## part2 Locality Sensitive Hashing

局部敏感哈希是一种计算向量相似度的近似算法。

在很多场景中, 我们需要计算大量高维向量的相似度。

- 在文档主题匹配中,对于文档的topic vector进行相似性计算
- 协同过滤中,相似的用户购买相似的物品
- 推荐和搜索场景

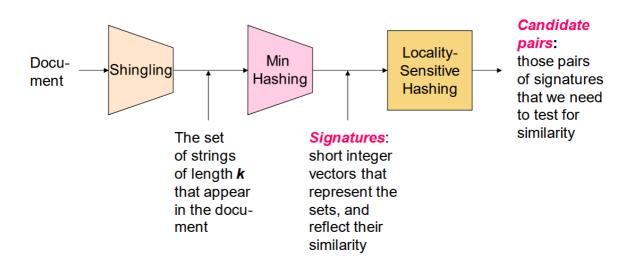
所以我们需要解决的问题为:给出高维向量 $x_i$ ,定义距离函数 $d(x_1,x_2)$ ,如何找出使得  $d(x_i,x_i) <= s$ 的向量组合 $(x_i,x_i)$ 。暴力枚举的算法复杂度为 $O(N^2)$ ,如何将复杂度缩短到O(N)?

#### **Motivation for LSH**

- Suppose we need to find near-duplicate documents among N=1 million documents
  - Naïvely, we would have to compute pairwise similarities for every pair of docs
    - $N(N-1)/2 \approx 5*10^{11}$  comparisons
    - At 10<sup>5</sup> secs/day and 10<sup>6</sup> comparisons/sec, it would take 5 days
  - For N = 10 million, it takes more than a year...
- Similarly, we have a dataset of 10B documents, quickly find the document that is most similar to query document q.

假设我们需要寻找相似的documnets among N = 1 million。整个流程可以被分为三部分。

- Shingling: Converts a document into a set representation
- Min-Hashing: Convert large sets to short signatures, while preserving similarity
- Locality-Sensitive Hashing: Focus on pairs of signatures likely to be from similar documents



#### Step 1: Shingling: Converts a document into a set

- A k-shingle (or k-gram) for a document is a sequence of k tokens that appears in the doc
  - Tokens can be characters, words or something else, depending on the application
  - Assume tokens = characters for examples
- To compress long shingles, we can hash them to (say) 4 bytes
- Represent a document by the set of hash values of its k-shingles

将长文档转化为a set of hash values,例如

- Example: k=2; document  $D_1$ = abcab Set of 2-shingles:  $S(D_1)$  = {ab, bc, ca} Hash the shingles:  $h(D_1)$  = {1, 5, 7}
- k = 8, 9, or 10 is often used in practice

相似的文档会有许多相同的shingling,同时将文档切分后,更改某个单词只会影响k-shingling中的其余k-1个单词。

进行Shingling后的document  $D_i$ 可以被表示为 $C_i = S(D_i)$ ,即k-shingling的集合。

Jaccard系数是常见的衡量两个向量(或集合)相似度的度量:

$$sim(D_1,D_2)=|C_1igcup C_2|/|C_1igcap C_2|$$

Jaccard distance :  $d(C_1,C_2)=1-|C_1\bigcup C_2|/|C_1\bigcap C_2|$ 

# From Sets to Boolean Matrices

### Encode sets using 0/1 (bit, Boolean) vectors

- Rows = elements (shingles)
- Columns = sets (documents)
  - 1 in row e and column s if and only if e is a member of s
  - Column similarity is the Jaccard similarity of the corresponding sets (rows with value 1)
  - Typical matrix is sparse!
- Each document is a column:
  - Example: sim(C<sub>1</sub>,C<sub>2</sub>) = ?
    - Size of intersection = 3; size of union = 6,
       Jaccard similarity (not distance) = 3/6
    - d(C<sub>1</sub>,C<sub>2</sub>) = 1 (Jaccard similarity) = 3/6

Shingles	1	1	1	0
	1	1	0	1
	0	1	0	1
	0	0	0	1
	1	0	0	1
	1	1	1	0
	1	0	1	0

**Documents** 

We don't really construct the matrix; just imagine it exists

对于进行Shingling后的文档向量,我们可以使用01向量来表示。

#### Min-Hashing

- Key idea: "hash" each column C to a small signature h(C), such that:
  - sim(C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>) is the same as the "similarity" of signatures h(C<sub>1</sub>) and h(C<sub>2</sub>)
- Goal: Find a hash function h(·) such that:
  - If  $sim(C_1, C_2)$  is high, then with high prob.  $h(C_1) = h(C_2)$
  - If  $sim(C_1, C_2)$  is low, then with high prob.  $h(C_1) \neq h(C_2)$
- Idea: Hash docs into buckets. Expect that "most" pairs of near duplicate docs hash into the same bucket!

Min-Hashing的思想是寻找到一种将高维稀疏的shingling向量映射到低维向量的方法,同时保证映射前后的向量相似度尽可能的一致。相似的doc向量在映射之后也应该相同的bucket。

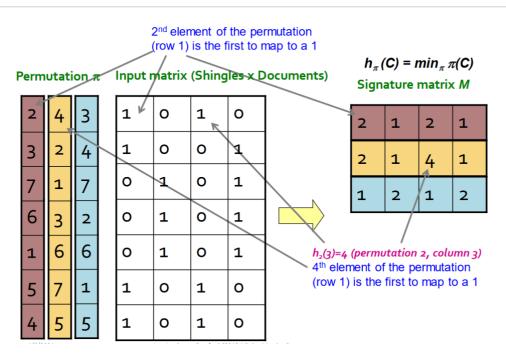
- 如果 $sim(C_1,C_2)$ 很高,那么映射后的hashing函数结果 $h(C_1)=h(C-2)$ 的概率也应该很高
- 如果 $sim(C_1,C_2)$ 很低,那么映射后的hashing函数结果 $h(C_1)$ ! =h(C-2)的概率也应该很高

因此对于向量相似性的度量会影响到Hashing函数的选择,并且并不是所有的相似性度量都会有与支配的Hashing函数。对于Jaccard相似性而言,与之对应的Hashing函数是Min-Hashing函数。

#### Min-Hashing大致流程如下:

- 将Shingling后形成的01矩阵使用随机排列π替换
- 随机排列π代表一串随机顺序的正整数数列,长度与Shingling矩阵的行数相同。
- 对于矩阵的每一列C和一个随机排列数列 $\pi$ ,  $h_{\pi}(C)=min_{\pi}(\pi(C))$ ,即Hashing的结果是这个随机排列 $\pi$ 对应的最小的C中为1的数。

一个随机排列 $\pi$ 对于C会形成一个整数,因此Min-Hashing后的signature向量维度就等于我们选择的 $\pi$ 个数。



上图给出了三个随机排列 $\pi$ ,长度与矩阵的行数相同。我们根据矩阵列向量为1的行,找到对应 $\pi$ 的整数值,找到其中最小的为Hashing的结果。上图有三个排列,所以得到的signature结果为三维。

#### Min-Hashing的性质

•  $Pr[h_{\pi}(C_1) = h_{\pi}(C_2)] = sim(C_1, C_2)$  即对于同一个随机排列 $\pi$ , Min-Hashing结果相同的概率等于 $C_1$   $C_2$ 的相似度。

## The Min-Hash Property (1)

- Choose a random permutation  $\pi$
- Claim:  $Pr[h_{\pi}(C_1) = h_{\pi}(C_2)] = sim(C_1, C_2)$
- Why?
  - Let X be a doc (set of shingles), z∈ X is a shingle
  - Then:  $Pr[\pi(z) = min(\pi(X))] = 1/|X|$ 
    - It is equally likely that any z∈X is mapped to the min element
  - Now, let y be s.t.  $\pi(y) = \min(\pi(C_1 \cup C_2))$
  - Then either:  $\pi(y) = \min(\pi(C_1))$  if  $y \in C_1$ , or  $\pi(y) = \min(\pi(C_2))$  if  $y \in C_2$ One of the two cols should have 1 at position y
  - So the prob. that **both** are true is the prob.  $\mathbf{y} \in C_1 \cap C_2$
  - $Pr[min(\pi(C_1))=min(\pi(C_2))]=|C_1 \cap C_2|/|C_1 \cup C_2|=sim(C_1, C_2)$

Permutation  $\pi$  Input matrix (Shingles x Documents)

Signature	matrix M	

0

0

0

1

0

0

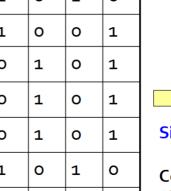
0

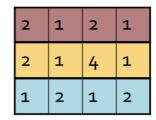
0

1

2	4	3	1
3	2	4	1
7	1	7	0
6	3	2	0
1	6	6	0
5	7	1	1
4	5	5	1

1	0	1	0
1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	o
1	0	1	0







#### Similarities:

1-3 2-4 1-2 **Col/Col** 0.75 0.75 0 0 **Sig/Sig** 0.67 1.00 0

通过Min-Hashing我们可以在降低了doc表示向量的同时保持了向量之间的相似度。Signature向量的维 度越接近Shingling向量,向量相似度就会保存的越好。

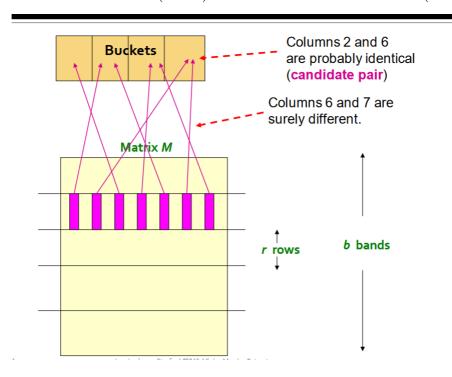
#### LSH

通过Shingling和Min-Hashing我们完成了将doc转化为01向量并且进行了降维的过程,但是如果有N篇 文档且N很大时,计算复杂度仍然为 $O(N^2)$ 。LSH主要通过筛选出部分 ${
m candidate}$ 向量来减小 $N^2$ 的复杂 度。

# Partition M into b Bands 2 1 4 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 r rows per band One signature Signature matrix M

M矩阵的每一列就是Min-Hashing后得到的signature向量。每一个向量在图中被分为了b段(每一列为一个向量),每一段有r 行MinHash值。在任意一个band中分到了同一个桶内,就成为候选相似用户(拥有较大可能相似)。

我们设两个向量的相似度为t,则其任意一个band所有行相同的概率为 $t^r$ ,至少有一行不同的概率为 $(1-t^r)$ 则所有band都不同的概率为 $(1-t^r)^b$ ,至少有一个band相同的概率为 $1-(1-t^r)^b$ 。



## If C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> are 80% Similar

1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1

- Find pairs of  $\geq s=0.8$  similarity, set b=20, r=5
- **Assume:**  $sim(C_1, C_2) = 0.8$ 
  - Since  $sim(C_1, C_2) \ge s$ , we want  $C_1, C_2$  to be a candidate pair: We want them to hash to at least 1 common bucket (at least one band is identical)
- Probability C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> identical in one particular band: (0.8)<sup>5</sup> = 0.328
- Probability  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  are **not** similar in all 20 bands:  $(1-0.328)^{20} = 0.00035$ 
  - i.e., about 1/3000th of the 80%-similar column pairs are false negatives (we miss them)
  - We would find 99.965% pairs of truly similar documents

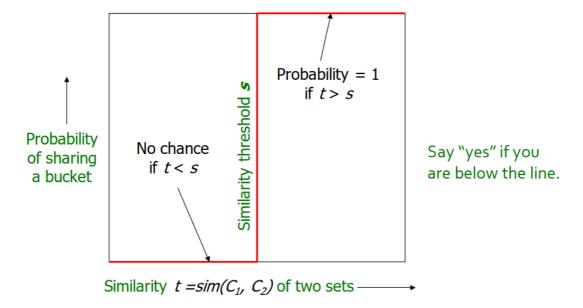
根据上图的假设,我们假设 $C_1$   $C_2$ 的相似度为0.8,即大概率是真正相似的向量,signature向量维度为100,分为20个band,band内长度为5。经过计算我们可以得到我们根据LSH算法有99.9%的概率计算为candidate向量。

# If C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> are 30% Similar

2	1	4	1
1	2	1	2
2	1	2	1

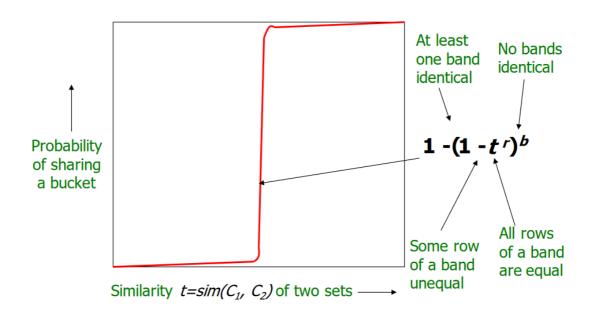
- Find pairs of  $\geq s=0.8$  similarity, set b=20, r=5
- **Assume:**  $sim(C_1, C_2) = 0.3$ 
  - Since sim(C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>) < s we want C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> to hash to
     NO common buckets (all bands should be different)
- Probability C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> identical in one particular band: (0.3)<sup>5</sup> = 0.00243
- Probability C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> identical in at least 1 of 20 bands: 1 (1 0.00243)<sup>20</sup> = 0.0474
  - In other words, approximately 4.74% pairs of docs with similarity 0.3 end up becoming candidate pairs
    - They are false positives since we will have to examine them (they are candidate pairs) but then it will turn out their similarity is below threshold s

根据上图的假设,我们假设 $C_1$   $C_2$ ,即不是真正相似的向量,我们也可以计算得到他们有4.74%被计算为candidate向量。



上图是我们期望构造的判别函数,对于不同的 $sim(C_1,C_2)$ ,给定某个阈值后,小于阈值的向量组合不会被share到一个bucket中,大于阈值的向量组合会100%被share到一个bucket中。

# What b Bands of r Rows Gives You



根据上文的计算,LSH算法构造的判别函数如上图所示,通过选择不同的超参数r和b。我们可以控制 LSH的函数图像尽可能逼近理想的曲线。所以现在的问题转化为如何调参b和r来调整曲线的形状?

# **Summary: 3 Steps**

- Shingling: Convert documents to set representation
  - We used hashing to assign each shingle an ID
- Min-Hashing: Convert large sets to short signatures, while preserving similarity
  - We used similarity preserving hashing to generate signatures with property  $Pr[h_{\pi}(C_1) = h_{\pi}(C_2)] = sim(C_1, C_2)$
  - We used hashing to get around generating random permutations
- Locality-Sensitive Hashing: Focus on pairs of signatures likely to be from similar documents
  - We used hashing to find candidate pairs of similarity  $\geq s$

我们现在完成了Shingling,Min-Hashing和LSH的流程。关于LSH的原理和调参在下一节中阐述。