Abstract

This paper presents an adaptation to the strategy of kernel methods of a well known artificial immune network. This adaptation brings to artificial immune systems, for the first time, some of the advantages of kernel methods, such as the ability to deal with nonvector data and the mapping to high dimensional spaces through the kernel trick. Preliminary experiments were carried out in order to get some insights of the behavior of the proposed model.

Keywords

Intelligent systems, similarity based clustering, artificial immune networks, kernel methods.