just minimal communications and processor delays to be taken into account, thus needing different methodologies. By eliminating inefficient procedures and obtaining data insights in minutes rather than hours, days, weeks, or months, it can make data analysis more efficient for any company. Each of the procedures involved in preparing data for analysis takes a long time to do manually. This means that the data must be cleaned and harmonized and altered, among other things. A lot of outdating occurs here for CPS management. If the users wait until the data are ready, it would be outdated. Lastly, the internal processing of the data obtained is accountable for the CPS.

Systems such as production lines produce huge quantities of data to ensure that their gear is precisely controlled. As a result of visions such as the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), these data are made available outside of production lines to enhance productivity and quality. A growing number of sophisticated data and control choices, together with increasing data volumes and complexity, are straining the existing infrastructure for transmission, storage, and processing. It is exceedingly difficult to scale or adapt manufacturing processes to accommodate growing data speeds since processing and storage capabilities are highly specialized for input signals near the millisecond range.

Figure 2 shows the schematic view of the proposed IDMF-CPS architecture. The input is collected and consult with the rules for the resulting actions. The rules are requested from databases, and resulting actions are produced. This rule should be represented using a standardized system data proposed modeling. This rule is included in a dynamic regulatory store. Since it analyses conditional interactions among input data sets, this approach is particularly suitable for assessing correlations between items. The datasets are so big that parallel techniques are necessary to process them. There are instances when writing rules is simpler than learning a new concept. Analysts typically develop rules to "fix" a system's behavior faster and simpler when the system makes mistakes. The generated rules can provide quick system debugging and adjustment. To address liability issues in logistics, some forecasts do need to be explicable, which in turn demands regulations, and so on. During the total time, the retailer can be adaptively created new opportunities by the organizational learning layer if it can be seen that some amendments are critical to enhancing the quality assurance overall by either means of data analyses performed on statistical information or if the CPS asks for an official release from organizational learning because of inadequate or outdated regulations. Due to the extreme quality of created rules, a data model enhances an application's conceptual quality, and it makes use of database characteristics that increase data quality. To create a data model and a database, developers can add constraints. Other unique combinations of fields can be enforced by the database. Data modeling lets end users specify business requirements and can design significant solutions to satisfy those objectives.

Effective time component of statistical analyses

The RDA element includes the methods used to gather the corresponding production data throughout the execution of the system in respect of the real-time environment. Library and cultural heritage resource metadata well-formed according to international norms for user-focused linked data applications are the RDA elements. Unlike prior cataloging standards, the RDA gives rules for categorizing digital resources and focuses more on helping users locate, identify, choose, and acquire the information they want. The first is the Streaming Data Buffers, which should operate as a substantial data queue that can handle enormous amounts of information while guaranteeing dependable data transmission. It allows the communication to the data analysis of data streams acquired by CPS. In return, this is accountable for the review of accurate data, which is focused on the early diagnosis of diverging trends and patterns which may lead to factory floor failures.

Thus, the RDA element functions as an essential facilitator for condition-based management because of its

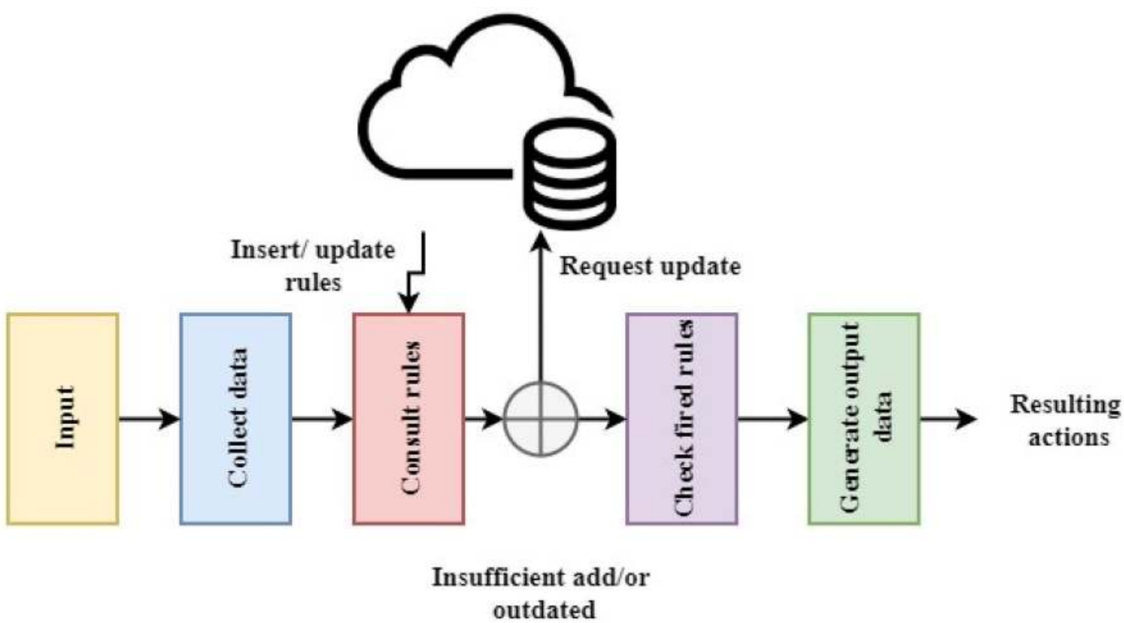

Fig. 2 Schematic view of the proposed IDMF-CPS architecture

predictive modeling capability during runtime and allows producers to plan maintenance activities before a breakdown, decreasing their direct influence on productivity. The outputs of this section should be visualized such that automated systems understand it and give it back to the CPS so its decision-making element can initiate a self-adjustment reaction or recommend appropriate maintenance activities to return the plans to their normal operating conditions.

Component of organizational learning

In comparison, the information administration component works beyond the limits placed on the manufacturing system in order. It comprises a combined historical information store with the three data analyses, semantics, contextual understanding, and adaptation components. It includes the data analysis. Each of these components has another phase in the organizational learning pipeline. A learning organization's major expense has been learning new concepts and any other items such as training that may be necessary to sustain the environment. Having a shared goal would be the most beneficial thing to have, which means fewer mistakes and more productivity are priorities. In an organizational learning environment, the biggest advantage is the continual learning and development that occurs. To be in an atmosphere that encourages self-improvement and supports its members as they seek new methods of doing things better is extremely enticing. In the data mining element framework, semantic knowledge construction works with the capture of domain expert information. It enriches the findings with a relevant and readily accessible context. It is particularly significant since it supports the interpretation of analytic findings by human intervention and the CPS. In the end, the Adapting component manages decision-making and real-time analytics monitoring and refining.

While the assessment carried out during runtime mainly focuses on continually entering raw data streaming, the one conducted at the greater level considers historical information essential and the more detailed CPS information. It allows new information to be generated through connections and trends that might be more difficult or difficult to find the RDA itself. It may then be used to regularly or on request alter the law governing the CPS reasoning methods or modeling employed by the RDA to improve the quality of production processes.

Processing modules of the proposed IDMF-CPS architecture

The suggested IDMF-CPS architecture is based on a cloud-to-edge modular system. Each end includes monitoring capabilities that focus on the findings of signals and occurrences, operational characteristics, and the functioning of the components in its supply chain. Three main subsystems form part of the process control: (1) signaling, (2) prediction model, and (3) local policymaking integrated into the localized edges.

Figure 3 shows the workflow of the proposed IDMF-CPS architecture. It has two modules containing local management and global management. The local management unit consists of signal processing, predictive model, local decision making, visualization, and local database. The global management unit consists of virtualization, reasoning module, machine learning, processing tool, global warehouse, etc.

Cloud computing system

The cloud layer is responsible for monitoring the dispersed array based on plant settings. Edge parametric may be carried out at every moment, and a dynamic resetting mechanism may be established based on ideal performance parameters determined by the layer. Thus, according to the procedure's behavior, the cloud-based system modifies the setting of the different speed variables. To that goal, the edge components require continual data goes from the clouds, triggering the reasoning component that calculates the most suitable set of conditions for each advised action. The cloud consists of six essential elements.

- Globally warehouse: the global information is saved in an organized repository for the reasoning and administration phases by each activity/device component linked to the boundaries. The same repository holds data to verify the learning of the various prediction models and the effectiveness indexes.
- Machine learning archive: comprises a set of computer vision approaches to develop a prediction model for each establishment element.
- Bibliographic preprocessing: comprised of several time-domain approaches, including peak-to-peak values, squared root, kurtosis, and field approaches, such as fast-Fourier transformation and spectral preprocessing transformation for information.
- Component for reasoning: enabled by hybridization of a strengthening learning approach (Q-learning) and the genetic algorithm for the optimum approximation of prediction components. The chain of reasoning prompts new information from the manufacturing line.
- Global administration module: it is responsible for synchronizing all of the various cloud platform components.
- Visualization: a customized view of every element inactivity and its overall efficiency may be broadcast based on a web application.

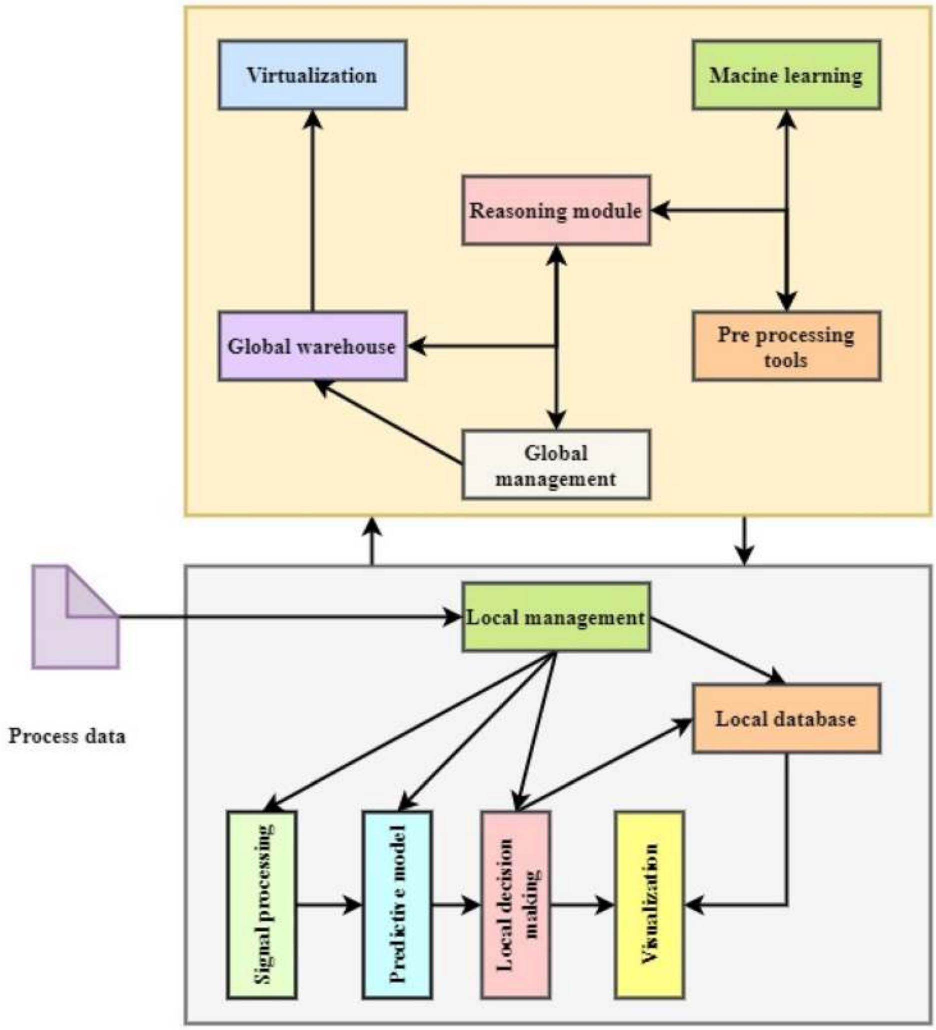

Fig. 3 Workflow of the proposed IDMF-CPS Architecture

Edge computing

On the premise of sensing data from several subsystems collected on the factory floor, such as the spinning temperatures, the lubrication level, work schedules of the major elements, the local edges are responsible for overseeing and diagnosing. The various communication technologies, such as OPC UA, Profibus, Uart, Internet, are installed at every bite. This sensitive data are analyzed and then evaluated using a cloud prediction model.

The result of the model can be analyzed and displayed to users via a web application for the decision-making component. The edge consists of six primary frames:

- Signal treatment: includes the cloud-defined data processing procedures in each component.
- Models: the cloud specified prediction models that result in capacity utilization based on the critical performance measures established for each subsystem in the global component.
- Local decision-making: collects information on representative parameters and manages probable alerts or occurrences within a specific timeframe. It employs the weighted sum of squaring residue (WSSR) to choose with an adjustable limit.
- Visualization: comprises of a web-based client interaction that allows for the understanding of the shown information. In this dashboard, the user may follow the behavior and history of alerts, incidents, and failures of the respective elements and sections of the various aspects of the system.
- The local database includes the machine's specific information: alarm bells, defects, and operational parameters data.
- The local configuration management synchronizes all the edge-controlling and cloud-controlling components.

Decision-making approach

A model-based decision component has three fundamental elements: excess production, assessing residuals, and the decision-making procedures or state (differentiation between actual and projected output by models). The limit may be established by utilizing different evaluation software, such as variability, the margin of error, average, determinism criteria, or employing approaches based on artificial intelligence. The weighted sum of the remaining square is one of the easiest ways. The WSSR approach is based on the excess sequential manner: the extra message $e_M(t)$ is denoted in the following equation:

$$e_M(t) = x(t) - \hat{x}(t). \tag{1}$$

The input is denoted as $x(t)$, and the estimated following information is conveyed as $\hat{x}(t)$. In the Edge Decision Component, the residual matrix's effect and its derivatives were combined with two criteria. The vector residue information and its products are utilized to evaluate the modeling approach's level andidentify system functions using the residual vector trends. The residual vectors ($\varepsilon_1(t)$and$\varepsilon_2(t)$) are denoted in the following equations:

$$\varepsilon_1(t) = \frac{1}{\left|e_M\right|_2 + \left|\hat{e}_M\right|_2}, \tag{2}$$

$$\varepsilon_2(t) = \frac{1}{\left|e_M\right|_\infty + \left|\hat{e}_M\right|_\infty}, \tag{3}$$

where the unbounded norm is $|.|_\infty$ and $|.|_2$ and the Euclidean standard, the rest of the vectors and their derivatives in the windows $\left[t - N_t - 1, t\right]$ are denoted e_M and $\hat{e}_M$.

Cloud-based on information management

The reasoning component does the cloud repair. Based on a strengthening learning experience, new information about the process may be captured based on relevant content and the collected data from the training experience. A Q-learning approach is adopted to execute strengthening learning in the reasoning component. Q-learning is one of the most common ways to identify the optimum policy in the decision-making procedure of Markov. The primary purpose of the system is to maximize the overall payment from a series of starting activities. The Q factor determines the efficiency of each activity, $Q(s, b)$ is expressed in the following equation:

$$Q(s,b) \leftarrow Q_i(s,b) + \propto \left[R(s,b) + \gamma \max\left(Q_{i+1}\left(S_{i+1}, b_{i+1}\right)\right) - Q(s,b)\right], \tag{4}$$

where s_i is a condition where action i has been undertaken, benefit b_i has been obtained after activity i where $\propto$ is the training speed, and where γ is the rates of discounting that offers sooner rather than later benefits with the matrices incentive $R(s, b)$. The Q feature is refreshed based on the chosen policy at each phase. In this specific structure, the greedy strategy has been employed to select an activity from many policies. Two rewards functions have been devised to determine some essential characteristics of the learning experience by choosing the best model suited with the highest precision and the lowest computing charge. The first prize is to choose the best forecasting model. The second is built to select the optimum preprocessing instruments to remove unnecessary ambient noise.

First, the first payment criterion, model correctness, widespread capability, and computational burden, is defined in three key elements. The first and the second variables are famous variables of classification accuracy. The last one was picked since these models handle such application areas in real-time when computing is crucial. The resolution coefficients $\left(R^2\right)$ and the related absolute errors (RAE) were determined as performance metrics to consider the precision and generalization capacities.

A punishment component in the incentive system to address the maximum computer load is expressed in the following equation:

$$R_{\mathrm{m}}(s,b) = R(s,b) - \lambda(m). \tag{5}$$

While $R_{\mathrm{m}}(s, b)$ is the whole amount of the incentive, the $R(s, b)$ is the matrices incentive, the modeling achievement index $\left(R^2, \mathrm{RAE}\right)$, and the punishment component is $\lambda(m)$. The calculation charge based onthe ML algorithm contained in the collection, the punishment coefficient was calculated.

On the other extreme, the second incentive algorithm was meant to pick the best data preprocessing approaches to create more accurate model outputs. Two primary properties defined this second incentive mechanism. The first is to evaluate the correctness of the models using the mean actual errors of the information collected to model training. Next, the punishment factor associated with each process control instrument in the collection was established. Equation (6) shows the incentive value for the preprocessing machining operations.

$$R_{\mathrm{p}}(s,b) = \propto (1 - \mathrm{MAE}) + \delta \tag{6}$$

When, R_{p} is the total payout; $\propto$ is the variable of training, and δ is the variable of punishment. The mean absolute error is denoted as MAE. In manufacturing processes, extracting observed results takes information from the message, which is challenging to understand due to background sound and useless nonsense. For some organizations, the implementation of these strategies is essential and even vital. Therefore, two Q-learning features are simultaneous to the optimum model, taking both the best methodology and the highest predictive models into account. Consequently, the two incentive features are present with these changes in mind. The numbers updating functions are shown below.

As a final stage, when the chosen ideal material produces distinct outcomes in both the Q values from the interpretations of the update cycle, it can be uploaded onto the edge. The quality factor of the final decision of message and probability is expressed in the following equations:

$$Q_m(s,b) \leftarrow Q_i(s,b) + \propto \left[R_p(s,b) + \gamma \max\left(Q_{i+1}\left(S_{i+1}, b_{i+1}\right)\right) - Q(s,b)\right], \tag{7}$$

$$Q_p(s,b) \leftarrow Q_i(s,b) - \propto \frac{\left[R_p(s,b) - \gamma \max\left(Q_{i+1}\left(S_{i+1}, b_{i+1}\right)\right) - Q(s,b)\right]}{2}. \tag{8}$$

The total payment is denoted as R_p, the quality factor of the following sequence is denoted as Q_{i+1}, the following binary information is denoted as b_{i+1}, the following sequence is denoted as S_{i+1}. The proposed IDMF-CPS algorithm is expressed below.

Algorithm 1: Proposed IDMF-CPS algorithm

Start all models, train them, and optimize them
Set up Q array
Repeat
Do every step. Do every step
Get the shop floor statistics
Assess all concepts
Performance index calculation
Q model upgrade
Qp-tool upgrade
Pick the best pattern
Select the appropriate tool for the preprocessing stage
If mismatched, modify the edge model
If mismatched, adjust the tool edge preprocessing
End
Achieve epochs of learning

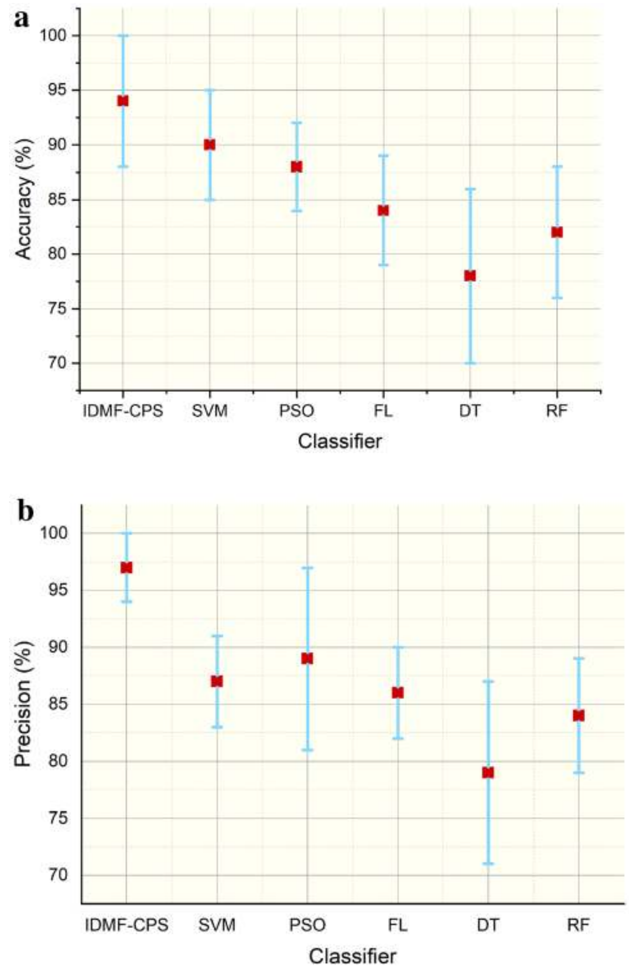

Fig. 4 **a** Accuracy analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS. **b** Precision analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS

Software analysis and performance analysis

Profibus's major manufacturing standards to interact with the Deckel Maho and Industry Ethernet to Kondia HS are developed for communications between the margins and industrial machinery. Two variants of 4B + raspberry pi with an 8 GB storage card have incorporated this application. In another city, perhaps near the pilot line position, the public cloud was operating on a virtual computer attached to a distant, remote database. The Edge cloud applications using Qt libraries version 6.12 have been developed using the Qt Maker 5.2.0 interactive Environment. Python 4.2.5 added the visualization interface.

Figure 4a and b shows the accuracy and precision analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS, respectively. The simulation analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS with the existing models such as Support Vector Machine (SVM), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Fuzzy Logic (FL), Decision Tree (DT), and Random Forest (RF) are considered. The simulation is carried out by analyzing the entire system for 10 min, and the respective simulation outcomes such as accuracy and precision are calculated for the proposed and existing system. The results indicate that the proposed IDMF-CPS has the highest performance.

Table 1 shows the performance analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS. The simulation accuracy, precision, efficiency,and F score of the proposed and the existing systems. The simulation is carried out for 10 min, and the iterations are varied from minimum to maximum. The overall average performance for the current systems and the proposed methodis evaluated, and the result is tabulated in the above table. The results indicate that the proposed IDMF-CPS has the highest performance in terms of accuracy (94%), precision (97%), efficiency (94%), etc.

Figure 5a and b shows the detection rate analysis and false alarm rate analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS, respectively.

Table 1 Performance of the proposed IDMF-CPS

Classifier	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Efficiency (%)	F score (%)
IDMF-CPS	94	97	94	85
SVM	90	87	86	71
PSO	88	89	72	86
FL	84	86	76	74
DT	78	79	85	81
RF	82	84	91	89

The proposed and the existing systems are analyzed using the simulation tool. The number of events detected and the number of false alarms detected is analyzed, and the result is plotted in the above figures. The proposed IDMF-CPS has the highest detection rate and lowest false alarm rate. The proposed IDMF-CPS produces the highest result because of the cyber-physical system and better decision-making algorithm.

Table 2 shows the event detection analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS. The simulation analysis is carried out for the proposed IDMF-CPS, and the result is compared with the existing systems such as SVM, PSO, FL, DT, and RF. The number of events detected and the false alarm rate of the proposed and existing systems are calculated, and the performance is tabulated in the above table. The result indicates that the proposed IDMF-CPS has the highest detection rate (97.2%) and lowest false alarm rate (3.4%).

Figure 6a and b shows the efficiency analysis and F score analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS, respectively. The simulation outcomes such as efficiency and F score of the proposed system and the existing systems are analyzed, and the result is plotted in the above figures. The proposed IDMF-CPS has the highest efficiency (94%) and F score (85%). The simulation analysis is done in under 10 min, and the overall performance is plotted above.

The proposed IDMF-CPS is designed, implemented and performance is evaluated in this section. The simulation outcomes such as precision, accuracy, efficiency, F score, detection rate, false alarm rate, etc. are calculated. The results indicate that the proposed IDMF-CPS has the highest performance than the existing systems like SVM, PSO, FL, DT, and RF.

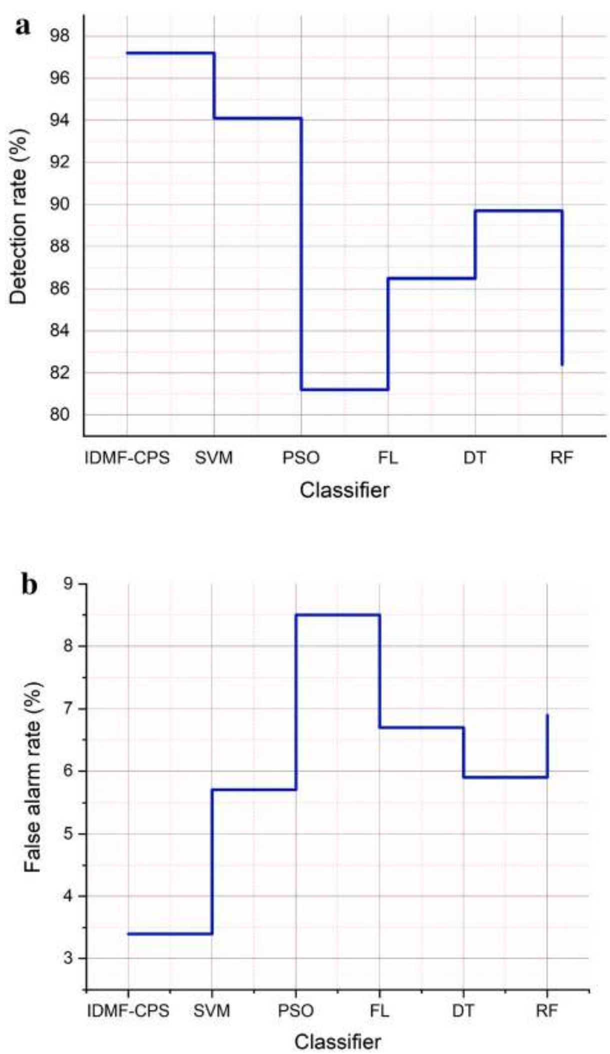

Fig. 5 **a** Detection rate analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS. **b** False alarm rate analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS

Conclusion and future scope

A cloud-based intelligent data management framework for a cyber-physical system (IDMF-CPS) that allows prediction models to be parametrically based on the new information extraction knowledge of an industry cyber-physical system is provided. Implementing runaway learning processes using a Q-learning approach refreshes the data processing technique and the models of predictions. The reasoning component has been incorporated into a cloud-based industry cyber-physical system capable of

Table 2 Event detection analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS

Classifier	Detection rate (%)	False alarm rate (%)
IDMF-CPS	97.2	3.4
SVM	94.1	5.7
PSO	81.2	8.5
FL	86.5	6.7
DT	89.7	5.9
RF	82.4	6.9

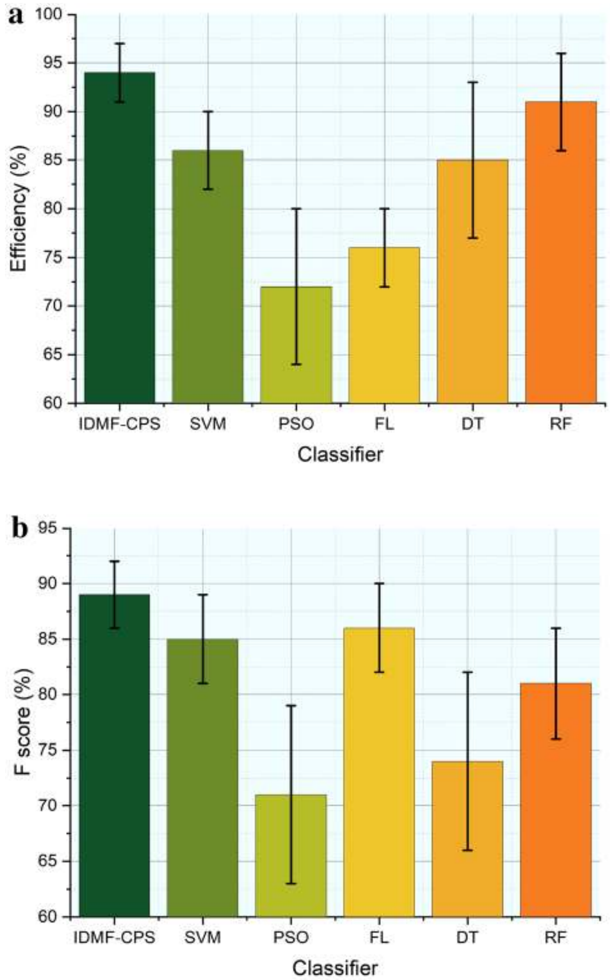

Fig. 6 **a** Efficiency analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS. **b** F score analysis of the proposed IDMF-CPS

visualizing, monitoring, predicting, and deploying the principal parameters in intelligent production situations. A machine-learning modeling library is run mainly during the implementation stage for preprocessing the decision-making activities and repairing models by sources of communication obtained from instruments on the manufacturing floor. Ultimately, all components have been tested and verified on a prototype line Industrial 4.0, which outperforms the findings of individual prediction models. The reasoning component may determine the optimum model for several simultaneous production processes. Future studies must be undertaken to improve the flexibility of the reasoning component by adding new functions to the present cloud architecture and exploring different methods for machine learning.

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