
```
function
[suspicious_index,lof,normal,outliers]=demo_matlab_cours_Outliers_partie3()
```

LOF

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k = 10;
threshold = 2;

test = load('TestData2_LOF.mat');
[suspicious_index,lof] = LOF(test.data, k);
outliers = test.data(lof>=threshold, :);
normal = test.data(lof<threshold, :);

figure;
hold on;
scatter(normal(:, 1), normal(:, 2), 'bo');
scatter(outliers(:, 1), outliers(:, 2), 'r*');
xlabel('test.data(:,1)');ylabel('test.data(:,2)');title('LOF')

figure;
hold on;grid;
scatter3(test.data(:,1),test.data(:,2),lof);
xlabel('test.data(:,1)');ylabel('test.data(:,2)');zlabel('LOF')
scatter3(outliers(:,1),outliers(:,2),lof(lof>=threshold),'r*');
view(3);
end

function [suspicious_index,lof] = LOF(A, k)
%
% Local Outlier Factor
% Authors: Markus M. Breunig, Hans-Peter Kriegel,
%          Raymond T. Ng, Jörg Sander
% Original paper :
% LOF: Identifying Density-Based Local Outliers
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% modified by: Zi-Wen Gui(ewan176@hotmail.com)
%
%
% Inputs
%   A: the data matrix, each row represents an instance
%   k: the number of nearest neighbors, specified as an integer or
%       as a fraction of the total number of data points
%
% Outputs
%   lof: the local outlier factor for each instance
%   suspicious_index: the ranking of instances according to their
%                     suspicious score
%
%                     For example, suspicious_index(i)=j means the
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%                               ith instance is in jth position in the ranking
%

% if k < 1
%     [numrows,~] = size(A);
%     k = round(k*numrows);
% end

%try
    %Find the nearest neighbors by "KDTree" for each elements
    [k_index, k_dist] = knnsearch(A,A,'k',k
+1,'nsmethod','kdtree','IncludeTies',true);
    %Ignore first element(itself) at nearest neighbors
    k_index = cellfun(@(x) x(2:end),k_index,'UniformOutput',false);
    numneigh = cellfun('length',k_index);

    %Get k-distance
    k_dist1 = cell2mat(cellfun(@(x)
x(end),k_dist,'UniformOutput',false));
    %Get row length of matrix A
    n = length(A(:,1));
    %Initialize lrd_value vector
    lrd_value = zeros(n,1);
    %Calculate lrd for each elements
    for i = 1:n
        lrd_value(i) = lrd(A, i, k_dist1, k_index, numneigh(i));
    end
    %Initialize lof vector
    lof = zeros(n,1);
    %Calculate LOF
    for i = 1:n
        lof(i) = sum(lrd_value(k_index{i})/lrd_value(i))/numneigh(i);
    end
    %Indices from sorting lof are the suspicious score rankings
    [~,suspicious_index]=sort(lof,'descend');

% catch err
%     if (strcmp(err.message, 'Invalid parameter name: IncludeTies.'))
%         warning('MATLAB:LOF', 'Matlab not newest version? Falling
back to old version.')
%         [suspicious_index lof] = LOF_old(A, k);
%     else
%         rethrow(err)
%     end
%
% end
end
=====
function lrd_value = lrd(A, index_p, k_dist,k_index, numneighbors)
%Calculate the reachability distance for nearest neighbors
Temp = repmat(A(index_p,:), numneighbors, 1) - A(k_index{index_p}, :);
Temp = sqrt(sum(Temp.^2,2));
reach_dist = max([Temp k_dist(k_index{index_p})],[],2);
%Calculate the local reachability density for each elements

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lrd_value = numneighbors/sum(reach_dist);  
end
```

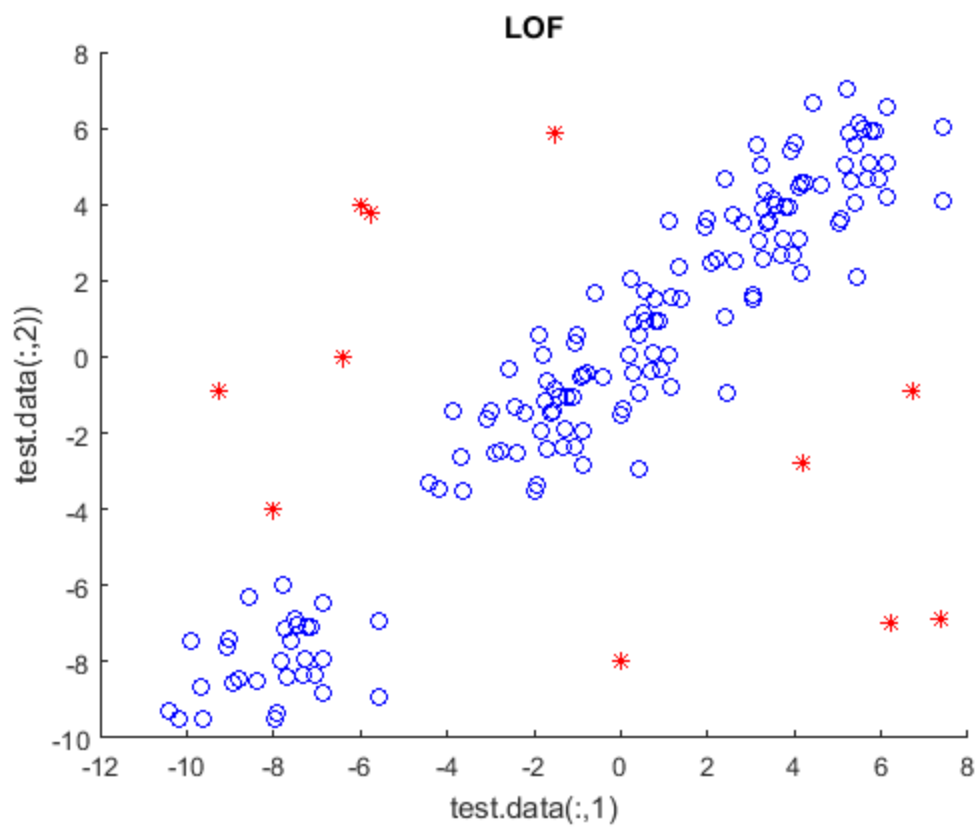
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ans =
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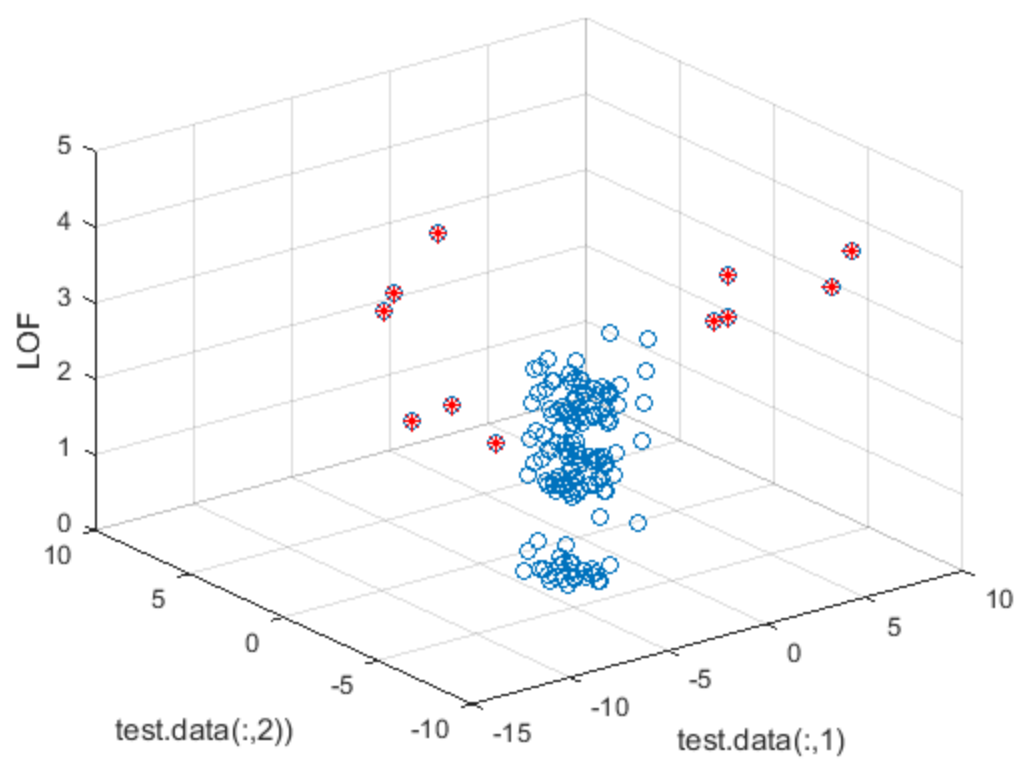
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