

## Issn K Nearest Neighbor Based DbSCAN Clustering Algorithm

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Issn K Nearest Neighbor Based DbSCAN Clustering Algorithm In pattern recognition, the k-nearest neighbors algorithm (k-NN) is a non-parametric method proposed by Thomas Cover used for classification and regression.

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In pattern recognition, the k-nearest neighbors algorithm is a non-parametric method proposed by Thomas Cover used for classification and regression. In both cases, the input consists of the k closest training examples in the feature space. The output depends on whether k-NN is used for classification or regression: In k-NN classification, the output is a class membership. An object is classified by a plurality vote of its neighbors, with the object being assigned to the class most common among

[k-nearest neighbors algorithm](#) - Wikipedia

Issn K Nearest Neighbor Based DbSCAN Clustering Algorithm Introduction to K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) Knn is a non-parametric supervised learning technique in which we try to classify the data point to a given category with the help of training set In simple words, it captures information of all

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Determination of Epsilon () The Epsilon () is determined based on the minimum number of points and k-nearest neighbor algorithm. In this methodology, the traditional k-nearest neighbor approach is performed on the pixels of the grey image where the k value depends on the minimum number of points.

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Usually, in supervised learning, density estimation is used by instance-based learning classifiers like k-nearest neighbor (kNN). In this paper, the regular KNN classifier is compared with the various classifiers conceptually and the ARSkNN that uses mass estimation has been proved to be commensurate to kNN in accuracy and has reduced computation time drastically on datasets chosen for this analysis.

[Analysis of the Nearest Neighbor Classifiers: A Review ...](#)

K-Nearest Neighbor-Naive Bayes Classifier algorithm is 96%, so the combination of K-Nearest Neighbor-Naive Bayes Classifier algorithm is the optimal algorithm in determining the feasibility of healthy Indonesian card recipients with an increase of 32% accuracy.

[K-Nearest Neighbor and Naive Bayes Classifier Algorithm in ...](#)

Distance-based k-nearest neighbors outlier detection method in large-scale traffic data Abstract: This paper presents a k-nearest neighbors (kNN) method to detect outliers in large-scale traffic data collected daily in every modern city. Outliers include hardware and data errors as well as abnormal traffic behaviors.

[Distance-based k-nearest neighbors outlier detection ...](#)

The K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm (KNN) is probably one of the simplest methods currently used in business analytics. It's based on classifying a new record to a certain category by finding similarities between the new record and the existing records.

[K-Nearest Neighbor | Highbrow](#)

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3.2 K-Nearest Neighbor Classifier (KNN) K-NN classifier is a simple algorithm and type of instance-based learning was based on the size of the similarity (e.g., the function of distance) then all cases are stored and classified as a new case. On the other hand, based on the most votes from neighbors, a case can be classified,

[Road Surface Types Classification Using Combination of K ...](#)

First, the K nearest neighbors (KNN) in the LLE algorithm are selected adaptively by the Gaussian weighted KNN algorithm. Then, the low dimensional sub-epidemic of high dimensional data is extracted by the LLE algorithm, and the mapping matrix from high-dimensional data to low-dimensional data is obtained by local linear regression.

[Fault Detection of LLE Compound Statistic Based on ...](#)

The classification method in this paper is K-nearest Neighbor (KNN). The K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm uses neighborhood classification as the predictive value of a good instance value. K-NN includes an instance-based learning group. This paper developed face identification using Principal Component Analysis

[Face Identification Based on K-Nearest Neighbor](#)

6174 ISSN: 2302-4046 TELKOMNIKA Vol. 11, No. 10, October 2013 : 6173 || 6178 2. K-Nearest Neighbor Algorithm In pattern recognition field, KNN is one of the most important non-parameter algorithms [6] and it is a supervised learning algorithm. The classification rules are generated by the

[Weighted K-Nearest Neighbor Classification Algorithm Based ...](#)

We propose a skeletonization algorithm that is based on an iterative points contraction. We make an observation that the local center that is obtained via optimizing the sum of the distance to k nearest neighbors possesses good properties of robustness to noise and incomplete data. Based on such an observation, we devise a skeletonization algorithm that mainly consists of two stages: points contraction and skeleton nodes connection.

[Curve Skeleton Extraction Via K-Nearest Neighbors Based ...](#)

7 11- Nearest Neighbor 0.0222 0.149 8 16- Nearest Neighbor 0.0225 0.150 9 17- Nearest Neighbor 0.0228 0.151 10 18- Nearest Neighbor 0.0228 0.151 The best k value for k-NN is based on the smallest root mean square error (RMSE) value. Then the best k-NN is 11-Nearest Neighbor with RMSE

[ISSN: 1902-8645 HYBRID MODEL, NEURAL NETWORKS, SUPPORT ...](#)

case based reasoning menggunakan algoritma k-nearest neighbors untuk penanganan penyakit ikan cupang hias Abstrak . Dalam usaha meningkatkan kualitas ikan Cupang hias dan mengurangi angka kematian akibat penyakit ikan hias, dibutuhkan pakar perikanan yang berpengalaman.

[CASE BASED REASONING MENGGUNAKAN ALGORITMA K-NEAREST ...](#)

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT KNN-IS: An Iterative Spark-based design of the k-Nearest Neighbors Classifier for Big Data Jesus Mailló a., Sergio Ramírez a, Isaac Triguero c,d,e, Francisco Herrera a,b a Department of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence, University of Granada, CITIC-UGR, Granada, Spain, 18071

This book includes high-quality research papers presented at the Third International Conference on Innovative Computing and Communication (ICICC 2020), which is held at the Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies, University of Delhi, Delhi, India, on 21||23 February, 2020. Introducing the innovative works of scientists, professors, research scholars, students and industrial experts in the field of computing and communication, the book promotes the transformation of fundamental research into institutional and industrialized research and the conversion of applied exploration into real-time applications.

This three-volume set LNCS 11139-11141 constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Artificial Neural Networks, ICANN 2018, held in Rhodes, Greece, in October 2018. The papers presented in these volumes were carefully reviewed and selected from total of 360 submissions. They are related to the following thematic topics: AI and Bioinformatics, Bayesian and Echo State Networks, Brain Inspired Computing, Chaotic Complex Models, Clustering, Mining, Exploratory Analysis, Coding Architectures, Complex Firing Patterns, Convolutional Neural Networks, Deep Learning (DL), DL in Real Time Systems, DL and Big Data Analytics, DL and Big Data, DL and Forensics, DL and Cybersecurity, DL and Social Networks, Evolving Systems || Optimization, Extreme Learning Machines, From Neurons to Neuromorphism, From Sensation to Perception, From Single Neurons to Networks, Fuzzy Modeling, Hierarchical ANN, Inference and Recognition, Information and Optimization, Interacting with The Brain, Machine Learning (ML), ML for Bio Medical systems, ML and Video-Image Processing, ML and Forensics, ML and Cybersecurity, ML and Social Media, ML in Engineering, Movement and Motion Detection, Multilayer Perceptrons and Kernel Networks, Natural Language, Object and Face Recognition, Recurrent Neural Networks and Reservoir Computing, Reinforcement Learning, Reservoir Computing, Self-Organizing Maps, Spiking Dynamics/Spiking ANN, Support Vector Machines, Swarm Intelligence and Decision-Making, Text Mining, Theoretical Neural Computation, Time Series and Forecasting, Training and Learning.

This book includes the outcomes of the 11th International Symposium on Ambient Intelligence (ISAmI 2020). The 11th International Symposium on Ambient Intelligence is hosted by the University of L'Aquila and is going to be held in L'Aquila (Italy). Initially planned on the 17th to the 19th of June 2020, it was postponed to the 7th to the 9th of October 2020, due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

HCTL Open International Journal of Technology Innovations and Research (IJTIR) [ISSN (Online): 2321-1814] is an International, Open-Access, Peer-Reviewed, Online journal devoted to various disciplines of Science and Technology. HCTL Open IJTIR is a bi-monthly journal published by HCTL Open Publications Solutions, India and Hybrid Computing Technology Labs, India. - Get more information at: <http://ijtir.hctl.org/>

The 2nd International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Speech Technology (AIST2020) was organized by Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women, Delhi, India on November 19||20, 2020. AIST2020 is dedicated to cutting-edge research that addresses the scientific needs of academic researchers and industrial professionals to explore new horizons of knowledge related to Artificial Intelligence and Speech Technologies. AIST2020 includes high-quality paper presentation sessions revealing the latest research findings, and engaging participant discussions. The main focus is on novel contributions which would open new opportunities for providing better and low-cost solutions for the betterment of society. These include the use of new AI-based approaches like Deep Learning, CNN, RNN, GAN, and others in various Speech related issues like speech synthesis, speech recognition, etc.

Starting a journey on the new path of converging information technologies is the aim of the present book. Extended on 27 chapters, the book provides the reader with some leading-edge research results regarding algorithms and information models, software frameworks, multimedia, information security, communication networks, and applications. Information technologies are only at the dawn of a massive transformation and adaptation to the complex demands of the new upcoming information society. It is not possible to achieve a thorough view of the field in one book. Nonetheless, the editor hopes that the book can at least offer the first step into the convergence domain of information technologies, and the reader will find it instructive and stimulating.

This book presents the proceedings of the International Virtual Conference on Industry 4.0 (IVCI4.0 2020). This conference brings together specialists from the academia and industry sectors to promote the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and information on the latest developments and applied technologies in the field of Industry 4.0. The book discusses a wide range of topics such as the design of smart and intelligent products, developments in recent technologies, rapid prototyping and reverse engineering, multistage manufacturing processes, manufacturing automation in the Industry 4.0 model, cloud-based products, and cyber-physical and reconfigurable systems, etc. The volume supports the transfer of vital knowledge to the next generation of academics and practitioners.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Integrated Uncertainty in Knowledge Modelling and Decision Making, IUKM 2020, held in Phuket, Thailand, in November 2020.\* The 35 full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 55 submissions. The papers deal with all aspects of uncertainty modelling and management and are organized in topical sections on uncertainty management and decision support; machine learning; machine learning applications; econometric applications; and statistical methods.\* The conference was held virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This book offers a collection of high-quality peer-reviewed research papers presented at the Second International Conference on Communication and Computational Technologies (IC CCT 2019), held at Rajasthan Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India, on 30||31 August 2019. In contributions prepared by researchers from academia and industry alike, the book discusses a wide variety of industrial, engineering and scientific applications of emerging techniques.

This ground-breaking text/reference diverges from the traditional view that computer vision (for image analysis) and string processing (for text mining) are separate and unrelated fields of study, propounding that images and text can be treated in a similar manner for the purposes of information retrieval, extraction and classification. Highlighting the benefits of knowledge transfer between the two disciplines, the text presents a range of novel similarity-based learning (SBL) techniques founded on this approach. Topics and features: describes a variety of SBL approaches, including nearest neighbor models, local learning, kernel methods, and clustering algorithms; presents a nearest neighbor model based on a novel dissimilarity for images; discusses a novel kernel for (visual) word histograms, as well as several kernels based on a pyramid representation; introduces an approach based on string kernels for native language identification; contains links for downloading relevant open source code.