GraphSAGE and GCN in Zero-Shot Graph Anomaly Detection Across Domains

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 8 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: What is the comparative effect of GraphSAGE's inductive sampling strategies versus GCN's transductive learning on F1-score stability during zero-shot graph anomaly detection across unseen domains. Traditional network threat detection based on signatures is becoming increasingly inadequate as network threats and attacks continue to grow in their novelty and sophistication. Such advanced network threats are better handled by anomaly detection based on Machine Learning (ML). 13 claims were extracted from source literature; 13 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 7.0/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: The Role of Graph Neural Networks, Transformers, and Reinforcement Learning in Network Threat Detection: A Systematic Literature Review. Research question: What is the comparative effect of GraphSAGE's inductive sampling strategies versus GCN's transductive learning on F1-score stability during zero-shot graph anomaly detection across unseen domains?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 8 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.0/10.

3 Results

8 papers retrieved. 13 claims extracted; 13 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.0/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Traditional network threat detection based on signatures is becoming increasingly inadequate as network threats and atta	✓	0.34
Advanced network threats are better handled by anomaly detection based on Machine Learning (ML) models.	✓	0.30
Conventional anomaly-based network threat detection with traditional ML and Deep Learning (DL) faces fundamental limitat	✓	0.33
Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) and Transformers are recent deep learning models with innovative architectures, capable of	✓	0.37
Reinforcement learning (RL) can facilitate adaptive learning strategies for GNN- and Transformer-based Intrusion Detecti	✓	0.33
No systematic literature review (SLR) has jointly analyzed and synthesized GNNs, Transformers, and RL in network threat	✓	0.31
This SLR analyzed 36 peer-reviewed studies published between 2017 and 2025.	✓	0.25
The reviewed literature collectively identified 56 distinct network threats via the proposed threat classification frame	✓	0.24
The reviewed literature consists of 23 GNN-based studies implementing 19 GNN model types.	✓	0.30
The reviewed literature consists of 9 Transformer-based studies implementing 13 Transformer architectures.	✓	0.28
The reviewed literature consists of 4 RL-based studies with 5 different RL algorithms.	✓	0.24
The reviewed studies were evaluated across 50 distinct datasets.	✓	0.17
The reviewed studies demonstrated the overall effectiveness of GNNs, Transformers, and RL in network threat detection.	✓	0.20

References

- https://doi.org/10.3390/electronics14214163

- https://doi.org/10.1186/s40537-023-00792-7
- https://doi.org/10.1186/s40537-023-00727-2