

2001

가

2002

가

論文 碩士學位 論文 提出

2002 年 1月

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論文概要

DBSCAN

가

가

DBSCAN 가

DBSCAN-W COD-DBSCAN DBSCAN-W

가

, COD-DBSCAN

가

I.

1.1

(clustering) 가 , 가 [1].

(data mining) , , 가 (, I/O) 가 , 가 .

(partitioning) [2] (hierarchical) [3,4], (density-based) [5,6], (grid-based) [7] (model-based) [8].

, [5]. 가 가 ,

1.2

가

가

DBSCAN-W

direct

Euclidian distance

COD-DBSCAN

가

DBSCAN

가

. II

DBSCAN

가

(Visibility Graph)

가

. III

DBSCAN-W

COD-DBSCAN

, IV

가

.

V

.

II.

(Spatial Data)

DBSCAN

(robot motion planning)

가

2.1

2.1.1

(spatial data)

(discrete)

(continuous)

(point)

(distance

attribute)

(non-spatial data)

(region)

[9].

2.1.2

가

가

[10].

가

[10].

1) (input parameter)

[11].

2) (ball-shaped),

(arbitrary shape)

(size)

[5,11].

3)

(noise)

[5].

4)

[5,11].

2.1.3

- DBSCAN

DBSCAN(Density Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise) [5]

가 .
 (noise)
 (arbitrary shape) (size)
 (density)

[1] (Eps-neighborhood of a point) p Eps-neighborhood p Eps
 (neighborhood) . ,

$$N_{Eps}(p) = \{ q \in D \mid \text{dist}(p, q) \leq Eps \}$$

[2] (directly density-reachable) Eps MinPts가 p

q directly density-reachable .

1) $p \in N_{Eps}(q)$

2) $|N_{Eps}(q)| \geq \text{MinPts}$ (core point)

[3] (density-reachable) p q directly density-reachable

(chain) p q density-reachable .

[4] (density-connected) p q density-reachable 오가

p q density-connected .

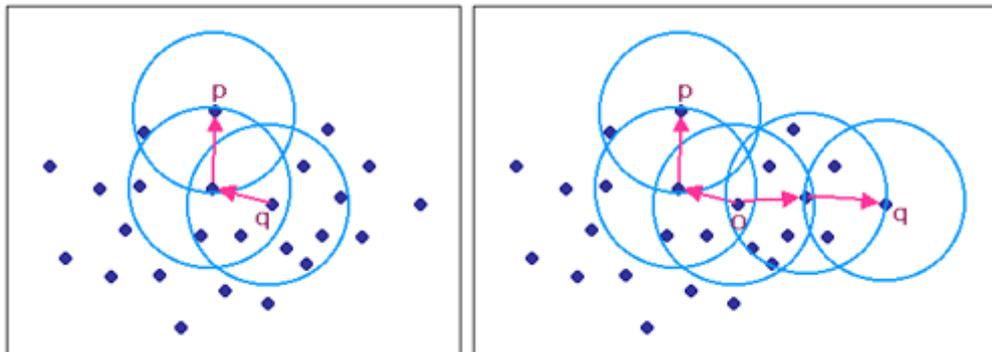
[5] (cluster) D , C

D non-empty subset .

1) p, q $p \in C$ $q \notin p$ density-reachable $q \in C$

2) $p, q \in C$ p q density-connected .

[6] (noise)



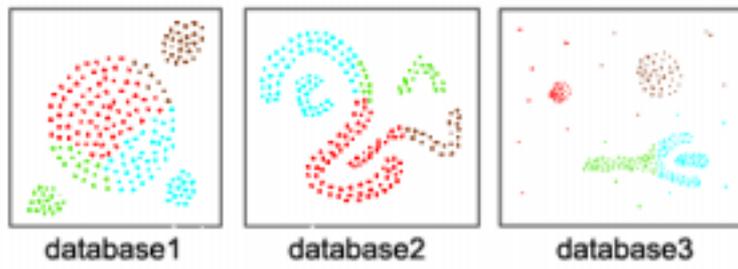
(a) density-reachable

(b) density-connected

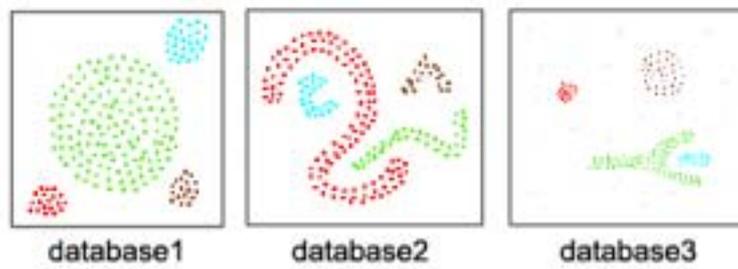
[2.1] density-reachable density-connected

2.1 (a) $p \notin q$ density-reachable , (b) p

q 가 o density-connected . ,
 - (density-connected)
 Eps MinPts . R*-
 Tree , DBSCAN 가
 n $O(n * \log n)$



(a) CLARANS (k = 4)



(b) DBSCAN

[2.2] CLARANS DBSCAN

2.2 가 4 (ball-shaped)
 1, (non-convex shape) 2,

(arbitrary shape)

3

,

CLARANS

DBSCAN

2.2 가 (Visibility Graph)

가

(Visibility Graph)

가

(robot motion planning)

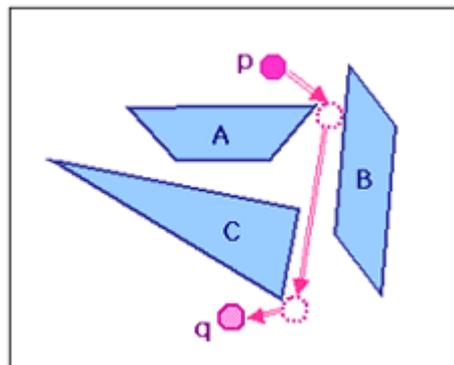
2.3

p

q

A, B, C

[12].



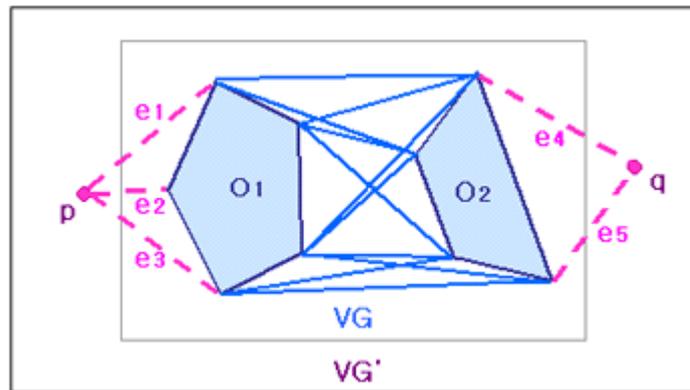
[2.3]

node V , (visible)

edge E 가 VG

$$VG = (V, E)$$

2.4 가 가 , 가
 가 . O_1, O_2 가 $VG = (V,$
 E) , p q 가 .
 $V' = V \cup \{p, q\}$ $E' = E \cup \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5\}$,
 $VG' = (V', E')$



[2.4] 가

가 naïve
 가 $O(n^3)$.
 edge (cyclic order) 가
 $O(n^2 * \log n)$,
 2.5 [12,13]. 2.6 (a)
 , edge (b) .

VisibilityGraph()

for all vertices w_i where $i = 1$ to n

if **VISIBLE**(w_i) **then Add** w_i to the list of visibility edges

Insert into T the obstacle edges incident to w_i that lie on the

clockwise side of the half-line from p to w_i

Delete from T the obstacle edges incident to w_i on the

counterclockwise side of the half-line from p to w_i

VISIBLE(w_i)

if pw_i intersects the interior of the obstacle of which w_i is a vertex

then return false

else if $i = 1$ or w_{i-1} is not on the segment pw_i

then Search in T for the edge e in the leftmost left

(the edge p intersects first)

if e exists and pw_i intersects e then return false

else return true

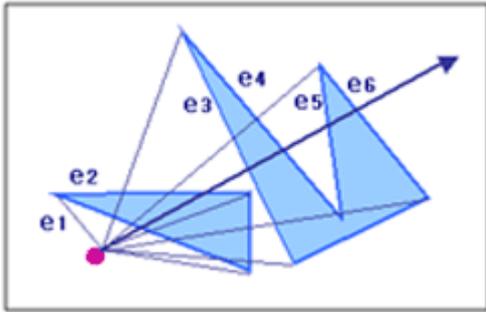
else if w_{i-1} is not visible **then return false**

else Search in T for an edge e that intersects $w_{i-1}w$

if e exists then return false

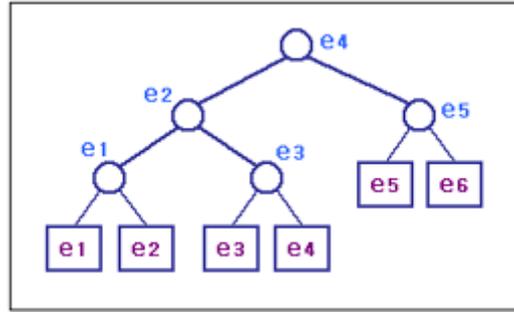
else return true

[2.5] 가



(a)

[2.6]



(b)

edge

edge

III. 가

가

가

3.1

가

가

가

가

가

가

DBSCAN-W

3.1.1

[3.1]

가 가
가

[3.2]

(, ,
가) 가

3.1.2 가

가

4가

, 가 가 가 (Eps)

, 가

가

, 가 가 가 (MinPts)

, 가

가 DBSCAN (global parameter)

가

, DBSCAN 가

(location) .

, 가 가

, .

3.1 가

가 . 3.1 (a) 가

가 가 1

가 가 2 . (b)

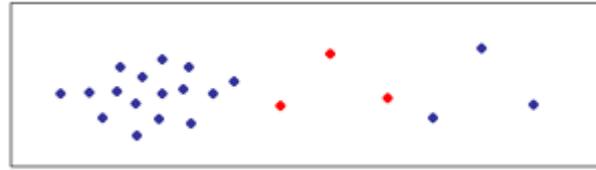
가

(c) . (d) , 가

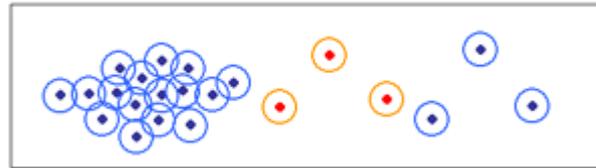
, 가 .

(e) . (overlap) 가

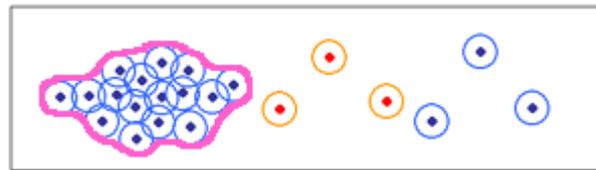
.



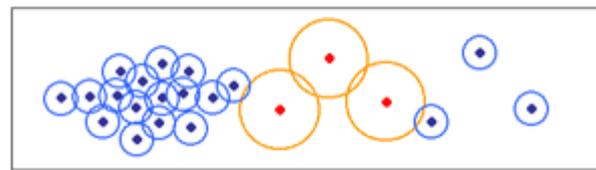
(a) 가 가



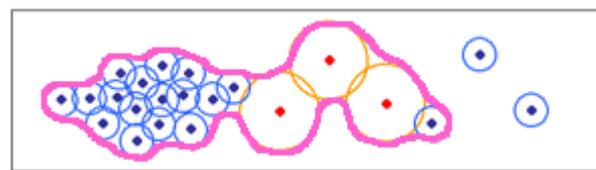
(b) 가



(c) 가



(d) 가



(e) 가

[3.1] (overlap)
가

가

DBSCAN-W(DBSCAN algorithm

considering Weight)

가

DBSCAN

가

가

[1]

(x, y)

, 가

[2]

p Eps-neighborhood p

Eps

[3]

(maximal set of density-connected

circles)

3.2 DBSCAN-W

DBSCAN

(a)

, (b)

가

DBSCAN

6

p

Eps

6

p Eps-neighborhood . (c)

가

DBSCAN-W

, (b)

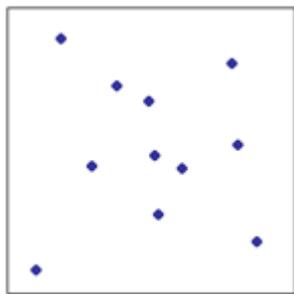
, p Eps

가 가 q가 가

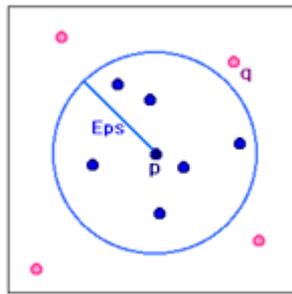
p

Eps-neighborhood . , 가

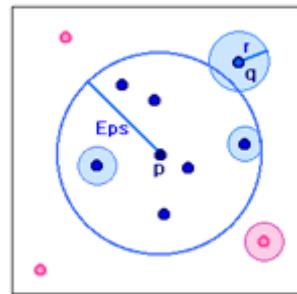
가 가



(a)



(b) DBSCAN



(c) DBSCAN-W

[3.2] DBSCAN DBSCAN-W

3.2

, , 가

direct Euclidian

distance .

direct Euclidian distance

가

가

COD-DBSCAN .

3.2.1

가

가

[3.3]

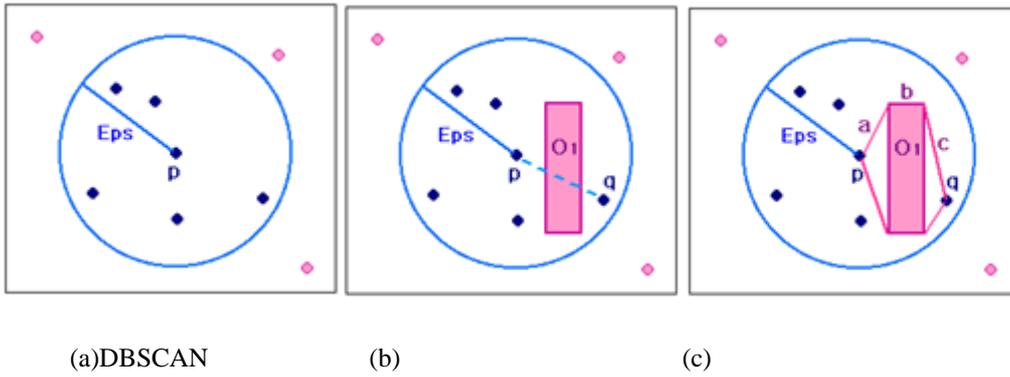
3.2.2

가

COD-DBSCAN

(Clustering with Obstructed Distance - DBSCAN)

DBSCAN



[3.3] DBSCAN

3.3 (a) DBSCAN

p Eps MinPts

Eps direct

Euclidian distance (b)

p, q 가 가

, p q O₁

p q

3.3 (c) p q p q

가 O₁ a, b, c

가 , 가

.

가 Dijkstra's [14]

.

DBSCAN , direct Euclidian distance

가 .

IV. 가

가

DBSCAN 가

가 DBSCAN-W COD-DBSCAN

가 .

가

DBSCAN , 가 가

가

DBSCAN-W .

가 ,

COD-DBSCAN .

가 .

4.1

가

가 가

4.1 .

[4.1]

	Sun Solaris 2.6
- DBMS	Informix Universal Server
	Informix Spatial Datablade Module 2.2 Informix ESQL/C Informix Datablade API GCC Compiler Microsoft VisualBasic 6.0

가

가

Sun Solaris 2.6 - DBMS Informix Universal Server . Informix Universal Server Informix-OnLine Dynamic Server DSA 2D, 3D, , ,

RDBMS

, - DBMS [15].

. Informix Spatial Datablade

Module Informix Universal Server Database

2

9 data type 45 SQL function

R-tree

[16,17,18,19,20,21].

Informix Datablade API ESQL/C

가

Microsoft VisualBasic 6.0

4.2

DBSCAN,

DBSCAN-W, COD-DBSCAN 가

가

[4.2]

DataPoint		
id	smallint (not null)	ID
location	sp2Pnt	(x,y)
region	sp2Circ	가 (x, y, r)
weight1	int	가 1
weight2	int	가 2
cluster	smallint	

[4.3]

Obstacle		
id	smallint (not null)	ID
location	sp2Pnt	(x, y)
region	sp2Box	(x1, y1, x2, y2)

DataPoint

, id가
 primary key, location 2 (x, y)
 sp2Pnt type . region
 sp2Circ type . 가
 integer type weight1 weight2 가 . cluster
 smallint type .

Obstacle

, DataPoint 가 id location . ,
 , MBR(minimum boundary rectangle)
 region
 sp2Box type .

4.3 가

4.3.1

가

가

MinPts

가

DBSCAN

Eps

DBSCAN-W

가 가

MinPts

DBSCAN-W

COD-DBSCAN

input parameter

Eps

DBSCAN

DBSCAN-W, COD-DBSCAN

MinPts

가

DBSCAN

가

가

Eps

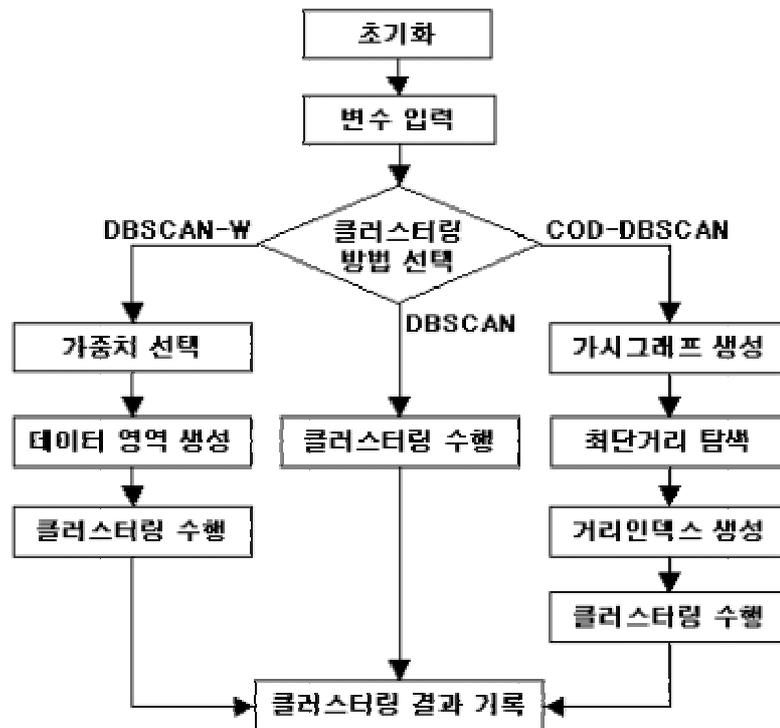
Dijkstra's

가

가

DBSCAN

4.1 가



[4.1] 가

4.3.2

가 4.4 .
 가 DBSCAN
 DBSCAN
 , Eps MinPts가 . DBSCAN-W
 가 가

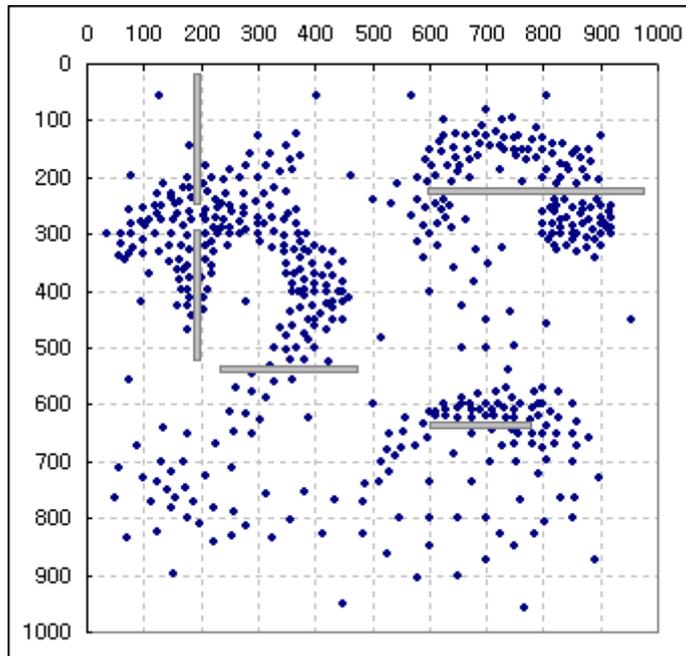
[4.4]

Eps	1~500	
MinPts	1~500	
weight	A, B	가

4.4 가

Eps MinPts 가 .
 가 (x, y) 2 (0, 0) ~
 (1000, 1000) 500 ,

5 가
 Eps 50, MinPts 5
 4.2 가 , 5

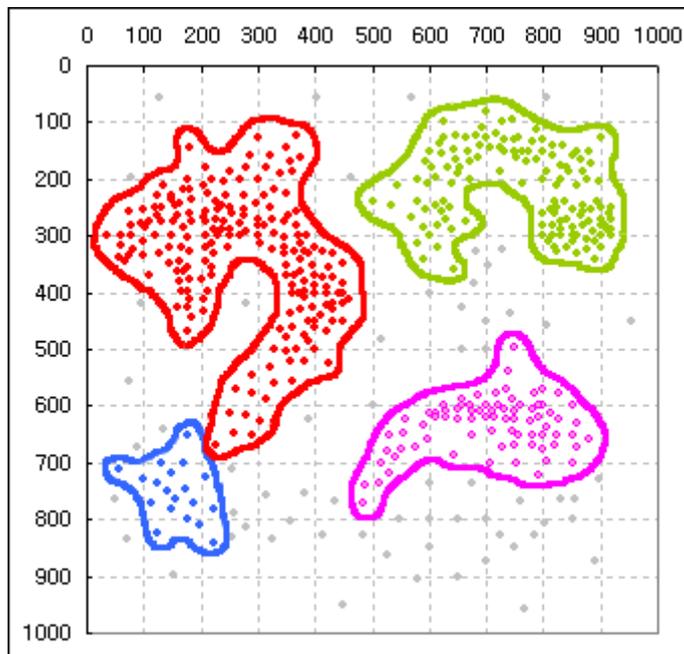


[4.2]

4.3

DBSCAN

, 4 가 . 4



[4.3] DBSCAN (Eps=50, MinPts=5)

4.4 가

DBSCAN-W

가

DBSCAN

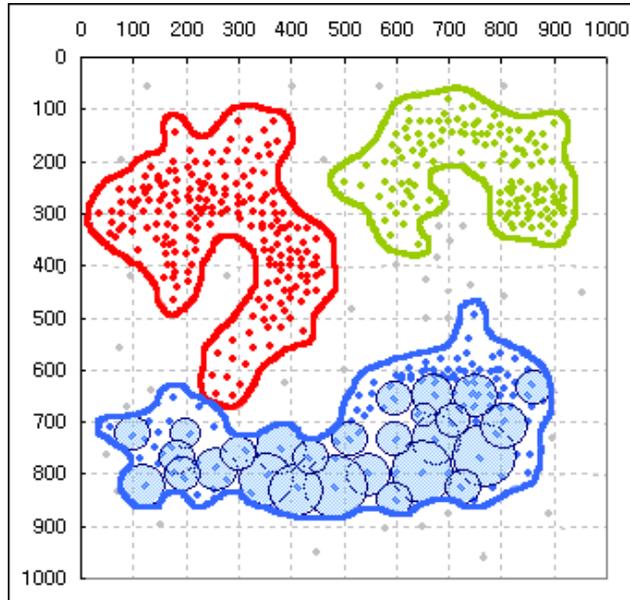
, 4.3

4.4 가

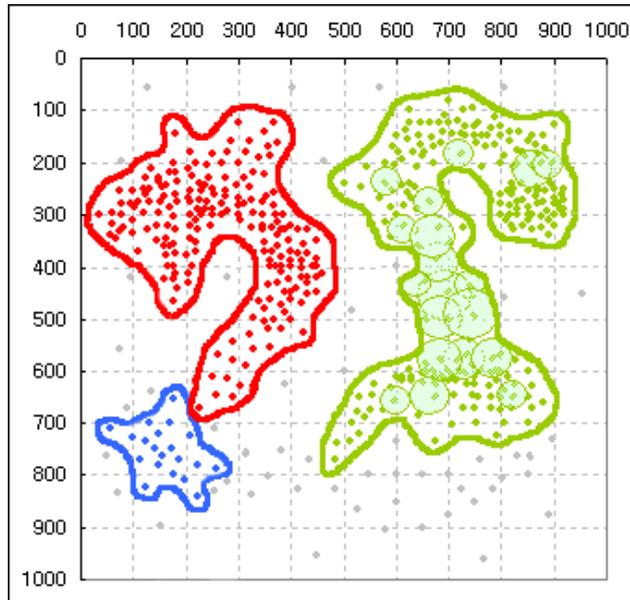
4.4 (a) weight1 가

가 가 가 ,

가



(a) weight1 가 DBSCAN-W

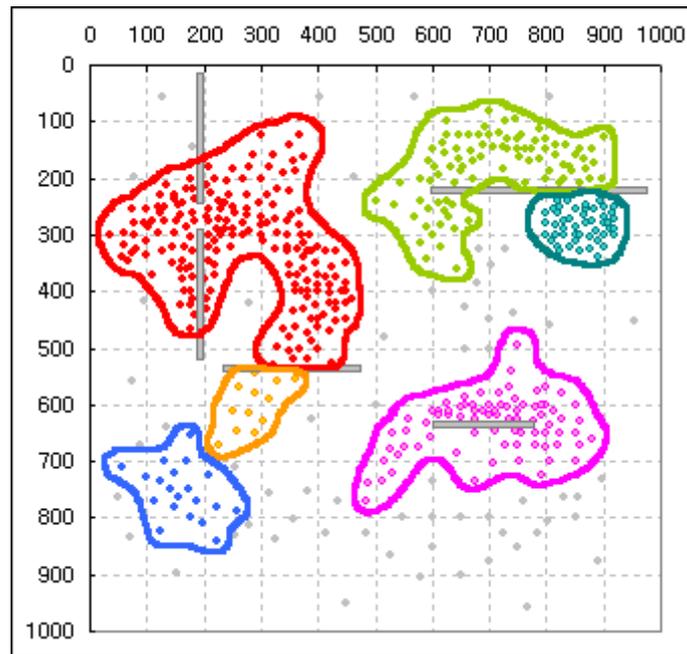


(b) weight2 가 DBSCAN-W

[4.4] DBSCAN-W (Eps=50, MinPts=5)

(b) weight2 가

가



[4.5] COD-DBSCAN (Eps=50, MinPts=5)

4.5

COD-DBSCAN

가

COD-DBSCAN

4.5

가 .

가 가

,

가

. DBSCAN COD-DBSCAN 4.3 4

가 4.5

6 .

가

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가 .

가 DBSCAN-W , 가

COD-DBSCAN

IV.

가

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가

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가

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가

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가

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ABSTRACT

A Density-based Spatial Clustering Algorithm Considering Weight and Obstructed Distance

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Spatial data mining is a process to discover interesting relationships and characteristics that exist implicitly in a spatial database. Clustering techniques work well with a large amount of data and various types of data, so that it is easy to apply clustering techniques to spatial data. The density-based clustering algorithms are effective especially at handling the locality.

DBSCAN is the locality-based algorithm, relying on a density-based notion of clustering. The density-based notion of clustering states that within each cluster, the density of the points is significantly higher than the density of points outside the cluster. The algorithm can handle the issue of noise and is successful in discovering arbitrary shaped clusters on a large amount of spatial data. But it restricts the attributes that can affect clustering results as a location and cannot manage obstacles exist in real world such as rivers, lakes and highways.

In this thesis, we present two new spatial clustering algorithms, called DBSCAN-W and COD-DBSCAN. DBSCAN-W algorithm assigns regions to objects relying on the weights and the regions have influence on density. COD-DBSCAN generates a distance index for the obstructed distance and uses it instead of the direct Euclidian distance when there exist one or more obstacles between two objects. We conduct various performance studies to show that DBSCAN-W and COD-DBSCAN produce different clustering results from DBSCAN depend on the purpose of applications.