고려대학교
빅데이터 연구회

KU-BIG

Outlier Detection

유현우 박정진 정희정 송예은 심정은 양수형

목 차

PART. I Outlier / Novelty / Anomaly

1

Outlier
Novelty
Anomaly

2

Outlier
(Anomaly)
Detection

3

Novelty
Detection

1) Outlier / Novelty / Anomaly

Outliers are also referred to as abnormalities, discordants, deviants, or **anomalies** in the data mining and statistics literature.

(Source: "Outlier Analysis" (Springer), Charu Aggarwal, 2017, http://charuaggarwal.net/outlierbook.pdf)

Outlier = Anomaly

2) Outlier(Anomaly) detection

The training data **contains outliers**

which are defined as observations that

are far from the others.

(Source: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/outlier_detection.html)

2) Outlier(Anomaly) detection

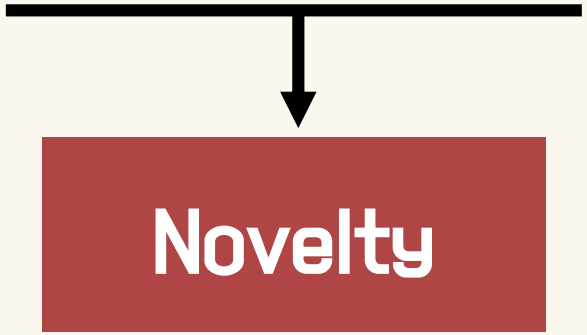
i) Unsupervised anomaly detection

ii) Supervised anomaly detection

iii) Semi-Supervised

3) Novelty detection

The training data **is not polluted by outliers** and we are interested in detecting whether a new observation is an outlier.



(Source: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/outlier_detection.html)

PART. Ⅱ Evaluate Measure

1

Metric

For

Out-of-Distribution Detection

2

Better metric

For

Class-imbalanced data

1) Metric for Out-of-Distribution Detection

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	a	b
	Class=No	c	d

a: TP (True Positive)
b: FN (False Negative)
c: FP (False Positive)
d: TN (True Negative)

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{a+d}{a+b+c+d} = \frac{TP+TN}{\text{TP}+\text{FN}+\text{FP}+TN}$$

(Source: JunGeol Baek, 2019 1st semester Data mining chapter 3. pp.79.)

1) Metric for Out-of-Distribution Detection

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	a	b
	Class=No	c	d

a: TP (True Positive)
b: FN (False Negative)
c: FP (False Positive)
d: TN (True Negative)

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{a}{a+c} = \frac{TP}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{TP}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

(Source: JunGeol Baek, 2019 1st semester Data mining chapter 3. pp.93.)

1) Metric for Out-of-Distribution Detection

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	a	b
	Class=No	c	d

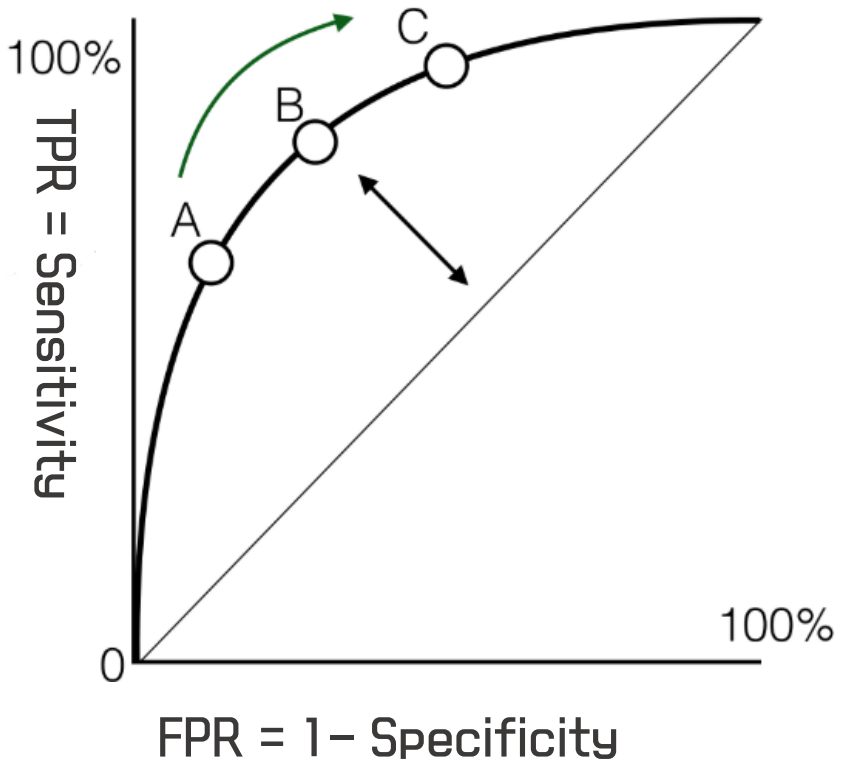
a: TP (True Positive)
b: FN (False Negative)
c: FP (False Positive)
d: TN (True Negative)

$$\mathrm{TPR} = \frac{a}{a+c} = \frac{TP}{\mathrm{TP}+\mathrm{FP}}$$

$$\mathrm{FPR} = \frac{c}{\mathrm{c}+d} = \frac{FP}{\mathrm{FP}+\mathrm{T}N}$$

(Source: JunGeol Baek, 2019 1st semester Data mining chapter 3. pp.84.)

1) Metric for Out-of-Distribution Detection



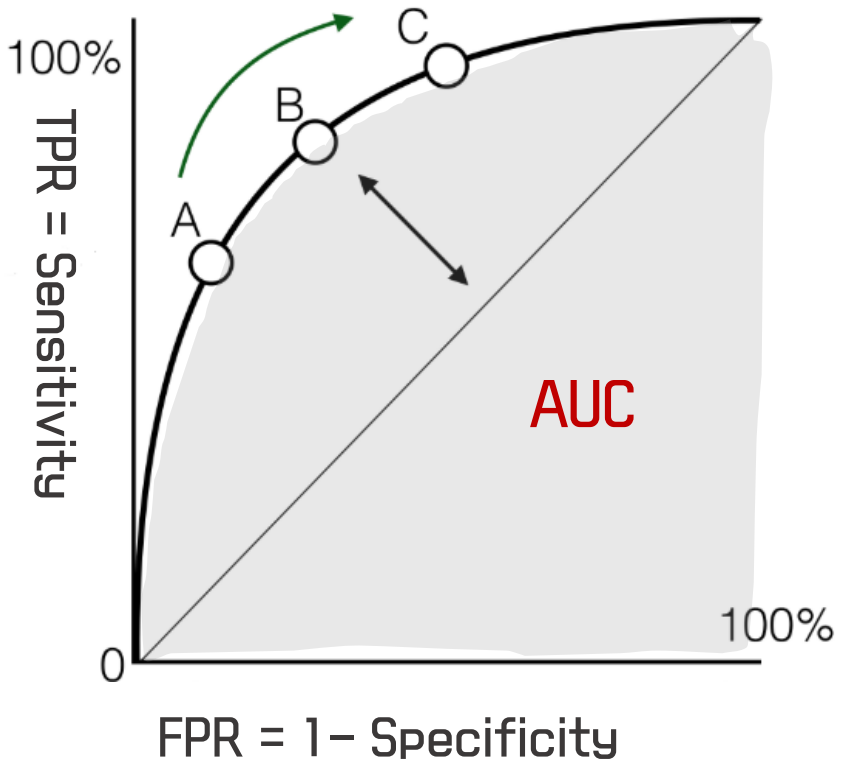
X축 : FPR = FP / (FP + TN)

Y축 : TPR = TP /(TP + FN)

Diagonal line = Random Guessing

Area under ROC curve = AUC

1) Metric for Out-of-Distribution Detection

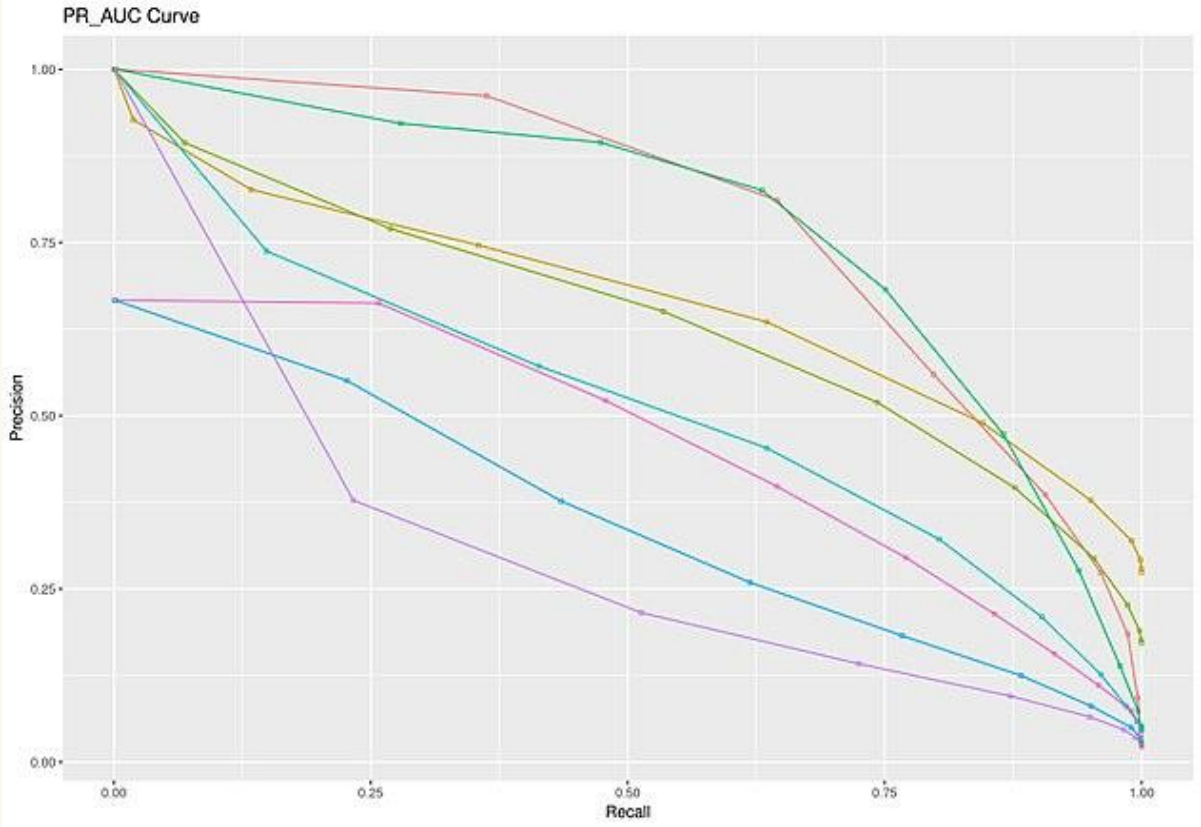


Area under ROC curve = AUC

AUC Range : [0, 1]

100% 맞는 예측 모델일 경우 AUC = 1.

2) Better metric for class-imbalanced data



X축 : Recall : TP / (TP + FN)

Y축 : Precision : TP /(TP + FP)

In Case of imbalanced-Data

⇒ Precision이 FPR에 비해 False Positive를 더 민감하게 잡아낼 수 있다.

⇒ Imbalanced data에서 효과적인 metric!

PART. Ⅲ EDA

1

Description of Data

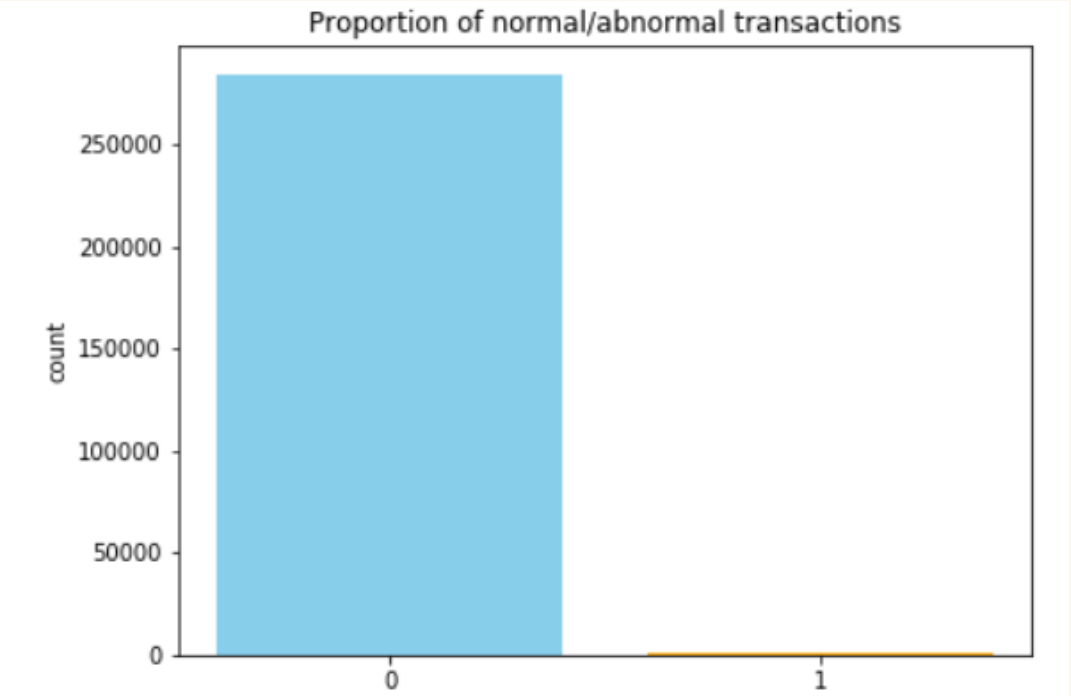
2

Non-linear Relations

1) Description of Data

Credit Card Dataset : (From Kaggle)

- Highly unbalanced data
- 492 frauds out of 284,807 transactions



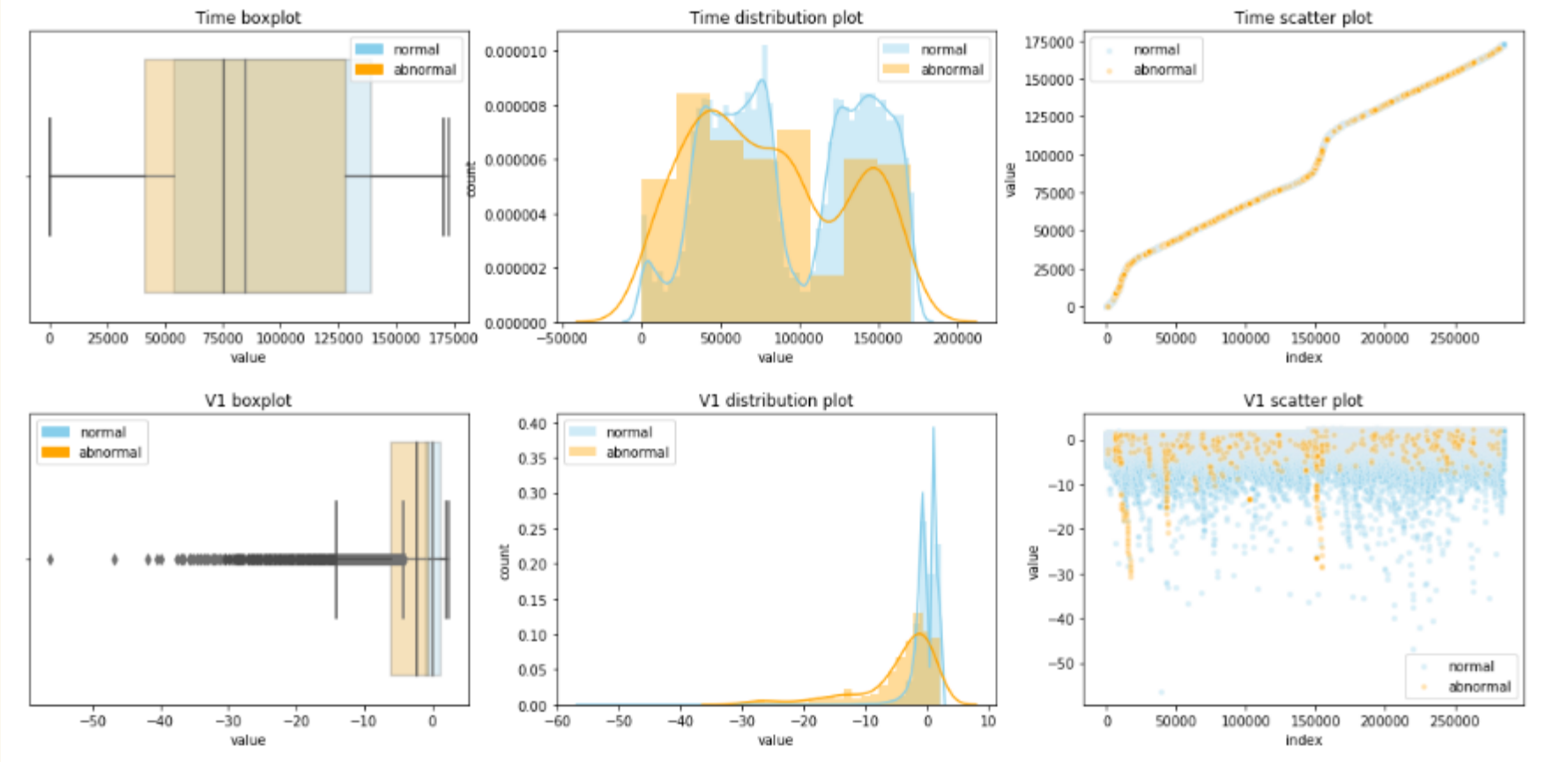

```
0    284315
1       492
Name: Class, dtype: int64
```

1) Description of Data

Input variable :

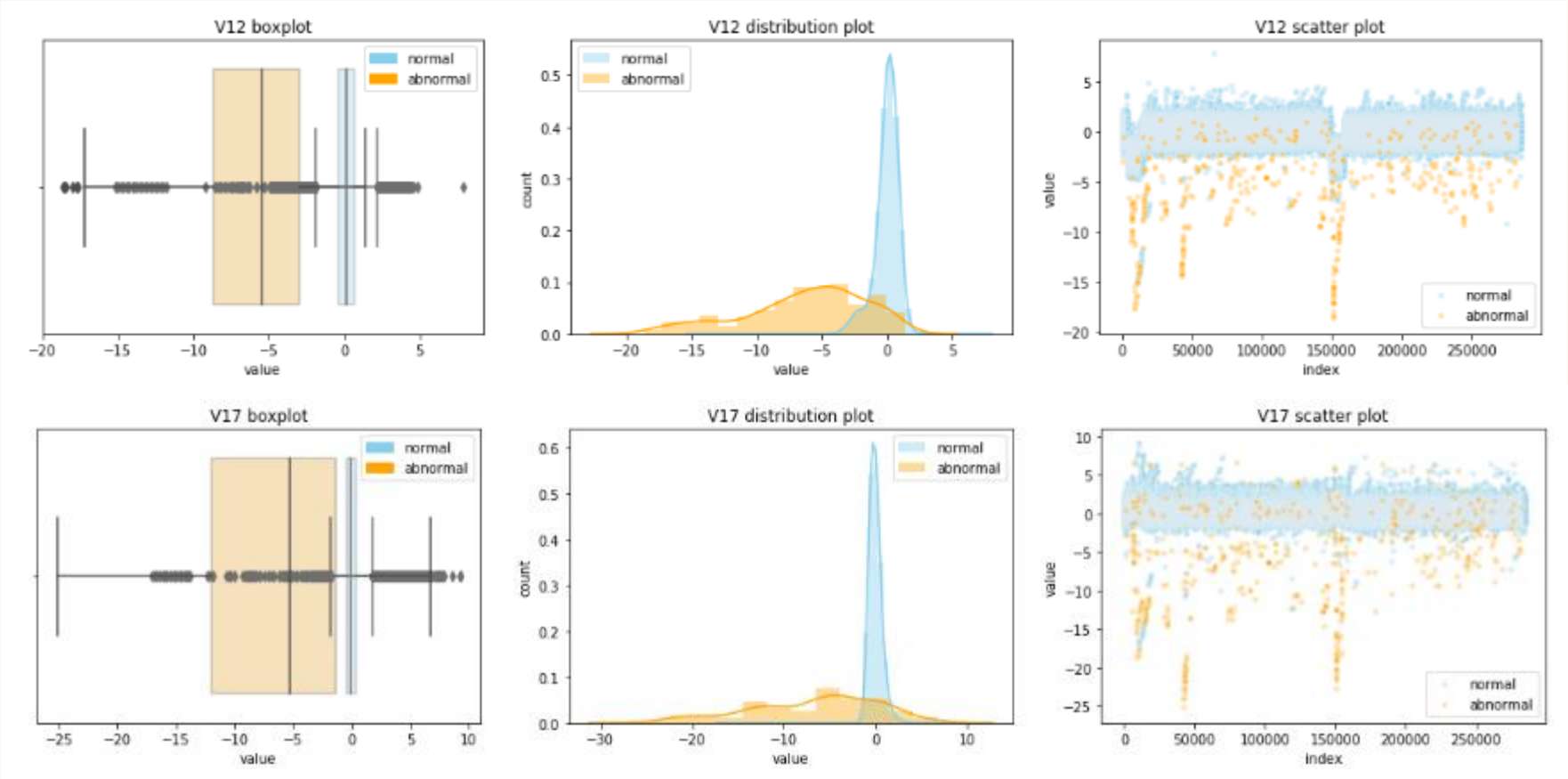
- 28 input variable V, result of PCA transformation.
- Time : seconds (about 48 hours)
- Amount : transaction amount.

1) Description of Data



Plot of Time and V1

1) Description of Data



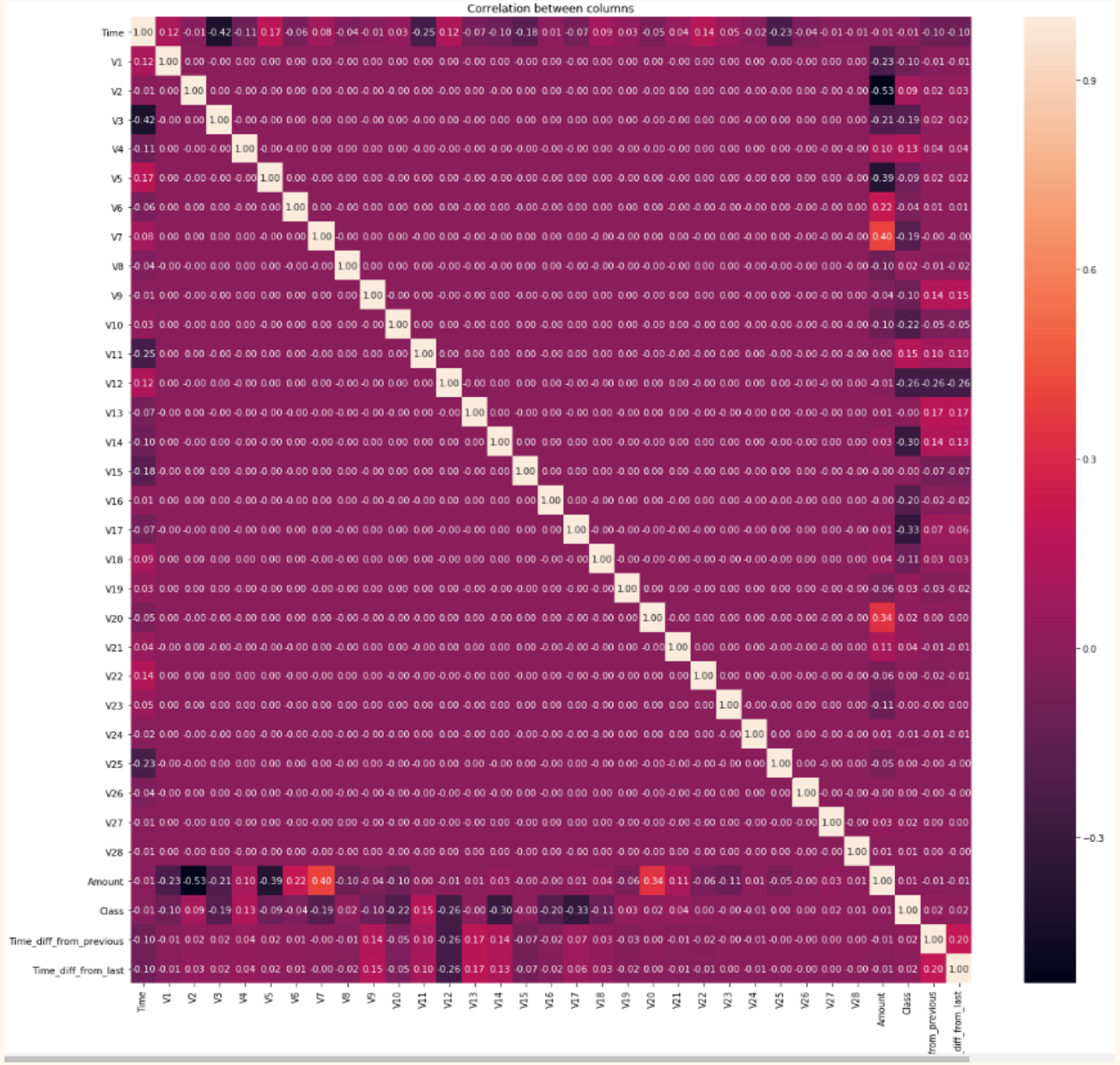
Plot of V12 and V17

2) Linear Relations

Correlation Matrix

- V's : Principal Components

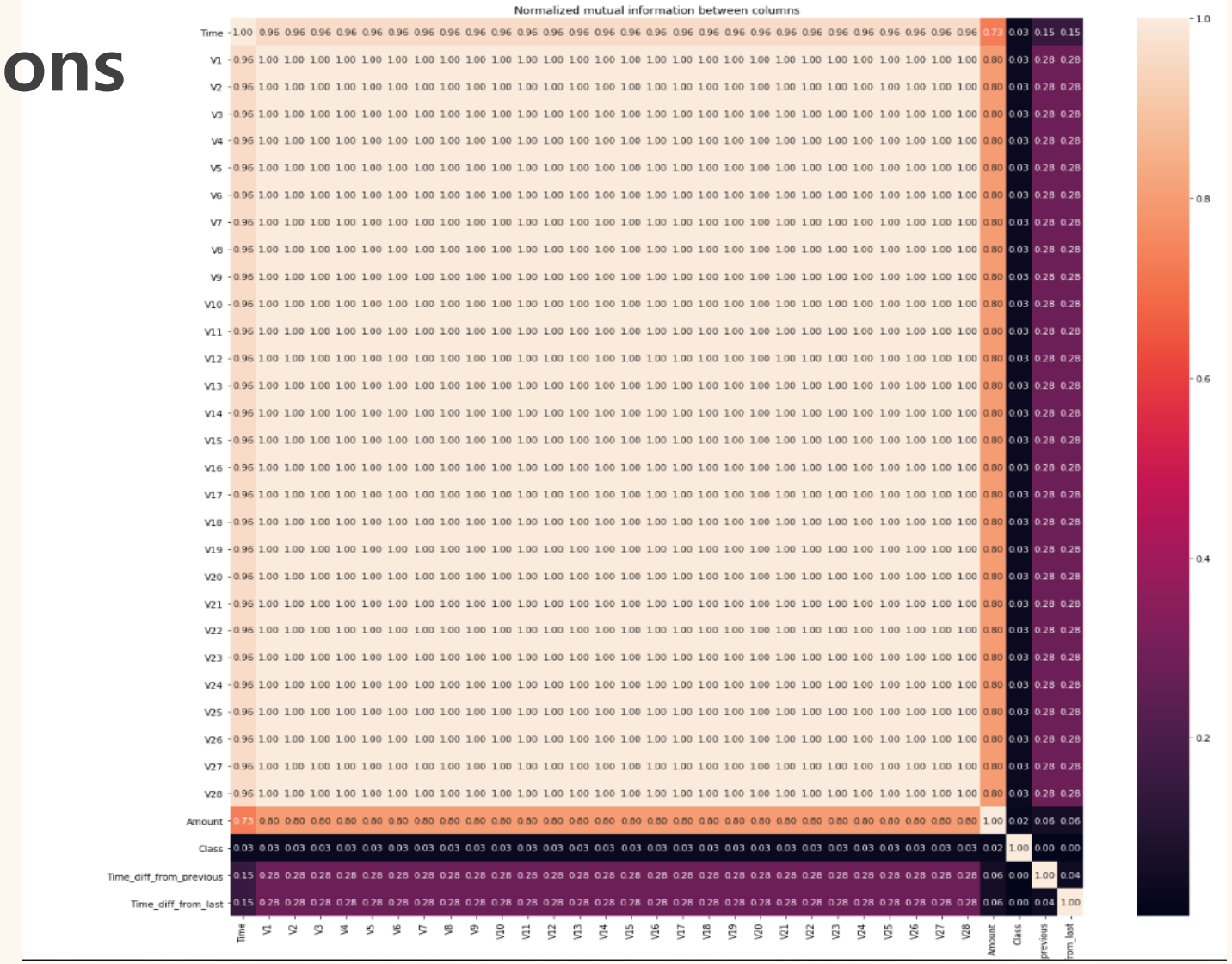
⇒ Linearly independent



2) Nonlinear Relations

Mutual Information Matrix

- All V's are nonlinearly dependent.
- All Vs and amount are nonlinearly dependent.




Do you
have any
question?
Thank you
for your attention.