# Anomaly Detection

## 大綱

- 1. 動機
- 2. 簡介
- 3. Ruptures 理論介紹
- 4. 實測

## 若做的案子沒有Label或Label稀少怎麼辦?從非監督著手協助業務單位快速找到可疑資料,並從過程搜集Label

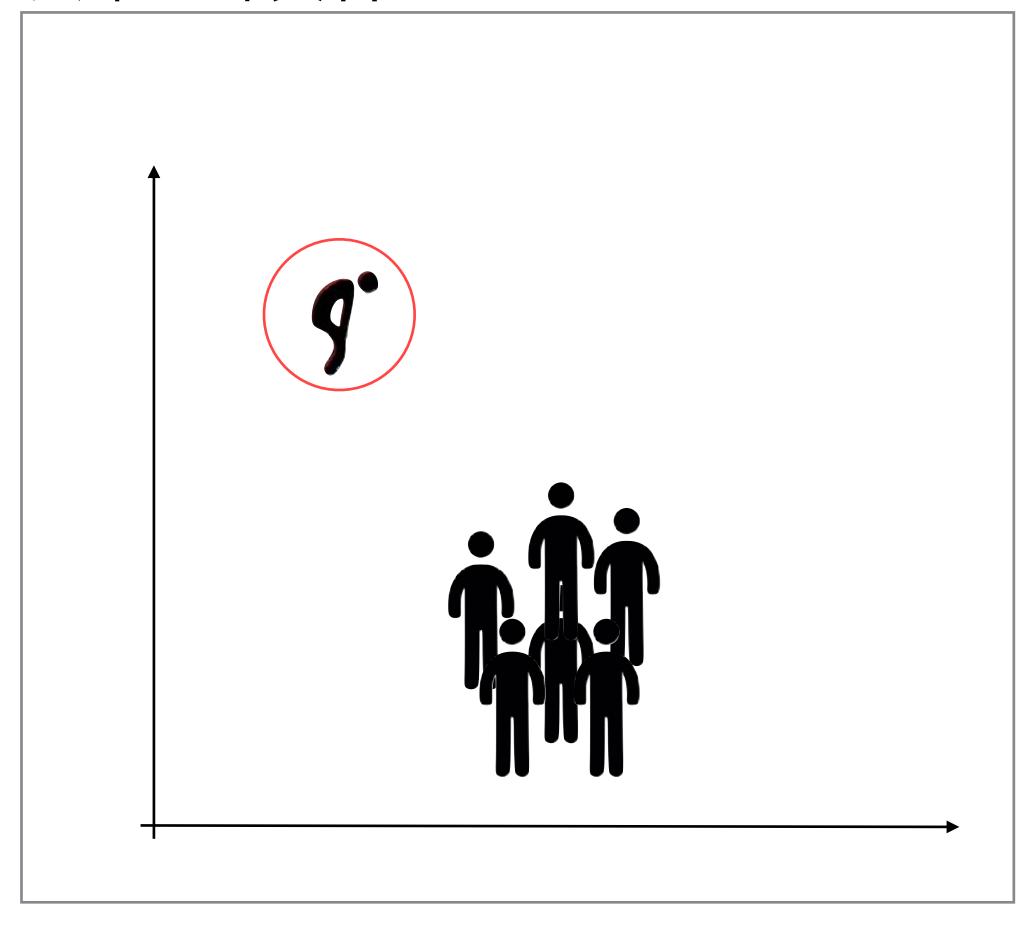
- 1. 稽核案件、洗防名單都屬於事後監控的例子
- 2. 調查過程通常都有大量未標註標籤、正負類極度不平衡
- 3. 使用Anomaly Detection的架構協助業務單位迅速歸納出資料集中的異常值
- 4. 從非監督走向監督的一條路程



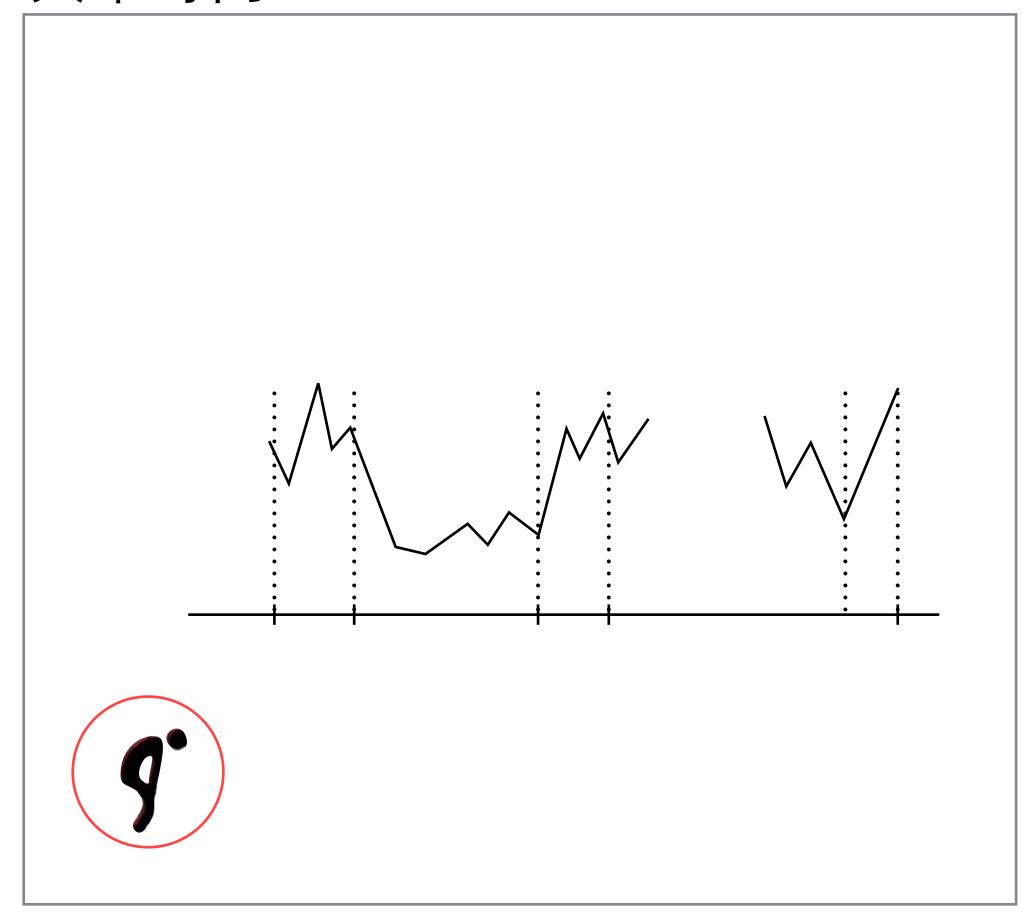
## 簡介

希望可以在沒有Label的狀況下,快速提供異常分佈資料、異常發生時間,提供更多調查線索

### 異常分佈資料



### 異常時間



## Change Point Detection是一個針對訊號或者時間序列,偵測背後生成模型改變點的任務

- 1. change point detection是 偵測結構改變點的任務
- 2. Ruptures 是python中實作 change point detection的 套件
- 3. 最重要的假設:
  piecewise stationary

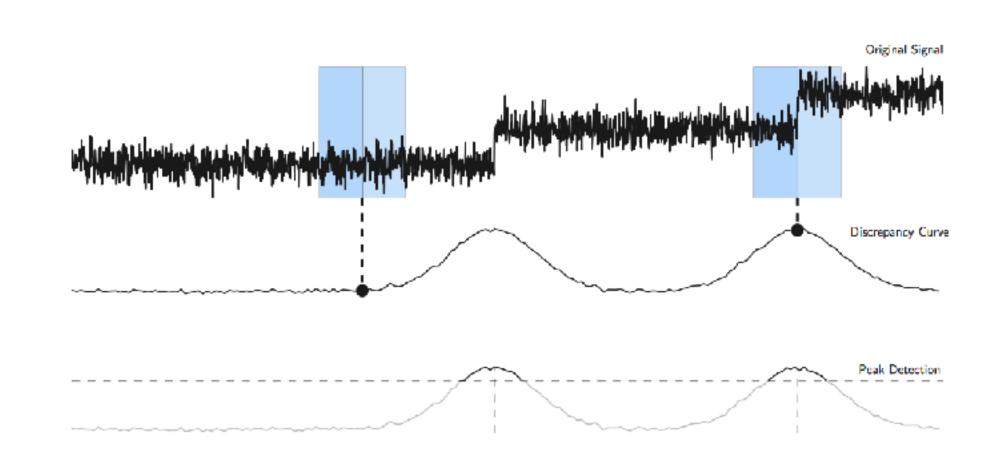


Figure 8: Schematic view of Win

### Ruptures 理論

#### 定義問題 -> divide and conquer

- 1. Q1: 如何找到最佳的分割?
- 2. Q2: 給定任一分割如何計算 損失?
- 3. Q3:如何透過演算法算完每 種可能性?

• Problem 1: known number of changes K. The change point detection problem with a fixed number K of change points consists in solving the following discrete optimization problem

$$\min_{|\mathcal{T}|=K} V(\mathcal{T}). \tag{P1}$$

• **Problem 2 : unknown number of changes.** The change point detection problem with an unknown number of change points consists in solving the following discrete optimization problem

$$\min_{\mathcal{T}} V(\mathcal{T}) + \operatorname{pen}(\mathcal{T}) \tag{P2}$$

where pen( $\mathcal{T}$ ) is an appropriate measure of the complexity of a segmentation  $\mathcal{T}$ .

## 分成兩種不同問題,第一種是給定change point個數下找尋最佳解,另一種是change point unknown

- 1. 如何找到最佳的Partition?
- 2. 最佳代表有評價方式 -> 評價 函數
- 3. P1: 給定change point個數 K,找尋最小化評價函數的 partition
- 4. P2: change point個數未知, 找尋最小化評價函數的 partition

• Problem 1: known number of changes K. The change point detection problem with a fixed number K of change points consists in solving the following discrete optimization problem

$$\min_{|\mathcal{T}|=K} V(\mathcal{T}). \tag{P1}$$

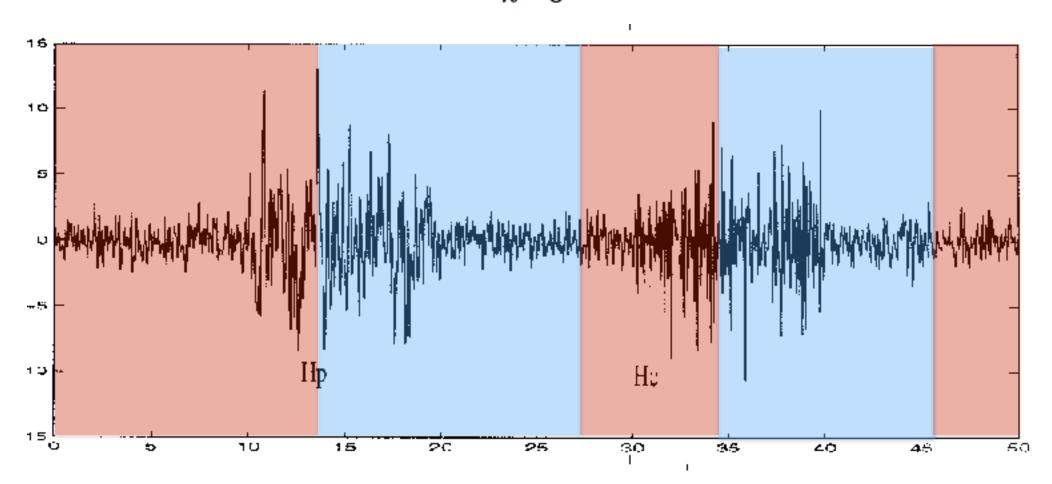
• **Problem 2 : unknown number of changes.** The change point detection problem with an unknown number of change points consists in solving the following discrete optimization problem

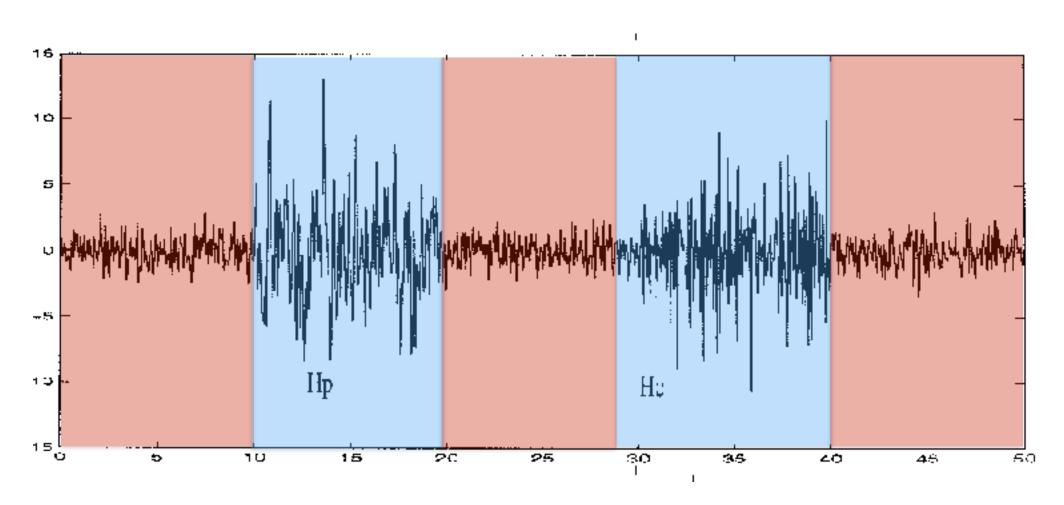
$$\min_{\mathcal{T}} V(\mathcal{T}) + \operatorname{pen}(\mathcal{T}) \tag{P2}$$

where pen( $\mathcal{T}$ ) is an appropriate measure of the complexity of a segmentation  $\mathcal{T}$ .

- 1. 兩張圖有一樣的改變點數
- 2. 哪一張分的比較好?
- 3. 因為同一個區段內的序列行為較相近
- 4. 同個區段內的生成機制較類似

$$V(\mathcal{T},y) := \sum_{k=0}^{K} \ c(y_{t_k..t_{k+1}})$$





- 1. 同區段內行為較類似
- 2. 同區段內為相同的機率分佈
- 3. 因此可將MLE當成cost function
- 4. 選擇可能性最大的組合

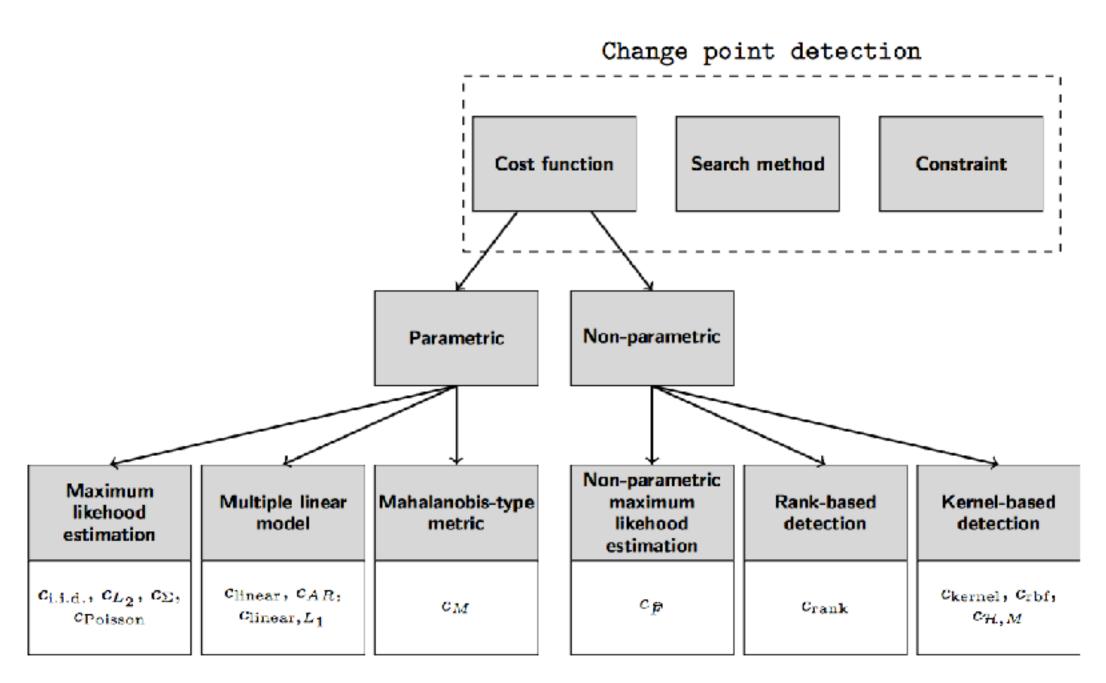


Figure 6: Typology of the cost functions described in Section 4.

- 1. 同區段內行為較類似
- 2. 同區段內為相同的機率分佈
- 3. 因此可將MLE當成cost function
- 4. 選擇可能性最大的組合

$$c_{i.i.d.}(y_{a..b}) := -\sup_{ heta} \sum_{t=a+1}^b \log f(y_t| heta).$$

$$c_{L_2}(y_{a..b}) := \sum_{t=a+1}^b \left\| y_t - ar{y}_{a..b} 
ight\|_2^2$$

$$c_{\Sigma}(y_{a..b}) := (b-a) \log \det \widehat{\Sigma}_{a..b} + \sum_{t=a+1}^{b} (y_t - \bar{y}_{a..b})' \widehat{\Sigma}_{a..b}^{-1} (y_t - \bar{y}_{a..b})$$

- 1. Cilid:一個時間區段內,序列每個值iid同一個density function f
- 2. CL2: 對平均值取2norm (maximize Normal distribution MLE) -> mean shift
- 3. Csig: 考慮二階動差, 考慮 mean shift, scale shift

$$c_{i.i.d.}(y_{a..b}) := -\sup_{ heta} \sum_{t=a+1}^b \log f(y_t| heta).$$

$$c_{L_2}(y_{a..b}) := \sum_{t=a+1}^b \left\| y_t - ar{y}_{a..b} 
ight\|_2^2$$

$$c_{\Sigma}(y_{a..b}) := (b-a) \log \det \widehat{\Sigma}_{a..b} + \sum_{t=a+1}^{b} (y_t - \bar{y}_{a..b})' \widehat{\Sigma}_{a..b}^{-1} (y_t - \bar{y}_{a..b})$$

## 透過演算法設計,將所有change point可能性計算完、提供Approximate方式計算,找出最優解

- 1. Optimal方式將所有可能性都 做計算,並計算全局最優解, 計算成本高
- 2. Approximate方式採取 window, greedy方式找尋局 部最優解

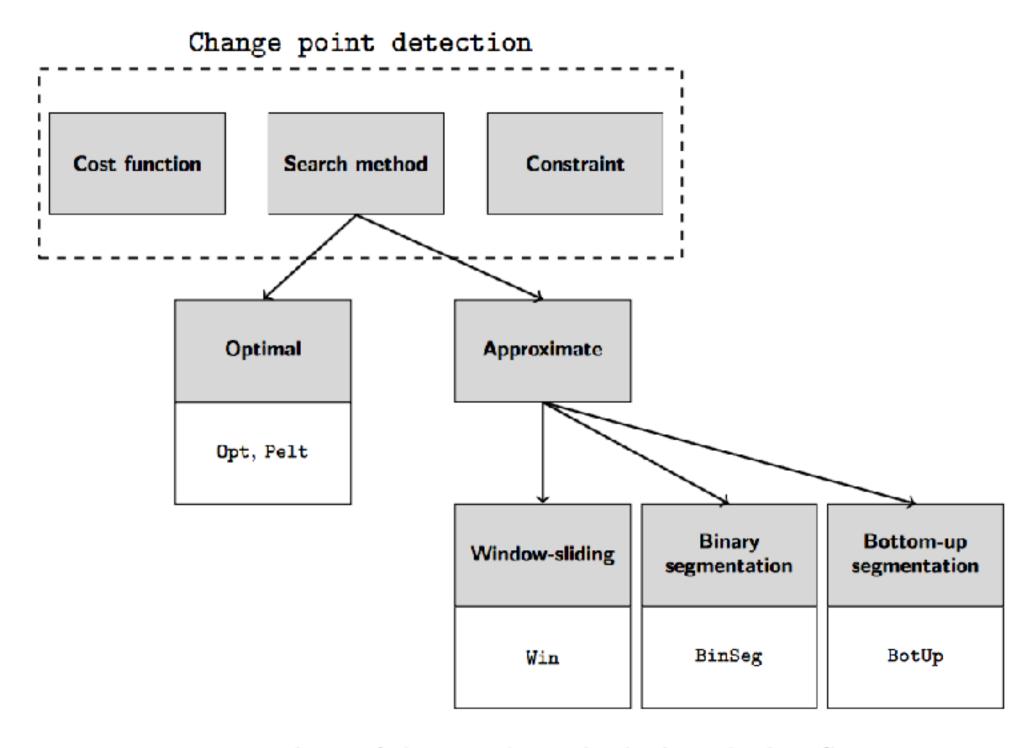


Figure 7: Typology of the search methods described in Section 5.

### Optimal

#### 以Optimal方式找尋P1,P2的解

### Opt

#### K known

$$\min_{|\mathcal{T}|=K} V(\mathcal{T}, y = y_{0..T}) = \min_{0=t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_K < t_{K+1} = T} \sum_{k=0}^{K} c(y_{t_k..t_{k+1}})$$

$$= \min_{t \le T-K} \left[ c(y_{0..t}) + \min_{t=t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_{K-1} < t_K = T} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} c(y_{t_k..t_{k+1}}) \right]$$

$$= \min_{t \le T-K} \left[ c(y_{0..t}) + \min_{|\mathcal{T}|=K-1} V(\mathcal{T}, y_{t..T}) \right]$$
(21)

評價函數可以寫成遞迴形式,因此可以使用Dynamic Programming求解

## Pelt(Pruned Exact Linear Time)

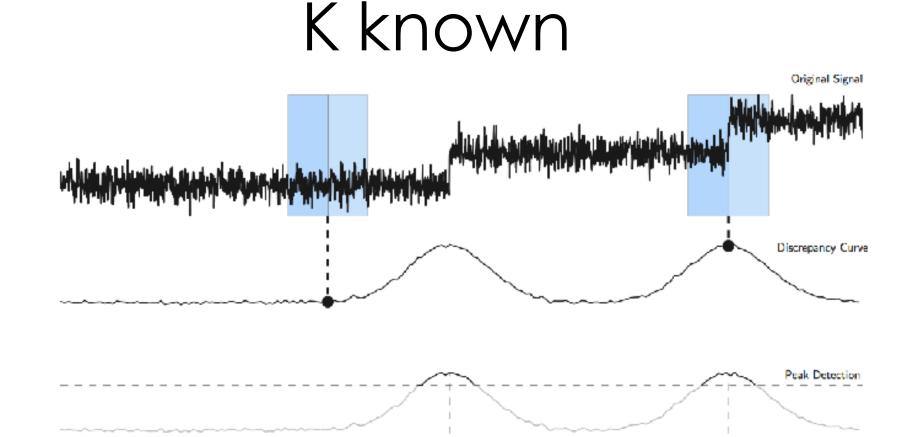
if 
$$\left[\min_{\mathcal{T}} V(\mathcal{T}, y_{0..t}) + \beta |\mathcal{T}|\right] + c(y_{t..s}) \ge \left[\min_{\mathcal{T}} V(\mathcal{T}, y_{0..s}) + \beta |\mathcal{T}|\right]$$
 holds,  
then  $t$  cannot be the last change point prior to  $T$ . (23)

若上式成立,則將上述組合排除,因此可以大幅降低運算數量。

## Approximate

## 以Approximate方式找解,找到的可能非最佳解但速度較快

#### Window sliding

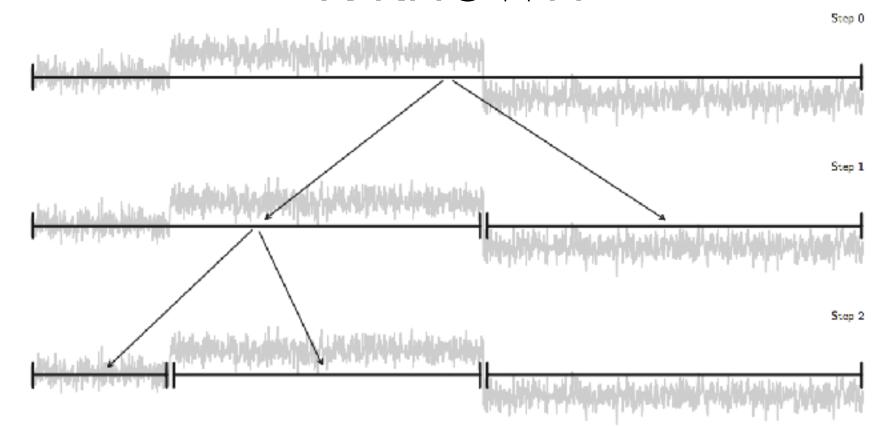


$$d(y_{a..t}, y_{t..b}) = c(y_{a..b}) - c(y_{a..t}) - c(y_{t..b})$$

使用Sliding Window,計算每點t的 discrepency分數,最後再取peak

### Binary segmentation

#### K known



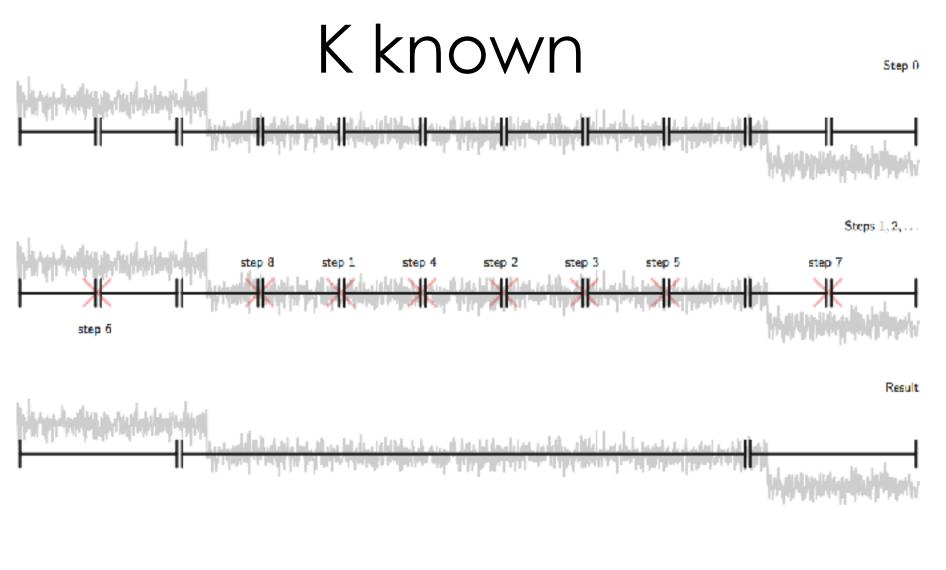
$$\hat{t}^{(1)} := \operatorname{argmin}_{1 \le t < T-1} \underbrace{c(y_{0..t}) + c(y_{t..T})}_{V(\mathcal{T} = \{t\})}.$$

每次都找尋切分後cost總和最小的點

## Approximate

## 以Approximate方式找解,找到的可能非最佳解但速度較快

### Bottom-up segmentation



 $d(y_{a..t}, y_{t..b}) = c(y_{a..b}) - c(y_{a..t}) - c(y_{t..b})$ 

一開始將序列分成若干份,將相鄰的合併,計算discrepency,每計算一輪將discrepency最小的pair合併直到剩下K個point

## 測試結果

Piecewise Stationary的假設很強,若違背不容易看出來效果

- 1. 目前Pelt(K unknown)cost僅 支援I1,I2,rbf,若要使用其他 的cost需自行開發
- 2. 若想使用須將序列轉為 piecewise stationary再做會 有較佳效果