Case Study - AutoML for Robust Anomaly Detection

Simon Kluettermann, Michel Lang

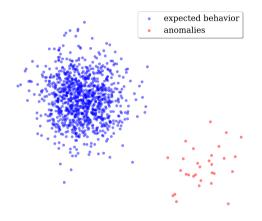
ls9 tu Dortmund

15. September 2022

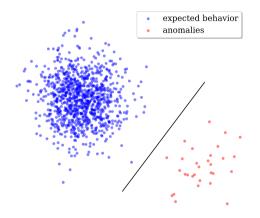
Simon Kluettermann

Anomaly Detection

- Two distributions
 - One known (=normal)
 - One unknown (=anomalies)
- Seperate them

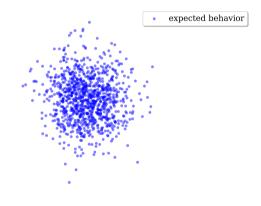


- Two distributions
 - One known (=normal)
 - One unknown (=anomalies)
- Seperate them
- Problem: few anomalies



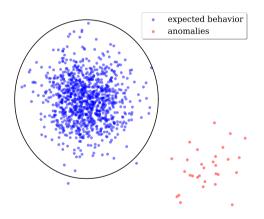
Anomaly Detection

- Anomalies are rare, so often only a few datapoints known (e.g. Machine Failure in an Aircraft)
- In practice, anomalies might appear that are not known during testing
- \Rightarrow So train the model only on normal samples
- Unsupervised Machine Learning
 - What can we say without knowing anomalies?
 - "Understand you dataset"

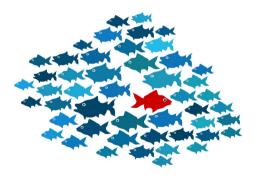


Anomaly Detection

- Anomalies are rare, so often only a few datapoints known (e.g. Machine Failure in an Aircraft)
- In practice, anomalies might appear that are not known during testing
- \Rightarrow So train the model only on normal samples
- Unsupervised Machine Learning
 - What can we say without knowing anomalies?
 - "Understand you dataset"



- Seems easy? Now do this
 - in thousands of dimensions
 - with complicated distributions
 - and overlap between anomalies and normal points



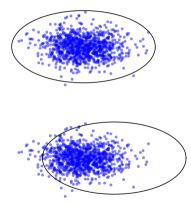
- Most machine learning requires Hyperparameter Optimisation
- (Find model parameters that result in the best results)
- ⇒AutoML: Do this automatically as fast as possible

FLAML 1.0.12 pip install FLAML

from flaml import tune
tune.run(evaluation_function, config={_}, low_cost_partial_config={_}, time_budget_s=3600})

- So lets combine both (Auto Anomaly Detection)
- \Rightarrow Problem
 - AutoMI requires Evaluation (loss, accuracy, AUC) to optimize
 - AD can only be evaluated with regards to the anomalies
 - $\bullet \ \Rightarrow \mathsf{no} \ \mathsf{longer} \ \mathsf{unsupervised}$
- So most Anomaly Detection is "unoptimized"

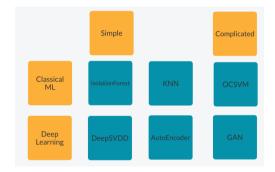
- So how to solve this?
- One option: Think of some function to evaluate only the normal points
- \Rightarrow A bit hard to do in a case study



- So how to solve this?
- One option: "Just find the best solution directly"
- $\bullet \ \Rightarrow \mathsf{Zero} \ \mathsf{Shot} \ \mathsf{Auto}\mathsf{ML}$
- Find best practices for hyperparameters
- Requires optimisation for each model seperately \Rightarrow matches the case study structure quite well!

Course

- Basics of Scientific Computing
- Basics of AD
- Basics of AutoML
- Build groups for each algorithm
 - Choose a set of Hyperparameters
 - Find "best practice's" for them
 - Maybe consider more complicated Transformations (Preprocessing, Ensemble)
- Compare between groups (best algorithm for current situation)
- Evaluate on new datasets
- Write a report/Present your work



- Requirements:
 - MD Req 1 \Rightarrow MD Req 8
 - Basic Python/Math Knowledge
 - Motivation to learn something new;)
- Registration till Saturday, by Email to Simon.Kluettermann@cs.tu-dortmund.de