# Locality-Sensitive Hashing (LSH) – <u>Additional Materials</u>

Mining Massive Datasets

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Topic 10



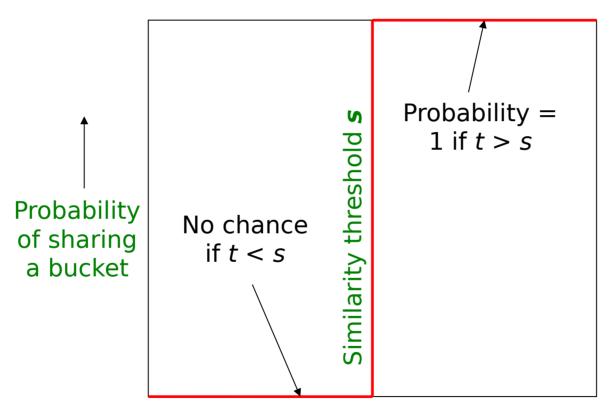
#### Source for this deck

• Mining of Massive Datasets 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (2014) by Leskovec et al. (Chapter 3) [slides ch3]

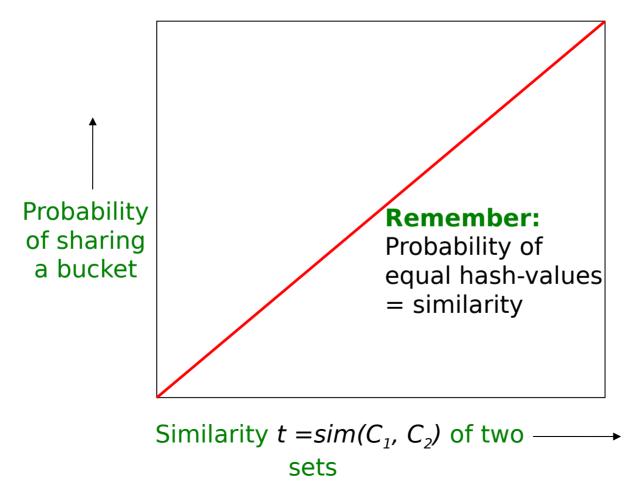
#### LSH involves a trade-off

- Pick:
  - The number of Min-Hashes (rows of M = K)
  - The number of bands b, and
  - The number of rows r per band to balance false positives/negatives
- Example: If we had only 15 bands of 5 rows, the number of false positives would go down, but the number of false negatives would go up

#### LSH: what we want



# What 1 band of 1 row gives you

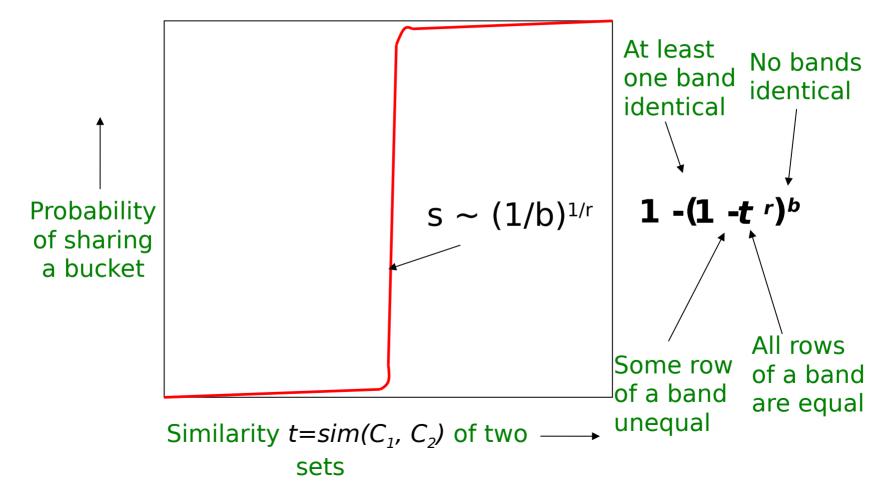


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### b bands, r rows/band

- Columns C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> have similarity t
- Pick any band (r rows)
  - Prob. that all rows in band equal = tr
  - Prob. that some row in band unequal = 1 tr
- Prob. that no band identical =  $(1 t^r)^b$
- Prob. that at least 1 band identical = 1 (1 tr)b

# What b bands of r rows give you



## Example: b=20, r=5

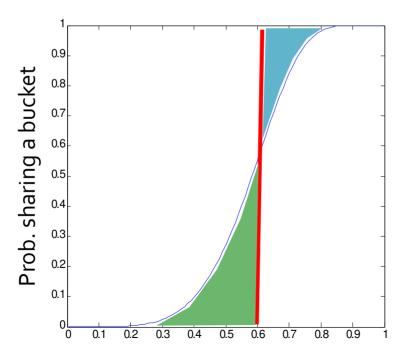
- Similarity threshold s
- Prob. that at least 1 band is identical:

S	1-(1-s <sup>r</sup> ) <sup>b</sup>
.2	.006
.3	.047
.4	.186
.5	.470
.6	.802
.7	.975
.8	.9996

## Picking r and b: the S curve

#### Picking r and b to get the best S-curve

50 hash-functions (r=5, b=10)



Blue area: False Negative rate

Green area: False Positive rate

# Summary

### Things to remember

- Locality-Sensitive Hashing: Focus on pairs of signatures likely to be from similar documents
  - We used hashing to find **candidate pairs** of similarity  $\geq$  **s**

#### Exercises for TT08-TT09

- Mining of Massive Datasets 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (2014) by Leskovec et al.
  - Exercises 3.1.4 (Jaccard similarity)
  - Exercises 3.2.5 (Shingling)
  - Exercises 3.3.6 (Min hashing)
  - Exercises 3.4.4 (Locality-sensitive hashing)