

**Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining I**  
 WS 2019/20

**Exercise 9: Outlier Scores**

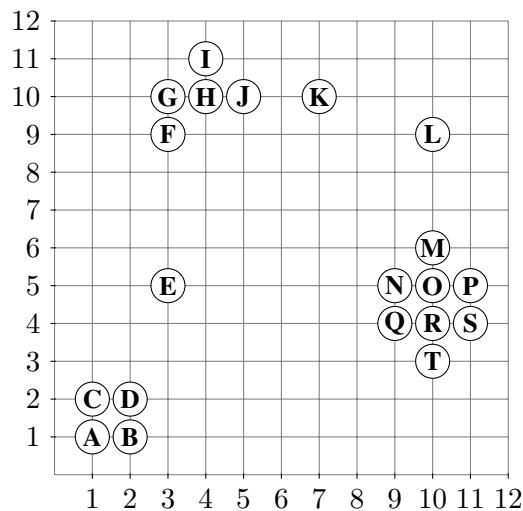
**Exercise 9-1 Monotonicity of Simple Outlier Scores**

Proof or give an counterexample for the following claims:

- (a) If  $o$  is an  $D(\epsilon, \pi)$ -outlier, it is also an  $D(\epsilon', \pi)$ -outlier for  $\epsilon' \leq \epsilon$ .
- (b) If  $o$  is an  $D(\epsilon, \pi)$ -outlier, it is also an  $D(\epsilon, \pi')$ -outlier for  $\pi' \geq \pi$ .
- (c) If  $o$  is an  $k$ NN-outlier for threshold  $\tau$ , it is also an  $k'$ NN-outlier for the same threshold with  $k' > k$ .
- (d) If  $o$  is an  $k$ NN-outlier for threshold  $\tau$ , it is also an  $k$ NN-outlier for threshold  $\tau' < \tau$ .
- (e) The local density is monotonously decreasing in  $k$ , i.e.  $ld_k(o) \geq ld_{k'}(o)$  for  $k' > k$ .

**Exercise 9-2 Outlier Scores**

Given the following 2 dimensional data set:



As distance function, use Manhattan distance  $L_1(a, b) := |a_1 - b_1| + |a_2 - b_2|$ . The following table summarises the pairwise distances.

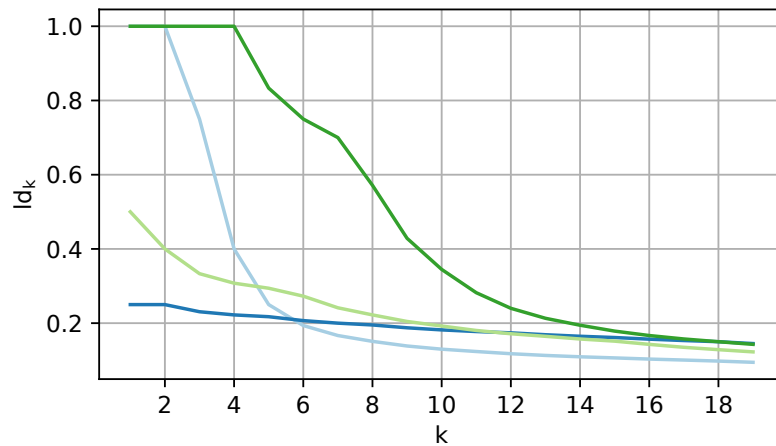
A	0	1	1	2	6	10	11	12	13	13	15	17	14	12	13	14	11	12	13	11
B	1	0	2	1	5	9	10	11	12	12	14	16	13	11	12	13	10	11	12	10
C	1	2	0	1	5	9	10	11	12	12	14	16	13	11	12	13	10	11	12	10
D	2	1	1	0	4	8	9	10	11	11	13	15	12	10	11	12	9	10	11	9
E	6	5	5	4	0	4	5	6	7	7	9	11	8	6	7	8	7	8	9	9
F	10	9	9	8	4	0	1	2	3	3	5	7	10	10	11	12	11	12	13	13
G	11	10	10	9	5	1	0	1	2	2	4	8	11	11	12	13	12	13	14	14
H	12	11	11	10	6	2	1	0	1	1	3	7	10	10	11	12	11	12	13	13
I	13	12	12	11	7	3	2	1	0	2	4	8	11	11	12	13	12	13	14	14
J	13	12	12	11	7	3	2	1	2	0	2	6	9	9	10	11	10	11	12	12
K	15	14	14	13	9	5	4	3	4	2	0	4	7	7	8	9	8	9	10	10
L	17	16	16	15	11	7	8	7	8	6	4	0	3	5	4	5	6	5	6	6
M	14	13	13	12	8	10	11	10	11	9	7	3	0	2	1	2	3	2	3	3
N	12	11	11	10	6	10	11	10	11	9	7	5	2	0	1	2	1	2	3	3
O	13	12	12	11	7	11	12	11	12	10	8	4	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	2
P	14	13	13	12	8	12	13	12	13	11	9	5	2	2	1	0	3	2	1	3
Q	11	10	10	9	7	11	12	11	12	10	8	6	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	2
R	12	11	11	10	8	12	13	12	13	11	9	5	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	1
S	13	12	12	11	9	13	14	13	14	12	10	6	3	3	2	1	2	1	0	2
T	11	10	10	9	9	13	14	13	14	12	10	6	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T

(a) Calculate the  $D(\epsilon, \pi)$ -outliers using

- (i)  $\epsilon = 2$  with  $n\pi = 1$  and  $n\pi = 2$ .
- (ii)  $\epsilon = 4$  with  $n\pi = 1$ ,  $n\pi = 3$  and  $n\pi = 4$ .
- (iii)  $\epsilon = 6$  with  $n\pi = 4$ ,  $n\pi = 5$  and  $n\pi = 6$ .

(b) Calculate the  $k$ NN based outliers for  $(k, \tau) = (3, 3)$  and  $(k, \tau) = (5, 8)$ . The point itself is counted as the 0-nearest neighbour.

(c) Given the following curves of the local density  $ld_k$  for different values of  $k$ .



Can you identify which curve belongs to which point? Explain your mapping.