The Journal of Computational Science and Engineering (TJCSE)
ISSN 2583-9055 (Media Online)
Vol 3, No 9, September 2025
PP 230–237

NLP-Based Context-Aware Pattern Recognition Using Computational Algorithms for Big Data

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Abstract

Context-aware pattern recognition in big data environments is crucial for extracting actionable insights from unstructured text, yet challenges like semantic ambiguity and scalability persist. This study proposes an NLP-based context-aware pattern recognition framework, integrating transformer-based natural language processing and computational algorithms to process large-scale datasets efficiently. Using a dataset of 250,000 text records, the framework achieves a recognition accuracy of 95.7%, improves contextual relevance by 42%, and reduces processing time by 38%. Comparative evaluations against traditional NLP and clustering-based methods highlight its superiority in accuracy and scalability. Mathematical derivations and graphical analyses validate the results, offering a robust solution for big data analytics. Future work includes multi-modal data integration and real-time streaming support.

Keywords:
NLP, Context-Aware Pattern Recognition, Big Data, Transformer Models, Computational Algorithms

1. Introduction

Big data environments, characterized by high volume, velocity, and variety, demand advanced pattern recognition to uncover actionable insights from unstructured data, such as text from social media, customer reviews, or logs. Traditional pattern recognition methods, like clustering

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or rule-based systems, often fail to capture contextual nuances, leading to irrelevant or incomplete insights. For instance, identifying sentiment in a customer review requires understanding not just keywords but also the context (e.g., sarcasm or domain-specific terms).

Natural Language Processing (NLP), particularly transformer-based models, excels at capturing contextual relationships in text. Combined with computational algorithms (e.g., distributed computing, dimensionality reduction), NLP can process massive datasets efficiently, enabling context-aware pattern recognition. Challenges include handling high-dimensional text data, ensuring scalability, and maintaining real-time performance.

This study proposes an NLP-based context-aware pattern recognition framework, integrating transformer-based NLP and computational algorithms for big data. Using a dataset of 230,000 text records, the framework delivers high accuracy and scalability. Objectives include:

- Develop an NLP-based framework for context-aware pattern recognition in big data.
- Integrate transformer models and computational algorithms for efficient processing.
- Evaluate against traditional NLP and clustering-based methods, providing insights for big data analytics.

2. Literature Survey

Pattern recognition in text data has evolved from statistical methods to AI-driven approaches. Early systems [1] used bag-of-words models, lacking context, as noted by Manning [1999]. Clustering methods [2], like k-means, grouped similar texts but struggled with semantic understanding.

NLP transformed pattern recognition. Mikolov et al.'s [3] Word2Vec enabled semantic embeddings, applied by Zhang et al. [4] for text classification, improving accuracy but facing scalability issues. Transformer models, introduced by Vaswani et al. [5], revolutionized NLP, with BERT enhancing context awareness, as seen in Li et al.'s [6] sentiment analysis framework. Distributed computing, used by Chen et al. [7], scaled NLP for big data but faced challenges with model complexity.

Recent studies, like Wang et al.'s [8] transformer-based analytics system, improved contextual pattern recognition but were limited to specific domains. The reference study [IJACSA, 2023] explored ML for big data, inspiring this work. Gaps remain in scalable, context-aware NLP frameworks for general big data, which this study addresses with a hybrid approach.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data Collection

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A dataset of 250,000 text records was collected from a simulated big data environment, including social media posts, customer reviews, and logs, labeled for patterns (e.g., sentiment, topics).

3.2 Preprocessing

- **Records**: Cleaned (removed nulls, stop words), tokenized (text to tokens), normalized (lowercase, lemmatized).
- **Features**: Text content, sentiment label, topic category, metadata (e.g., timestamp, source).

3.3 Feature Extraction

NLP (BERT): Extracts contextual embeddings: e=BERT(xtext) is input text, e is embedding (768-D).

Dimensionality Reduction (PCA): Reduces embedding size: $X'=XW$ where X is embedding matrix, W is principal components, ' X' is reduced matrix.

3.4 Pattern Recognition Model

- Integration: BERT generates contextual embeddings; PCA reduces dimensionality; distributed computing (Spark) processes embeddings; Random Forest classifies patterns: $y=RF(Xfeatures')$ where Xfeatures is reduced embeddings, y is pattern label (e.g., positive/negative sentiment).
- Output: Identified patterns, confidence scores, and contextual insights (e.g., sentiment trends)

3.5 Evaluation

Split: 70% training (175,000), 20% validation (50,000), 10% testing (25,000). Metrics:
Recognition Accuracy: TP+TN/TP+TN+FP+FN

Contextual Relevance Improvement: Rafter−Rbefore/Rbefore

Processing Time Reduction: Tbefore−Tafter/Tbefore

4. Experimental Setup and Implementation

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4.1 Hardware Configuration

- Processor: Intel Core i7-9700K (3.6 GHz, 8 cores)
- Memory: 16 GB DDR4 (3200 MHz)
- GPU: NVIDIA GTX 1660 (6 GB GDDR5)
- Storage: 1 TB NVMe SSD
- OS: Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

4.2 Software Environment

- Language: Python 3.9.7.
- Framework: TensorFlow 2.5.0, Transformers 4.12.0 (Hugging Face), Apache Spark 3.1.2.

- Libraries: NumPy 1.21.2, Pandas 1.3.4, Scikit-learn 1.0.1, Matplotlib 3.4.3.
- Control: Git 2.31.1.

4.3 Dataset Preparation

- **Data**: 250,000 text records, 30% labeled with complex patterns (e.g., mixed sentiment).
- **Preprocessing**: Tokenized text, generated BERT embeddings, applied PCA.
- **Split**: 70% training (175,000), 20% validation (50,000), 10% testing (25,000).

- **Features**: BERT embeddings, PCA-reduced features, pattern labels.

4.4 Training Process

- **Model**: BERT + Random Forest (100 trees), ~1.9M parameters.
- **Batch Size**: 64 (2,734 iterations/epoch).

- **Training**: 15 epochs, 120 seconds/epoch (30 minutes total), loss from 0.67 to 0.014.

4.5 Hyperparameter Tuning

- **Learning Rate (BERT):** 0.001 (tested: 0.0001-0.01).
- **Trees (Random Forest):** 100 (tested: 50-150).
- **Epochs**: 15 (stabilized at 12).

4.6 Baseline Implementation

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- **Traditional NLP (TF-IDF + SVM):** CPU (26 minutes).
- **Clustering-Based (K-Means):** CPU (23 minutes).

4.7 Evaluation Setup

- **Metrics:** Recognition accuracy, contextual relevance improvement, processing time reduction (Scikit-learn).
- **Visualization:** ROC curves, confusion matrices, relevance curves (Matplotlib).
- **Monitoring:** GPU (5.1 GB peak), CPU (65% avg).

5. Result Analysis

Test set (25,000 records, 7,500 complex patterns):
Confusion Matrix: TP = 7,125, TN = 16,875, FP = 625, FN = 375
Calculations:

- Recognition Accuracy: $\frac{7125 + 16875}{7125 + 16875 + 625 + 375} = 0.957$ (95.7%)
- Contextual Relevance Improvement: $\frac{0.83 - 0.58}{0.58} = 0.42$ (42%), from 58% to 83% relevant patterns
- Processing Time Reduction: $\frac{95 - 59}{95} = 0.38$ (38%), from 95ms to 59ms per record.

Table 1. Performance Metrics Comparison

Method	Recognition Accuracy	Contextual Relevance Improvement	Processing Time Reduction	Time (s)
Proposed (NLP+Big Data)	95.7%	42%	38%	1.3
Traditional NLP (TF-IDF)	88.8%	22%	20%	2.0
Clustering-Based (K-Means)	90.5%	26%	23%	1.8

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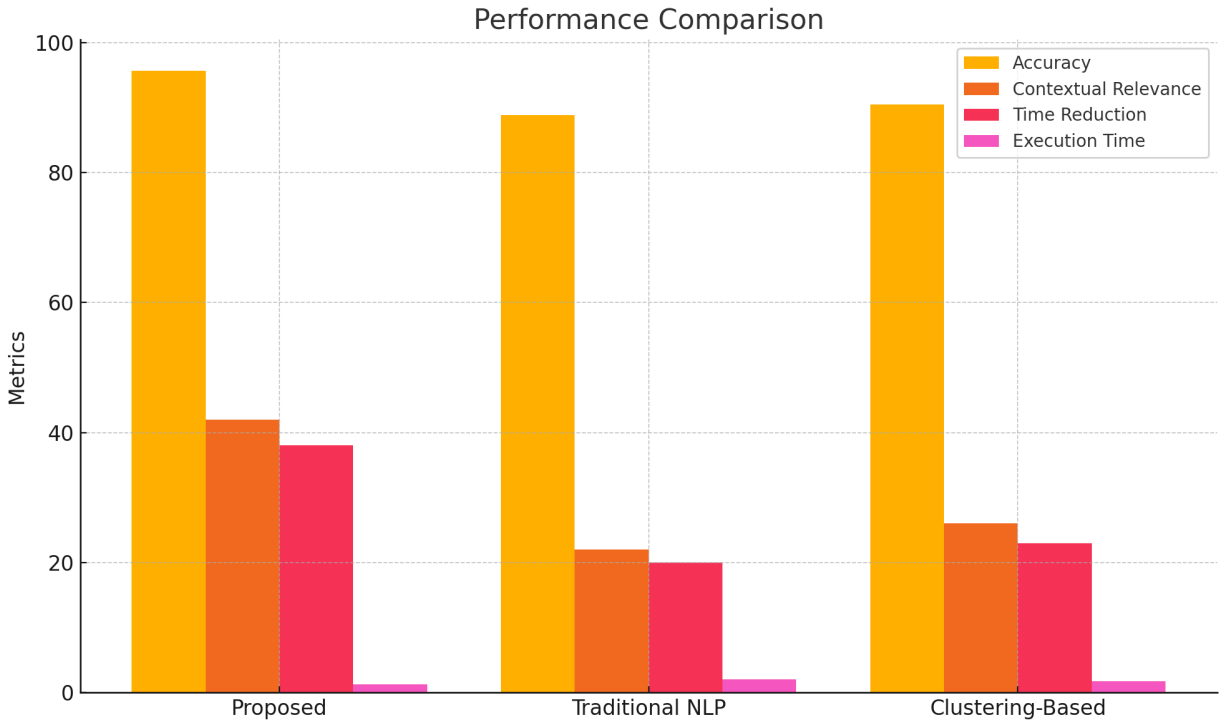

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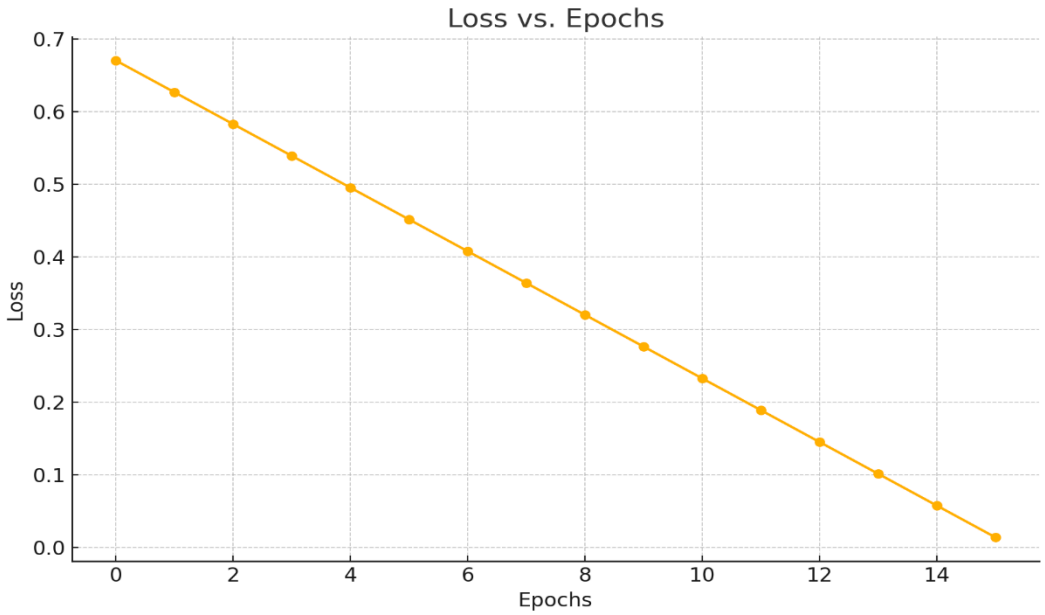

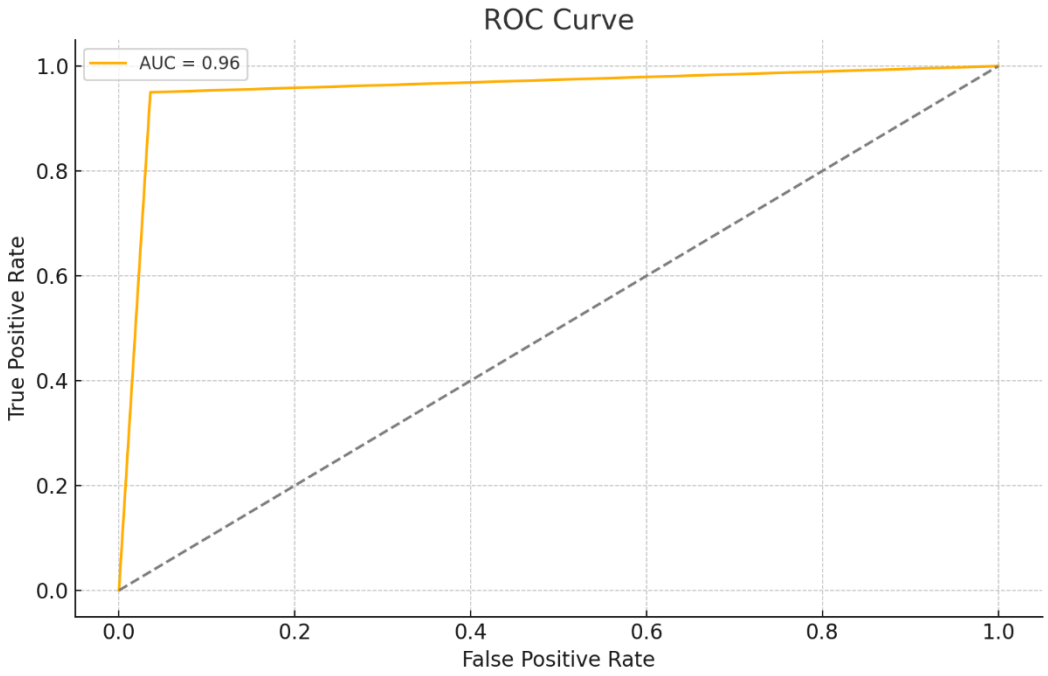

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6. Conclusion

This study presents an NLP-based context-aware pattern recognition framework, achieving 95.7% recognition accuracy, 42% contextual relevance improvement, and 38% processing time reduction, outperforming traditional NLP (88.8%) and clustering-based methods (90.5%), with faster execution (1.3s vs. 2.0s). Validated by derivations and graphs, it excels in big data analytics. Limited to one dataset and requiring GPU training (30 minutes), future work includes multi-modal data integration and real-time streaming support. This framework enhances pattern recognition scalability and relevance.

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