# Performance Comparisons of the K-Means Algorithm

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#### Outline

- Introduction
  - The K-Means Algorithm
  - Examples
- Parallel K-Means
  - MPI Communication Overview
  - Initialization
- Performance
- 4 Concluding Remarks



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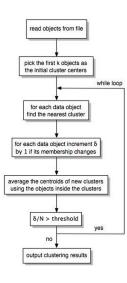
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#### The K-Means Algorithm

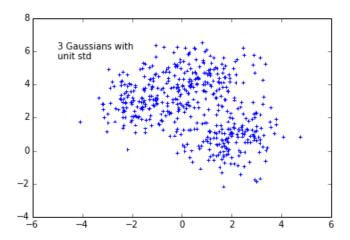
- Algorithm that aims to partition n observations into k clusters where each observation belongs to the cluster nearest mean or centroid
- Vector quantization in signal processing
- Cluster analysis in data mining, how do you choose *k*?
- Feature learning in semi-supervised or unsupervised learning
- Clustering is NP-hard, but k-means is a heuristic that converges quickly to a local optimum
- Typical running time O(nkdi), repeat for T trials
- For n points in  $[0,1]^d$  with independent gaussian perturbations with 0 mean and  $\sigma^2$  variance, upper bound expected running time by  $O(n^{34}k^{34}d^8\log^4(n)/\sigma^6)$ . [Arthur 2009]

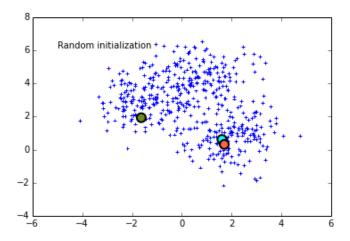
N: number of data objects

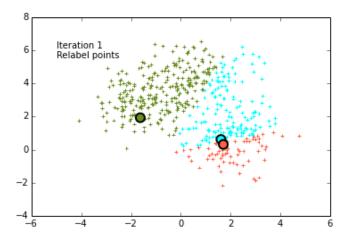
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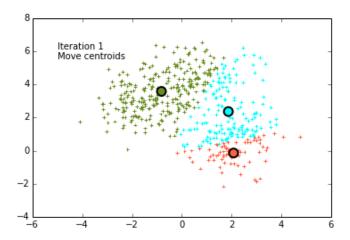


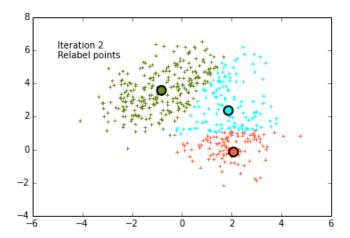
```
K: number of clusters
objects[N]: array of data objects
clusters[K]: array of cluster centers
membership[N]: array of object memberships
kmeans clustering()
   while δ/N > threshold
      δ ← n
     for i ← 0 to N-1
        for j ← 0 to K-1
           distance ← | objects[i] - clusters[j] |
           if distance < dmin
             dmin ← distance
              n ← i
        if membership[i] ≠ n
10
           \delta \leftarrow \delta + 1
           membership[i] ← n
11
12
        new_clusters[n] ← new_clusters[n] + objects[i]
13
        new_cluster_size[n] ← new_cluster_size[n] + 1
14
     for j ← 0 to K-1
        clusters[j][*] ← new_clusters[j][*] / new_cluster_size[j]
15
16
        new clusters[i][*] ← 0
17
        new cluster size[i] ← 0
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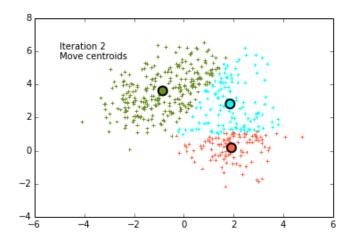


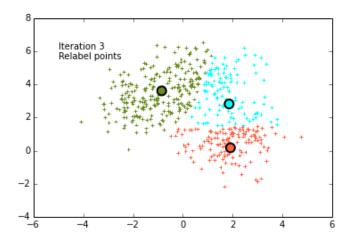


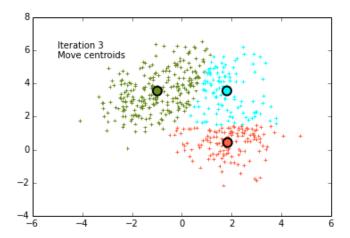


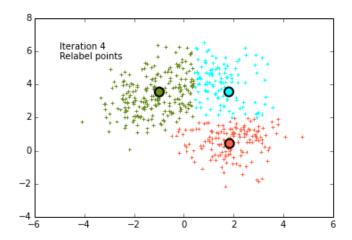


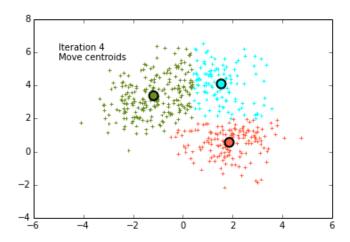


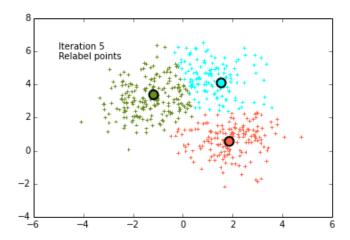


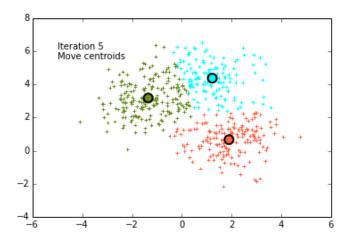


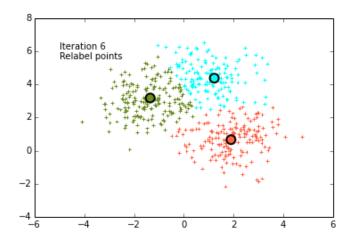


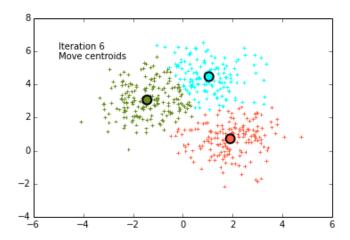












#### 229,931 colors





















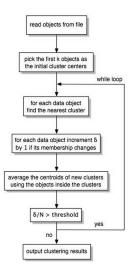
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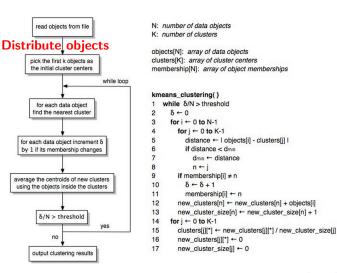
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#### **MPI** Communication Overview

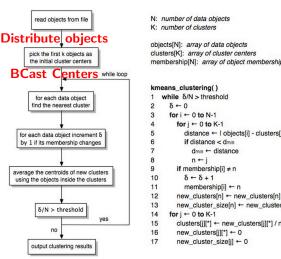


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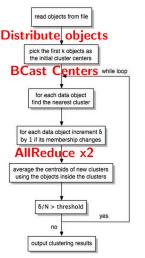


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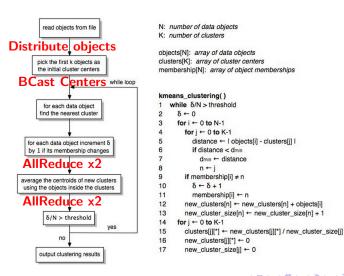
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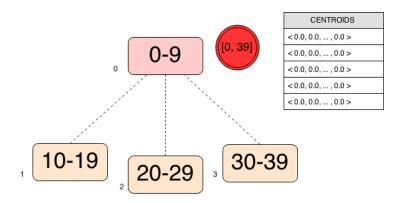


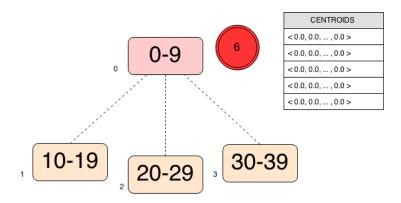
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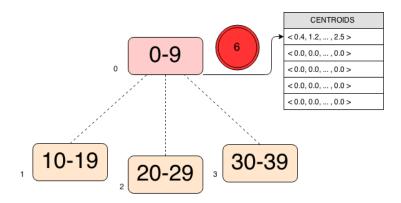
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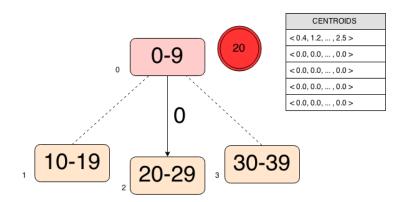


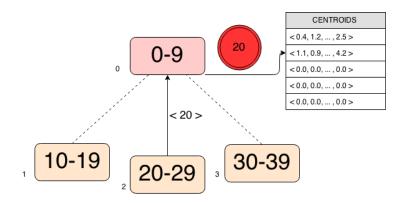
#### Initialization

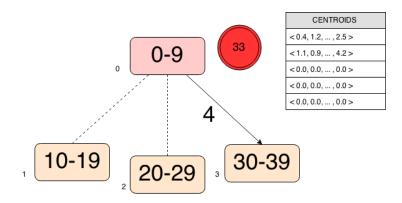


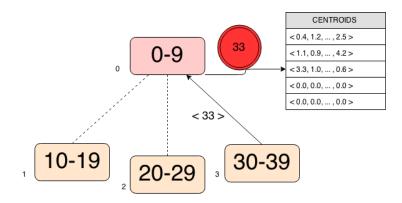


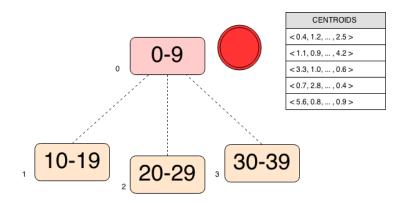


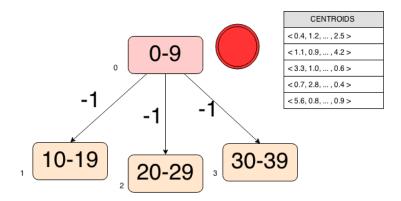










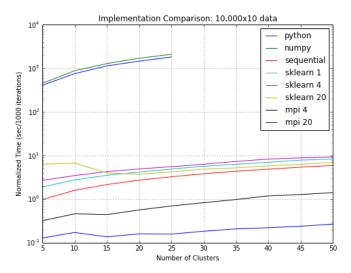


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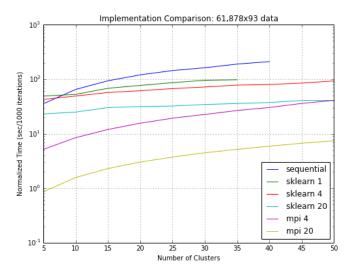
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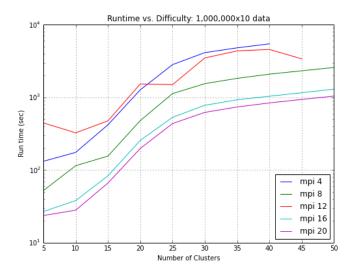
# Multiple Implementations



## Larger Dataset

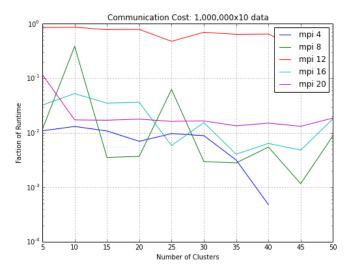


### Affect of the Number of Clusters

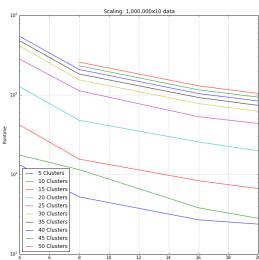




### Communication Cost



# Strong Scaling



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#### Comments

- The best method for parallelization will depend on your data
- There are much better methods for initializing the centroids to converge faster, kmeans++
- Reading plain text files with MPI is annoying
- Every now and then communication would hang (locally) for a long time before
- Saw some errors/warnings when running on Mercer for larger data that I didn't see previously

### huhh??

Computation time: 10412.692955s Communication time: 68.016616s orterun noticed that process rank 6 with PID 10686 on node compute-15-9 exited on signal 11 (Segmentation fault). WARNING: a request was made to bind a process. While the system supports binding the process itself, at least one node does NOT support binding memory to the process location. Node: compute-15-9 This usually is due to not having the required NUMA support installed on the node. In some Linux distributions, the required support is contained in the libnumactl and libnumactl-devel packages. This is a warning only: your job will continue, though performance may be degraded. The library attempted to open the following supporting CUDA libraries. but each of them failed. CUDA-aware support is disabled. libcuda.so.1: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory /usr/lib64/libcuda.so.1: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory If you are not interested in CUDA-aware support, then run with --mca mpi\_cuda\_support 0 to suppress this message. If you are interested in CUDA-aware support, then try setting LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH to the location of libcuda.so.1 to get passed this issue. (END)

### Further Reading I



Arthur, David and Manthey, Bodo and Roglin, H

k-Means has polynomial smoothed complexity

Foundations of Computer Science, 2009. FOCS'09. 50th Annual IEEE Symposium on. (2009) 405-414



MacQueen, James and others

Some methods for classification and analysis of multivariate observations

Proceedings of the fifth Berkeley symposium on mathematical statistics and probability. (1967) 281-297



Arthur, David and Vassilvitskii, Sergei

k-means++: The advantages of careful seeding

Proceedings of the eighteenth annual ACM-SIAM symposium on Discrete algorithms. (2007) 1027-1035