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COMPRESSED FREQUENT PATTERN TREE

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ABSTRACT

The use of Data mining is increasing very rapidly as daily analysis of transaction database consisting of data is increasing. In that data, there ae various item which occur frequently in same pattern. In data mining there are large number of algorithm which are available and used for finding the frequent pattern. In the existing system the algorithm used are Apriori and FP-Growth. The result obtained from such algorithm are very time consuming and not efficient. In proposed system we are using more compact data structure named Compressed FP Tre. We proposed a new algorithm CT-PRO which uses the Compressed FP Tree. The result of the proposed algorithm is much more efficient in terms of performance.

KEYWORDS: - Compressed, Apriori, CT-PRO, Frequent Pattern.

INTRODUCTION

Frequent item-set mining(FIM) is an essential part of association rules mining. Its application for other data mining tasks has also been recognized. It has been an active research are a and a large number of algorithms have been developed .We propose another pattern growth algorithm which uses a more compact data structure named Compressed FP-Tree(CFP-Tree).The number of nodes in a CFP-Tree can be upto half less than in the corresponding FP-Tree. We also describe the implementation of CT-PRO which utilize the CFP-Tree for FIM.CT-PRO traverses the CFP-Tree bottom-up and generates the frequent item sets following the pattern growth approach non-recursively. Experiments show that CT-PRO performs better than Opportune Project, FP-Growth, and Apriori. CT-PRO has a larger performance range compared to others.

Data mining is that the method of applying these ways with the intention of uncovering hidden patterns in giant information sets. It bridges the gap from applied statistics and artificial intelligence (which usually give the mathematical background) to management by exploiting the manner information is hold on and indexed in databases to execute the particular learning and discovery algorithms a lot of expeditiously, allowing such ways to be applied to ever larger information sets. Salient low-level texture features are extracted from arbitrary formed regions victimisation Gabor filter which has been a widely acclaimed natural and excellent tool in texture feature classification segmentation and extraction.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Jagrati Malviya and Anju Singh **"An FP tree based approach for extracting frequent pattern from large database by applying parallel and partition projection"**. This paper proposed an efficient and improved FP Tree algorithm which used a projection method to reduce the database scan and save the execution time. The advantage of PFP Tree is that it takes less memory and time in association mining.

Tri Thanh Nguyen**" A Compact FP-tree for Fast Frequent Pattern Retrieval"**. This paper proposed a tree whose structure was reduced in a very compact size which was useful for implementation. Also the execution time was moderate. In large databases it worked fined with little errors. When new transactions were added Item-Id should be same or it may cause problems.

Jaishree Singh, Hari Ram and Dr.J.S.Sodhi **"Improved efficiency of Apriori algorithm rule using dealing reduction"**. In this paper, Apriori algorithm is improved primarily based on the properties of cutting Info. The typical Apriori algorithm has performance bottleneck in the large data processing so that we'd like to optimize the algorithm with style of strategy.

Dr.Bujji Babu,R.Siva Rama Prasad and Y.Umamaheswararao **"Efficient frequent pattern tree construction"**. This paper illustrated the construction of efficient frequent pattern trees. In the graphic representation the solid line between the nodes represents the relation between the nodes. The dashed line indicates the pointer link between the same nodes to maintain the cumulative node count in the data structure. These trees reduce one level tree traversal of the tree in the worst case also.

M Suman, T Anuradha, K Gowtham and A Rsmkrishna**" A Frequent pattern mining algorithm based on FP-Tree structure and Apriori algorithm"**. This paper proposed the Apriori Growth algorithm . This method only scans the data set twice and builds FP-tree once while it still needs to generate candidate item sets.This method takes large execution time and some other problems also.

Mohammed AI-Maolegi, Bassam Arkok". An improved Apriori algorithm for association Rule". In this, an improved apriori is proposed through reducing the time consumed in transaction scanning for candidate itemsets by reducing the number of transaction to be canned. Whenever k of k-itemset increases, the gap between out improved Apriori and the original apriori increasesfrom view of time consumed and whenever the value of minimum support increases the gap between improved Apriori and the original Apriori decreases from view of time consumed.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The amount information of knowledge of information keep in databases has enlarged enormously with the widespread use of databases and therefore the fast adoption of knowledge systems and data are housing technologies. An necessary variety of info that contains vast data of a business is that the group action info. A transaction information contains data regarding often used patterns of potential customers. The process of getting this data is termed Frequent Pattern Mining and may be discovered mistreatment varied data processing techniques, like clustering, classification, prediction and association analysis.

The Block diagram of the proposed system is shown in Figure 1. The diagram of the proposed system contains main parts like Admin, Database, Algorithm, Dataset, etc,. In this Section, a new algorithm primarily based upon the improved Apriori and also the FP-tree structure is present. In a large transactional info like merchandiser database it's common that multiple things area unit merchandising or buying at the same time so the database surly contains varied transactions that contain same set of things. Thus by taking advantage of these transactions attempting to search out the frequent itemsets and prune the database as early as possible while not generating the candidate itemset and multiple info scan, results in efficiently usage of memory and improved computation. This proposed algorithmic program is primarily based upon the Apriori property i.e. all non empty subsets of the frequent itemsets are frequent.

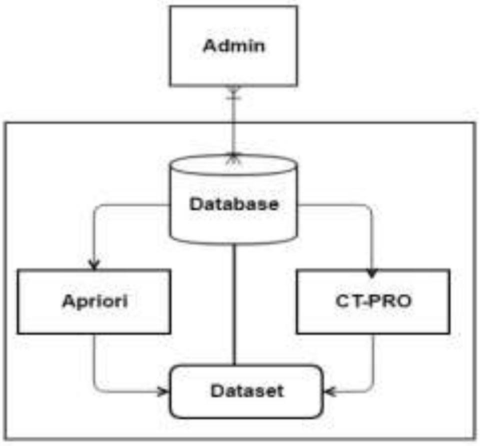
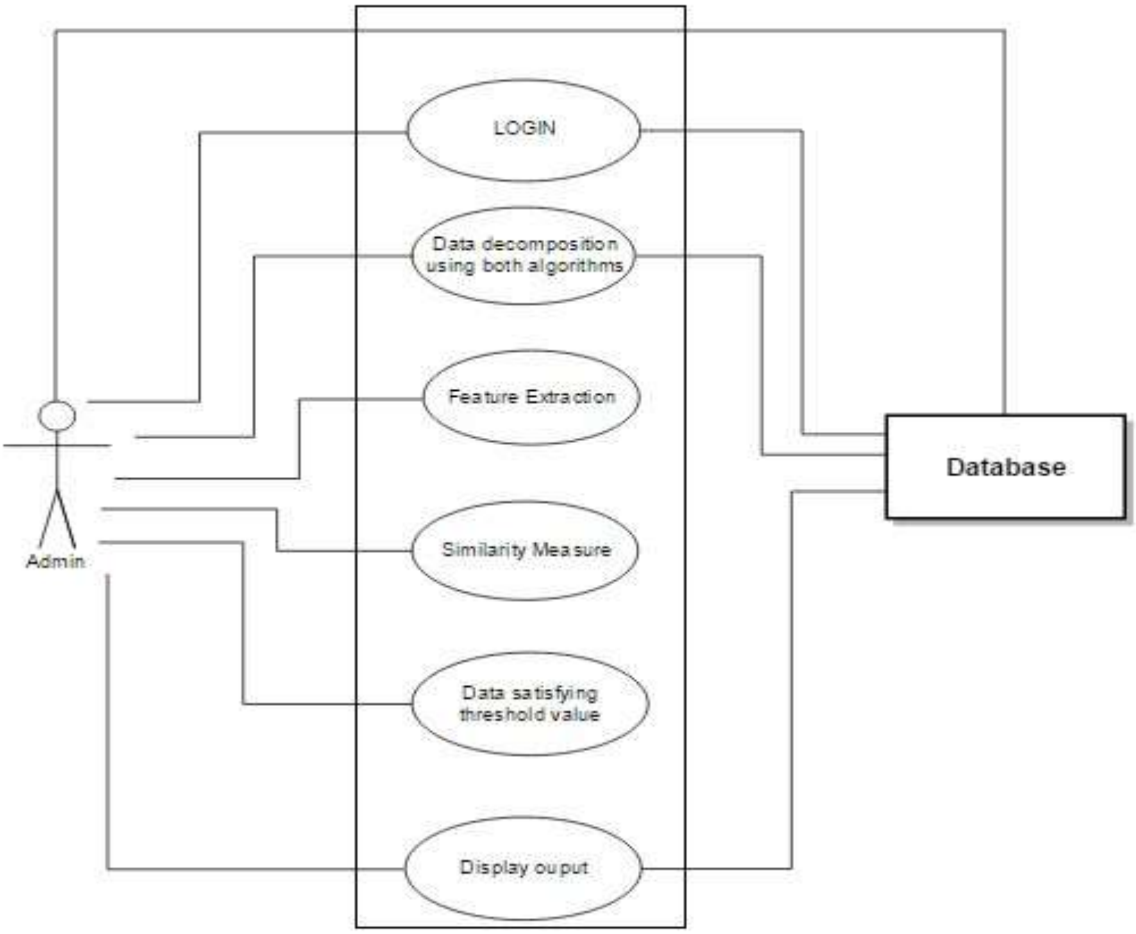


Fig 1: Block Diagram

Use Case Diagram


LOGIN
Data decomposition using both algorithms
Feature Extraction
Similarity Measure
Data satisfying threshold value
Display ouput
Admin
Database

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ALGORITHM

- FOR CUNSTRUCTION OF CFP TREE

```
/*Input: database Output: HeaderTable*/
Procedure ConstructHeaderTable
    For each transaction in the database
        For each item in a transaction
            If item in HeaderTable
                Increment count of item in HeaderTable
            Else
                Insert item into HeaderTable with count = 1
            End If
        End For
    End For
    Delete infrequent items and sort HeaderTable in frequency descending order
    Assign an index for each frequent item
/* Input: database, HeaderTable, min_sup Output: Global CFP-Tree */
Procedure ConstructTree
    Build_LeftMost_Branch_of_the_Tree()
    For each transaction in the database
        Initialize mappedTrans
        For each frequent item in the trans
            /*get index of items from HeaderTable*/
            mappedTrans = mappedTrans ∪ GetIndex(item)
        End For
        Sort(mappedTrans)
        InsertToTree(mappedTrans)
    End For
Procedure InsertToTree(mappedTrans)
    firstItem = mappedTrans[1]
    currNode = root of subtree pointed by HeaderTable[firstItem]
    For each subsequent item i in mappedTrans
        If currNode has child representing i
            increment count[firstItem-1] of the child node
        Else
            create child node and set its count[firstItem-1]=1
            Organise the same-item-node-link
        End If
    End For
```

- FOR MINING FREQUENT PATTERN USING CT-PRO

```
/* Input: HeaderTable, Global CFP-Tree */
/* Output: frequent patterns */
Procedure Mining
    For each item x ∈ globalHeaderTable from the least freq to the most freq
        Initialize localFreqPattTree with x as the root
        ConstructLocalHeaderTable(x)
        For each freq item i in localHeaderTable
            Attach i as a child of x
        End For
        ConstructLocalCFPTree(x)
        MineRest(x)
        Traverse the Local Frequent Pattern Tree to print the frequent patterns
    End For
End For
```

```
Procedure ConstructLocalHeaderTable(i)
    For each occurrence of node i in the tree
        For each item in the path to the root
            If item in localHeaderTable
                Increment count of item
            Else
                Insert item with count = 1
            End If
        End For
    End For
Procedure ConstructLocalCFPTree(i)
    For each occurrence of node i in the tree
        Initialize mappedTrans
        For each freq item in the path to the root
            mappedTrans=mappedTrans ∪ GetIndex(item)
        End For
        Sort(mappedTrans)
        InsertToTree(mappedTrans)
    End For
Procedure MineRest(x)
    For each child i of x
        Set all counts in localHeaderTable to 0
        For each occurrence of node i in localCFPTree
            For each item in the path to the root
                Increment count of item in localHeaderTable
            End For
        End For
        For each freq item j in localHeaderTable
            Attach j as a child of i
        End For
        MineRest(node i)
    End For.
```

CONCLUSION

In this project, we considered the following factors for creating our new scheme, which measures the time and the memory consumption, these factors are affected by the approach for finding the frequent item sets. Work has been done if we develop an algorithm which is an improvement over Apriori and FP-tree with using an approach of CT-PRO algorithm for a transactional database. According to our observations, the performances of the algorithms will powerfully rely on the support levels and therefore the features of the data sets (the nature and therefore the size of the data sets). Therefore we tend to can use it in our scheme to ensure the time saving and the memory within the case of thin and dense data sets.

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