### using Local Outlier Factor (LOF)

The anomaly score of each sample is called Local Outlier Factor. It measures the local deviation of density of a given sample with respect to its neighbors. It is local in that the anomaly score depends on how isolated the object is with respect to the surrounding neighborhood. More precisely, locality is given by k-nearest neighbors, whose distance is used to estimate the local density. By comparing the local density of a sample to the local densities of its neighbors, one can identify samples that have a substantially lower density than their neighbors. These are considered outliers.

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.neighbors import LocalOutlierFactor

```

In [2]:

```
np.random.seed(42) # everyone gets the same result
```

In [3]:

```
# Generate train data
X_inliers = 0.3 * np.random.randn(100, 2)
X_inliers = np.r_[X_inliers + 2, X_inliers - 2]
```

In [4]:

```
# Generate some outliers
X_outliers = np.random.uniform(low=-4, high=4, size=(20, 2))
X = np.r_[X_inliers, X_outliers]
```

In [5]:

```
n_outliers = len(X_outliers)
ground_truth = np.ones(len(X), dtype=int)
ground_truth[-n_outliers:] = -1
```

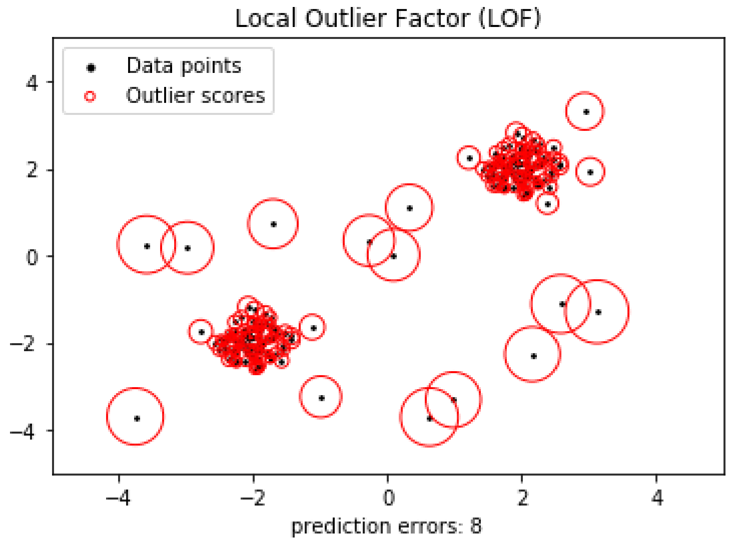
In [7]:

```
# fit the model for outlier detection (default)
clf = LocalOutlierFactor(n_neighbors=20)
# use fit_predict to compute the predicted labels of the training samples
# (when LOF is used for outlier detection, the estimator has no predict,
# decision_function and score_samples methods).
y_pred = clf.fit_predict(X)
n_errors = (y_pred != ground_truth).sum()
print('The number of errors are ',n_errors)
X_scores = clf.negative_outlier_factor_
```

```
The number of errors are  8
```

In [8]:

```
plt.title("Local Outlier Factor (LOF)")
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], color='k', s=3., label='Data points')
# plot circles with radius proportional to the outlier scores
radius = (X_scores.max() - X_scores) / (X_scores.max() - X_scores.min())
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], s=1000 * radius, edgecolors='r',
            facecolors='none', label='Outlier scores')
plt.axis('tight')
plt.xlim((-5, 5))
plt.ylim((-5, 5))
plt.xlabel("prediction errors: %d" % (n_errors))
legend = plt.legend(loc='upper left')
legend.legendHandles[0]._sizes = [10]
legend.legendHandles[1]._sizes = [20]
plt.show()
```




**using isolation forest** One efficient way of performing outlier detection in high-dimensional datasets is to use random forests. The ensemble.IsolationForest 'isolates' observations by randomly selecting a feature and then randomly selecting a split value between the maximum and minimum values of the selected feature.

Since recursive partitioning can be represented by a tree structure, the number of splittings required to isolate a sample is equivalent to the path length from the root node to the terminating node.

This path length, averaged over a forest of such random trees, is a measure of normality and our decision function.

Random partitioning produces noticeably shorter paths for anomalies. Hence, when a forest of random trees collectively produce shorter path lengths for particular samples, they are highly likely to be anomalies.

In [9]:

```
from sklearn.ensemble import IsolationForest
```

In [10]:

```
rng = np.random.RandomState(42)
```

In [11]:

```
# Generate train data
X = 0.3 * rng.randn(100, 2)
X_train = np.r_[X + 2, X - 2]
```

In [12]:

```
# Generate some regular novel observations
X = 0.3 * rng.randn(20, 2)
X_test = np.r_[X + 2, X - 2]
```

In [13]:

```
# Generate some abnormal novel observations
X_outliers = rng.uniform(low=-4, high=4, size=(20, 2))
```

In [14]:

```
# fit the model
clf = IsolationForest(max_samples=100, random_state=rng)
clf.fit(X_train)
y_pred_train = clf.predict(X_train)
y_pred_test = clf.predict(X_test)
y_pred_outliers = clf.predict(X_outliers)
```

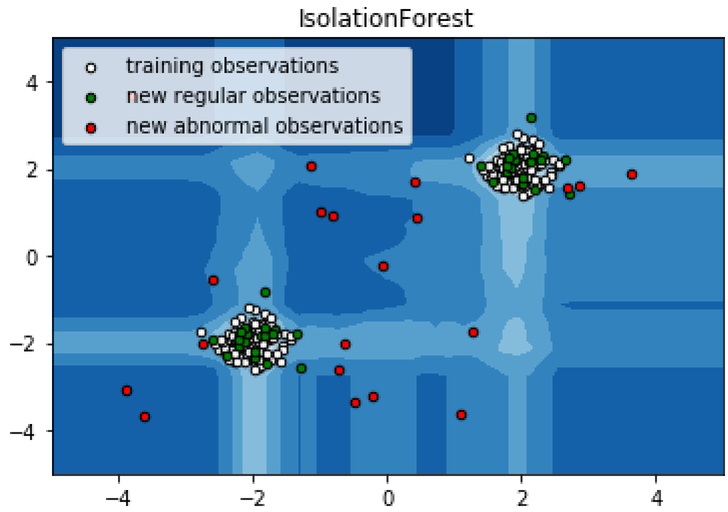
In [29]:

```
print(y_pred_test)
print(y_pred_outliers)
```

```
[ 1 -1 -1  1 -1 -1 -1  1  1  1 -1 -1  1  1  1  1  1 -1 -1  1  1 -1 -1
1
 -1  1 -1  1  1  1 -1 -1  1  1  1  1  1 -1 -1  1]
[-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1]
```

In [15]:

```
# plot the line, the samples, and the nearest vectors to the plane
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(-5, 5, 50), np.linspace(-5, 5, 50))
Z = clf.decision_function(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)

plt.title("IsolationForest")
plt.contourf(xx, yy, Z, cmap=plt.cm.Blues_r)

b1 = plt.scatter(X_train[:, 0], X_train[:, 1], c='white',
                 s=20, edgecolor='k')
b2 = plt.scatter(X_test[:, 0], X_test[:, 1], c='green',
                 s=20, edgecolor='k')
c = plt.scatter(X_outliers[:, 0], X_outliers[:, 1], c='red',
                s=20, edgecolor='k')
plt.axis('tight')
plt.xlim((-5, 5))
plt.ylim((-5, 5))
plt.legend([b1, b2, c],
           ["training observations",
            "new regular observations", "new abnormal observations"],
           loc="upper left")
plt.show()
```




**Comparison**

In [16]:

```
import time

import numpy as np
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.datasets import make_moons, make_blobs
from sklearn.covariance import EllipticEnvelope
from sklearn.ensemble import IsolationForest
from sklearn.neighbors import LocalOutlierFactor
```

In [17]:

```
matplotlib.rcParams['contour.negative_linestyle'] = 'solid'
```

In [18]:

```
# Example settings
n_samples = 300
outliers_fraction = 0.15
n_outliers = int(outliers_fraction * n_samples)
n_inliers = n_samples - n_outliers
```

In [19]:

```
# define outlier/anomaly detection methods to be compared
anomaly_algorithms = [
    ("Isolation Forest", IsolationForest(contamination=outliers_fraction,
                                         random_state=42)),
    ("Local Outlier Factor", LocalOutlierFactor(
        n_neighbors=35, contamination=outliers_fraction))]
```

In [20]:

```
# Define datasets
blobs_params = dict(random_state=0, n_samples=n_inliers, n_features=2)
datasets = [
    make_blobs(centers=[[0, 0], [0, 0]], cluster_std=0.5,
               **blobs_params)[0],
    make_blobs(centers=[[2, 2], [-2, -2]], cluster_std=[0.5, 0.5],
               **blobs_params)[0],
    make_blobs(centers=[[2, 2], [-2, -2]], cluster_std=[1.5, .3],
               **blobs_params)[0],
    4. * (make_moons(n_samples=n_samples, noise=.05, random_state=0)[0] -
          np.array([0.5, 0.25])),
    14. * (np.random.RandomState(42).rand(n_samples, 2) - 0.5)]
```

In [21]:

```
# Compare given classifiers under given settings
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(-7, 7, 150),
                     np.linspace(-7, 7, 150))
```

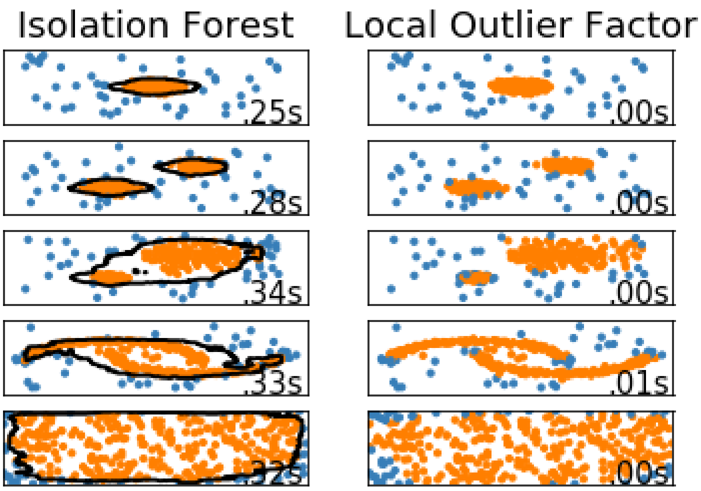
In [22]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(len(anomaly_algorithms) * 2 + 3, 12.5))
plt.subplots_adjust(left=.02, right=.98, bottom=.001, top=.96, wspace=.05,
                    hspace=.01)

plot_num = 1
rng = np.random.RandomState(42)
```

```
<Figure size 504x900 with 0 Axes>
```

In [23]:

```
for i_dataset, X in enumerate(datasets):
    # Add outliers
    X = np.concatenate([X, rng.uniform(low=-6, high=6,
                       size=(n_outliers, 2))], axis=0)

    for name, algorithm in anomaly_algorithms:
        t0 = time.time()
        algorithm.fit(X)
        t1 = time.time()
        plt.subplot(len(datasets), len(anomaly_algorithms), plot_num)
        if i_dataset == 0:
            plt.title(name, size=18)

        # fit the data and tag outliers
        if name == "Local Outlier Factor":
            y_pred = algorithm.fit_predict(X)
        else:
            y_pred = algorithm.fit(X).predict(X)

        # plot the levels lines and the points
        if name != "Local Outlier Factor":  # LOF does not implement predict
            Z = algorithm.predict(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
            Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
            plt.contour(xx, yy, Z, levels=[0], linewidths=2, colors='black')

        colors = np.array(['#377eb8', '#ff7f00'])
        plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], s=10, color=colors[(y_pred + 1) // 2])

        plt.xlim(-7, 7)
        plt.ylim(-7, 7)
        plt.xticks(())
        plt.yticks(())
        plt.text(.99, .01, ('%.2fs' % (t1 - t0)).lstrip('0'),
                 transform=plt.gca().transAxes, size=15,
                 horizontalalignment='right')
        plot_num += 1

plt.show()
```



In [ ]:

```
1
```