

Dimensionality Reduction for Big Data Using Fuzzy-C Means Technique

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Abstract—An unsupervised classification of patterns is called as clustering. There are many problems of clustering are identified by researchers. Clustering is useful in several exploratory pattern analysis, grouping, machine learning and making decisions as well as situations including data mining, document retrieval, image segmentation and pattern classification. We are living in a digital world. Every day, people generate massive amount of data and store it, for further analysis and management. Big Data refers to extremely large datasets that can be analyzed computationally to reveal patterns, trends, and associations especially relating to human behavior and interactions. So the analysis of the different classes of available clustering techniques with big datasets can provide significant and useful conclusions. In this paper the Fuzzy C-Means clustering technique is proposed to make the dimensionality reduction on Big Data.

Index Terms— Data Mining, Clustering Techniques, Big Data, Dimensionality Reduction.

I. INTRODUCTION

We are living in a digital world where we generate lots of data in gigabytes every single day. The global internet population grew up to 18.5% from 2013-2015. The data every day comes from everywhere: sensors used to gather climate information, posts to social media sites, digital pictures and videos, purchase transaction records, and cell phone GPS signals to name a few. The number is really huge with different applications coming each providing us one or another services the consumption of data has been tremendously increased. All of this has to be stored somewhere. For that purpose we have huge data warehouses, recently introduced cloud storages are been used to store this Big Data. Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, Vine, Twitter, Netflix are the big data generating services, having data been stored in different forms. This production of big data needs to be managed so that it can be used by various corporations which can be useful for people. But, it has many issues like storing this big data is a huge task to be performed as well as this size makes different operations like analytical operations, retrieval operations and various process operations on them very hectic, difficult and time consuming. Solution to these problems can be clustering of this big data in a compact format but that must be still an informative version of whole data. The aim of clustering of this huge amount of data is to provide a good quality of clusters. This can be a huge benefit for everyone from normal users to researches and corporates. Big Data can be defined as datasets which are large or complex that the traditional data analyzing systems are inadequate.

The factors on which Big Data can be categorized are Volume refers It is an important characteristic to deal with when Big Data is concerned, as this requires substantial changes in architecture of storage systems

as well as operations. Velocity refers It leads to high demand for online processing of data, where processing speed is required to deal with data flows. Variety is refers to, It is third characteristics with different data types such as text, images, videos which are been produced by various sources like smartphones, laptops, sensor. The main aim of this paper is to provide readers with a proper analysis of the existing clustering algorithms for big data and then reducing dimensionality of it by experimenting on real big data. It provides experimental results from a variety of numerical datasets. Comparison between clustering algorithm is provided so that further researchers as well as students can refer to it while studying big data.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The field of Data Mining has a different behavior towards Big data. It can deal with data-sets having size gigabytes or even tera bytes. The main concern over here is that the algorithms which are used in data mining operations work on small data sets and do not give better results on large data sets. To work efficiently with large data sets, the algorithms must have high scalability. Clustering high dimensional data has always been a challenge for clustering techniques. Clustering is unsupervised classification of patterns (observations, data items, or feature vectors) into teams (clusters). The drawbacks of clustering has been addressed in several contexts by researchers in several disciplines and so reflects its broad charm and quality in concert of the steps in exploratory data analysis. Clustering is useful in several exploratory pattern analysis, grouping, decision making and machine learning situations including data mining, document retrieval, image segmentation and pattern classification. AdilFahad, et al. [1] performed a survey on clustering algorithms for Big Data. They have categorized 24 Clustering Algorithms as Partition-based, Hierarchical-based, Density-based, Grid-based and Model-based. Depending on the size of datasets, handling capacity of noisy data and types of datasets, Clusters are formed and the complexities of algorithms are calculated. They concluded that no clustering algorithm performs well for all the evaluation criteria. The entire clustering algorithm suffers from Stability problem. J. MacQueen [7] defined a technique for partitioning N-dimensional population into k-sets, which they named as K-means. They successfully concluded that k-means is computationally feasible and economical and has been a successful implementation for differentiating the data within a class. S. Nazim presented a comparative review of dimensionality reduction techniques in regard with information visualization.

The survey analyzed some DR methods supporting the concept of dimensionality reduction for getting the visualization of information with minimum loss of original information. As, we are dealing with Big data. The issue of stability of clusters comes into picture. The theories [8] state that k-means does not break down even for arbitrarily large samples of data. The focus is on the behavior of stability of clusters formed by k-means algorithm. K-Means is closely related to principal component analysis [9]. The outcomes subject with regard to effectiveness of the solution obtained from k-means. Unsupervised dimensionality reduction and unsupervised learning are associated closely [10]. The result provide new perception towards the observed quality of output obtained by PCA-based data reduction.

III. PROPOSED SOLUTION

After a vast survey performed in literature [1], [2] and [3] we have studied the results and chosen two clustering techniques. But, still performing clustering on Big Data is an issue. To study and differentiate data is an issue as there are several dimensions and which dimensions are necessary to select creates problem. And with these all reasons we got motivated to study the clustering algorithms and dimensionality reduction process to achieve the following: To propose a system this performs clustering on numerical data with the study and comparison of clustering algorithms. Performs dimensionality reduction on the data to reduce noise, dimensions for proper use of it. Therefore, the proposed paper presents the study of clustering algorithm, their advantages, disadvantages and comparison with proper study and application of dimensionality reduction process its algorithm on big data. The experiment is performed on numerical data sets. Section II provides the review of clustering algorithm from the literature [1]. Section III has the dimensionality reduction method.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

As there are so many algorithms. This section shows the different advantages and comparison from literature [1] to be used in this system. Clustering means grouping of similar type of data. We are using Partition

– Based algorithm in which data objects are divided into a number of partitions, where each partition represents a cluster and each object must belong to exactly one cluster. The partitioning algorithms are k-means, FCM, k-medoids, PAM, k-modes, CLARA and CLARANS. k-means classifies a given set of ‘n’ data objects in ‘k’ number of clusters. A centroid is defined for each cluster. All the data objects are placed in a cluster having centroid nearest (or similar) to that data object. All data objects are bound to clusters based on the new centroids. In each iteration centroids change their location step by step. Centroids move in each iteration. This process is continued until none of the centroid moves. As a result, k clusters are formed having similar data objects.

Algorithm:

Input- ‘k’ number of clusters,

‘n’ number of objects and their attributes (I have taken co-ordinates).

Output- ‘k’ clusters with similar data objects.

Steps-

1. Randomly select ‘k’ initial cluster centers.
2. Repeat
 - i. Find the Euclidean distance of each of the centroids (the selected centers) with given data objects.
 - ii. Update the centroid; i.e. associate the given data object to the cluster with minimum Euclidean distance.
3. GOTO step 2 if centroid changes, otherwise

Stop.

FCM: Fuzzy C- means is a representative algorithm of fuzzy clustering which is based on K-means concepts to partition dataset into clusters. It is referred to soft clustering which means data objects can be in more than one cluster. These indicate the strength of the association between the data elements and a particular cluster. Fuzzy clustering is a process of assigning of membership levels and then using them to assign data to one or more clusters. The algorithm attempts to partition a finite collection of ‘n’ elements $X = \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ into a collection of ‘C’ fuzzy clusters with respect to some given criterion. The algorithm returns a list of ‘C’ cluster centers $C = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_j\}$ and a partition matrix $W = w_{ij} \in [0,1]$, $i=1,2, \dots, n$ and $j=1,2,\dots,c$. Where each element w_{ij} tells the degree to which element X_i belongs to cluster C_j

$$\text{Avg min } \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^c w_{ij} \|X_i - C_j\|^2,$$

$$W_{ij} = (1 / \sum_{k=1}^c (\|X_i - C_j\| / \|X_i - C_k\|)^{2/m-1})$$

The fuzzy C-means algorithm minimizes intra- cluster variance as well. It iteratively searches the cluster centers and updates the memberships of objects.

A FUZZY RULE states that the sum of the membership values of a data object to all clusters must be 1. The higher the membership value, the more likely a data object will belong to that cluster.

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^c \mu_{ik} |p_i - v_k|^2,$$

where J =objective function ,

n =number of objects,

c =number of defined clusters,

μ_{ik} =likelihood values by assigning the object i to the cluster k ,

m =fuzziness factor (a value < 1),

$|p_i - v_k|$ =Euclidean distance between i th object p_i and the k th cluster center.

The centroid of the k th cluster:-

$$v_k = ((\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{ik} p_i) / (\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{ik}))$$

Algorithm –

Input- ‘c’ number of clusters, the fuzzy parameter ‘m’, initialize the fuzzy partition matrix, and *stop=false*.

Output- A list of c cluster centers and a partition matrix are produced.

Steps-

1. Do:
2. Calculate the cluster centroids and the objective value J .
3. Compute the membership values stored in the matrix.
4. If the value of J between consecutive iterations is less than the stopping condition, then $stop=true$.

COMPARISON OF FCM and k-means:

Parameter	FCM	K-Means
Type of Clustering	Soft Clustering	Hard Clustering
Type of Dataset	Numerical	Numerical
Size of Dataset	Large	Large
Input Parameter	3	3
Complexity	O(n)	O(nkd)

DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION

Analyzing Big Data has been a great difficulty with n-number of dimensions (attributes) it adds much more difficulty to study the data. Dimensionality Reduction is the process of reducing random variables which are not that necessary to differentiate data. The whole process is divided into two parts:

- *Feature Selection*
Also known as Variable Selection, Attribute Selection and Variable Subset Selection. It is a process of selecting important features (variables, attributes) for building models. Using feature selection technique we can remove the redundant or irrelevant features from the data without much loss of information.
- *Feature Extraction*
The transformation from high- dimensional data to reduced feature data is called as Feature Extraction. The extracted feature are expected to be relevant information from the given input dataset. There are various algorithms for feature selection and extraction. The main algorithm which will be used to reduce the data will be:
- *Principal Component Analysis (Pca):*
PCA is a statistical method which uses orthogonal transformation (it is linear transformation which doesn't change even after performing rotation and reflection operation upon the data) to convert set of observation of possibly correlated attributes into a set of values of unrelated data variables. It identifies patterns and finds patterns to reduce the dimensions of the data with minimal loss of information. The attributes are been converted to Principal attributes which are important and necessary for defining the data.

Algorithm -

Input: Data

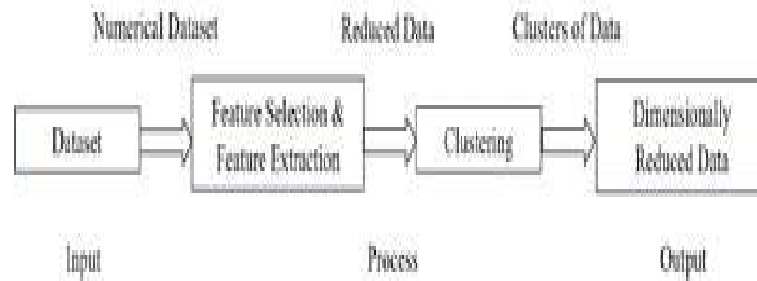
Output: Data with only Principal attributes

Steps:

1. Perform the orthogonal transformation
2. Select the Eigen vectors (Those attributes which are not affected by the above operation) and Eigen values
3. Sort the Eigen vectors and Eigen values according to decreasing order.
4. Select some subset of Eigen vectors as per their values as Principal Attributes of the data.

Complexity: O (p2n+p3), where p is the features and n is data points.

Flow Diagram:



V. CONCLUSION

This paper provides a comprehensive study of the partition - based clustering algorithms proposed in the literature [1]. The process been performed on numerical dataset in order to reduce the dimensionality of Big Data. In order to future directions for performing the process with different datasets and other algorithms and to guide the process of dimensionality reduction process for big data, we proposed a framework to perform the operations on a number of clustering algorithms. The framework is developed from a theoretical study that would automatically perform the operations which can be helpful for researchers, students and corporates. Therefore, even other than these algorithms other techniques can be added to the framework according to the input and properties. In general from the literature and the operations performed we can conclude that:

- Big Data is not easy to handle. It is difficult to handle the noise and dimensions.
- Extracting important features is tricky as per the user's need. Features can vary according to the need. So, dimensions must be reduced with proper study.
- Numerical dataset gets clustered and reduced as per the required way.

VI. FUTURE WORK

As for future work, we can try for the following questions:

- How to perform these techniques for character datasets?
- Can we make a framework for this system?
- Are the "principal" attributes helpful for differentiating a data from another?

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