

Detecting Subsequence Anomalies in Time Series



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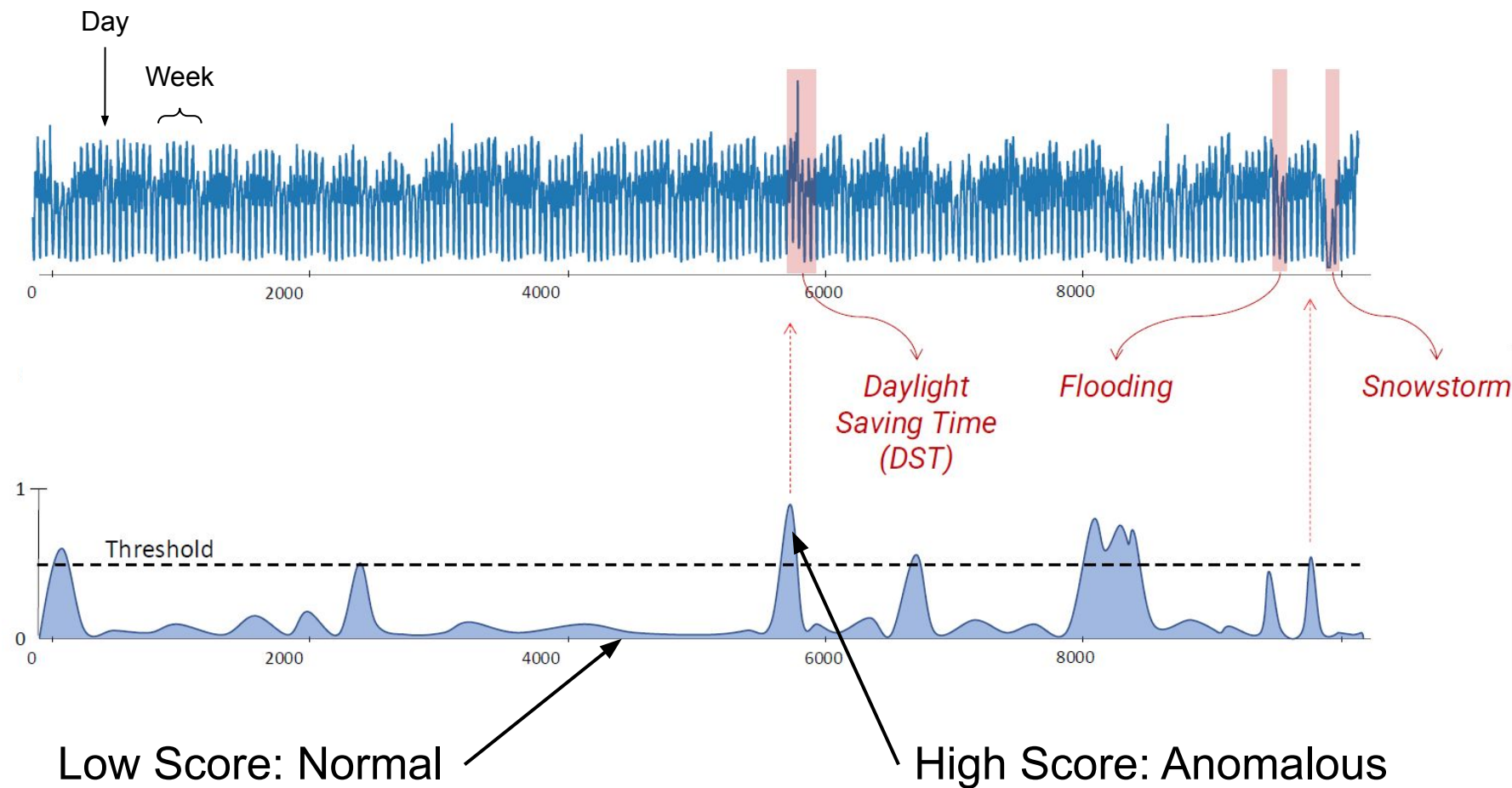
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Introduction



”

An anomaly is a point or a sequence of points that deviate w.r.t. some measure or model from the regular patterns of the time series.

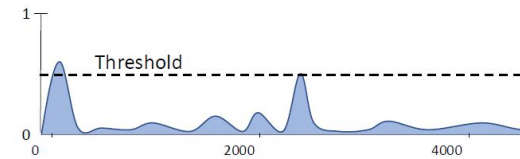
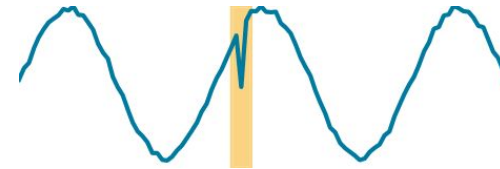
“

For this tutorial:

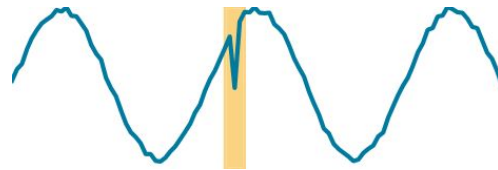
A potentially undesired rare point or rare sequence of points of a given length.

Outline

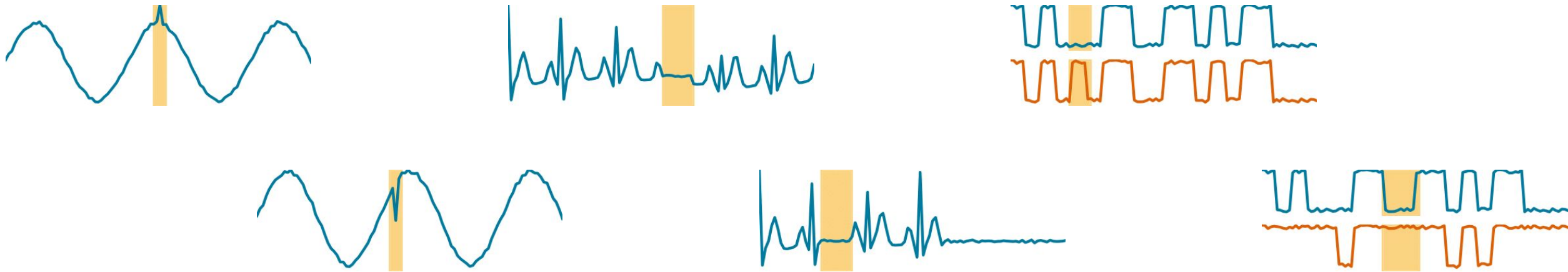
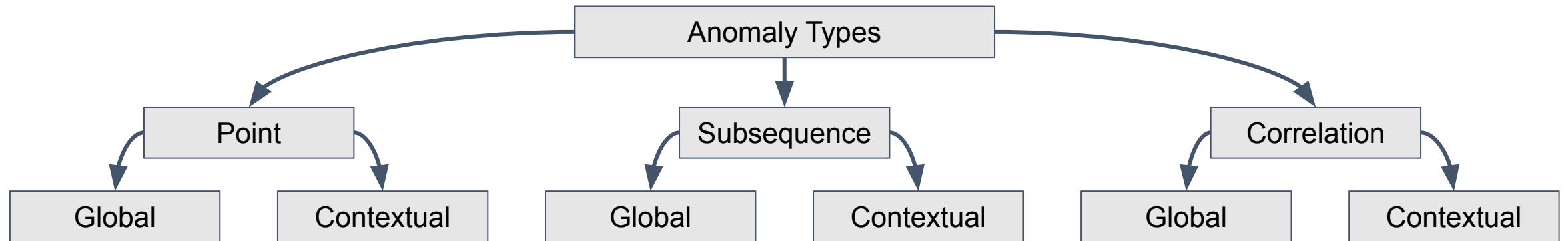
1. Time Series Anomalies
2. Anomaly Detection Methods
3. TSAD Benchmarks & Datasets
4. Outlook



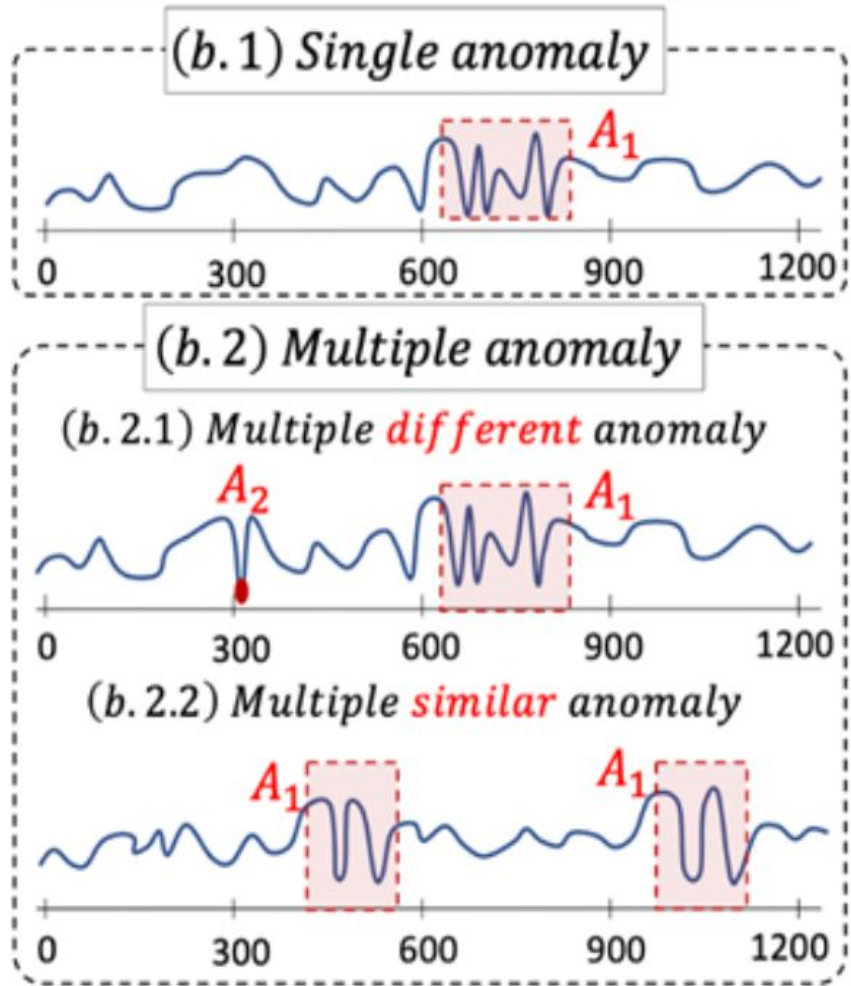
Time Series Anomalies



Anomaly Taxonomy



Anomaly Taxonomy



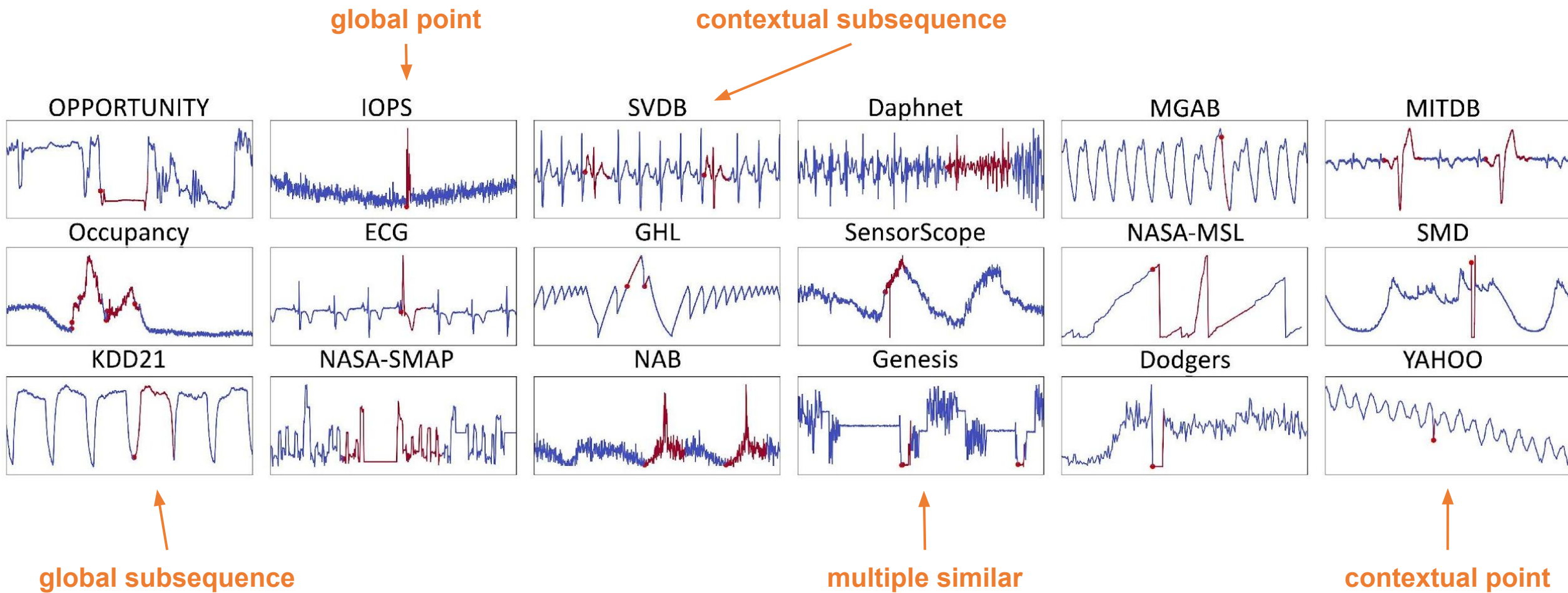
Anomaly Arity

- for multivariate time series
- how many channels are affected

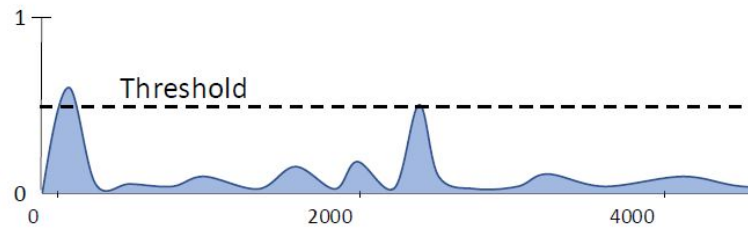
n-ary anomaly:

anomaly affects n channels/dimensions of the time series

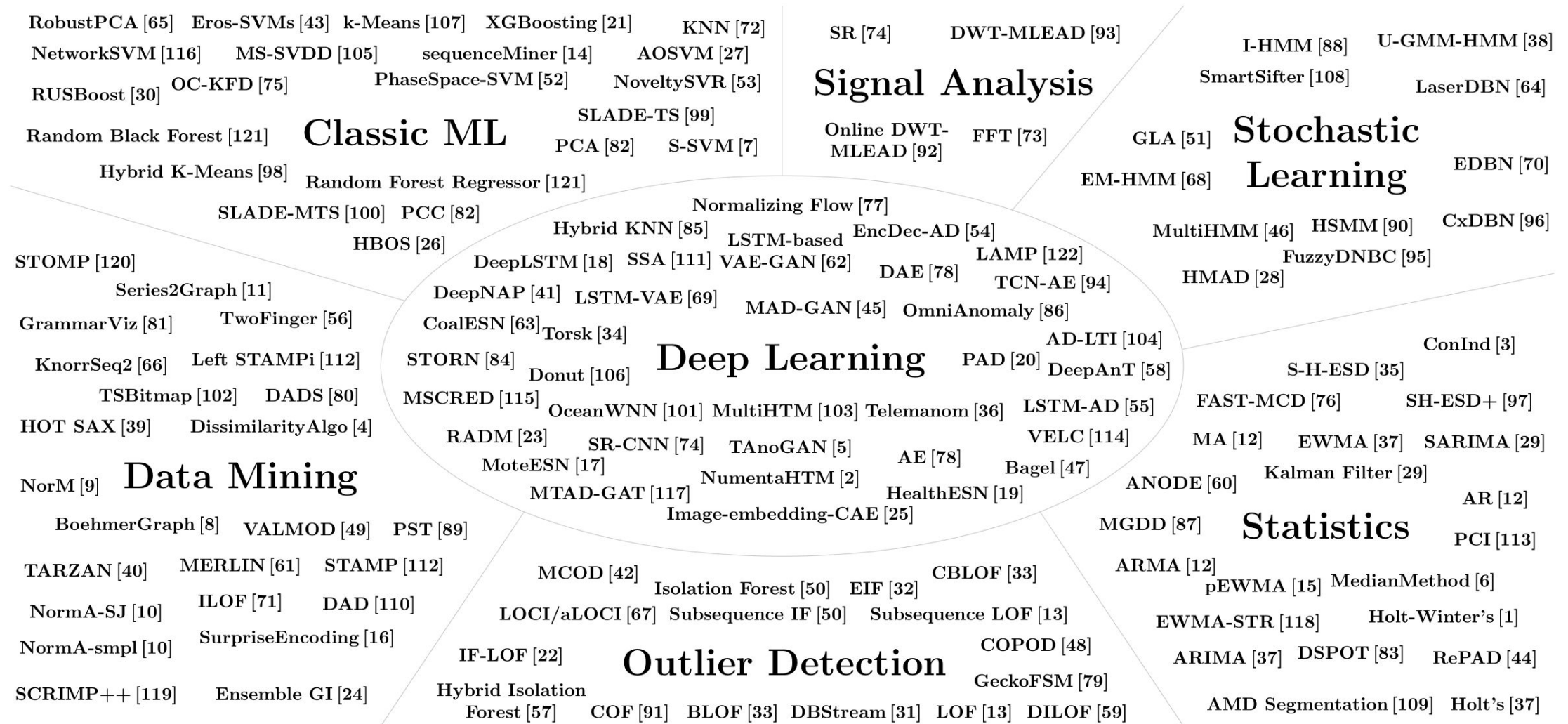
Real-world examples



Anomaly Detection Methods



Anomaly Detection Methods – by Research Domains



Anomaly Detection Methods – by Learning Type

Training

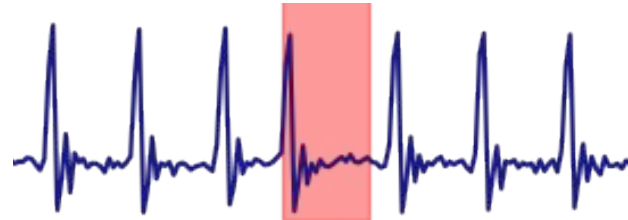
Testing

Unsupervised
(Type I [a])

$\emptyset$



Supervised
(Type II [a])



Semi-Supervised
(Type III [a])



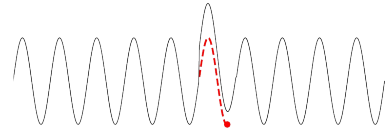
Anomaly Detection Methods – by Family

- ★ **Forecasting**
- **Reconstruction**
- ▼ **Encoding**
- **Distance**
- ▲ **Distribution**
- ✚ **Isolation Tree**

Anomaly Detection Methods – by Family



Forecasting

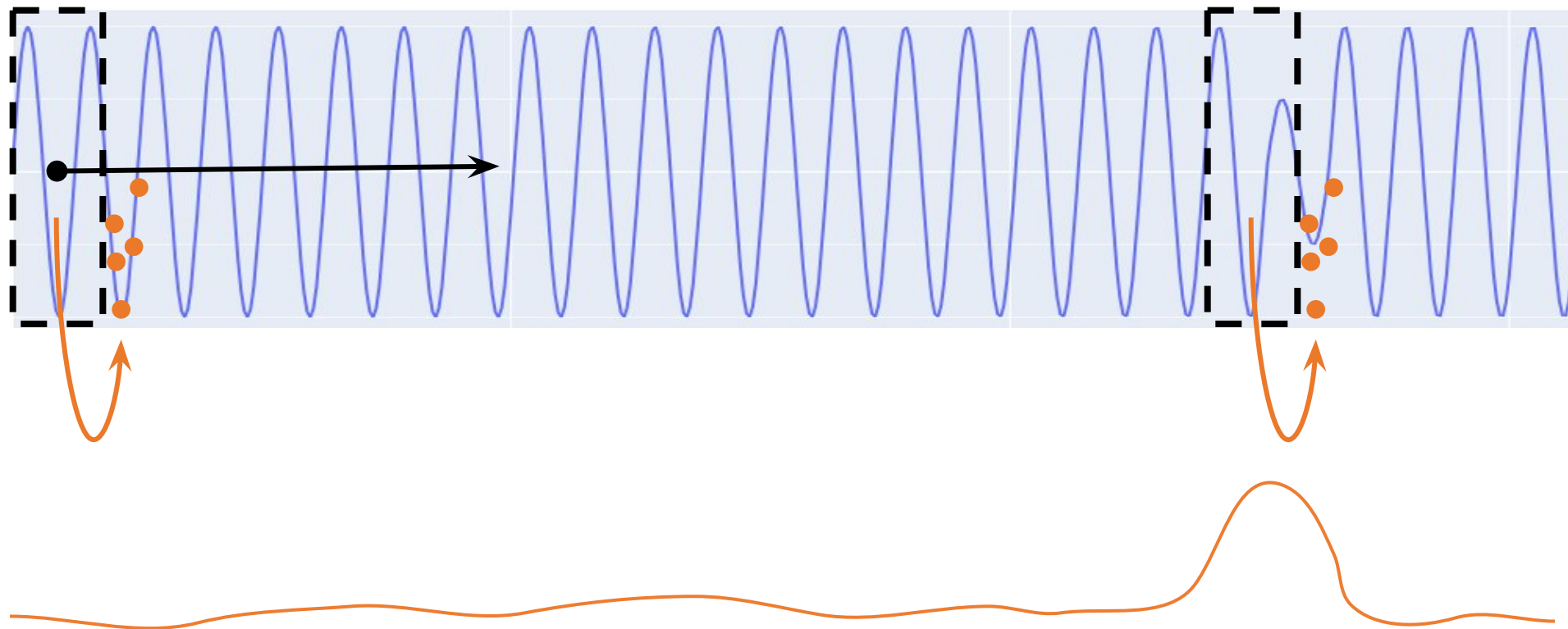


ARIMA, DeepAnT, DeepNAP, HealthESN, LSTM-AD, MedianMethod, MTAD-GAT, NumentaHTM, NoveltySVR, OceanWNN, RBForest, RForest, SARIMA, Telemanom, Torsk, Triple ES, XGBoosting

★ Forecasting Methods

- Methods try to **forecast the next point or sequence of points** based on previous window
- Anomaly score = **prediction error**

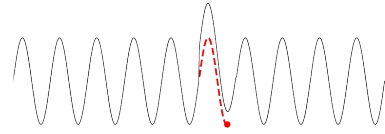
window of length m



Anomaly Detection Methods – by Family



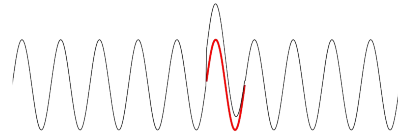
Forecasting



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Reconstruction

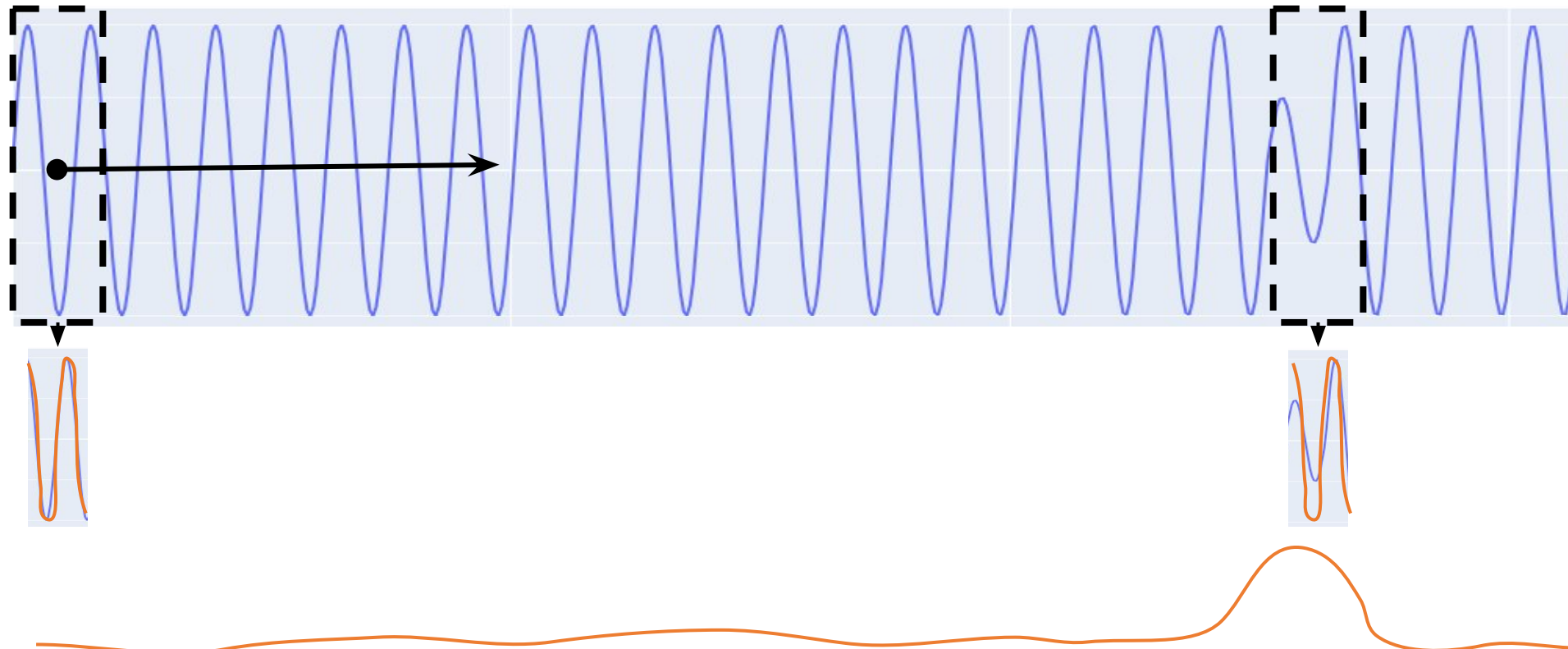


AE, Bagel, DAE, Donut, EncDec-AD, FFT, IE-CAE, LSTM-VAE, MSCRED, OmniAnomaly, PCI, PCC, RobustPCA, SR, SR-CNN, TAnoGan

Reconstruction Methods

- Training: Methods build normal model by encoding normal subsequences in latent space
- Testing: Methods try to **reconstruct subsequences from latent space**
- Anomaly score = **reconstruction error**

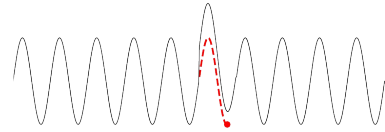
window of length m



Anomaly Detection Methods – by Family



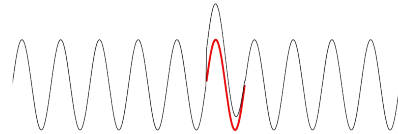
Forecasting



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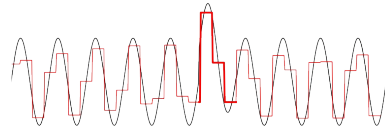
Reconstruction



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Encoding

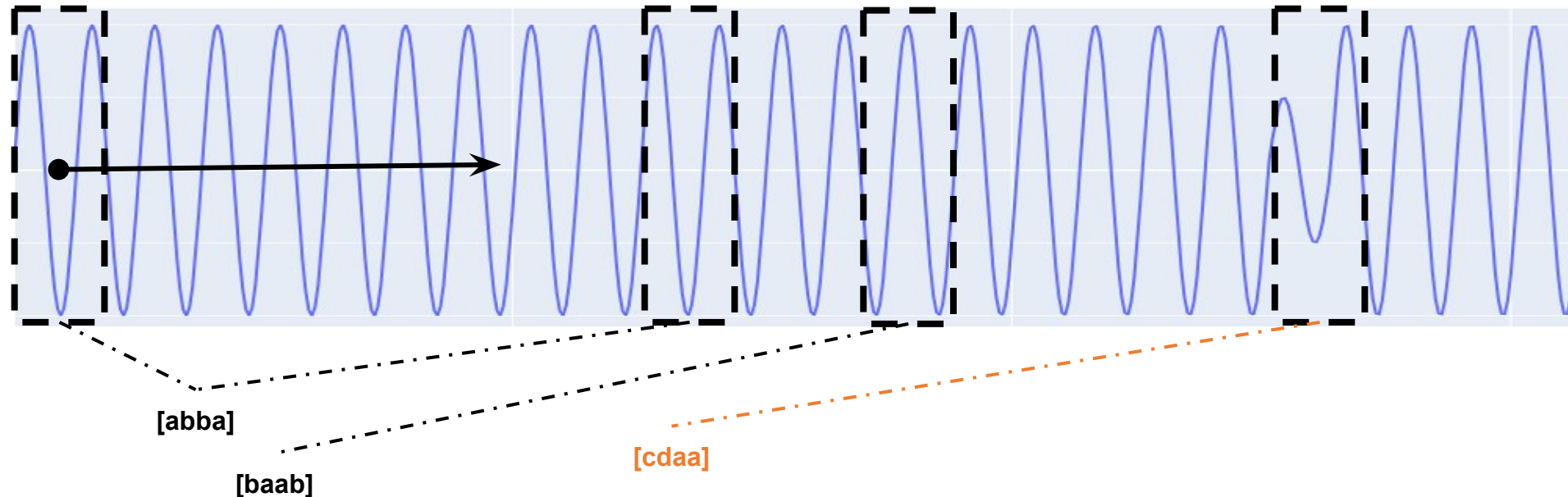


Ensemble GI, GrammarViz, LaserDBN, MultiHMM, PST, Series2Graph, TARZAN, TSBitmap

▼ Encoding Methods

- Methods **encode subsequences in latent space** and identify anomalies in this space
- Anomaly score = **depends on representation**

window of length m



GrammarViz: Coverage of grammar rules

Series2Graph: Edge weight

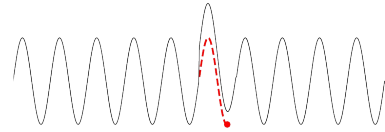
TsBitmap: Bitmap similarity

...

Anomaly Detection Methods – by Family



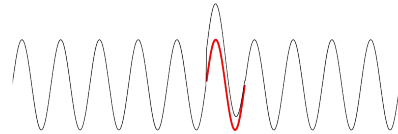
Forecasting



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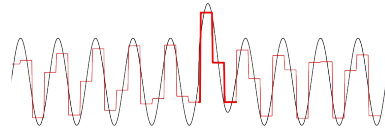
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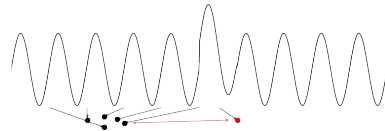
Encoding



Ensemble GI, GrammarViz, LaserDBN, MultiHMM, PST, Series2Graph, TARZAN, TSBitmap



Distance

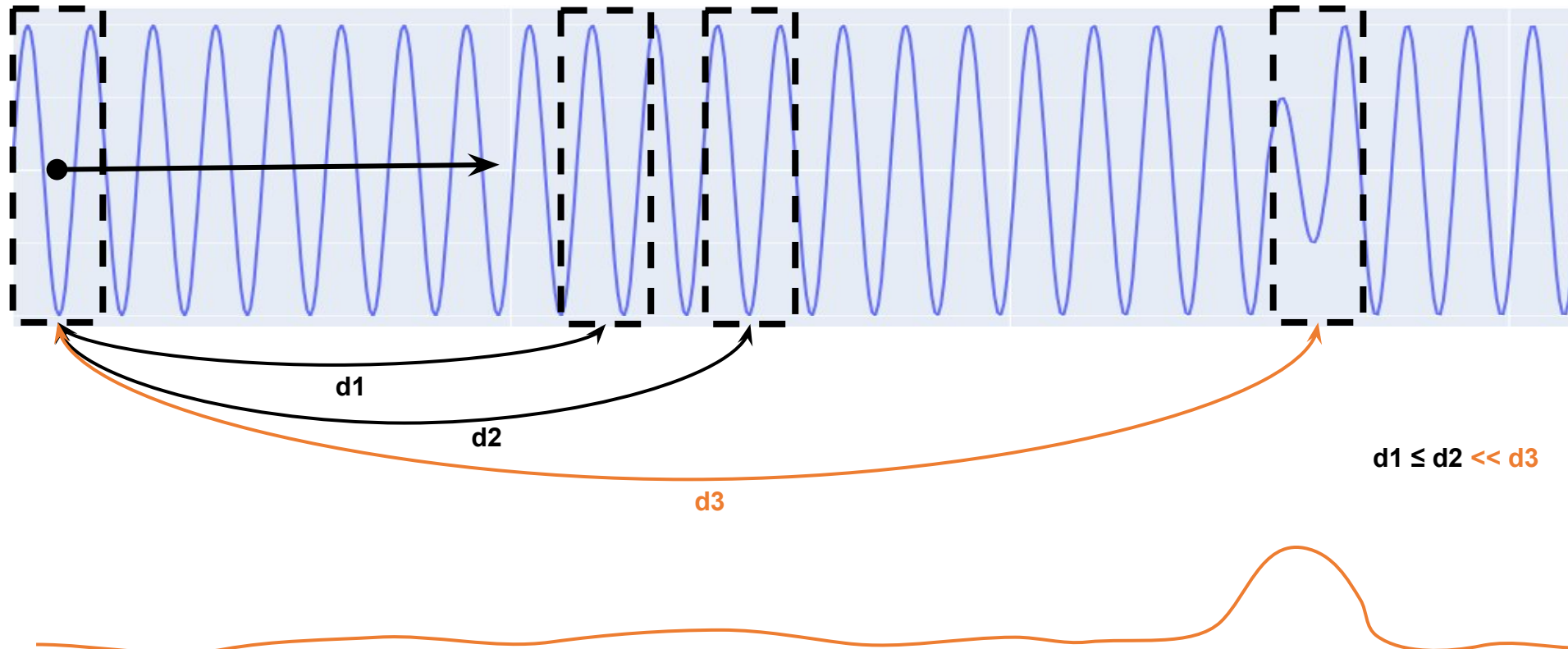


CBLOF, COF, DBStream, HOT SAX, Hybrid KNN, k-Means, KNN, LOF, NormA-SJ, PS-SVM, SAND, SSA, STAMP, STOMP, Sub-LOF, VALMOD, Left STAMPi

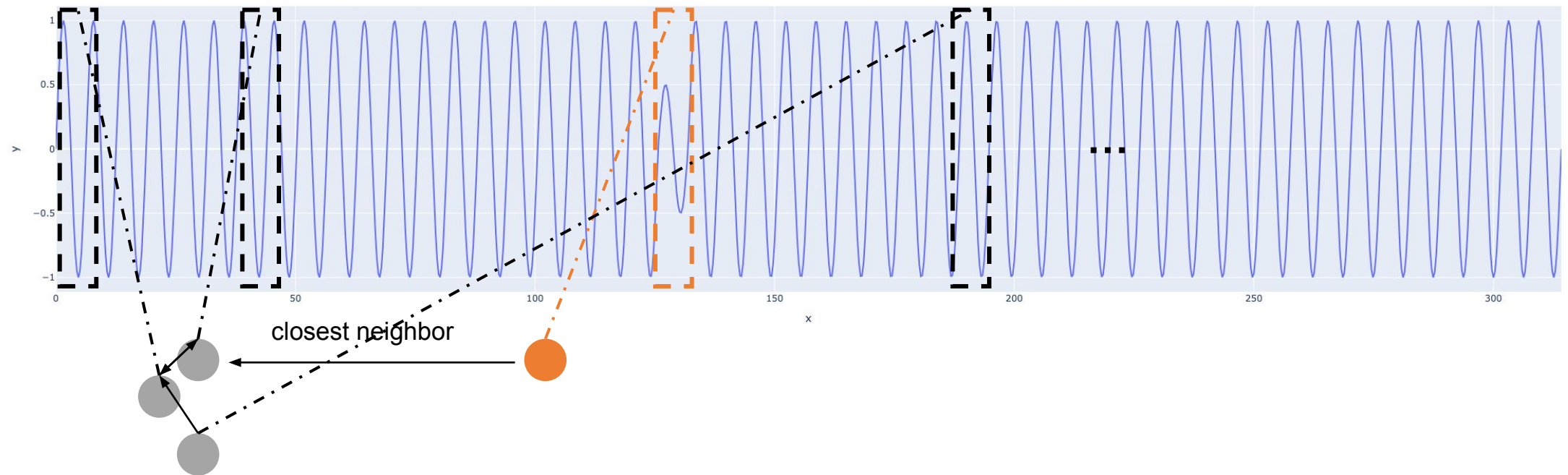
Distance Methods

- Methods compute distances between points/subsequences (or groups of subsequences)
- Anomaly score = **distance value**

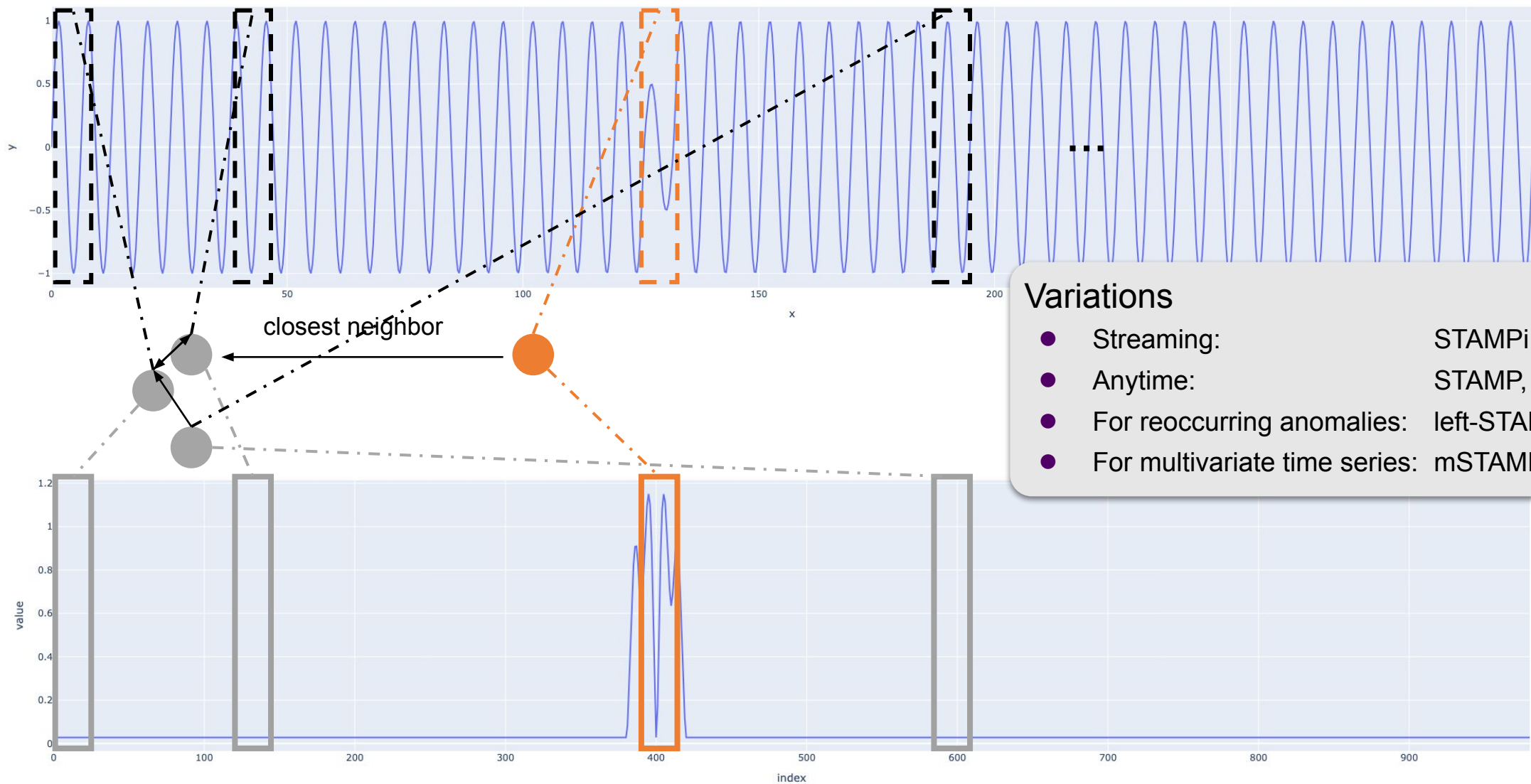
window of length m



Distance Methods Example: MatrixProfile



Distance Methods Example: MatrixProfile



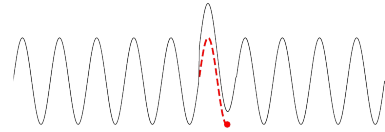
Variations

- Streaming: STAMPi, DAMP
- Anytime: STAMP, STOMP
- For reoccurring anomalies: left-STAMP
- For multivariate time series: mSTAMP

Anomaly Detection Methods – by Family



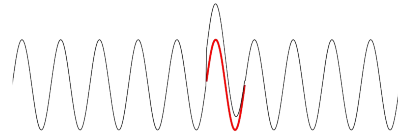
Forecasting



ARIMA, DeepAnT, DeepNAP, HealthESN, LSTM-AD, MedianMethod, MTAD-GAT, NumentaHTM, NoveltySVR, OceanWNN, RBFforest, RForest, SARIMA, Telemanom, Torsk, Triple ES, XGBoosting



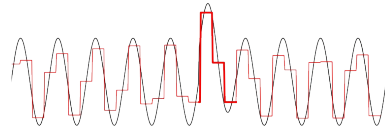
Reconstruction



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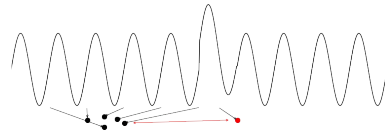
Encoding



Ensemble GI, GrammarViz, LaserDBN, MultiHMM, PST, Series2Graph, TARZAN, TSBitmap



Distance



CBLOF, COF, DBStream, HOT SAX, Hybrid KNN, k-Means, KNN, LOF, NormA-SJ, PS-SVM, SAND, SSA, STAMP, STOMP, Sub-LOF, VALMOD, Left STAMPi



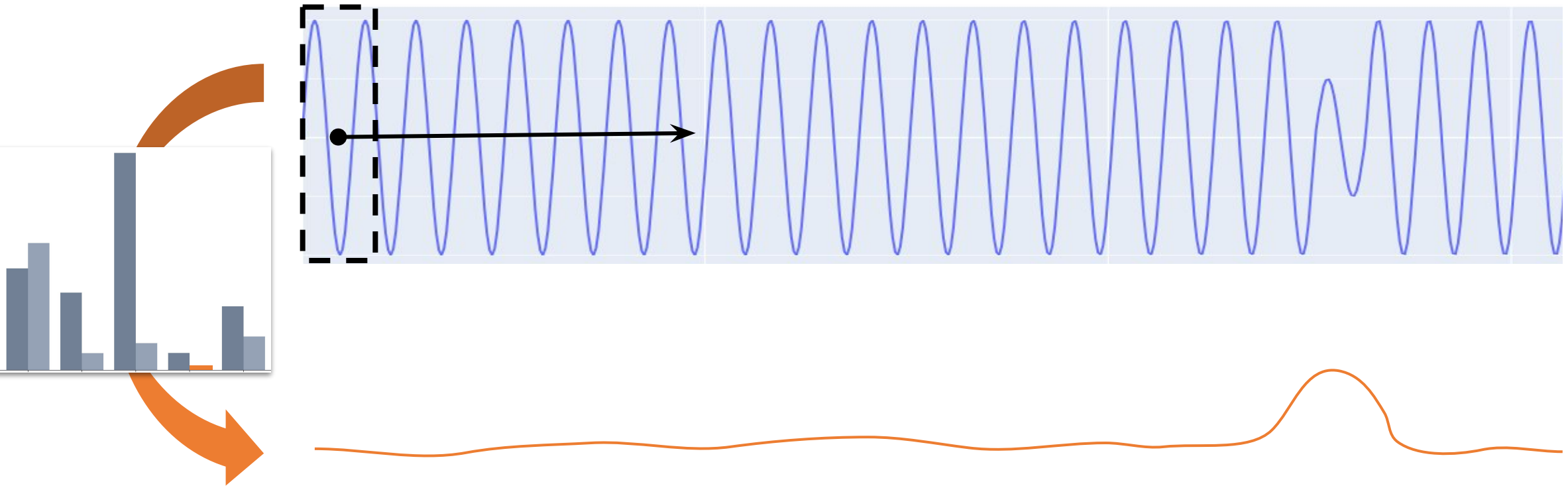
Distribution



COPOD, DWT-MLEAD, Fast-MCD, HBOS, NF, S-H-ESD, DSPOT, Sub-Fast-MCD

▲ Distribution Methods

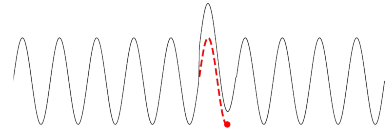
- Methods **estimate the distribution** of the data or fit a distribution model to the data (frequency instead of distance)
- Anomaly score = **probabilities / likelihoods**



Anomaly Detection Methods – by Family



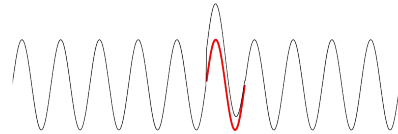
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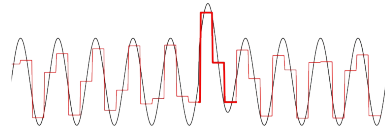
Reconstruction



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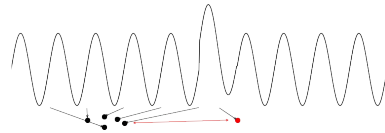
Encoding



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Distance



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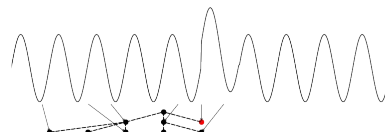
Distribution



COPOD, DWT-MLEAD, Fast-MCD, HBOS, NF, S-H-ESD, DSPOT, Sub-Fast-MCD



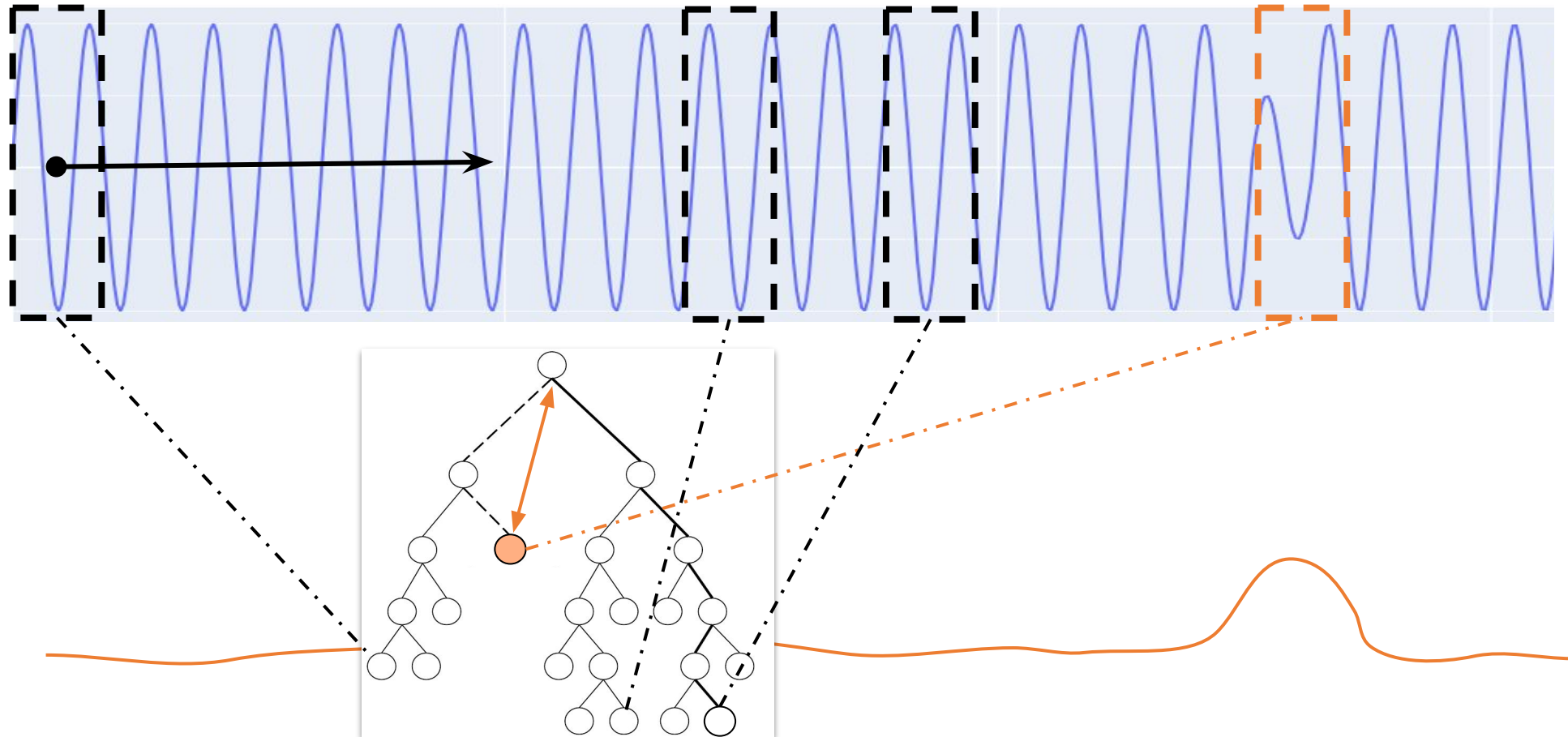
Isolation Tree



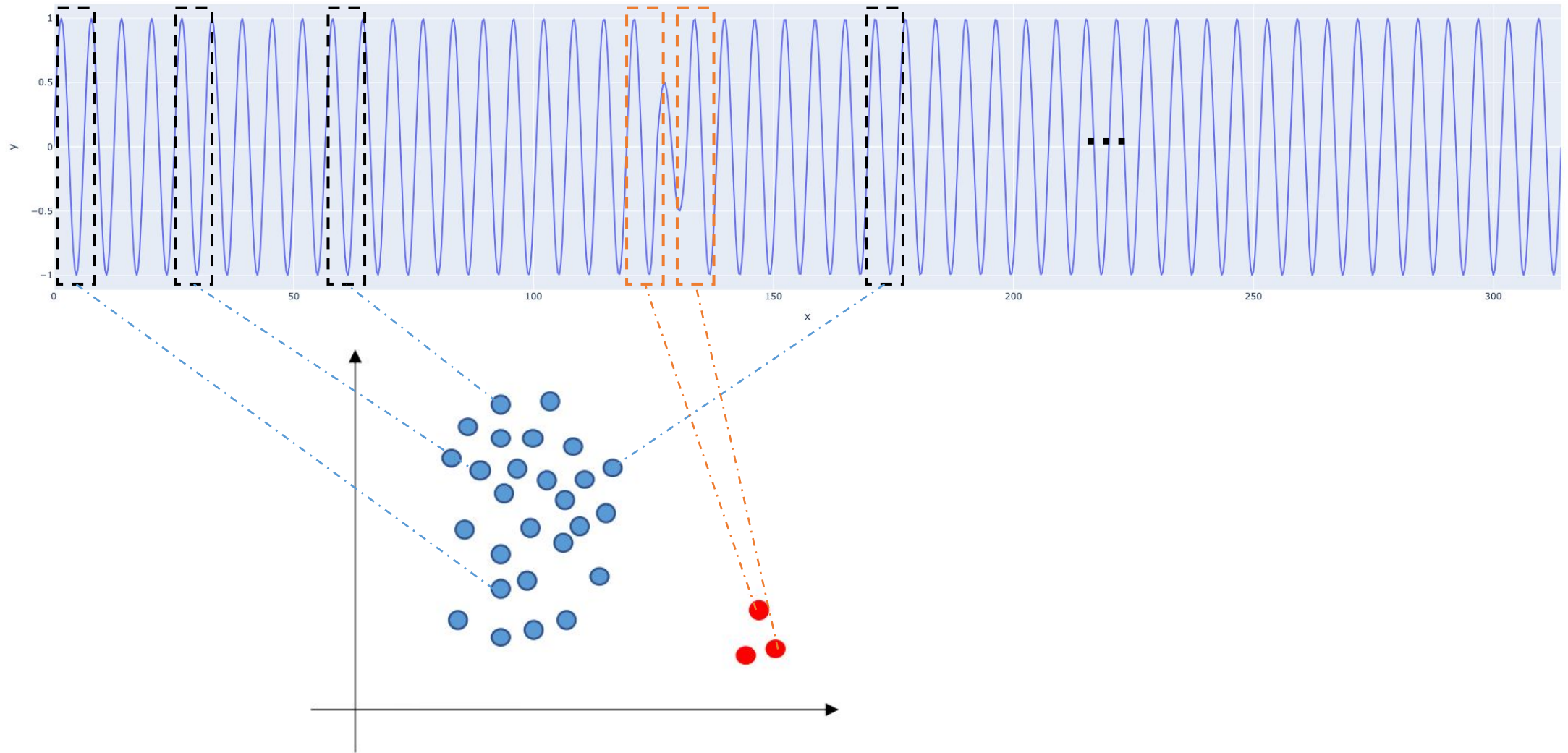
EIF, HIF, IF-LOF, iForest, Sub-IF

+ Isolation Tree Methods

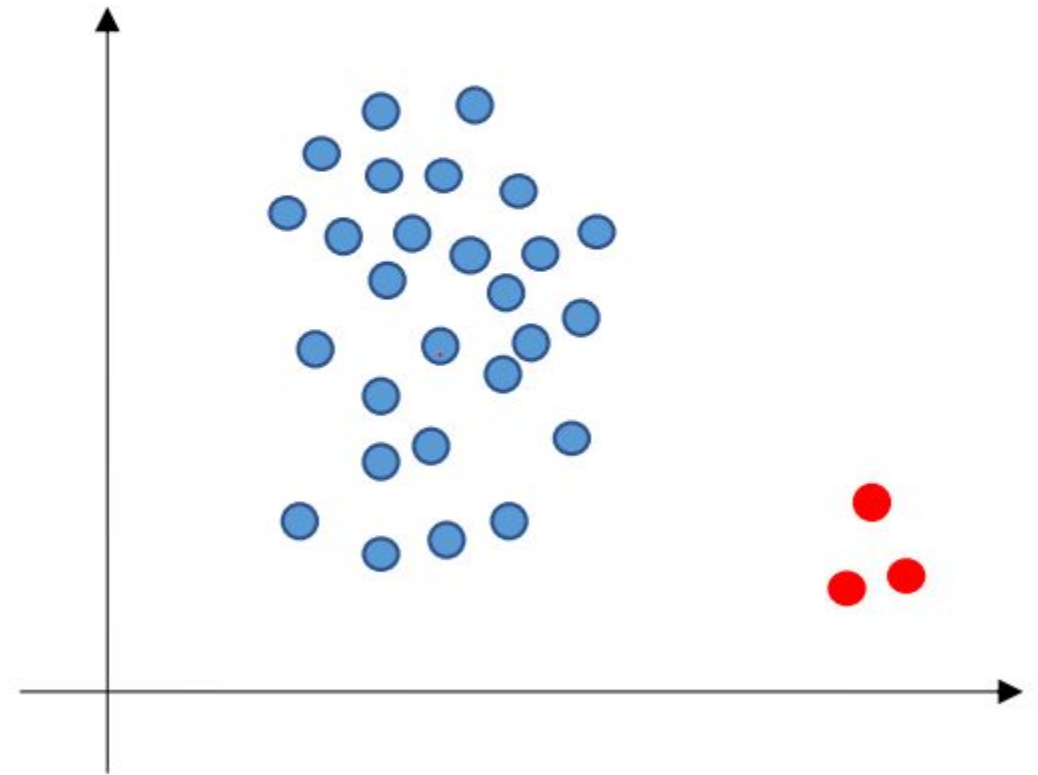
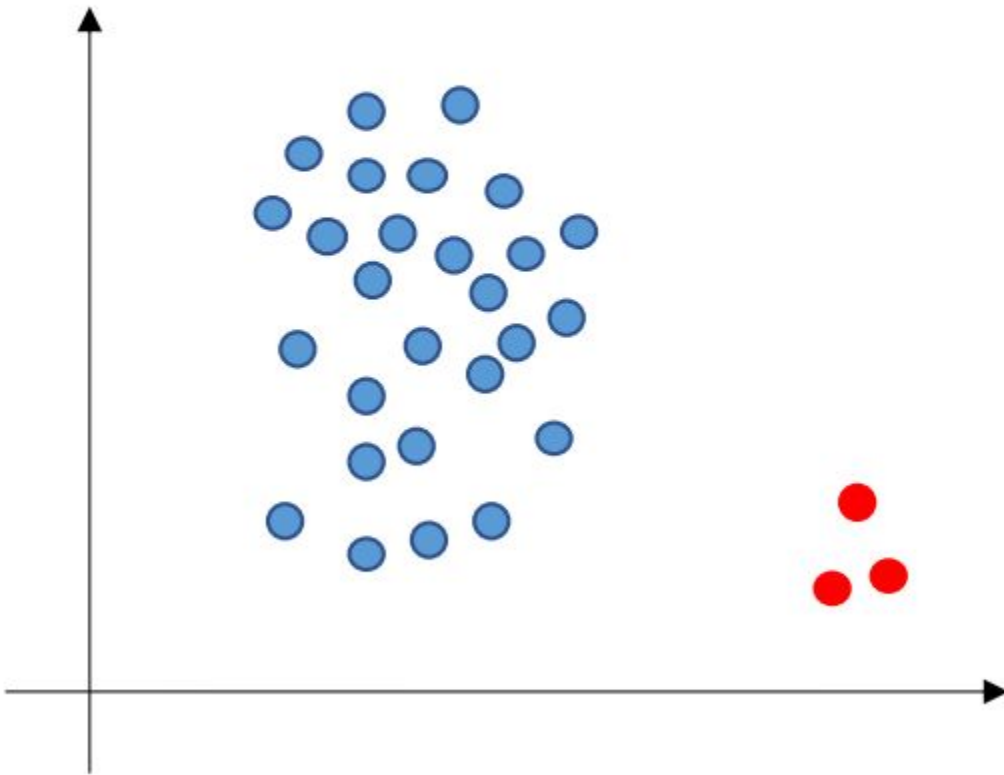
- Methods build an **ensemble of random trees that partition the samples** (points or subsequences)
- Anomaly score = **average reciprocal path length**



+ Isolation Tree Methods Example: Isolation Forest

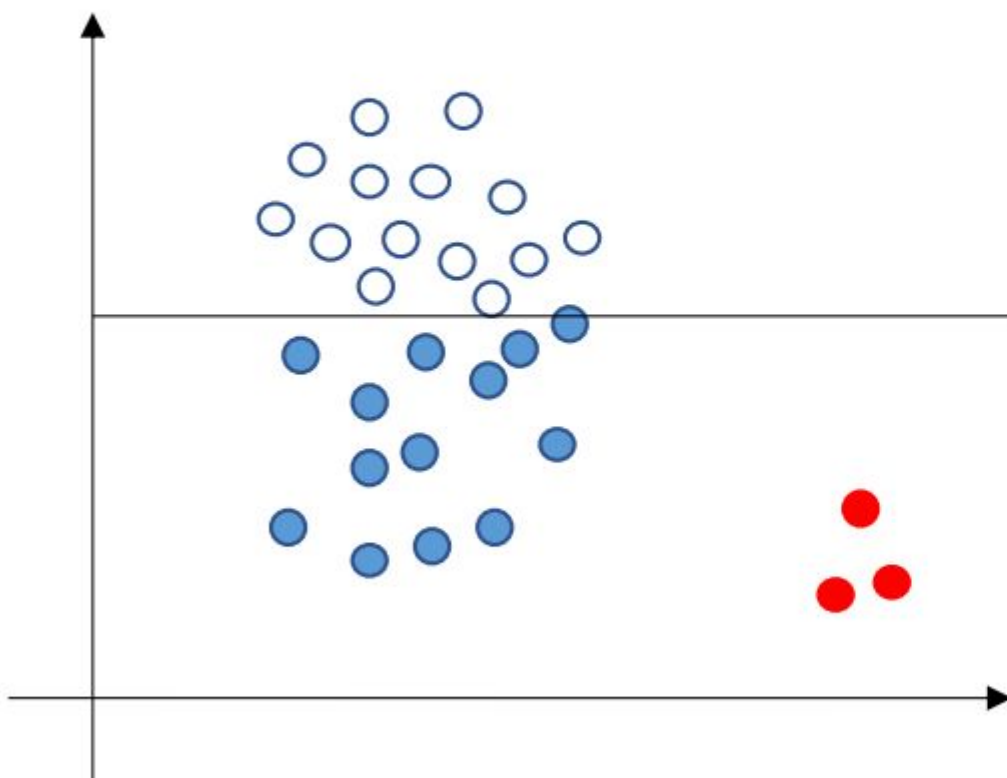


+ Isolation Tree Methods Example: Isolation Forest

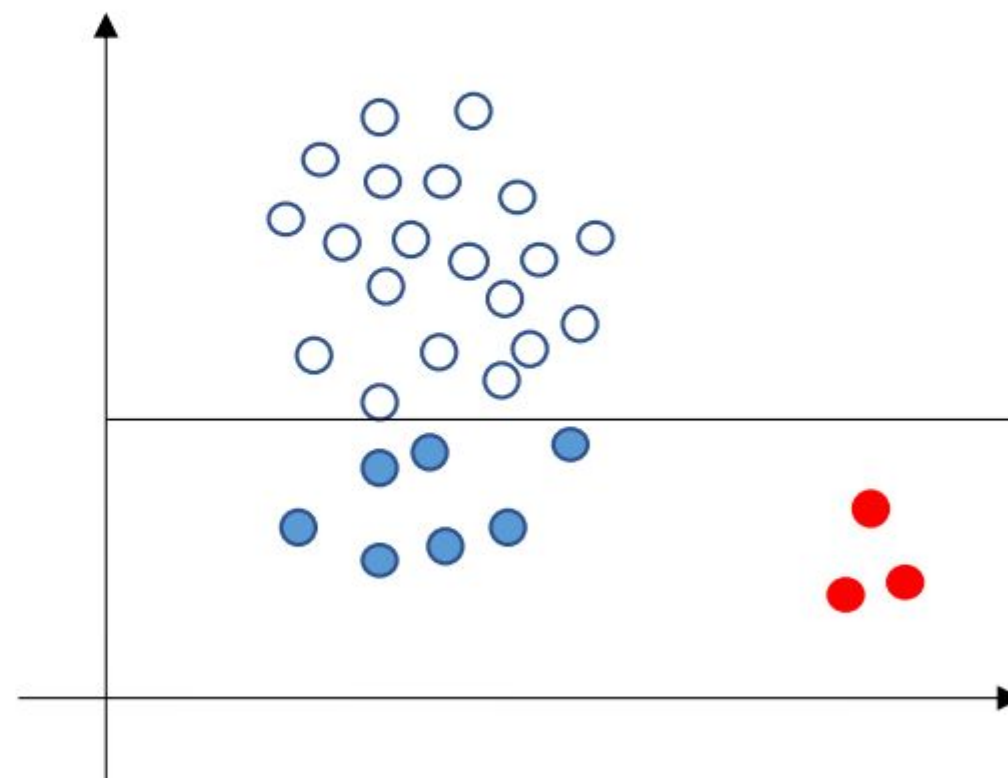


+ Isolation Tree Methods Example: Isolation Forest

1 splits

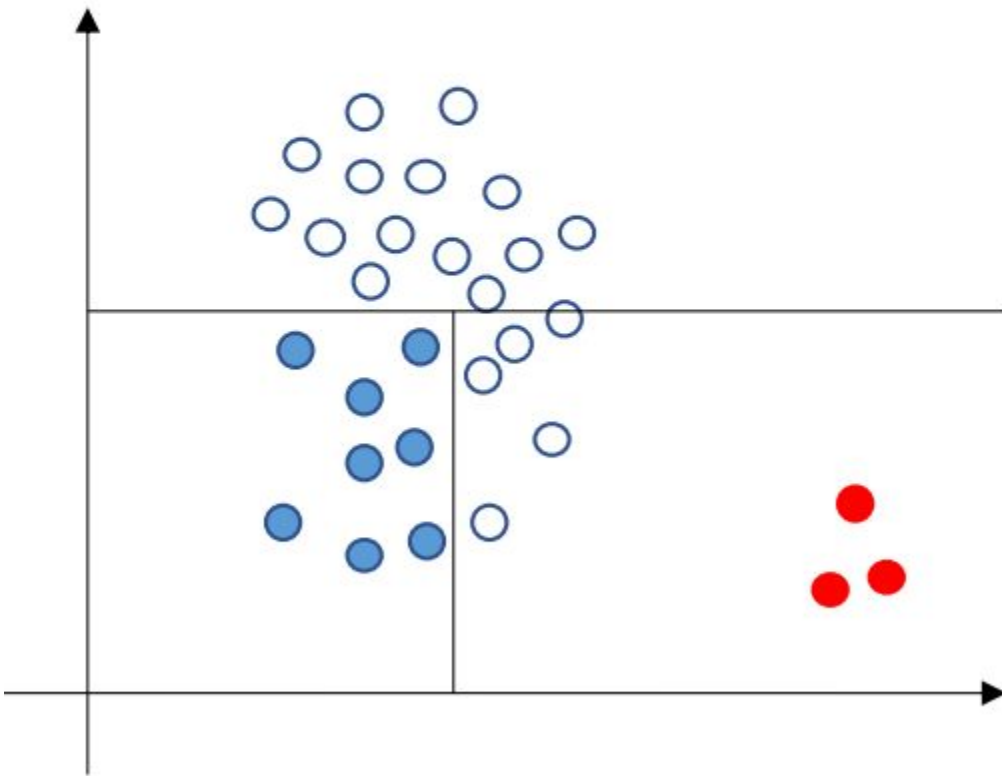


1 splits

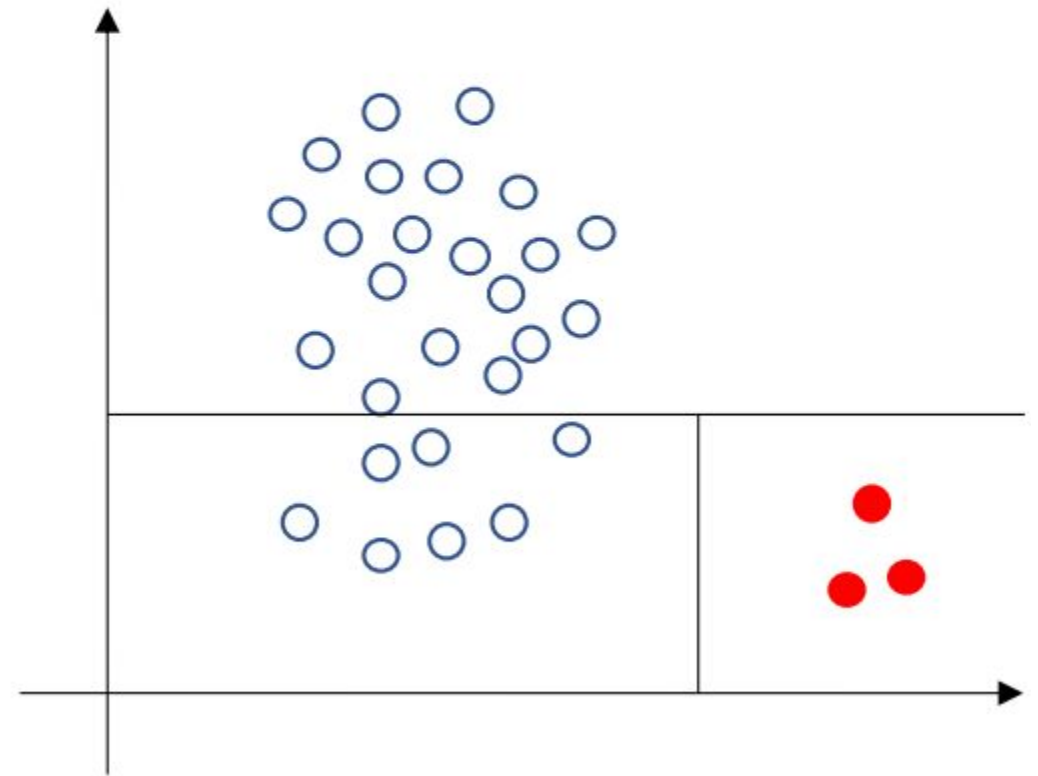


+ Isolation Tree Methods Example: Isolation Forest

2 splits

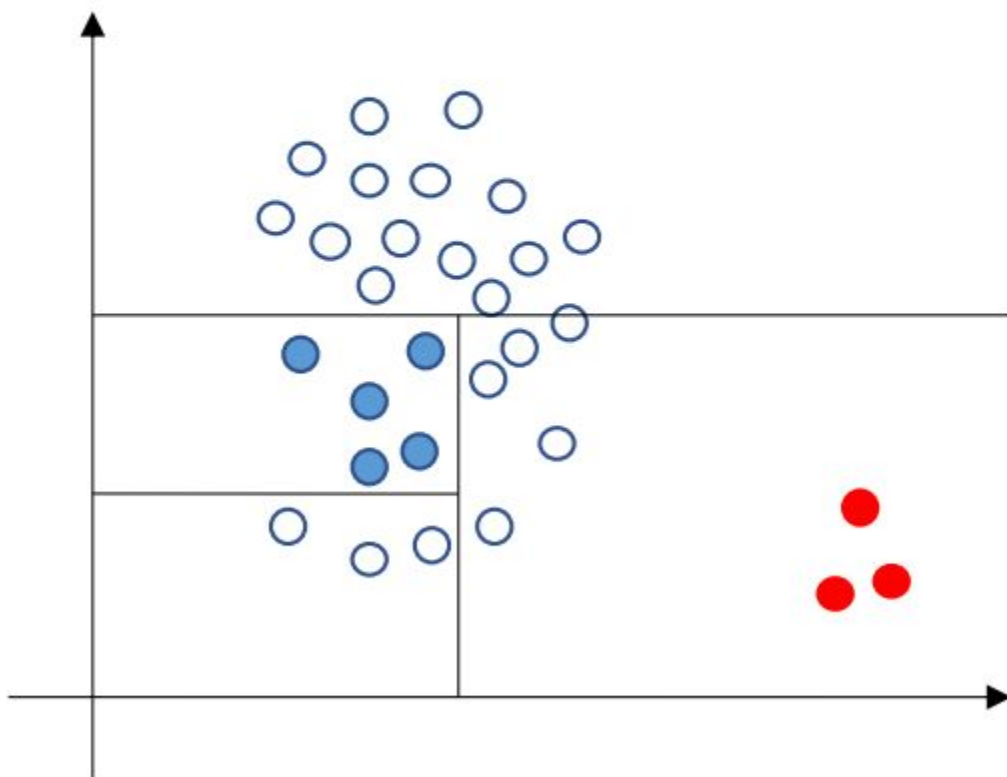


2 splits

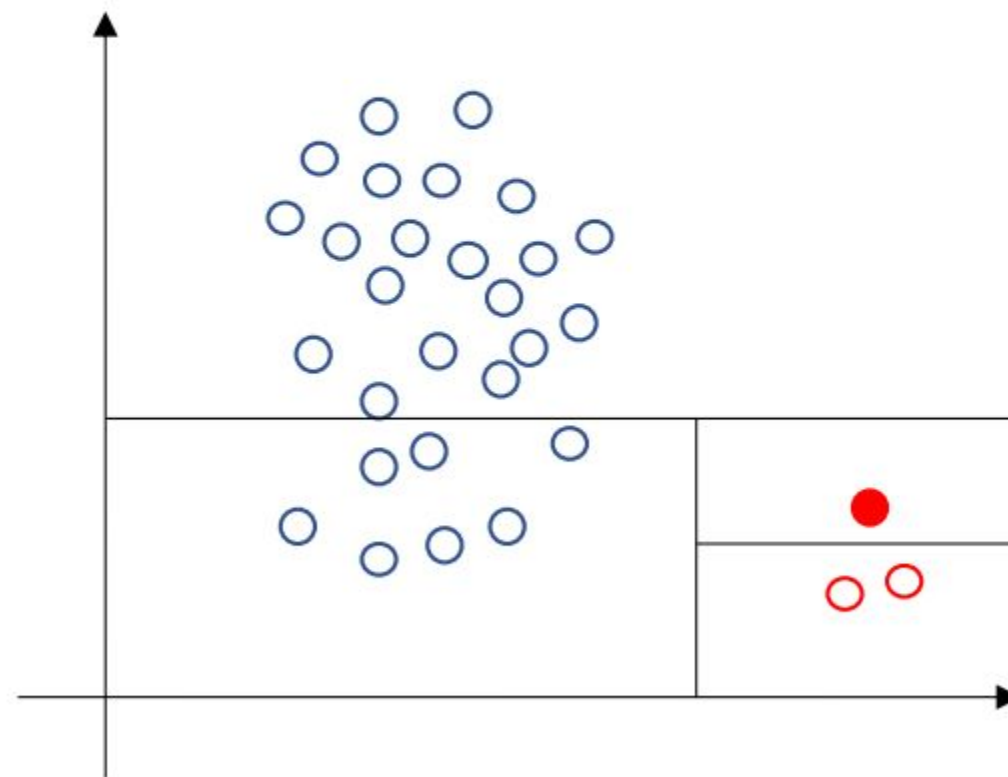


+ Isolation Tree Methods Example: Isolation Forest

3 splits

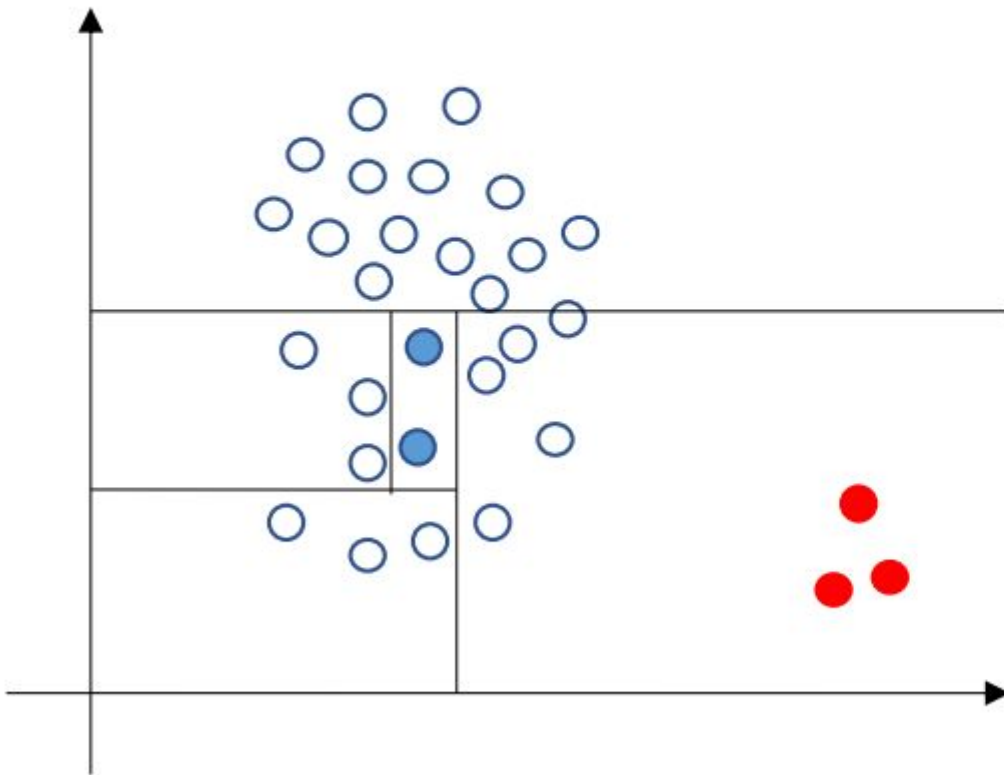


3 splits

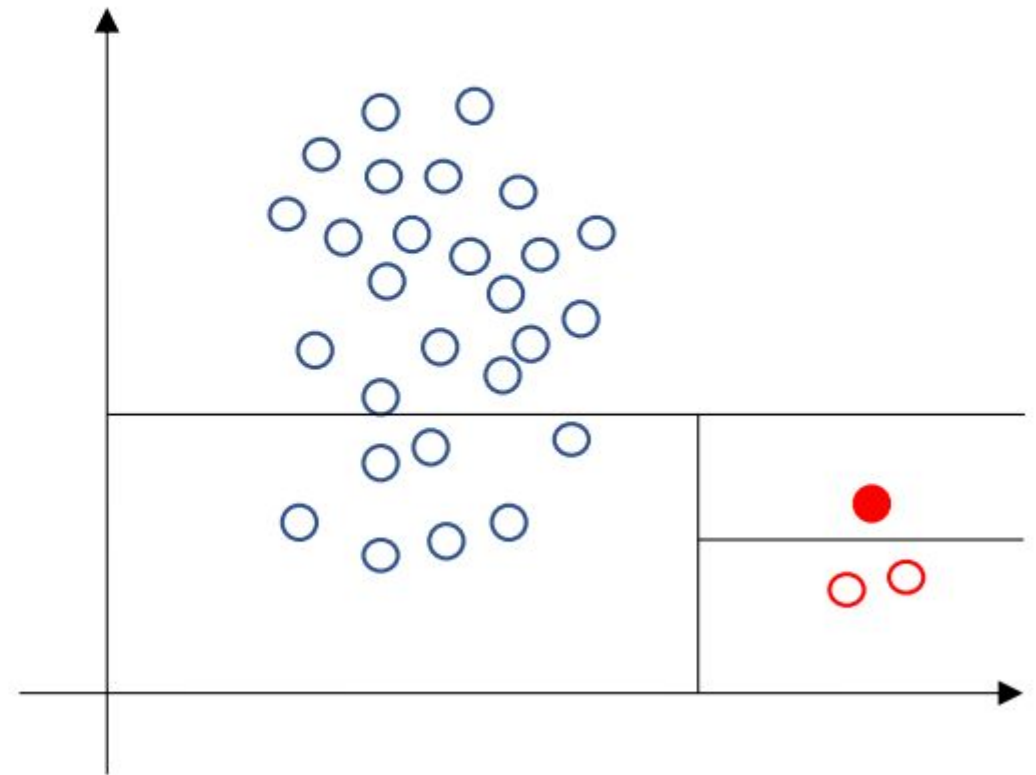


+ Isolation Tree Methods Example: Isolation Forest

4 splits



3 splits



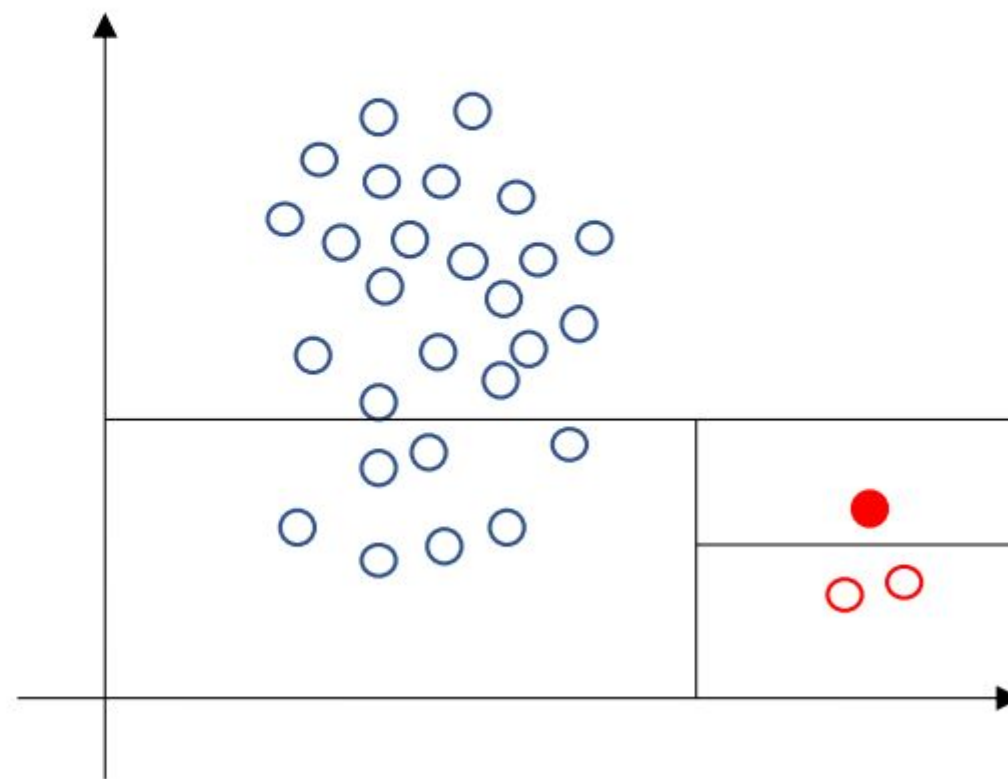
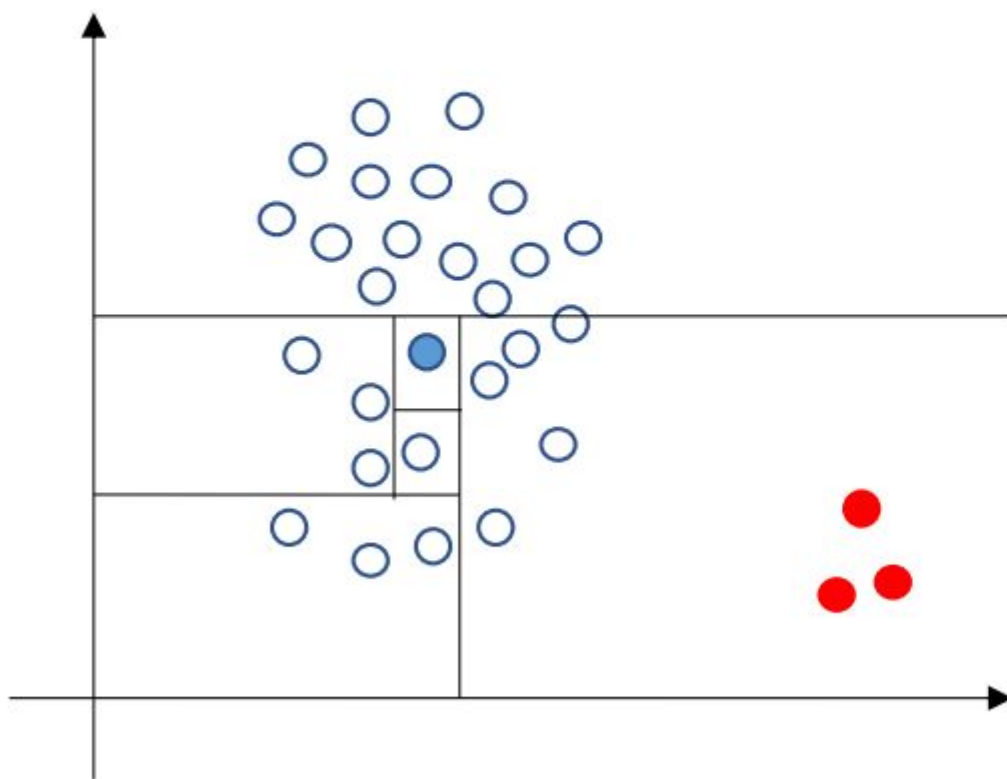
+ Isolation Tree Methods Example: Isolation Forest

5 splits

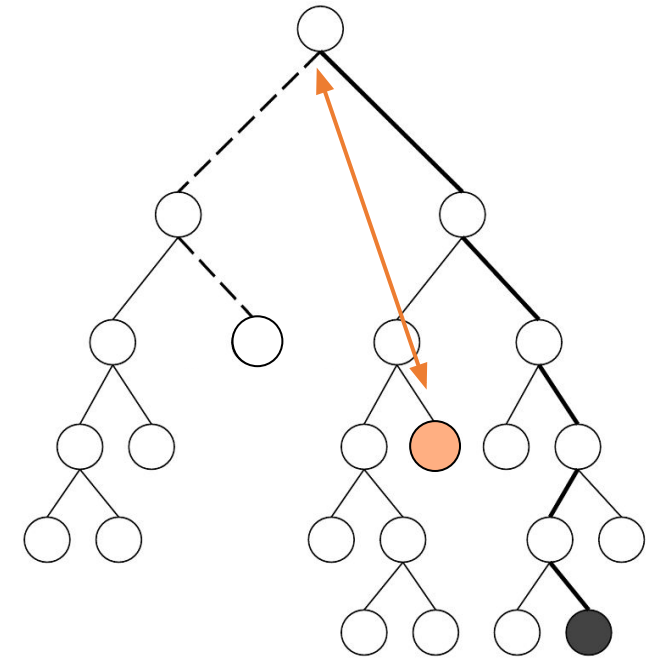
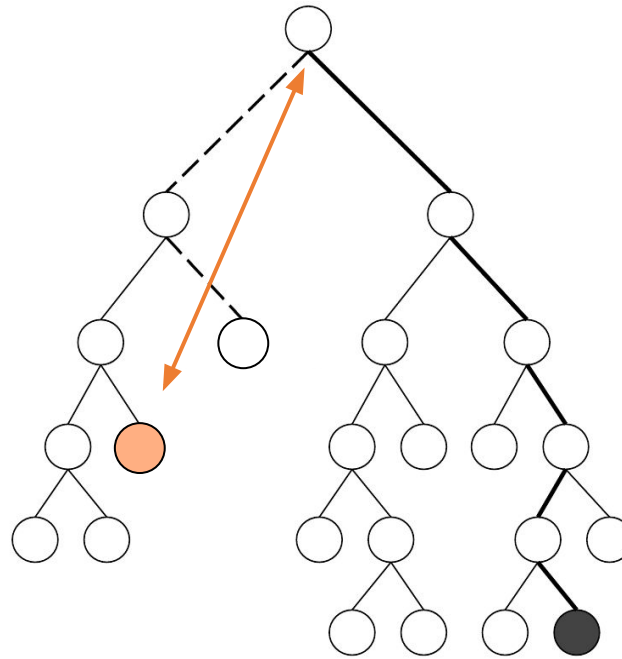
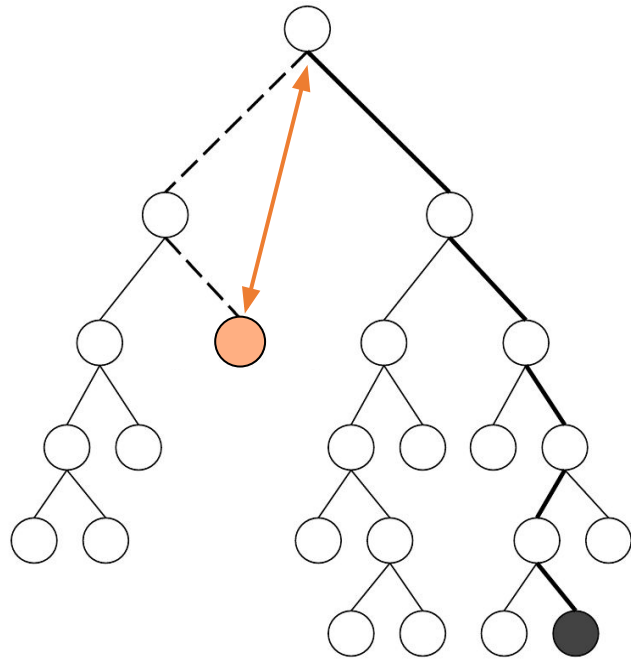
Easier to isolate



3 splits



+ Isolation Tree Methods Example: Isolation Forest

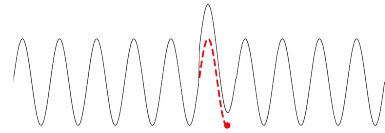


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Anomaly Detection Methods in aeon



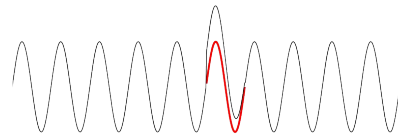
Forecasting



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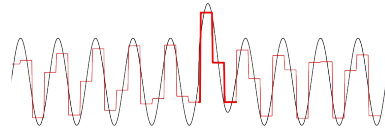
Reconstruction



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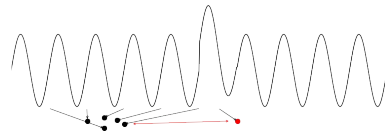
Encoding



Ensemble GI, GrammarViz, LaserDBN, MultiHMM, PST, Series2Graph, TARZAN, TSBitmap



Distance



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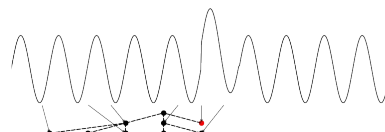
Distribution



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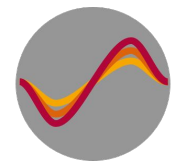
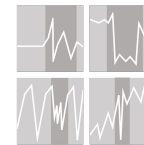
Isolation Tree



EIF, HIF, IF-LOF, **iForest**, **Sub-IF**



TSAD Benchmark & Datasets



Benchmarks & Datasets



Numenta

NAB

58 time series

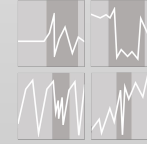
- Univariate
- Real-world and synthetic
- Streaming
- Own scoring mechanism
- Various domains



HEX/UCR

250 time series

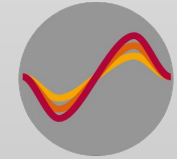
- Univariate
- Manually checked labels
- Only 1 annotated anomaly per time series
- Various domains



TSB-UAD

2 000 time series

- Univariate
- No filtering
- Proposes data transformations to introduce new anomalies in existing time series
- Includes time series generated from classification datasets



TimeEval

976 time series

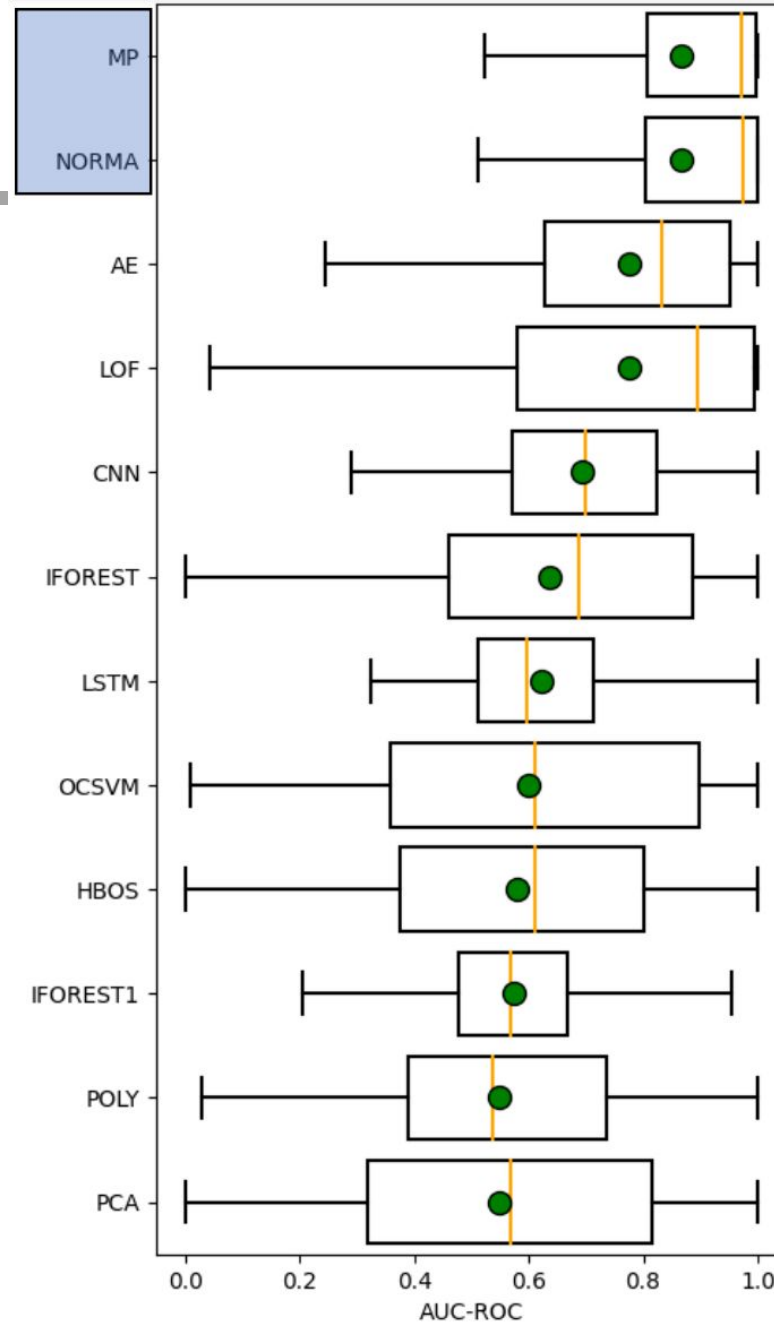
- Uni- & multivariate
- Only time series with contamination < 0.1 , at least one method above 0.8 ROC-AUC and at least one anomaly
- Synthetic time series generator GutenTAG for parameter tuning



All datasets are available in aeon!

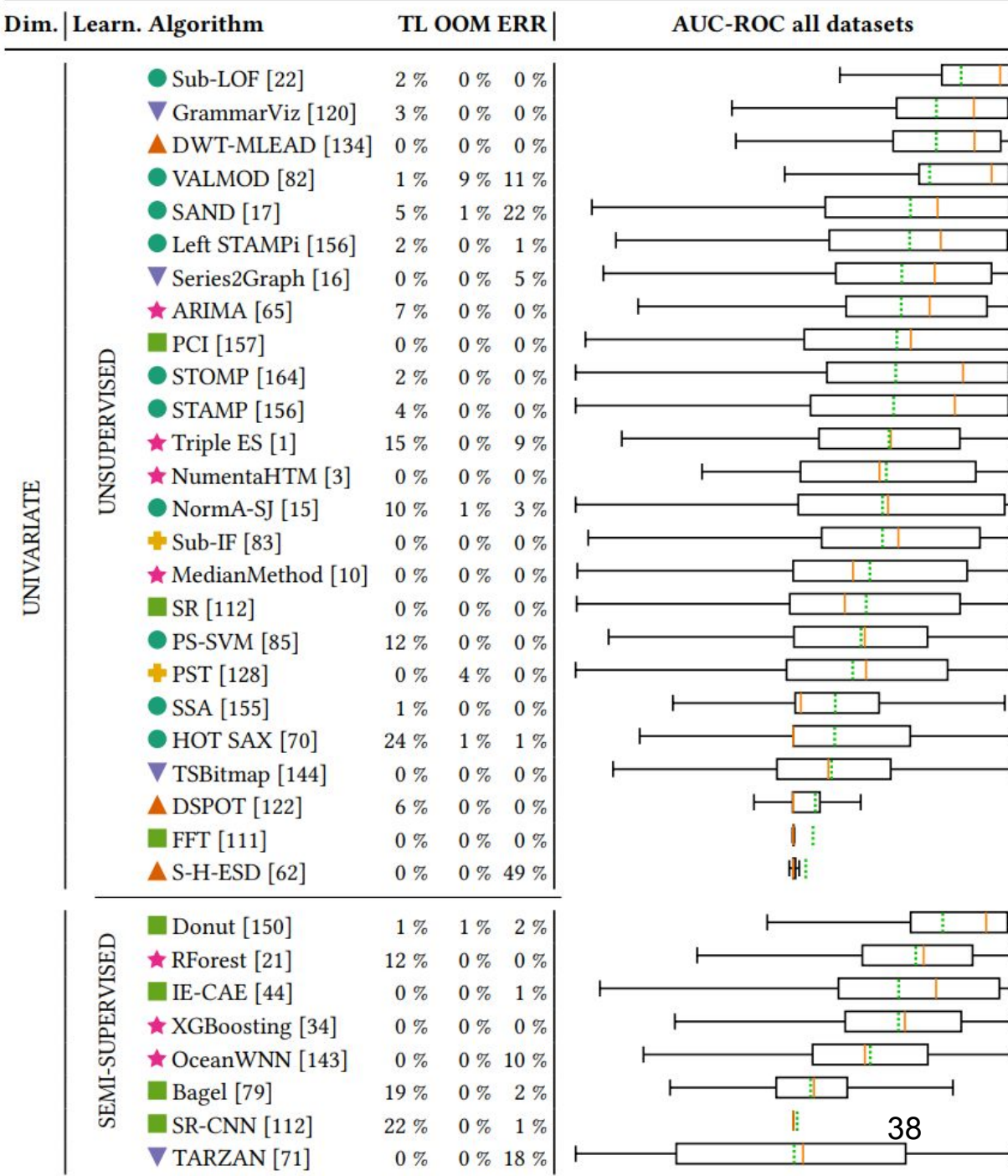
HEX/UCR Insights

- Distance methods have better accuracy than forecasting or reconstruction methods



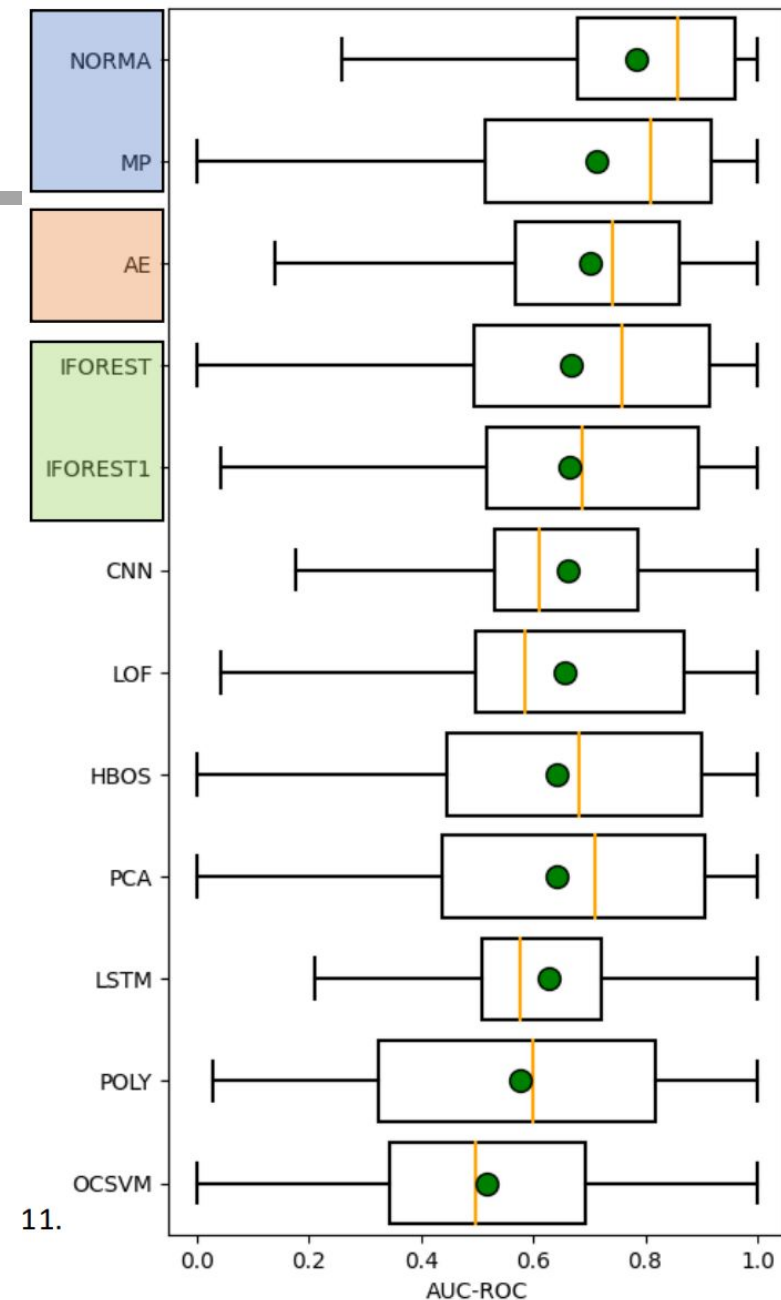
TimeEval Insights

- Distance methods have better accuracy than forecasting or reconstruction methods
- Semi-supervised are NOT outperforming unsupervised
- There is no overall winner!



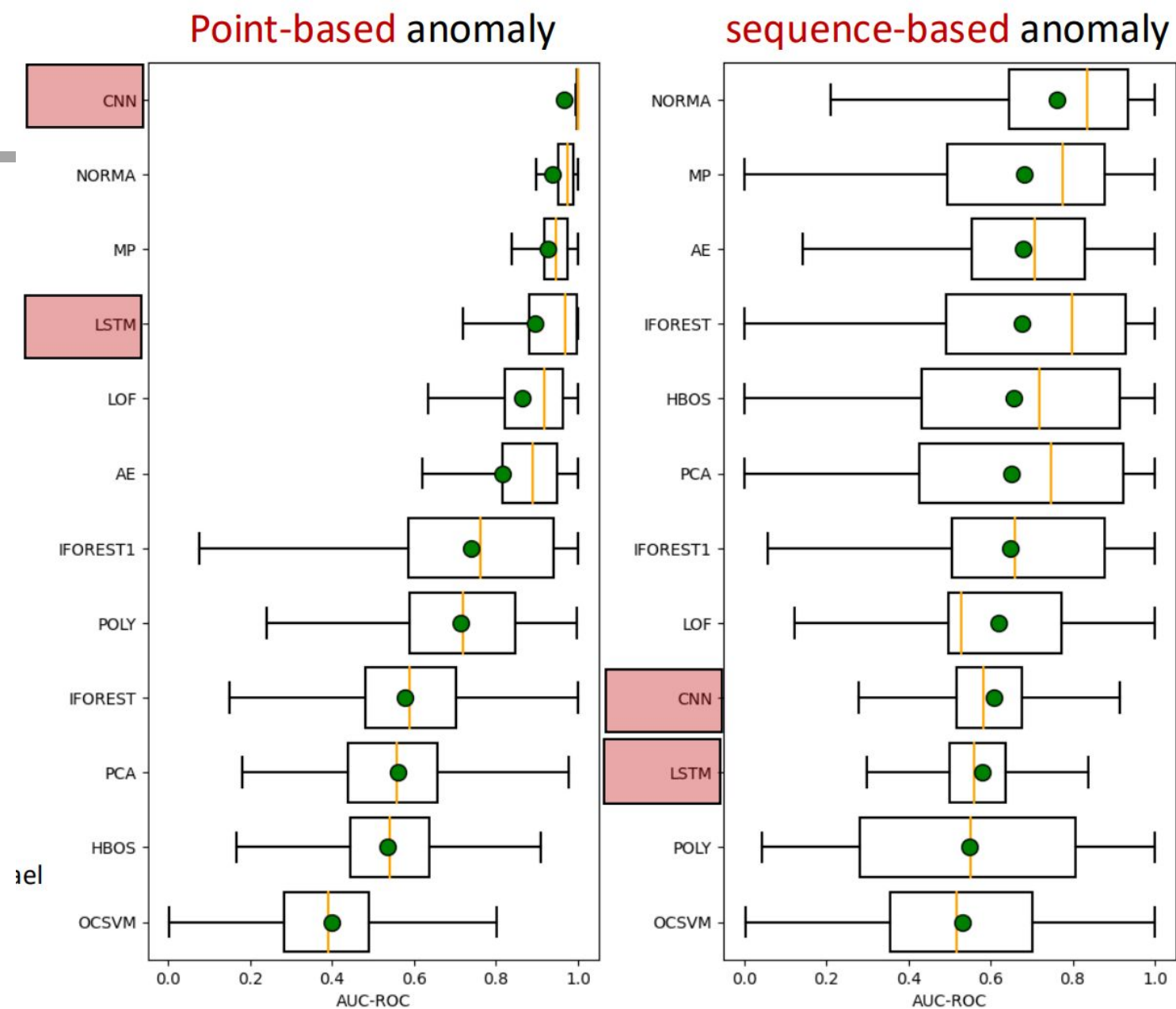
TSB-UAD Insights

- Distance methods have better accuracy than forecasting methods
- Isolation Forest is very competitive



TSB-UAD Insights

- Distance methods have better accuracy than forecasting methods
- Isolation Forest is very competitive
- Forecasting methods are good at detecting point anomalies, but bad at detecting subsequence anomalies
- There is no overall winner!**

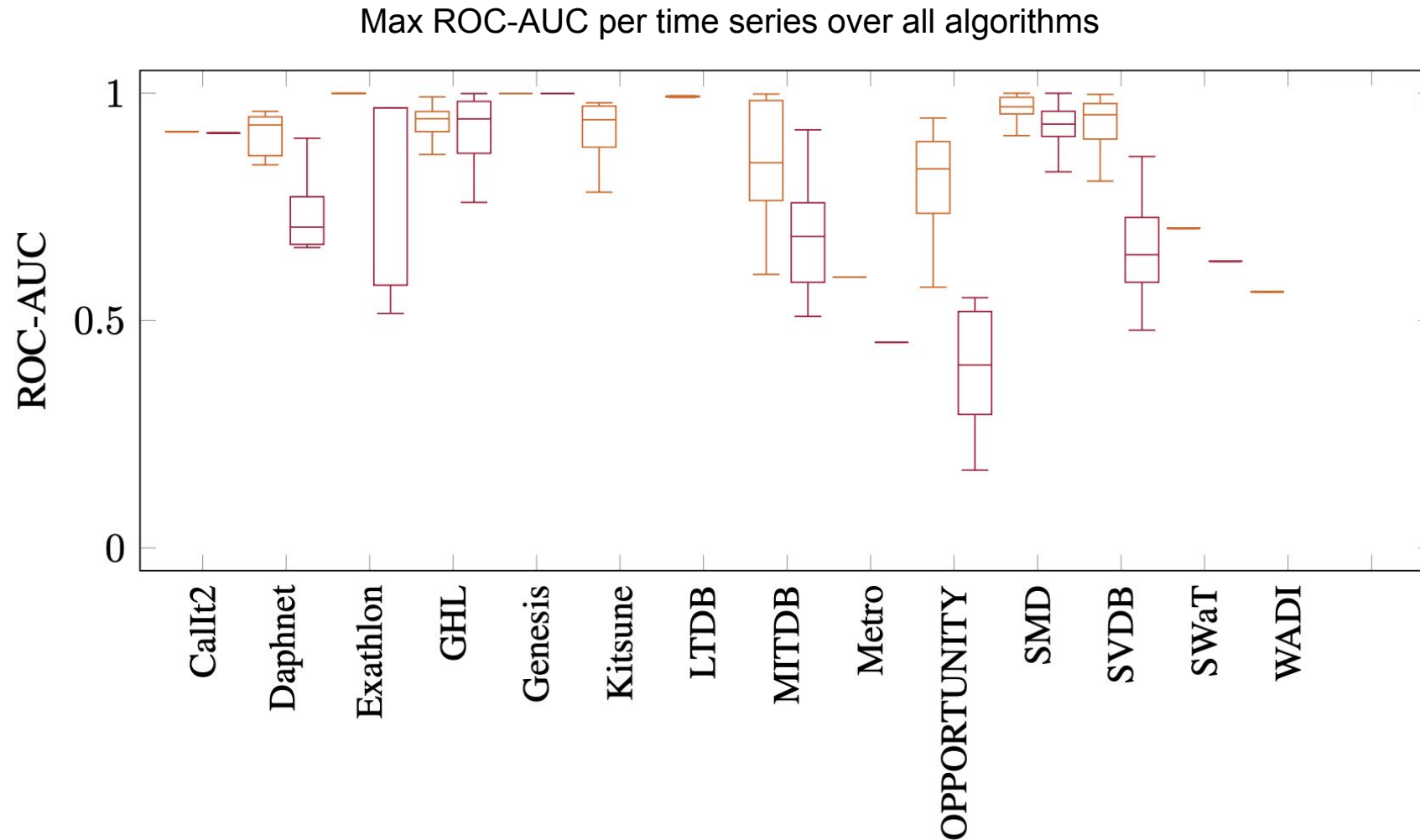


Multivariate: TimeEval Insights

- k-Means and Telemanom stand out
- Overall bad accuracy
- Semi-supervised often exceed resource limits, but are outperforming unsupervised slightly
- **There is no overall winner!**

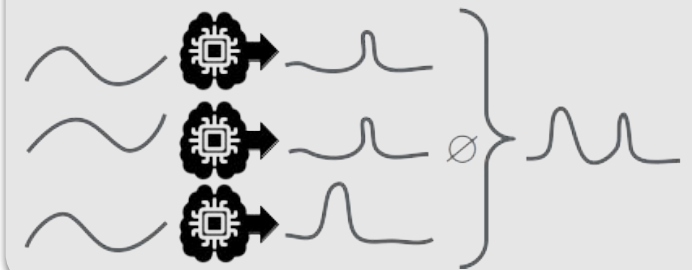
Dim.	Learn. Algorithm	TL OOM ERR			AUC-ROC all datasets
MULTIVARIATE	UNSUPERVISED				
	● k-Means [151]	0 %	4 %	1 %	
	● KNN [110]	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	★ Torsk [60]	7 %	0 %	0 %	
	✚ EIF [58]	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	✚ iForest [83]	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	● HBOS [47]	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	● DBStream [55]	0 %	2 %	78 %	
	● CBLOF [59]	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	▲ COPOD [80]	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	✚ IF-LOF [36]	0 %	0 %	3 %	
	● LOF [22]	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	● COF [130]	0 %	24 %	0 %	
	■ PCC [121]	0 %	0 %	0 %	
MULTIVARIATE	SEMI-SUPERVISED				
	★ LSTM-AD [89]	14 %	50 %	3 %	
	★ HealthESN [32]	66 %	0 %	0 %	
	★ Telemanom [64]	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	★ RBFforest [165]	6 %	5 %	0 %	
	■ EncDec-AD [88]	55 %	26 %	3 %	
	★ DeepAnT [94]	0 %	0 %	5 %	
	■ OmniAnomaly [125]	0 %	4 %	2 %	
	▼ LaserDBN [100]	4 %	0 %	7 %	
	■ RobustPCA [101]	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	■ TAnoGan [8]	65 %	0 %	1 %	
	● Hybrid KNN [124]	0 %	1 %	1 %	

Multivariate: Datasets are too easy

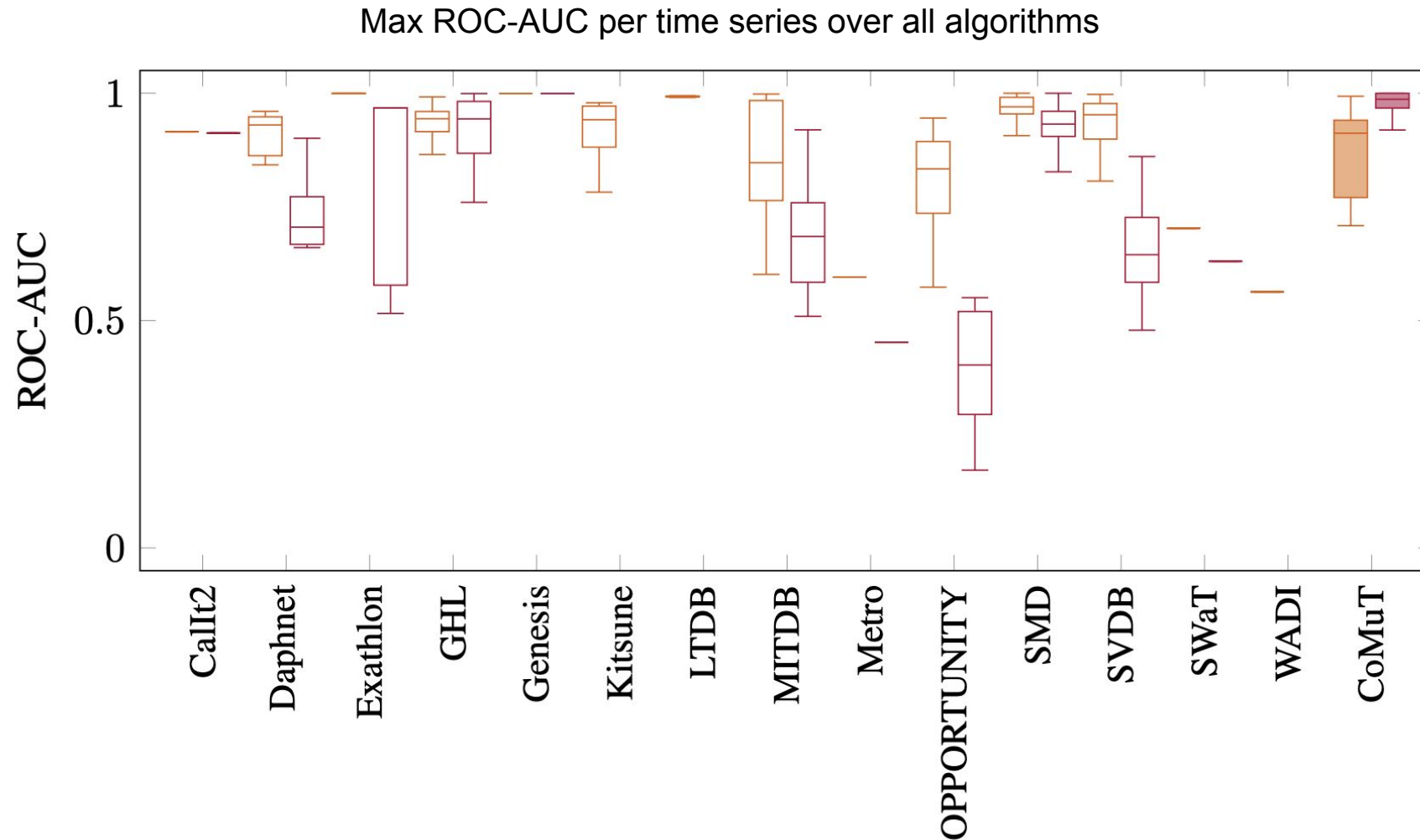


Univariate
Multivariate

**Univariate algorithm on
multivariate time series:**

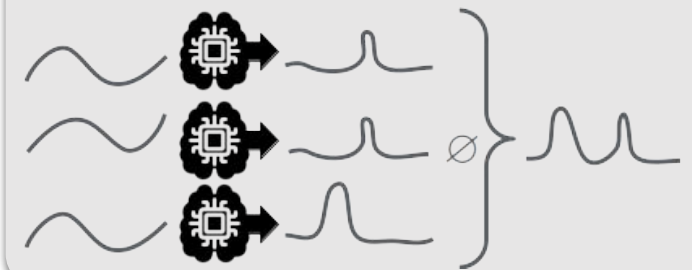


Multivariate: Datasets are too easy



Univariate
Multivariate

**Univariate algorithm on
multivariate time series:**





Outlook



Evaluation and Survey Papers



Recommended Reads

Metric Papers

Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery (2024) 38:1027–1068
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10618-023-00988-8>

Navigating the metric maze: a taxonomy of evaluation metrics for anomaly detection in time series

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Abstract
The field of time series anomaly detection is constantly advancing, with several methods available, making it a challenge to determine the most appropriate method

Sørbo et al.
Data Min Knowl Disc (2024)
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10618-023-00988-8>

Volume Under the Surface: A New Accuracy Evaluation Measure for Time-Series Anomaly Detection

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ABSTRACT
Anomaly detection (AD) is a fundamental task for time series analysis with important implications for the downstream performance of many applications. In contrast to other domains where AD mainly focuses on point-based anomalies (i.e., outliers or anomalous observations), AD for time series is also concerned with range-based

Paparrizos et al.
PVLDB (2022)
<https://doi.org/10.14778/3551793.3551830>

Precision and Recall for Time Series

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Abstract

Tatbul et al.
NeurIPS (2018)
<https://doi.org/10.1145/3444690>

Local Evaluation of Time Series Anomaly Detection Algorithms

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ABSTRACT
In recent years, specific evaluation metrics for time series anomaly detection algorithms have been developed to handle the limitations of the classical precision and recall. However, such metrics are heuristically built as an aggregate of multiple desirable aspects, introduce parameters and wipe out the interpretability of the output. In this article, we first highlight the limitations of the classical precision/recall, as well as the main issues of the recent event-based metrics – for instance, we show that an adversary algorithm can reach high precision and recall on almost any dataset under weak assumption. To cope with the above problems, we propose

Huet et al.
KDD (2022)
<https://doi.org/10.1145/3534678.3539339>

Future Work

For Research

- Automatic method selection and ensembling methods
 - No one-size-fits-all solution, but already 100s of methods
- More and better benchmarks
 - Existing benchmark datasets have flaws
 - Existing evaluations are biased
- TS Foundation Models
- Explainability / Precursor Detection / Anomaly Classification

In aeon

- Add more detectors (especially deep learning)
- Add missing metrics



Example code

See `part6_anomaly_detection.ipynb`



Thank you!

NEXT: Deep Learning by Ali Ismail-Fawaz

Datasets repositories

