Abstract

Analysis has been carried out in terms of FP-Growth Tree techniques to determine which technique can be used efficiently in order to achieve higher scalability and performance. Construction and development of classifier that works with more accuracy and performs efficiently for large database is one of the key tasks of data mining techniques. Secondly training dataset repeatedly produces massive amount of rules. It’s very tough to store, retrieve, prune, and sort a huge number of rules proficiently before applying to a classifier. In such situation FP is the best choice but problem with this approach is that it generates redundant FP Tree. A Frequent pattern tree (FP-tree) is type of prefix tree that allows the detection of recurrent (frequent) item set exclusive of the candidate item set generation. It is anticipated to recuperate the flaw of existing mining methods. FP – Trees pursues the divide and conquers tactic.

References
Summary of Techniques

22. J. Han, J. Pei, and Y. Yin, “Mining Frequent Patterns without Candidate Generation”, SIGMOD 2000, pp 1-12.
23. Jiawei Han, Jian Pei, Runying Mao, “Mining Frequent Patterns without Candidate Generation: A Frequent-Pattern Tree Approach”, Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery, April 2001, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Manufactured in the Netherlands.

24. Jiawei Han, M. Kamber, “Data Mining-Concepts and Techniques”, Sam Francisco 2009, Morgan Kanufram Publishers.


Index Terms

Computer Science

Information Sciences

Keywords

Data Mining, KDD, Association Rule, FP-Growth Tree, FP-Growth Tree Techniques.