

Streaming and Parallelized Coresets construction and its applications

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Outline

- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ Coresets
- ▶ Conceptual tree based architecture
- ▶ Asynchronized architecture
- ▶ Experiments

Motivation

- ▶ Huge “volume” and “velocity” of the data being produced
- ▶ Limited computation and storage resources
- ▶ How to get a SKETCH of the full dataset?
- ▶ A coreset yields $(1 + \varepsilon)$ approximation to the original dataset.

Coresets: Definition

Definition

A small number of data set S can approximate the measures of whole point sets P . Note S is not necessarily a subset of P , where we refer S is a strong coreset of P . Mathematically,

$$(1 - \varepsilon)\mu(S) \leq \mu(P) \leq (1 + \varepsilon)\mu(S) \quad (1)$$

- ▶ Gaussian Mixture: Likelihood
- ▶ K-means: L^2 distance

Coresets: Variants

- ▶ Singular Value Decomposition (SVD):
 - ▶ Strong coresets: may generate new data
 - ▶ Used for (j, k) -projective clustering: projecting n rows data to any set of k affine subspaces, each of dimension at most j
 - ▶ $|C| \sim \mathcal{O}(\log(n))$
- ▶ Adaptive Sampling:
 - ▶ Weak coresets: preserve original data
 - ▶ $|C| \sim \mathcal{O}(\text{poly}(d))$

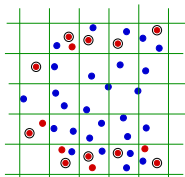


Figure: Illustration of adaptive sampling

Coresets: Cool feature

Takeaway Message

Coresets are closed under UNION operation.

- ▶ Construct coresets in parallel
- ▶ Friendly to new data

However, no practical implementation of coresets construction available.

Conceptual tree based architecture

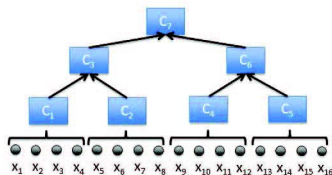


Figure: Tree based construction for coresets

- ▶ All-reduce framework
- ▶ Low I/O, high computational intensity, not good for Hadoop/Spark
- ▶ Single core reading; Multi-core processing; In memory
- ▶ Coreset construction is more related to high performance computing (HPC), good for MPI.

Asynchronized architecture

- ▶ Data structure: m data slots with level l
- ▶ K processors, each processor can:
 - ▶ Read data into a slot and mark as level 1
 - ▶ Merge slots at same level and increase the level by 1
 - ▶ If no data/same level slots can be read/merged, merge slots from different levels
- ▶ Only one slot will remain active, and it is the final coreset

MPI implementation

A lots of advances techniques in MPI are adopted.

- ▶ One-sided communication: remote memory access
- ▶ MPI_FILE_IO: shared file handlers

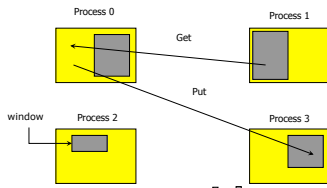


Figure: MPI One-sided communication

- ▶ Implemented by Open MPI C++
- ▶ <https://github.com/Lemma1/Distributed-Coresets>

Experiments: fake data test

- ▶ Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU L5420@2.50GHz, 8 cores, 64-bit, 16 GB memory
- ▶ $d = 100, |C| = 100, m = 20$

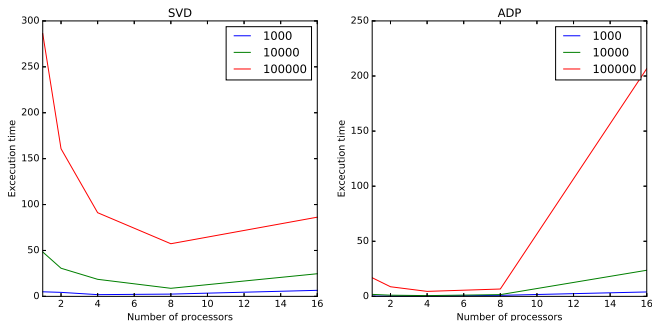


Figure: Runing time on different data set

Experiments: MNIST

- ▶ The MNIST database of handwritten digits, available from this page, has a training set of 60,000 examples, and a test set of 10,000 examples
- ▶ The shape of each digit is 8×8

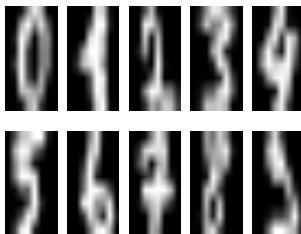
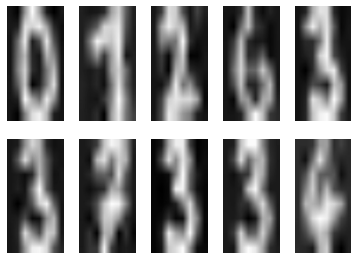


Figure: Example of MNIST data

Experiments: MNIST - cont



(a) SVD with coreset size 30



(b) ADS with coreset size 30

Experiments: MNIST - cont

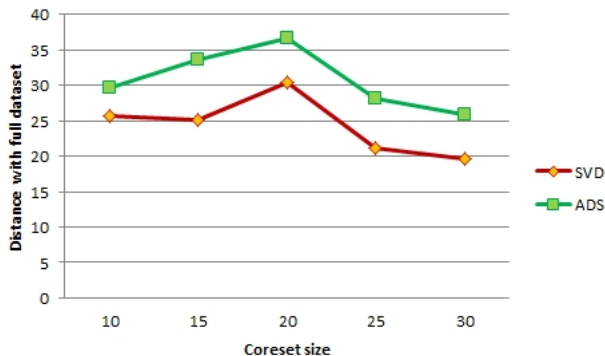


Figure: Accuracy on coreset size

Experiments: CIFAR

- ▶ The CIFAR-10 are labeled subsets of the 80 million tiny images dataset.
- ▶ The shape of each image is $32 \times 32 \times 3$

Experiments: CIFAR - cont



(a) SVD with coreset size 30



(b) ADS with coreset size 30

Thanks