Estimation of distribution for anomaly detection in Water Distribution Networks

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Estimation of distribution anomaly detection Water Distribution Networks

Plan

- Water distribution network
- Anomaly detection
- Estimation of distribution Algorithms (EDA)

Plan

- Water distribution network
 - > Context
- Anomaly detection
 - > Problem
- Estimation of distribution Algorithms (EDA)
 - > Solution

- Composed of Pipes, Tanks, Valves, Pumps, etc.
- Mesh an area
- provide water to endpoints
- \rightarrow Essential to the society



Water distribution network from the ${\sf BATADAL[1]}$ dataset

Not operated manually !

 $Modernization \rightarrow automation \rightarrow connected devices$

- Better monitoring
- Better adaptability
- Better control

Not operated manually !

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Modernization \rightarrow automation \rightarrow connected devices
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- Better monitoring
- Better adaptability
- Better control

Increased Vulnerability to cyber-attack !

Transition from Physical systems to **Cyber-physical systems**

Attack perimeter includes both layers



Anomaly Detection

- Detecting anomalies with network data
 - \circ malicious
 - non-malicious (malfunctions)

2 main approaches

- Supervised
- Unsupervised

Anomaly Detection

- Detecting anomalies with network data
 - \circ malicious
 - non-malicious (malfunctions)

2 main approaches

- Supervised >> Training data with labeled attacks included
- Unsupervised > Training data *clean of attacks*

General description

- Family of evolutionary algorithms
- Population based
- Extract and optimise a probability distribution



Process for anomaly detection: Unsupervised

- 1. Extract the distribution of legitimate data \rightarrow Reference
- 2. Extract the current data distribution
- 3. Compare the two distributions
 - a. Close match = Normal
 - b. Mismatch = Anomaly !

For anomaly Detection: Supervised

- 1. Extract the distribution of each label (including normal)
- 2. Extract the current data distribution
- 3. Find the closest distribution \rightarrow Current state

Why it is a novel approach:

- EDA never used on network data
 - Mainly used on binary vectors
 - Only Theoretical work on generalisation to r-valued vectors [2]
 - Non-numerical data needs encoding

Why it is a novel approach:

- EDA never used for detection \rightarrow Challenges
 - Express detection as an optimisation process
 - Score function representative of attack 'level'
 - multiple proximity measures possible
 - divergence
 - distance

Expected advantages

- State of the system = Distribution
 - single object representation
- EDA is robust to noise
- EDA could identify informative features
- Potentially agnostic of data type
 - o possible extension with physical data

Conclusion:

- Prospective work
 - Many open research questions
 - New approach for detection
 - Theoretical work + technical work (no library of EDA for detection !)

References

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2.Ben Jedidia, F.; Doerr, B.; Krejca, M.S. Estimation-of-Distribution Algorithms for Multi-Valued Decision Variables. In Proceedings of the Proceedings of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference; Association for Computing Machinery: New York, NY, USA, July 12 2023; pp. 230–238.

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