Abstract

Given a minimum threshold, and a transaction database, the items occurring together, frequently in the database can be found out. This is the process of mining frequent patterns from the database. Many algorithms have been proposed for this problem till date. The most efficient algorithm for solving this problem is the FP-Growth Algorithm. FP-Growth takes only two scans of the database, for mining the frequent patterns, irrespective of the size of the transaction database. This dissertation discusses FP-Growth in detail and also presents some FP-Tree based algorithms. In today's fast changing world, the real life databases need to be updated quite very often, and soon. If the existing database has been updated, then the corresponding FP-Tree also needs to be updated accordingly. In this project, a new algorithm has been proposed and implemented, for updating the FP-Tree, when new set of transactions are introduced in the database.