

随着信息系统的不断发展，检测信息系统中的异常变得越来越重要，但是由于数据的不平衡性和分布的不均匀性，使得异常检测变得非常困难。本文提出了一种基于迁移学习的异常检测方法，该方法可以有效地解决数据不平衡的问题，并提高异常检测的准确率。

由于云服务和设备的多样性，网络中存在大量的异常数据，这使得异常检测变得非常困难。本文提出了一种基于迁移学习的异常检测方法，该方法可以有效地解决数据不平衡的问题，并提高异常检测的准确率。

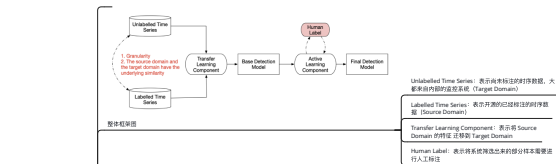


Table 1: Statistical Features	
Feature	Description
Mean	Mean
Var	Variance
Crossingpoint [18]	The number of crossing points.
ACF1	First order of autocorrelation
ACFremainder	Autocorrelation of remainder.
Trend	Strength of linearity computed on trend of STL [5] decomposition.
Linearity [18]	Strength of linearity computed on trend of STL [5] decomposition.
Curvature [18]	Strength of curvature computed on trend of STL [5] decomposition.
Entropy [18]	Spectral entropy [12].
ARCHtest.p [9]	P value of Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test for ARCH model [8].
GARCHtest.p [24]	P value of Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test for GARCH model [8].

Table 2: Metrics used as forecasting error features	
Features	Description
ME	Mean Error
RMSE	Root Mean Squared Error
MAE	Mean Absolute Error
MAPE	Mean Percentage Error
MAPE	Mean Average Percentage Error

Table 3: Temporal Features	
Features	Description
Max level shift	Max trimmed mean between two consecutive windows.
Max var shift	Max variance shift between two consecutive windows.
Max KL shift	Max shift in Kullback-Leibler divergence between two consecutive windows.
Lumpiness	Changing variance in remainder.
Flatspots	Discrete time series values into ten equal-sized intervals. Find maximum run length within the same bucket. [18].
Diff-w	The differences between the current value and the w-th previous value.

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Experiment

Table 8: Results of Comparative Methods			
Dataset	Method	Precision	Recall
Non-Yahoo → Yahoo	Fused	0.983	0.983
	K-Sigma	0.6499	0.3364
	k-ED	0.2779	0.4215
	RF	0.8668	0.2075
Non-AWS → AWS	Fused	0.983	0.983
	K-Sigma	0.6499	0.1992
	k-ED	0.2779	0.4215
	RF	0.9999	0.6228
Non-Artificial → Artificial	Fused	0.983	0.983
	K-Sigma	0.6499	0.1992
	k-ED	0.2779	0.4215
	RF	0.9999	0.6228
Non-Twitter → Twitter	Fused	0.983	0.983
	K-Sigma	0.6499	0.1992
	k-ED	0.2779	0.4215
	RF	0.9999	0.6228

Table 7: The effectiveness of features (F1-Score)			
Features	Yahoo	AWS	Artificial
Statistical	0.2956	0.7387	0.4037
Order-aware	0.4200	0.8441	0.7509
All features	0.8788	0.8837	0.8924

Table 9: Feature Importance Evaluation	
Dataset	Important Features
Yahoo	Original data, RMSE, MAE, ME, Mean, Min, Max, Diff, p, Diff-p, ..., Diff-2p, MAPE
AWS	ACF1, Diff-2p, Curvature, Entropy, Diff-p
Artificial	Original data, Mean, Diff-p, MAPE, Flatspots, RMSE, MAE, Diff-p, Diff-p, ..., Diff-2p
Twitter	RMSE, MAE, Diff-p, Diff-p, ..., Diff-2p

Table 9: Comparative Experiment of ATAD and Naive Active Learning without Transfer Learning (F1-Score)	
Dataset	ATAD
Yahoo	0.5081
AWS	0.8099
Artificial	0.9815
Twitter	0.6164

Table 10: The experimental result with active learning (F1-Score)	
Dataset	Result
Yahoo	0.5081
AWS	0.8099
Artificial	0.9815
Twitter	0.6164

Table 11: Experimental result on F1-Score of Microsoft	
Dataset	Result
Yahoo	0.5081
AWS	0.8099
Artificial	0.9815
Twitter	0.6164

Table 4: Summary of datasets	
Dataset	Size
Yahoo	1415
AWS	3085
Artificial	4032
Twitter	15862

Proposed Approach

