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Journal Name:	British Journal of Mathematics & Computer Science
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2013_BJMCS_6023
Title of the Manuscript:	Karnaugh Map Approach for Mining Frequent Termset from Uncertain Textual Data
Type of the Article	Short Research Paper

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments		The action should be taken
	In Abstract: Firstly, we review existing method of finding frequent termset form document data.	The paper describes the approach in three step procedure. First, we review existing method of finding frequent termset from document data.
	In Introduction: has been the subject most of the important topics like association rule mining(ARM).....	There are many research topics in data mining; one of the most important being Association rule mining ,which is used to find association between frequent patterns [3] from databases. Frequent pattern mining in a sub task of ARM [3] [6] and has been applied for mining data in many real life applications.
	In Introduction: It helps to generate the previously unknown, potentially useful set of the item which co- occurs . It supports motivated the decision.....	It helps to generate the previously unknown, potentially useful set of the item which co-occur. It supports motivated the decision support problems [7] faced by many mining algorithms and focuses for discovering association rules [8].
	In Introduction: in which users have uncertain its about the presence or absence of some item or event [2,6] which that needs to be modified in order to handle uncertain data.	A transaction (Boolean data mining), or each attribute of a transaction is associated with a quantitative values, however, there are situations (e.g. areas environmental survey, medical diagnosis, stock market) in which users have uncertain about the presence or absence of any item or event [9] [10], that needs to be modified in order to handle uncertain data. Figure 1 shows a tree structure of data mining methods can be classified based on the data.
	In Introduction:	The concept of an uncertainty measure was introduced by David Appell. Table 1 and Table 2 shows the Precise dataset and Uncertain Textual Data. Finding frequent patterns from uncertain textual data is



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	The concept of a uncertainty measure was introduced by David Appell. In Introduction: Table-I and II shows that the Precise dataset and Uncertain textual Data. In Introduction: Finding frequent patterns from uncertain textual data is not as simple as such like precise data. In Introduction: A karnaugh map [13,20] provides a pictorial method of grouping together expressions with common factors and therefore eliminating unwanted variable. In Literature Review: this paper has defines probabilistic support and probabilistic frequent closed itemsets in uncertain databases for the first time. In literature Review: They extend the state-of-art vertical mining algorithm Eclat for mining frequent patterns from uncertain data generate the proposed UEclat algorithm. In PRELIMINARY AND BASIC DEFINITIONS An termset is frequent if and only if their support value is greater than predefined minimum..... In PRELIMINARY AND BASIC DEFINITIONS Let the probability of event A is $P(A)$ and the probability of event B is In Proposed Method:	not as simple as that for precise data. A Karnaugh map [18] [19] provides a pictorial method of grouping together expressions sharing common factors in this way eliminating unrelated variables. In this paper they have been the pioneer in defining probabilistic frequent closed itemsets in uncertain databases. They extend the state-of-art vertical mining algorithm, Eclat, for mining frequent patterns from uncertain data and generated the proposed UEclat algorithm. A termset is frequent if and only if its support value is greater than predefined minimum support (min support), where min support is user-specified. Let the probability of event A be $P(A)$ and the probability of event B be $P(B)$, then the probability of A and B is Our proposed k-map approach that mines from uncertain textual data and finds frequent termset, satisfies the user-specified succinct constraint. In 4.1 we introduce the proposed algorithm that is used in the mining process. In 4.2, we explain in detail the algorithm through an illustrative example. If probability of termset is greater than or equal to the threshold probability then increase the k-map block. Change the algorithm and solve the problem. In first step, our algorithm Find all combination of 2-termset and their probability set, which is shown in Table 6 and in same way extended for all combination of 3-termset and find their probability set, which is shown in Table 7. Now find all combination of 4-termset and find there probability set, which is shown in Table 8. Then we calculate all possibility of termset and then expected	
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	In this paper, we proposed k-map approach that mines from uncertain textual data..... In Proposed Method: 5) If probability of termset is greater than or equal to the threshold probability then increase the k-map map block. In the proposed algorithm, step 6, the process is directed to Step 2 without any condition. In this case the following two steps will never run. In illustrative example: In first step, our algorithm Find all combination of 2-termset and there probability set and in same way extended for all combination of 3-termset and find there probability set. In illustrative example: Now find all combination of 4-termset and find there probability set. Then we calculate all possibility of termset and then expected threshold based on Lemma 1 as given below. In illustrative example: Let $T = (T1; T2; T3; T4)$ be the set of all terms, where each term is a probabilistic value . In illustrative example:	threshold based on Lemma 1 as given below. Let $T = (T1; T2; T3; T4)$ be the set of all terms, where each term has a probabilistic value. if its value is greater than expected threshold then it can hold 1 either 0 . As seen above the 2-frequent termsets $\{T1; T2\}; \{T1; T3\}; \{T2; T3\}; \{T3; T4\}$ are frequent termsets and $\{T1; T4\}; \{T2; T4\}$ are not frequent because their support value is less than the defined minimum support. Now calculate the support count for all 3-termsets.	
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	if its value is greater then expected threshold then it can hold 1 either In illustrative example: Genearte of 2-frequent termsets is shown in the.....	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		