

INDEX ANOMALY DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS, AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE

Technical Field

5 The specification relates to the technical field of computer software, and in particular to an index anomaly detection method and apparatus, and an electronic device.

Technical Background

10 With the rapid development of computer and Internet technologies, many transactions can be carried out online, which brings convenience to users and also puts forward higher requirements for the reliability of various corresponding transaction systems.

15 In general, some important indexes in a transaction system can be monitored. By taking a third-party payment system as an example, the monitored indexes can be, for example, the number of payment account theft events triggered per minute, the payment request delay per minute, etc. Further, anomaly detection may be performed on the monitored indexes based on the monitoring data, and if an anomaly is detected, it can be processed by an operator or research and development personnel in a timely manner, so as to ensure the reliability of the transaction system.

20 In the prior art, a historical mean value and a variance of a monitored index, as well as jitter, are typically used for anomaly detection for a single monitoring point.

 Based on the prior art, there is a need for a more accurate index anomaly detection scheme.

Summary of the Invention

Embodiments of the specification provide an index anomaly detection method and apparatus and an electronic device for solving the technical problem as follows: there is a need for a more accurate index anomaly detection scheme.

5 In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, the embodiments of the specification are implemented as follows:

An index anomaly detection method provided in the embodiments of the specification comprises:

acquiring data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index;

10 extracting a mean value and a variance of the data of the monitoring points using a Gaussian model;

calculating, according to the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points, a probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points, respectively;

15 calculating, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time; and

detecting, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal.

20 An index anomaly detection apparatus provided in the embodiments of the specification comprises:

an acquisition module for acquiring data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index;

an extraction module for extracting a mean value and a variance of the data of the monitoring points using a Gaussian model;

a first calculation module for calculating, according to the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points, a probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points, respectively;

5 a second calculation module for calculating, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time; and

a detection module for detecting, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal.

An electronic device provided in the embodiments of the specification comprises:

10 at least one processor; and

a memory in communication connection with the at least one processor, wherein

the memory stores an instruction executable by the at least one processor, and the instruction is executed by the at least one processor to cause the at least one processor to:

15 acquire data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index;

extract a mean value and a variance of the data of the monitoring points using a Gaussian model;

calculate, according to the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points, a probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points, respectively;

20 calculate, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time; and

detect, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal.

The above-mentioned at least one technical solution used in the embodiments of the specification can achieve the beneficial effects as follows: since anomaly detection is performed on an index based on a Gaussian model and a window containing multiple monitoring points of the index, it is beneficial to preventing the jitter of a single monitoring point from misleading anomaly detection, thereby facilitating more accurate index anomaly detection.

Brief Description of the Drawings

In order to describe the technical solutions in the embodiments of the specification or the prior art more clearly, the accompanying drawings to be used in the description of the embodiments or the prior art will be briefly introduced below. Apparently, the accompanying drawings in the following description show merely some embodiments described in the specification, and one of ordinary skill in the art may still derive other drawings from these accompanying drawings without any creative effort.

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of an overall architecture involved in the solution of the specification in a practical application scenario;

Fig. 2 is a schematic flow chart of an index anomaly detection method provided in the embodiments of the specification;

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of the principle of one specific implementation of the above-mentioned index anomaly detection method in a practical application scenario provided in the embodiments of the specification;

Fig. 4 is a schematic flow chart of one specific implementation of the above-mentioned index anomaly detection method in a practical application scenario provided in the embodiments of the specification; and

Fig. 5 is a schematic structural diagram of an index anomaly detection apparatus corresponding to Fig. 1 provided in the embodiments of the specification.

Detailed Description of Embodiments

5 Embodiments of the specification provide an index anomaly detection method and apparatus, and an electronic device.

To make those skilled in the art better understand the technical solutions of the specification, the technical solutions in the embodiments of the specification will be clearly and completely described below with reference to the accompanying drawings in the
10 embodiments of the specification. Apparently, the described embodiments are merely some rather than all of the embodiments of the specification. All the other embodiments obtained by those of ordinary skill in the art based on the embodiments of the specification without any creative effort should fall within the protection scope of the present application.

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of an overall architecture involved in the solution of the
15 specification in a practical application scenario. In an overall architecture (a), two parts are mainly involved: a device where monitoring data is located and a device where a Gaussian model is located. The device where monitoring data is located sends monitoring data of a monitored index to the device where the Gaussian model is located through a network, and the device where the Gaussian model is located can process the monitoring data based on a
20 window and a Gaussian model, and in turn can perform index anomaly detection according to a processing result. It should be noted that in practical applications, the monitoring data and the Gaussian model may be on the same device, and in this case, an overall architecture (b) may be used.

Based on the above-mentioned overall architectures, the solution of the specification will
25 be described in detail below.

Fig. 2 is a schematic flow chart of an index anomaly detection method provided in the embodiments of the specification, and the flow can be respectively performed for each of one or more monitored indexes. Possible execution subjects of the flow include, but are not limited to, the following devices that can act as a server or a terminal: a mobile phone, a tablet, a smart wearable device, a car machine, a personal computer, a medium-scale computer, a computer cluster, etc.

The flow in Fig. 2 can include the following steps:

S202: data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index is acquired.

10 In the embodiments of the specification, a plurality of monitoring points may be contained in a period of time.

The number of payment account theft events triggered per minute is taken as an example of the monitored index. Assuming that the period of time is specifically the latest day, and the first minute of each hour is respectively a monitoring point, then 24 monitoring points
15 can be contained in the period of time; and assuming that the period of time is specifically the latest hour, and each minute is respectively a monitoring point, then 60 monitoring points can be contained in the period of time.

Additionally, in practical applications, the monitoring points are not necessarily uniformly distributed, for example, may be relatively dense in daytime while relatively
20 sparse in midnight.

In the embodiments of the specification, data of the monitored index at the monitoring point may refer to original monitoring data of the monitored index, that is, the value of the monitored index acquired at the monitoring point. For example, assuming that the values of the monitored index, which is the number of payment account theft events, acquired at three
25 monitoring points contained in a period of time are 2, 8 and 1, respectively, then 2, 8 and 1

can be used as the data of the corresponding monitoring points. The data of the monitored index at the monitoring point may also refer to data obtained by performing particular processing on the original monitoring data, wherein the particular processing may be for the sake of more effectively implementing the solution of the specification.

5 For example, the particular processing may be logarithm taking processing. By the logarithm taking processing, the original monitoring data can be transformed into a smaller change, which facilitates reducing the adverse influence caused by the jitter of a single monitoring point to the index anomaly detection. For example, the logarithms of 2, 8, and 1 described above may be taken and then used as data of the corresponding monitoring points.

10 For another example, the particular processing may be homogenization processing, in which some data can be removed from or added to the original monitoring data, so that the data obtained by the processing is more uniform than the original monitoring data before the processing.

 S204: a mean value and a variance of the data of the monitoring points are extracted
15 using a Gaussian model.

 In the embodiments of the specification, it can be assumed that the data corresponding to each monitoring point follows the Gaussian distribution, and based on such an assumption, a mean value and a variance of the data of the monitoring points are extracted using the Gaussian model; particularly, estimation may be performed on the data of the monitoring
20 point using the Gaussian model, and then the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points are obtained according to the Gaussian model after the estimation. The Gaussian model may specifically comprise a Gaussian mixture model.

 S206: a probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points is respectively calculated according to the mean value and the variance of the data of the
25 monitoring points.

In the embodiments of the specification, using the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points as well as the Gaussian model used to extract the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points, the probability of occurrence of the data corresponding to each of the monitoring points can be respectively calculated.

5 S208: according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time are calculated.

In the embodiments of the specification, index anomaly detection may not be performed for a single monitoring point, and index anomaly detection may instead be performed for a
10 window containing multiple monitoring points. Specifically, a plurality of windows may be divided for a period of time in step S202. For a divided window, various monitoring points contained in the window are regarded as a whole, and then whether the monitored index is abnormal is detected by taking the whole as a unit.

In the embodiments of the specification, based on the respectively calculated
15 probabilities of occurrence of the data corresponding to the monitoring points, a joint probability of occurrence of the data corresponding to each of the monitoring points within the divided window can be further calculated, wherein the joint probability may reflect the level of the monitored index in the corresponding window relative to that in the other windows.

20 S210: whether the monitored index is abnormal is detected according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows.

In the embodiments of the present invention, according to the joint probability corresponding to each of the windows, the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to each of the windows can be further calculated to serve as a basis for the
25 anomaly detection of the monitored index.

By means of the method in Fig. 2, since anomaly detection is performed on an index based on a Gaussian model and a window containing multiple monitoring points of the index, it is beneficial to preventing the jitter of a single monitoring point from misleading anomaly detection, thereby facilitating more accurate index anomaly detection.

5 Based on the method of Fig. 2, the embodiments of the specification further provide some particular implementations and extended solutions of the method, which will be described below.

10 In the embodiments of the specification, assuming that logarithm taking processing is performed on the original monitoring data in advance to obtain data of the monitored index at the corresponding monitoring point, then for step S202, before acquiring monitoring data of the monitored index within a period of time, the following can be executed: acquiring original monitoring data of each monitoring point, contained in a period of time, of the monitored index; and taking a logarithm of the original monitoring data, and using same as data of each monitoring point, contained in the period of time, of the monitored index, for
15 use in the index anomaly detection.

 In the embodiments of the specification, windows may be first divided, and then the corresponding joint probabilities are respectively calculated, or the windows may be divided while the joint probabilities corresponding to the currently divided windows are calculated.

20 By taking the former mode in the last paragraph as an example, for step S208, calculating, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, a joint probability of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time may specifically comprise: determining a plurality of different windows divided from the period of time; and respectively for each window and according to a probability, in the respectively calculated probabilities, corresponding to data of each of

the monitoring points contained in the window, calculating a joint probability of occurrence of data of each of the monitoring points contained in the window.

Preferably, the plurality of different windows may completely cover the period of time.

5 In the embodiments of the specification, there are various specific modes of window division. For example, the windows can be divided according to a set time interval, or the windows can be divided according to transaction characteristics (for example, account levels, regions, etc.).

Dividing the windows according to a set time interval is taken as an example. Dividing a plurality of different windows from the period of time may, for example, comprise:
10 dividing a plurality of different windows from the period of time according to a set time interval and a window length, wherein a difference between starting times of adjacent windows is the time interval.

More specifically, for example, assuming that the period of time is 1000 minutes, the set time interval is 5 minutes, and the window length is 10 minutes, then the 1st to 10th minutes
15 are divided into one window, the 5th to 15th minutes are divided into one window, the 10th to 20th minutes are divided into one window, the 15th to 25th minutes are divided into one window, and so on. 199 windows can be divided. In this example, adjacent windows are overlapped, which is not necessary in practical applications, and the time interval and the window length may not be fixed either.

20 In the embodiments of the specification, for step S210, detecting, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal may specifically comprise: using the Gaussian model for the joint probability corresponding to each of the windows to extract a mean value and a variance of the joint probabilities; calculating, according to the mean value and the variance of the joint
25 probabilities, a probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to each of

the windows, respectively; and detecting, according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal.

It can be seen that the Gaussian model can be used again here, and the primary difference between the two uses lies in: the Gaussian model is used here for windows, whereas the
5 Gaussian model is used in step S204 for monitoring points.

In the embodiments of the specification, according to the magnitude of the probability of occurrence of the joint probability, whether the monitored index is abnormal within the window corresponding to the joint probability can be detected.

For example, detecting, according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability
10 corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal may specifically comprise: detecting, according to the mean value and the variance of the joint probabilities and according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal within the window according to the 3σ rule.

15 More specifically, according to the 3σ rule, if the probability of occurrence of the joint probability is deviated from the mean value of the above calculated joint probabilities by plus or minus 3 standard deviations (the standard deviation is an arithmetic square root of the variance of the above calculated joint probabilities), it can be considered that the corresponding monitored index is abnormal within the corresponding window.

20 It should be noted that, in practical applications, a threshold value of the joint probability and/or a threshold value of the probability of occurrence of the joint probability may also be artificially set to detect windows with an anomaly, while the 3σ rule does not necessarily need to be used.

After a window with an anomaly is detected, specific measures can also be taken to further analyze which monitoring points in the window mainly cause the anomaly, thus facilitating more precisely and effectively solving related transaction system problems later.

Based on the above descriptions, the embodiments of the specification further provide
5 one specific implementation of the index anomaly detection method in a practical application scenario, which will be described with reference to Figs. 3 and 4.

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of the principle of the specific implementation. Fig. 4 is a schematic flow chart of the specific implementation in Fig. 3.

The blocks in Fig. 3 represent a current window, and the circles in the blocks represent
10 monitoring points. With respect to Fig. 3, the flow in Fig. 4 may include the following steps:

S402: acquiring original monitoring data of a certain monitored index, and performing logarithm taking processing on same, so as to obtain monitoring data;

S404: for the monitoring data, extracting a mean value μ_1 and a variance Δ_1 of data of each of monitoring points using a Gaussian model;

15 S406: calculating, according to μ_1 and Δ_1 , a probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points, respectively;

S408: calculating, according to the respectively calculated probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points, a joint probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points contained in a window;

20 S410: calculating a mean value μ_2 and a variance Δ_2 of joint probabilities;

S412: calculating, according to μ_2 and Δ_2 , a probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window; and

S414: calculating, according to the 3σ rule, whether the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window is deviated from μ_2 by plus or minus $3\sqrt{\Delta_2}$, and if so, detecting that the monitored index is abnormal within the window.

For ease of understanding, the probability $p(X)$ of occurrence of the joint probability
 5 corresponding to the current window can be calculated using the following formula:

$$p(X) = p\left\{\prod_{i=1}^k p(x_i | \mu_1, \sigma_1) | \mu_2, \sigma_2\right\}; \text{ (Formula I)}$$

where σ_1 represents an arithmetic square root of Δ_1 ; σ_2 represents an arithmetic square root of Δ_2 ; k represents the number of monitoring points contained in the current window; $p(x_i | \mu_1, \sigma_1)$ represents the probability of occurrence of data of an i th monitoring point
 10 contained in the current window; and $\prod_{i=1}^k p(x_i | \mu_1, \sigma_1)$ represents a joint probability of occurrence of data of k monitoring points contained in the current window.

If $p(X)$ is deviated from μ_2 by plus or minus $3\sigma_2$, it can be considered that the monitored index is abnormal within the current window.

The number of payment account theft events triggered per minute is still taken as an
 15 example of the monitored index. Every 6 minutes in a period of time is divided into one window, and each window contains 6 monitoring points, just as shown in Fig. 3.

Assuming that the original monitoring data corresponding to the monitoring points in the current window are: 2, 8, 1, 20, 1 and 1, respectively, logarithm taking (assuming the use of natural logarithm) processing is performed on the original monitoring data in the current
 20 window, so as to obtain data of each monitored point, contained in the current window, of the monitored index, which are: $\ln 2$, $\ln 8$, 0, $\ln 20$, 0 and 0, respectively.

Similarly, the data of the monitoring points, contained in the period of time, of the monitored index can be obtained by means of logarithm taking processing. In turn, the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points can be extracted using the Gaussian model, the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the current window can be calculated using Formula I above, and whether the monitored index is abnormal within the current window is detected according to the 3σ rule. According to this solution, it is possible to check whether the monitored index is abnormal within any of the windows divided from the period of time, respectively.

By means of the window and Gaussian model-based index anomaly detection solution, false positives are reduced, and the accuracy of detection results is improved.

Based on the same idea, the embodiments of the specification further provide a corresponding apparatus, as shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 5 is a schematic structural diagram of an index anomaly detection apparatus corresponding to Fig. 2 provided in the embodiments of the specification, in which the dotted-line block represents an optional module. The apparatus can be located on the execution subject for the flow of Fig. 2, and comprises:

an acquisition module 501 for acquiring data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index, wherein a plurality of monitoring points are contained within the period of time;

an extraction module 502 for extracting a mean value and a variance of the data of the monitoring points using a Gaussian model;

a first calculation module 503 for calculating, according to the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points, a probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points, respectively;

a second calculation module 504 for calculating, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time; and

a detection module 505 for detecting, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal.

Optionally, the apparatus further comprises:

a logarithm taking module 506 for acquiring, before the acquisition module 501 acquires data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index, original monitoring data of each monitoring point, contained in a period of time, of the monitored index, and taking a logarithm of the original monitoring data and using same as data of each monitoring point, contained in the period of time, of the monitored index, for use in the index anomaly detection.

Optionally, the second calculation module 504 calculating, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time specifically comprises:

the second calculation module 504 determining a plurality of different windows divided from the period of time; and

respectively for each window and according to a probability, in the respectively calculated probabilities, corresponding to data of each of the monitoring points contained in the window, calculating a joint probability of occurrence of data of each of the monitoring points contained in the window.

Optionally, dividing a plurality of different windows from the period of time comprises:

dividing a plurality of different windows from the period of time according to a set time interval and a window length, wherein a difference between starting times of adjacent windows is the time interval.

Optionally, the detection module 505 detecting, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal specifically comprises:

the detection module 505 using the Gaussian model for the joint probability
5 corresponding to each of the windows to extract a mean value and a variance of the joint probabilities;

calculating, according to the mean value and the variance of the joint probabilities, a probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to each of the windows, respectively; and

10 detecting, according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal.

Optionally, the detection module 505 detecting, according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal specifically comprises:

15 the detection module 505 detecting, according to the mean value and the variance of the joint probabilities and according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal within the window according to the 3σ rule.

Optionally, the Gaussian model comprises a Gaussian mixture model.

20 Based on the same idea, the embodiments of the specification further provide a corresponding electronic device, which comprises:

at least one processor; and

a memory in communication connection with the at least one processor, wherein

the memory stores an instruction executable by the at least one processor, and the

25 instruction is executed by the at least one processor to cause the at least one processor to:

acquire data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index;

extract a mean value and a variance of the data of the monitoring points using a Gaussian model;

5 calculate, according to the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points, a probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points, respectively;

calculate, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time; and

10 detect, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal.

Based on the same idea, the embodiments of the specification further provide a corresponding non-volatile computer storage medium with a computer executable instruction stored thereon, the computer executable instruction being configured to:

15 acquire data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index;

extract a mean value and a variance of the data of the monitoring point using a Gaussian model;

20 calculate, according to the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points, a probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points, respectively;

calculate, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time; and

25 detect, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal.

Specific embodiments of the specification are described above. Other embodiments fall within the scope of the appended claims. In some cases, the actions or steps specified in the claims can be performed in a different order than those in the embodiments and can still achieve desired results. Additionally, the processes depicted in the drawings are not necessarily in a particular order or consecutive order as shown to achieve the desired results. In some implementations, multi-task processing and parallel processing are also possible or may be advantageous.

Various embodiments in the description are all described in a progressive manner. For the same or similar parts among the embodiments, reference can be made to one another. For each embodiment, the part thereof different from the other embodiments is mainly described. Particularly, the apparatus, electronic device, non-volatile computer storage medium embodiments are described in a relatively simple manner because they are substantially similar to the method embodiments, and for related parts, reference can be made to the parts of the description in the method embodiments.

The apparatus, electronic device and non-volatile computer storage medium provided in the embodiments of the specification correspond to the method. Therefore, the apparatus, electronic device and non-volatile computer storage medium also have the similar beneficial technical effects to those of the corresponding method. Since the beneficial technical effects of the method have been described in detail above, the beneficial technical effects of the corresponding apparatus, electronic device and non-volatile computer storage medium will not be described herein.

In the 1990s, an improvement on a technology may be obviously distinguished as an improvement on hardware (for example, an improvement on a circuit structure such as a diode, a transistor, and a switch) or an improvement on software (an improvement on a method procedure). However, with the development of various technologies, improvements

of many method procedures at present may be considered as direct improvements on hardware circuit structures. Almost all designers program the improved method procedures into hardware circuits to obtain corresponding hardware circuit structures. Therefore, it cannot be said that the improvement of a method procedure cannot be implemented using a hardware entity module. For example, a Programmable Logic Device (PLD) (for example, a Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)) is such an integrated circuit, and logic functions thereof are determined by a user programming the device. Designers program by themselves to "integrate" a digital system into a piece of PLD, without asking a chip manufacturer to design and manufacture a dedicated integrated circuit chip. Moreover, at present, the programming is mostly implemented by using "logic compiler" software, instead of manually manufacturing an integrated circuit chip. The "logic compiler" software is similar to a software compiler used for developing and writing a program, and original code before compiling also needs to be written in a specific programming language, which is referred to as a Hardware Description Language (HDL). There are many types of HDLs, such as ABEL (Advanced Boolean Expression Language), AHDL (Altera Hardware Description Language), Confluence, CUPL (Cornell University Programming Language), HDCal, JHDL (Java Hardware Description Language), Lava, Lola, MyHDL, PALASM, and RHDL (Ruby Hardware Description Language), among which VHDL (Very-High-Speed Integrated Circuit Hardware Description Language) and Verilog are most commonly used now. Those skilled in the art also should know that a hardware circuit for implementing the logic method procedure may be easily obtained only by slightly logically programming the method procedure using the above-described several hardware description languages and programming same into an integrated circuit.

A controller may be implemented in any suitable manner. For example, the controller may be in the form of a microprocessor or a processor, and a computer readable medium

storing computer readable program codes (for example, software or firmware) executable by the (micro)processor, a logic gate, a switch, an Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), a programmable logic controller, and an embedded micro-controller. Examples of the controller include, but are not limited to, the following micro-controllers: ARC 625D, 5 Atmel AT91SAM, Microchip PIC18F26K20, and Silicone Labs C8051F320. A memory controller may also be implemented as a part of a control logic of a memory. Those skilled in the art also know that, in addition to implementing the controller by pure computer readable program codes, the method steps may be logically programmed to enable the controller to implement the same function in the form of a logic gate, a switch, an application 10 specific integrated circuit, a programmable logic controller and an embedded microcontroller. Therefore, such a controller may be considered as a hardware component, and apparatuses included therein for implementing various functions may also be considered as structures inside the hardware component. Alternatively, the apparatuses for implementing various functions may even be considered as both software modules for 15 implementing the method and structures inside the hardware components.

The system, apparatus, modules or units illustrated in the above-described embodiments can be implemented by a computer chip or an entity, or implemented by a product having a specific function. A typical implementation device is a computer. For example, the computer may be a personal computer, a laptop computer, a cellular phone, a camera phone, a smart 20 phone, a personal digital assistant, a media player, a navigation device, an email device, a game console, a tablet computer, a wearable device, or a combination of any of these devices.

For ease of description, the above-described apparatus is divided into various modules based on functions, and the modules are described separately. Of course, when the present specification is implemented, functions of various units can be implemented in one or more 25 pieces of software and/or hardware.

Those skilled in the art should understand that the embodiments of the specification may be provided as a method, a system, or a computer program product. Therefore, the embodiments of the specification may be implemented in a form of complete hardware embodiments, complete software embodiments, or embodiments combining software and hardware. Moreover, the embodiments of the specification may be in the form of a computer program product implemented on one or more computer usable storage media (including, but not limited to, a magnetic disk memory, a CD-ROM, an optical memory and the like) including computer usable program codes therein.

The specification is described with reference to flowcharts and/or block diagrams of the method, device (system) and computer program product according to the embodiments of the specification. It should be understood that computer program instructions may implement each process and/or block in the flowcharts and/or block diagrams and combinations of processes and/or blocks in the flowcharts and/or block diagrams. These computer program instructions may be provided to a general-purpose computer, a special-purpose computer, an embedded processor, or a processor of other programmable data processing devices to produce a machine, so that an apparatus for implementing a specified function in one or more processes in the flowcharts and/or in one or more blocks in the block diagrams is produced by the instructions executed by the processor of the computer or other programmable data processing devices.

These computer program instructions may also be stored in a computer readable memory that can guide a computer or other programmable data processing devices to operate in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the computer readable memory produce a manufactured product including an instruction apparatus. The instruction apparatus implements a function specified in one or more processes in the flowcharts and/or in one or more blocks in the block diagrams.

These computer program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer or other programmable data processing devices, such that a series of operation steps are performed on the computer or other programmable devices, thus producing computer-implemented processing. Therefore, the instructions executed on the computer or other programmable
5 devices provide steps for implementing a function specified in one or more processes in the flowcharts and/or in one or more blocks in the block diagrams.

In a typical configuration, the computing device comprises one or more central processing units (CPUs), an input/output interface, a network interface, and a memory.

The memory may include a computer-readable medium such as a non-persistent
10 memory, a Random Access Memory (RAM), and/or a non-volatile memory, e.g., a Read-Only Memory (ROM) or a flash RAM. The memory is an example of a computer-readable medium.

The computer readable medium includes persistent and non-persistent media as well as removable and non-removable media, and may store information by any method or
15 technology. The information may be a computer-readable instruction, a data structure, a module of a program, or other data. An example of the storage medium of a computer includes, but is not limited to, a phase change memory (PRAM), a static random access memory (SRAM), a dynamic random access memory (DRAM), other types of random access memories (RAMs), a read-only memory (ROM), an electrically erasable
20 programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), a flash memory or other memory technologies, a compact disk read-only memory (CD-ROM), a digital versatile disc (DVD) or other optical storages, a cassette tape, a magnetic tape/magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other non-transmission medium, and can be used to store information accessible to the computing device. According to the definition herein, the

computer-readable medium does not include a computer-readable transitory medium, such as modulated data signals and carriers.

It should be further noted that terms "include," "comprise," or any other variations thereof are intended to cover non-exclusive inclusion, so that a process, method, article or device including a series of elements not only includes the elements, but also includes other elements not expressly listed, or further includes elements inherent to the process, method, article or device. In the absence of more limitations, an element defined by "including a/an..." does not exclude that the process, method, article or device including the element further has other identical elements.

The specification may be described in a general context of computer-executable instructions executed by a computer, for example, a program module. Generally, the program module includes a routine, a program, an object, a component, a data structure, and the like for executing a specific task or implementing a specific abstract data type. The specification may also be practiced in distributed computing environments. In the distributed computing environments, a task is executed by a remote processing device connected through a communications network. In the distributed computing environments, the program module may be located in local and remote computer storage media, including a storage device.

Various embodiments in the description are all described in a progressive manner. For the same or similar parts among the embodiments, reference can be made to one another. For each embodiment, the part thereof different from the other embodiments is mainly described. Particularly, the system embodiments are described in a relatively simple manner because they are substantially similar to the method embodiments, and for related parts, reference can be made to the parts of the description in the method embodiments.

Described above are merely embodiments of the specification, and are not used to limit the present application. For those skilled in the art, the present application may have various changes and variations. Any modification, equivalent replacement, improvement and the like made within the spirit and principle of the present application should be included in the scope of the claims of the present application.

CLAIMS

1. A computer-implemented index anomaly detection method, comprising:
 - acquiring, by at least one computer device connected to a network, data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index, wherein the monitored index corresponds to at least one of payment account theft events or payment request delay in a transaction system;
 - extracting, by the at least one computer device, a mean value and a variance of the data of the monitoring points using a Gaussian model;
 - calculating by the at least one computer device, according to the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points, a probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points, respectively;
 - calculating by the at least one computer device, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time; and
 - detecting by the at least one computer device, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal, and outputting a detection result when the monitored index is detected to be abnormal.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein before acquiring data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index, the method further comprises:
 - acquiring original monitoring data of each monitoring point, contained in a period of time, of the monitored index; and
 - taking a logarithm of the original monitoring data and using same as data of each monitoring point, contained in the period of time, of the monitored index, for use in the index anomaly detection.

3 The method of claim 1, wherein calculating, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time specifically comprises:

determining a plurality of different windows divided from the period of time; and
respectively for each window and according to a probability, in the respectively calculated probabilities, corresponding to data of each of the monitoring points contained in the window, calculating a joint probability of occurrence of data of each of the monitoring points contained in the window.

4 The method of claim 3, wherein dividing a plurality of different windows from the period of time comprises:

dividing a plurality of different windows from the period of time according to a set time interval and a window length, wherein a difference between starting times of adjacent windows is the time interval.

5 The method of claim 1, wherein detecting, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal specifically comprises:

using the Gaussian model for the joint probability corresponding to each of the windows to extract a mean value and a variance of the joint probabilities;

calculating, according to the mean value and the variance of the joint probabilities, a probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to each of the windows, respectively; and

detecting, according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal.

6 The method of claim 5, wherein detecting, according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal specifically comprises:

detecting, according to the mean value and the variance of the joint probabilities and according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal within the window according to the 3σ rule.

7 The method of any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the Gaussian model comprises a Gaussian mixture model.

8. An index anomaly detection apparatus, comprising:

an acquisition module for acquiring data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index, wherein the monitored index corresponds to at least one of payment account theft events or payment request delay in a transaction system;

an extraction module for extracting a mean value and a variance of the data of the monitoring points using a Gaussian model;

a first calculation module for calculating, according to the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points, a probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points, respectively;

a second calculation module for calculating, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time; and

a detection module for detecting, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal, and outputting a detection result when the monitored index is detected to be abnormal.

9 The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the apparatus further comprises:

a logarithm taking module for acquiring, before the acquisition module acquires data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index, original monitoring data of each monitoring point, contained in a period of time, of the monitored index, and taking a logarithm of the original monitoring data and using same as data of each monitoring point, contained in the period of time, of the monitored index, for use in the index anomaly detection.

10 The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the second calculation module calculating, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time specifically comprises:

the second calculation module determining a plurality of different windows divided from the period of time; and

respectively for each window and according to a probability, in the respectively calculated probabilities, corresponding to data of each of the monitoring points contained in the window, calculating a joint probability of occurrence of data of each of the monitoring points contained in the window.

11 The apparatus of claim 10, wherein dividing a plurality of different windows from the period of time comprises:

dividing a plurality of different windows from the period of time according to a set time interval and a window length, wherein a difference between starting times of adjacent windows is the time interval.

12 The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the detection module detecting, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal specifically comprises:

the detection module using the Gaussian model for the joint probability corresponding to each of the windows to extract a mean value and a variance of the joint probabilities;

calculating, according to the mean value and the variance of the joint probabilities, a probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to each of the windows; and

detecting, according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal.

13 The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the detection module detecting, according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal specifically comprises:

the detection module detecting, according to the mean value and the variance of the joint probabilities and according to the probability of occurrence of the joint probability corresponding to the window, whether the monitored index is abnormal within the window according to the 3σ rule.

14. The apparatus of any of claims 8 to 13, wherein the Gaussian model comprises a Gaussian mixture model.

15. An electronic device, comprising:

at least one processor; and

a memory in communication connection with the at least one processor, wherein the memory stores an instruction executable by the at least one processor, and the instruction is executed by the at least one processor to cause the at least one processor to:

acquire data of each of monitoring points, contained in a period of time, of a monitored index, wherein the monitored index corresponds to at least one of payment account theft events or payment request delay in a transaction system;

extract a mean value and a variance of the data of the monitoring points using a Gaussian model;

calculate, according to the mean value and the variance of the data of the monitoring points, a probability of occurrence of the data of each of the monitoring points, respectively;

calculate, according to the respectively calculated probabilities, joint probabilities of occurrence of the data of the monitoring points contained in respective windows divided from the period of time; and

detect, according to the joint probabilities corresponding to the respective windows, whether the monitored index is abnormal, and output a detection result when the monitored index is detected to be abnormal.