K-Means Cluster Based Modified Collaborative Filtering For Medical Data Analysis

M Anvesh, M. Satya Srinivas

Abstract: Collaborative filtering (CF) is one of the strategies in the recommender framework which uses data of client inclination as evaluations of things and produce proposal dependent on the closeness of practices with other client's inclination. The CF approach distinct into two principal classes: memory-based and model-based, both have their individual focal points and hindrances. The shortcoming of memory-based CF is that precision turns out to be less ideal when utilizing an inadequate dataset. To take care of the issues of versatility and sparsity in the CF, this study projected a customized suggestion approach that combines the client grouping innovation and thing bunching innovation. Clients are bunched dependent on illness data of a patient, and every client group has a group focus. In view of the likeness between target client and bunch focuses, the closest neighbors of the target clients can be soft the expectation where fundamental. At that point, the proposed methodology uses the thing bunching CF to create the investigation. The examination joining client bunching and data grouping CF is more versatile and more precise than the conventional one.

Index Terms: Collaborative filtering (CF), clustering technology, Medical Information, Diseases information and Classification , Memory based , Soft Expectation, Client Bunching.

1. INTRODUCTION

BECAUSE of data blast, the immense number of data is available over the web which makes it hard for the patient to discover fitting data from the accessible arrangements of choices. Recommender framework (RS) defeats the issue of data over-burden and proposes data that intrigues a patient. It has increased a great deal of notoriety in past decades and an enormous measure of work has been done in this field, that is the reason we built up the channel called CF. It is the most well-known and generally utilized methodology for RS which attempts to break down the patient's enthusiasm over the objective data based on sees communicated by other similarly invested patients. It has been effectively applied in the mechanical fields, for example, internet business, web-based learning, and news media. As a procedure used to extricate usable information from a large organization of any crude information is called Information mining. Information mining procedures are valuable in many research ventures, including science, computer science, hereditary qualities, and marketing (CF) is one of the most broadly utilized calculations in recommender frameworks. Be that as it may, it experiences issues in managing the issues of sparsity and adaptability of information. The examination presents Category Preferred Canopy–K-implies based CF Algorithm (CPCKCF) to comprehend the difficulties of sparsity and versatility of information. [1] CF strategies are applied to acknowledge proposal. In the exploratory investigation, we use the car industry database to represent the proposed framework. To begin with, we discover some inferred data for the guidelines created, which fits in with the perception. Second, the CF strategy dependent on patients' verifiable inclination data to prescribe. [2].

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by testing the genuine vacation destination score information, it shows that the calculation improves the precision of the proposal as well as has higher running velocity than the customary CF calculation. [3]. CF and substance-based separating is the essential methodology, so the proposal gave by cooperative and substance can't be considered as a quality suggestion. So next this investigation consolidates proposal for the travel industry application by utilizing a hybridization of customary synergistic and content sifting methods and information mining procedures. [4]. Proposal procedures, CF dependent on classes, memory put together and model-based with respect to two mainstream informational indexes. The design is to introduce an introduction and open way to utilize progressively complex information mining and AI methods to improve the general productivity of the proposal framework. [5]. Combining the patient trust model and the customary CF suggestion calculation shows in this study can altogether develop the suggestion precision. [6]. CF-based recommender frameworks utilizing low position grid estimate calculations for accomplishing adaptability and exactness while managing meager rating lattices. Proposed to counter information sparsity issue by changing the inadequate rating lattice denser before separating dormant components to properly portray the patients and information in low dimensional space. [7]. The CF digging plan was directed for the college library on the board. In addition, library information mining was finished dependent on CF calculations, and the book suggestion model was created. The test outcomes indicated that the expectation achievement rate (accuracy proportion) of books dependent on CF sifting calculation was a lot higher than that through the customary calculation. [8]. Highlight based CF calculation named UFCF has proposed. It embraces lattice factorization and patient highlights that are removed from patients' practices to improve the precision of proposal results and mitigate the effect of scanty information. Likewise, UFCF utilizes a CF strategy to anticipate the occasion’s patients buy items, consequently accomplishing the impact of the prescribed ware. [9]. EHR conveyed miningproposeda memory-based CF and model-based CF. It shows s shows improved exactness, review, F-measure and outcome precision esteems than singular memory-dependent on EHRs and model-dependent on EHRs. [10]

2 Related Works

Phorasim, et.al, [11] have proposed the CF method and Kmeans used to order patients dependent on their inclinations CF is the best calculation in the recommender framework's field. It is utilized to bunch a gathering of patients, the information downloaded from the site motion picture information. To comprehend the poor exactness and high running time enduring. Improve to give an increasingly compelling division. Subramaniyaswamy, et.al, [12] has proposed the suggestion motor is created utilizing the idea of CF. Suggestions are made dependent on the closest neighbor's best-evaluated films. The suggestions are additionally made time-delicate to stay aware of the changing tastes of the patient. The three assessed metric outcomes are exactness, review, and F-measure. A mess of other portable applications can likewise be utilized to improve suggestions. Gai, et.al, [13] have proposed the bound together OCCF approach (UOCCF) in view of the freshest CLiMF approach and the PMF. The upsides of low multifaceted nature and high exactness and great expansibility. This strategy by utilizing distinctive assessment measurements, and that UOCCF is truly reasonable for handling enormous information. This work has not taken care of the dim sheep issue and cold beginning issue. Sardianos, et.al, [14] has present the method of CF calculation and the best dividing plan is utilized for creating the proposals. Therefore, the CF calculations are applied to littler bipartite charts, utilizing restricted assets and enabling the issue to scale or be parallelized. It additionally runs in o run in parallel and finishes utilizing restricted assets. It considers the computational multifaceted nature and the time required for finding the ideal parceling plan. To improve the parting and division segment. Wang, et.al, [15] has proposed CUDA-empowered CF calculation, it altogether beats the sequential CF workstation. This technique accomplishes great adaptability while differing the number of patients, the quantity of data and the quantity of GPUs as up to 3,691 is multiple by speedup utilizing four Tesla K10 designs cards. Versatile fluctuating the quantity of patients, the quantity of data, and the quantity of GPUs, separately. Further to improve dataset choice strategy.

2 Proposed System

The test of these CF as following are Scalability and Sparsity. To tackle the issues of versatility and sparsity in the CF, in this paper, we proposed a customized suggestion examination approach to the k-implies bunching based community-oriented grouping channel innovation. At that point, the proposed methodology uses the data investigation grouping CF to deliver the suggestions. The k-implies grouping based collective changed CF is more versatile and more exact than the conventional one.

A.K-MEANS CLUSTERING BASED COLLABORATIVE FILTER

At first, we take the dataset, for example, the therapeutic dataset from kaggle. At that point at first, these two datasets is a procedure to take pre-handling utilizing proposed k-implies grouping based collective channel. CF approaches have been mainstream for the two scientists and professionals the same confirm by the plenitude of productions and genuine usage cases. In spite of the fact that there have been numerous calculations, the essential normal thought is to compute comparability among patients utilizing some measure to suggest data dependent on the likeness. For models, a lot of likeness measures are introduced and a measurement of importance between two vectors. At the point the estimations of vectors are related to a patient's model then the closeness is called understanding based likeness, though when they are related to a data's model then it is called data-based similitude. The likeness ration can be viably used to adjust the evaluation's essentialness in a forecast calculation and in this manner to recover precision. There are a few comparability calculations that have been utilized in the CF proposal calculation. The assignment of the k-implies bunching based CF suggestion calculation concerns the expectation of the objective data rating for the objective data that the patient has not given the rating, in light of the patient's evaluations on watched data. Also, the patient-data rating database is in the focal. Every patient is spoken to by data rating sets and can be outlined in a patient-data tabletop, which Rijis the rating that have been delivered by the ith patient for the jthinformation, the following in tabular column.

Table.*1.Patient-Information Ratings Table*

Information \ patient	Information 1	Information 2	……..	Information n
patient	R11	R12	……..	R1n
patient	R21	R22	……..	R2n
…….	…..		……..	
patient	RM1	RM2	…….	Rmn

Where Rijsignifies the score of information j rated by an active patienti.If patienti has not rated information j, then Rij =0. The total quantity of patients is denoted by m, and the total sum of information denote n.

B. MEASURING THE RATING SIMILARITY

The two scientists and specialists the same confirm by the wealth of productions and genuine usage cases as CF. Despite the fact that there have been numerous calculations, the essential normal thought is to compute similitude among quiet utilizing some measure to prescribe data dependent on the closeness. The CF calculations that utilization similitude's among patients are called persistent-based CF. A lot of closeness measures are exhibited and a measurement of pertinence between two vectors. At the point when the estimations of these vectors are related to a patient's model then the similitude is called quiet based comparability, while when they are related to a data's model then it is called data-based likeness. The likeness measure can be adequately used to adjust the appraisals noteworthiness in a forecast calculation and in this manner to progress precision. There are a few comparability calculations that have been utilized in the CF suggestion calculation. Pearson relationship, cosine vector similitude, balanced cosine vector closeness, mean squared contrast and Spearman connection. Pearson's connection, as the behind equation, gauges the direct relationship between's two vectors of evaluations.

$$sim(i,j) = \frac{\sum_{c\in I_{ij}}(R_{i,c}-A_i)(R_{j,c}-A_j)}{\sqrt{\sum_{c\in I_{ij}}(R_{i,c}-A_i)^2 \sum_{c\in I_{ij}}(R_{i,c}-A_j)^2}}$$

(1)

Rating of the data isR_(i,c) by c understanding is,A_iis the normal rating of patient I for all the co-evaluated data, and I_ijis the data set mutually rating by tolerant I and patient j.
The measuresof cosine, as following recipe, takes a gander at the point between two vectors of appraisals where a littler edge is viewed as suggesting more noteworthy closeness.

$$sim(i,j) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} R_{ij}R_{jk}}{\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} R_{ik}{}^2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} R_{jk}{}^2}} \quad (2)$$

Whererating of the data Rik, the k by quiet I and n is the quantity of data's co-evaluated by the two patients. What's more, if the rating is invalid, it very well may be set to zero. The balanced cosine, as following recipe, is utilized in some CF strategies for likeness among patients where the distinction in every patient's utilization of the rating scale is considered.

$$sim(i,j) = \frac{\sum_{c\in I_{ij}}(R_{ic}-A_c)(R_{jc}-A_c)}{\sqrt{\sum_{c\in I_{ij}}(R_{ic}-A_c)^2 * \sum_{c\in I_{ij}}(R_{jc}-A_c)^2}} \quad (3)$$

Where Ri,cis the rating of the data c by quiet I, Ac is the normal rating of patient i for all the co-appraised data, and Ii, and j is the data set for both rating by understanding i and patient j.

Composing gives rich verification on the productive execution of CF systems. In any case, there are a couple of deficiencies of the systems moreover. Data sparsity insinuates the issue of deficient data or sparseness. Cold-start issues imply the issue of recommending new information or endorsing to new patients where there are not satisfactory examinations open for them.

C. SELECTING NEIGHBORS

Choose of the neighbors will fill in as recommenders. Two strategies have been used in the CF recommender systems. Edge based decision, according to which patients whose similarity outperforms a particular point of confinement regard are measured as neighbors of the goal understanding. The top-n strategy, n-best neighbors is picked and beginning n is given.

D. PRODUCING PREDICTION

Since we have the enlistment of patient, the weighted typical of neighbors' examinations, weighted by their likeness to the goal tolerant can be calculated. The rating of the target persistent u to the target information t is as following:

$$P_{ut} = A_u + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{c}(R_{it}-A_i)*sim(u,i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{c} sim(u,i)} \quad (4)$$

Where Au is the normal rating of the objective patient u to the information's, Rit is the rating of the neighbor persistent I to the objective data t, Am is the normal rating of the neighbor tolerant I to the information's, sim(u,i) is the likeness of the objective patient u and the neighbor understanding I, and c is the quantity of the neighbors.

2 RATING SMOOTHING BASED ON PATIENT CLUSTERING

PATIENT CLUSTERING

Quiet bunching strategies work by distinguishing gatherings of patients who seem to have comparable evaluations. When the bunches are made, forecasts for an objective patient can be made by averaging the assessments of different patients in that group. Some bunching systems speak to every patient with halfway support in a few groups. The forecast is then a normal over the groups, weighted by level of interest. When the patient bunching is finished, be that as it may, execution can be awesome, since the size of the gathering that must be examined is a lot littler. The thought is to partition the patients of a CF framework utilizing understanding bunching calculation and utilize the gap as neighborhoods, as table 2 shows. The bunching calculation may create fixed measured segments, or dependent on some comparability edge it might produce a mentioned number of parcels of differing size.

Tabele.*2 CF based on user clustering.*

	Information 1	Information 2	……..	Information n
Paitent-1	R11	R12	……..	R1n
Paitent-2	R21	R22	……..	R2n
…….	…..		……..	
Paitentm-m	Rm1	Rm2	…….	Rmn

Patient informa

	Information 1	Information 2	……..	Information n
Center 1	a11	a12	……..	a1n
Center 2	a21	a22	……..	a2n
…….	…..		……..	
Center c	ac1	ac2	…….	acn

Where Rij is the rating of the patient i to the information i, $aij$the typical rating of the patient center i to the information i m is the amount everything considered, n is the amount all things considered, and c is the amount of patient core interests.

SMOOTHING

In this paper, we persistent the k implies bunching calculation to group the patients into certain gatherings as grouping focuses. Explicit calculation as pursues: Input: bunching number k, tolerant data rating grid Output: smoothing rating framework Begin

Choose the patient set $U = \{U1, U2, \dots, Um\}$;
Pick the information set $I = \{I1, I2, \dots, In\}$;
Analysis to select the uppermost k rating patients as the clustering
$CU = \{CU1, CU2, \dots, CUk\}$;
The k clustering center is valueless as $c = \{c1, c2, \dots, ck\}$;
Do
for each and every patient$Ui \in U$

for each and every cluster center $CUj \in CU$
analyze the sim (Ui, CUj);
end for (final step)
sim
$(Ui, CUm) = max\{sim(Ui, CU1), sim(Ui, CU2), \ldots, sim(Ui, CUk);$
cm=cm∪Ui
end for
for all cluster ci∈c
for allpatient Uj∈U
$CUi = average(ci, Uj);$
end for
end for
while
End

C. New Ratings

One of the difficulties of the CF is the information sparsity issue. To expectation the empty qualities in tolerant data rating dataset, we utilize data bunches as forecast instruments. In view of the data bunching execution result, put the expectation systems to the empty rating information as pursues:

$$R_{ij} = \begin{cases} R_{ij} & if\ user\ i\ rate\ the\ item\ j \\ C_j, & else \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

Where cj the prediction is value for patient i rating towards information j and cj has analysis in above code.

3.USING THE K-MEANS COLABERATING CLUSTERING METHOD TO PRODUCE

RECOMMENDATIONS

Through the figuring the empty patient's evaluating by tolerant bunching calculation, we picked up the thick patients' appraisals. At that point, to produce forecast of a patient's appraising, we consume the data grouping based CF calculations.

A. The dense patient-information matrix

After we utilized the patient bunching calculation, we picked up the thick appraisals of the patients to the data. In this way, the first inadequate patient-data rating lattice is currently turning into the thick patient-data framework.

B. Information Clustering

Data bunching procedures work by distinguishing gatherings of data that seem to have comparable appraisals. When the groups are made, forecasts for objective data can be made by averaging the assessments of the other data in that bunch. Some grouping procedures speak to every data with incomplete interest in a few bunches. The expectation is then a normal over the groups, weighted by level of cooperation. When the data bunching is finished, in any case, execution can be excellent, since the size of the gathering that must be dissected is a lot littler. The thought is to isolate the data of a CF framework utilizing data grouping calculation and utilize the gap as neighborhoods, as Fig. 2 shows. The grouping calculation may produce fixed estimated segments, or dependent on some comparability limit it might create a mentioned numeral of allotments of differing size

***Figure.**2 CF based on information clustering.*

Where,Rijis the rating of the patient i to the information i,

	Information 1	Information 2	… …..	Information n
Paitent -1	R11	R12	… …..	R1n
Paitent -2	R21	R22	… …..	R2n
…….	…..		… …..	
Paitent m-m	Rm1	Rm2	… ….	Rmn

	Center 1	Center 2	… … ..	Center c
Center 1	a11	a12	… … .	a1c
Center 2	a21	a22	…	a2c
…….	…..		…	
Center c	am1	am2	… … .	amn

aij the average rating of the patient$i$ to the information center j, m is the number of all patients, n is the number of all information, and c is the number of information centers.

C. Algorithm

There are numerous calculations that can be utilized to make thing bunching. In this study, we pick the k implies calculation as the essential bunching calculation. The sum k is a contribution to the calculation that indicates the ideal number of groups. Right off the bat, the calculation accepts the primary k things as the focuses of k remarkable bunches. Every one of the rest of the things is then contrasted with the nearest focus. In the accompanying passes, the bunch focuses are re-figured dependent on group focuses framed in the past pass and the bunch participation is rethought.

Explicit calculation as pursues: Input: grouping number k, client thing rating lattice. Yield: thing focus lattice.

Initially we select the patient set $U = \{U1, U2, \ldots, Um\}$;
And the we select the information set $I = \{I1, I2, \ldots, In\}$;
Pick the top k rating items as the clustering $CI = \{CI1, CI2, \ldots, CIk\}$;
k clustering center is nothing as $c = \{c1, c2, \ldots, ck\}$;
then ,Do
for each information $Ii \in I$
for each cluster center CIj∈CI
To compute the sim(Ii, CIj);
end for
$sim(Ii, CIx) = max\{sim(Ii, CI1), sim(Ii, CI2), \ldots, sim(Ii, CIk)$;
$cx = cx \cup Ii$ end for for each cluster $ci \in c$
for each patient Ij∈I
CIi=average(ci, Ij);
end for
end for
End (finally step of the algorithm)

We use the below formula based on the pearson's correlation, used to analysis the linear correlation between two vectors of ratings as the target illness persons and the another r called information.

$$sim(t, r) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m}(R_{it} - A_t)(R_{ir} - A_r)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{m}(R_{it} - A_t)^2 \sum_{i=1}^{m}(R_{ir} - A_t)^2}} \tag{6}$$

Where Rit is the rating of the target info by person i, Rir is the rating of the remaining item r by user i, At is the normal rating of the goal info for all the co-rated users, Ar is the average rating of the another information r for all the co-rated patient, and m is the number of all rating patient.

D. Selecting Clustering Centers
A significant advance of data-based CF calculation is to look through neighbors of the objective data. Conventional memory-based CF is to look through the entire appraisals database and it experiences poor adaptability when an ever-increasing number of patients and data are included in the database. At the point when we group the data, we get the data focuses. This inside is spoken to as a normal rating overall data in the group. So we can pick the objective data neighbors in a portion of the data focus grouping. We utilize Pearson's connection to the similitude between the objective data and the data focuses. In the wake of computing the closeness between the objective data and the data focuses, we take the data in comparable focuses as the competitors..

E. Selecting Neighbors
After we select the objective data closest bunching focuses, we additionally need to figure the similitude between the objective data and data in the chose grouping focuses. Top K is select it is most comparative data dependent on the cosine measure, as following recipe, which looks two vectors of evaluations between at the edge as the objective data t and the rest of the data r.

$$Sim(t,r) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m}(R_{it}R_{ir}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{m}R_{it}{}^{2}\sum_{i=1}^{m}R_{ir}{}^{2}}} \qquad (7)$$

Where Rit is the rating of the rest of the data r by tolerant I and m is the quantity of all evaluating patients to the data t and data r.

F. Producing Recommendations
Membership of information had achieve, calculate the weighted average of neighbors' ratings, weighted by their comparison to the target information. The rating of the patient u to the information t is as following:

$$sim(t,r) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{c}R_{ui}\times sim(t,i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{c}sim(t,i)} \qquad (8)$$

Where $Rui$is the rating of the objective patient u to the neighbor data $i, sim(t,i$) is the similitude of the objective data t and the neighbor it quiet i for all the co-appraised data, and m is the quantity of all evaluating patients to the data t and data r.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
In this part, we refer to the dataset, Performance result methodology for the judgment to compare between existing and proposed CF algorithm, and execution result.

A. Dataset
Our entire database includes the medicinal records of 13,039,018 more established patients in the United States with a total of 32,341,348 crisis center visits. Such Medicare records are significantly completed and exact, and they are as regularly as conceivable used for an epidemiological and measurements investigate. Our data is absolutely anonymized; that is we have no way to recognize the patient or the therapeutic facility the patient visited. The commitment of our procedures involves each patient's examination history, gave per inpatient visit. Each datum record addresses a crisis facility visit, addressed by a patient ID and a summary of up to ten discovering codes, as described by the ICD, Ninth Revision, (ICD-9-CM). The ISCD and Related Health Problems offers codes to portray infirmity and a wide collection of signs, symptoms, strange revelations, social conditions, and outside purposes behind harm or disease. It is appropriated by the WHO.

***Table.3**. A sample medical history*

Patient ID	Vector of ICD-9-CM Codes	Disease
9142409	40291 57420 5301 5533	2780
9142409	29624 4019 2768	2780
9142409	2967	
9142409	25090 7906 E9331	20300
9142409	25090 E9331 20300	4019
9142409	3101 20300	25001

B. Performance metrics
To measure the error rate against the rating prediction by RMSE is our method of technique. Prediction ratings output set of N users is $\{\hat{r}_1, \hat{r}_2, \ldots, \hat{r}_n\}$, will be compared with true ratings set is$\{r1, r2, \ldots, rn\}$. The following equation (9) denote calculation of evaluation metrics.

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(\hat{r}_j - \mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{j}})} \qquad (9)$$

Measure of difference between two continuous variables by MAE. Accept that variables of paired observations X and Y, that express the equal phenomenon. The calculation of evaluation metrics defined as following equation (10).

$$MAE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}|y_i - x_i|}{n} \qquad (10)$$

C. Comparative analysis
We executed the proposed and existing framework distinctive closeness calculations unadulterated cosine, connections and tried them on our informational indexes. For every closeness calculations, we executed the calculation to figure the area and utilized a weighted aggregate to create the forecast. We ran these examinations on our preparation information and utilized the test set to figure.

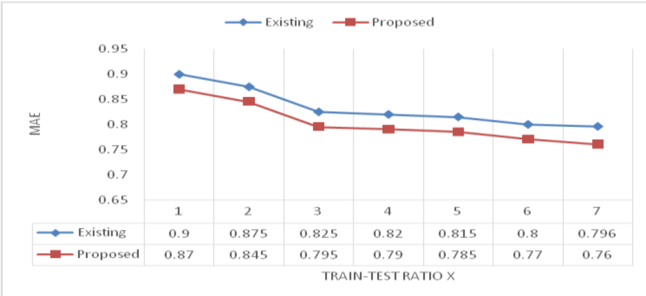

***Figure.**3. MAE Comparison of Proposed and Existing system.*

To decide the affectability of a thickness of the dataset we completed an examination where we shifted the estimation of x since 0.3 to 0.8 in augmentation of 0.1. one of this preparation, test proportion esteems we ran our examinations utilizing our proposed calculation and the current CF calculation. The outcomes have appeared in Figure 3. We see that the nature of forecast increment as we increment x and CF is superior to the current technique.

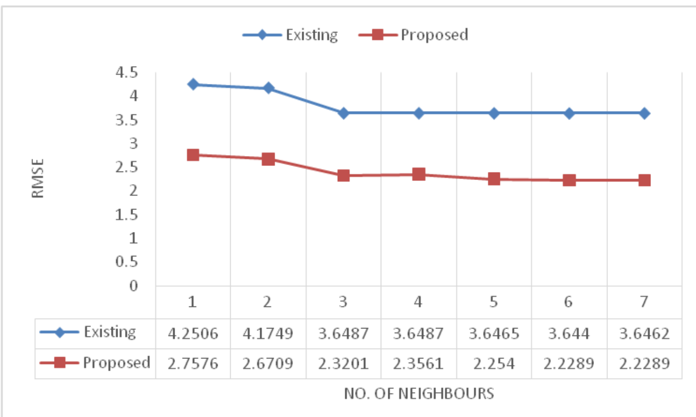

***Figure.4** RMSE Comparison of Proposed and Existing system*

In light of the realistic in Fig. 4. the model from proposed approach and Existing methodology gives the idea that the blunder esteem (RMSE) is littler than existing and proposed came about, normal mistake decline ± 1.361, this is on the grounds that procedure the impact of preprocessing utilizing framework factorization on proposed CF provides rating an incentive to things that haven't been assumed rating previously when the lattice turns out to be full client evaluations (thick information) at that point make the framework simpler to locate similar neighbors design so came about increasingly precise expectation. Above we contrast our proposed strategy and existing system, in view of RMSE and MAE computation premise. In exploratory outcomes gives a superior RMS worth and MAE esteem. These two yield computation esteems are diminished in systematic, it speaks to in graphically. So these systems are superior to an increasing number of existing methods. So these strategies will be material in an increasingly number of expectation and investigation techniques to show signs of improvement results.

CONCLUSION

The sparsity of the source informational index is a significant explanation causing the low quality. To take care of the issues of adaptability and sparsity in the shared sifting, due to conquer this issue so we proposed a customized suggestion approach joins the patient bunching innovation and data grouping innovation. Patients are bunched dependent on ailment of individuals, and every individual's group has a group focus. In view of the similitude between target patient and group focuses, the closest target of neighbors ailment individual can be initiate the expectation where important. At that point, the proposed methodology uses the database grouping shared separating to deliver the suggestions. The suggestion joining grouping synergistic separating is more adaptable and more exact than the customary one.

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