Typische Cluster Modelle

Connectivity models – like hierarchical clustering, which builds models based on distance connectivity.

Centroid models – like K-Means clustering, which represents each cluster with a single mean vector.

Distribution models – here, clusters are modeled using statistical distributions.

Density models – like DBSCAN and OPTICS, which define clustering as a connected dense region in data space.

Group models – these models don’t provide refined results. They only offer grouping information.

Graph-based models – a subset of nodes in the graph such that an edge connects every two nodes in the subset can be considered as a prototypical form of cluster.

Neural models – self-organizing maps are one of the most commonly known Unsupervised Neural networks (NN), and they’re characterized as similar to one or more models above

Quelle: https://neptune.ai/blog/clustering-algorithms

- Support Vector Machines
- Logistische Regression

- Rekurrente neuronale Netzwerke
- Long Short-Term Memory
- Convolutional Neural Networks
- BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers)