# **Z-Score**

* For Univariate Data
* If the z-score is sufficiently high (>3), then label the data point as anomalous.

# **Moving Z-Score**

* For Univariate Time-Series Data
* Mean and Std are calculated from last k values (known as the window size)
* If the z-score is sufficiently high (>3), then label the data point as anomalous.

# **Cosine Similarity**

* For linear regression data
* Choose reference point
* Calculate gradient of each other data point to reference
* Do Z-score or IQR analysis on gradients
* Throw out anomalies

# **Confidence Regions**

* For Bivariate/Multivariate data
* Draw region (often ellipse) around data points such that 95% of data points lie in the region
* Points outside of this are labeled as anomalous