Deep One-Class Classification

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1 Related Work

1. **Kernel Based Models:**

   (a) One Class SVM (OC-SVM): Finding a maximum margin hyperplane in feature space, seperating mapped data from origin:

   (b) Support Vector Data Description (SVDD): Finding minimum radius hypersphere seperating mapped data in feature space:

   $$\begin{aligned} \min_{R,c,\xi} R^2 + \frac{1}{\nu n}\sum_i \xi_i \\ \text{s.t.}\forall i : \|\phi_k(x_i) - c\|^2_{\mathcal{F}_k} \leq R^2 + \xi_i, \xi_i \geq 0 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

   With R: radius, c: hypersphere's center in feature space, ξ_i slack variables and $\nu \in (0,1]$ hyperparameter controlling trade-off between radius and slack variable penalties.
   Points outside sphere are considered anomalous.

2. **Deep Approaches:**

   (a) : Deep Autoencoders: These networks can extract common features of normal samples in their intermediate representation and reconstruct them accurately. Hence reconstruction error is a good metric for anomaly score.

   (b) Generative Adverserial Networks (GANs)

2 Deep SVDD

Let $\phi(.;\mathcal{W}) : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{F}$ be a neural network with L hidden layers with weights $\mathcal{W}$. **Soft-boundary Deep SVDD** loss funcion:

$$\min_{R,\mathcal{W}} R^2 + \frac{1}{\nu n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \max(0, \|\phi_k(x_i) - c\|^2 - R^2) + \frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{l=1}^{L}\|\mathbf{W}^l\|^2_F \tag{2}$$

with radius $R > 0$ and center $c \in \mathcal{F}$ and hyperparameter ν controlling trade-off between volume of sphere and boundary violations.

If most of training data is normal, we can use a simplified form of above objective, **One Class Deep SVDD** loss function:

$$\min_{\mathcal{W}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \|\phi_k(x_i) - c\|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{L} \|\mathbf{W}^l\|_F^2 \tag{3}$$

Properties of Deep SVDD

- If $\mathcal{W}_0$ be the set of all-zero weights and $c_0 = \phi(x; \mathcal{W})$ (for any input point x) setting $c = c_0$ will result in trivial solustion $\mathcal{W}^* = \mathcal{W}_0$ and $R^* = 0$ with zero loss (hypersphere collapse). Similarly, including hypersphere center in optimization variables will result in the same behavior. Fixing c as the mean of the result of performing an initial (untrained) forward pass on some training data is a good candidate and making convergence faster and more robust.
- Having a bias term or a bounded activation funcion can result in learning the center of hypersphere directly with $\mathcal{W}_0$ weights. Thus bias terms and bounded activations should not be used in neural networks with Depp SVDD.
- **ν-property**: Hyperparameter ν in soft-boundary Deep SVDD objective in (2), is an upper bound on the fraction of outliers.