

MAXIMUM TOTAL ATTRIBUTE RELATIVE OF SOFT-SET
THEORY FOR EFFICIENT CATEGORICAL DATA
CLUSTERING

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OF SOFT-SET THEORY FOR EFFICIENT
CATEGORICAL DATA CLUSTERING**

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A thesis submitted in
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I hereby declare that the work in this project report is my own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged

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PERPUSTAKAAN PULJANAH NUR ZAHIRAH

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ABSTRACT

Clustering a set of categorical data into a homogenous class is a fundamental operation in data mining. A number of clustering algorithms have been proposed and have made an important contribution to the issues of clustering especially related to the categorical data. Unfortunately, most of the clustering techniques are not designed to address the issues of uncertainties inherent in the categorical data. However, handling the data uncertainty is not an easy task. One method of handling the data uncertainty in categorical data clustering is by identifying the partition attribute in the information system. But, with this approach, the computational cost is still a major issue and the resulting clusters is still dubious. Thus, in this thesis, the concept of attribute relative which is based on the theory of soft-set is discussed and consequently introduces an alternative technique to the partition attribute selection approach for the used in the categorical data clustering. A technique which called Maximum Total Attribute Relative (MTAR) is able to determine the partition attribute of the categorical information system at the category level without compromising the computational cost and at the same time enhance the legitimacy of the resulting clusters. Experiments on sixteen (16) UCI-MLR benchmark datasets demonstrate the potentials of MTAR to achieved lower computational time with the improvements up to 90% as compared to TR, MMR, MDA and NSS. Experiments also show the objects in the clusters produced by MTAR technique has obvious similarities and the generated clusters also have better objects coverage simultaneously increased the cluster validity up to 23% in term of entropy as compared to MDA.

ABSTRAK

Pengklusteran satu set data berkategori ke dalam kelas homogen adalah operasi asas dalam perlombongan data. Beberapa algoritma pengklusteran data telah dicadangkan dan telah memberi sumbangan yang besar kepada isu-isu pengklusteran terutamanya yang berkaitan dengan data berkategori. Malangnya, kebanyakan teknik pengklusteran tidak direka untuk menangani isu-isu ketidakpastian yang wujud dalam data berkategori. Walau bagaimanapun, pengendalian ketidakpastian data bukanlah satu tugas yang mudah. Salah satu kaedah pengendalian ketidakpastian data dalam pengklusteran data berkategori ialah dengan mengenalpasti atribut partisi dalam sistem maklumat. Tetapi melalui pendekatan ini, kos komputasi masih menjadi isu utama dan kluster-kluster yang dihasilkan masih diragui kesahihannya. Justeru itu, di dalam tesis ini, konsep relatif atribut yang berasaskan kepada teori set-lembut dibincangkan dan seterusnya memperkenalkan satu teknik alternatif kepada pendekatan pemilihan atribut partisi untuk digunakan dalam pengklusteran data berkategori. Teknik yang dipanggil sebagai Jumlah Atribut Relatif Maksimum (MTAR) dapat menentukan atribut partisi sesebuah sistem maklumat berkategori diperingkat kategori tanpa menjejaskan kos komputasi dan pada masa yang sama meningkatkan kesahihan kluster-kluster yang dihasilkan. Uji kaji ke atas enam belas (16) set data penanda aras UCI-MLR menunjukkan potensi MTAR untuk mencapai masa komputasi yang lebih rendah dengan penambahbaikan sehingga 90% berbanding dengan TR, MMR, MDA dan NSS. Eksperimen juga menunjukkan objek di dalam kluster-kluster yang dihasilkan oleh teknik MTAR mempunyai persamaan yang jelas dan kluster-kluster yang dihasilkan juga mempunyai litupan objek yang lebih baik dan pada masa yang sama meningkatkan kesahihan kluster sehingga 23% berasaskan entropy berbanding dengan MDA.