## Solving k-Closest Pairs in High-Dimensional Data using Locality-Sensitive Hashing

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## **Problem Formulation**

Input: Let (X, d) be a metric space. Let  $S \subseteq X$  be a set of n points, and let  $k \ge 1$  be an integer.

Task: Find k closest, distinct pairs  $(r,s) \in S^2$ ,  $r \neq s$ .

Naïve Approach: Compute all pairwise distances.

Running time:  $O(n^2)$ 

Goal: *Subquadratic* running time with *probabilistic* guarantees.

# Example



13 points in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . 5-closest pairs are marked in ellipses.

## Results

### **Theory**

- 1. Adaptivity: Knowing all pairwise distances, there exists a best trie level to query. If OPT is the expected cost on that level, our algorithm carries out work 0(0PT).
- 2. Expected subquadratic running time:  $O\left(n^{2\rho}k^{1-\rho}\log\frac{n}{\delta}\right), \rho \leq 1$  depends on *contrast* in distance distribution.

### **Practice**

dataset	n	dimensions	RC @ 100	RC @ 10000
DeepImage	10 000 000	96	7615.56	2 343.25
Glove	1193514	200	38.04	5.15
DBLP	2773660	4405478	22.52	7.83
Orkut	2732271	8730857	20.97	2.99

report the relative contrast at 100 pairs and 10 000 pairs [17].

Table 2: Running times. Missing values are for runs that timed out after 8 hours. The last column reports the time for the index construction (not applicable to XiaoEtA1), which is also included in the total time reported in the other columns

dataset		Total time $(s)$ for different k					indexing (a)
	algorithm	1	10	100	1 000	10000	
Glove	faiss-HNSW	68.1	132.8	551.7		1.4	63.8
	LSBTree	18.2	136.7	2028.4	2127.4	959.3	3.1
	PUFFINN	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	6.3	4.5
DeepImage	faiss-HNSW	299.7	533.8	2632.9			255.4
	LSBTree	112.0	93.4	114.6	176.2	368.6	13.6
	PUFFINN	37.2	37.5	37.1	37.4	37.4	18.5
DBLP	XiaoEtAI	9.3	14.0	9.8	12.1	58.3	0.0
	PUFFINN	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.3
Orkut	XiaoEtAl	118.0	122.0	142.3	1170.3	0.63	0.0
	PUFFINN	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.5	73.3	23.





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## Technique

Preprocessing: Build L LSH tries each of depth K, initialize empty PQ to keep track of k points pairs and their distance.



#### Traversal strategy:

- 1. Collect all *colliding pairs* in *all leaves of all tries*, keep track of closest points.
- Check termination: If current k-closest pair is at distance D, did we check enough repetitions to ensure result quality? If yes, return pairs.
- 3. Otherwise: Traverse trie one level up.