Section A-Research paper

A REVIEW PAPER ON FREQUENT PATTERN MINING ON BIG DATA BY USING MAP REDUCE PROGRAMMING MODEL

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doi: 10.48047/ecb/2023.12.si4.1029

ABSTRACT:

A common data mining technique called frequent pattern mining involves finding repeating patterns in huge datasets. Big data processing for routine pattern mining is difficult, nevertheless, because of the complexity and volume of the data. The MapReduce programming model has become a well-liked method for handling large amounts of data, and numerous research have used it for frequent pattern mining. This review study looks at the literature on developing solutions for frequent MapReduce pattern mining on large data sets. The paper gives a general review of frequent pattern mining and MapReduce, explores the difficulties of frequent pattern mining on large data sets, and evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of the current methods for frequent pattern mining byMapReduce. The review paper also notes patterns and trends in the literature and explores their implications for the creation of solutions for routine MapReduce pattern mining on large datasets. Future field research recommendations are made in the paper's conclusion.

Keywords: Frequent pattern mining, big data, MapReduce, programming model, challenges,

INTRODUCTION

Frequent pattern mining is a data mining technique that involves identifying recurring patterns in large datasets. These patterns can be used to make predictions and inform decision-making processes. However, mining frequent patterns from big data presents a significant challenge due to the size and complexity of the data. To address this challenge, the MapReduce programming model has become a popular

solution for processing large datasets. This parallel processing model divides the data into smaller subsets and processes them in parallel, making it an efficient way to handle big data.

This review paper aims to explore existing literature on designing solutions for frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce. It provides an overview of frequent pattern mining and MapReduce, highlights the challenges involved in frequent pattern mining on big data, and examines the strengths and weaknesses of the existing solutions for frequent pattern mining using MapReduce. The paper also identifies patterns and trends in the existing research and discusses their implications for the development of solutions for frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce. In particular, the paper focuses on the use of similarity indices in frequent pattern mining.

In conclusion, this review paper offers insights into the use of MapReduce for frequent pattern mining in big data. While there are challenges involved, the use of similarity indices has shown promise in overcoming these challenges. Further research in this area is needed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of frequent pattern mining using MapReduce.

Explanation of frequent pattern mining on big data

A popular data mining technique is frequent pattern mining, which includes detecting often recurring patterns in huge datasets. Because of the sheer amount and complexity of the information, frequent pattern mining becomes a difficult undertaking in the context of big data.

To overcome this issue, academics have investigated numerous ways for performing frequent pattern mining on large amounts of data, such as employing parallel and distributed processing frameworks such as MapReduce. MapReduce is a programming model for processing huge datasets efficiently in a distributed computing environment. The model breaks the data down into smaller chunks that are handled in parallel across numerous devices. This enables for speedier processing of large amounts of data while reducing the need for expensive gear.

There are various approaches available in frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce, including FP-Growth, DistEclat, and PFP, among others. These techniques have been assessed and compared in various studies. For instance, Gao et al. (2017) conducted a study that compared the performance of several MapReduce-based frequent pattern mining algorithms on big data and found that PFP outperformed other algorithms in terms of both execution time and memory usage.

To enhance the efficiency and scalability of frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce, optimization techniques have also been proposed. For instance, Zeng et al. (2019) presented an optimization strategy known as the partition-based pruning method, which helps to decrease the number of candidate patterns generated during the frequent pattern mining process. This method has been shown to considerably reduce the computational overhead and enhance the efficiency of the frequent pattern mining process on big data.

Overall, frequent pattern mining on top ofBIG DATA using MapReduce is a challenging task that requires efficient and scalable solutions. While several existing approaches and optimization techniques have been proposed, there is still a need for further research to improve the efficiency and scalability of these solutions.

Importance of frequent pattern mining for data analysis and decision making

Frequent pattern mining is an important data mining technique that can help with data analysis in addition todecision making in a variety of applications.One notable application of frequent pattern mining is in market basket analysis, where it is used to detect items that frequently co-occur in client interactions. For example, Han et al. (2000) discovered that certain items, such as bread and milk, were frequently purchased together in a dataset of customer transactions at a supermarket, whereas others, such as diapers and beer, were purchased less frequently.

In healthcare, frequent pattern mining is using for identifyingpatternsduring patient data, such as frequent co-occurring diagnoses or treatments. For example, a study by Wu et al. (2017) used frequent pattern mining to analyze electronic health record data and identify patterns of co-occurring diagnoses in patients with multiple chronic conditions.

Another application of frequent pattern mining is in fraud detection, where it can be used to identify patterns of suspicious behavior or activity. For example, a study by Bhatia and Gupta (2017) used frequent pattern mining to identify patterns of fraudulent credit card transactions, and found that certain transactions such as those involving high-value purchases or multiple transactions within a short time period were more likely to be fraudulent.

Frequent pattern mining has a wide range of different applications, including online log analysis, social network analysis, and image analysis. Yan et al. (2014), for example, employed frequent pattern mining to analyse online log data and uncover patterns of user behaviour on a website.Overall, frequent pattern mining is a useful technique for data analysis and decision making across many sectors and applications.

Challenges of frequent pattern mining on big data and how MapReduce can be used to address these challenges

Frequent pattern mining on big data poses several challenges, including scalability, complexity, and high computational requirements. In order to address these challenges, MapReduce programming model has been widely used in recent years.

One major challenge of frequent pattern mining on big data is scalability. As datasets grow in size, traditional data mining algorithms may not be able to handle the increased computational requirements. MapReduce, a programming model designed for distributed computing, can be used to distribute the processing of large datasets across multiple computing nodes, allowing for scalability in frequent pattern mining (Chen et al., 2014).

Another challenge is the complexity of frequent pattern mining algorithms. Conventionalalgorithms offrequent pattern mining have need of multiple passes over

the dataset, which can be computationally expensive. MapReduce can be used to implement parallelized algorithms that can process the data in a single pass, reducing the computational requirements (Wang et al., 2016).In addition, the high computational requirements of frequent pattern mining can also be addressed through efficient data processing and storage. MapReduce can be used to process and store the data in a distributed and parallelized manner, reducing the time and computational resources required for frequent pattern mining (Khan et al., 2017).

Several studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of MapReduce for frequent pattern mining on big data. For example, a study by Chen et al. (2014) used MapReduce to implement a parallelized frequent pattern mining algorithm and showed that it could handle large datasets with improved performance compared to traditional algorithms. Another study by Wang et al. (2016) used MapReduce to implement a parallelized frequent pattern mining algorithm for protein structure prediction and demonstrated its scalability and efficiency.

Overall, the MapReduce programming model provides an excellent solution to solving the issues of frequent pattern mining on massive data by providing scalability, computational efficiency, and parallelized processing capabilities.

Purpose and scope of the review paper

This review paper aims to present an in-depth analysis of the use of the MapReduce programming model for frequent pattern mining on big data, emphasizing its benefits, shortcomings, and possible applications.

The review encompasses an introduction to frequent pattern mining, a discussion of the challenges that arise when performing frequent pattern mining on big data, a general description of the MapReduce programming model, and a thorough examination of the existing literature on the utilization of MapReduce for frequent pattern mining. Additionally, the paper explores the possible applications of MapReduce for frequent pattern mining across diverse domains.

Numerous studies have investigated the effectiveness of MapReduce for frequent pattern mining on big data. For instance, Wang et al. (2016) demonstrated the utility of MapReduce for frequent pattern mining in protein structure prediction. Similarly, Khan et al. (2017) focused on distributed frequent pattern mining with MapReduce. These studies highlight the potential applications of MapReduce for frequent pattern mining in different areas.

Moreover, the review paper outlines the advantages and limitations of using the MapReduce programming model for frequent pattern mining on big data. MapReduce provides scalability, parallel processing capabilities, and efficient data storage and processing. Nevertheless, it also has some limitations, such as the need for specialized programming skills and the data shuffling overhead.

In conclusion, this review paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the use of the MapReduce programming model for frequent pattern mining on big data,

including its potential applications, advantages, and limitations.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The technique of frequent pattern mining is used to extract recurrent patterns from huge datasets.. With the increasing size and complexity of data, it has become challenging to extract meaningful insights from them. To address this, MapReduceprogramming model has been proposed to process large datasets in a distributed environment. MapReduce has been applied to frequent pattern mining to improve scalability and efficiency.

Overview of frequent pattern mining and its applications

Frequent pattern mining has numerous applications in various domains, including market basket analysis, web usage mining, bioinformatics, and social network analysis. For instance, in market basket analysis, frequent pattern mining is used to identify items that are frequently purchased together, while in web usage mining, it is used to identify frequently visited web pages. In bioinformatics, it is utilized to identify recurring sequences of DNA, and in social network analysis, it is used to identify common patterns of interaction between users.

Apriori, the most well-known method for frequent pattern mining, was introduced in 1994 by “Rakesh Agrawal and RamakrishnanSrikant”. The technique is based on a candidate generation and pruning approach that mines frequent itemsets effectively. Various methods, such as FP-Growth, ECLAT, and PrefixSpan, have since been developed to improve the effectiveness of frequent pattern mining.

Explanation of big data and the challenges it poses for FPM

The various challenges of frequent pattern mining are due to

1. **Scalability**: The enormous expansion of data provided by numerous sources makes mining common patterns on big data a difficult process. Traditional frequent pattern mining algorithms were not built to manage the huge amounts of data created by modern applications. Li et al. (2018) and Yin et al. (2019)
2. **High dimensionality**: BIG DATA is frequently characterized by high-dimensional features, which can lead to the "curse of dimensionality" problem. This can result in a high number of candidate itemsets and negatively impact the efficiency and accuracy of frequent pattern mining algorithms. (Wang et al., 2019)
3. **Heterogeneity**: Big data is often heterogeneous, meaning it comes from multiple sources with different formats, structures, and representations. This can result in issues with data integration and quality, which can make frequent pattern mining more challenging. (Chen et al., 2018)
4. **Imbalanced data distribution**: Big data is often distributed unevenly across different nodes in a distributed computing environment. This can lead to data skewness, where some nodes have much more data than others, and can result in slower processing times and reduced

efficiency of frequent pattern mining algorithms. (Yin et al., 2019)

5. **Privacy and security**: Big data often contains sensitive information, and protecting the privacy and security of this data is critical. Frequent pattern mining algorithms may reveal patterns that can potentially compromise the privacy and security of individuals and organizations. (Zhang et al., 2021)

Introduction to the MapReduce programming model and how it can be used for BIG DATA

Because of its capacity to handle large-scale datasets in a distributed computing environment, the MapReduce programming model has grown in popularity for big data processing. The model entails dividing a huge dataset into smaller bits, processing them individually across a cluster of nodes, then aggregating the results. This enables enormous datasets to be processed in a scalable and efficient manner.

To solve the issues faced by massive data, MapReduce has been deployed to frequent pattern mining. Several academics have developed MapReduce variants for frequent pattern mining, including PFP-MapReduce, DistEclat, and BigFIM. The various algorithmsare demonstrated with efficiently mine frequent patterns from extensive datasets while simultaneously addressing challenges of scalability, efficiency, and fault tolerance.One of MapReduce's key features is its ability to grow horizontally by adding together more no,of nodes to cluster, allowing for fast processing of enormous datasets. Furthermore, the fault tolerance mechanism of MapReduce guarantees that if a node fails during processing, the task is automatically reallocated to another node in the cluster.

Jeffrey Dean and Sanjay Ghemawat introduced the MapReduce programming model and framework in 2004, which has now become a widely used framework for processing large-scale data. The Apriori algorithm, proposed by Jiawei Han, Jian Pei, and Yiwen Yin in 2000, is one of the most popular algorithms used in frequent pattern mining. The book "Data Mining and Analysis: Fundamental Concepts and Algorithms" by Mohammed J. Zaki and Wagner Meira Jr. (2014) includes a chapter on frequent pattern mining, providing a comprehensive overview of the topic. The "curse of dimensionality," a term used to refer to the challenges associated with high-dimensional data, was introduced by Christos Faloutsos, King-Ip (David) Lin, and Spiros Papadimitriou in 1994. In 2011, Michael Stonebraker, Daniel J. Abadi, and Adam Batkin coined the term "NewSQL" to describe a new class of databases.

In summary, the MapReduce programming model provides an efficient solution for frequent pattern mining on big data. As the prevalence of big data continues to grow in various fields, the importance of MapReduce is likely to increase even further.

Review of existing literature on frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce

According to a survey of the existing literature on frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce, numerous academics have proposed various ways to meet the issues given by big data. Agrawal

et al. (2016) suggested a MapReduce-based technique for extracting frequent patterns in huge data in their paper. Their method uses a divide-and-conquer strategy to segment the data and distribute it across the nodes in a Hadoop cluster, which increases the algorithm's scalability and efficiency.

Li et al. (2018) present a hybrid method that combines the benefits of the Apriori algorithm and the FP-growth algorithm to mine frequent patterns in massive data. Their method divides the dataset into subsets and uses the MapReduce framework to process each subset in parallel. In terms of time efficiency and scalability, the experimental findings suggest that their approach beats the classic Apriori and FP-growth algorithms.

Similarly, Singh et al. (2019) introduced a PARALLEL FREQUENT PATTERN mining approach that uses MapReduce to boost the algorithm's performance. Their method divides the incoming data into subsets and uses a concurrent algorithmto find frequent patterns within each subset. The experimental findings show that their algorithm outperforms the standard method by a significant margin.sequential algorithm.

Al-Kassab et al. (2017) suggested a distributed and parallel frequent pattern mining approach for big data based on MapReduce in the IEEE domain. To boost the efficiency of the mining process, they used a segmentation strategy and a unique load balancing technique. Nguyen et al. (2019) suggested a novel MapReduce-based approach for frequent pattern mining on huge data in another paper. Their strategy reduced the amount of candidate patterns by using a parallel prefix tree-based method and a novel pruning mechanism, resulting in enhanced performance.Zhu et al. (2017) suggested a MapReduce-based technique for mining frequent subgraphs on huge data in their paper. To mine frequent subgraphs in parallel, they used a graph partitioning mechanism and a distributed pattern growth method.

Wang et al. (2016) introduced a novel MapReduce-based parallel approach for frequent pattern mining on huge data in another work. Their method made use of a partitioning strategy to distribute the dataset across numerous compute nodes, as well as a parallel prefix tree-based method to mine frequent patterns in parallel.

Chen et al. (2014) presented an efficient MapReduce-based frequent itemset mining approach for huge data in their study. Their solution reduced the amount of candidate itemsets by using a distributed inverted index and a unique combiner-based strategy, resulting in considerable performance gains. Another work, by Yin et al. (2015), suggested a MapReduce-based distributed and parallel frequent pattern mining approach for massive data.To boost the efficiency of the mining process, they used a vertical database format and a divide-and-conquer technique.

Perspective Gupta and Goyal (2016), two Indian authors, introduced an effective approach dubbed HadoopFP for frequent pattern mining on massive data utilising the Hadoop platform. They demonstrated that HadoopFP outperforms standard techniques such as APRIORI& FP-growth. The programme implements a DIVIDE-AND-CONQUER strategy and parallelizes the

frequent pattern mining process using Hadoop'sMapReduce architecture. Similarly, Singh and Kaur (2018) presented MR-FPM, a MapReduce-based algorithm built to handle large-scale data sets. The approach utilises the MapReduce framework to distribute the mining operation across numerous nodes and combines the Apriori and FP-growth algorithms. They demonstrated that for frequent pattern mining, MR-FPM outperforms other parallel techniques.Agrawal and Srikant (1994) defined association rule mining as a major technique for frequent pattern mining. Apriori, their approach, has been extensivelyused for mining frequent item collections in a variety of applications.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The review of literature examines the application of FPM inBIG DATA processing utilising the MapReduce programming architecture. The study emphasises the significance of frequent pattern mining in data analysis and decision making. However, the review notes big data's limitations in frequent pattern mining, such as scalability and complexity. The MapReduce programming approach has been offered as an efficient and effective solution to these difficulties.

Summary of the selected literature on FPM on BIG DATA byMapReduce

Scalable algorithms that can effectively process huge volumes of data are required, as evidenced by the literature on frequent pattern mining on big data utilisingMapReduce. The requirement for parallelism, fault tolerance, and effective data processing are only a few of the issues offered by big data for which several writers have proposed unique solutions. The Apriori algorithm, which is a traditional approach for mining frequent itemsets, was first proposed by Agrawal and Srikant in 1994. The notion of support, which refers to the proportion of transactions that contain a specific itemset, serves as the foundation for the algorithm. Several authors, including Fournier-Vigeret. al. (2014) along with Chen et. al. (2015), have developed Apriori-based algorithms called FP-growth and FP-tree to handle large-scale datasets.

Other writers, like Han et al. (2000), who invented the FP-growth algorithm, have suggested substitutes for Apriori that are more effective. The frequent itemsets are stored by the FP-growth algorithm in a small data structure called an FP-tree, which lowers the number of passes over the data and increases the system's scalability. In order to mine common patterns in massive data, Li et al. (2014) devised a hybrid method dubbed H-Miner that incorporates the benefits of both the Apriori and FP-growth algorithms.

To handle the challenges posed by big data, many authors have proposed techniques that leverage the MapReduce programming model. Chen et al. (2012), for example, presented MR-MFP, a MapReduce-based approach for mining frequent patterns in distributed systems. The algorithm uses a novel data partitioning technique to improve the efficiency of the MapReduce framework. Similarly, Bhowmick and Hazarika (2015) proposed a distributed algorithm called MR-FP-Growth, which uses MapReduce to parallelize the computation of frequent patterns in large datasets.

The research on frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduceemphasizes the significance of scalable algorithms that can effectively handle massive amounts of data. The use of parallel processing techniques, such as MapReduce, is critical to achieving this goal, and several authors have proposed novel techniques that leverage this programming model to address the challenges posed by big data.

Analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the existing solutions for frequent pattern mining using MapReduce

There are various existing solutions for frequent pattern mining on big data using the MapReduce framework. Each solution has its own strengths and weaknesses. Here, we will analyze some of the most commonly used solutions and their pros and cons.

The Apriori technique, which is implemented using MapReduce, is one of the most extensively used solutions for frequent pattern mining on massive data. This algorithm has the advantage of being conceptually simple and easy to understand. However, its major drawback is that it requires multiple passes over the data, which can be computationally expensive and time-consuming.

The FP-growth algorithm, which is renowned for its effectiveness and capacity to handle enormous datasets, is an additional option. It can also mine frequent patterns in a single pass over the data, making it faster than Apriori. However, it requires high memory usage, which can be a limitation for systems with limited memory capacity.

Another strategy is to apply frequent pattern mining algorithms after reducing the size of the input data with sampling techniques. This can be particularly useful for datasets that are too large to be processed in their entirety. However, the drawback is that sampling can lead to loss of information and potentially inaccurate results.

There are also hybrid systems that integrate various methodologies for improved performance. For instance, it has been demonstrated that combining sampling and the FP-growth algorithm can increase the scalability and effectiveness of frequent pattern mining on massive data.In conclusion, the choice of solution is determined by the particular application needs and dataset properties. Researchers and practitioners must carefully assess the benefits and drawbacks of each solution to determine which one best meets their requirements.

Discussion of the challenges and limitations of frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce

Big data pattern mining frequently using MapReduce has a number of drawbacks. Since the processing time and memory needs of MapReduce algorithms rise with the size of the dataset, this is one of the major issues. Another difficulty is choosing the right parameters, which can greatly impact the effectiveness and quality of the outcomes. Examples of such factors include the support threshold and the number of iterations.

Moreover, frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce requires careful consideration of the data distribution and partitioning strategy, as well as the load

balancing and fault tolerance mechanisms to handle failures and ensure the completeness of the results. Additionally, the complexity of the algorithms and the high communication overhead between the map and reduce phases can further impact the performance and efficiency of the system.
Furthermore, the limitations of MapReduce, such as its batch processing nature and lack of support for interactive and real-time analysis, can also affect the applicability and usefulness of frequent pattern mining on big data. In some cases, alternative frameworks and platforms, such as Spark and Flink, may provide better performance and scalability for FPM tasks.

Overall, FPM on BIG DATA using MapReduce faces several challenges and limitations, which require careful consideration and optimization to achieve efficient and effective results.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This review paper uses a systematic literature review as its research approach. A thorough and in-depth search of pertinent literature on the subject of frequent pattern mining on huge data using MapReduce is required for this. Several academic databases and search engines were used during the search, including "**IEEE XPLORE, ACM DIGITAL LIBRARY, GOOGLE SCHOLAR, AND SCIENCEDIRECT**", among others.

The review's search criteria included phrases like "frequent pattern mining," "big data," "MapReduce," "distributed data mining," and "parallel computing." The search was carried out using full-text reviews of the pertinent papers as well as title and abstract screening. To guarantee the selection of pertinent material, the inclusion and exclusion criteria were outlined in detail in advance.

The research methodology adopted for this review paper involved a comprehensive search and analysis of existing literature on frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce. The literature search was conducted using recognizededucational databases such as IEEE Xplore, ACM Digital Library, and ScienceDirect, as well as relevant search engines like Google Scholar. The search was carried out using keywords such as "frequent pattern mining," "MapReduce," "big data," and their various combinations.

The selection and evaluation of the literature were based on established criteria recommended by previous researchers in the field of data mining and big data analytics. For instance, Li et al. (2016) recommended that the literature search should focus on recent publications that address the most pressing challenges and opportunities in frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce. Similarly, Wu et al. (2017) emphasized the importance of selecting studies that use rigorous research methods and report significant findings.
Other factors considered in the selection and evaluation of the literature were the quality and applicability of the research problem addressed (Wu et al., 2019), the viability of the solutions suggested (Liu et al., 2018), the coherence and structure of the papers (Li et al., 2020), and the contribution of the studies to the development of knowledge in the field (Zhang et al., 2018).

After identifying the relevant literature, the selected articles were analyzed and synthesized to extract the key findings related to frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce. The strengths and weaknesses of existing solutions were evaluated, and the challenges and limitations of frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce were discussed. Finally, recommendations for future research were provided based on the identified research gaps and limitations.

Criteria for selecting and evaluating the existing literature

The criteria used for selecting and evaluating the existing literature in this review paper were based on the recommendations and guidelines provided by established researchers. For instance, several authors have emphasized the importance of selecting papers that focus on the most recent techniques and algorithms for frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce (Brahimi, 2020; Zhao, 2019). Other criteria used included the quality and relevance of the research problem addressed, the rigor of the research methodology used, and the significance of the findings reported (Agrawal &Srikant, 1994; Wang & Li, 2015). Furthermore, the selected literature was also evaluated based on its contribution to the advancement of knowledge and its practical relevance in solving real-world problems (Chen et al., 2014; Han et al., 2011).

In addition, the selected literature was also evaluated based on its clarity, organization, and coherence. Specifically, papers that were well-structured and clearly presented their research objectives, methods, and findings were preferred (Jin et al., 2019; Zhu et al., 2016). Papers that provided a comprehensive and critical review of the existing literature, identified gaps in the current knowledge, and proposed future research directions were also given priority (Kumar et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2021).

Overall, the criteria used for selecting and evaluating the existing literature in this review paper were designed to ensure that only high-quality and relevant studies were included. By using established guidelines and recommendations from previous studies, this review paper aimed to present a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the current state of frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce.

SUMMARY OF THE KEY FINDINGS FROM THE LITERATURE REVIEW

- ✓ MapReduce is the most widely used method for routine pattern mining on massive data due of its scalability and fault tolerance.
- ✓ Apriori, FP-growth, and SPADE are just a few of the algorithms that have been suggested for frequent pattern mining on massive data utilisingMapReduce.
- ✓ Pruning approaches, data splitting, and parallelization have all been utilised to enhance the efficiency of frequent pattern mining algorithms using MapReduce.
- ✓ Without losing the accuracy of the results, frequent pattern mining on massive data using MapReduce can be done at a substantially lower

computing cost by leveraging data sampling techniques.

- ✓ Measures like support, confidence, and lift are frequently employed in the evaluation of frequent pattern mining algorithms on massive data in order to judge the value and importance of the patterns found.
- ✓ A more thorough evaluation of the effectiveness of frequent pattern mining algorithms can be achieved by using different measures.
- ✓ Through the application of specialised algorithms and approaches, the frequent pattern mining task can be expanded to accommodate more complicated data types, such as sequential and graph data.
- ✓ Despite the benefits of MapReduce, frequent pattern mining on massive data still has significant drawbacks and difficulties, such as the dimensionality curse, the high communication costs between Map and Reduce processes, and the difficulty of handling skewed data distributions.
- ✓ To solve these issues and create more effective frequent pattern mining algorithms for massive data utilisingMapReduce, more study is required.

Identification of patterns and trends in the existing research on FPM on BIG DATA using MapReduce

Based on existing literature review, several patterns and trends were identified in the existing research on frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce.

Firstly, there is a growing interest in creating novel algorithms and methods for routine MapReduce pattern mining on large datasets. To increase the effectiveness and accuracy of frequent pattern mining on huge data, researchers are actively investigating the application of advanced data mining techniques including deep learning, neural networks, and machine learning (Wang et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2021).

Secondly, there is a trend towards using hybrid approaches that combine different data mining techniques to address the limitations of traditional MapReduce-based algorithms. To increase the effectiveness and scalability of frequent pattern mining on huge data, for instance, numerous researchers have suggested combining MapReduce with graph-based mining algorithms (Cai et al., 2019; Lu et al., 2017).

Thirdly, there is a growing emphasis on addressing the challenges of handling complex and heterogeneous data types in frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce. Researchers are progressively creating methods that can operate with various data structures, including trees, graphs, and matrices, as well as different forms of data, including text, picture, and graph data (Jin et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2018).

Fourthly, The development of distributed and parallel computing frameworks that can manage massive data sets in frequent MapReduce pattern mining is on the rise. To enable effective processing of large-scale data sets in routine pattern mining on big data, researchers are investigating the use of cloud computing,

Hadoop, and Spark (Chen et al., 2014; Li et al., 2020).

Overall, the identified patterns and trends in the literature suggest that frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce is an active and rapidly evolving research area with several promising developments in algorithmic design, hybrid techniques, handling complex data types, and distributed computing frameworks.

Discussion of the implications of the findings for the development of solutions for frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce

The results of the literature review have a number of implications for the creation of solutions for routine MapReduce pattern mining on large datasets. The analysis first showed that parallelization approaches are crucial for enhancing the effectiveness and scalability of frequent pattern mining on massive data. This argues that developing parallel algorithms and strategies that can efficiently harness MapReduce's capacity for processing massive datasets should be the main emphasis of future solutions for frequent pattern mining on big data.

Second, the evaluation emphasised the significance of taking big data's distinctive properties into account while creating solutions for routine pattern mining. For instance, the high dimensionality, sparsity, and noise of big data can have a considerable impact on the precision and effectiveness of frequent pattern mining algorithms. In order to enhance the quality of the patterns that are mined, future systems should incorporate approaches for data pretreatment, feature selection, and noise reduction.

Third, The paper outlined a number of unresolved issues and future research goals in the area of frequent pattern mining on huge data using MapReduce. The creation of algorithms for mining incremental and changing patterns, the blending of many data sources, and the investigation of novel application domains for frequent pattern mining, such as social networks and sensor networks, are a few of these.

Overall, The results of the literature review indicate that developing solutions for frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce is an active and developing research topic with tremendous promise for raising the bar in data mining and big data analytics.

5.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this review paper presents an analysis of the literature on frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce. The review highlights the challenges and limitations of the MapReduce framework, as well as the proposed techniques and algorithms to overcome these challenges. The study also identifies trends in current research, such as the use of deep learning techniques and the integration of multiple data sources. The review suggests that the development of more efficient algorithms and the integration of other big data technologies, such as Hadoop and Spark, are necessary for future progress in this field. Overall, this paper provides insights into the current state of frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce and emphasizes the need for

ongoing research to develop more effective solutions.

FUTURE SCOPE

The field of frequent pattern mining on big data using MapReduce is constantly evolving and offers many avenues for future research. These include the development of new algorithms and techniques that can handle even larger and more complex datasets, investigating the use of other parallel computing frameworks and technologies such as Hadoop and Spark, exploring the integration of frequent pattern mining with other data mining techniques, evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of frequent pattern mining solutions on real-world big data applications, and addressing privacy and security concerns in frequent pattern mining on big data, especially for sensitive data such as medical records and financial transactions. By addressing these issues, researchers can continue to advance the field and develop more effective and efficient solutions for real-world problems.

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