

Optimal Hesitation Rule Mining using weighted Apriori with Genetic Algorithm



Monika Dandotiya, Mahesh Parmar

Abstract: *Weighted Apriori algorithm practices the itemsets that are frequently generated in particular databases for statistical analysis. Traditional association rule mining only deals with the items that are actually present in the transaction and disregards the items that customers hesitated to purchase such items can be considered as almost sold items that contains valuable information which can be used in enhancing the decision making capabilities. This paper focuses on the weighted apriori with genetic algorithm because with the help of weighted apriori there are some hesitation patterns are define on these rules the genetic algorithm is applied which gives the optimal results(Newly generated valid rules). This exertion portrays that if the cause of yielding the things is known and settled, we can without much of a extend expel this hesitation status of a client and thinking about recently developed rules as the intriguing ones for increase offers of the entity or item.*

Keywords : *Vague Set Theory, Hesitated patterns, AH-pair, Genetic Algorithm, profit Patterns.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The concern of basic leadership, particularly in money related issues is a urgent errand in each industry. In past years, information mining innovation pursues the traditional methodology that gives just factual investigation (information that really present in the exchange) and finds rules. The essential strategy uses backing and certainty measures for creating rules. However, since the data have ended up being staggering today it is basic to find the response for game plan with such issues. Advantage model mining hits the target, yet this movement is establish especially problematic when it depends upon the imprecise and obscure condition,, which is visit as of late. Association rules can efficiently practice to expose unidentified relationship generating the result on basis of frequent pattern generation that can make available a basis for predictind and conclusion making [22]. conventional association rule mining form considers that entities have the equal consequence with no captivating thought of entity or item importance within the transaction and also ignores vague position of object or item which is not always case.

Considering an example [TV → vcd, 1%, 80%] may be more important than [bread → milk, 3%, 80%] albeit past holds a lower support in light of the fact that those things in the main rule more often than not accompany more benefit per unit sell off, however regular affiliation guideline is dismissed this difference [23]. The conventional approach of mining also not consider the item that are almost sold hence probability of pattern generation for such item and important rule will be obligated from traditional mining process. Handling uncertain data is biggest challenge in front of computer scientist to deal with such issue some delicate processing procedures must be consolidated which reasons with such databases. Numerous scientific models are proposed as augmentation of old style set hypothesis like fluffy set, harsh set, delicate set, dubious set, dim set which can bargain vulnerability in information mining yet same time they have certain predominance over other in managing specific sort of vulnerability.

The vague set hypothesis is utilized to catch the hesitation information of items which utilized period based membership that can catches three kinds of proof as for an item known to entity in the universe of talk or discourse: hesitation, against & support. Consequently, it can normally show the faltering or hesitation data of an entity or item which is advantageous in hesitation pattern age.

To ponder the connection between the support confirmation and the hesitation proof on the subject of on a item the idea of hesitation and attractiveness which are gotten from the median or middle membership and the imprecision or vague membership that are coming about because of the vague membership function of ambiguous or vague sets. A thing with high appeal infers that the thing is all around sold and has elevated likelihood to be sold subsequently time. A thing with elevated wavering infers that clients are continually vacillating to purchase the thing due to a number of reasons (e.g., the customer is holding on for expense (or weight) decline) anyway has a elevated credibility to get it ensuing period, if the purpose behind giving up the thing is perceived & settled (e.g. various advancement on the thing is given) [24]. Genetic Algorithms are versatile heuristic look for set of guidelines prefaced at the transformative thoughts of regular determination. The major idea of genetic calculation is intended to reproduce techniques in regular gadget essential for advancement, explicitly individuals who pursue the gauges initially set somewhere around utilizing Charles Darwin of survival of the fittest. Accordingly they establish a reasonable misuse of an irregular look for inside a depicted look for space to clear up an inconvenience. All things considered they speak to a intelligent exploitation of an irregular pursuit inside a characterized inquiry space to take care of an issue.

Revised Manuscript Received on October 30, 2019.

* Correspondence Author

Monika Dandotiya*, Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering, Madhav Institute of Technology & Science, Gwalior (M.P.), India. Email: dandotiyamonika@gmail.com.

Mahesh Parmar, Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering, Madhav Institute of Technology & Science, Gwalior (M.P.), India. Email: maheshparmar@mitsgwalior.in

© The Authors. Published by Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP). This is an [open access](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) article under the CC-BY-NC-ND license <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

II. BACKGROUND AND RELATED WORK

S. Kar and M. M. J. Kabir[2019] proposed thing with high allure surmises that the thing is all around sold and has soaring probability to be sold next time. A thing with elevated faltering recommends that clients are ceaselessly swaying to purchase the thing because of some reason (e.g., the client is hanging on for cost (or weight) decay) at any rate has a lofty believability to get it ensuing time, if the logic behind surrendering the thing is seen and settled (e.g. several progression on the thing is given) [1].

J. Yi[2019] displayed an examination that accepts the bank's information as the item, and plays out a serious investigation model of bank client benefit commitment, under the direction of enormous information hypothesis and information mining strategy. At that point, in view of the benefit commitment of the advantage group trade, the benefit commitment of the risk business and the benefit commitment of the middle of the road business class, just as the essential model of the client benefit commitment assessment are built. At long last, certain benefits information of a subordinate part of a state-possessed business bank are utilized, and an improved exact examination of client benefit commitment model and cluster analysis strategy is completed. The policy presented in this paper is confirmed to be in line with the actual needs of enterprises[2].

R. A. Borzooei et al.[2018] presented the idea of vague soft diagram and examine a few properties. At that point we characterize the ideas of complete and solid vague soft charts. At that point we present a few tasks on vague soft graphs, for example, association, crossing point, join. We present the idea of dubious delicate chart and a few activities on unclear soft diagram exhibited the possibility of vague delicate chart and inspect a couple of properties. By then we portray the thoughts of absolute and strapping vague delicate diagram. By then we present a couple of errands on vague soft graph, for instance, association crossing point, join. We present the possibility of dubious delicate chart and a couple of errands on darken sensitive outlines, for instance, association, convergence and they get some associated consequences on them. Vague sensitive chart has various uses in programming designing, biomedical, etc, for example, association, crossing point and they get some related outcomes on them. vague soft graph has numerous applications in software engineering, biomedical and so on that we have utilized of dubious delicate charts on human dealing in world [4].

P. Umasankar and V. Thiagarasu[2018] proposed system essentially centered around the criteria that are causing the heart assault among the individuals. The pre-handling step is utilized to diminish the size of the coronary illness dataset. Utilizing the Rule Mining calculation, the arrangement of rules are produced for the forecast of heart ailments dependent on the chose criteria. Interim dubious set is utilized to take care of the basic leadership issue among the doctors regarding the heart disease among the patient who are in the hesitant state [25].

C. Wei et al.[2018] concentrated on considering how to quantify the vulnerability displayed by the data of an EHFLTS and furthermore of a HFLTS. To do as such, another thorough entropy measure for EHFLTSs, which thinks about two sorts of vulnerability, fuzzyness and faltering, is proposed. The development strategies for the two kinds of entropy are examined and a complete entropy equation is

characterized. At long last, a near report is completed to examine the outcomes acquired from the proposed entropy measured[7].

K. Binzani and J. S. Yoo[2018] introduced parallel spatial association mining on the Spark RDD system - a uniquely structured in-memory parallel registering model to help iterative calculations. The underlying examination result demonstrates that the Spark-based calculation has fundamentally improved execution than the strategy with MapReduce in spatial affiliation example mining in light of the fact that — Spatial affiliation mining, as one of significant methods for spatial information mining, is utilized to find fascinating relationship designs among spatial highlights dependent on spatial vicinity from a huge spatial database. Touchy development in georeferenced information has accentuated the need to grow computationally proficient strategies for investigating huge spatial information [8].

B. Siswanto and P. Thariqa[2018] exhibited an exploration analyzes 40 discretionary accounts on YouTube by completing affiliation standard mining count to find what is the most fixings utility in Indonesia cooking plans. This assessment found that the most delighted in video use 2 basic fixing which are garlic and onion. This assessment in like manner executes ISTEFP count for reducing the dimensional of the dataset without setback on noteworthy rules gained. This investigation found IST-EFP prepared to lessen 19% on dataset estimation with 0.7% hardship on standards got. In light of the results got from the preliminaries, Association Rules Mining prepared to choose the most used fixing in Indonesian cooking plans [9].

S. Park and Y. B. Park[2018] shown the usage of apriori calculation, one of the association rule search procedures, to dismember the connection between math scores and basic thoroughly considering instances of understudies science test data of understudies. Through the affiliation guideline search, the data having a spot with the specific score class had the choice to separate the relationship of the plan guide to the specific issue. The affiliation guideline is an I information digging procedure for finding the gauges among factors and factors in a great deal of data. In this paper, we separate the data of the number-crunching test results through the apriori figuring, which is one of the various association rules examination. Through the examination of association rules, we could affirm the relationship between's arithmetic scores and critical thinking examples of science tests [10]. A Lu and Wilfred Ng which give the examination between x intuitionistic fuzzy set and vague set for taking care of dubious information which one is better [24]. Ambiguous or vague data is regular in numerous database applications because of serious information dispersal emerging from various inescapable processing sources, for example, high volume information acquired from various assets. Lu and Wilfred Ng offer how to keeping up consistency of unclear database utilizing information conditions. They broaden the idea of utilitarian reliance (FD) in social databases by applying obscure set hypothesis so as to deal with the generally existent unclear data and proposed ambiguous practical reliance (VFD)[5].

K.R. Pardasani and Anjana[2012] Pandey gives a form for taking out course data utilizing Vague Association rule [12] in which they think about that distinctive college offering various courses of various sorts more than quite a long while and discover greatest issue with that how to get data to make increasingly viable and fathom this concern through dubious affiliation rule (VARs). They widen this thought further by providing a form of cloud affiliation standard mining in the transient database [28]. Weighted affiliation or association rule (WAR) doesn't impede with the method of producing continuous itemset. Generally, it centers around how weighted affiliation principles can be produced by looking at the weighting variables of the things incorporated into created visit itemsets. Along these lines, we could characterize this kind of weighted Apriory strategies as a strategy of post-handling or keeping up association rules [15].

III. PRELIMINARIES

The fundamentals of taking care of vulnerability and unclearness for hesitation data can be clarified throughout dubious set hypothesis and intuitionistic fuzzy set hypothesis [7]. The graphical portrayal of vague set hypothesis is progressively instinctive in seeing dubious qualities. The accompanying idea is utilized in building up the model and calculation for a weighted vague association rule for filtering mining. Let *U* be a standard set of items, known the universe of talk, where a component of *U* is signified by *u*.

A. Vague Set

An uncertain set *V* in a vast expanse of talk or discourse *U* is depicted by a certifiable investment work α_V , and a false participation or membership function, β_V , as searches for after: $[\alpha_V : U \rightarrow [0,1], \beta_V : U \rightarrow [0,1], \text{ and } [\alpha_V(u) + \beta_V(u) \leq 1]$. where $\alpha_V(u)$ is a lower bound on assessment of interest of *u* found from the evidence for *u*, and $\beta_V(u)$ is a lower bound on the assessment of assistance of the nullification of *u* got from the confirmation against *u*.

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n [\alpha_V(u_i), 1 - \beta_V(u_i)] / u_i \tag{1}$$

Where $0 \leq \alpha(u_i) \leq \beta(u_i) \leq 1$ and $1 \leq i \leq n$. As it were, the evaluation of participation or grade of membership of *u_i* is

limited to a subinterval $[\alpha_V(u_i), 1 - \beta_V(u_i)]$ of

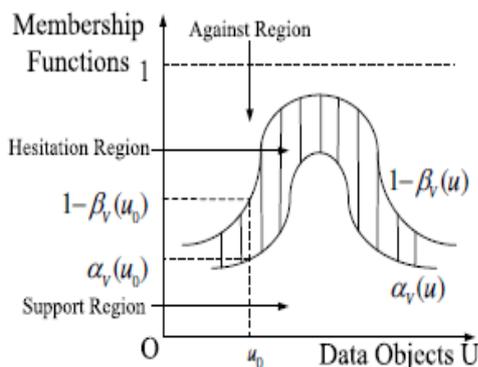


Fig.1. vague set's Membership Function

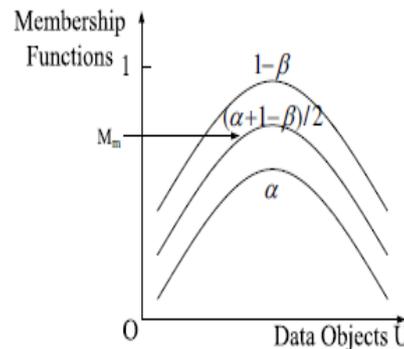
B. Median or middle and Imprecision or vague Membership

consecutively to survey vague or indistinct values we used two interests: middian or middle enrollment and

ambiguous,vague or imprecision cooperation. Both are gotten support from dubious enrollment. It is important for a predefined misty worth $[\alpha(x), 1 - \beta(x)]$. Median membership is characterized as

$$M_m = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + (1 - \beta)) \tag{2}$$

It addresses the general verification enclosed in an vague worth. It might be verified that $0 \leq M_m \leq 1$. Plainly, the unclear worth $[1, 1]$ has the most shocking M_m , which means the relating item verifiably has a spot with the uncertain set (i.e., a fresh esteem). On the other hand uncertain value $[0, 0]$ has the most decreased M_m .



M_m ,

Fig. 2. Vague set's Median Membership

Imprecision or vagueness enrollment is understand as

$$M_i = ((1 - \beta) - \alpha) \tag{3}$$

It means the all-purpose imprecision of a vague worth. It might be veteran that $0 \leq [M_i] \leq 1$. The dark worth $[p, p]$ ($p \in [0, 1]$) has the least M_i which infers that the participation of the looking at article is accurate (i.e., a unclear or fuzzy worth). On the other hand vague worth $[0, 1]$ has the most imperative M_i this suggests that we don't have any knowledge regarding the support of the relating item.

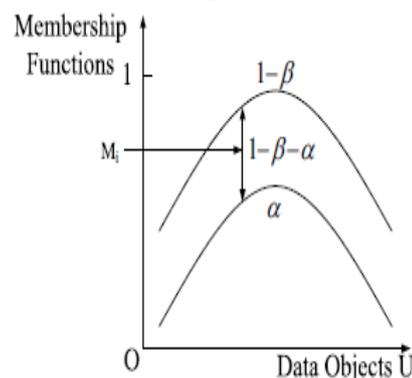


Fig.3. A vague set's Imprecision Membership

C. Hesitation & overall Hesitation

Given a thing $x \in I$ and a lot of HSs $S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$ with a halfway request \leq . The *x*'s hesitation regarding a delay position or status HS $s_i \in S$ is a capacity $h_i(x) : I \rightarrow [0,1]$ with the end target that

$$\alpha(x) + \beta(x) + \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(x) = 1 \tag{4}$$



where $h_i(x)$ defines to the proof of the HS s_i of x . The x 's overall hesitation concerning S is specified by

$$H(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(x) \quad (5)$$

This can be effectively get from the above clarification that

$$H(x) = 1 - \alpha(x) - \beta(x) \quad (6)$$

D. Intent & overall intent

depicted by a certifiable support work α_V , and a false or bogus membership function, β_V , as searches for after: $[\alpha]_V : U \rightarrow [0,1], \beta_V : U \rightarrow [0,1]$, and $[\alpha]_V(u) + \beta_V(u) \leq 1$. where $\alpha_V(u)$ is a lower bound on appraisal of enthusiasm of u got from the evidence for u , and $\beta_V(u)$ is a lower bound on the assessment of assistance of the refutation of u got from the affirmation against u .

E. Attractiveness & overall Attractiveness

The striking quality (attractiveness) of x regarding a HS s_i , signified as $att(x, s_i)$ is characterized by the median membership of x as for S_i that is $1/2 (\alpha_i(x) + (1 - \beta_i(x)))$.

$$ATT(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha(x) + (1 - \beta(x))) \quad (7)$$

F. AH-pair database & transaction

An AH-pair db is progression of AH-pair exchanges T is a tuple $\langle v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m \rangle$ on an itemset $I_T = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$ where $I_T \subseteq I$ and $v_j = \langle M_A(x_j), M_H(x_j) \rangle$ is an AH-pair.

IV. VAGUE ASSOCIATION RULE

association rule mining may be applicable to discover dark or disguised connection between things start in the database of the trades or exchange. An ambiguous affiliation rule (VAR) $r=(X \Rightarrow Y)$ is an association guideline gotten from the hesitated patterns that is delivered from AH-pair db. questionable connection rules has 4 sorts of help & certainty. it calculates their worth. In perspective on appeal & delay of a thing as for HS, the distinctive sort of help and certainty of unclear association standard is characterized [6, 9]. For instance in the event that somebody have striking vitality for the affiliation or association or relationship between well-sold entities or items (high attracting quality) and most of purchased items (soaring hesitation) by then various appraisal between the past and later may make two or three climbs to help the thoughts of the last citation.

A. Support

For a known AH-pair database, D , 4 sorts of support for an itemset Z or a VAR $X \Rightarrow Y$ where $X \cup Y = Z$ as pursues:

1. The attractiveness support (A-support) of Z is characterized as $\frac{\sum_{T \in D} \prod_{z \in Z} M_A(z)}{|D|}$.
2. The hesitation support (H-support) of Z is characterized as $\frac{\sum_{T \in D} \prod_{z \in Z} M_H(z)}{|D|}$.
3. The attractiveness-hesitation (AH-support) of Z is characterized as $\frac{\sum_{T \in D} \prod_{x \in X, y \in Y} M_A(x) M_H(y)}{|D|}$.
4. The hesitation-attractiveness (HA-support) of Z is characterized as $\frac{\sum_{T \in D} \prod_{x \in X, y \in Y} M_H(x) M_A(y)}{|D|}$.

B. Confidence

For a given AH-pair db four kinds of certainty for an itemset Z or a VAR, $r=(X \Rightarrow Y)$ where $X \cup Y = Z$ as pursues:

1. If both X and Y is A FIs, at that point the confidence of standard called the A-confidence of rule is characterized as $\frac{Asupp(Z)}{Asupp(X)}$.
2. If both X and Y is H FIs, at that point the confidence of guideline, called the H-confidence of standard is characterized as $\frac{Hsupp(Z)}{Hsupp(X)}$.
3. In the event that X is an A FI and Y is a H FI, at that point the confidence of guideline, called the AH-confidence is characterized as $\frac{AHsupp(Z)}{Asupp(X)}$.
4. If X is a H FI and Y is an A FI, at that point the confidence of guideline, known the HA-confidence is characterized as $\frac{HASupp(Z)}{Hsupp(X)}$.

V. GENETIC ALGORITHM

Famous GA watches genetic operators such selection, crossover and mutation on in any case irregular population so as to figure an entire age of new strings. GA rushes to create answers for progressive ages. The probability of an individual proportional to the goodness of the answer it represents. Therefore the first-class of the arrangements in quite a while improves. The strategy is ended while an appropriate or ideal answer is watched. GA is reasonable for issues which require improvement, with acknowledge to a couple of calculable models.

Some Utilities Of Genetic Operator

- (a) Selection: Choice arrangements with the probabilistic survival of the fittest, in that, more prominent fit as in shape of chromosomes are chosen to keep on existing. Where in wellbeing is a practically identical proportion of how appropriately a chromosome takes care of the issue helpful.
- (b) Crossover: The operation is cultivated with the guide of deciding on a random gene close by the length of the chromosomes and swapping every one of the qualities after that factor.
- (c) Mutation: Adjusts the brand new solutions new arrangements in order to include inside the search for higher arrangements. This is the hazard that a piece inside a chromosome may be flipped (zero ends up 1, 1 ends up zero).

VI. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

On critical analyzed it is inspect that faltering for a thing decline the appeal of a thing and henceforth lessen the likelihood of selling the thing that outcomes decline in benefit of store in numerous folds. There are numerous components that expands the faltering or allure toward a thing, for example, utility and assessment of any individual or ad of any item that change the clients expectation toward a thing and consequently it is a significant that inciting factor analyzed to recover the hesitation data.



The proposed an algorithm discovers the frequently generated hesitated patterns that can be used as profit patterns generation which if used for to increase the profitability of store and newly generated rules are identified which is profitable of other type dataset for mining frequent rules.

Proposed Algorithm:

1. Load the database D that have the value, for example, yes,no and hesitation status of selling item.
2. Applying vague set theory to find vague or dubious qualities and AH-pair regards from estimation Calculate intent () and Calculate AH-pair (point) independently, which shows hesitation level of each item. Present against (β) and favor(α) variable with worth zero; where purpose = [α, 1-β]; and attractiveness median participation for example 1/2 (α + (1 - β)) and Hesitation i.e. a difference of α and 1 - β utilizing plan at that point discover all AH-pair.
- 3 Using association rule mining(weighted Apriory Algorithm) Mine all items whose attractiveness and hesitation is greater than minimum support and minimum weighted support consider such item as frequent item of size one;

$$Weighted_{sup}(i) = \frac{cost(pattern(A) + cost(pattern(B))}{total_cost}$$

- a. Similarly generate frequent itemset for all size and store in array of frequent itemset;
- b. Generate subsets of frequent items such that subset is contained in superset of frequent items;
- c. In the event that subset is weighted vague frequent itemset, at that point discover rule generally otherwise the subset the from the itemset list;

$$Weighted_{conf}(i) = \frac{Weighted_{sup}(i) + cost(pattern(A))}{total_cost}$$

4. Return Total number of pattern.
5. Now applying genetic algorithm for generating new rules:
 - a. firstly convert all rules to binary.
 - b. Calculate fitness using objective function.
 - c. Find maximum fitness of population.
 - d. Tournament selection for selecting chromosomes for crossover.
 - e. If generated random value < crossover probability then apply one point crossover
 - f. If Generated random value < mutation probability then apply one point mutation.
 - g. Find the best chromosomes.
 - h. Insert best chromosomes in population.
 - i. Repeat c to h (if ftv < number of generation)
fitness = fitnessCalculation(population).
 - j. get the new patterns by converting chromosome to decimal again.

The above proposed method is effectively mine all the frequently generated hesitated patterns and find all valid itemset that customer hesitate to purchase.

VII. EXPERIMENT AND RESULT

For experiment purpose database is synthetically created by doing survey on a store by analyzing the buying behavior of customer. In this regard 10 ten is used for experimental purpose and behavior of 10 customers is analyzed for their 50 transactions in store. Furthermore five different level of exploration is recorded which indicate the level of hesitation toward item by customer. To evaluate the result experiment is

performed on MATLAB 2018a installed on machine having configuration as 2.50GHz intel@core i5 CPU with 4 GB RAM. The set of hesitation status (HS) is given by $S = \{HS_1, HS_2, HS_3, HS_4, HS_5\}$ and Y represent the item is purchased and N represent the item is not explore at any level.

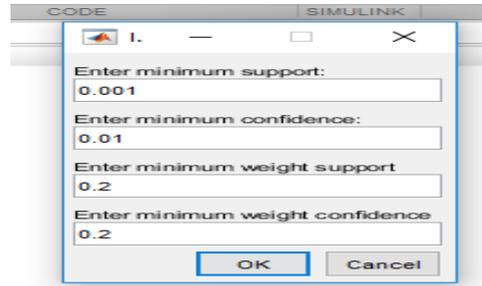


Fig. 4. Prompt window for taking input

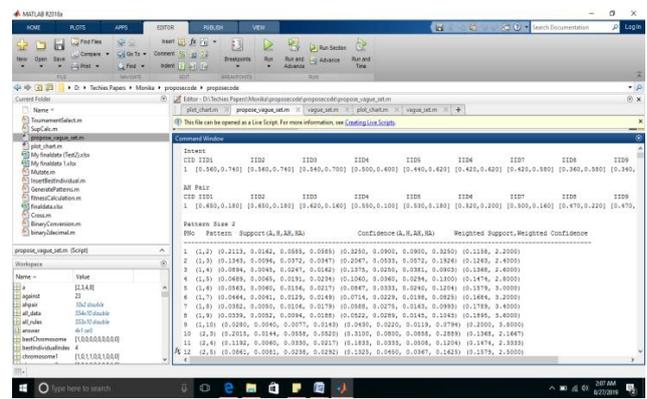


Fig. 5. Intent, AH pair and Sample of hesitated itemset of size 2

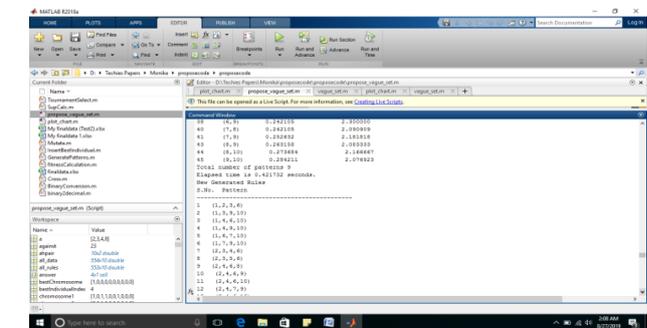


Fig. 6. Total number of pattern

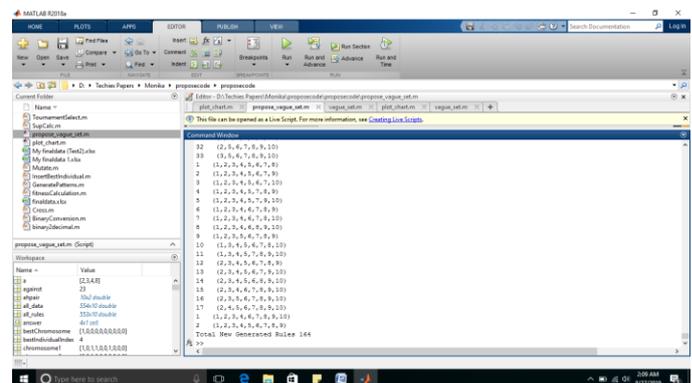


Fig. 7. Generation of new rules



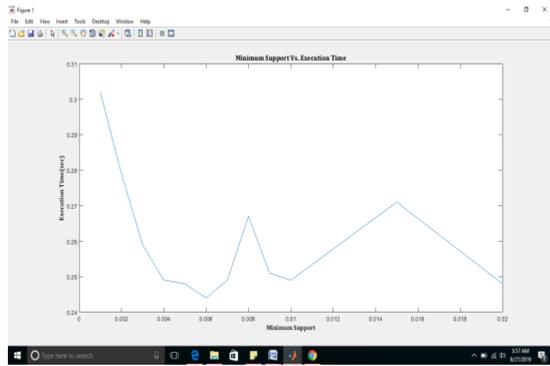


Fig.8. Graph of minimum support vs Execution time using proposed method

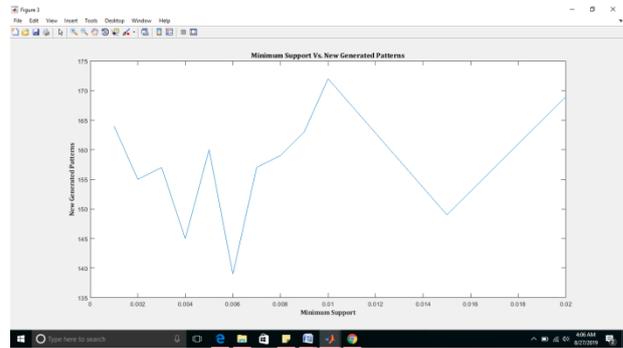


Fig.10. Minimum support vs new generated pattern graph.

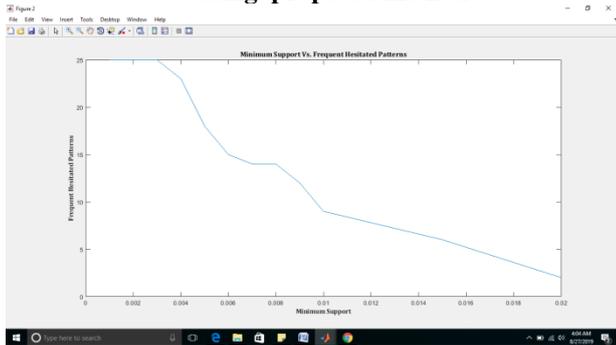


Fig.9. Minimum support vs frequent hesitated pattern graph.

The above result in in Figure.9 defines the variation of execution time on the basis of minimum support in proposed approach.in fig10 defines the variation of frequently hesitated pattern on the basis of minimum support.in fig.11 defines the variation of newly generated patters on the basis of minimum support.

Table-I: Experimental comparison of proposed approach and previous approach on Fixed threshold.

Cust_id	Total Hesitated Pattern Generation	Previous Frequent Hesitated Pattern	Total Frequent Hesitated Patterns	Previous Execution Time	Execution Time	Total New Generated Rules
1	611	12	9	4.679	0.289	160
2	553	9	9	3.523	0.316	151
3	558	10	9	3.258	0.358	173
4	593	8	9	4.258	0.316	165
5	548	12	9	4.201	0.246	166
6	554	9	8	4.258	0.254	157
7	535	9	10	3.552	0.248	156
8	550	8	9	3.364	.0.257	174
9	550	7	9	3.97	0.261	157
10	617	10	12	4.882	0.234	160

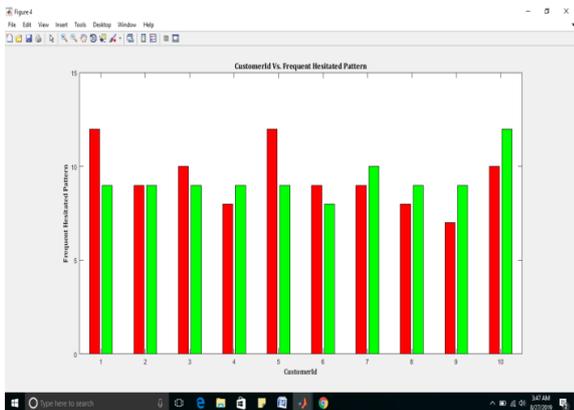


Fig.11. comparison graph of customer vs frequent hesitated pattern in proposed and base approach.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The conventional association rule mining techniques does not suppose uncertain data for mining considerations but as mining become advance and closer to real world therefore situations and data both become more uncertain, vague in nature Such data contains valuable knowledge that pay effective role in crucial decision making tasks such information called hesitation information of an item contains valuable knowledge which can use for making the selling strategies of an item. presented a narrative genetic based algorithm to mine hesitation association rules on generated patterns..



This study giving more valid. This idea helps in uncovering essential dithering decides that may likewise be considered for beneficial basic leadership process

REFERENCES

1. S. Kar and M. M. J. Kabir, "Comparative Analysis of Mining Fuzzy Association Rule using Genetic Algorithm," *2019 International Conference on Electrical, Computer and Communication Engineering (ECCE)*, Cox'sBazar, Bangladesh, 2019, pp. 1-5.
2. J. Yi, "Analysis and Improvement Strategy for Profit Contribution of Bank Customer Under Big Data Background," *2019 International Conference on Intelligent Transportation, Big Data & Smart City (ICITBS)*, Changsha, China, 2019, pp. 338-341.
3. P. Dhanalakshmi and R. Porkodi, "Extraction of Association Rules from Tobacco Smoke Effect on the Placenta Microarray Dataset using Gene Ontology Based Optimized Association Rule Mining," *2018 International Conference on Current Trends towards Converging Technologies (ICCTCT)*, Coimbatore, 2018, pp. 1-9.
4. R. A. Borzooei, M. M. Takaloo and B. S. Hoseini, "New concept of vague soft graphs," *2018 6th Iranian Joint Congress on Fuzzy and Intelligent Systems (CFIS)*, Kerman, 2018, pp. 158-161.
5. P. Umasankar and V. Thiagarasu, "Decision Support System for Heart Disease Diagnosis Using Interval Vague Set and Fuzzy Association Rule Mining," *2018 4th International Conference on Devices, Circuits and Systems (ICDCS)*, Coimbatore, 2018, pp. 223-227.
6. H. Yaxi and C. Tiejun, "Attribute Reduction Algorithm Based on Rough Vague Sets," *2018 International Conference on Smart Grid and Electrical Automation (ICSGEA)*, Changsha, 2018, pp. 199-205.
7. C. Wei, R. M. Rodríguez and L. Martínez, "Uncertainty Measures of Extended Hesitant Fuzzy Linguistic Term Sets," in *IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems*, vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 1763-1768, June 2018.
8. K. Binzani and J. S. Yoo, "Spark-based Spatial Association Mining," *2018 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (Big Data)*, Seattle, WA, USA, 2018, pp. 5300-5301.
9. B. Siswanto and P. Thariqa, "Association Rules Mining for Identifying Popular Ingredients on YouTube Cooking Recipes Videos," *2018 Indonesian Association for Pattern Recognition International Conference (INAPR)*, Jakarta, Indonesia, 2018, pp. 95-98.
10. S. Park and Y. B. Park, "Analysis of Association Between Students' Mathematics Test Results Using Association Rule Mining," *2018 International Conference on Platform Technology and Service (PlatCon)*, Jeju, 2018, pp. 1-6.
11. S. K. Thakur, B. Bhagat and S. Bhattacharjee, "Privacy-Preserving Outsourced Mining of D-Eclat Association Rules on Vertically Partitioned Databases," *2018 Fourth International Conference on Computing Communication Control and Automation (ICCUBEA)*, Pune, India, 2018, pp. 1-5.
12. S. Tarannum and S. Jabin, "A comparative study on Fuzzy Logic and Intuitionistic Fuzzy Logic," *2018 International Conference on Advances in Computing, Communication Control and Networking (ICACCCN)*, Greater Noida (UP), India, 2018, pp. 1086-1090.
13. M. Alrashoud, "Multi Attribute Decision Making Using Optimistic/Pessimistic Z-Numbers," in *IEEE Access*, vol. 6, pp. 28249-28257, 2018.
14. S. Çımaroğlu and S. Bodur, "A new hybrid approach based on genetic algorithm for minimum vertex cover," *2018 Innovations in Intelligent Systems and Applications (INISTA)*, Thessaloniki, 2018, pp. 1-5.
15. U. Khair, Y. D. Lestari, A. Perdana, D. Hidayat and A. Budiman, "Genetic Algorithm Modification Analysis Of Mutation Operators In Max One Problem," *2018 Third International Conference on Informatics and Computing (ICIC)*, Palembang, Indonesia, 2018, pp. 1-6.
16. K. Lin and C. Chiu, "Multi-criteria group decision-making method using new score function based on vague set theory," *2017 International Conference on Fuzzy Theory and Its Applications (iFUZZY)*, Pingtung, 2017, pp. 1-6.
17. S. De and J. Mishra, "Inconsistent data processing using vague set and neutrosophic set for justifying better outcome," *2017 International Conference on Inventive Communication and Computational Technologies (ICICCT)*, Coimbatore, 2017, pp. 26-29.
18. X. Hao, H. Guo and X. Jiang, "Multi-attributes risk investment decision making based on dynamic probability rough sets," *2017 13th International Conference on Natural Computation, Fuzzy Systems and Knowledge Discovery (ICNC-FSKD)*, Guilin, 2017, pp. 2446-2450.
19. P. Li, J. Liu, Z. Kong, W. Liu and C. Xue, "On modified soft rough sets (MSR-sets)," *2017 29th Chinese Control And Decision Conference (CCDC)*, Chongqing, 2017, pp. 254-257.
20. M. Kumar and S. Aggarwal, "A novel model to handle uncertainty using Rough sets and Neutrosophic relational maps," *2017 14th IEEE India Council International Conference (INDICON)*, Roorkee, 2017, pp. 1-6.
21. S. Gebreyohannes, W. Edmonson, A. Esterline, A. Homaifar and N. Kibret, "Fuzzy classification context for the responsive and formal design process," *2017 Annual IEEE International Systems Conference (SysCon)*, Montreal, QC, 2017, pp. 1-8.
22. Agrawal R., Imieliński T., Swami A.N. "Mining association rules between sets of items in large databases". In Buneman, P., Jajodia, S., eds.: SIGMOD Conference, ACM Press (1993) 207–216.
23. F. Tao, F. Murtagh and M. Farid, "Weighted Association Rule Mining Using Weighted Support and Significance Framework," *Proc. ACM SIGMOD '03*, pp. 661-666, 2003.
24. An Lu and Wilfred Ng "Mining Hesitation Information by Vague Association Rules" Lecture Notes in Computer Science ,Springer Volume 4801/,2008,pg 39-55.
25. Pardasani K.R., AnjanPandey "A Model for Vague association rule Mining in Temporal Database" in Journal of Information and Computing Science, Vol.8, 2013, ISSN 1746-7659, pp. 063-074.
26. Arun Kumar Singh and Akhilesh Tiwari "Vague set based Association Rule Mining for Profitable Patterns" International Journal for Science and Research in Technology, vol. 2, issue 2, 2016.

AUTHORS PROFILE



Monika Dandotiya, M.tech (Cyber Security) from MITS Gwalior Area of Interest: Data Mining, Image Processing & Network.
E-mail: dandotiyamonika@gmail.com
I am pursuing M.tech in CSE&IT Department in MITS Gwalior. I have received B.E. degree from VITM Gwalior. My area of current research includes Data Mining & Image Processing.



Prof. MAHESH PARMAR, Assistant Professor B.E.(CSE), ME (Computer Engineering) Area Of Interest: Data Mining, Image Processing. E-Mail: maheshparmar@mitsgwalior.in
Mr. Mahesh Parmar as an Assistant Professor in CSE&IT Department in MITS Gwalior and having 10 years of Academic and Professional experience. He received M.E. degree in Computer Engineering from SGSITS Indore. He has guided several students at Master and Under Graduate level. His areas of current research include Data mining and Image Processing. He has published more than 25 research papers in the journals and conferences of international repute. He has also published 02 book chapters. He is having the memberships of various Academic / Scientific societies including IETE, CSI, and IET etc.