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BIG DATA CLUSTERING: AN IN-DEPTH COMPARISON OF VARIOUS ALGORITHMS

[#1]Billakanti Srinivasa Rao, [#2]Dr. S.K.Yadav, [#3]Dr. K.Srinivas
[#1]Ph.D Scholar, Department of CSE, Shri JJT University, Rajasthan, India.
[#2]Professor, Guide, Department of CSE, Shri JJT University, Rajasthan, India.
[#3]Associate Professor, Co-Guide, Department of CSE, Shri JJT University, Rajasthan, India.

ABSTRACT: Big data is often described by analysts as containing a substantial amount of information, a wide range of types, and a rapid rate of accumulation. The objective of big data analysis is to detect patterns and get insights from vast quantities of intricate and ever-changing data. Prior to utilizing grouping, prediction, or decision-making tools, data purification is a crucial stage in big data analytics. Data points inside a cluster are more prone to exhibiting a substantial level of similarity compared to data points belonging to different clusters. This is accomplished by the clustering approach, which combines similar data from a dataset representing a population. Researchers can employ big data clustering to aid in marketing and sales analysis, develop spam filters, analyze documents, classify network traffic, and discover fraudulent or illegal activity. Additionally, it can aid in reducing the intricacy of complicated circumstances. The study examines established clustering methodologies for large datasets, aiming to locate data points with diverse levels of intricacy.

KEY WORDS: Big Data, Clustering, Data Cleaning, Dimensionality Reduction, Analysis, Volume, Velocity, Variety and Dynamic.

1. INTRODUCTION

The attention has shifted from data construction concerns to potential applications of these massive datasets. "Big Data" is a huge problem, according to computer science specialists. You Tube's substance ID service searches 400 years of video, and the platform has one billion unique users who upload 100 hours of cinematic movies per hour. Both Twitter and Facebook generate gigabytes of data per second. Stores constantly gather information on their customers.

Massive amounts of data, also referred to as "big data," can have both practical and theoretical uses. Using "knowledge discovery in databases (KDD)" approaches, data mining uncovers fascinating patterns in large datasets. Big Data's structure is illustrated in Figure 1. Transforming important, complex, imperfect, and unstructured data into actionable insights is the goal of big data. However, it is still challenging to manage the massive amounts of data and information produced daily by several sources that were inaccessible to humans a few decades ago.

A remarkable information discovery asset is required to control this data avalanche. Clustering groups data points with shared characteristics, as opposed to directly comparing them to items in other databases. The use of data clustering has numerous promising applications in software engineering and allied fields.

Clustering is utilized in various learning domains; nonetheless, it is dependent on data mining. Some examples include bioinformatics, pattern recognition, machine learning, energy engineering, networking, and so on. In the beginning, researchers controlled clustering algorithms to make them faster, simpler, and cheaper to compute.

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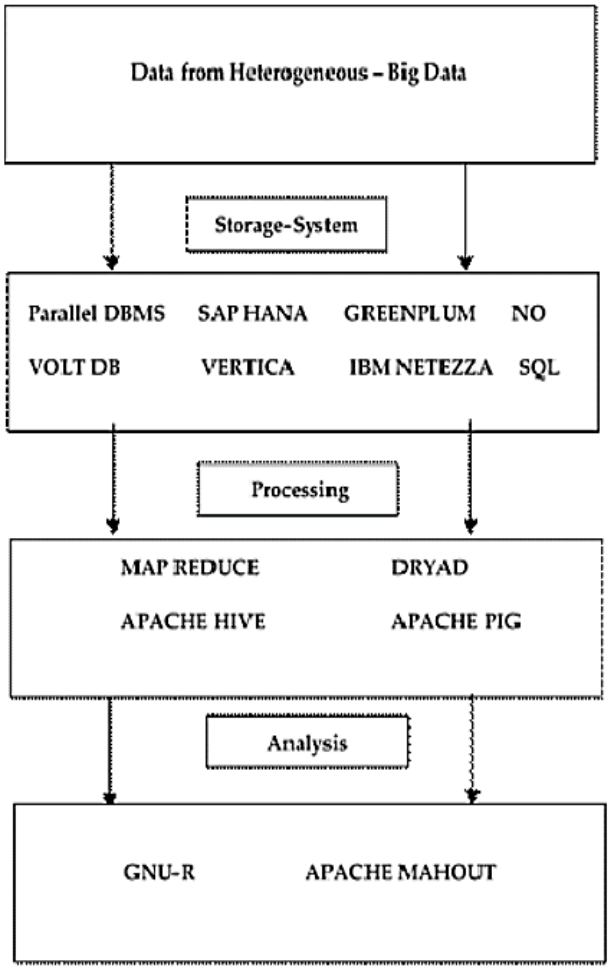

Figure 1. Architecture of Big Data

Additional study on clustering algorithms is necessary due to the increased challenges that big data brings. By providing an objective evaluation of development data clustering approaches, this report hopes to persuade researchers to pick the method that works best for them.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

The writers are Herrera, F., Luengo, J., and Garc?a, S. year 2020. The most pressing problems with Big Data clustering and promising future research avenues are covered in this article. Traditional clustering methods are not well-suited to Big Data due to scalability, high dimensionality, and noise concerns. The authors explain Big Data by going over recent developments and offering ways to enhance clustering. The paper states that new approaches and frameworks are required to handle and evaluate enormous datasets.

There was writing by Parikh and Shah. In the year 2021, etc. Methods for clustering Big Data are examined in this research. A number of algorithms were evaluated by the writers for their speed, scalability, and accuracy; they included hierarchical clustering, k-means, and DBSCAN. We look at the pros and cons of the methods and how they relate to Big Data uses. The results highlight the importance of developing adaptable algorithms tailored to Big Data.

A. In 2021, Baig and F. Ali will be there. The purpose of this research is to assess several machine learning approaches for clustering Big Data. Authors put k-means, spectral, and Gaussian mixture models through their paces on massive datasets. The effects of data size, noise, and dimensionality on clustering are investigated in this study. Practitioners can gain a better understanding of the benefits and drawbacks of various Big Data clustering algorithms from the results and recommendations.

Authors: Wu, Q., Liu, Y., Wu, Z. The year 2022. New scalable clustering methods for Big Data analytics are reviewed in this article. Divided into four categories, the authors label these algorithms as density-based, grid-based, partition-based, and hierarchical. The study examines new developments in scalable parallel and distributed computing, compares and contrasts various methods, and assesses the benefits and drawbacks of each. Big Data clustering methods are discussed and future research should focus on these areas.

Kim & Park wrote the piece. In the year 2022. In this paper, we analyze the Big Data performance of hybrid clustering techniques. To overcome the shortcomings of both partition-based and density-based clustering, the authors suggest a hybrid approach that scales better while improving accuracy. The publication showcases studies that demonstrate the technique's efficacy using large-scale datasets. Hybrid approaches are superior to traditional clustering algorithms in Big Data settings.

By Zhang and Zhao. In the year 2022. In this research, we assess many methods for parallel clustering in Big Data. The scalability, speed, and accuracy of parallelized versions of k-means, DBSCAN, and hierarchical clustering are tested by the authors. The paper identifies critical

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parameters that impact the parallel performance of clustering algorithms, and it suggests using parallel computing for managing large datasets. The results show how Big Data clustering has been improved.

X Chen and Ye Yuan, 2022. The purpose of this research was to examine and compare several Big Data clustering techniques. Criteria for algorithm performance include accuracy, scalability, speed, and resilience. In order to measure how well the algorithms handle Big Data, the study makes use of benchmark datasets. The results show the benefits and drawbacks of each approach and provide guidance on how to choose the best one for Big Data clustering tasks.

Bae and Lee pen the words. In the year 2022. Adaptive clustering is suggested for distributed Big Data processing in this work. To make their clustering method more flexible in the face of changing data and computer environments, the authors create a new algorithm. The proposed method improves clustering accuracy while decreasing processing costs in distributed systems, according to experimental data. Based on the findings, adaptive clustering algorithms have the potential to significantly improve the practical efficiency of Big Data analytics.

A. Kumar and A. Singh. This study analyzes various strategies for clustering high-dimensional data in Big Data (2023). On high-dimensional datasets, the authors assess spectral clustering, DBSCAN, and k-means. The research delves into the elements affecting clustering accuracy as well as the costs and benefits of using high-dimensional Big Data methods. Very specialized algorithms are needed for high-dimensional data, as shown by the findings.

Wang and Li are the authors of this work. (2023). This study enhances the efficiency of cloud clustering. In order to make things more efficient and expandable, the writers come up with a cloud-based clustering strategy. Experimental findings demonstrating the strategy's efficacy in optimizing clustering performance on massive datasets are included in the publication. Big Data clustering in decentralized circumstances is improved by cloud-based optimization methodologies, according to the results.

Written by Ali and Ahmed. (2023). This article compares several density-based clustering algorithms for Big Data. The authors analyze massive datasets to assess DBSCAN, OPTICS, and Mean Shift. The results of clustering as well as the distribution of density, noise, and data size are investigated in this study. The outcomes detail the inner workings of each algorithm, the problems that they are unable to solve, and the steps to select the optimal density-based clustering approach for Big Data.

Xiao and Zhao. This survey discusses big data clustering techniques in 2023, including those that are hierarchical, partition-based, density-based, and grid-based. We go over the pros and cons of each approach, new developments in the area, and applications of these algorithms in areas like social media, healthcare, and finance. This study sheds light on the present and future of Big Data clustering.

The endeavours of Rahman and Khan in the year 2024. Machine learning in conjunction with Big Data clustering is promoted as a means to enhance efficiency in this study. In order to make clustering more accurate and scalable, the authors create a supervised-unsupervised learning method. The article showcases experimental results that demonstrate the method's effectiveness when dealing with massive datasets. Hybrid approaches are superior to traditional clustering algorithms in Big Data settings.

They worked together, Sharma and Patel. (2024). The use of distributed learning approaches for Big Data clustering is presented in this work. In order to grow clustering quickly and efficiently, the authors develop a dispersing algorithm that makes use of several processing nodes. The proposed method is capable of handling big datasets, according to the study's experimental findings. The results demonstrate the practical benefits of using distributed learning systems to enhance Big Data clustering.

S. Dutta and S. According to Sengupta in 1986. (2024). These are the most recent trends and advancements in scalable Big Data clustering. The authors take a look back at the evolution of

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distributed computing frameworks and clustering strategies for dealing with large datasets. Future research and the pros and cons of scaling Big Data clustering algorithms are included in the study. To deal with its increasing volume and complexity, new Big Data approaches and technologies are required, as shown by the outcomes.

3. CLUSTERING & CHALLENGES IN BIG DATA

CLUSTERING IN BIG DATA

Finding a small number of categories that adequately characterize the data is the goal of unsupervised learning task clustering. Clustering can also refer to a collection of linked parts. Clustering organizes data from populations according to their degree of similarity across types of classes. Every clustering method has its own unique set of metrics. Dynamic clusters are displayed in Figure 2. Frame clusters classify all incoming objects into many groups based on extracted properties. Class comparisons are used by the grouping function to group objects. A new cluster is formed whenever an incoming object differs substantially from an existing cluster. It is necessary to have a clustering algorithm that correctly puts items into groups based on how similar they are within their class yet how distinct they are from objects in other classes.

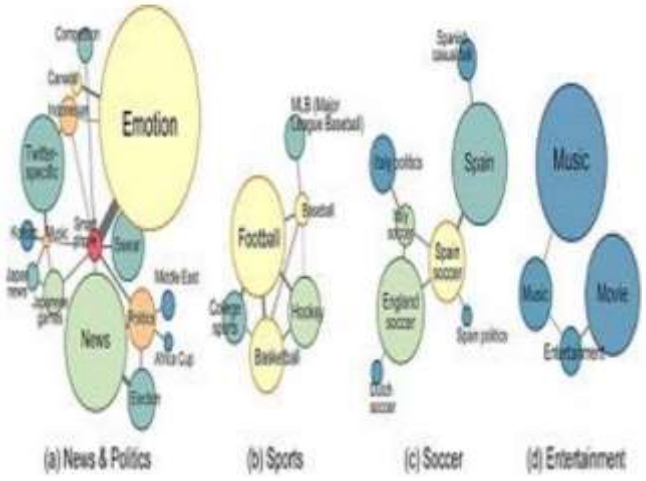

Figure 2. Examples of cluster

Clustering methods employ similarity data for classification purposes. You can't rely on clustering methods unless they consistently allocate new items to preexisting classes.

CHALLENGES IN BIG DATA

Online data is growing at an exponential rate. The best data sets to classify, according to our findings, are structured, unstructured, and semi-structured. Because of the sheer volume of unstructured data, conventional database management systems are overwhelmed.

Volume

The demand for processing data nowadays is increasing at an exponential rate. We create a flood of data about our individual, everyday experiences as cellphones, social media, and other technology increase. A data tsunami is threatening businesses. In fact, this is subject to frequent revision. Every two years, the amount of data stored globally doubles, according to calculations. In 2010, its capacity to store data expanded.

Velocity

The velocity of big data refers to the rate at which data is received for analysis. The velocity of big data refers to the rate at which data is received for analysis. When it comes to creating, processing, filing, capturing, trading, and retrieving data, big data analytics relies on velocity information. You need to consistently collect, evaluate, and use data if you want to make good use of data analytics.

Variety

Diverse input data sets are measured by variety. It is possible to access and exploit sites, online journals, communications, biometrics, photos, videos, audio, logs, geolocation, transactions involving interpersonal organizations (Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc.), and so on. They are originally from the mining industries of photos, websites, and content. Important conclusions can only be drawn after we establish certain premises. Conventional data warehousing architecture is shown to be difficult to use in the Big Data collection. An unforeseen challenge of Big Data is making sense of all this data by merging seemingly unrelated datasets (geolocation, weather, traffic, logistics, etc.). Big data is characterized by:

Heterogeneity refers to the variety of data sources and formats. Details regarding the linkages and connections between data sets are given. Contextualizing heterogeneous data streams increases classification performance, regardless of

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their structure (organized, semi-structured, or unstructured).

When dealing with large data sets, autonomy involves doing so without human intervention. Due to the decentralization of authority, all sources of data and information are now independent.

Complicated big data can be influenced by several factors, including data types, formats, sources, and processing methods (sequential vs. parallel). The amount and variety of data have a direct correlation with complexity. Data complexity rises in tandem with increasing volume and usual action patterns, rendering conventional database systems inadequate for data collection, storage, and analysis.

The expanding data set includes a crucial element. Changes are occurring at a rapid pace in massive data sets. We need more devices and processes to keep up with our ever-increasing data demands. extra methods to increase the limit and enthralling activities to utilize it without picking extra characteristics or resources are involved with massive data or information. Data and information are growing at an exponential rate, and conventional information mining methods aren't up to the task of preparing this data. Putting this massive, ever-changing, complex, and diverse data to use calls for a dynamic handing out model that can produce useful computational results.

4. TYPES OF CLUSTERING ALGORITHMS

Two approaches to categorize big data clustering frameworks are by the number of machines utilized for grouping and the number of machines that attempted to group. Machine grouping systems' responsiveness and flexibility have received more focus. Systems for grouping machines, both single and multiple, employing various approaches are illustrated in Figure 3.

- Single-machine clustering
  a. Datamining based clustering
  b. Dimension reduction techniques
- Multiple-machine clustering
  a. Parallel clustering
  b. MapReduce based clustering

Single Machine Clustering

Data Mining Clustering Algorithms

In order to make predictions, supervised clustering algorithms look at patterns that have already been learned, whereas unsupervised methods look at the similarities and differences between items right now. The similarity and predictability of grouped objects are guaranteed by unsupervised methods with specified constraints. There are new obstacles that make Big Data data grouping and mining difficult. As the amount of data increases, the computing demands of clustering algorithms as well as the costs of processing and inspection also climb. Creating efficient clusters rapidly becomes more challenging for clustering algorithms in these complex contexts with large amounts of data. Numerous clustering techniques are available, including those that are dense, hierarchical, partitioned, or grid-based.

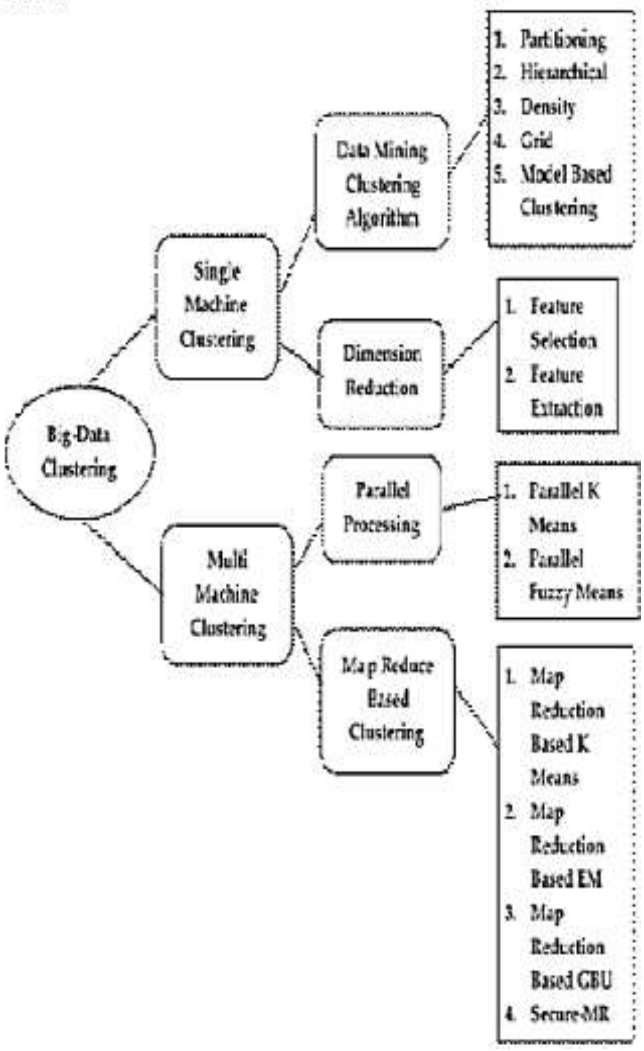

Figure 3. Different Clustering Algorithms

Partitioning Based Clustering Algorithms

At first, it seems like everything is on its own.

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Finding segment gaps repeatedly allows for the separation of items into several tasks. The first step is to divide the dataset into "k" segments, where "k" is the desired number of components. To enhance partitioning, iterative movement is employed to transfer items across groups.

For partitioning, k-means and k-medoids are the two most common methods. Since the optimal number of clusters is usually unknown in practice, the k-means clustering algorithm necessitates an additional pre-processing step to ascertain it. Without a data prediction and real-time inputs, clustering becomes a pipe dream. Some of the subdividing techniques are K-implies, CLARA, CLARANS, FCM, PAM, and k-medoids K-modes.

Hierarchical Based Clustering Algorithms

This approach prioritizes data. Data is easily visible in this arrangement. Hierarchical grouping can be done in two ways: 1. below-ground and 2. Surface under. A top-base approach begins with the selection of one thing and then dynamically blends surrounding objects according to distance from lowest to highest level.

Up until an ideal cluster is encircled, the procedure stays the same. The components are first seen in tandem according to the foundation top method. More groups are formed by dividing the cluster until the desired number is obtained. The BIRCH, CURE, SNN, ROCK, GRIDCLUST, Wards, Echidna, and CACTUS methods are hierarchical grouping approaches. As a major drawback, the multiple hierarchical approach is unable to fix completed batches.

Density Based Clustering Algorithms

Clustering based on density can discover clusters of solid regions randomly, with poor compactness zones between them. Using density-based grouping algorithms on massive data sets is not sufficient. Information objects have three demands: focus, outskirt, and noise. All of the inner points cluster, according to densities. There is a cap on subjectively generated groups when using grouping calculations such optical features, DBSCAN, GDBSCAN, DBCLASD, DENCLU, and SUBCLU.

Clustering based on density makes use of two techniques. Although OPTICS and DBSCAN are specific processes, the underlying methodology connects density to a trained data point. This method use the DENCLUE algorithm to fix compactness at a location in trademark space. The primary drawback of density-based methods is their lack of interpretability.

Grid Based Clustering Algorithms

Data is organized into numerical cells using grid-based approaches. Segmentation, data reduction, and merging of important characteristics are all tasks to which it adapts. Because of its remarkable multidimensional reduction, grid-based clustering has gained a lot of popularity. Compared to all clustering techniques, grid computing approaches are much faster. Calculations based on static grids are unable to identify necessary categories. In order to address these issues, adaptive grid-based systems like as AMR and MAFIA utilize grid cells to form arbitrary clusters. These projects are similar to WaveCluster, CLIQUE, BANG, OptiGrid, ENCLUS, PROCLUS, ORCLUS, STIRR, FC, and STING.

Model Based Clustering Algorithms

Methods based on mathematics, theoretical models, and reliable clustering techniques connect data points. Neural framework approach and numerical strategy are the two metrics for model-based approaches. The major drawback of this method is the moderate processing time it requires for really large data sets. SLINK, EM, CLASSIT, COBWEB, and SOM are excellent model-based clustering methods.

Dimension Reduction

A different persuasive argument considers the dataset's dimensionality as a hint, even if the complexity and speed of grouping algorithms are proportional to the number of instances. More dimensional data is harder to work with and takes more time to process. The sheer volume of variables and models makes it likely that this data will be challenging to examine and assess. Data or information generation tools expertise and the ability to pre-treat datasets before grouping are prerequisites for this. The model space is shrunk through removal or determination, making the problem more illustrative in every aspect.

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Feature Selection

In most cases, there are numerous separate data attributes to evaluate, and the classification algorithm will fail if it tries to aggregate them all. As a result, getting the amount of attributes right is critical for quick outcomes. Feature selection should initially reduce the degree of the dataset. At that point, a comparable k-means computation has been established between the first advance data subsets.

Feature Extraction

In contrast to feature extraction, which extracts the most significant information from high-dimensional data, feature selection identifies the most important classification qualities. While many component extraction systems rely on PCA, LS-SVM, and related methods, exploratory results on large datasets suggest that clustering computation based on feature extraction could tackle major classification problems.

Multi Machine Clustering

The growth of data volumes is outpacing the expansion of memory and processing capabilities. Therefore, solutions that can be implemented on numerous computers are necessary, as a single computer cannot handle data amounts in the terabyte or petabyte range. The massive data collection is partitioned into smaller pieces that can be stored on various devices using this method. The processing power of these gadgets will allow us to tackle the massive problem.

Parallel Clustering

Fast outcomes when processing massive amounts of data require parallel processing. The initial step is to partition and distribute data among other computers. After data partitions, machines group. The accuracy and data flow restrictions of distributed and parallel grouping are worse than those of sequential grouping. The development of parallel clustering is a time-consuming and complex process due to the intricacies of the method and the distribution of information among the various processors in the system. With this part, achieving massive parallelism and a parallel framework's adaptability is a breeze.

Map reduce based clustering

Although clustering speed and flexibility were enhanced by parallel grouping, managing memory and CPU traffic proved to be a challenge. Distributed computing in MapReduce consists of two steps: Map and Reduce. After reducing the input data set, the algorithm maps it into tuples. A standard MapReduce algorithm framework consists of three steps:

Speed up: To increase the amount of time that a continuous data set and more machines can run, the term "speed up" is used.

Scale up: "Scale up" means to test if a framework that is x times bigger can simultaneously handle a greater workload.

Size up: Runtime increases linearly with data size, allowing for scalability even while the number of machines remains constant.

5. DISCUSSION

Both Table 1 and Table 2 categorize clustering methods that meet the majority of the 3V requirements. Clustering is founded on the execution's consistency, efficiency, and adaptability. Successful order calculation was not demonstrated by any evaluation criteria; however, EM and FCM outperformed the alternatives in terms of quality. Every strategy's time and data are going boom. To overcome this obstacle, we need to employ a powerful programming language or specialized machinery. While OptiGrid, BIRCH, and DENCLUE are getting better at processing massive amounts of data, they still have a ways to go in terms of clustering.

TABLE 1 Comparison Based On Volume

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Comparative Methods	Volume		
	Data Set Classification	Dimensionality (High)	Avoidance of Outliers
BANG [36]	Large	Large	Yes
BIRCH [38]	Large	No	No
CACTUS [43]	Small	NO	No
Chameleon [7]	Large	Yes	No
CLARA [20]	Large	No	No
CLARANS [15]	Large	No	No
CLASSIT [17]	Small	No	No
CLIQUE [23]	Large	No	Yes
COBWEB [18]	Small	No	No
CURE [25]	Large	Yes	Yes
DBCLASD [34]	Large	No	Yes
DBSCAN [9]	Large	No	No
DENCLUE [35]	Large	Yes	Yes
ECHIDNA [16]	Large	No	No
EM [10]	Large	Yes	No
ENCLUS [30]	Large	No	Yes
FC [8]	Large	Yes	Yes
FCM [12]	Large	No	No
GDBSCAN [27]	Large	No	No
GRID- CLUST	Small	No	No
K- medoid [37]	small	Yes	Yes
K-means [8]	Large	No	No
k-modes [28]	Large	Yes	No
MAFIA [11]	Large	No	Yes
OPTICS [33]	Large	No	Yes
OptiGrid [2]	Large	Yes	Yes
ORCLUS [1]	Large	Yes	Yes
PAM [44]	Small	No	No
PROCLUS [39]	Large	Yes	Yes
ROCK [26]	Large	No	No
SLINK [22]	Large	No	No
SNN [5]	Small	No	No
SOM's [21]	Small	Yes	No
STING [24]	Large	No	Yes
STIRR [8]	Large	No	No
SUBCLU [32]	Large	Yes	Yes
Wards [31]	Small	No	No

TABLE 2 Comparisons Based On Variety And Velocity

Comparative Methods	Variety		Velocity
	Data Set Classification	Shape of the Cluster	Computational Complexity
BANG [36]	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(n)
BIRCH [38]	Numerical	Non convex	O(n)
CACTUS [43]	Categorical	Hyper rectangular	O(c N)
Chameleon [7]	All types data	Arbitrary	O(n2)
CLARA [20]	Numerical	Non convex	O(k(40+k)2+k(n-k))
CLARANS [15]	Numerical	Non convex	O(kn2)
CLASSIT [17]	Numerical	Non convex	O(n2)
CLIQUE [23]	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(C k + m k)
COBWEB [18]	Numerical	Non convex	O(n2)
CURE [25]	Numerical &Categorical	Arbitrary	O(n2logn)
DBCLASD [34]	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(3n2)
DBSCAN [9]	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(n log n)for spatial data
DENCLUE [35]	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(log |D|)
ECHIDNA [16]	Multi- variate	Non convex	O(N*B(1+logB m))
EM [10]	Spatial	Non convex	O(knp)
ENCLUS [30]	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(ND+ m D)
FC [8]	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(n)
FCM [12]	Numerical	Non convex	O(n)
GDBSCAN [27]	Numerical	Arbitrary	no
GRID- CLUST	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(n)
K- medoid [37]	Categorical	Non convex	O(n2dt)
K-means [8]	Numerical	Non convex	O(n k d)
k-modes [28]	Categorical	Non convex	O(n)
MAFIA [11]	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(cp + p N)
OPTICS [33]	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(n log n)
OptiGrid [2]	Spatial	Arbitrary	O(n d) to O(nd- logn)
ORCLUS [1]	Spatial	Arbitrary	O(d3)
PAM [44]	Numerical	Non convex	O(k(n-k)2)
PROCLUS [39]	Spatial	Arbitrary	O(n)
ROCK [26]	Numerical &Categorical	Arbitrary	O(n2+nmm- ma+n2logn)
SLINK [22]	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(n2)
SNN [5]	Categorical	Arbitrary	O(n2)
SOM's [21]	Multi variant	Non convex	O(n2m)
STING [24]	Spatial	Arbitrary	O(k)
STIRR [8]	Categorical	Arbitrary	O(n)
SUBCLU [32]	Numerical	Arbitrary	no
Wards [31]	Numerical	Arbitrary	no
Wave Cluster [14]	Numerical	Arbitrary	O(n)

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6. CONCLUSION

Huge data set clustering algorithms and various clustering approaches are defined and discussed in this article. Time and spatial clustering approaches need to be simplified for massive data handling. Despite a large number of outliers, the research found that data clustering methods used in big data analytics, such as CLIQUE, BIRCH, and ORCLUS, performed better. Clustering ordered data using CURE and ROCK appears to be beneficial, according to the current survey. Clustering algorithms that incorporate spatial information techniques, such as OPTIGRID, STING, PROCLUS, and ORCLUS, produce effective discretionary clusters. Clustering is the most popular method for grouping items and has numerous benefits in marketing, biology, libraries, and insurance, so developing a good algorithm to do it is the main emphasis of this study.

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