1. A typical example of frequent item set mining is \_\_\_\_\_
2. The two measures of rule interestingness are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The process of eliminating candidate item sets which doesn’t satisfy min\_support count is called as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the technique of mining frequent item sets without generating candidate item set
5. “All non empty subsets of a frequent item set must also be frequent” is the property of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. To facilitate tree traversals in f-p growth algorithm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_table is constructed
7. F-P growth follows \_\_\_\_\_strategy
8. “if a set fails the test then all of its supersets will fail the same test as well” this property is\_\_\_\_\_
9. An Association rule is stated strong if satisfies \_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. An Item set **X** is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in a dataset S if there exists no proper super item set

**answers**

1. Market basket analysis
2. Support and confidence
3. Pruning
4. F-p growth
5. Apriori
6. Header
7. Divide and conquer
8. Antimonotonocity
9. Min\_support and min\_confidence
10. Closed