## Supplementary - Learning On-the-Job to Re-rank Anomalies from Top-1 Feedback

**6.1** CLUSTERED DATASETS Details: We provide the details of how the datasets in CLUSTERED DATASETS were generated from existing multi-class datasets in Table 7. We list down from which randomly sampled class different type of instances ('anomaly', 'rare nominal', 'frequent nominal') were sampled. The numbers in square bracket indicate the number of instances selected from each class. If the number is not present, it means the entire class was used.

Table 7: List of CLUSTERED DATASETS. We list the type of instances and from what class were they sampled.

| Dataset   | # Instances | Anom. % | Description                            |
|-----------|-------------|---------|--|
| Vowels    | 2821        | 1.77    | Anomaly (Class 4[25])                  |
|           |             |         | Rare Nominals (Class 8[25])            |
|           |             |         | Frequent Nominals (Class 2,3,6)        |
| Optdigits | 592         | 4.22    | Anomaly (Class 8[25])                  |
|           |             |         | Rare Nominals (Class 2[25])            |
|           |             |         | Frequent Nominals (Class 1,3,5)        |
| Letters   | 2433        | 2.05    | Anomaly (Class 25[50])                 |
|           |             |         | Rare Nominals (Class 7[50])            |
|           |             |         | Frequent Nominals (Class 20, 3, 15)    |
| Sensor    | 16257       | 0.92    | Anomaly (Class 8[150])                 |
|           |             |         | Rare Nominals (Class 5[150])           |
|           |             |         | Frequent Nominals (Class 1, 7, 9)      |
| Segment   | 1090        | 4.58    | Anomaly (Class 1[50])                  |
|           |             |         | Rare Nominals (Class 2[50])            |
|           |             |         | Frequent Nominals (Class 5, 6, 7)      |
| Statlog   | 1665        | 3.00    | Anomaly (Class 2[50])                  |
|           |             |         | Rare Nominals (Class 4[50])            |
|           |             |         | Frequent Nominals (Class 1, 3, 5, 7)   |
| Vehicle   | 495         | 6.06    | Anomaly (Class 0[30])                  |
|           |             |         | Rare Nominals (Class 3[30])            |
|           |             |         | Frequent Nominals (Class 1, 2)         |
| Svmguide  | 544         | 9.19    | Anomaly (Class +3[50])                 |
|           |             |         | Rare Nominals (Class -3[50])           |
|           |             |         | Frequent Nominals (Class -2, -1, 1, 2) |

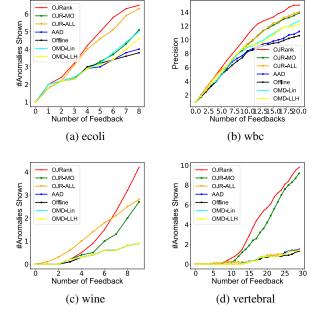


Figure 6: Number of anomalies shown by each method over feedback rounds for several BENCHMARK DATASETS.

ing BENCHMARK DATASETS in Figure 5. The plots corroborate our earlier insights that OJRANK provides near instantaneous update and has low variance in runtime across datasets.

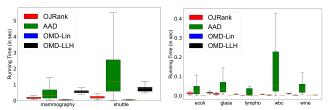
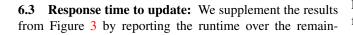


Figure 5: Avg. runtime per update on several BENCHMARK DATASETS.

**6.2 Results -** *precision@b*: We showed in Table 3 and Table 4 that OJRANK outperforms other baseline methods in term of *precision@b*. We now show how number of true anomalies discovered by the method change with the number of feedbacks provided by the expert on several BENCHMARK DATASETS (Figure 6) and several CLUSTERED DATASETS (Figure 7). We note that OJRANK is better than other baselines in leveraging the feedback and showing true anomalies to the expert.



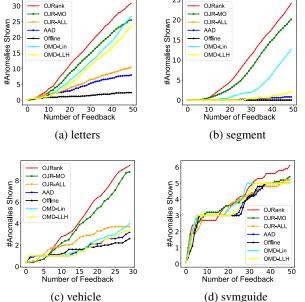


Figure 7: Number of anomalies shown by each method over feedback rounds for several CLUSTERED DATASETS.