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Research Paper



Lottery System with Data Mining Technique

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ABSTRACT

The main object of this study is to understand the problem competing constraints and objectives, perspective and develop a model for extract information from database in real time library using association rule mining (ARM). In the place of specialized data mining algorithm [1] structured query language (SQL) is using for mining data, comparison also studied between ARM and SQL. This comparison gives result which shows that ARM performs better than SQL because support and count parameters used in data are more controlled in ARM. Matrix laboratory tool ARMADA and SQL is used for implementation of algorithm other than LEACH-Centralized protocol.

KEYWORDS : WSN, scalability and load balancing, cluster, graph theory

I. INTRODUCTION

Our study demands temporal data mining understanding, its structure and patterns generate semantics. For understanding post-processing generated patterns, different approaches are available to generate patterns and difficulties; those are faced by the user in handling patterns. In temporal patterns their suitability was very essential. Index of temporal patterns data is based on semantics and structure of patterns that was carried out in patterns. For future research work, an idea is present in it.

For this paper study different types of techniques are essential:-

- Types of temporal patterns
- Modeling
- Representation of temporal data
- Temporal data mining
- Associative rule mining

Study of different paradigms is required to understand the evolvement of temporal data mining over a period of time. In mining different types of techniques are used, as result different outputs are generated. Myriad patterns are generated with improvement of algorithm. In this study it is necessary to understand the underlying domain and its techniques.

Details of literature review are:-

- Different types of outputs generated
- Different ways of model
- Various domains of sequential data mining

Modest memory and computational efforts are required in one pass first phase efficiency with the help of proposed algorithm. In transaction streams online mining of associative rules is capable with this algorithm. In this paper broaden definition of associative rule is discussed due to its consequent need. In the first phase, large item sets are finding in typical multi-pass associative rule mining algorithm. In the second phase, associative rules are discovered with minimum support level. In a transaction data base, user proposes online and hierarchical associative rules. So that items of transaction are classified on different categories and sub-categories.

II. WORK AND APPROACH

In large database variables relation, association rule learning is most popular and best method. It contains a set of transaction with a set of items where association rule is described as expression A! B. Here A and B are sets of items. This relation shows that contents of A are also lying in B. E.g. in this rule might be that 30% of transactions that contain wine, it also contain soap. In transaction 2% contains both items. So that 2% called as support of the rule and 30 % called as rule confidence. To satisfy minimum confidence and user-specified space is a problem of mining association rules.

This problem can be divided into two sub-problems:-

Frequent item-sets i.e. all combinations of items that helps high-

er than minimum support.

Desired rules are generated by using the frequent item sets.

Objective measurement is based on statistics, information theory and probability theory. Data and patterns included generality, reliability, peculiarity, conciseness and diversity as objectives. Both the data and user are included into account as subjective measure. Data is required for user's domain accessing to define a subjective manner. By explicitly representation of user's knowledge or expectations this access can be obtained.

As well as data and patterns considered as subjective depends on novelty and surprisingness on the user patterns. The explanation and semantics of the patterns are considered as a semantic. The semantics of the data depends on the actionability and utility. To identify automatically interesting patterns, interestingness measures facilities are included.

Interestingness can be measured in three ways in data mining process

- During data mining process prune uninteresting patterns are used to narrow the search space and enhance efficiency.
- In rank patterns, measures are used to order their interestingness scores
- To select interesting patterns in post-processing measures are used.



Figure 2: - Roles of Interestingness Measures in the Data mining Process

The main objective of this study, prepare the content-based retrieval more efficient in indexing techniques. In this study the signature files are considered to evaluate how query processing time can be improved by reducing the number of false drops. In this study effective bi-operations are used to reduce the search space. For this purpose signature files are used to evaluate other implementations. The database of temporal patterns is used to evaluate the Signature Tree and Extendible Signature Hashing performance. Various parameters are evaluated in environmental constraints to calculate the performance. To efficient bitwise operations a variation of bitmap included a new index structure. A set of values shows presence and absence of a value in this index and attributes accommodated the sequential nature. Preprocessing is not required in indexing technique for database temporal patterns.

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III. SIMULATION & RESULT FOR LOTTER SYSTEM

In data mining, pre-processing of data is a very important technique. The result of mining process is pre-processing influences that involves noise removal, data reduction etc. In Library database system pre-processing steps are included to information mined are:-

- 1) Noisy data is removed.
- 2) Alphanumeric member id is converted with numeric ones.
- 3) Each lottery ticket-id is unique.
- 4) Ticket numbers are reassigned.
- 5) The unwanted data is removed with the help of Data reduction technique. E.g.: the information like "place of publishing" and "date of publishing" with "NULL" values is not included in the final data set.
- Data is distributed branch wise and each branch has its own unique branch ID.

The ARM (Association Rule Mining) is implemented in same real-time database for different categories. Armada and SQL tools using same data set for each branch with ARM (Association Rule Mining). From lottery system database different results are shown below in different meaningful figures.



Figure 3: detail of broad methodology



Figure 4 : Data mining window



Figure 5: Rules generation result



Figure 6: Execution (Time) result



Figure 7 : rule support analysics



Figure 8: Rule support analysis with confidence

VI CONCLUSION

In this study the use of bi-operations are more efficient and also reduce the search space. In query pattern search space is reduced due to the evaluation of signature files. The database of temporal patterns is used to evaluate the Signature Tree and Extendible Signature Hashing performance. Various parameters are evaluated in environmental constraints to calculate the performance.

The ARM (Association Rule Mining) is implemented in same real-time database for different categories. Armada and SQL tools using same data set for each branch with ARM (Association Rule Mining). From lottery system database different results are shown below in different meaningful figures.

Bitwise operations can be used in more efficient manner due to the variation of bitmap which is proposed as a new index structure. It also shows presence with it. In this study the conclusion is that existing of structure/model library; data mining is able to educational research with model evaluation and results analysis.

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