Data Mining: Learning from Large Data Sets - Fall Semester 2015

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Approximate near-duplicate search using Locality Sensitive Hashing

In this project we used linear hashing to approximate the similarity between videos, represented by a list of shingles. The first step in our solution was to produce a signature matrix. This matrix is obtained by using a min hash algorithm on each list of shingles. For every i^{th} shingle in a video we pick two random numbers a_i and b_i which are coprime. The hash function is applied by computing:

$$a_i * s_i + b_i \mod n$$

Where s_i is the i^{th} shingle in a video and n is the number of shingles. The procedure for computing the signature matrix is described as follow:

Algorithm 1 Min Hash Algorithm

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1: procedure MinHash(N,K) \rhd K hash fonction applied on each of the N shingles 2: Initialize: w_l \leftarrow \infty, \ l=1,\ldots,k 3: for i=1 to n do 4: for j=1 to k do 5: if h_j(n_i) < w_j then 6: w_j \leftarrow h_j(n_i)
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This signature matrix is then split into b bands of r rows. In order to decrease the number false positive and false negative, we decided to use a combined r-way AND and b-way OR of hash function on the split matrix. While the original set of hash function was:

$$(d_1, d_2, p_1, p_2)$$
-sensitive

for some p_1 , p_2 . The r-way AND turns F into a new family F' which consists of vectors of hash functions in F. We therefore obtain a new family of hash functions s.t. each function in F' is:

$$(d_1, d_2, p_1^r, p_2^r)$$
-sensitive

Then, applying a b-way OR, we just require that at least one band has to be hashed to the same bucket in order for two videos to be considered similar. Therefore turning our family of hash functions into:

$$(d_1,d_2,1-(1-p_1^r)^b,1-(1-p_2^r)^b)$$
-sensitive

The values of b and r have been tuned accordingly in order to find a sufficient ratio between false positive and false negative. Using values such as we managed to obtain a score of 0.94.