6(a).

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/what-is-proclus#:~:text=Unlike%20CLIQUE%2C%20which%20outputs%20many,and%20supports%20other%20subsequence%20analyses>

<https://www.google.co.in/books/edition/Data_Mining/NR1oEAAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=clique+and+proclus&pg=PA446&printsec=frontcover>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **CLIQUE** | **PROCLUS** |
| 1. | CLIQUE is a density-based and grid-based subspace clustering techniques. | PROCLUS is a usual dimension-reduction subspace clustering techniques. |
| 2 | CLIQUE allows overlap among clusters in different subspaces. | PROCLUS finds non-overlapped partitions of points in the clusters. |
| 3 | The CLIQUE algorithm divides the data space into grids and then identifies dense units. | The PROCLUS algorithm includes initialization, iteration, and cluster refinement |
| 4 | Clusters are then generated from all dense subspaces using the apriori approach. | Clusters are generated does not use the apriori approach. |
| 5 | CLIQUE proceeds in a bottom-up manner. | PROCLUS searches subspaces for clusters in a top-down manner. |
| 6 | CLIQUE necessarily discover subspaces of the largest dimensionality such that high-density clusters continue in those subspaces. | The discovered clusters can better understand high-dimensional data and supports other subsequence analyses |
| 7 | CLIQUE assigns one object to multiple clusters. | PROCLUS assigns one object to only one cluster. |