

# Mining Negative Association Rules in Distributed Environment

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## ABSTRACT

In the data mining field, association rules are discovered having domain knowledge specified as a minimum support threshold. the more accurate the process of setting up minimum threshold, the more accurate we find association between data. The data may be positively or negatively relate to each other based on data values. Even though large in number, some data misses some interesting rules and the rules' quality necessitates further analysis. As a result, we have proposed a hybrid approach based on apriori algorithm for mining frequent item sets. This algorithm will help to discover itemsets which are negatively associated with each other. These association is found on the base of properties of propositional logic, and therefore, requires no background knowledge to generate them. The experiments show that our approach is able to identify meaningful negative association rules within a reasonable execution time. This approach has a new algorithm based on modified apriori, so that users can mine the items without domain knowledge and it can mine the items efficiently when compared to association rules.

Keywords: Data Mining, Distributed Database, Negative Association Rule Mining, K-Anonymity.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The main aim of data mining technology is to explore hidden information from large databases. A Real word data coming from many fields. Many data mining techniques are exist such as association rule mining, clustering, classification, regression and so on and have wide applications in the real world for finding the useful data .

Association means looking for a relationship between variables or objects. It aims to extract interesting association, correlations or casual structures among the objects association rule mining generates positive and negative rules. Positive rules specify the presence

and positive relationship between the objects whereas negative rules specify the absence and negative relationship between the objects and variables. Association rules (ARs), a branch of data mining, have been studied successfully and extensively in many application domains including market basket analysis, intrusion detection, diagnosis decisions support, and telecommunications. Traditionally, the association rule mining algorithms target the extraction of frequent features (itemsets), that is, features boasting high frequency in a transactional database. However, find the association rule in distributed environment is also a interesting research it is important to find the frequent itemset in distributed environment . Many algorithms for generating association rules have been

proposed. Some well-known algorithms are Apriori, Fp-tree, Eclat and FP-Growth, but they only do half the job, since they are algorithms for mining frequent itemsets. Another step needs to be done after to generate rules from frequent itemsets found in a database.

As per the basepaper and other research paper we saw the not more work are performed in negative association rule. One thing is arise with this is the privacy problem in distributed environment. We try to solve the privacy issue in distributed environment. In this paper our main aim to reduce time and space complexity in distributed environment and find the negative association rule in large database.

## II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

### A. Apriori Algorithm

Apriori uses a "bottom up" approach, where frequent subsets are extended one item at a time (a step known as candidate generation), and groups of candidates are tested against the data. The algorithm terminates when no further successful extensions are found. Apriori uses breadth-first search and a Hash tree structure to count candidate item sets efficiently. It generates candidate item sets of length K from item sets of length K-1. Then it prunes the candidates which have an infrequent sub pattern.

### B. Proposed System Flow Chart

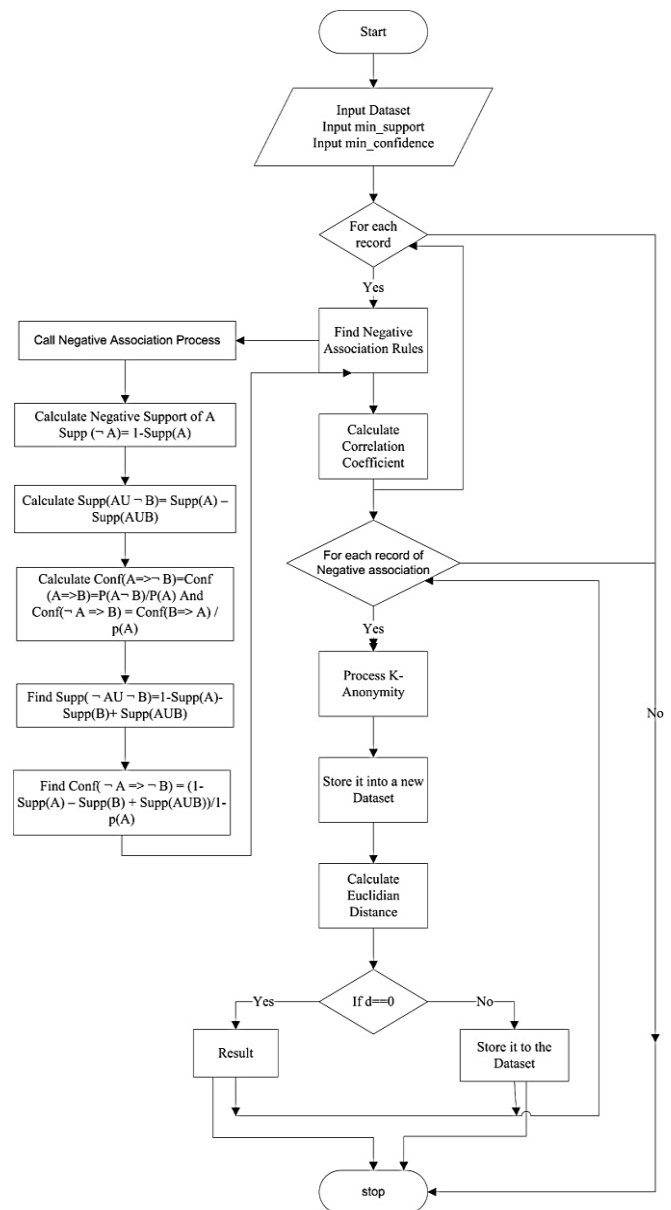


Figure: 1 Proposed System Flow

### C. Proposed System Algorithm

- Step 1: Input dataset,  
Input min\_support,  
Input min\_confidence.
- Step 2: For each record in dataset
- Step 3: Call negative association process
- Step 4: To find correlation coefficient
- Step 5: End For
- Step 6: For each record in negative association list
- Step 7: Call K-Anonymity() send it to privacy protection process

- Step 8: Store in the new Dataset
- Step 9: Calculate euclidian distance for each row.  

$$\text{distance}((x, y), (a, b)) = \sqrt{(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2}$$
- Step 10: If  $d=0$
- Step 11: Add it to result
- Step 12: Else  
 Store it to the dataset
- Step 13: End for
- Step 14: Stop

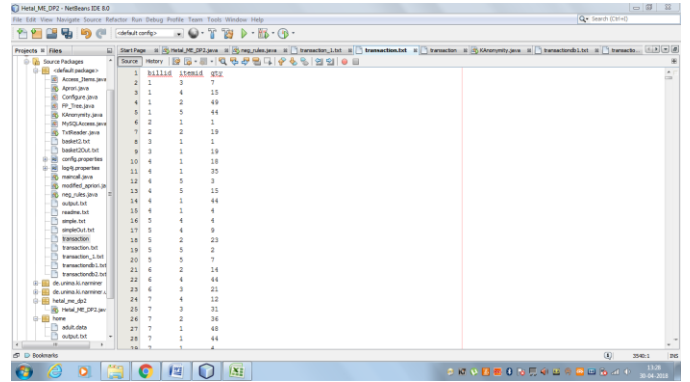


Figure: 2 Bakery Dataset

**D. Negative Association Rule(NAR) algorithm**

Input: dataset

Output: Negative Association Rules

- Step 1: Find relationship between of A and B  
 Calculate Negative Support for A:  $\text{Supp}(\neg A) = 1 - \text{Supp}(A)$

- Step 2: Calculate Negative Support for:  
 $\text{Supp}(A \cup \neg B) = \text{Supp}(A) - \text{Supp}(A \cap B)$

- Step 3: Calculate Confidence of:  
 $\text{Conf}(A \Rightarrow \neg B) = \text{Conf}(A \Rightarrow B) = P(A \cap B) / P(A)$   
 And  $\text{Conf}(\neg A \Rightarrow B) = \text{Conf}(B \Rightarrow A) / P(A)$

- Step 4: Calculate Negative Support for A and B:  
 $\text{Supp}(\neg A \cup \neg B) = 1 - \text{Supp}(A) - \text{Supp}(B) + \text{Supp}(A \cap B)$

- Step 5: Calculate Negative Confidence for A and B  
 $\text{Conf}(\neg A \Rightarrow \neg B) = (1 - \text{Supp}(A) - \text{Supp}(B) + \text{Supp}(A \cap B)) / (1 - P(A))$

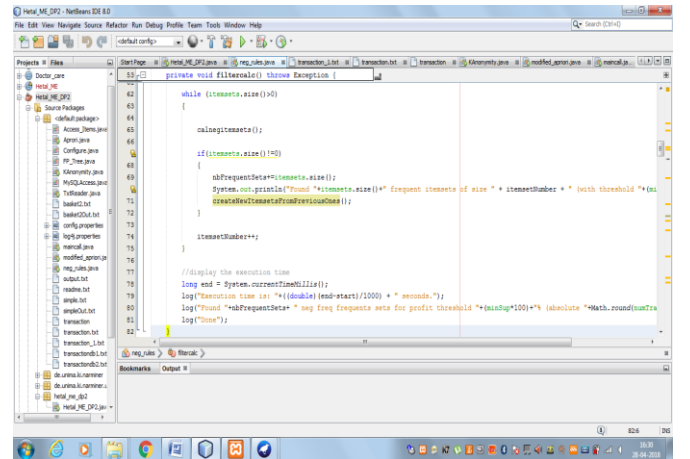


Figure: 3 Negative Association Rule code

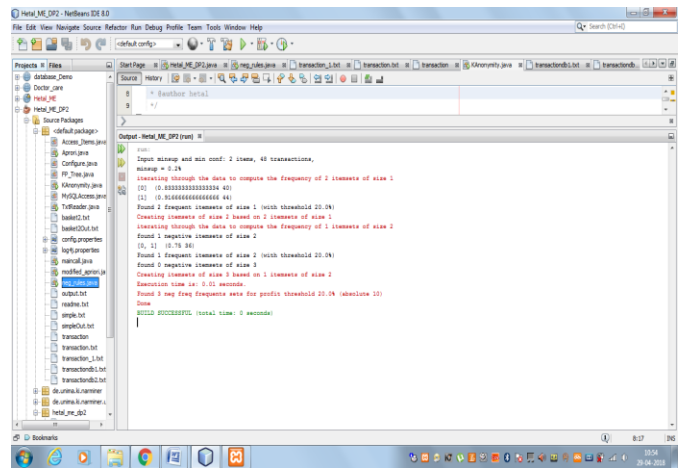


Figure:4 Negative itemsets found in bakery dataset

**III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The experiment uses bakery dataset. The experiment was executed by Net Beans IDE and weka tool. The language is used Java to perform the algorithm.

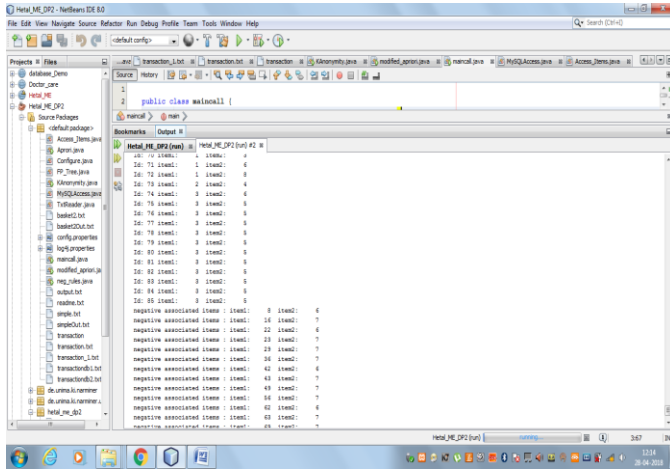


Figure 5 Itemsets combined to generate negative rules

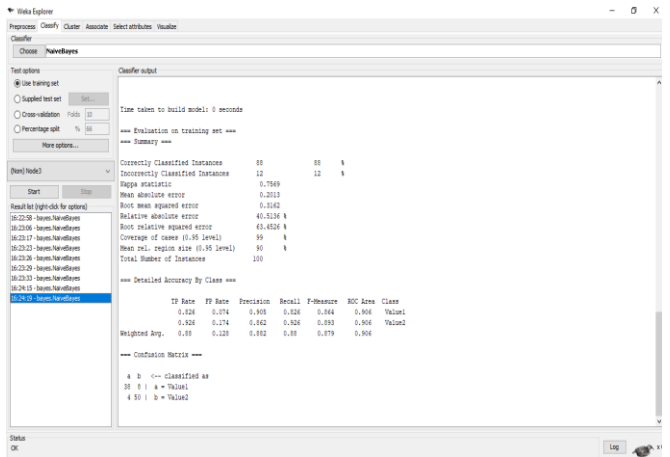


Figure: 6 weka process to classify records of bakery dataset

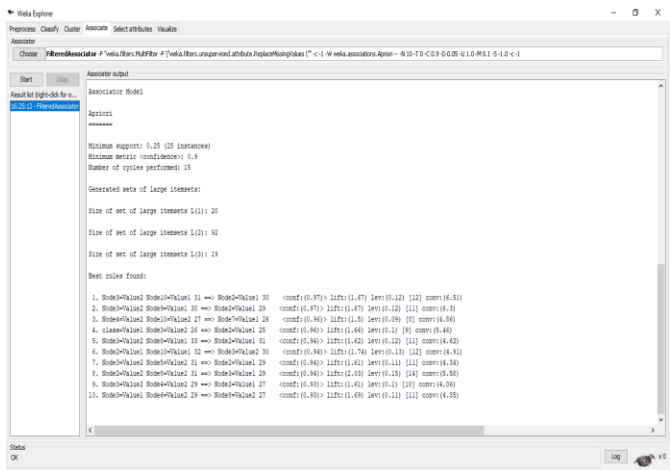


Figure: 7 weka process to display association between rules on bakery dataset

Table: 1 Result of Dataset

Dataset	Negative item rules generated
Bakery	3
Iris	54

Online transaction	127
Mushroom	9

Table: 2 Time consumed for proposed algorithm

Dataset	Time
Bakery	0.01second
Iris	0.012second
Online transaction	0.0198second
Mushroom	0.0193second

#### IV. CONCLUSION

We have performed algorithm and generating the negative association rules in distributed environment with privacy preservation on the Bakery dataset. And try to reduce the space and time complexity. We also perform proposed algorithm online transaction, iris and mushroom dataset and get the results. We consider the base of Apriori and then generating the result using our proposed algorithm. In future we will implement the algorithm on different dataset and get the better result in distributed environment.

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