

Package ‘solitude’

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Type Package

Title An Implementation of Isolation Forest

Version 1.0.1

Description Isolation forest is anomaly detection method introduced by the paper Isolation based Anomaly Detection (Liu, Ting and Zhou <doi:10.1145/2133360.2133363>).

URL <https://github.com/talegari/solitude>

BugReports <https://github.com/talegari/solitude/issues>

Imports ranger (>= 0.10.0), data.table (>= 1.11.4), igraph (>= 1.2.2),
future.apply (>= 0.2.0), R6 (>= 2.4.0), lgr (>= 0.3.4),

Depends R (>= 3.4.0),

Suggests mvoutlier (>= 2.0.9),

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.1.0

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

isolationForest	2
is_integerish	3
solitude	4
terminalNodesDepth	5
terminalNodesDepthPerTree	5

Index	7
--------------	----------

`isolationForest`*Fit an Isolation Forest*

Description

'solitude' class implements the isolation forest method introduced by paper Isolation based Anomaly Detection (Liu, Ting and Zhou <doi:10.1145/2133360.2133363>). The extremely randomized trees (extratrees) required to build the isolation forest is grown using [ranger](#) function from **ranger** package.

Design

`$new()` initiates a new 'solitude' object. The possible arguments are:

- `sample_size`: (positive integer, default = 256) Number of observations in the dataset to used to build a tree in the forest
- `num_trees`: (positive integer, default = 100) Number of trees to be built in the forest
- `replace`: (boolean, default = FALSE) Whether the sample of observations should be chosen with replacement when `sample_size` is less than the number of observations in the dataset
- `seed`: (positive integer, default = 101) Random seed for the forest
- `nproc`: (NULL or a positive integer, default: NULL, means use all resources) Number of parallel threads to be used by `ranger`
- `respect_unordered_factors`: (string, default: "partition") See `respect.unordered.factors` argument in [ranger](#)

`$fit()` fits a isolation forest for the given dataframe, computes depths of terminal nodes of each tree and stores the anomaly scores and average depth values in `$scores` object as a `data.table`

`$predict()` returns anomaly scores for a new data as a `data.table`

Details

- Parallelization: [ranger](#) is parallelized and by default uses all the resources. This is supported when `nproc` is set to NULL. The process of obtaining depths of terminal nodes (which is excuted with `$fit()` is called) may be parallelized separately by setting up a **future** backend.

Methods

Public methods:

- `isolationForest$new()`
- `isolationForest$fit()`
- `isolationForest$predict()`
- `isolationForest$clone()`

Method `new()`:

Usage:

```
isolationForest$new(
  sample_size = 256,
  num_trees = 100,
  replace = FALSE,
  seed = 101,
  nproc = NULL,
  respect_unordered_factors = NULL
)
```

Method fit():*Usage:*

```
isolationForest$fit(dataset)
```

Method predict():*Usage:*

```
isolationForest$predict(data)
```

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.*Usage:*

```
isolationForest$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
data("humus", package = "mvoutlier")
columns_required = setdiff(colnames(humus)
  , c("Cond", "ID", "XC00", "YC00", "LOI")
)
humus2 = humus[ , columns_required]
str(humus2)
set.seed(1)
index = sample(ceiling(nrow(humus2) * 0.5))
# initiate an isolation forest
iso = isolationForest$new(sample_size = length(index))
iso$fit(dataset = humus2[index, ])
iso$predict(humus2[index, ]) # scores for train data
iso$predict(humus2[-index, ]) # scores for new data (50% sample)
```

is_integerish

Check for a single integer

Description

for a single integer

Usage

```
is_integerish(x)
```

Arguments

x input

Value

TRUE or FALSE

Examples

```
## Not run: is_integerish(1)
```

solitude

An Implementation of Isolation Forest

Description

Isolation forest is an anomaly detection method introduced by the paper Isolation based Anomaly Detection (Liu, Ting and Zhou <doi:10.1145/2133360.2133363>)

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/talegari/solitude>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/talegari/solitude/issues>

terminalNodesDepth	<i>Depth of each terminal node of all trees in a ranger model</i>
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Description

Depth of each terminal node of all trees in a ranger model is returned as a three column tibble with column names: 'id_tree', 'id_node', 'depth'. Note that root node has the node_id = 0.

Usage

```
terminalNodesDepth(model)
```

Arguments

model	A ranger model
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Details

This function may be parallelized using a future backend.

Value

A tibble with three columns: 'id_tree', 'id_node', 'depth'.

Examples

```
rf = ranger::ranger(Species ~ ., data = iris, num.trees = 100)
terminalNodesDepth(rf)
```

terminalNodesDepthPerTree	<i>Depth of each terminal node of a single tree in a ranger model</i>
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Description

Depth of each terminal node of a single tree in a ranger model. Note that root node has the id_node = 0.

Usage

```
terminalNodesDepthPerTree(treelike)
```

Arguments

treelike	Output of 'ranger::treeInfo'
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Value

data.table with two columns: id_node and depth

Examples

```
## Not run:  
rf = ranger::ranger(Species ~ ., data = iris)  
terminalNodesDepthPerTree(ranger::treeInfo(rf, 1))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

Index

`is_integerish`, 3
`isolationForest`, 2

`ranger`, 2

`solitude`, 4
`solitude-package (solitude)`, 4

`terminalNodesDepth`, 5
`terminalNodesDepthPerTree`, 5