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RESIST: Robust Transformer for Unsupervised Time Series Anomaly Detection

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1. Context

Smart Home Device Management





1. Context

Smart Home Device Management





2. Related Work Time Series Anomaly Detection

Definition:

 Anomalies are patterns in data that do not conform to a well-defined notion of normal behavior [1]

Classical anomaly detectors [2]: 2 steps

- 1. Models the normal expected network behavior
- 2. Anomalies are deviations of the current behavior from the previously built model



[1] Chandola, V., Banerjee, A. & Kumar, V., Anomaly Detection: A Survey. ACM Computing Surveys, 2009.

⁵ [2] Bulusu, Saikiran, Bhavya Kailkhura, Bo Li, Pramod K. Varshney and Dawn Xiaodong Song. "Anomalous Example Detection in Deep Learning: A Survey." IEEE Access, 2020.

Reconstruction-based anomaly detection:

- Training: train a *sequence-to-sequence AE* model to reconstruct normal data



Objective : minimize the reconstruction error

Reconstruction-based anomaly detection:

- Training: train a sequence-to-sequence AE model to reconstruct normal data
- Testing: detect any large deviation



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Literature Review:

- LSTM-based autoencoder [1]
- LSTM-based variational autoencoder [2]
- RNNs and Normalizing Flows [3]
- Transfomers [4,5,6]

[1] Zhang, Ang, Xiaoyong Zhao and Lei Wang. "CNN and LSTM based Encoder-Decoder for Anomaly Detection in Multivariate Time Series." IEEE 5th Information Technology Networking Electronic and Automation Control Conference (ITNEC), 2021.

[2] PARK, Daehyung, HOSHI, Yuuna, et KEMP, Charles C. A multimodal anomaly detector for robot-assisted feeding using an lstm-based variational autoencoder. IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters, 2018

[3] Su, Ya, et al. "Robust anomaly detection for multivariate time series through stochastic recurrent neural network." Proceedings of the 25th ACM SIGKDD international conference on knowledge discovery & data mining. 2019.

[4] Tuli, Shreshth, Giuliano Casale, and Nicholas R. Jennings. "TranAD: Deep transformer networks for anomaly detection in multivariate time series data." 2022.

[5] Xu, Jiehui, et al. "Anomaly transformer: Time series anomaly detection with association discrepancy." 2021.

[6] Wang, Xixuan, et al. "Variational transformer-based anomaly detection approach for multivariate time series." Measurement, 2022.

Limitations of existing approaches

- RNN-based sequence-to-sequence models:
 - Recurrence: difficult to parallelize training: slow training
 - Short-term memory: bias toward the last part of the sequence
- Anomaly-free training data:
 - Sensitivity to data contamination with anomalies.





3. Proposed Approach

Problem statement:

- Robust unsupervised time series anomaly detection



Intuition:

- Anomalies are rare by definition : significantly less frequent than the norm.
- \rightarrow Rejection criterion:
 - Split the time series with a non-overlapping sliding window
 - The data point has been observed in the adjacent windows?

3. Proposed Approach Siamese-based Architecture



Fig. 1. RESIST architecture.

3. Proposed Approach Siamese-based Architecture



The classical encoderdecoder architecture of Transformers



Fig. 1. RESIST architecture.

3. Proposed Approach Siamese-based Architecture



Fig. 3. Co-attention unit





Fig. 2. Self-attention unit

3. Proposed Approach Siamese-based Architecture

Multiple possible configurations :

• 2 configurations or N = 2 :



Fig. 6. RESIST-SC

Fig. 7. RESIST-CC



3. Proposed Approach Robust loss function

- Mean Squared Error (MSE) is sensitive to outliers
 → Robust loss function
- Parametric function that generalizes literature robust functions [1]

$$\rho(x,\alpha,c) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (\frac{x}{c})^2 & \text{if } \alpha = 2\\ \log(\frac{1}{2} (\frac{x}{c})^2 + 1) & \text{if } \alpha = 0\\ 1 - \exp(-\frac{1}{2} (\frac{x}{c})^2) & \text{if } \alpha = -\infty\\ \frac{|\alpha - 2|}{\alpha} ((\frac{(\frac{x}{c})^2}{|\alpha - 2|} + 1)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - 1) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- *α*: robustness parameter
 - L2 loss (α = 2)

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- Charbonnier loss ($\alpha = 1$)
- Cauchy loss ($\alpha = 0$)
- Geman-McClure loss ($\alpha = -2$)
- Welsch loss ($\alpha = -\infty$).



CICIDS2017 dataset description:

- a public dataset developed by the Canadian Institute of Cybersecurity (CIC) for IDS evaluation.
- ~3 million labeled network flows collected over 5 days, in 2017
- Contextual and collective anomalies: DDoS, web attacks, port scans, heartbleed



17 [1] Gilberto Fernandes, Joel J. Rodrigues, Luiz Fernando Carvalho, Jalal F. Al-Muhtadi, and Mario Lemes Proença. A comprehensive survey on network anomaly detection. Telecommunications Systems, 2019.

Comparison with SOTA methods



Fig. 10. Comparison between RESIST and the baselines on CICIDS17 dataset.

Ablation study



Configurations





Fig. 8. Comparison between RESIST three variants: RESIST-SS, RESIST-SC, and RESIST-CC, on the CICIDS17.

4. Conclusions And Perspectives

Conclusions:

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- RESIST, a Robust Transformer for Unsupervised Time Series Anomaly Detection
 - Siamese architecture: detect infrequent observations, i.e., contaminants
 - Robust training: robust loss function (Geman-McClure Loss)

Limitations and Perspectives:

- Limitation: RESIST is sensitive to the selection of one hyperparameter: the scale parameter of the robust loss
- Perspective: replace the robust training function with an explicit rejection strategy based on the analysis of the reconstruction error distribution (cf. [1,2])

[2] Najari, N., Berlemont, S., Lefebvre, G., Duffner, S., & Garcia, C. Robust Variational Autoencoders and Normalizing Flows for Unsupervised Network Anomaly Detection. In International Conference on Advanced Information Networking and Application, Springer, 2022.

^[1] Najari, N., Berlemont, S., Lefebvre, G., Duffner, S., & Garcia, C. RADON: Robust Autoencoder for Unsupervised Anomaly Detection. In 14th International Conference on Security of Information and Networks (SIN) IEEE, 2021.

Thank you

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TABLE I: Extracted flow features using NFStream. See [35] for detailed feature descriptions.

Features			Abbreviations
src_port	<pre>src2dst_stdev_piat_ms</pre>	src2dst_duration_ms	src : source (e.g., src_port means the source port of the packet)
dst_port	<pre>src2dst_max_piat_ms</pre>	src2dst_packets	dst : destination
protocol	dst2src_min_piat_ms	src2dst_bytes	src2dst : traffic from source to destination
ip_version	dst2src_mean_piat_ms	bidirectional_min_piat_ms	piat : packet inter arrival time.
dst2src_stdev_piat_ms	dst2src_max_piat_ms	bidirectional_mean_piat_ms	stdev : standard deviation
bidirectional_duration_ms	bidirectional_syn_packets	bidirectional_stdev_piat_ms	ps : packet size
<pre>src2dst_mean_piat_ms</pre>	bidirectional_max_piat_ms	bidirectional_packets	
bidirectional_cwr_packets	bidirectional_bytes	bidirectional_ece_packets	
bidirectional_urg_packets	bidirectional_ack_packets	<pre>src2dst_syn_packets</pre>	
bidirectional_psh_packets	bidirectional_rst_packets	bidirectional_fin_packets	
dst2src_mean_ps	dst2src_stdev_ps	dst2src_max_ps	
<pre>src2dst_cwr_packets</pre>	dst2src_duration_ms	<pre>src2dst_ece_packets</pre>	
bidirectional_max_ps	src2dst_min_ps	<pre>src2dst_mean_ps</pre>	
dst2src_cwr_packets	dst2src_ece_packets	dst2src_urg_packets	
dst2src_syn_packets	<pre>src2dst_max_ps</pre>	dst2src_ack_packets	
dst2src_min_ps	dst2src_psh_packets	<pre>src2dst_stdev_ps</pre>	
dst2src_rst_packets	dst2src_fin_packets	<pre>src2dst_min_piat_ms</pre>	
dst2src_packets	<pre>src2dst_urg_packets</pre>	dst2src_bytes	
<pre>src2dst_ack_packets</pre>	bidirectional_min_ps	<pre>src2dst_psh_packets</pre>	
bidirectional_mean_ps	<pre>src2dst_rst_packets</pre>	bidirectional_stdev_ps	
src2dst_fin_packets			

Ablation study : H1





Fig. 9. Experimental results for RESIST trained with different loss functions, on the CICIDS17 dataset.