

Methods of integration and application

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A collection is a collection of items that fall under the same category, or in other words, items with similar structures are collected in one collection, and different items are collected in another collection. Also, merging is the process of dividing things into groups of groups in which each group, objects are more similar to each other than objects in other groups. Simply put, divide groups into similar structures / behaviors and divide them into groups.

Divides objects into k numbers of groups where each division makes / represents one group, these collections hold certain features such as each collection must have at least one data item and each data item must be divided into exactly one group. These methods are broadly classified in order to facilitate targeted similarity function so that distance becomes an important parameter to be considered first. Examples are; K-means merge, (understand that K-means merge from here in detail) CLARANS (Includes Major Requests Based on Scheduled Search).

In addition, Partitioning clustering algorithms are a standard non-compliance method that manages statics sets for the purpose of evaluating data-driven groups with objective work development strategies, making the quality of recurrence better over and over again. Split-based integration works best with simplicity, expertise, and ease of use, and counts all available collections in unison. As it is an important method of analysis in machine learning, integration is used to identify patterns and structure in labeled and non-labeled databases. Clustering data analysis techniques can identify small clusters of data as the data points in each subgroup (group) are very similar to each other and the data points in different clusters have different characteristics.

Depending on the system, these fusion methods form a tree-shaped cluster in which each newly formed cluster is formed using pre-constructed clusters, and is divided into two categories: Agglomerative (bottom-up method) and Divisive (top-down method). Examples of Hierarchical clustering are: CURE (Incorporating Using Representatives), BIRCH (Balanced Iterative Reducing Clustering and Using Hierarchies). The agglomerative method of combining is achieved by placing each point in a group, initially and then combining two points next to it where the points represent one object or group of objects. A dividing group first looks at the total population as one group and then divides it into smaller groups.

Collection analysis can provide visual analysis and statistics / presentation of such relationships and provide an overview of the social network. For example, in order to understand a network and its participants, there is a need to explore the location and group of players in the network, where the characters can be individuals, professional teams, departments, organizations or any large system-level unit. Now, through the integration approach, SNA can visualize interactions between participants and obtain information about a few roles and groups in a network, such as who are the connectors, bridges, and professionals, who are individual players and many similar information. It also indicates where the collections are, within them, in front of the network or on the outer edge.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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