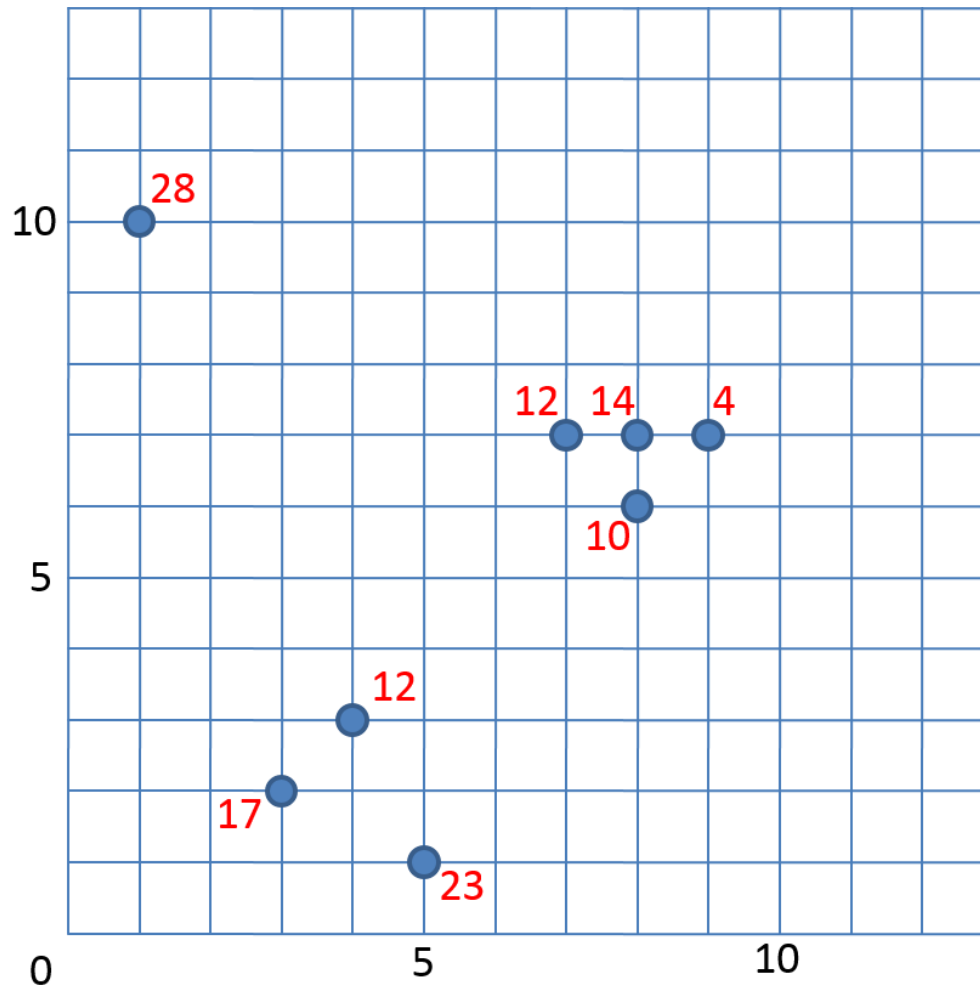


Exercise 9-2 *Spatial Outlier Detection*

In the following relevant spatial positions (e.g. starting positions in an FPS or frequent camp positions in an MMORPG) are given. For every position a score is given additionally which depicts semantic information about the quality of the position (e.g. the average number of frags in an FPS or the average count of EP/coins per hour in an MMORPG).



Parameters:

- k = #neighbors [here: = 2]
 m = #(outliers to look for) [here: = 3]

Approach:

- a) Compute kNN -graph (directed edge from p to q exists if and only if q is a kNN of p) [here: using the euclidean distance]
- b) For every edge in the kNN -graph calculate its weight [here: the absolute score difference]
- c) Beginning with the highest weighted edge, delete edges with descending weights from the graph
- d) If a point is isolated (having neither in- nor out-going edges) after the successive removal of edges, it is an outlier
- e) Proceed like that until m outliers are found

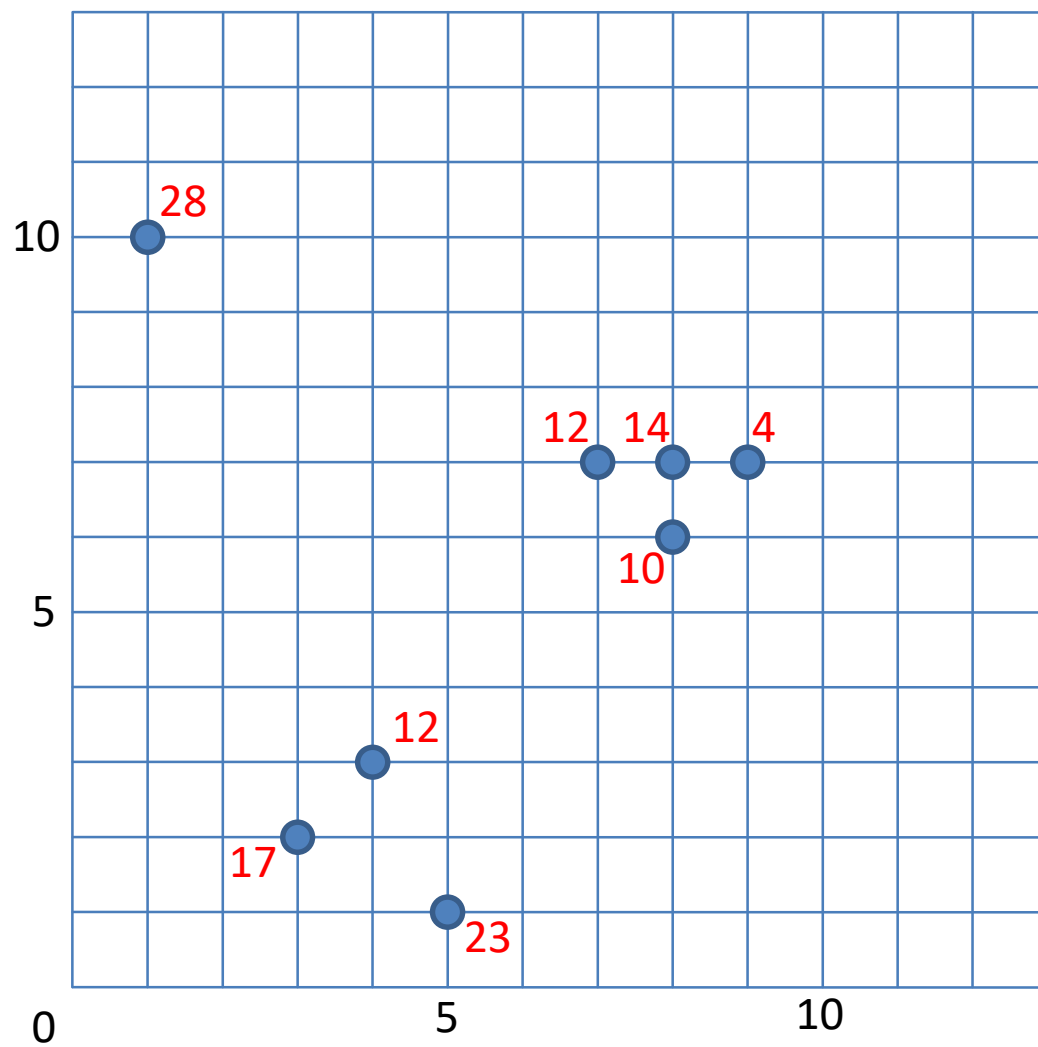
Possible options for equality of kNN -distance:

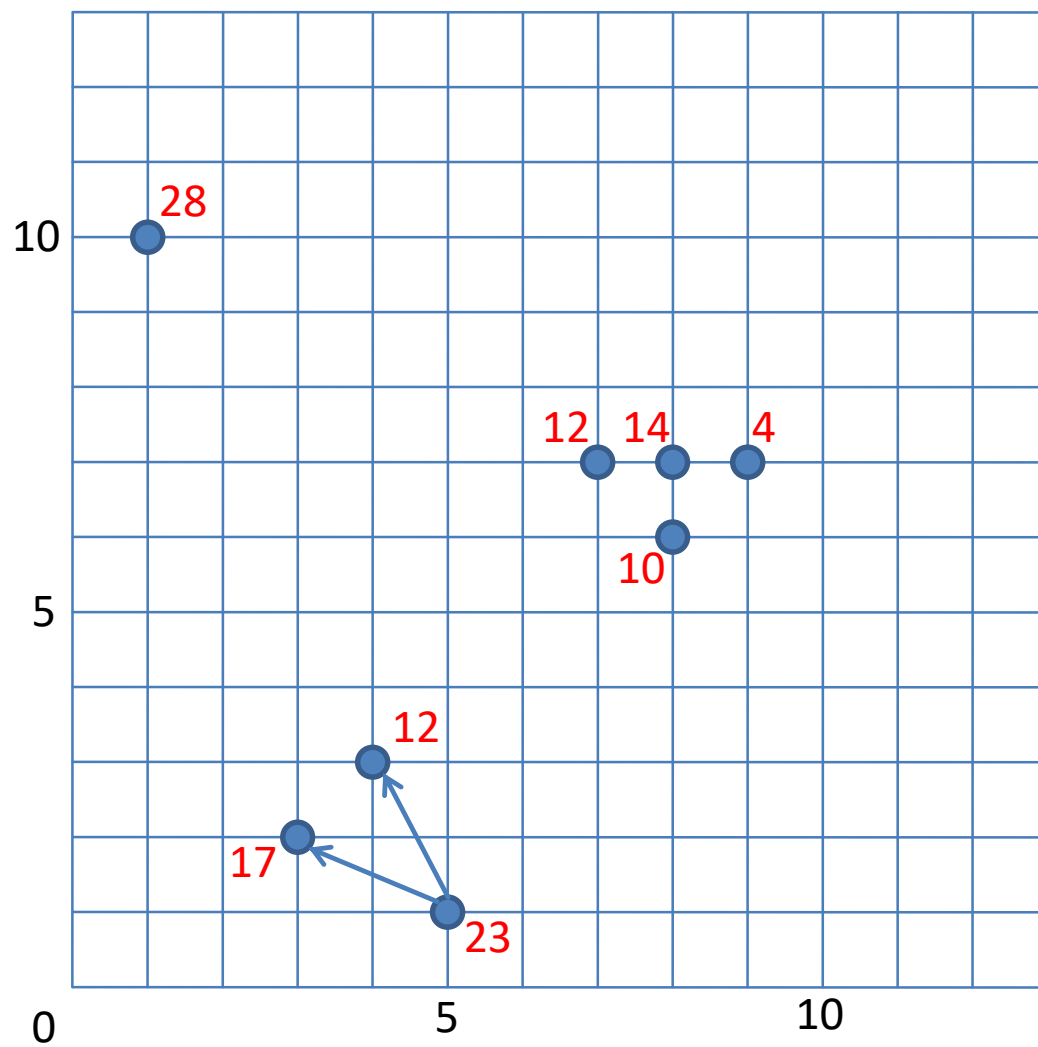
- 1) Add all points with equal kNN -distance to the kNN -set (potentially $\#kNN \geq k$)
- 2) Choose non-deterministically one of the points with equal kNN -distance ($\Rightarrow \#kNN = k$)

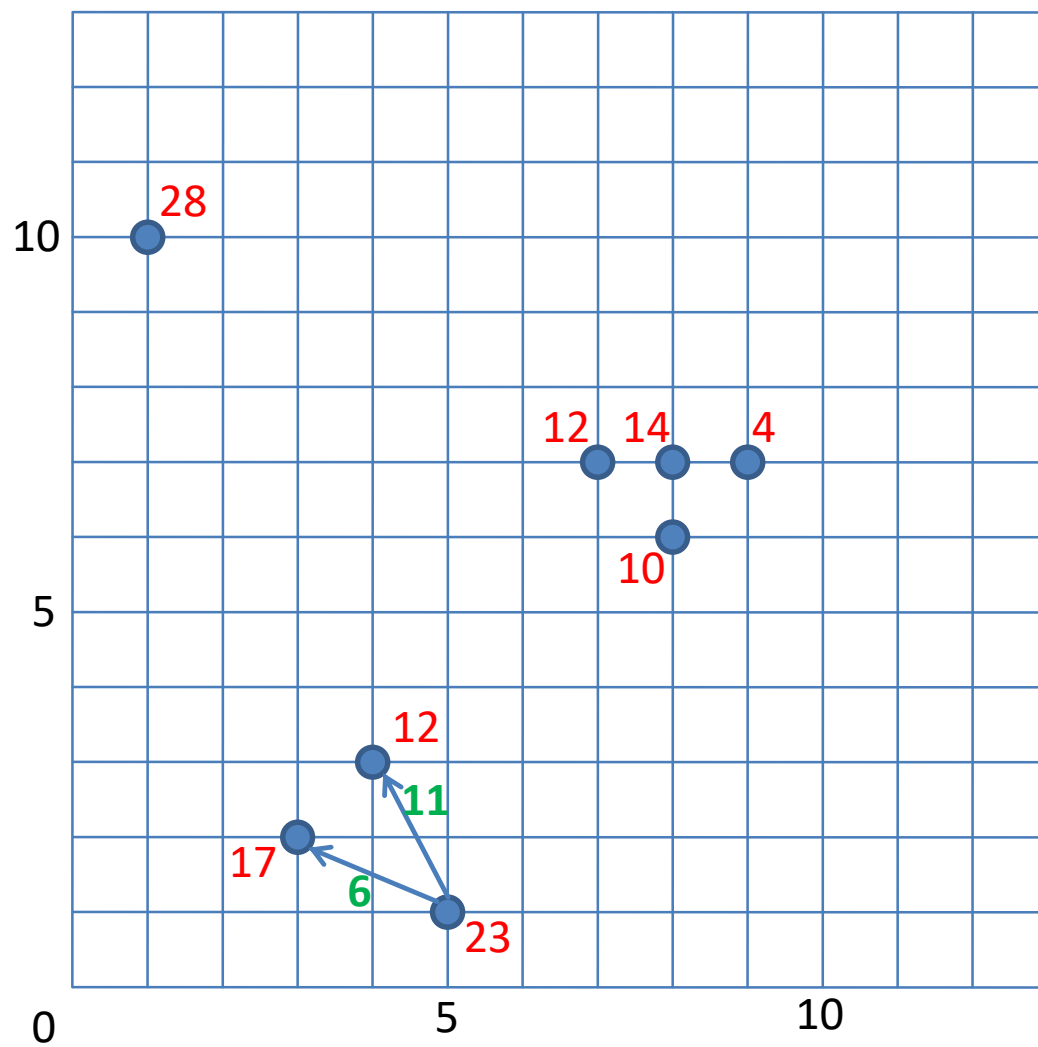
Possible options for equality of weighting of edges in the kNN -graph:

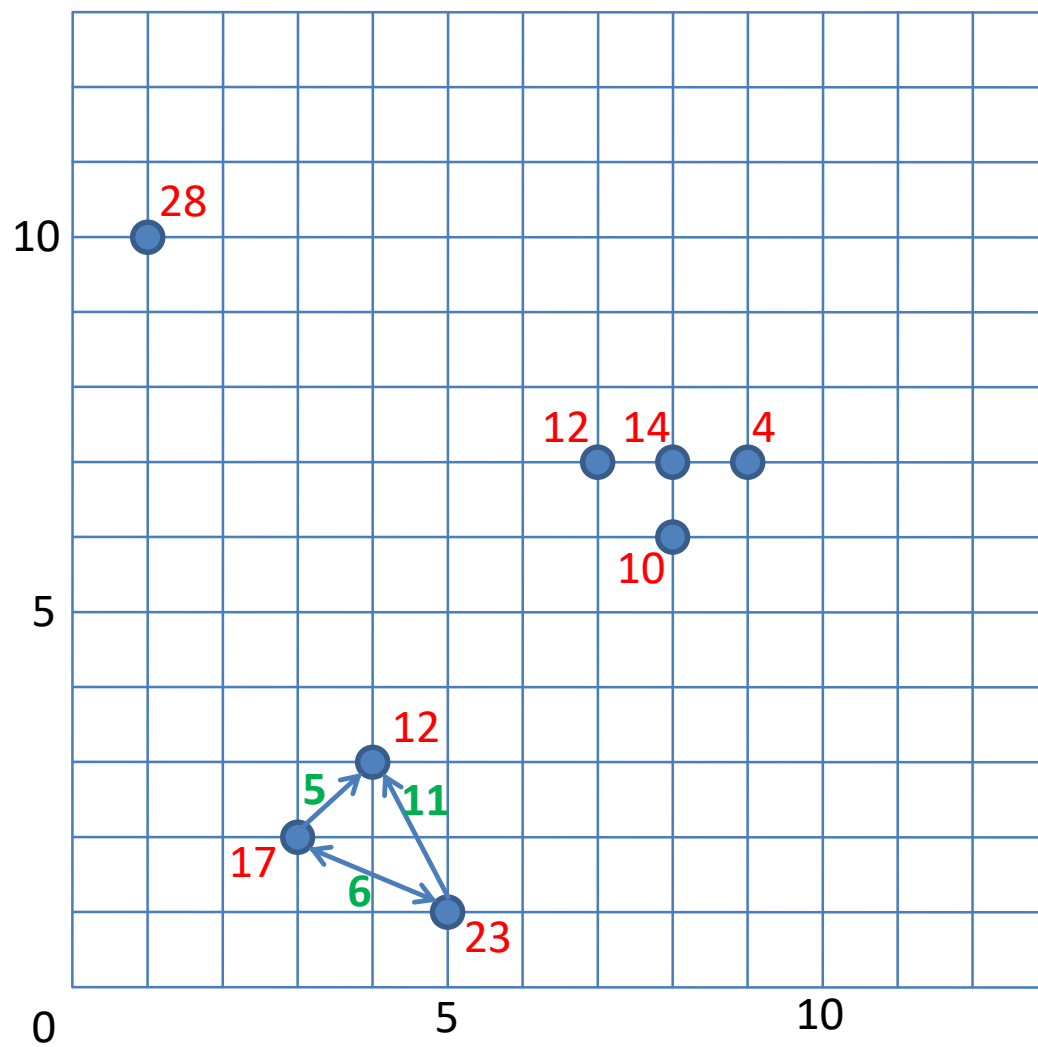
- 1) Delete all edges with equal weight at once
- 2) Delete one of the edges non-deterministically

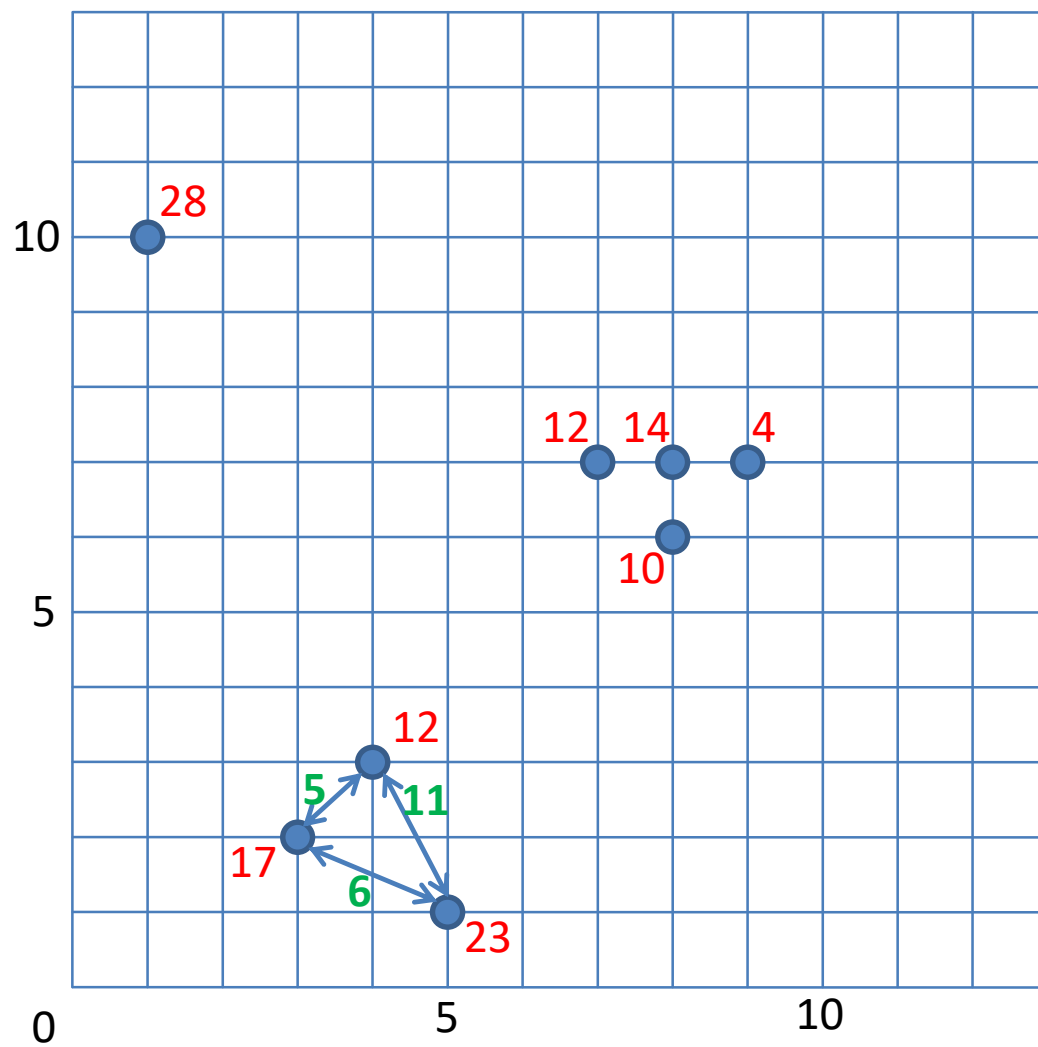
We choose strategy 1) and 1)

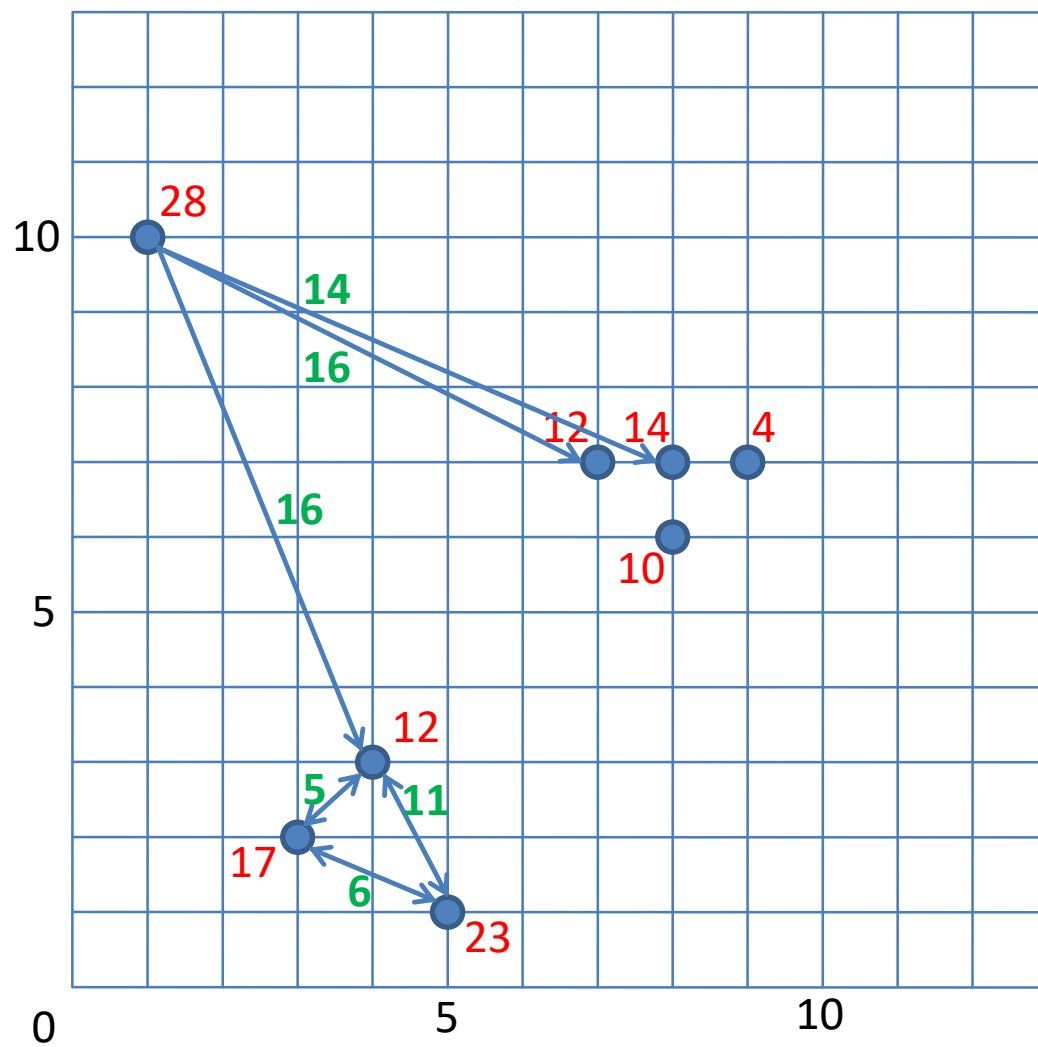


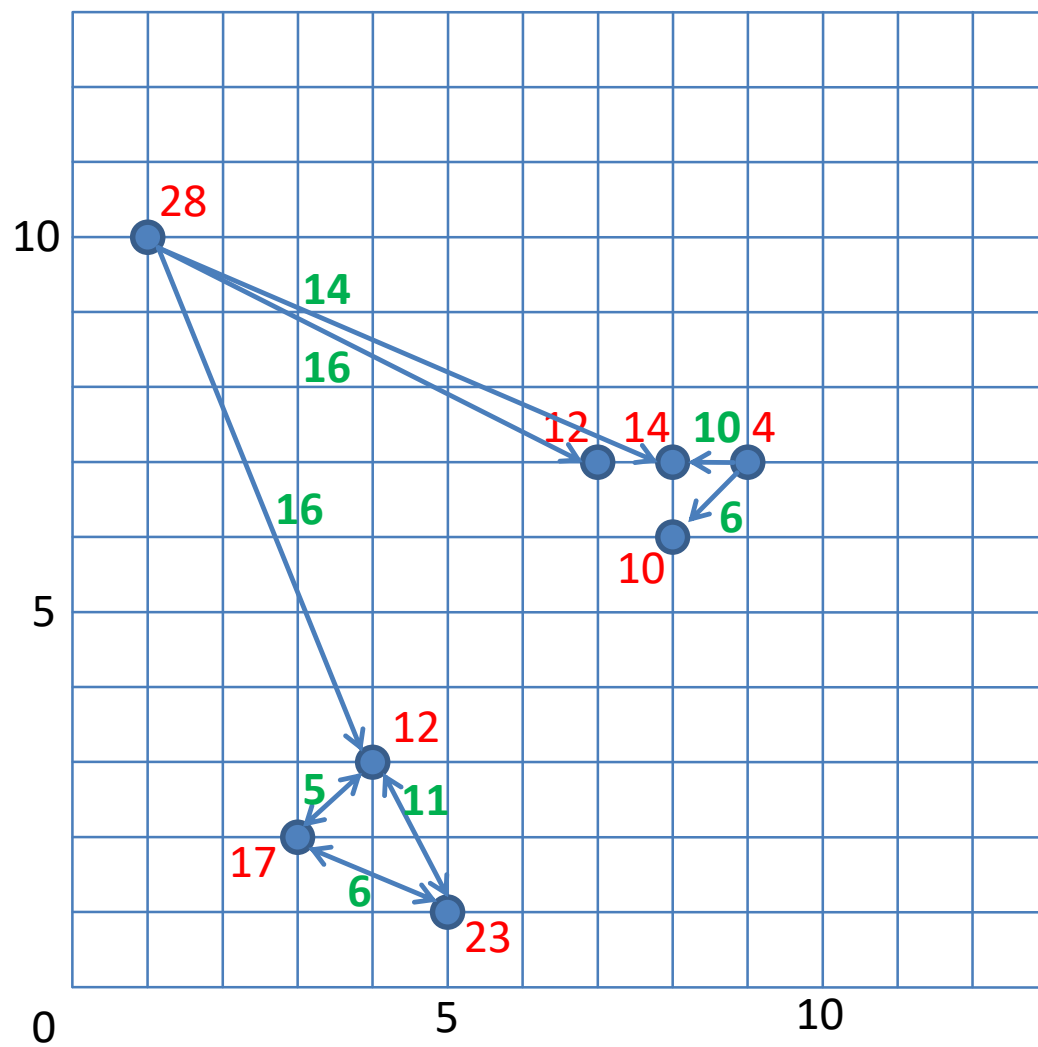


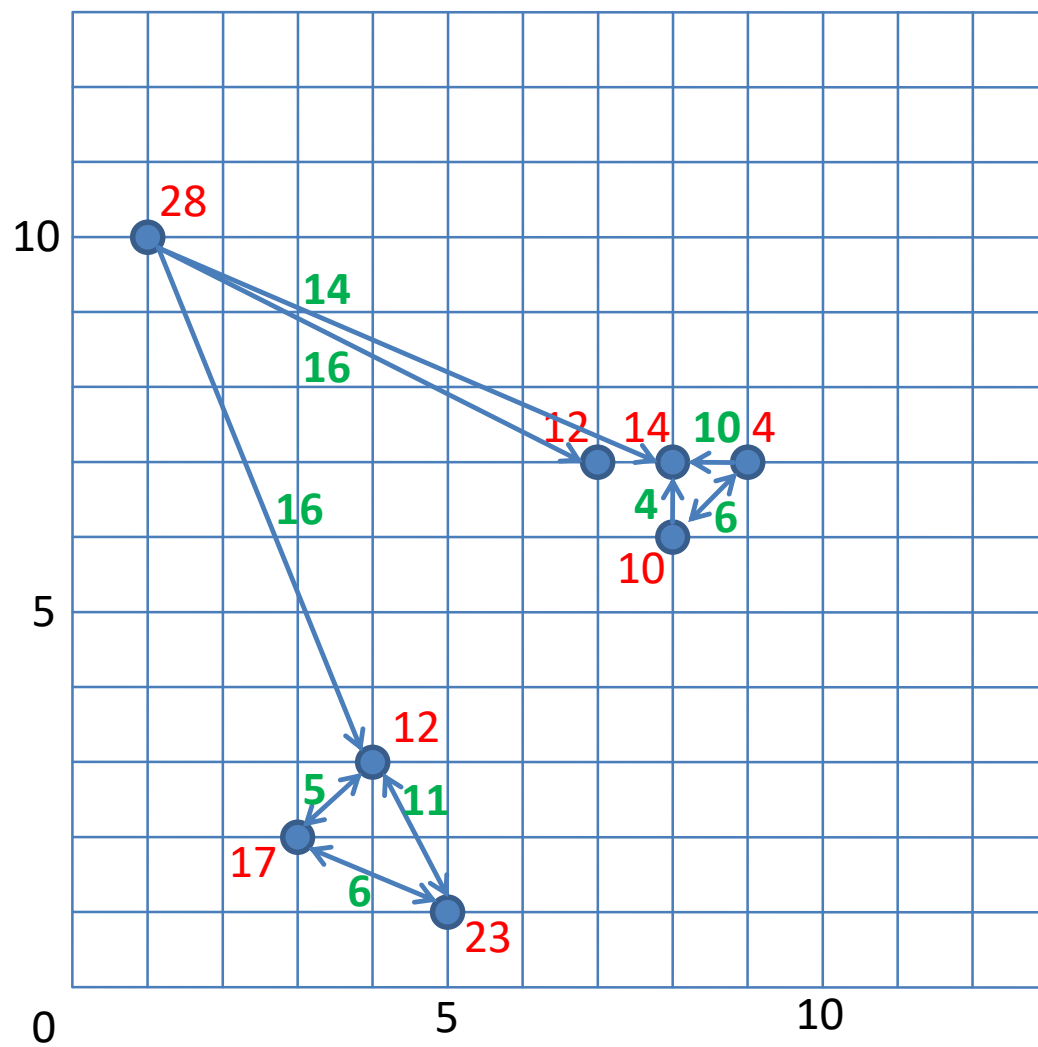


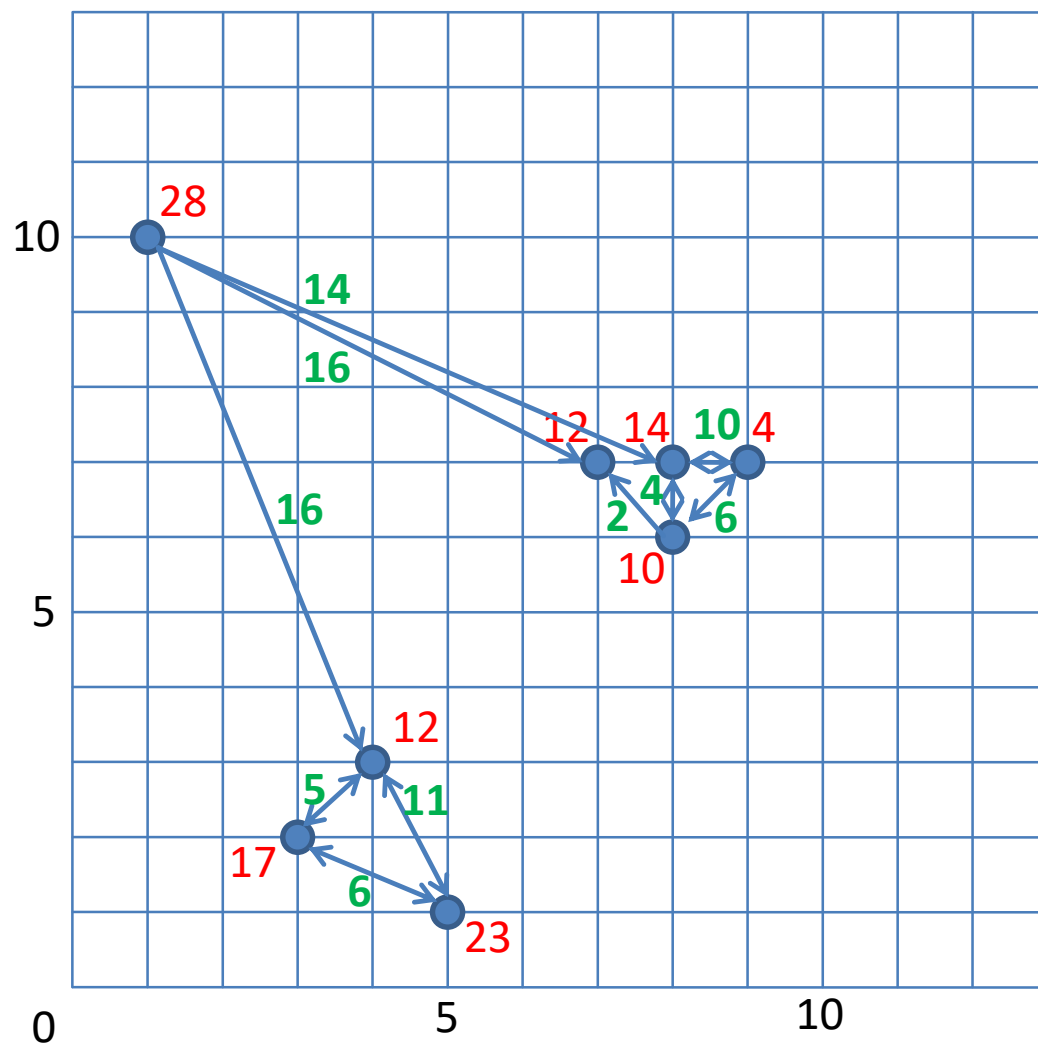




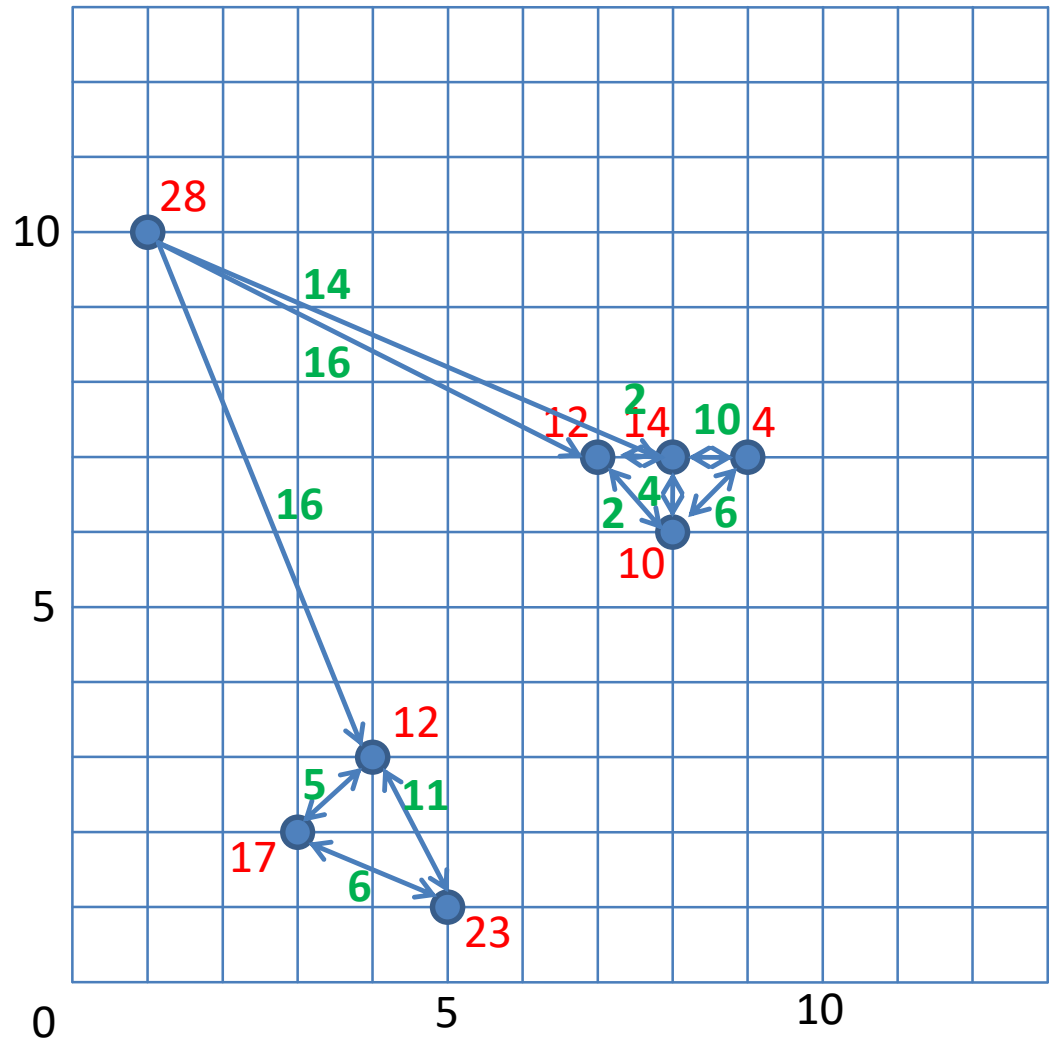


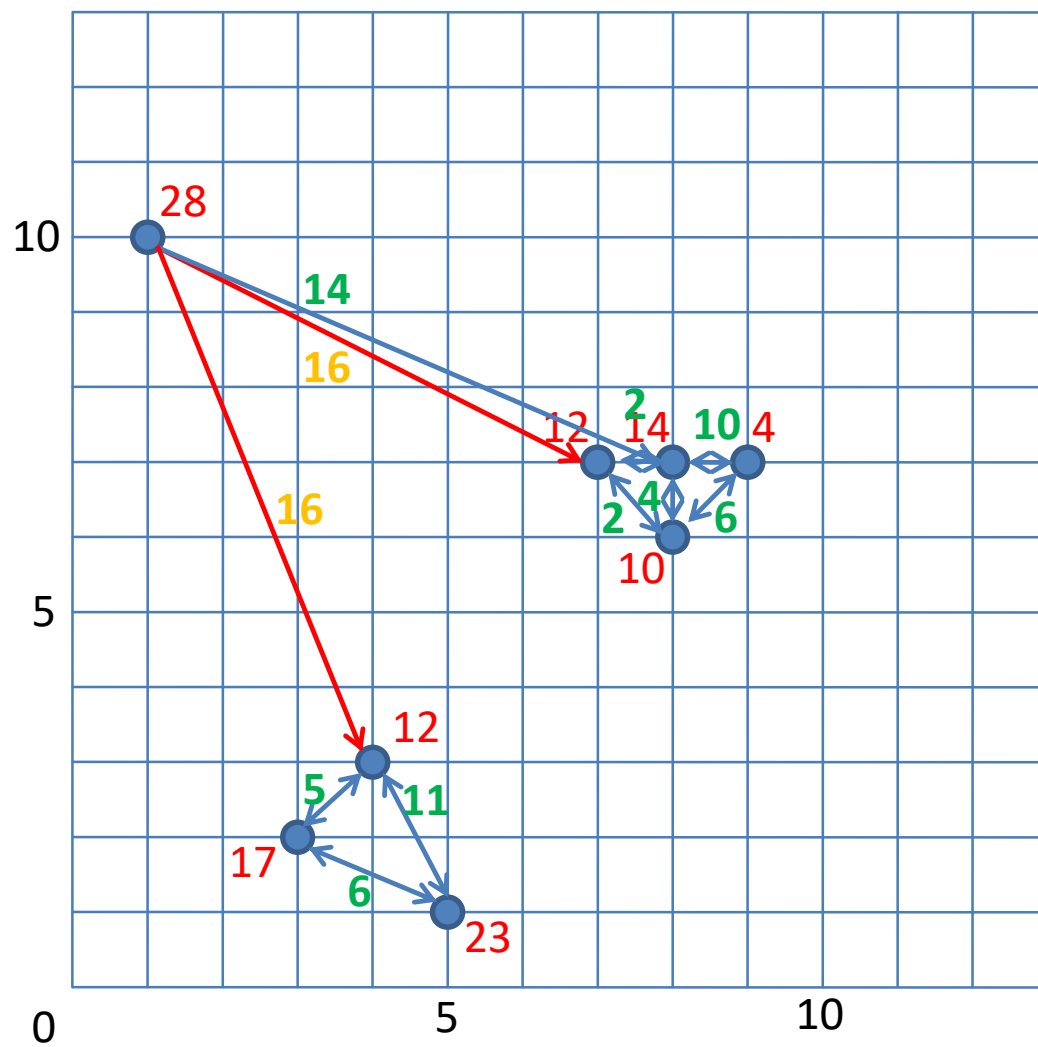


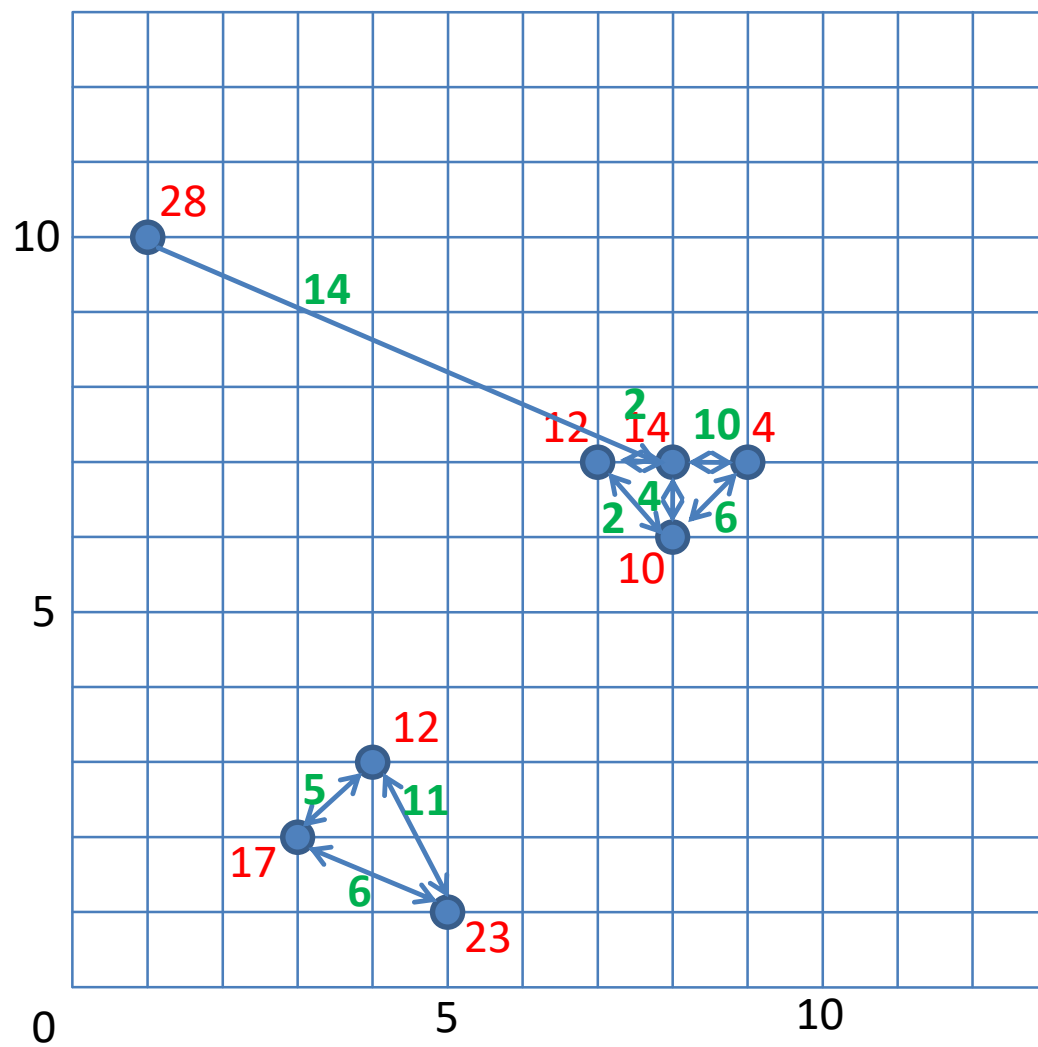


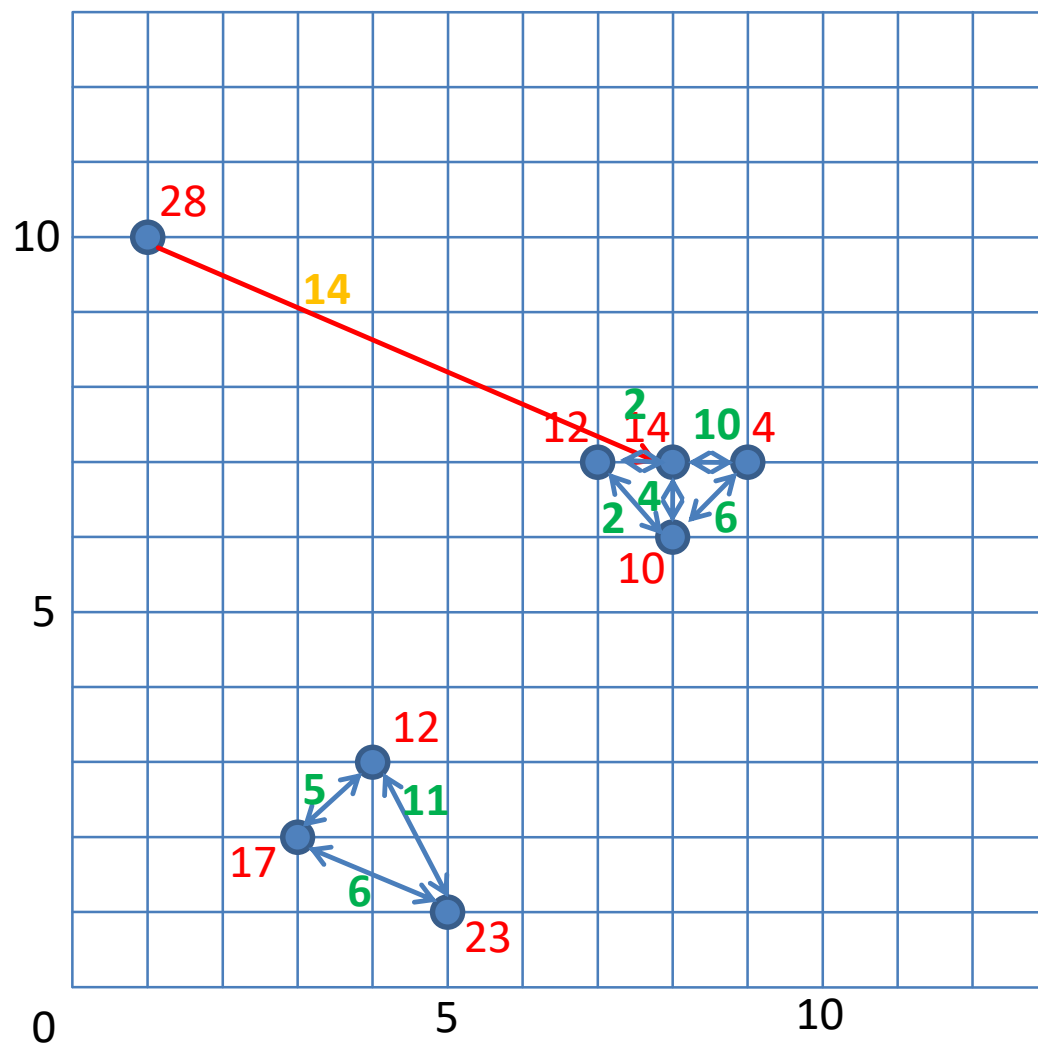


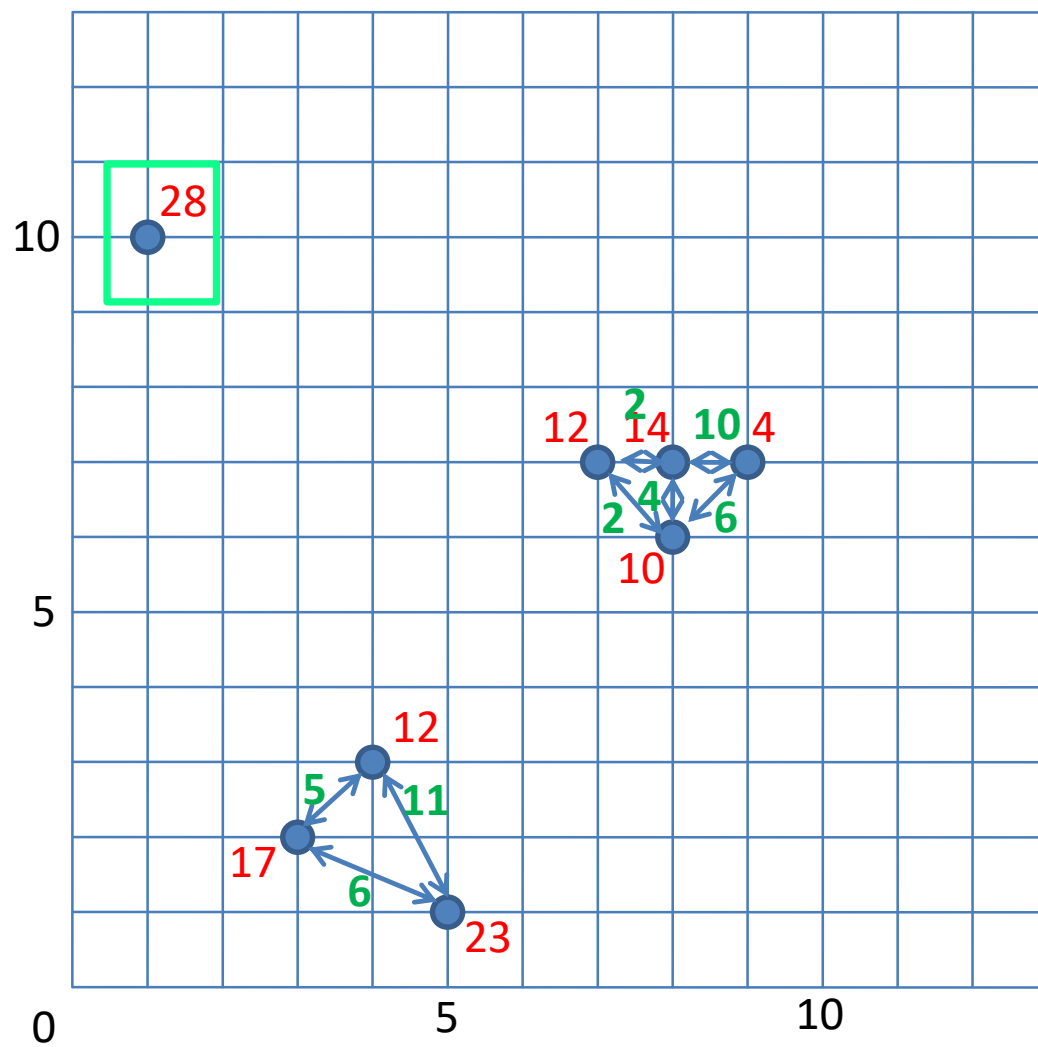
Construction of neighborhood
graph finished
Now delete the edges with highest
weights (=score difference) in a
descending order

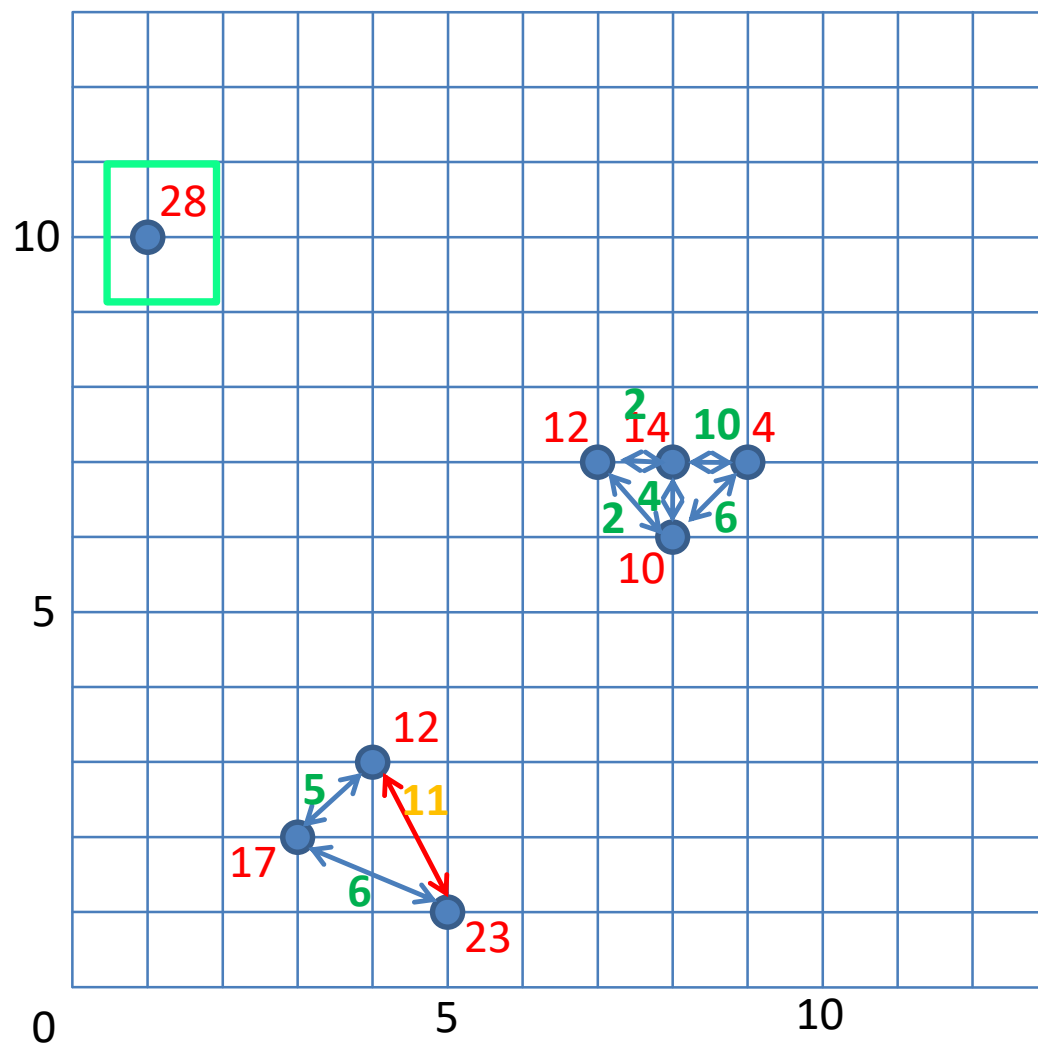


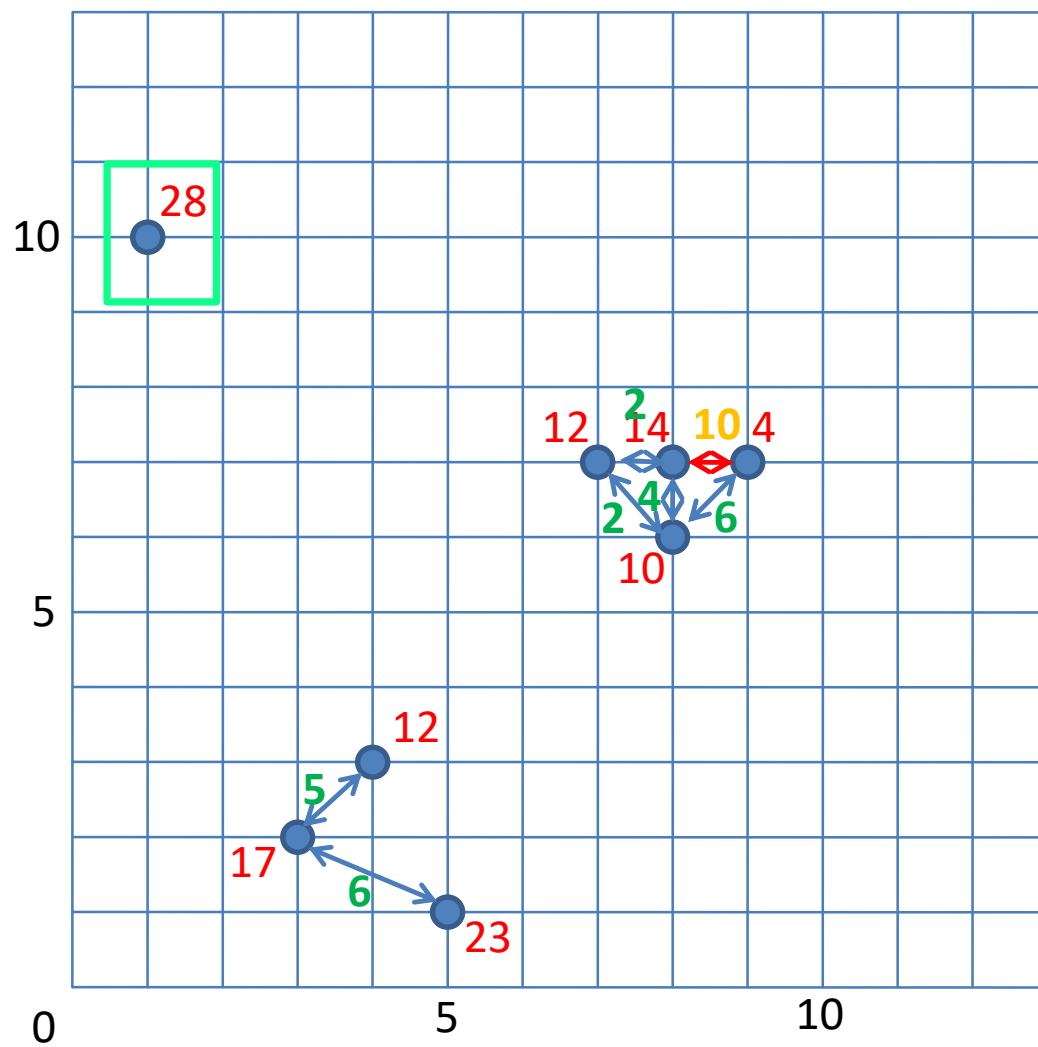


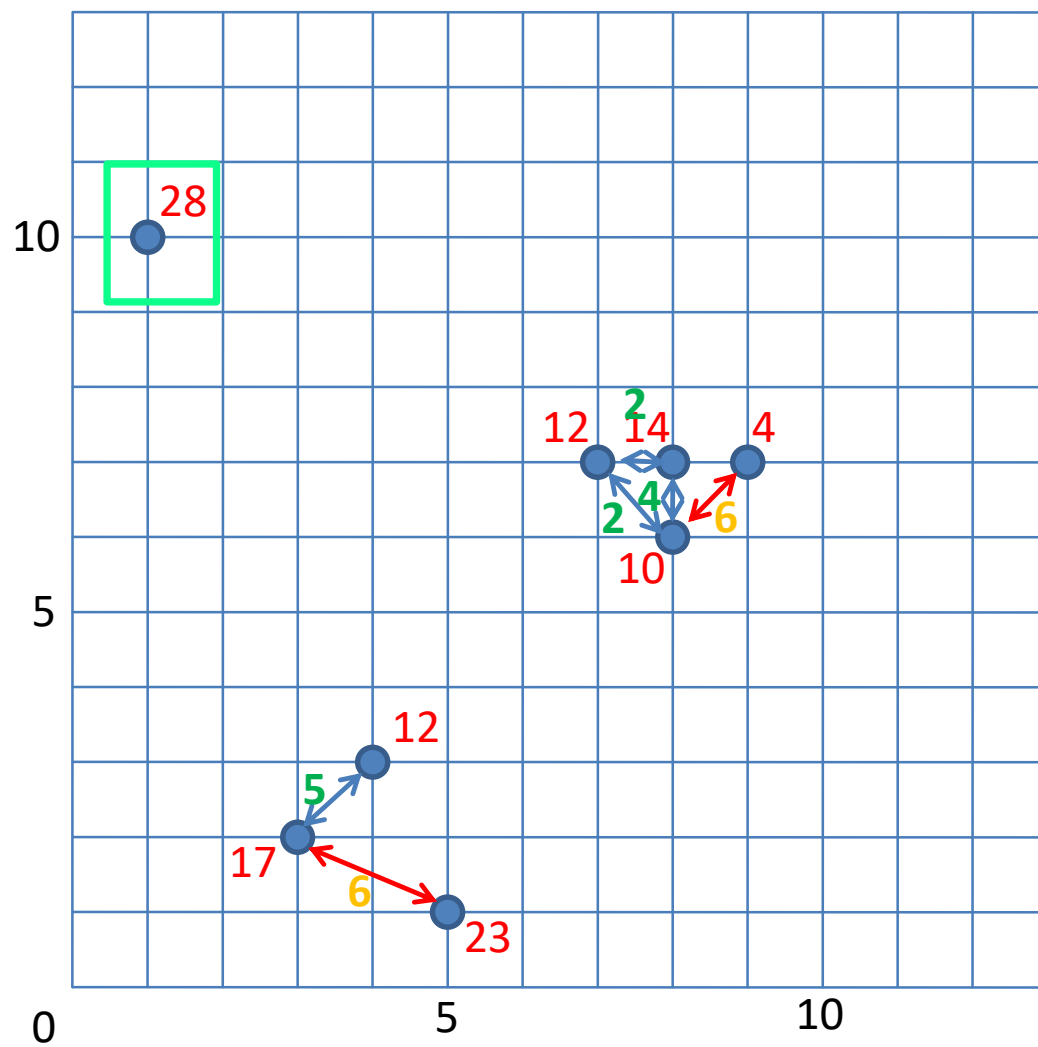












The three strongest outliers are determined

