



清华大学  
Tsinghua University

# Robust Anomaly Detection for Multivariate Time Series through Stochastic Recurrent Neural Network

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SIGKDD 2019

# Outline

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Background



Algorithm



Evaluation



Conclusion

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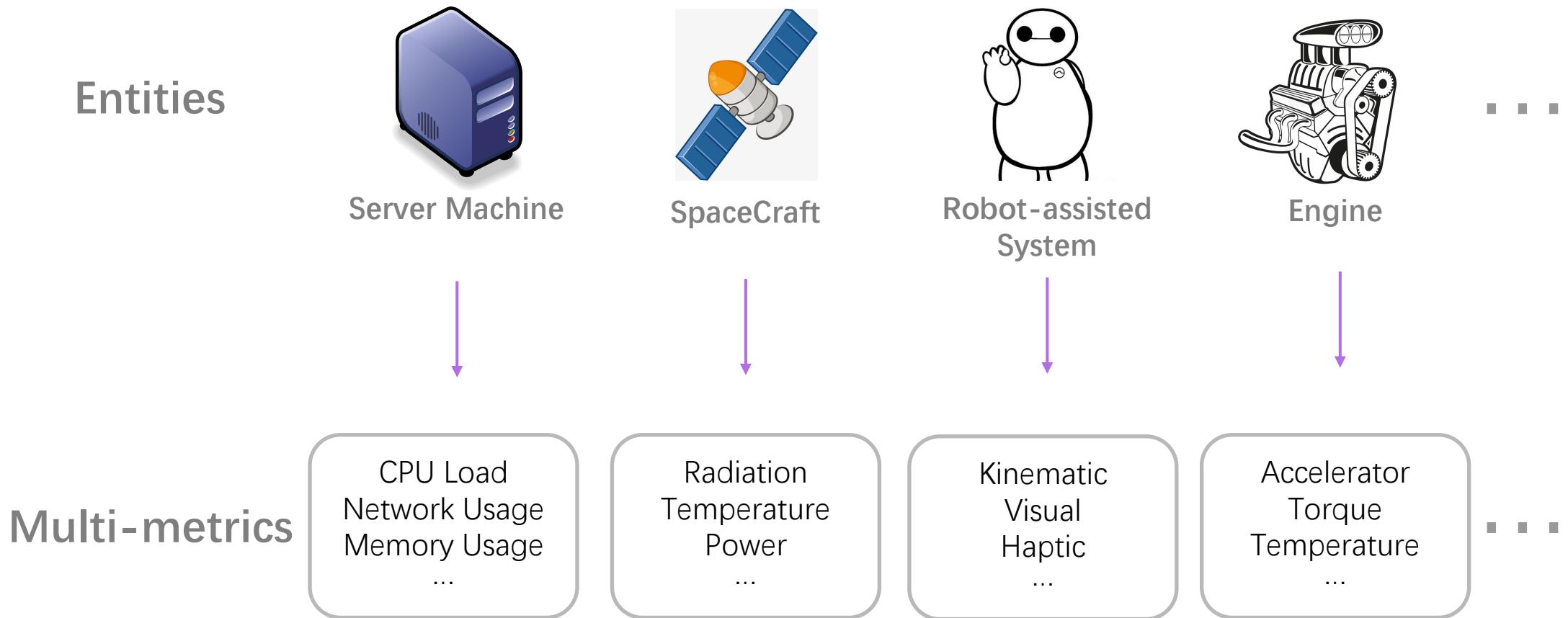
# Anomaly Detection

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- Graph [SIGKDD 2018, AI Magazine 2014]
- Log Messages [SIGKDD 2016, SIGKDD 2017]
- Time Series [SIGKDD 2015, SIGKDD 2017, SIGKDD 2018]
  - Univariate Time Series
  - Mutivariate Time Series

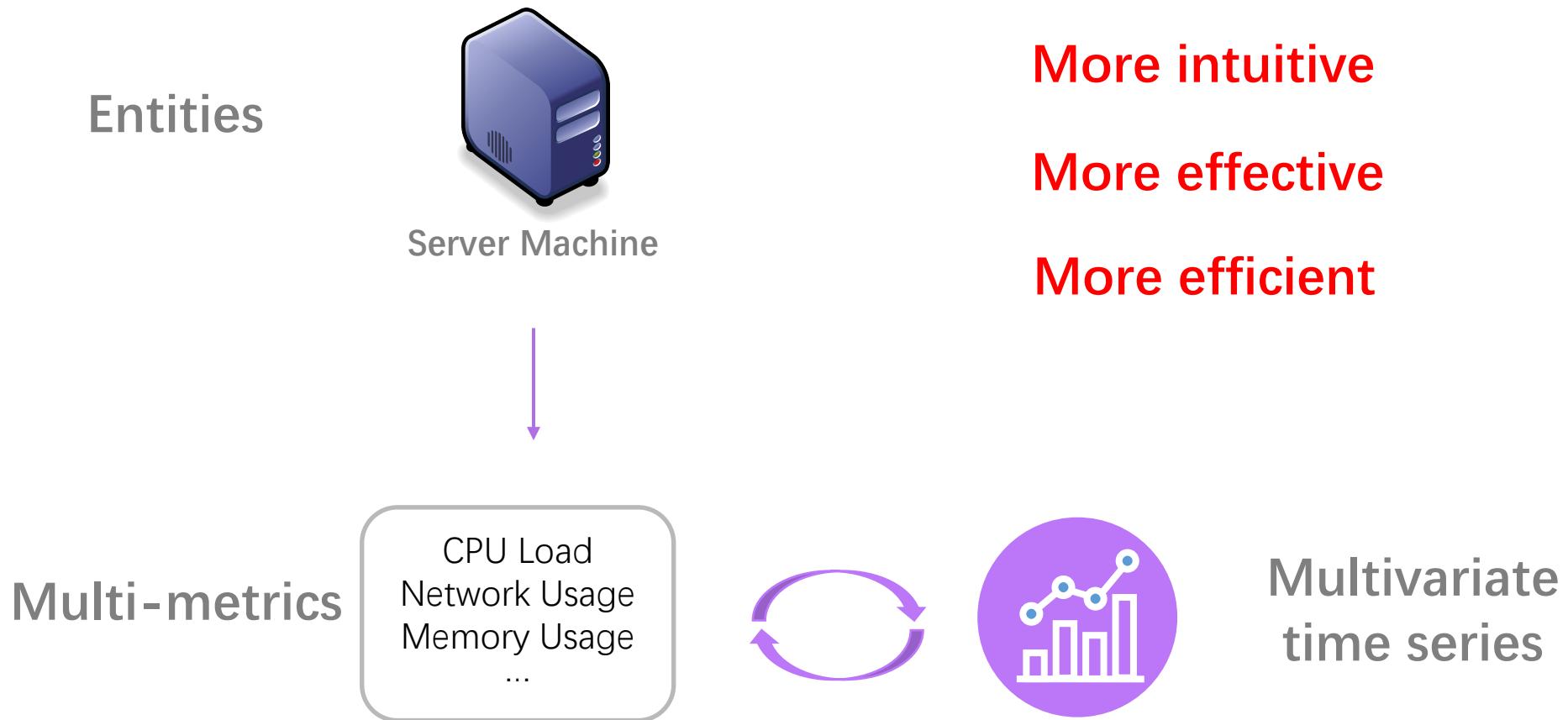
# Entities with monitored multivariate time series

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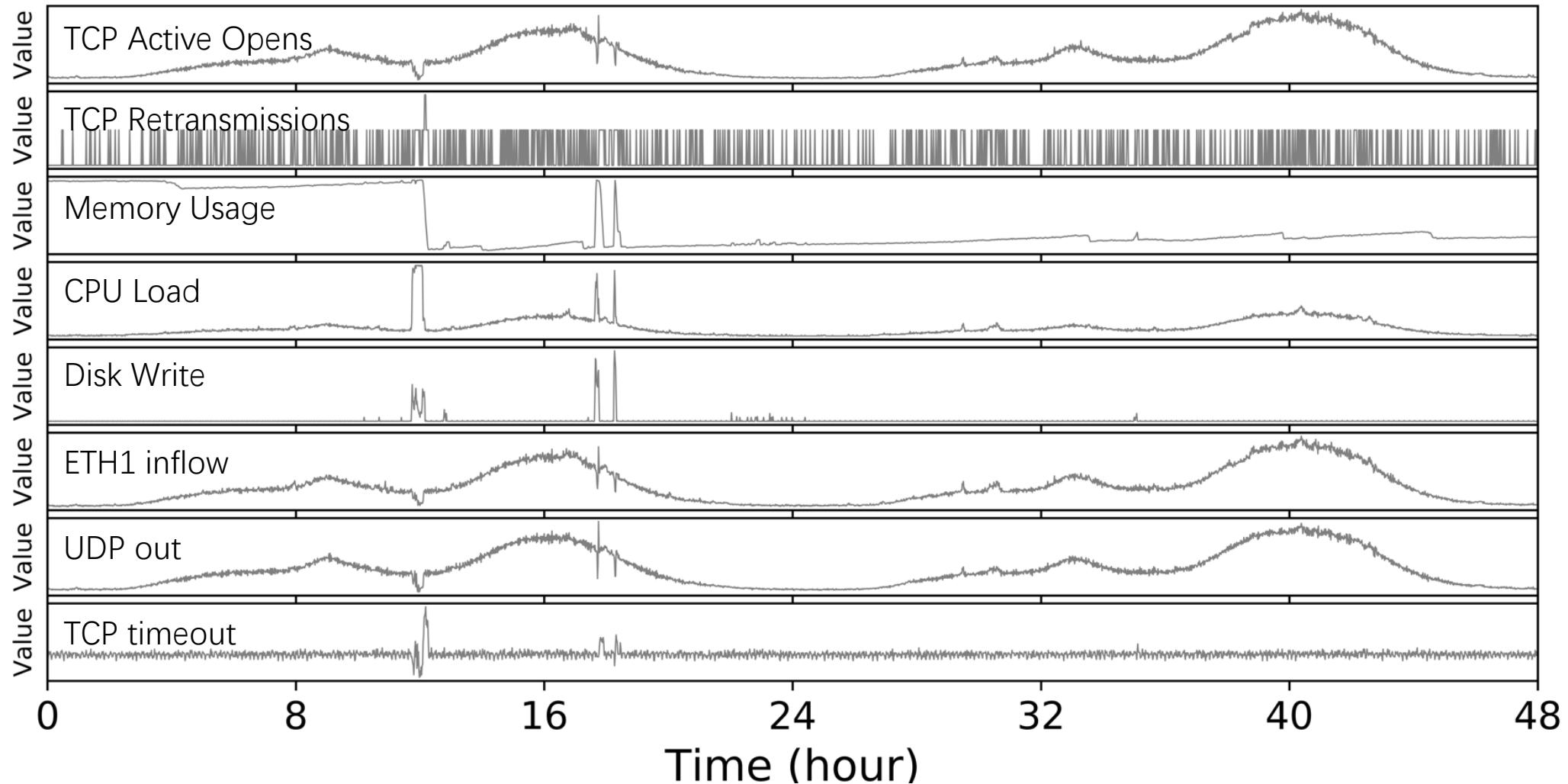


# Entities with monitored multivariate time series

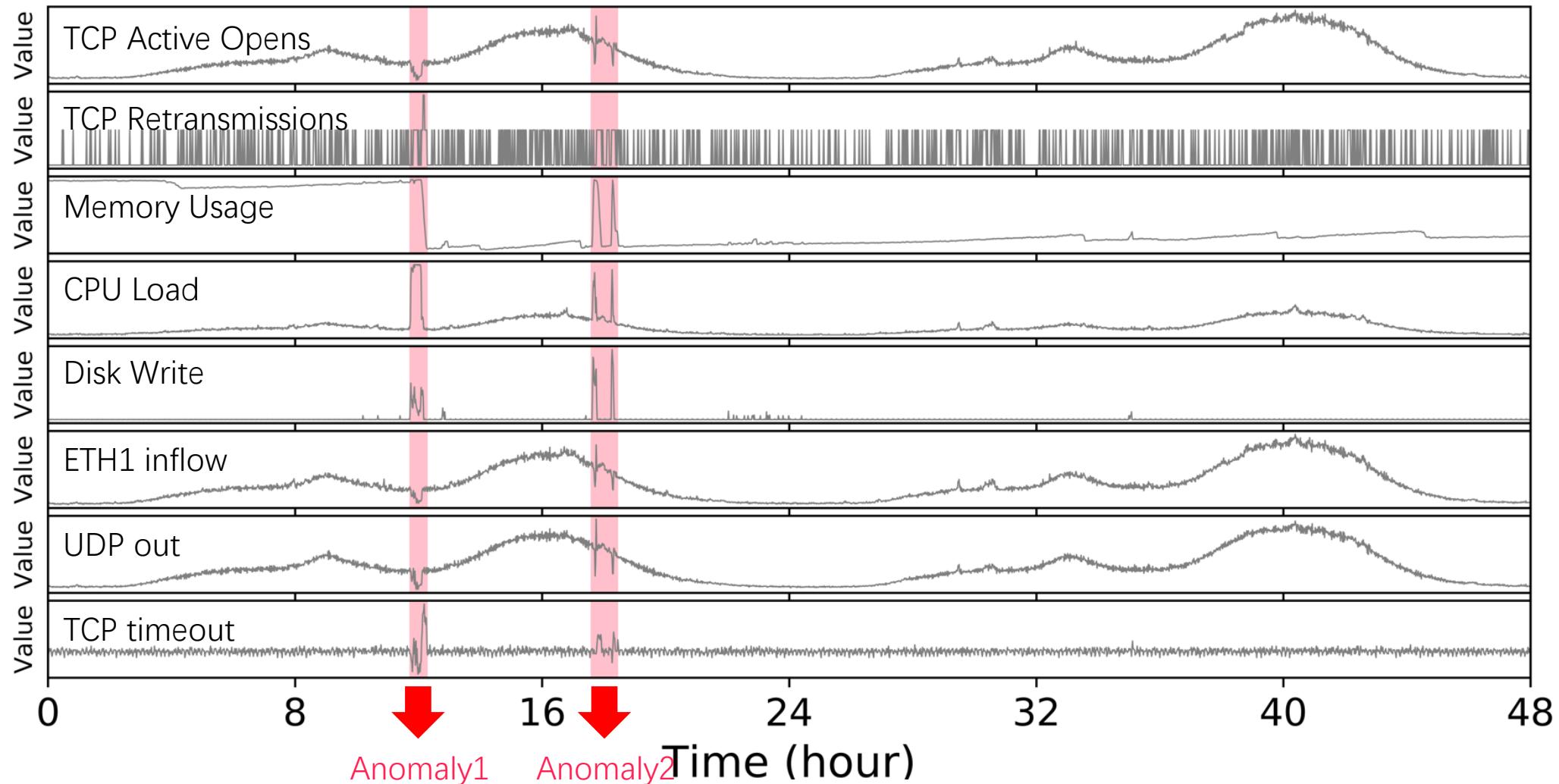
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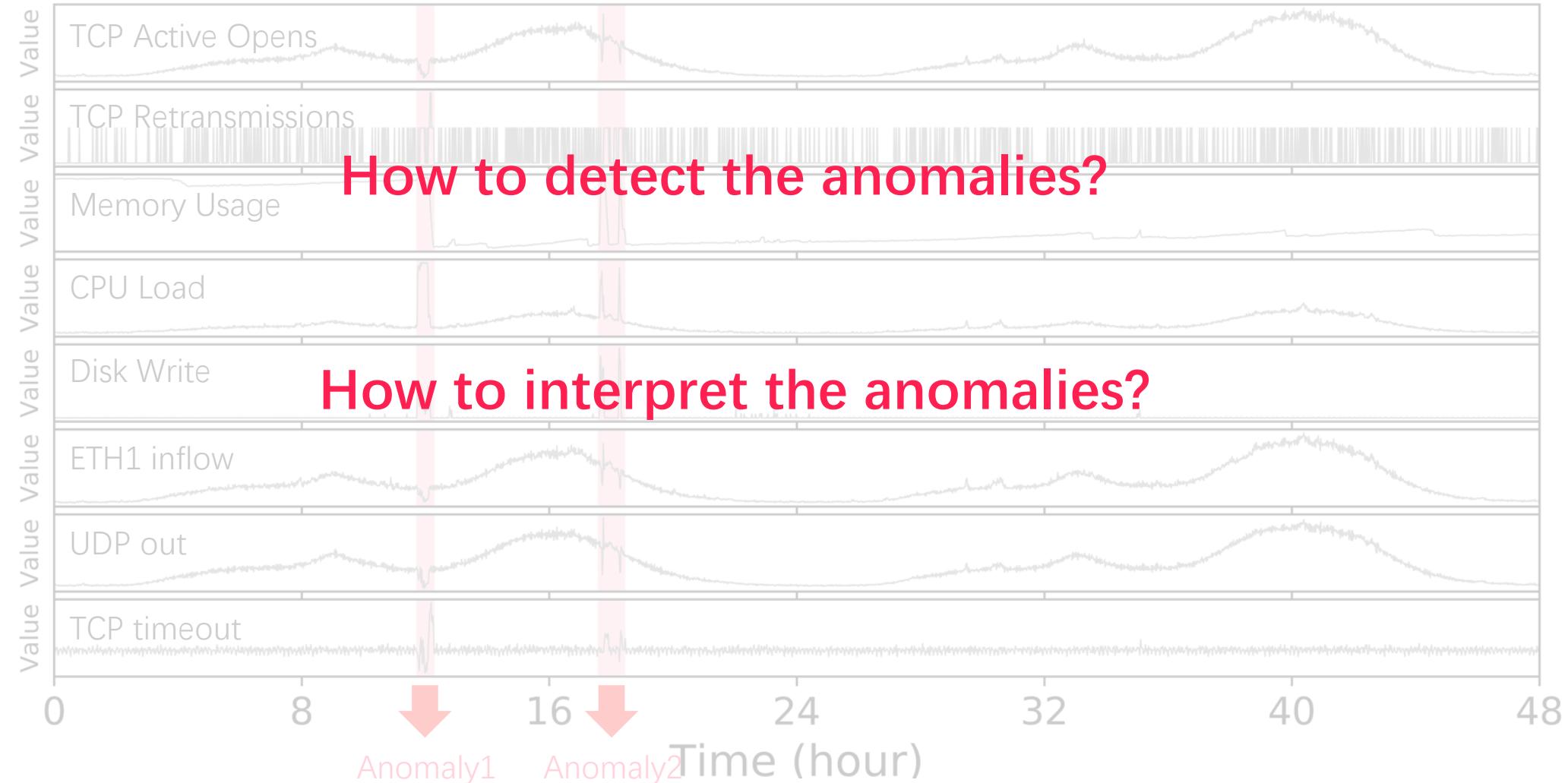
# Machine with monitored multivariate time series



# Machine with monitored multivariate time series



# Motivations



# Challenges

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- How to deal with the temporal dependence of multivariate time series ?
- How to deal with the stochasticity of multivariate time series ?
- How to provide interpretation to the detected entity-level anomalies ?

# Related work

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## Deterministic models

LSTM,  
LSTM-based Encoder-Decoder  
[SIGKDD2018, ICML workshop 2016, NIPS 2016]

## Stochastic based models

DAGMM、LSTM-VAE  
[IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters 2018, ICLR 2018]

Deterministic models without  
stochastic variables

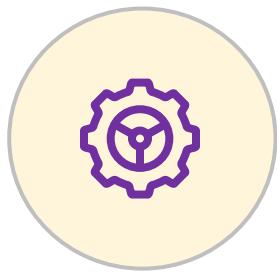
Ignore the dependence of time series  
or stochastic variables.

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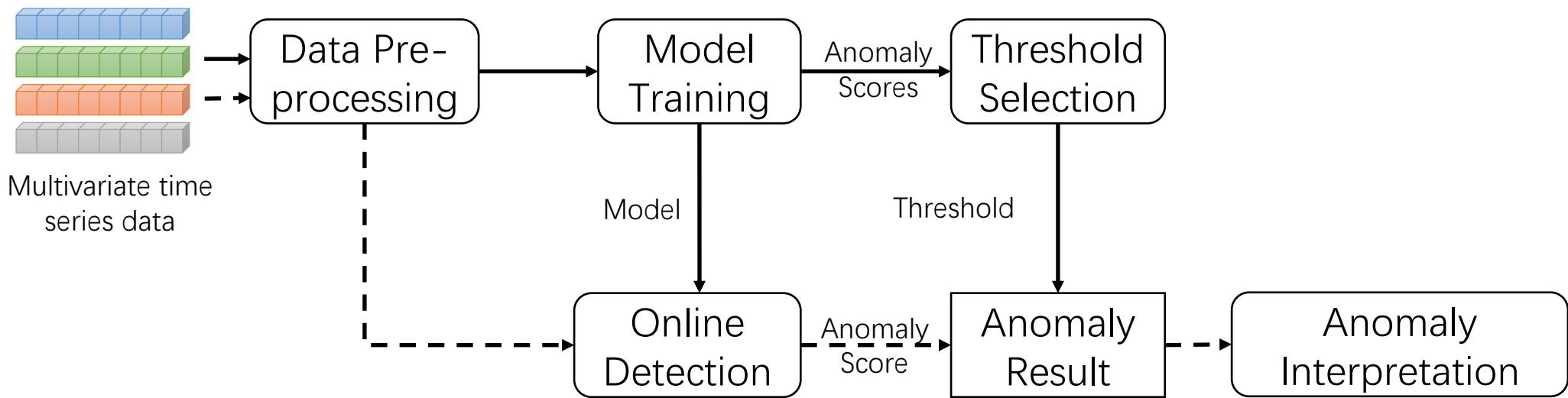
Conclusion

# OmniAnomaly

Helps answer the questions

# Structure of OmniAnomaly

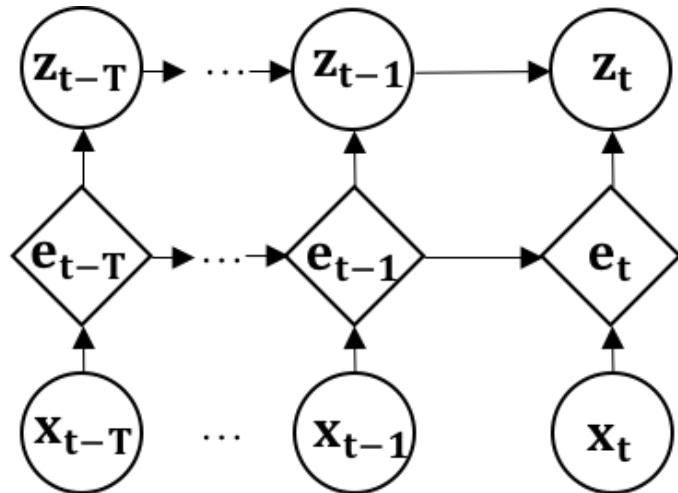
## Offline Model Training



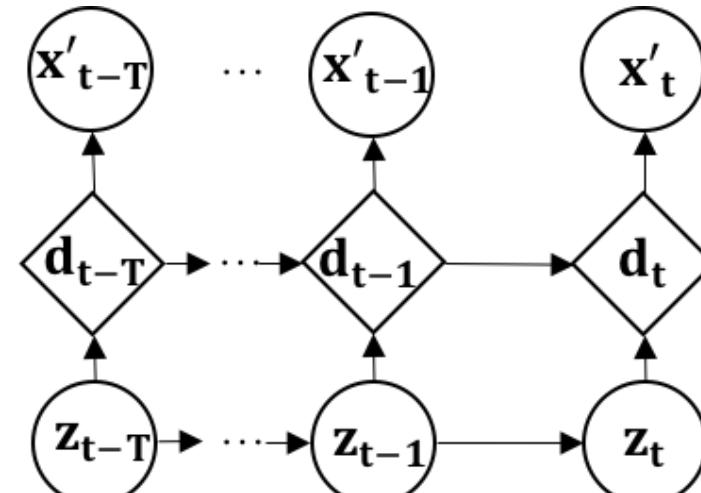
## Online Anomaly Detection

# Model Architecture of OmniAnomaly

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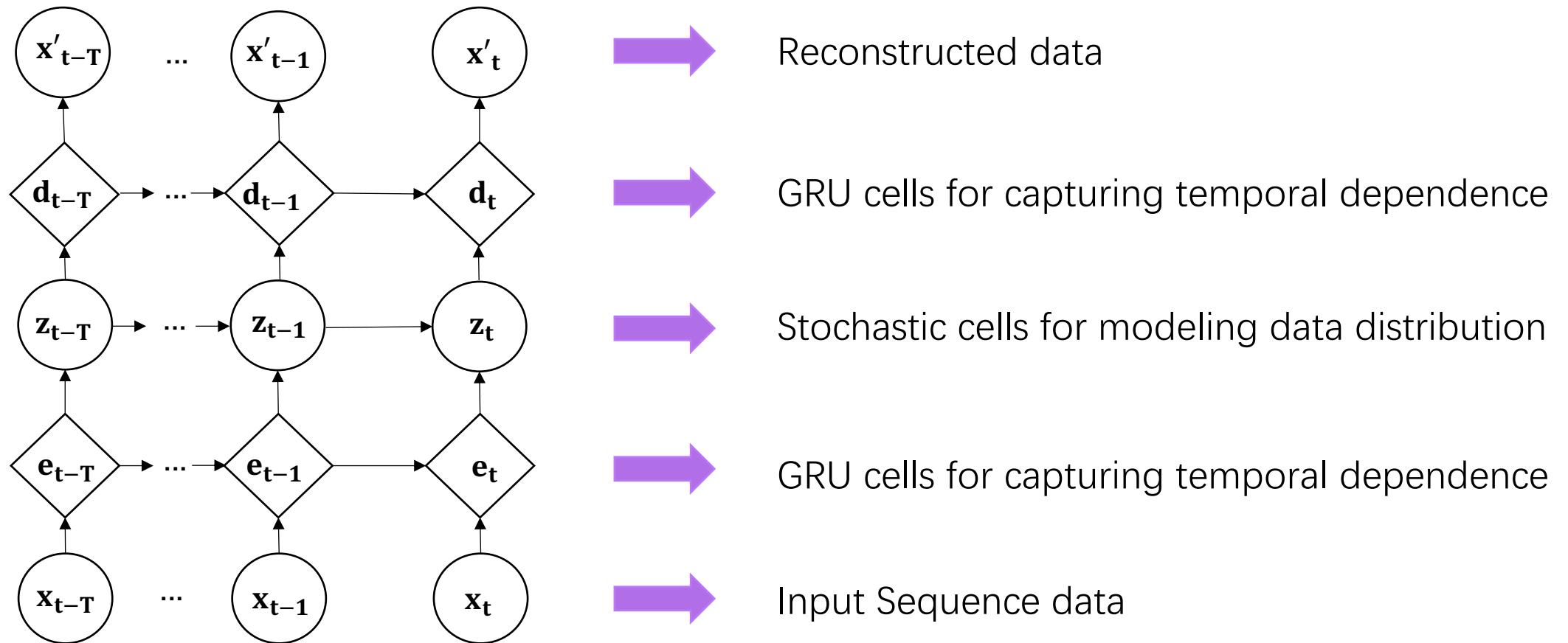


(a1) qnet

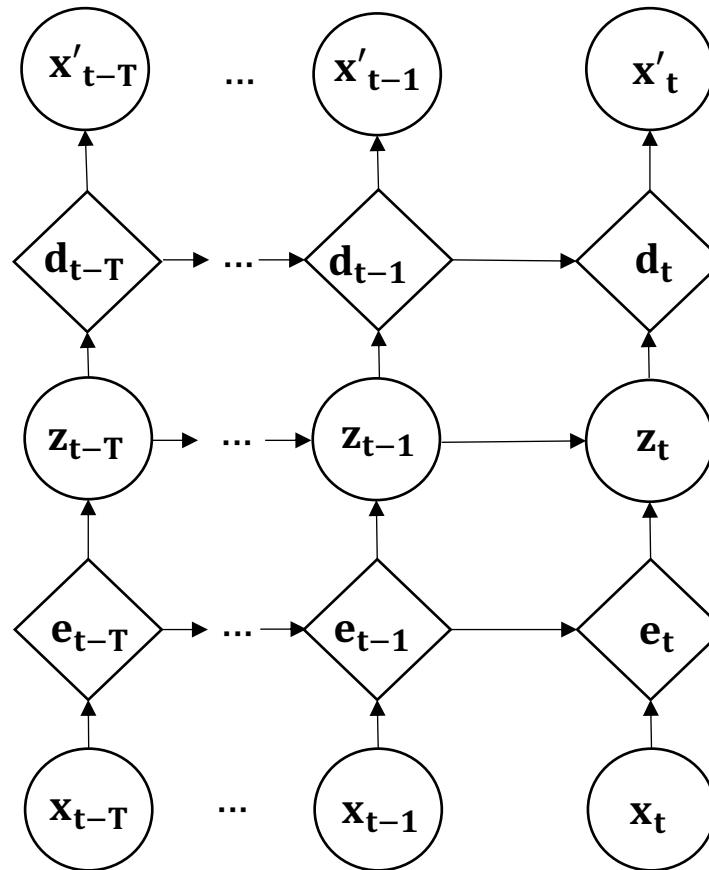


(a2) pnet

# Model Architecture of OmniAnomaly



# Core idea of OmniAnomaly



A good  $z_t$  can represent  $x_t$  well no matter  $x_t$  is anomalous or not.

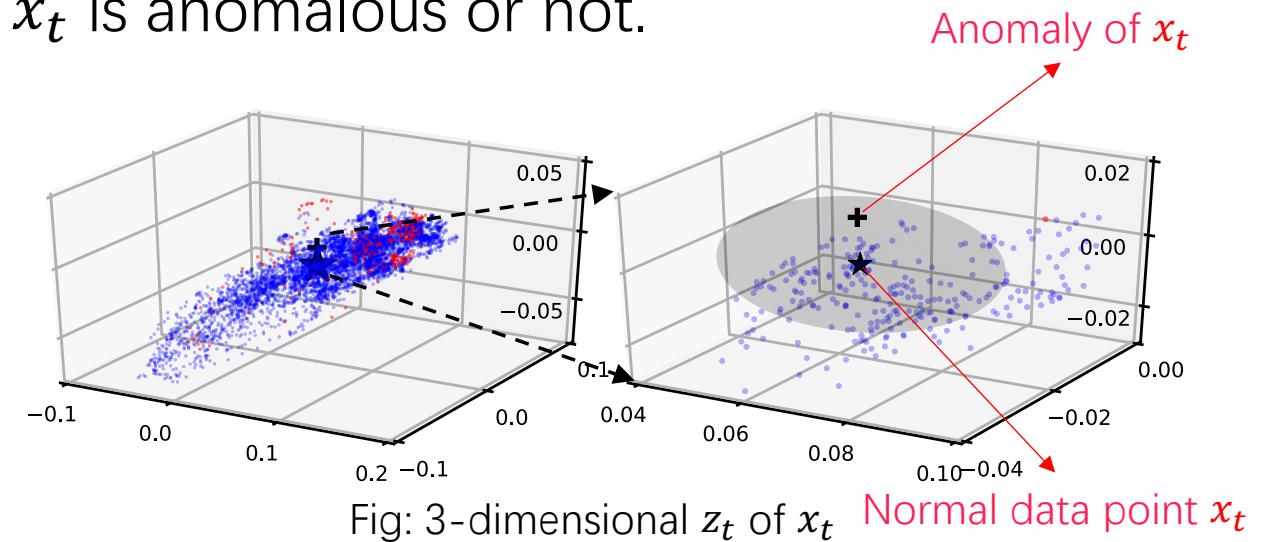
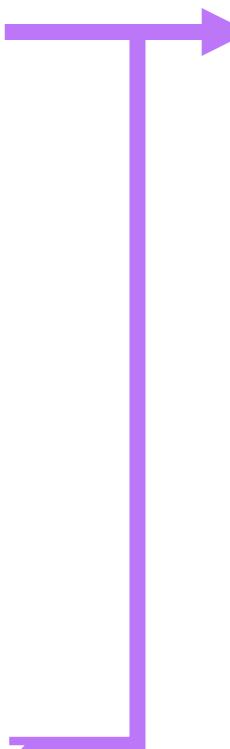
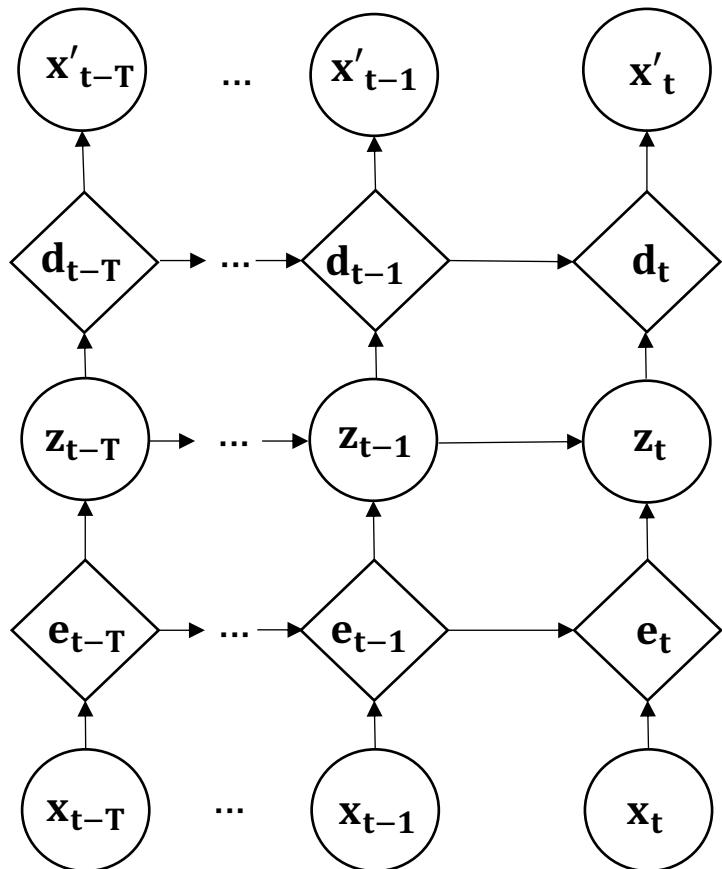


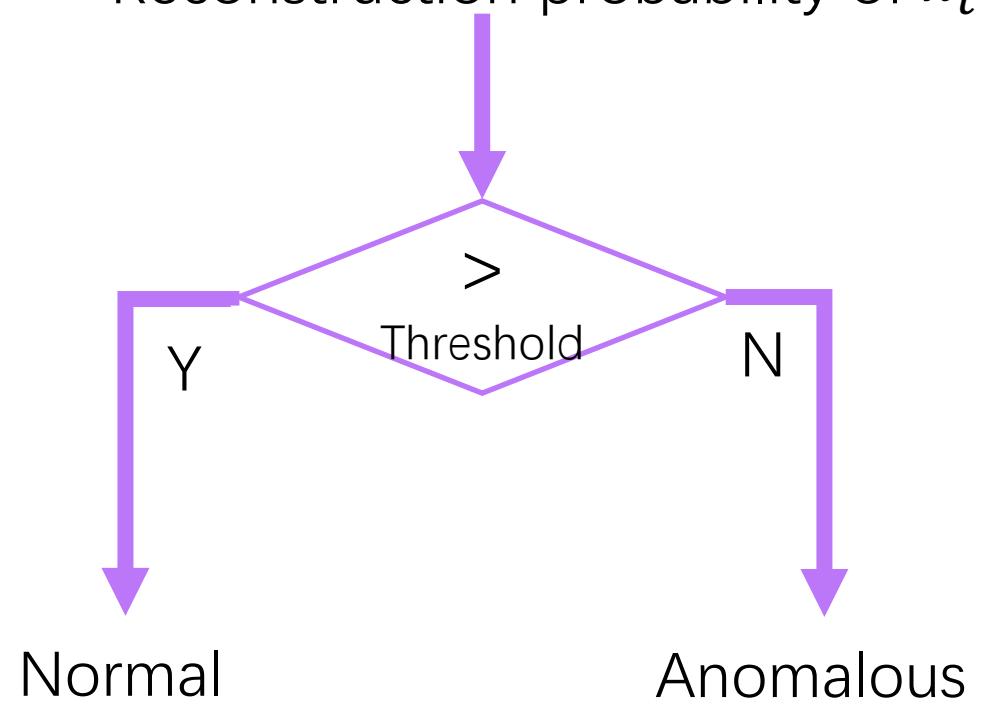
Fig: 3-dimensional  $z_t$  of  $x_t$       Normal data point  $x_t$

When  $x_t$  is anomalous, its  $z_t$  can still represent its normal pattern and  $x'_t$  will be normal too.

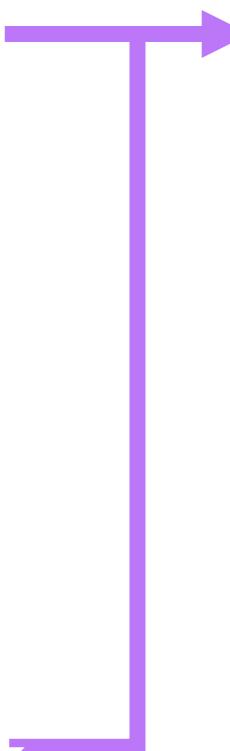
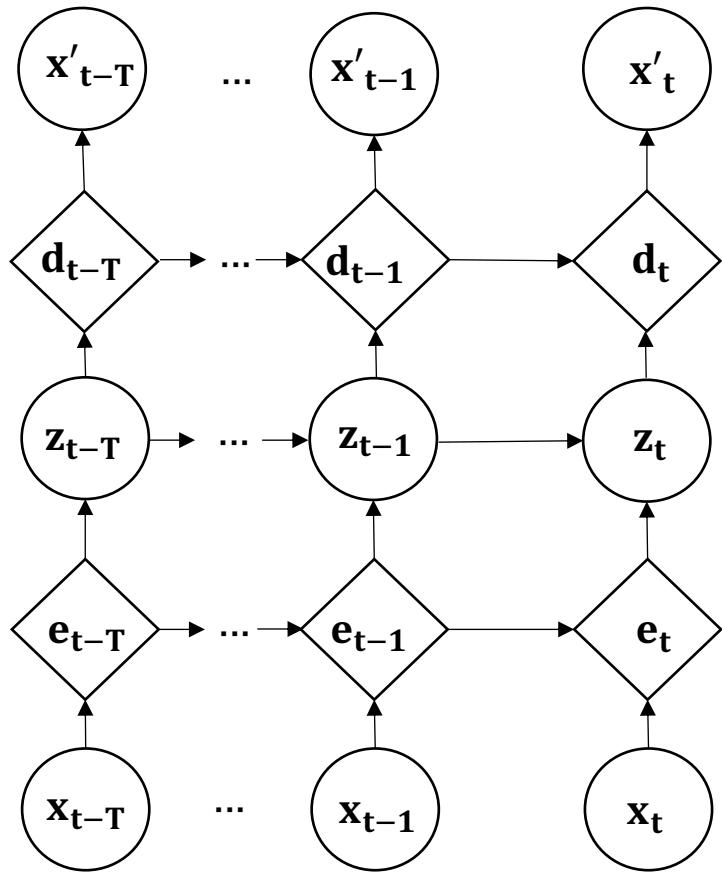
# Anomaly detection of OmniAnomaly



Anomaly Score  $S_t =$   
Reconstruction probability of  $x_t$



# Anomaly detection of OmniAnomaly



Anomaly Score  $S_t$  =  
Reconstruction probability of  $x_t$

$x_t = [x_t^1, x_t^2, \dots, x_t^M]$ , M is the dimension

$$S_t = \sum_{i=1}^M S_t^i$$

Sort the  $[S_t^1, S_t^2, \dots, S_t^M]$  in ascending order, and the Top K dimensions can interpret the anomaly.

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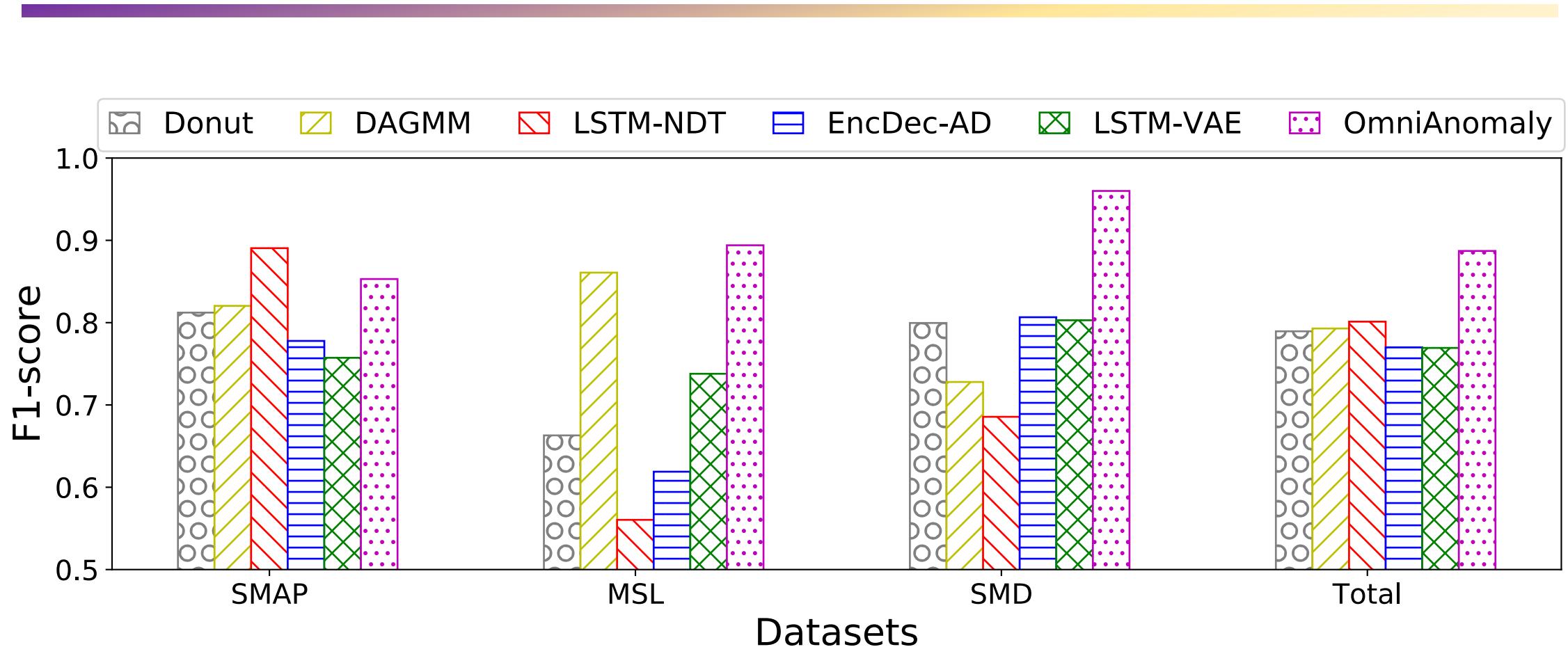
Conclusion

# Datasets

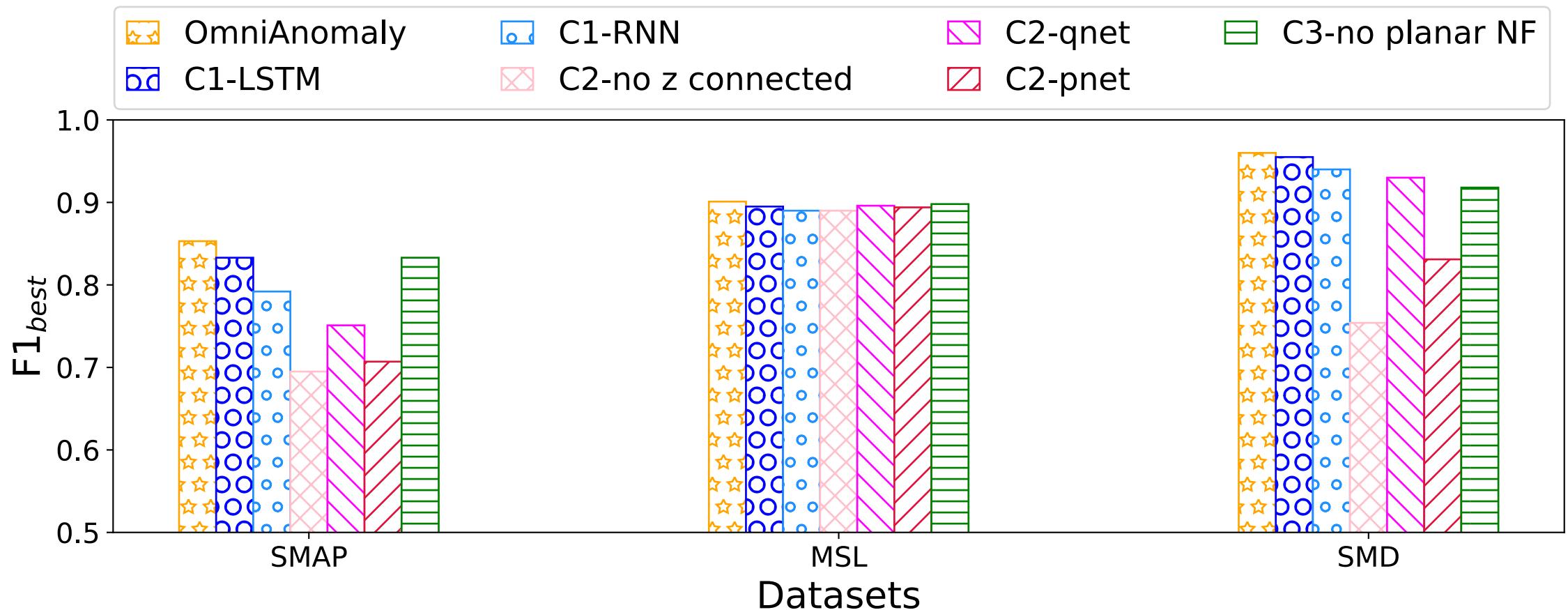
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DataSet name	Number of entities	Number of dimensions	Training set size	Testing set size	Anomaly ratio(%)
SMAP	55	25	135183	427617	13.13
MSL	27	55	58317	73729	10.72
SMD	28	38	708405	708420	4.16

# F1-best of OmniAnomaly and baselines



# F1-best of OmniAnomaly and variants



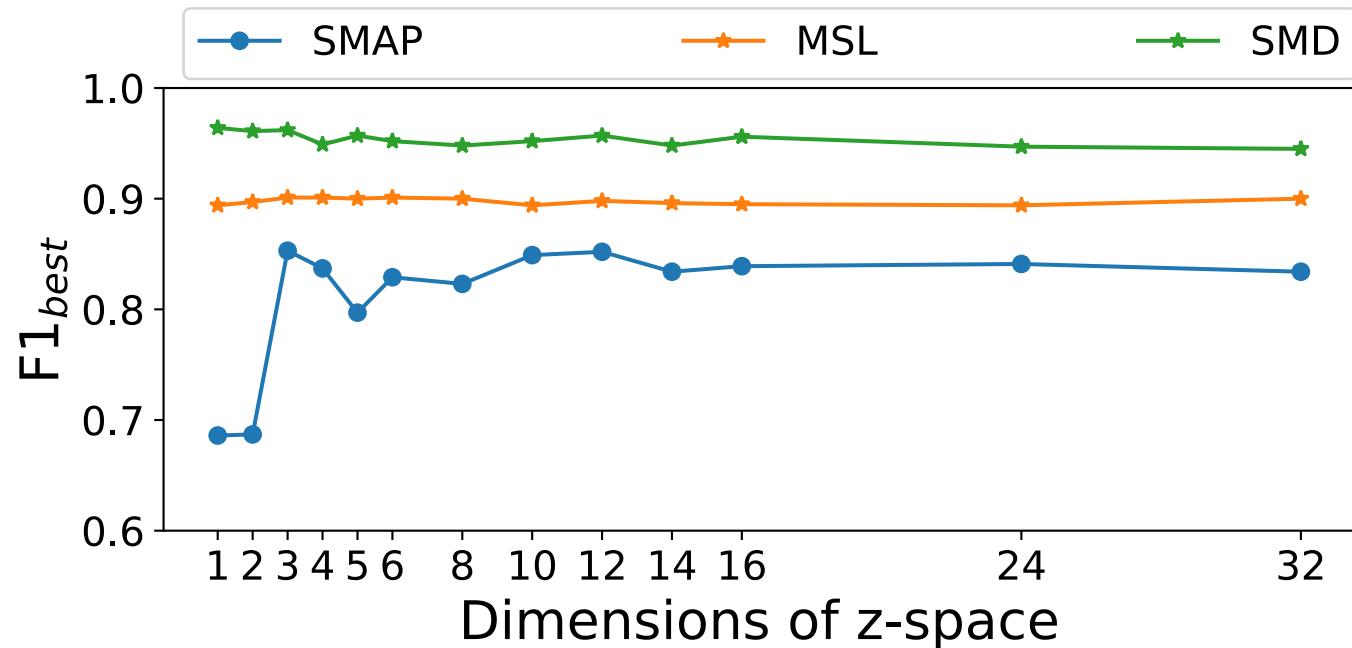
# F1 obtained through POT vs. F1-best

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Evaluation metrics for OmniAnomaly	SMAP	MSL	SMD
F1 obtained through POT	0.8434	0.8989	0.8857
F1-best	0.8535	0.9014	0.9620

# F1-best of OmniAnomaly with different z dimension

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# OmniAnomaly

- The first multivariate time series anomaly detection method that deal with explicit temporal dependence among stochastic variables
- The first anomaly interpretation approach for stochastic based multivariate time series anomaly detection algorithms
- Achieve an overall F1-score of 0.86 in three real world datasets.
- The interpretation accuracy is up to 0.89.

# Lessons for time series data learning

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- A combination of stochastic deep Bayesian model and deterministic RNN model is necessary
- The connection of stochastic variables is necessary and effective
- It is necessary to assume non-Gaussian distributions in z-space

# Lessons for multivariate time series anomaly detection

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- Reconstruction-based models are more robust than prediction-based models
- It is critical to obtain robust latent representations which can accurately capture the normal patterns of time series
- Reconstruction-based stochastic approaches offer an opportunity to interpret the anomalies

# Thanks

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