

## **A Cellular Automata based Data Clustering Method**

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### **Abstract**

Nowadays, regarding huge data volumes and increasing rate of data generation, the need for data analysis methods like data mining is increased. Furthermore, with the real time requirement and size of data that should be processed, these methods must be able to act very fast. One of the well-known techniques to increase speed is parallelism. With respect to increasing use of cellular automata in various domains and its high power in parallelism, it seems that using cellular automata for data mining is an appealing approach. This paper presents a clustering method named CAC, which is based on the cellular automata and ant-colony concepts. In this method, each data point from the dataset that should be clustered is assigned to an ant. The ants move in grid space simultaneously and find other ants with similar data to form a community. Clustering operation is done by constitution of these communities. Experiments conducted on standard datasets using this method show the capability and applicability of our approach for data clustering.

**Keywords:** Cellular Automata, Clustering, Ants Colony



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(Cellular Automata based Clustering) CAC

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 $\delta$   $N$

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$S_d$

$C_i$

$n$

$2 \times \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor$

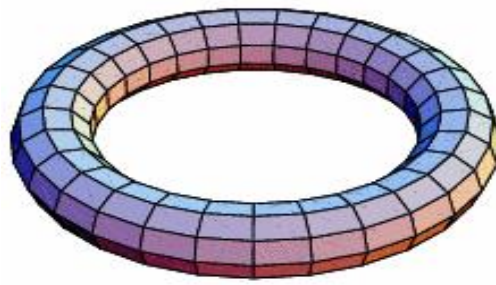
$2 \times \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor$

$i$

$(i, C_i)$

$C_i$   $i$





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$$N(ant_i) = \{ x \bmod w(n), y \bmod h(n) \mid |x - x_i| \leq 1, |y - y_i| \leq 1 \} \quad (1)$$

$$2 \times \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor \quad h(n) \quad w(n)$$

$\delta$

$$Ant_i \quad data_j = (z_{j1}, z_{j2}, \dots, z_{jk}) \quad data_i = (z_{i1}, z_{i2}, \dots, z_{ik}) \quad Ant_j$$

$$dist_{ij} = \sqrt{\sum_{x=1}^k \left( \left( 1 - \frac{|data_i(x) - data_j(x)|^2}{d_{ij}^2} \right) \times |data_i(x) - data_j(x)|^2 \right)} \quad (2)$$

$d_{ij}$

$$d_{ij} = d(ant_i, ant_j) = d(data_i, data_j) = \|data_i - data_j\| \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{|data_i(x) - data_j(x)|^2}{d_{ij}^2} \quad ( ) \quad 1 - \frac{|data_i(x) - data_j(x)|^2}{d_{ij}^2}$$

(Information Gain)

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fitness

fitness

$t+1$

$i$

$$f_{t+1}(ant_i)$$

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$t$

$$f^{\frac{1}{5}}_t(ant_j)$$



$$f_{i+1}(ant_i) = \min\{ 1, \max\{ 0, \frac{1}{8} \sum_{ant_j \in N^*(ant_i)} (m \times f^{\frac{1}{5}_t}(ant_j))^x \times (1 - \frac{dist_{ij}}{\alpha_i}) \} \}$$

$$if (dist_{ij} > \gamma) \quad x = 0 \quad (f)$$

$$if (dist_{ij} < \gamma \text{ and } f_t(ant_j) \leq \beta) \quad x = 1, m = 1$$

$$if (dist_{ij} < \gamma \text{ and } f_t(ant_j) > \beta) \quad x = 1, m = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\gamma \cdot f_t \beta$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^n dist_{ij} \quad (\delta)$$

$$p_a(ant_i)$$

$$p_a(ant_i) = \min\{p, (\frac{\beta}{\beta + f_t} + \frac{f'_t}{f'_t + m \times f_t})\} \quad (e)$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\beta + f_t}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\beta + f_t}$$

$$\beta \quad f_t$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\beta + f_t}$$

$$\frac{f'_t}{f'_t + m \times f_t}$$

$$f'_t$$

$$()$$

$$f'_t$$

$$f'_t$$

$$f_t$$

$$(f'_t)$$

$$f'(ant_i) = \max\{ 0, \frac{1}{8} \sum_{ant_j \in Pheromone(ant_i)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t_{current} - t_{ph_j}}} \times (1 - \frac{dist_{ij}}{\alpha_i}) \} \quad (i)$$

$$i \quad C_i$$

$$(i, C_i)$$

$$C_i$$

$$i$$

$$C_i$$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{t_{Current} - t_{ph_j}}} \quad ( )$$

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$$v = (t_{current} - t_{ph_j})^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \sqrt{\sum_{x=1}^k (1 - \frac{|data_i(x) - data_j(x)|^2}{d_{ij}^2}) \times |data_i(x) - data_j(x)|^2} \quad ( )$$

$$\alpha_i \quad ( )$$

$$(p \geq 0.90) \quad p$$

$$\alpha_i$$

$$(1 - p)$$

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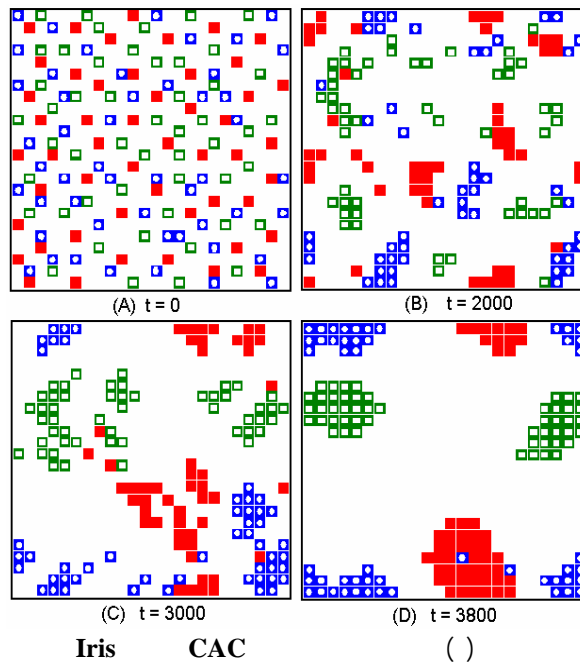
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CAC

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$\beta = 0.2 \quad m = 2, p=0.95$



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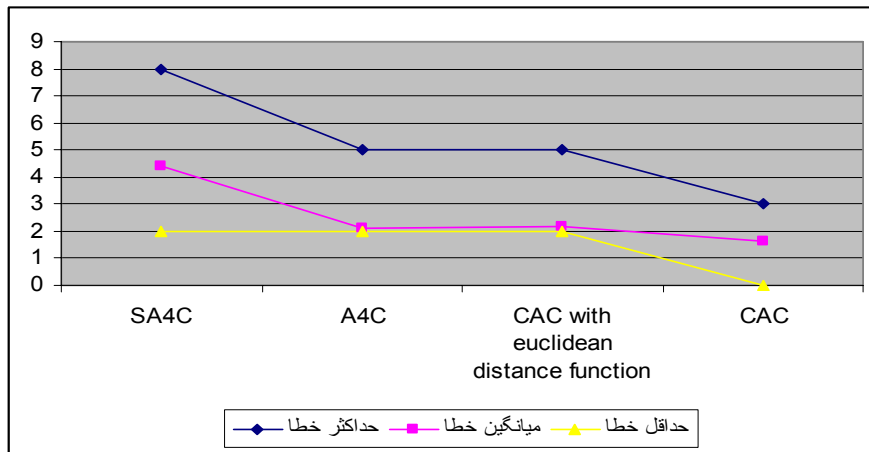
CAC

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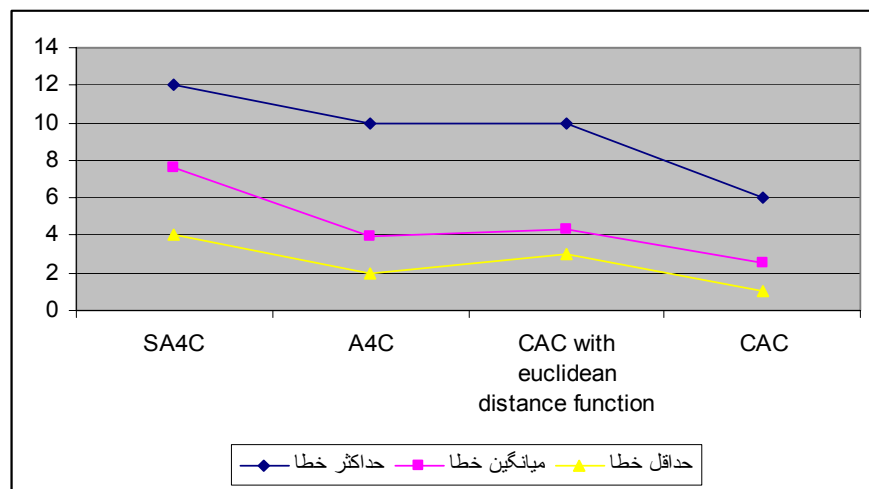
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