

ABSTRACT

AHMAD ABDA'I TO'MIN FAHRUDDIN (2023), THE APPLICATION OF THE DBSCAN METHOD FOR THE NUMBER OF CLEANING FACILITIES BASED ON THE NUMBER OF WASTE PILES IN EAST LOMBOK DISTRICT IN 2023.

The development of Bigdata at this time continues to progress very rapidly. One easy way to access data and information can be using the clustering method. Clustering was a statistical method with the purpose of grouping a set of data objects so that objects in a group have high similarity (or have a relationship) but are very different from objects in other groups. The clustering method was applied to all fields, including data on the number of cleaning suggestions and the amount of garbage. The clustering method used in this research was DBSCAN. The purpose of this study is first to determine the data description of the number of cleaning facilities in East Lombok Regency; and the second is to determine the clustering results of the DBSCAN method for data on the number of cleaning facilities in East Lombok Regency. The results of the DBSCAN method with epsilon 1.0 and Minimum Points 2 obtained 2 clusters, namely cluster 1 with 11 sub-districts where the average cause of waste accumulation is low and cluster 2 with 3 sub-districts where the average cause of waste accumulation is high.

Keywords: Clustering, DBSCAN, Hygiene Facilities

