

# Lab Efficient Algorithms for Selected Problems: Design, Analysis and Implementation

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- It is “by far the most popular clustering algorithm used in scientific and industrial applications” [Ber06] ...
- ... although “thousands of clustering algorithms” [Jai10] have been proposed during the last 50 years.

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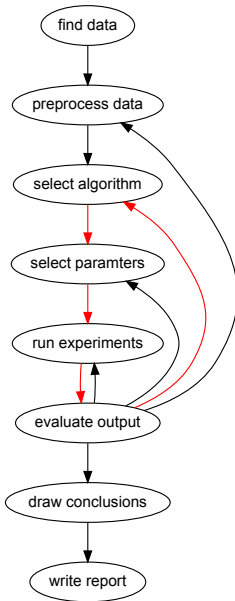
Learn how to work with many useful tools

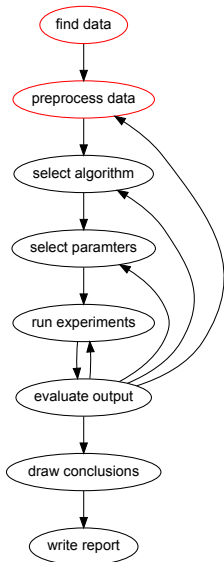
Java, Eclipse, svn, R, JUnit, gnuplot, graphviz,  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , TikZ, documentation, profiling, how to find and preprocess data, setting up and evaluating experiments, ...

Behaviour of the  $k$ -Means Method and its variants heavily depends on...

- ... the selection of the data set
- ... general properties of the data
- ... the value of  $k$
- ... the initialization of the centers
- ... the update rule
- ... the pivot rule
- ... the metric used for evaluation.

# Workflow



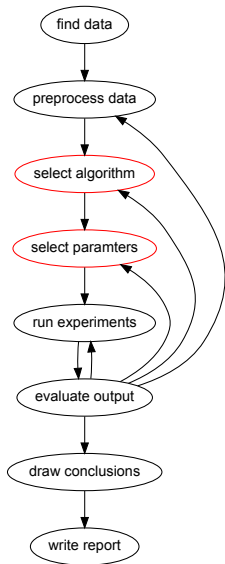


- Sources?
- Suitability?
- Format?
- Missing values?
- Categorical data?
- Dimension reduction?
- Scaling?
- Normalization?
- Sampling?

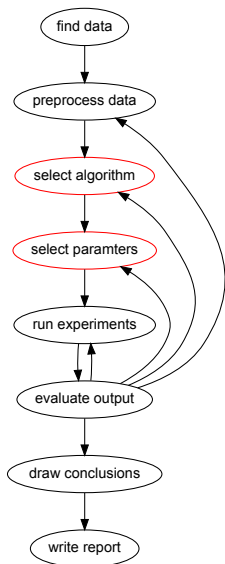


# Algorithm and Parameters

- Choice of  $k$

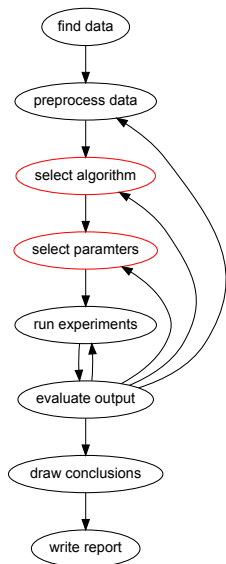


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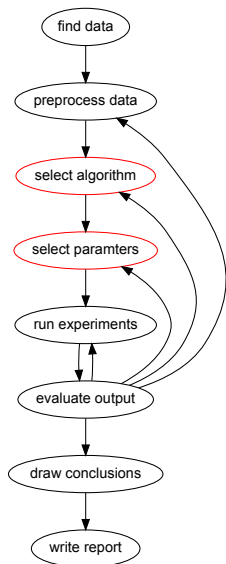
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  - k-Means++ [AV07]

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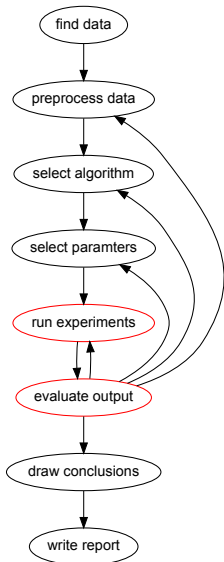


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- Update rule:
  - Lloyd's Method
  - Swapping [KMN<sup>+</sup>04]
  - SinglePoint, Lazy [HPS05],
  - Hartigan's Method [TV10]
  - ...and many more (see [Jai10])

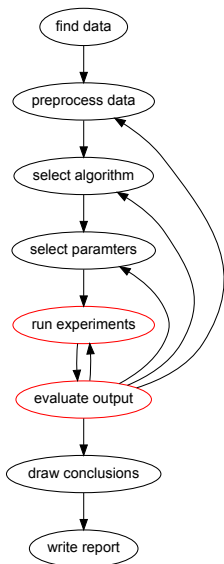
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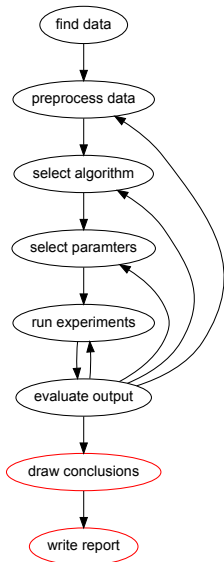
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- Pivot rule:
  - random
  - next
  - max



- Final error
  - Minimum?
  - Mean?
  - Number of incorrect assignments?



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  - Minimum?
  - Mean?
  - Number of incorrect assignments?
- Running time
  - Number of steps?
  - Number of reassignments?
  - Running time in ms?



- Find clear central question.
- Document all crucial design choices.
- Select most significant results.
- Find a coherent explanation for these.
- Provide comprehensive visualization.

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## Organization

- Work together in **groups of 2 or 3** students.
- Every group should meet regularly (e.g. 2 or 3 times a week) to compare and combine all results.
- Meet your supervisor **every second week** to present your results and plan next steps.
- After every meeting you will receive **two tasklists**:
  - One including assignments to train your **B**asic programming skills and
  - one consisting of concrete features to **I**mplement.
- Each group will give a **final presentation** of its work at the end of the semester.

## Organization

- Each group writes a report about its main results of **8 to 10 pages** which has to be handed in **2 Weeks** before the date of the presentation.
- Hand in your slides for the presentation **1 Week** in advance.
- The presentation should take **30 minutes**.
- Your grade will depend on the achievements you made during the semester, your thesis, the slides of your presentation and the quality of the talk per se.
- Please register for this course via BASIS until **October 31th**. If you do not know how to do this, have a look at <http://wobdoc.iai.uni-bonn.de/pos/msc-computer-science-exam-registration.pdf>.

# Schedule

## ① Week 1 – 4:

**Basics:** Learn how to work with Java, Eclipse, svn, R, the *UCI Machine Learning Repository*.

**Implement:** data collection, preprocessing, reading and writing files, Lloyd's Method and some variants of it.

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## ③ Week 9 – 12:

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## ④ **Week 13 – 16:**

Write thesis, prepare presentation, give presentation.

## Tasklist B.1

- **Java:**  
Go through Oracle's *Learning the Java Language* tutorial  
<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/index.html>
- **Eclipse:**  
Lessons 1 – 8 of M. Dexters *Eclipse and Java for Total Beginners* tutorial  
<http://eclipsetutorial.sourceforge.net/totalbeginner.html>  
Lessons 1 – 6 of M. Dexters *Using the Eclipse Workbench* tutorial  
<http://eclipsetutorial.sourceforge.net/workbench.html>
- **svn:**  
Understand the basic concepts of svn, e.g. by reading through this:  
<http://www.eclipse.org/subversive/documentation/index.php>



## Tasklist I.1






- Install Java, Eclipse and a plugin for Eclipse that supports working with svn (e.g. subclipse or subversive).
- Create a Java project and check it in to your svn.
- Look for appropriate data on the *UCI Machine Learning Repository*.  
<http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets.html>
- Implement and test functions that read / write datasets. Think about dealing with missing or categorical values.
- Implement Lloyd's Method. Figure out what values you want to keep and in what format you want to save the output.

Any questions?

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⇒ Contact Magdalena Aretz:  
aretz@cs.uni-bonn.de

Thank you for your attention!

-  David Arthur and Sergei Vassilvitskii, *k-means++: the advantages of careful seeding*, Proceedings of the eighteenth annual ACM-SIAM symposium on Discrete algorithms (Nikhil Bansal, Kirk Pruhs, and Clifford Stein, eds.), SIAM, 2007, pp. 1027–1035.
-  Pavel Berkhin, *A survey of clustering data mining techniques, Grouping Multidimensional Data* (Jacob Kogan, Charles K. Nicholas, and Marc Teboulle, eds.), Springer, 2006, pp. 25–71.
-  Sarel Har-Peled and Bardia Sadri, *How fast is the k-means method?*, *Algorithmica* **41** (2005), no. 3, 185–202.
-  Anil K. Jain, *Data clustering: 50 years beyond k-means*, *Pattern Recognition Letters* **31** (2010), no. 8, 651–666.
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