



A REVIEW-DENSITY BASED CLUSTERING ANALYSIS USING NEURAL NETWORK

Poonam Malik¹, Kirti Gautam²

¹Research Scholar, JIET, Jind, ²Assistant Professor, JIET, JIND,

ABSTRACT: Analysis of data sets can find new correlations to spot business trends, prevent diseases, combat crime and so on. Scientists, business executives, practitioners of medicine, advertising and governments alike regularly meet difficulties with large data sets in areas

including Internet search, finance and business informatics. Scientists encounter limitations in e-Science work, including meteorology, genomics, connectomics, complex physics simulations, biology and environmental research. Data sets are growing rapidly in part because they are increasingly gathered by cheap and numerous information-sensing mobile devices, aerial (remote sensing), software logs, cameras, microphones, radio-frequency identification (RFID) readers and wireless sensor networks.



© iJRPS International Journal for Research Publication & Seminar

[1] INTRODUCTION

Density Based clustering

Density-based spatial clustering of applications with noise (DBSCAN) is a data clustering algorithm proposed by Martin Ester, Hans-Peter Kriegel, Jörg Sander and Xiaowei Xu in 1996.^[1] It is a density-based clustering algorithm: given a set of points in some space, it groups together points that are closely packed together (points with many nearby neighbors), marking as outliers points that lie alone in low-density regions (whose nearest neighbors are too far away). DBSCAN is one of the most common clustering algorithms and also most cited in scientific literature. Clustering is the process of making a group of abstract objects into classes of similar objects. A cluster of data objects can be treated as one group. While doing cluster analysis, we first partition the set of data into groups based on data similarity and then assign the labels to the groups. The main advantage of clustering over classification is that, it is adaptable to changes and helps single out useful features that distinguish different groups.

Neural Network

Artificial neural networks are typically specified using three things Architecture specifies what variables are involved in the network and their topological relationships—for example the variables involved in a neural network might be the weights of the connections between the neurons, along with activities of the neurons Activity Rule Most neural network models have short time-scale dynamics: local rules define how the activities of the neurons change in response to each other. Typically the activity rule depends on the weights (the parameters) in the network.

Note : For Complete paper/article please contact us info@jrps.in

Please don't forget to mention reference number , volume number, issue number, name of the authors and title of the paper