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A Review on K-means++ Clustering Algorithm and Cloud Computing with Map Reduce

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Abstract - *The functionality of cloud computing is to host the servers in a dispersed network with a aim to deliver access to the wide range of customers. The core feature of cloud computing is its flexibility which offer users to perform upscaling or downscaling of the hardware. The main purpose for the development of cloud computing is the substantial increase in the volume of Big data evolved which require to be examined. Researchers utilize multiple algorithms to gain useful knowledge from a huge volume of data set. Hadoop has come up with a new software platform called MapReduce to carry out the operation parallelly on huge data set. There only specific unsupervised learning algorithms which are executed successfully in MapReduce technique and are deployed on high volume of data set. The combination of cloud computing with parallel processing in MapReduce stand out to be a powerful approach for the future technology enhancements. This survey provides a brief overview of cloud computing and of the most popular clustering algorithm named k-means++*

Key Words: Hadoop, MapReduce, Cloud computing, K-Means++.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is on demand availability of hardware resources for computing or storage purpose. The term 'Cloud' basically means available to all through internet. It reduces the work for user to either setup or manage the hardware. Cloud provider take the ownership of providing and maintaining the hardware infrastructure. Most famous cloud service providers are Amazon, Google and Microsoft.

World is producing data of 2.5 quintillion bytes per day at current pace due to internet, and it's only going to increase with arrival of internet of things. Data is new 'oil' of our generation and mining it to discover knowledge is critical to many businesses. Processing such a large amount of data will pose unique kind of challenges to the data analyzers. Normal sequential methods of programming are less efficient and hence the need of parallel processing gained importance. Cloud provides the ideal infrastructure and Hadoop MapReduce programming paradigm can make most use of it.

Many sequential programming algorithms are now converted to Hadoop MapReduce programming paradigm. It should be noted here that there may be algorithms that cannot be parallelized, and hence are of not much use in the real world today as parallelization is of essence to process Big Data. Hence some of the conventional algorithms for clustering or technology can provide a great platform and advancements to the new emerging technology and also very beneficial to the business enterprise organizations. classification are now implemented using MapReduce Programming paradigm.

2. BACKGROUND

A. Cloud computing

Cloud computing has evolved since the inception of internet. Historically processing and storage were expensive, but due to scientific and technological advancement in hardware manufacturing industries, hardware has become much cheaper and smaller in size compared to earlier. Taking advantage of this fact, industries came up with providing the hardware infrastructure as service to users and this is how Cloud computing paradigm was born.

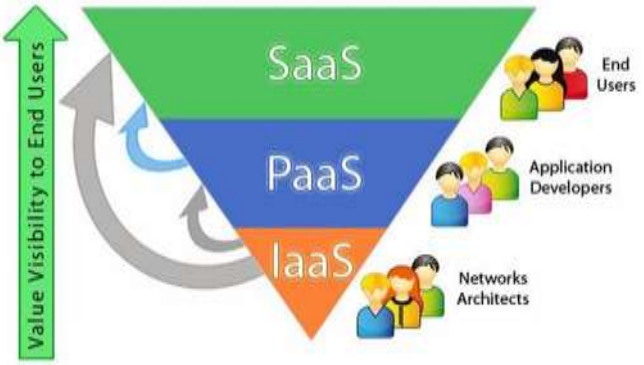

Figure. 1. Cloud computing service types [1]

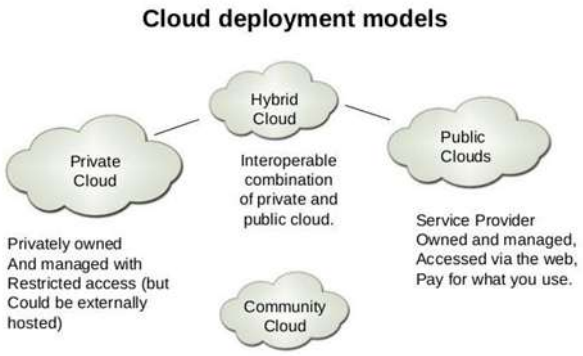

Figure. 2. Cloud computing deployment models [1]

As shown in Fig. 1, cloud providers can provide services in three delivery types, that is Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS). Cloud deployment services comes in the form of private, hybrid, public and community as mentioned in Figure 2. Public clouds have many customers compared to other forms of cloud. Private clouds usually are not cost efficient.

B. Hadoop

Hadoop is considered to be one of the best tools to handle big data. It has two major components HDFS and another is MapReduce. HDFS stores the files in blocks of 64MB. It can handle the files of varying size from 10 MB to GB, TB. Hadoop can run with single node or multi-node cluster. Every Hadoop cluster can have five running processes namely. HDFS can be thought of Data node + Name node + Secondary Name node and daemon process to manage MapReduce programming paradigm in HDFS are Job Tracker + Task Tracker.

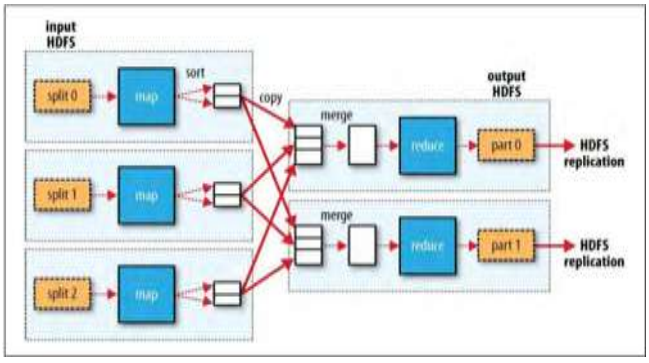

Figure. 3. Data flow in HDFS [2]

C. Map reduce paradigm

Map Reduce Programming Paradigm of Hadoop is a model to process huge amount of data. Map phase maps the input data into <key,value> pairs[3]. The reduce phase combines the data based on common keys and performs reduce operation defined by the user. The parallelization occurs with many mappers created for reading the data and it is not sequential. Because of this there is high throughput [4].

3. K-Means++ CLUSTERING ALGORITHM

K-Means++ algorithm is the improved version of most widely used K-means algorithm in clustering. K-Means algorithm initializes the centroid randomly, which is where it could sometimes create less accurate clusters. K-Means++ overcomes initialization part to improve K-Means. K-Means++ algorithm takes an input k, which refers to the number of clusters that should be generated and n refers to set of objects [5].

K-Means++ clustering algorithm works as follows.

1. Select initial centroid X uniformly at random.
2. For each instance X we need to compute D(X) which is the distance between X and the nearest centroid that has already been chosen.
3. Choose next centroid using a weighted probability distribution which is proportional to D(X)2.
4. Repeat 2 and 3 until K centroids have been chosen.
5. Assign each record or instance point to a cluster centre which has least distance.
6. Calculate mean value of all points in the cluster.
7. Replace cluster centroid to this new mean value.
8. Repeat the steps from 6, until there are no more changes to centroids.

This algorithm can be implemented in map-reduce pattern as follows.

• Map function: The HDFS stores input data as sequence file of <key, value> pairs [6]. Every <key, value> pair represents a record. The map function splits the data across all mappers [7].

• Reduce function: After mapping, reducers are used for computing Step-2 of the algorithm. Reducer will also combine intermediate data of same mapper [8]. The intermediate data can be put in hdfs or stored locally [9]. New centres are generated which can be used for further iterations.

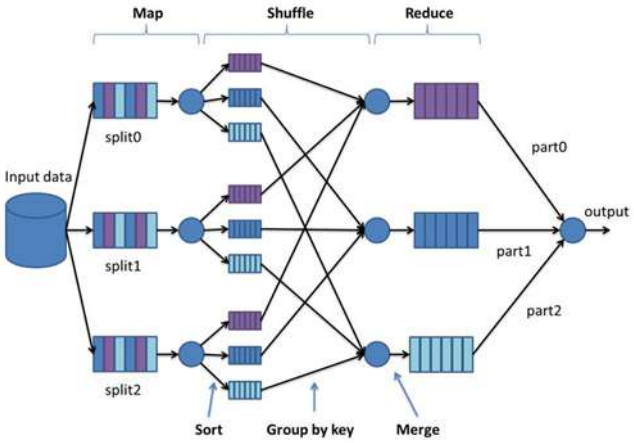

Figure. 4. K-Means++ Map Reduce [2]

4. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

The Big Data generated today has demanded more computing, more storage resources as well as better way to process the data. Conventional methods were failing to cope up with such challenges because of which Cloud Computing and Hadoop MapReduce gained popularity [10].

The K-Means++ algorithm discussed in this survey is efficient for large set of data but it suffers with outlier issue. Future work could involve outlier detecting and removal algorithm merged with K-Means++ to give better and more accurate results.

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