

Local Search Methods for k-Means with Outliers

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1 Introduction

Clustering using k-means is a widely studied data mining problem, and it is well known that finding an optimal solution is NP-hard. The k-means algorithm is known to be as one of the top ten algorithms used in data mining, other than having the guarantee of being a local minimum, it is simply a heuristic and has no guarantees on the quality of the solution. Although k-means is well studied, real world algorithms don't perform very well. In practice k-means performs poorly due to k-means assuming that all of the points can be naturally partitioned into k distinct clusters. Also, real world data tends to contain noise and k-means is extremely sensitive to it, and it can drastically change the quality of the clusters.

In our project we took on the task of dealing with noisy data, or a way to deal with outliers in the data. The way the paper that we researched dealt with noisy data was to still perform the normal clustering algorithm, however, the algorithm also discards a small set of data points from the input data. The points removed from the input data will be referred to as outliers, and will not be included in part of the clustering solution. This will allow the clustering algorithm to focus on partitioning the rest of the data, which will be virtually noise-free.

2 Algorithm

Although the paper gives a very descriptive algorithm, it is not very easy to read, and we would like to give alternate pseudocode and try to make it more readable and provide more comments.

The algorithm behaves just like good old vanilla k-means where it tries to minimize the sum of squared distances between every point and its nearest center, in euclidean space. Except that as the algorithm tries to find the best centers by swapping, this algorithm also removes the points farthest away from swapped centers, and calls them outliers. If the algorithm improves by a significant amount then these outliers will be discarded from the input data, and the algorithm will continue with this process until swapping centers and removing additional outliers does not improve the cost.

The first part of the algorithm is the local search for k-means without outliers

```
def LS(Input , C, k):
    alpha = infinity

    while alpha * (1 - epsilon/k) > Cost(C, Input):
        alpha = cost(C, Input)
        tempC = C # A temporary improved set of centers

        for u in range(Input):
            for v in range(C):

                swapC = swap(u, v, C) # Swap the values of u and v
                swapCost = cost(swapC, Input) # Calculate the cost
                                                # of the swapped center

                # If this is the most improved swap found so far
                if swapCost < cost(tempC, Input):
                    tempC = swapC

        # Update solution to the best swap found so far
        C = tempC
    return C # as the k centers
```

The second part of the algorithm is the local search for k-means with outliers

This algorithm is divided into 3 parts.

0. Perform local search with no outliers
1. Computing the cost after discarding z amount of additional outliers
2. Finally for each center and non-center, perform a swap and then discard additional outliers

```
def LS-Outlier(Input , C, k):
    alpha = infinity
    C = kCenters(Input) # An arbitrary set of k points from Input
    Z = outliers(C) # Compute outliers by getting points
                    # farthest away from the centers

    while alpha * (1 - epsilon/k) > Cost(C, Input):
        alpha = cost(C, Z)

        # Step 0
        inputNoOutliers = removeOutliers(Input , Z)
        C = LS(inputNoOutliers , C, k)

        tempC = C # A temporary improved set of centers
```

```

tempZ = Z # A temporary improved set of outliers

# Step 1
additionalOutliers = Z + outliers(C, Z)
costAdditionalOutliers = cost(C, additionalOutliers)

if cost(C, Z)(1 - epsilon/k) > costAdditionalOutliers
    tempZ = additionalOutliers

```

3 Algorithm Modifications

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4 Experiments

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4.1 Synthetic Data

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4.2 Real Data

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5 Results

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