# Random Tree Based Anomaly Detection

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#### Contents

- Decision Tree Model(Classification, Regression)
- Bagging and Boosting
- Isolation based anomaly detection
  - 2-dim'l data figure and describe random tree generating process
- Isolation Forest 실습

#### Review

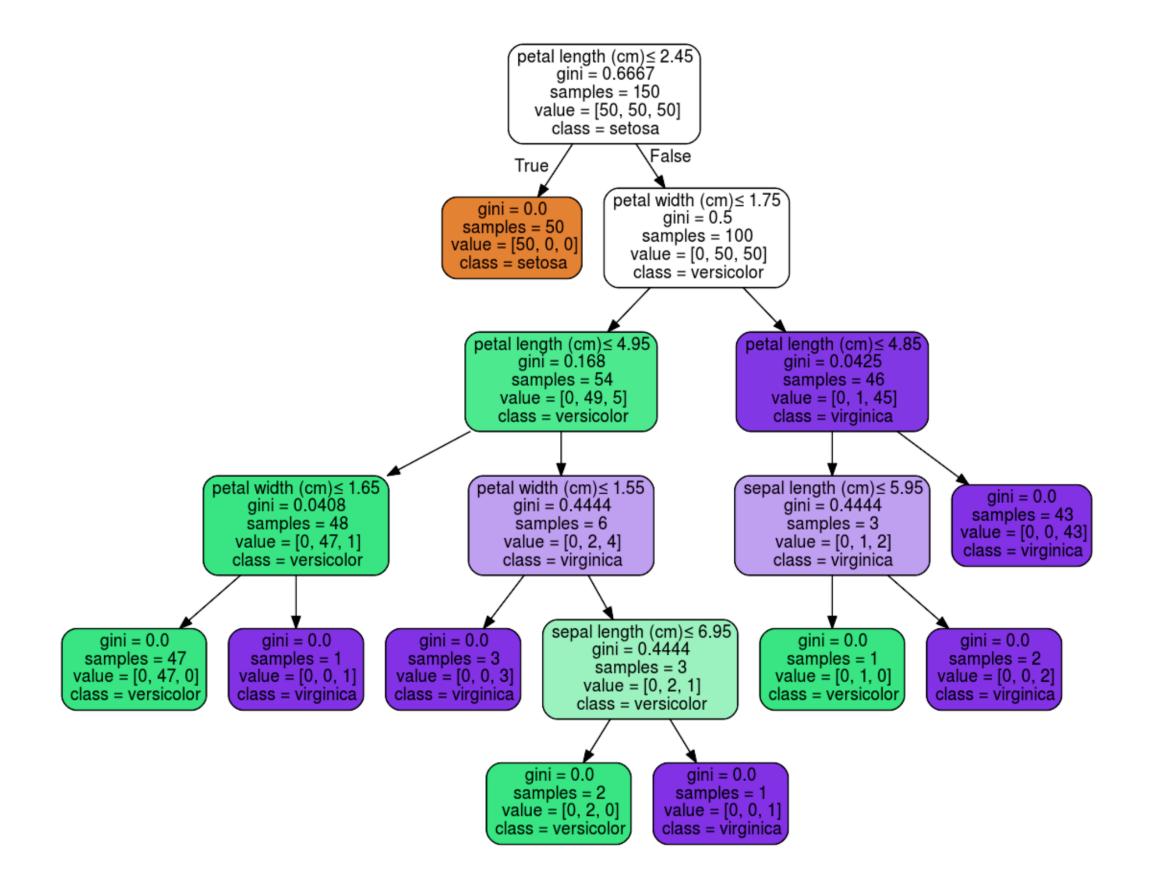
- NN-based models (Classification, Regression)
- Weakness of DB-outlier criterion
- Local Outlier Factor
- Parameters of LOF

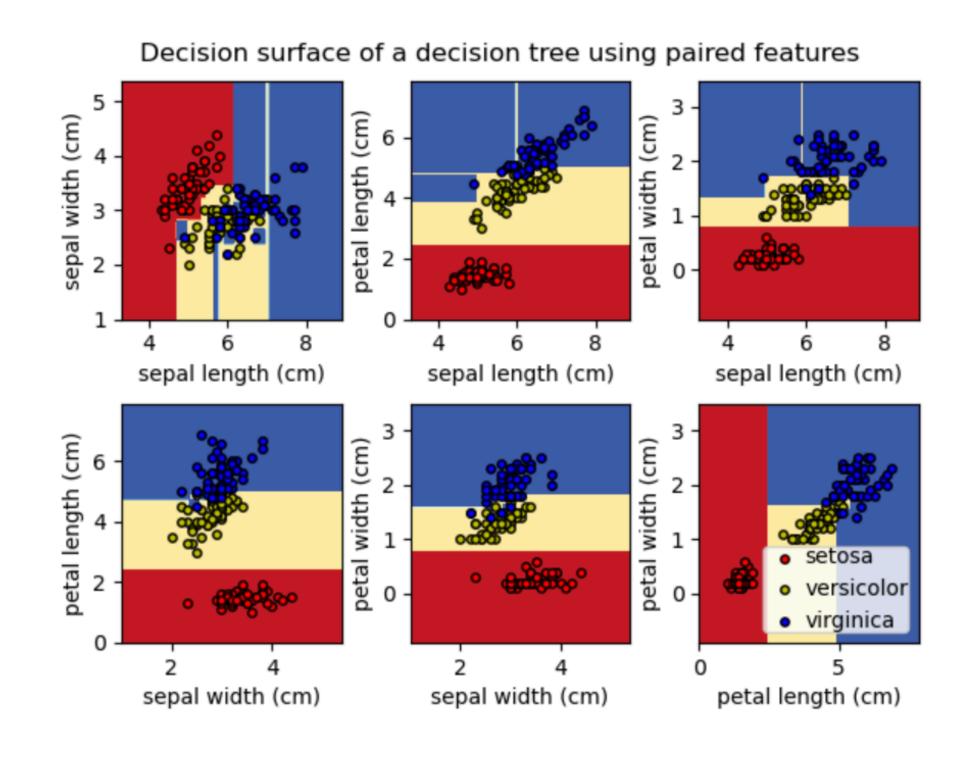
## Decision Tree

Decision Tree: 일자리오퍼를 받아들일 것인가 거절할 것인가? 월급 >= 300(만원) Yes No 통근시간 거절 >= 1(시간) Yes No 거절 커피 무료제공 No Yes 수락 거절

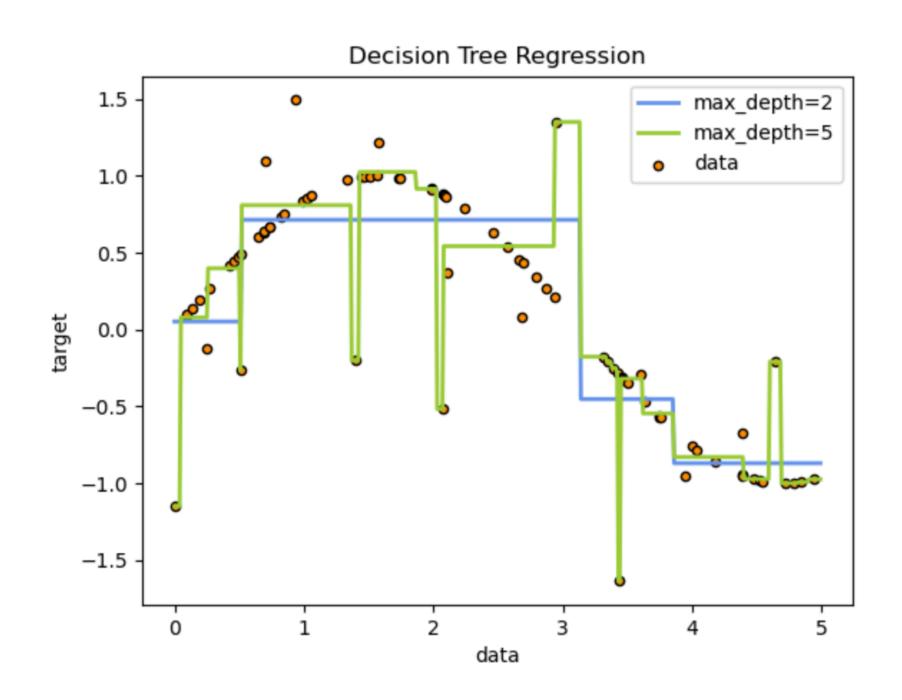
- Terminology
  - Root node
  - Leaf node
  - Parent node
  - Child node

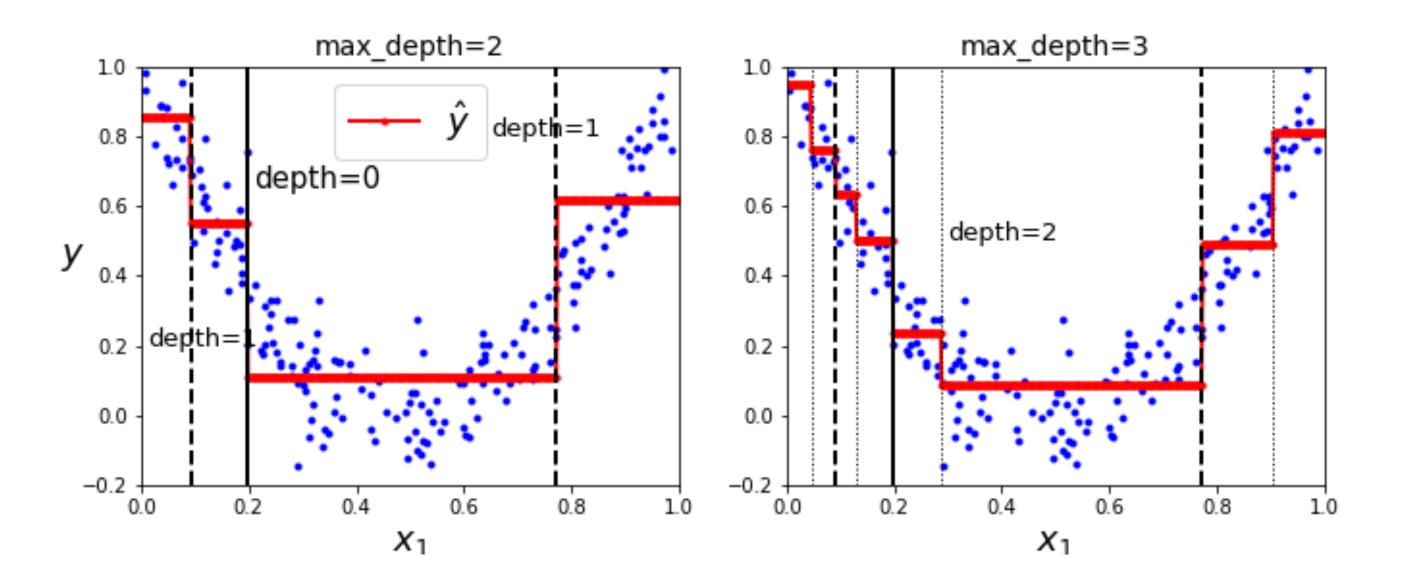
# Decision Tree (Classification)





# Decision Tree (Regression)





# Bagging and Boosting

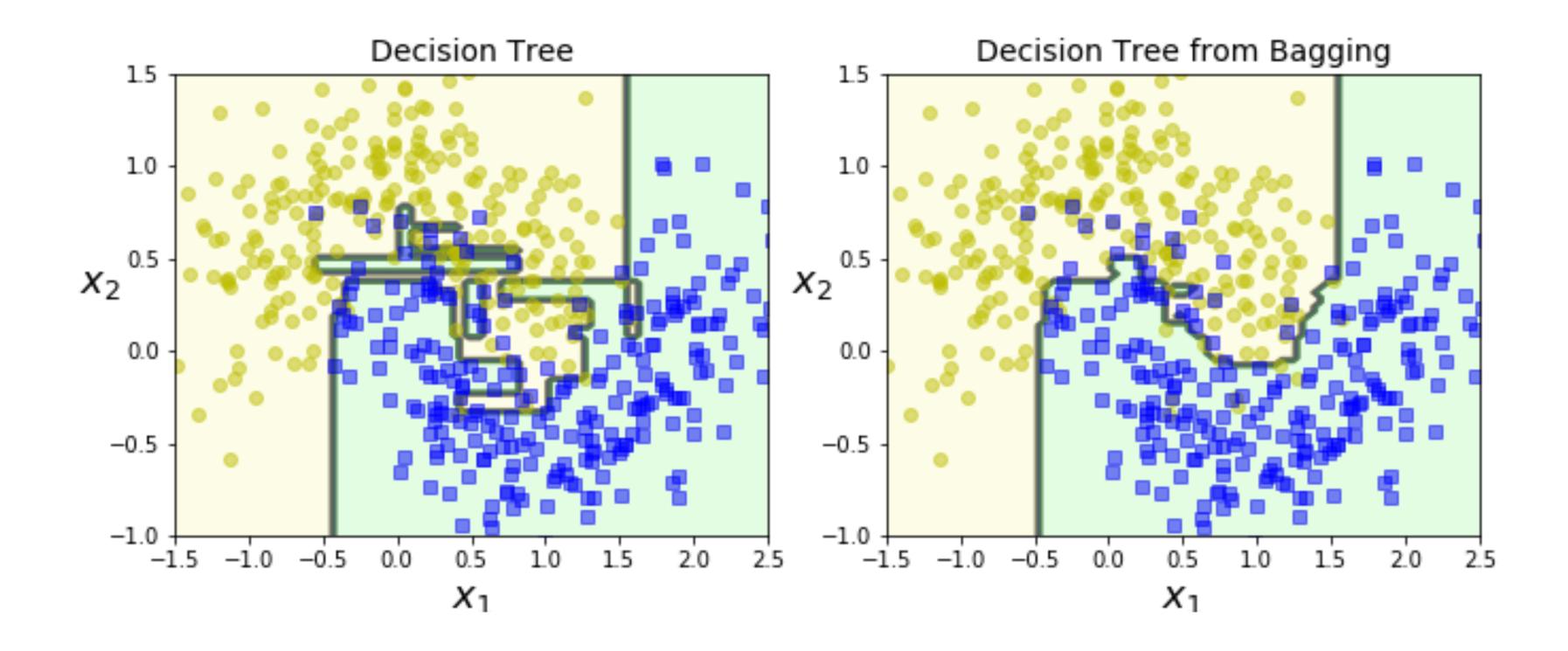
- Bootstrap Aggregating ensemble
- Combining weak learners in parallel
- Reduce variance (overfitting issue)
- Random sampling with replacement

- Boosting ensemble
- Fit a sequence of weak learners
- Reduce bias (underfitting issue)
- Weights of incorrectly classified instances

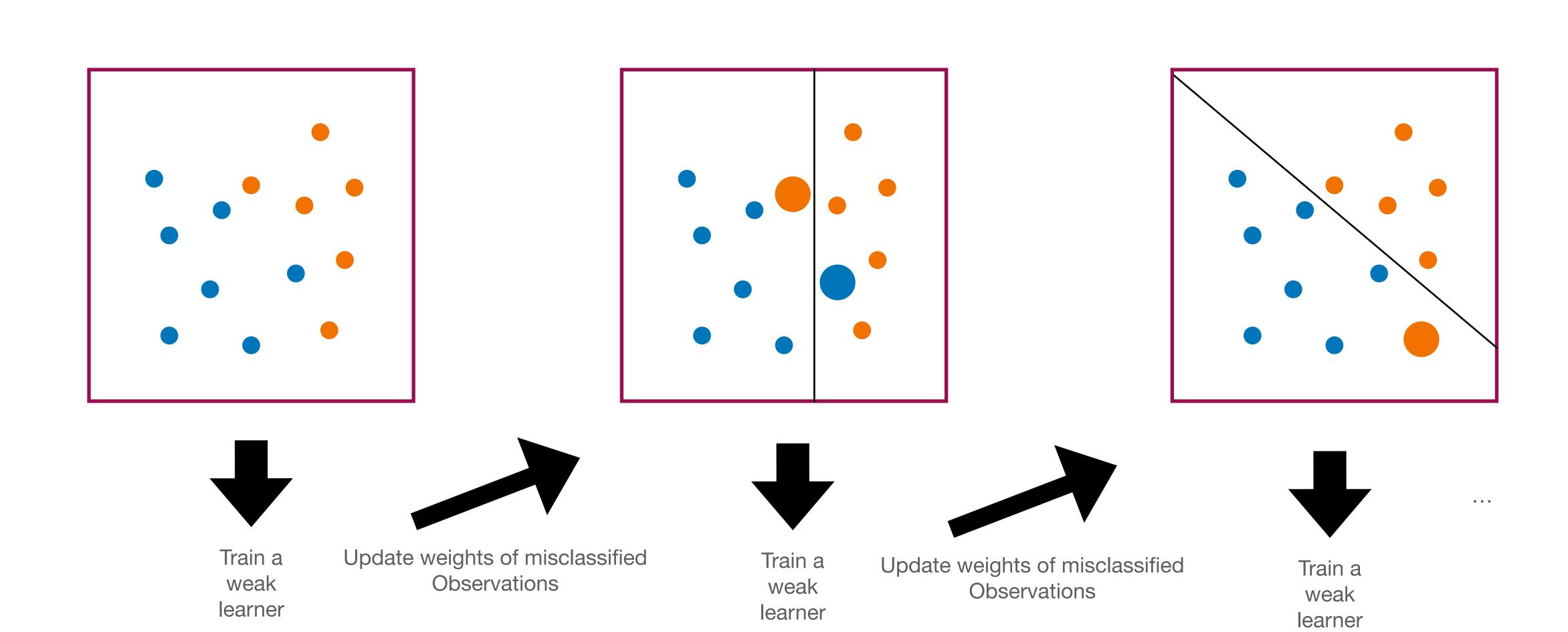
# Bagging



# Bagging

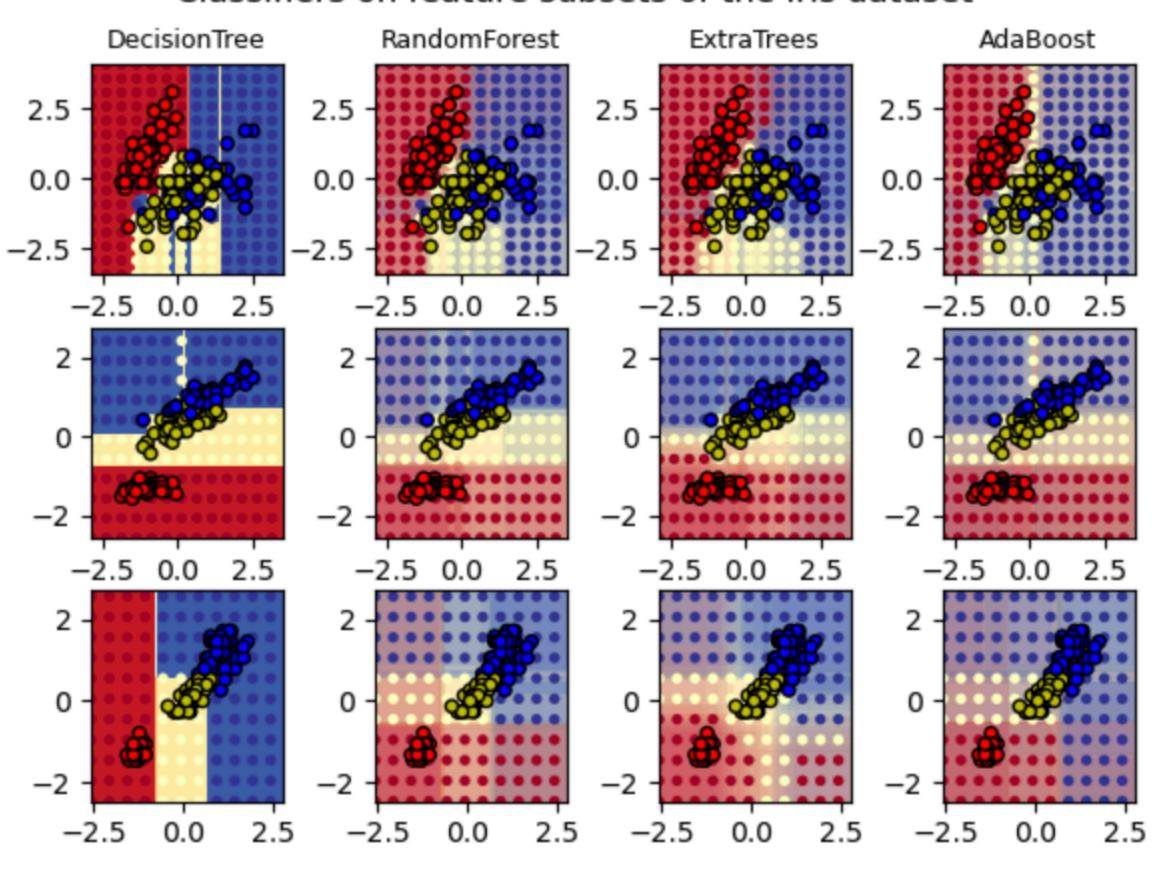


# Boosting



# Bagging and Boosting

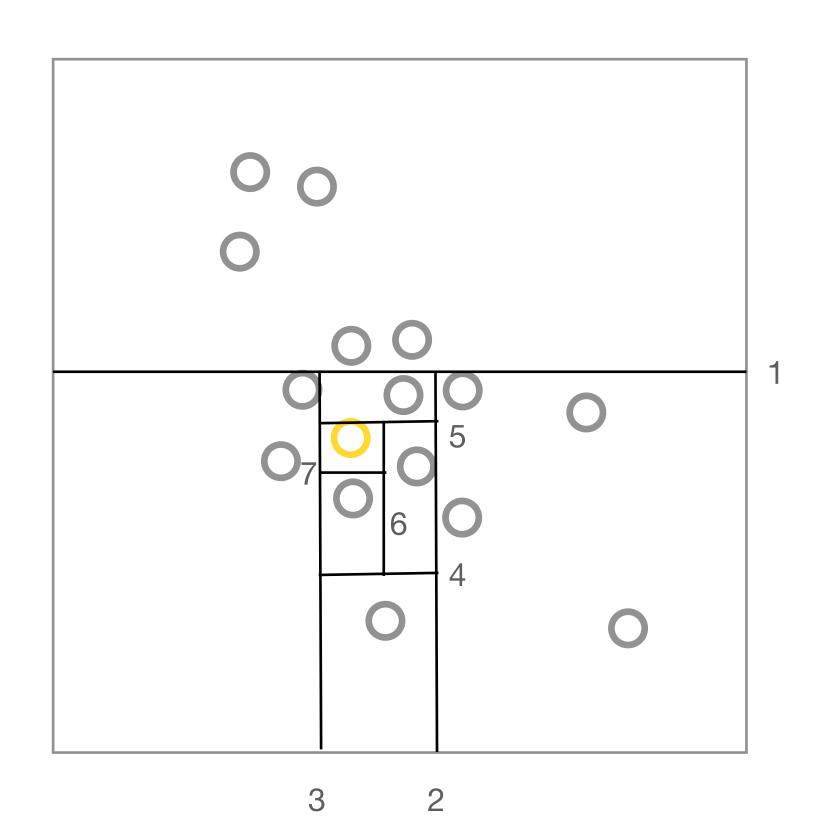
#### Classifiers on feature subsets of the Iris dataset

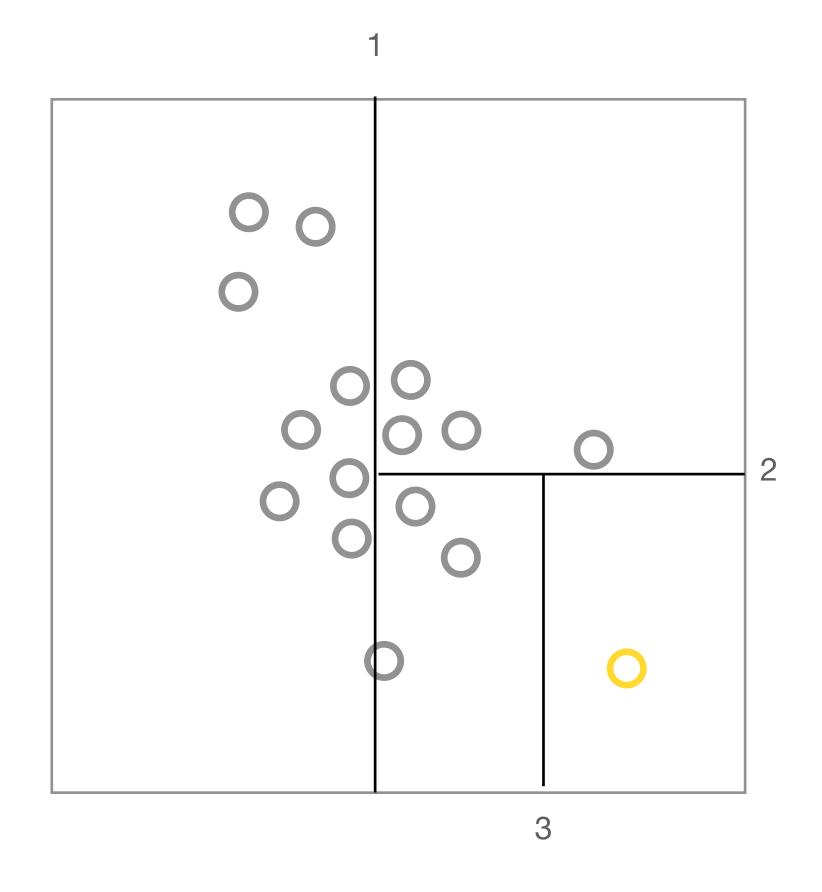


#### **Isolation Forest**

- Liu, Fei Tony, Kai Ming and Zhou, Zhi-Hua. *Isolation forest*, Data Mining, 2008. ICDM'08, Eighth IEEE International Conference on.
- Liu, Fei Tony, Kai Ming and Zhou, Zhi-Hua. *Isolation-based anomaly detection*, ACM Transactions on Knowledge Discovery from Data (TKDD) 6.1 (2012): 3.
- Random tree based anomaly detection
- Bagging ensemble methods
- High performance than traditional methods based on classification and clustering
- Scale up to handle high dimensional problems with a large number of irrelevant attributes

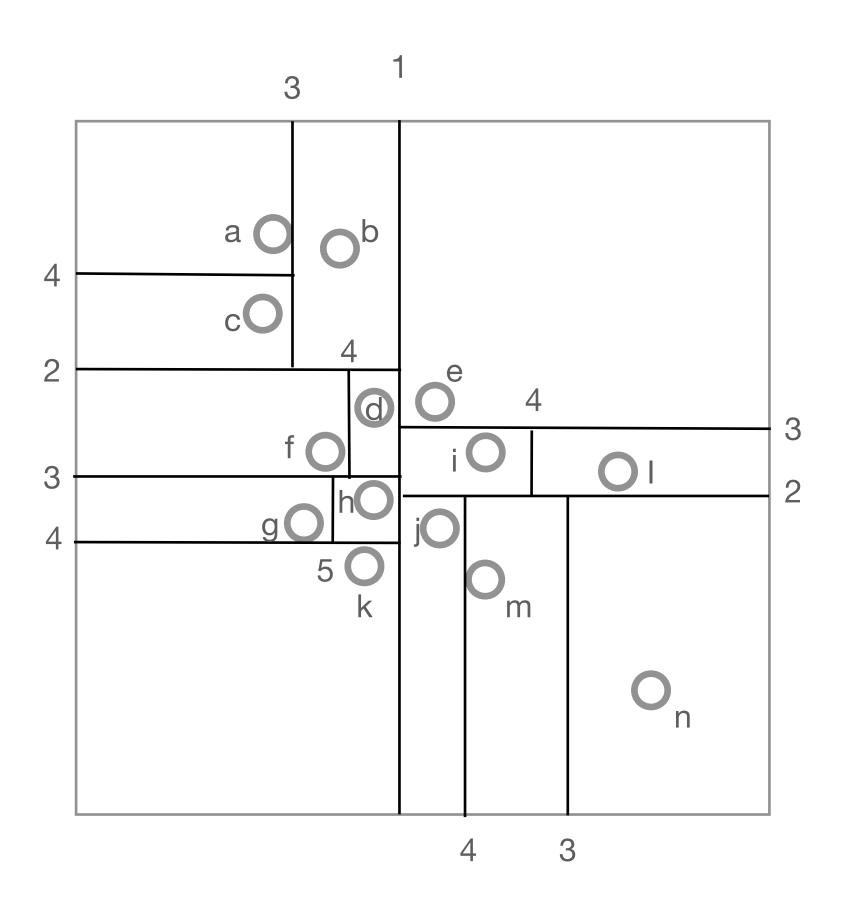
# Isolation Forest (idea)

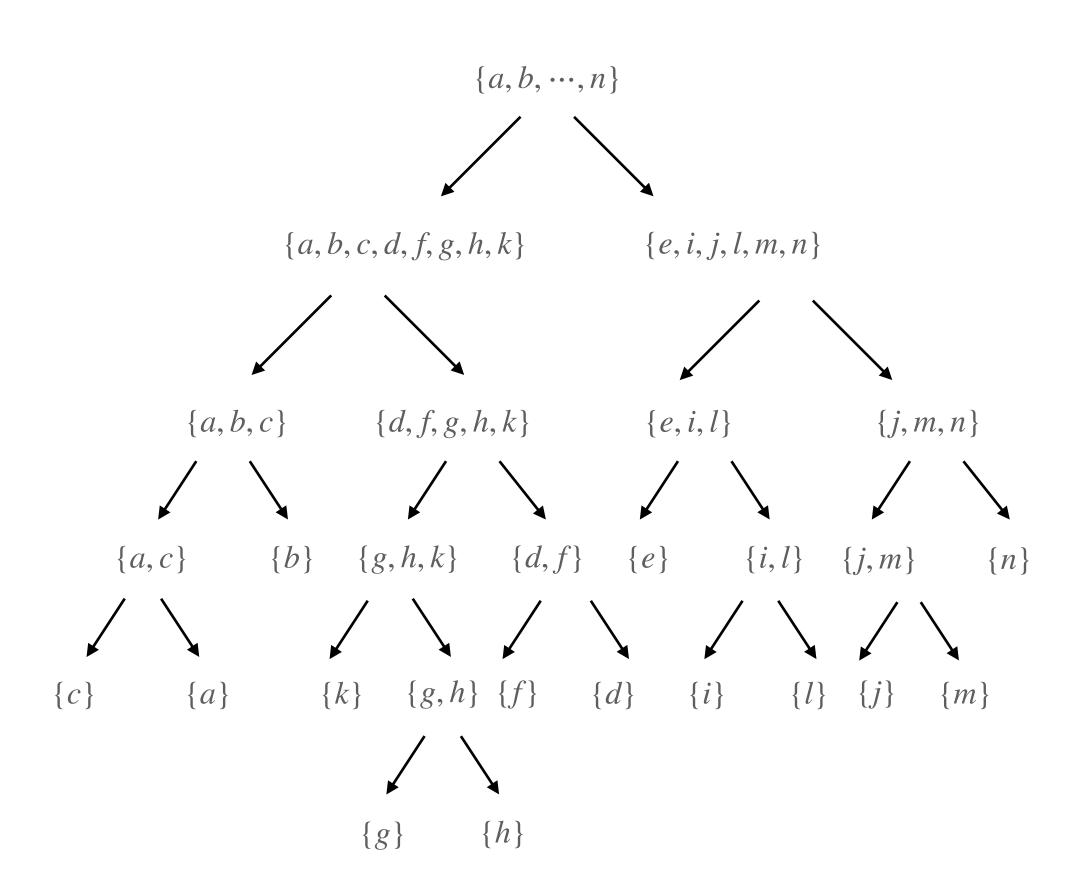




How many splits are needed to isolate the yellow points?

# Isolation Forest (idea)





#### Notations

#### Goal: Detecting anomalous points

x: a data point

X: a data set of N instances

 $\psi$ : a subsampling size

h(x): the path length of x

s: an anomaly score

## **Isolation Tree**

**Definition : Isolation Tree.** Let T be an isolation tree. T is either an external-node with no child, or an internal node with one test and exactly two daughter nodes  $(T_l, T_r)$ . A test consists of an attribute q and a split value p such that the test q < p determines the traversal of a data point to either  $T_l$  or  $T_r$ 

# Path Length

**Definition : Path Length** h(x) of a point x is measured by the number of edges x traverse an iTrees, from the root node until the traversal is terminated at an external node.

- Short path length means high susceptibility to isolation
- Long path length means low susceptibility to isolation

## **Anomaly Score**

Average path length of unsuccessful searches in BST

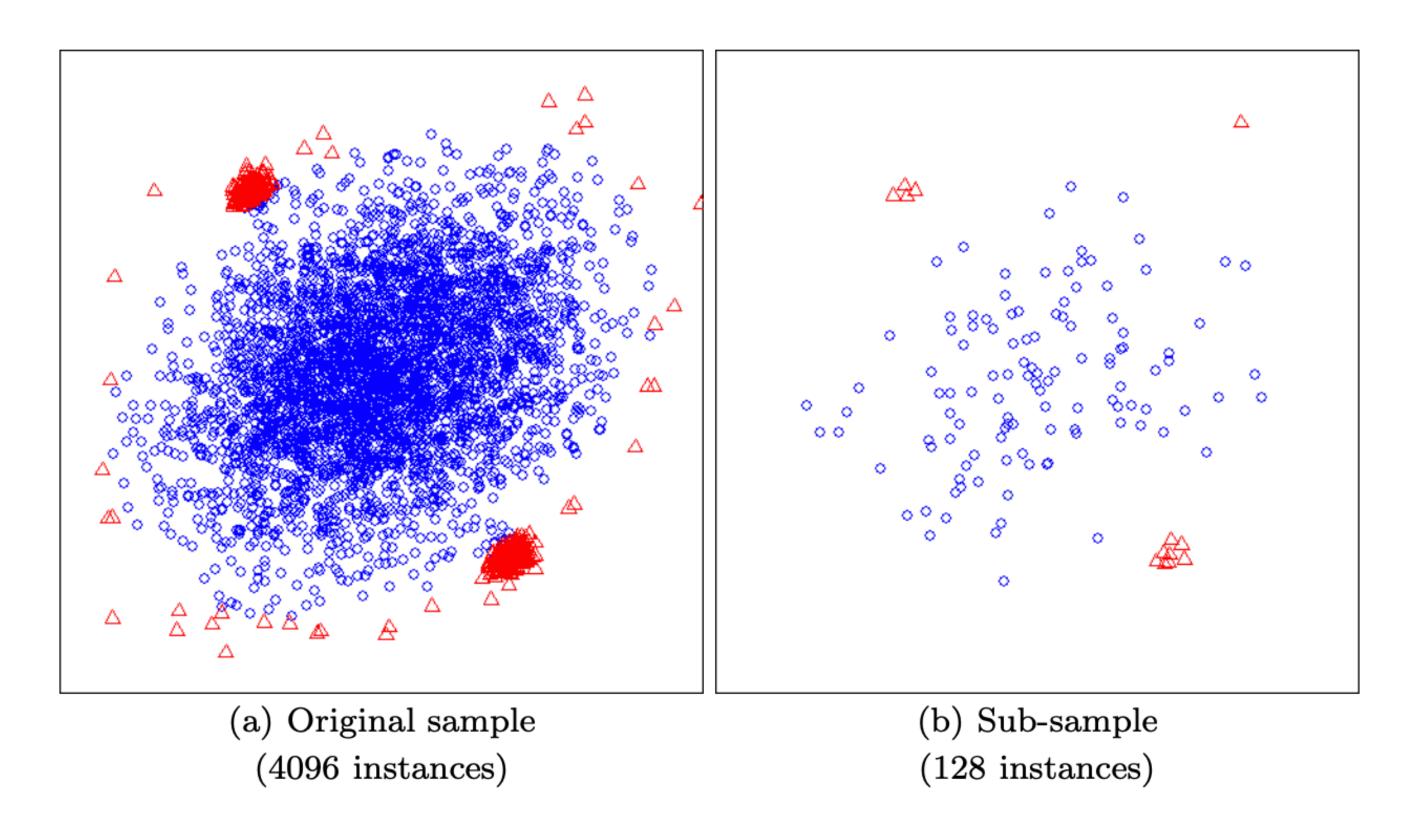
$$c(\psi) = \begin{cases} 2H(\psi - 1) - 2(\psi - 1)/\psi & \text{for } \psi > 2\\ 1 & \text{for } \psi = 2\\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

• The anomaly score *s* of an instance *x* is defined as:

$$s(x, \psi) = 2^{-\frac{E(h(x))}{c(\psi)}}$$

- (a) when  $E(h(x)) \rightarrow 0$ ,  $s \rightarrow 1$ ;
- (b) when  $E(h(x)) \rightarrow \psi 1$ ,  $s \rightarrow 0$ ; and
- (c) when  $E(h(x)) \rightarrow c(\psi)$ ,  $s \rightarrow 0.5$ ;

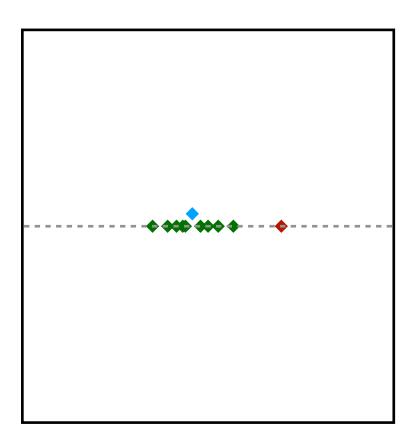
# Subsampling Effect

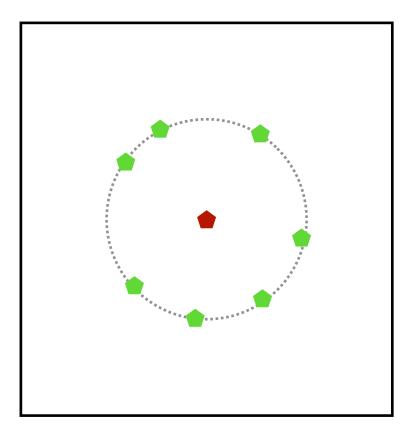


Small subsampling reduces the effect of masking and swamping

#### Weakness of Isolation Forest

- 1. For a fixed attribute, the majority of values are constant but only a few instances have slightly different values.
- 2. When a point surrounded by a closed hyper-sphere
- 3. More suitable for outlier detection than novelty detection





## Weakness of Isolation Forest

