CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

7.1 CONCLUSION

Data mining techniques are applied across various domains, irrespective of the fields of application. Applying mining techniques yields huge benefits for users but can also extract private information of an individual or company (secret information). Privacy preserving algorithms are deployed to protect data secrecy and individuality. In recent scenarios, balancing of knowledge discovery is another issue in data mining applications, because the privacy preserved knowledge becomes worthless to the user due to excessive data loss.

Earlier, privacy preserved data mining algorithms focused only on hiding or masking data, without focus on the quality of knowledge discovery. Previous attempts were either in pre- or post-mining process with different data sets; the scope of the knowledge discovery was very less and information loss was too high.

The main objective of the present study is to provide a generic approach for data owners to protect the privacy of individuals (data owners) and increase the scope of knowledge discovery either in pre- and post-mining. This thesis gives the hospital (data owner) decide to control over its data protection using either pre- or post-mining principles (or both).
7.2 FUTURE WORK

In order to provide a complete solution of balanced privacy preservation of any temporal data sets can be considered and incorporated

- The Balancing the knowledge and information loss in sequential rule is further improvements need to be studied and investigated.
- The Scalability with additional features to be added in the temporal data sets for an effective clinical decision making
- The possibility of extending the spatial temporal data sets for the privacy preservation