

# HW6

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2025-03-19

## Problem 1

a.) First, we will use the provided SDev output to find the PVE.

```
## [1] 0.9655342206 0.0278173366 0.0057995349 0.0008489079
```

b.) We will now find the proportions of variance using Equation 12.10.

##	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
## Alabama	64.802164	-11.4480074	-2.49493284	-2.4079009
## Alaska	92.827450	-17.9829427	20.12657487	4.0940470
## Arizona	124.068216	8.8304030	-1.68744836	4.3536852
## Arkansas	18.340035	-16.7039114	0.21018936	0.5209936
## California	107.422953	22.5200698	6.74587299	2.8118259
## Colorado	34.975986	13.7195840	12.27936280	1.7214637
## Connecticut	-60.887282	12.9325302	-8.42065719	0.6999023
## Delaware	66.731025	1.3537978	-11.28095735	3.7279812
## Florida	165.244370	6.2746901	-2.99793315	-1.2476807
## Georgia	40.535177	-7.2902396	3.60952946	-7.3436728
## Hawaii	-123.536106	24.2912079	3.72444284	-3.4728494
## Idaho	-51.797002	-9.4691910	-1.52006356	3.3478283
## Illinois	78.992097	12.8970605	-5.88326477	-0.3676407
## Indiana	-57.550961	2.8462647	3.73816049	-1.6494302
## Iowa	-115.586790	-3.3421305	-0.65402935	0.8694960
## Kansas	-55.789694	3.1572339	0.38436416	-0.6527917
## Kentucky	-62.383181	-10.6732715	2.23708903	-3.8762164
## Louisiana	78.277631	-4.2949175	-3.82786965	-4.4835590
## Maine	-89.261044	-11.4878272	-4.69240562	2.1161995
## Maryland	129.330136	-5.0070315	-2.34717282	1.9283242
## Massachusetts	-21.266283	19.4501790	-7.50714835	1.0348189
## Michigan	85.451527	5.9045567	6.46434210	-0.4990479
## Minnesota	-98.954816	5.2096006	0.00657376	0.7318957
## Mississippi	86.856358	-27.4284196	-5.00343624	-3.8797577
## Missouri	7.986289	5.2756414	5.50057972	-0.6794055
## Montana	-62.483635	-9.5105021	1.83835536	-0.2459426
## Nebraska	-69.096544	-0.2111959	0.46802086	0.6565664
## Nevada	83.613578	15.1021839	15.88869482	-0.3341962
## New Hampshire	-114.777355	-4.7345584	-2.28238693	0.9359106
## New Jersey	-10.815725	23.1373389	-6.31015739	-1.6124273
## New Mexico	114.868163	-0.3364531	2.26126996	1.3812478
## New York	84.294231	15.9239655	-4.72125960	-0.8920194

```

## North Carolina 164.325514 -31.0966153 -11.69616350 2.1111927
## North Dakota -127.495597 -16.1350394 -1.31182982 2.3009639
## Ohio -50.086822 12.2793244 1.65733077 -2.0291157
## Oklahoma -19.693723 3.3701310 -0.45314329 0.1803457
## Oregon -11.150240 3.8660682 8.12998050 2.9140109
## Pennsylvania -64.689142 8.9115466 -3.20646858 -1.8749353
## Rhode Island 3.063973 18.3739704 -17.47001970 2.3082597
## South Carolina 107.281069 -23.5361159 -2.03279501 -1.2517463
## South Dakota -86.106720 -16.5978586 1.31437998 1.2522874
## Tennessee 17.506264 -6.5065756 6.10012753 -3.9228558
## Texas 31.291122 12.9849566 -0.39340922 -4.2420040
## Utah -49.913397 17.6484577 1.78816852 1.8677052
## Vermont -124.714469 -27.3135591 4.80277765 2.0049857
## Virginia -14.817448 -1.7526150 1.04538813 -1.1738408
## Washington -25.075839 9.9679669 4.78112764 2.6910819
## West Virginia -91.544647 -22.9528778 -0.40198344 -0.7368781
## Wisconsin -118.176328 5.5075792 -2.71132077 -0.2049724
## Wyoming -10.434539 -5.9244529 -3.79444682 0.5178674

```

```

##          PC1          PC2          PC3          PC4
## 0.9655342206 0.0278173366 0.0057995349 0.0008489079

```

## Problem 2

a.) We will now perform hierarchical clustering of the USArrests dataset

b.) We will now cut the tree and see what we get:

```

##      Alabama      Alaska      Arizona      Arkansas      California
##          1          1          1          2          1
##      Colorado Connecticut Delaware      Florida      Georgia
##          2          3          1          1          2
##      Hawaii      Idaho      Illinois      Indiana      Iowa
##          3          3          1          3          3
##      Kansas      Kentucky Louisiana      Maine      Maryland
##          3          3          1          3          1
##      Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri
##          2          1          3          1          2
##      Montana      Nebraska      Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey
##          3          3          1          3          2
##      New Mexico      New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio
##          1          1          1          3          3
##      Oklahoma      Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina
##          2          2          3          2          1
##      South Dakota Tennessee Texas      Utah      Vermont
##          3          2          2          3          3
##      Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming
##          2          2          3          3          2

```

c/d.) We will now scale the variables, then perform the same operations.

```

##      Alabama      Alaska      Arizona      Arkansas      California
##          1          1          2          3          2

```

```
##      Colorado      Connecticut      Delaware      Florida      Georgia
##          2          3          3          2          1
##      Hawaii      Idaho      Illinois      Indiana      Iowa
##          3          3          2          3          3
##      Kansas      Kentucky      Louisiana      Maine      Maryland
##          3          3          1          3          2
##      Massachusetts      Michigan      Minnesota      Mississippi      Missouri
##          3          2          3          1          3
##      Montana      Nebraska      Nevada      New Hampshire      New Jersey
##          3          3          2          3          3
##      New Mexico      New York      North Carolina      North Dakota      Ohio
##          2          2          1          3          3
##      Oklahoma      Oregon      Pennsylvania      Rhode Island      South Carolina
##          3          3          3          3          1
##      South Dakota      Tennessee      Texas      Utah      Vermont
##          3          1          2          3          3
##      Virginia      Washington      West Virginia      Wisconsin      Wyoming
##          3          3          3          3          3
```

```
##      cutscale
## cut_arrests  1  2  3
##          1  6  9  1
##          2  2  2 10
##          3  0  0 20
```

Using the table below, it is clearly shown that the scaling affects the clustering. That being said, we should take note of the different variables used. Most are in per 100,000 units, but UrbanPop is expressed as percentages. To make sure that all variables can have a more balanced impact on the clustering, I would recommend scaling the variables before making clusters.

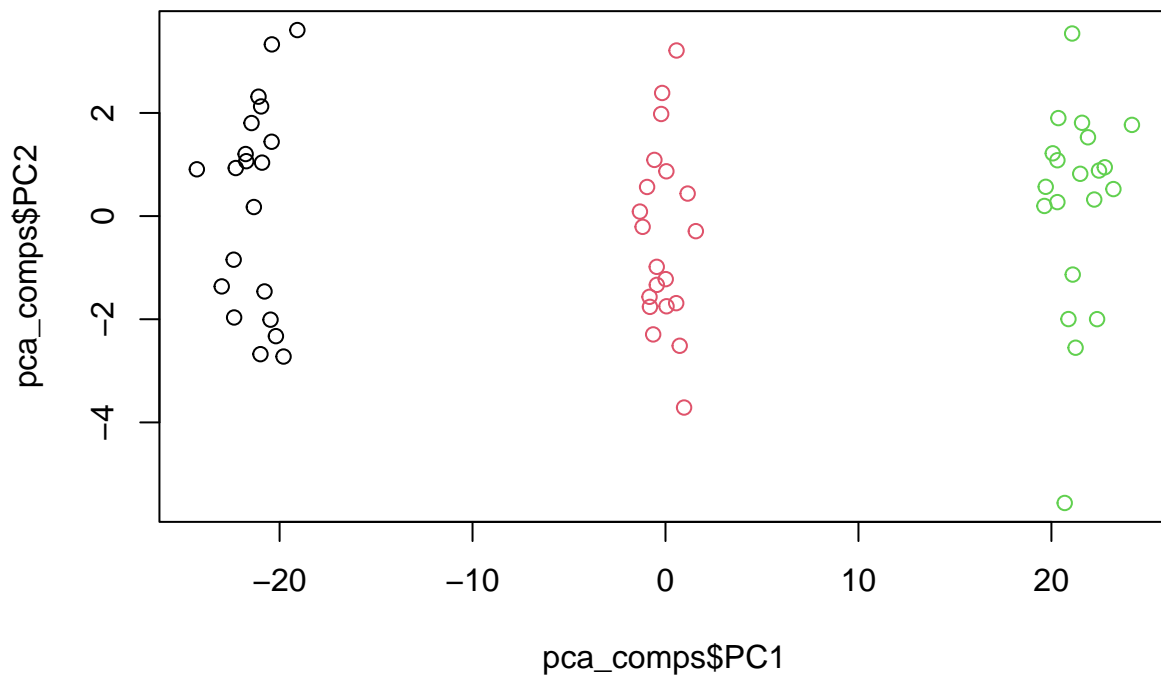
### Problem 3

a. We will first make the requested data:

b.) We will now perform PCA on the simulated data:

```
## Importance of components:
##      PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      PC5      PC6      PC7
## Standard deviation  17.5963  1.92330  1.82018  1.8042  1.71470  1.67690  1.59535
## Proportion of Variance  0.8563  0.01023  0.00916  0.0090  0.00813  0.00778  0.00704
## Cumulative Proportion  0.8563  0.86652  0.87568  0.8847  0.89282  0.90059  0.90763
##      PC8      PC9      PC10      PC11      PC12      PC13      PC14
## Standard deviation  1.53114  1.45437  1.43933  1.4224  1.37844  1.30575  1.27929
## Proportion of Variance  0.00648  0.00585  0.00573  0.0056  0.00525  0.00472  0.00453
## Cumulative Proportion  0.91412  0.91997  0.92570  0.9313  0.93655  0.94126  0.94579
##      PC15      PC16      PC17      PC18      PC19      PC20      PC21
## Standard deviation  1.20986  1.17089  1.13522  1.12060  1.07328  1.0415  1.0062
## Proportion of Variance  0.00405  0.00379  0.00356  0.00347  0.00319  0.0030  0.0028
## Cumulative Proportion  0.94983  0.95363  0.95719  0.96066  0.96385  0.9668  0.9697
##      PC22      PC23      PC24      PC25      PC26      PC27      PC28
## Standard deviation  0.99242  0.94456  0.92245  0.89426  0.84476  0.84138  0.83722
## Proportion of Variance  0.00272  0.00247  0.00235  0.00221  0.00197  0.00196  0.00194
```

```
## Cumulative Proportion 0.97237 0.97484 0.97719 0.97940 0.98138 0.98334 0.98527
## PC29 PC30 PC31 PC32 PC33 PC34 PC35
## Standard deviation 0.80378 0.74452 0.72890 0.68052 0.64468 0.62737 0.62198
## Proportion of Variance 0.00179 0.00153 0.00147 0.00128 0.00115 0.00109 0.00107
## Cumulative Proportion 0.98706 0.98859 0.99006 0.99134 0.99249 0.99358 0.99465
## PC36 PC37 PC38 PC39 PC40 PC41 PC42
## Standard deviation 0.54655 0.52101 0.50575 0.47212 0.43657 0.4245 0.36914
## Proportion of Variance 0.00083 0.00075 0.00071 0.00062 0.00053 0.0005 0.00038
## Cumulative Proportion 0.99548 0.99623 0.99694 0.99755 0.99808 0.9986 0.99895
## PC43 PC44 PC45 PC46 PC47 PC48 PC49
## Standard deviation 0.32098 0.29072 0.2677 0.19726 0.17448 0.15869 0.11447
## Proportion of Variance 0.00028 0.00023 0.0002 0.00011 0.00008 0.00007 0.00004
## Cumulative Proportion 0.99924 0.99947 0.9997 0.99978 0.99986 0.99993 0.99997
## PC50
## Standard deviation 0.10483
## Proportion of Variance 0.00003
## Cumulative Proportion 1.00000
```



c.) We will now perform K-Means with 3 clusters:

```
##
## 1 2 3
## 1 0 20 0
## 2 0 0 20
## 3 20 0 0
```

We can see it performed perfectly, which is to be expected

d.) Now we perform it with 2 clusters:

```
##
##      1  2  3
##    1  0  0 20
##    2 20 20  0
```

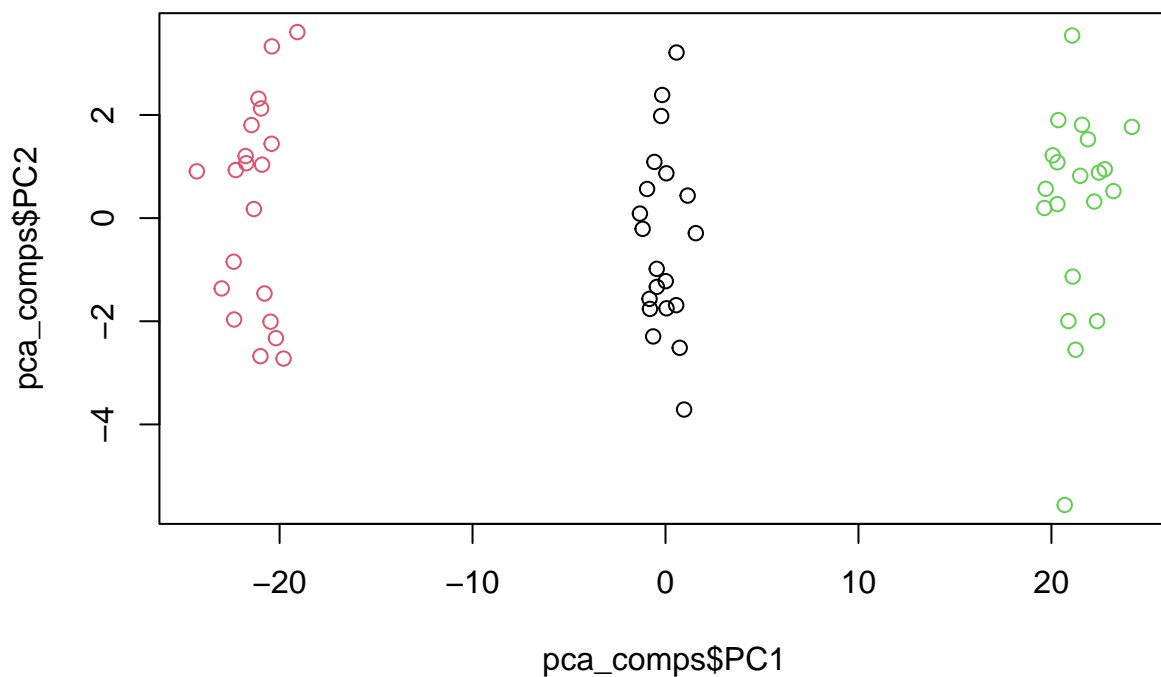
Here we can see that two of the defined clusters are being combined, this makes sense.

e.) Now we perform this with 4 clusters:

```
##
##      1  2  3
##    1  9  0  0
##    2 11  0  0
##    3  0  0 20
##    4  0 20  0
```

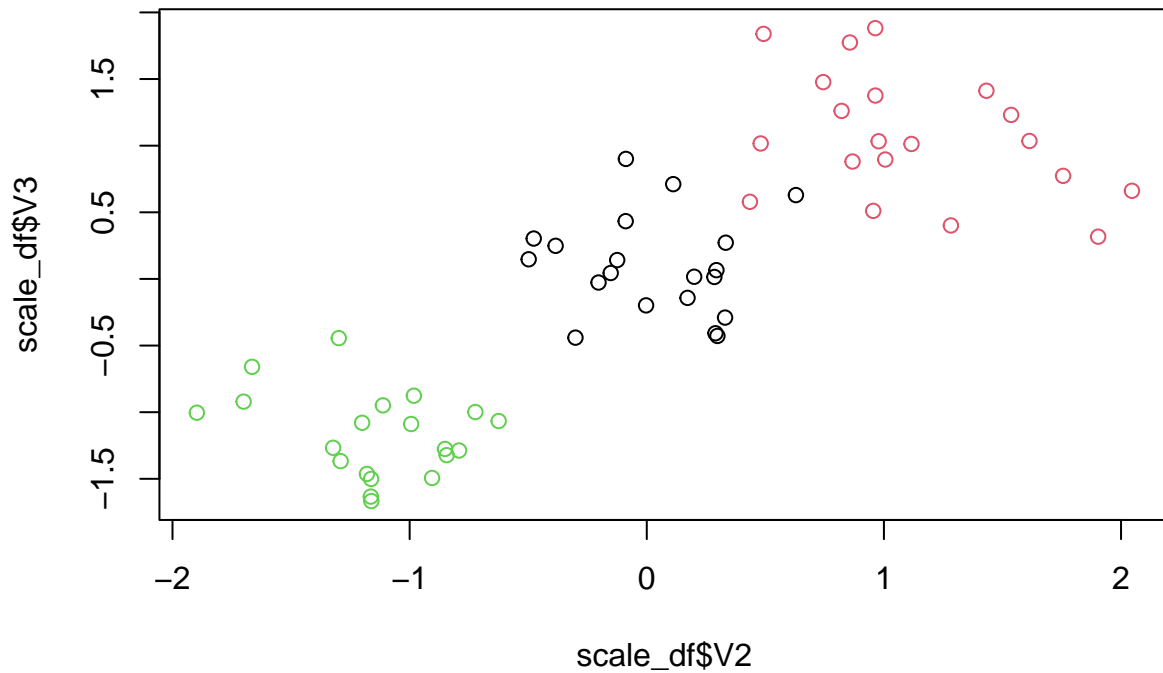
Here, one of our clusters is getting split into two separate clusters. This makes sense, as whichever cluster was most variable became two separate clusters.

f.) Now we perform K-means of 3, on the first two principle components.



It is clear that the group was properly separated. This makes sense as most of our variance was explained by the first two principle components.

g.) We will now scale the data and do this again:

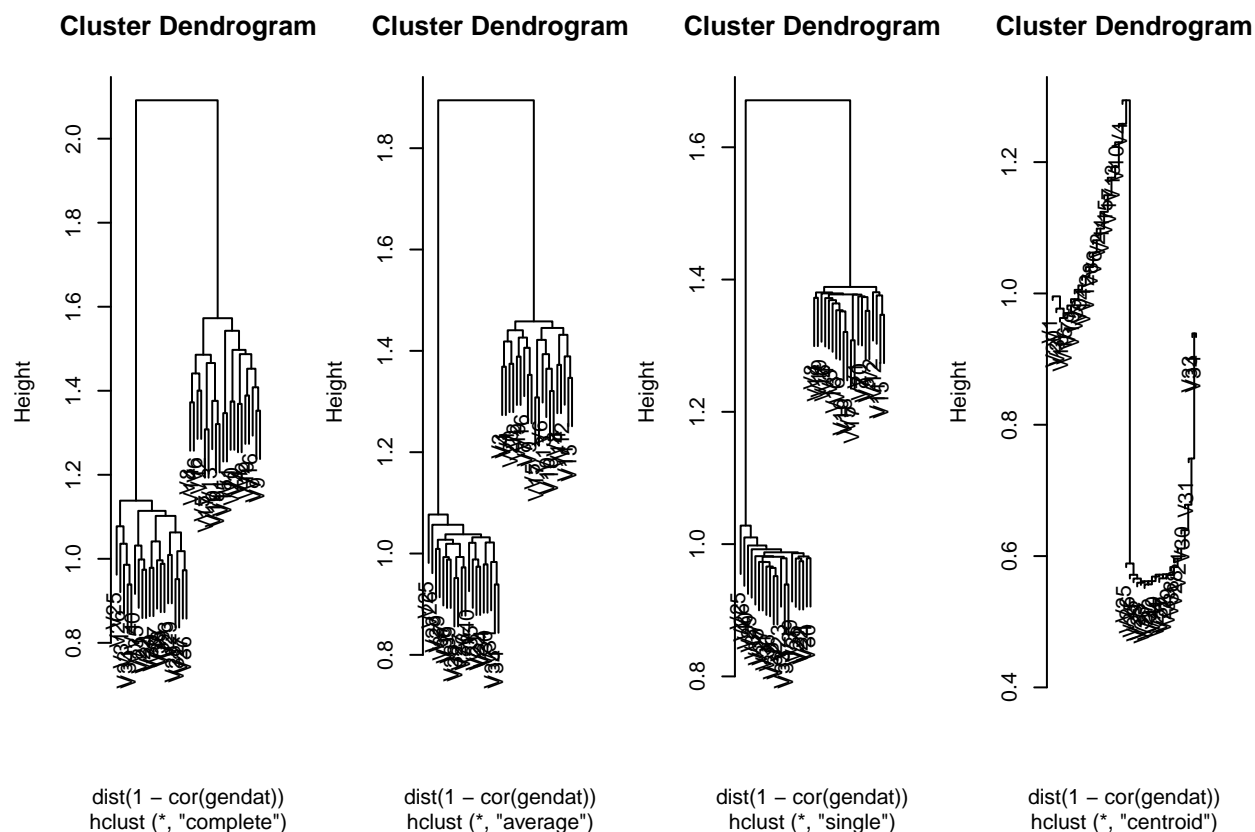


```
##  
##      1  2  3  
##    1  0 20  0  
##    2  0  0 20  
##    3 20  0  0
```

After performing the scaling and placing the appropriate plots, kmeans still found the correct subtrends. This makes sense because rescaling shouldn't significantly change the separation of each group because the standard deviation of each variable has (roughly) the same variance before we scale them.

## Problem 4

- a.) Let's read in the data from the csv:
- b.) Time to make a dendrogram, using correlation-based distance:



It looks that regardless of the linkage type utilized, we see results that split the samples into two distinct groups, irregardless of linkage type. However, the specific orders slightly vary between the groups depending on the type of linkage used. Most notably, when applying centroid-based linkage, we get a considerably different looking dendrogram.

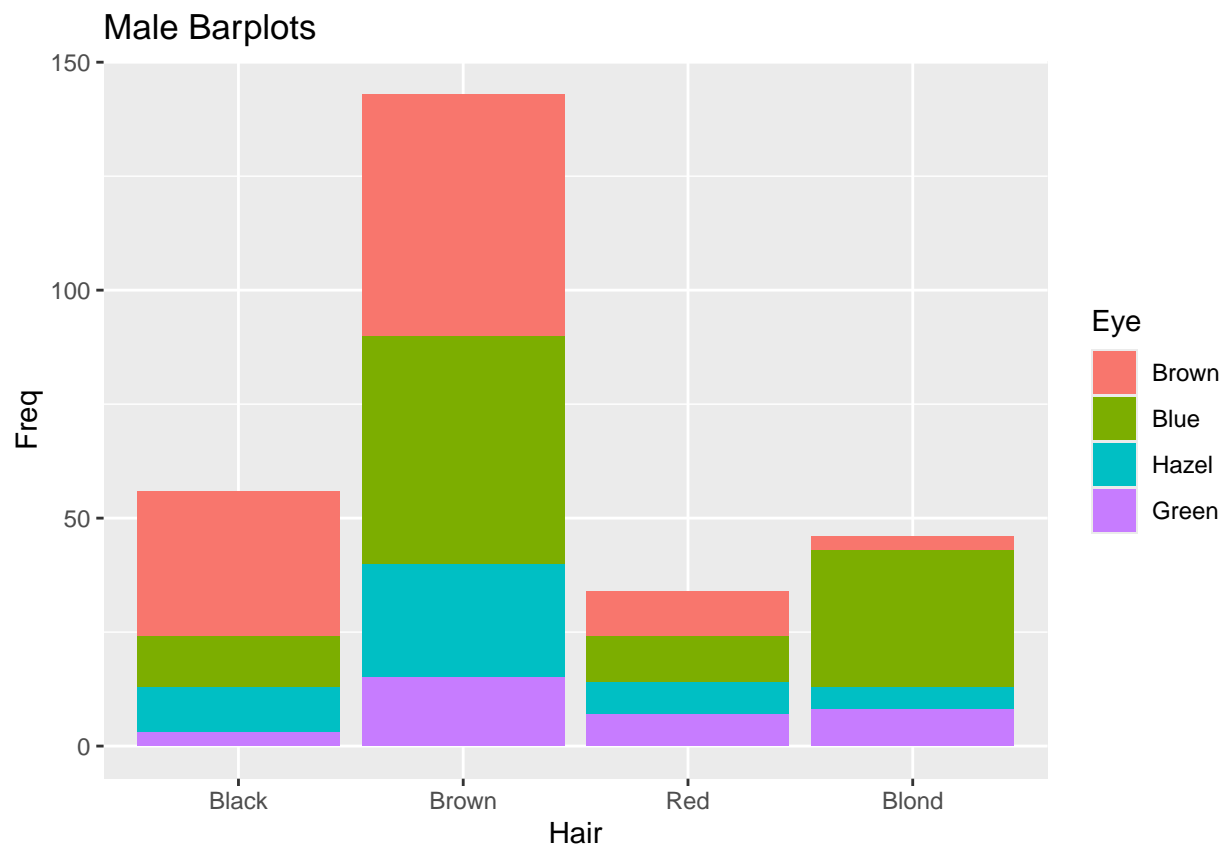
c.) Albeit not a statistically sound method, we can take the two distinct groups, then sum the rows and do a simple value comparison to see which genes show the greatest difference. This is more of a point estimate way, and could likely be answered further through use of methods such as t-tests. We will explore this point estimate approach using the complete linkage dendrogram. That said, we should note the method can easily be extended to the other linkage types. We will NOT take the absolute value until the end as that may interfere with the measure of variability. Again, I'd like to argue this isn't an optimal approach, but does provide us with an interpretable result.

```
##      mean_diffs gene_num
## 600    2.747577     600
## 584    2.601985     584
## 549    2.550757     549
## 540    2.545174     540
## 502    2.544461     502
## 568    2.519418     568
```

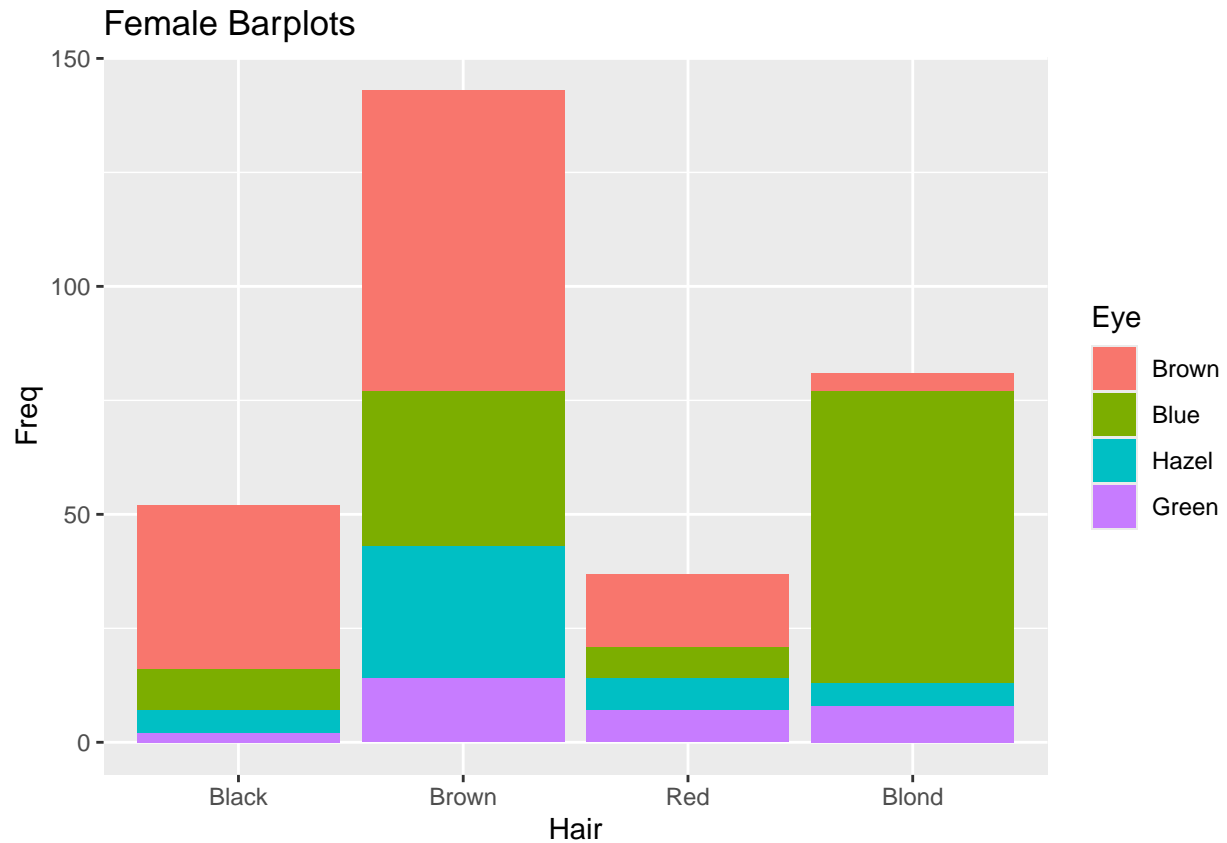
Taking the head of the dataframe, we can see that the genes with the largest differences between means of the two groups are genes 600, 584, 549, 540, 502, and 568.

## Problem 5

a.) Let's begin getting the data organized and plotted as requested:







b.) We will now split the table into respective two way tables, and then find the appropriate chi-square independence tests.

```
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
##
## data: twes
## X-squared = 1.5298, df = 3, p-value = 0.6754
```

```
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
##
## data: twhs
## X-squared = 7.9942, df = 3, p-value = 0.04613
```

```
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
##
## data: twhe
## X-squared = 138.29, df = 9, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

From these 3 separate analyses, we can see that both Hair/Sex and Hair/Eye suggest that there is an association between these two pairs of features.

## Problem 6

a.) Let's first put the data into a dataframe, then build the appropriate marginal tables to find the analyses of interest.

```
## [1] "Chi-Sq Test for Dept A"
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction
##
## data: twsub
## X-squared = 16.372, df = 1, p-value = 5.205e-05
##
## [1] "Chi-Sq Test for Dept B"
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction
##
## data: twsub
## X-squared = 0.085098, df = 1, p-value = 0.7705
##
## [1] "Chi-Sq Test for Dept C"
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction
##
## data: twsub
## X-squared = 0.63322, df = 1, p-value = 0.4262
##
## [1] "Chi-Sq Test for Dept D"
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction
##
## data: twsub
## X-squared = 0.22159, df = 1, p-value = 0.6378
##
## [1] "Chi-Sq Test for Dept E"
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction
##
## data: twsub
## X-squared = 0.80805, df = 1, p-value = 0.3687
##
## [1] "Chi-Sq Test for Dept F"
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction
##
## data: twsub
## X-squared = 0.21824, df = 1, p-value = 0.6404
```

With these results, it appears that only Department A shows signs of an association between gender and admissions.

b.)

```
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction
```

```
##
## data:  table.ucb
## X-squared = 91.61, df = 1, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

This result shows that ignoring department, there is an association between gender and admission rates overall.

c.) We will now carry out a CMH test and report the results:

```
##
## Mantel-Haenszel chi-squared test with continuity correction
##
## data:  UCBAAdmissions
## Mantel-Haenszel X-squared = 1.4269, df = 1, p-value = 0.2323
## alternative hypothesis: true common odds ratio is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.7719074 1.0603298
## sample estimates:
## common odds ratio
##          0.9046968
```

This CMH test concludes that there is not an association between gender and admissions.

d.) There is a slight conflict between parts b.) and c.), as one suggests no association while the other does suggest an association. That being said, investigation of each department shows that only a singular department shows a potential association between gender and admissions. With this in mind, I believe that it is safe to conclude that there is not an association between gender and admissions.

e.) We will now calculate the success rates across each department, as well as the overall success rate. We will then draw some conclusions:

```
##          M          F
## A 0.621 0.824
## B 0.630 0.680
## C 0.369 0.341
## D 0.331 0.349
## E 0.277 0.239
## F 0.059 0.070

## [1] "Overall:"

## [1] "M          F"

## [1] 0.445 0.304
```

Disregarding the previous tests, acting solely on this information, I would conclude that certain departments (A) have gender-bias in admissions. The overall value also seems to suggest that there is some form of gender bias in admissions.

## Problem 7

a.) Let's load and analyze some of the base features of this dataset:

```

## transactions as itemMatrix in sparse format with
## 9835 rows (elements/itemsets/transactions) and
## 169 columns (items) and a density of 0.02609146
##
## most frequent items:
##      whole milk other vegetables      rolls/buns      soda
##      2513      1903      1809      1715
##      yogurt      (Other)
##      1372      34055
##
## element (itemset/transaction) length distribution:
## sizes
##      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11     12     13     14     15     16
## 2159 1643 1299 1005  855  645  545  438  350  246  182  117  78  77  55  46
##      17     18     19     20     21     22     23     24     26     27     28     29     32
##      29     14     14      9     11      4      6      1      1      1      1      3      1
##
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median      Mean 3rd Qu.      Max.
##      1.000   2.000   3.000   4.409   6.000  32.000
##
## includes extended item information - examples:
##      labels level2      level1
## 1 frankfurter sausage meat and sausage
## 2      sausage sausage meat and sausage
## 3  liver loaf sausage meat and sausage
##
##      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11     12     13     14     15     16
## 2159 1643 1299 1005  855  645  545  438  350  246  182  117  78  77  55  46
##      17     18     19     20     21     22     23     24     26     27     28     29     32
##      29     14     14      9     11      4      6      1      1      1      1      3      1

## [1] "Percentage of >20 Item Transactions"

## [1] 0.386

## [1] "Average Number of items per transaction:"

## [1] 4.408541

```

Looking at the provided, summary, we can see that there are i.) 9,835 rows (transactions), ii.) with the item most frequently being bought being whole milk. iii.) The number of transactions involving 20 or more items is 0.386% iv.) with the average number of items per transaction being 4.408 items, meaning we should either round to 4 or 5 items depending on our rounding criterion.

b.) We will now find all rules with support > 1% and confidence > 50%. This gives:

```

## Apriori
##
## Parameter specification:
## confidence minval smax arem aval originalSupport maxtime support minlen
##      0.5      0.1      1 none FALSE      TRUE      5      0.01      1
## maxlen target  ext

```

```

##      10  rules TRUE
##
## Algorithmic control:
## filter tree heap memopt load sort verbose
##      0.1 TRUE TRUE  FALSE TRUE      2      TRUE
##
## Absolute minimum support count: 98
##
## set item appearances ...[0 item(s)] done [0.00s].
## set transactions ...[169 item(s), 9835 transaction(s)] done [0.00s].
## sorting and recoding items ... [88 item(s)] done [0.00s].
## creating transaction tree ... done [0.00s].
## checking subsets of size 1 2 3 4 done [0.00s].
## writing ... [15 rule(s)] done [0.00s].
## creating S4 object ... done [0.00s].

##      lhs                                rhs                                support
## [1] {curd, yogurt}                     => {whole milk}                     0.01006609
## [2] {other vegetables, butter}          => {whole milk}                     0.01148958
## [3] {other vegetables, domestic eggs}   => {whole milk}                     0.01230300
## [4] {yogurt, whipped/sour cream}        => {whole milk}                     0.01087951
## [5] {other vegetables, whipped/sour cream} => {whole milk}                     0.01464159
## [6] {pip fruit, other vegetables}        => {whole milk}                     0.01352313
## [7] {citrus fruit, root vegetables}     => {other vegetables} 0.01037112
## [8] {tropical fruit, root vegetables}    => {other vegetables} 0.01230300
## [9] {tropical fruit, root vegetables}    => {whole milk}                     0.01199797
## [10] {tropical fruit, yogurt}            => {whole milk}                     0.01514997
## [11] {root vegetables, yogurt}           => {other vegetables} 0.01291307
## [12] {root vegetables, yogurt}           => {whole milk}                     0.01453991
## [13] {root vegetables, rolls/buns}       => {other vegetables} 0.01220132
## [14] {root vegetables, rolls/buns}       => {whole milk}                     0.01270971
## [15] {other vegetables, yogurt}          => {whole milk}                     0.02226741
##      confidence coverage lift      count
## [1] 0.5823529 0.01728521 2.279125 99
## [2] 0.5736041 0.02003050 2.244885 113
## [3] 0.5525114 0.02226741 2.162336 121
## [4] 0.5245098 0.02074225 2.052747 107
## [5] 0.5070423 0.02887646 1.984385 144
## [6] 0.5175097 0.02613116 2.025351 133
## [7] 0.5862069 0.01769192 3.029608 102
## [8] 0.5845411 0.02104728 3.020999 121
## [9] 0.5700483 0.02104728 2.230969 118
## [10] 0.5173611 0.02928317 2.024770 149
## [11] 0.5000000 0.02582613 2.584078 127
## [12] 0.5629921 0.02582613 2.203354 143
## [13] 0.5020921 0.02430097 2.594890 120
## [14] 0.5230126 0.02430097 2.046888 125
## [15] 0.5128806 0.04341637 2.007235 219

```

From this analysis, we see that there are 15 rules with confidence higher than .01 and confidence higher than 0.5. We can additionally observe that the highest support comes from the rule {citrus fruit, root vegetables} -> {other vegetables}, with a confidence of 0.5862. We see that the rule with the highest support is {other vegetables, yogurt} -> {whole milk}, with a support of 0.0223. For the first rule, we can interpret that: Support (.0103): 1.03% of all transactions contained the item pair citrus fruits, root vegetables, other

vegetables. Confidence (.5862): 58.62% of the time that citrus fruits and root vegetables were purchased, so were other vegetables. Lift (3.029): Purchasing root vegetables and citrus fruits saw a 3.029 times increase in the purchasing of other vegetables.

For the second rule, we can interpret that: Support (.0223): 2.23% of all transactions contained the item pair other vegetables, yogurt, and whole milk. Confidence (.5128): 51.28% of the time that other vegetables and yogurt were purchased, so was whole milk. Lift (3.029): Purchasing other vegetables and yogurt saw a 3.029 times increase in the purchasing of whole milk.

c.) We will now perform the analysis such that we view only rules with > 1% support, > 20% confidence, and a lhs containing 'whole milk':

```
## Apriori
##
## Parameter specification:
## confidence minval smax arem aval originalSupport maxtime support minlen
##          0.2    0.1    1 none FALSE                TRUE         5    0.01    1
## maxlen target  ext
##          10  rules TRUE
##
## Algorithmic control:
## filter tree heap memopt load sort verbose
##          0.1 TRUE TRUE  FALSE TRUE     2    TRUE
##
## Absolute minimum support count: 98
##
## set item appearances ...[1 item(s)] done [0.00s].
## set transactions ...[169 item(s), 9835 transaction(s)] done [0.00s].
## sorting and recoding items ... [88 item(s)] done [0.00s].
## creating transaction tree ... done [0.00s].
## checking subsets of size 1 2 done [0.00s].
## writing ... [3 rule(s)] done [0.00s].
## creating S4 object ... done [0.00s].

##      lhs      rhs      support    confidence coverage lift
## [1] {whole milk} => {yogurt}    0.05602440 0.2192598 0.255516 1.571735
## [2] {whole milk} => {rolls/buns} 0.05663447 0.2216474 0.255516 1.205032
## [3] {whole milk} => {other vegetables} 0.07483477 0.2928770 0.255516 1.513634
##      count
## [1] 551
## [2] 557
## [3] 736
```

d.) Lastly, we will use the same parameter levels, but look for rhs being 'whole milk':

```
## Apriori
##
## Parameter specification:
## confidence minval smax arem aval originalSupport maxtime support minlen
##          0.2    0.1    1 none FALSE                TRUE         5    0.01    1
## maxlen target  ext
##          10  rules TRUE
##
## Algorithmic control:
```

```

## filter tree heap memopt load sort verbose
## 0.1 TRUE TRUE FALSE TRUE 2 TRUE
##
## Absolute minimum support count: 98
##
## set item appearances ...[1 item(s)] done [0.00s].
## set transactions ...[169 item(s), 9835 transaction(s)] done [0.00s].
## sorting and recoding items ... [88 item(s)] done [0.00s].
## creating transaction tree ... done [0.00s].
## checking subsets of size 1 2 3 4 done [0.00s].
## writing ... [71 rule(s)] done [0.00s].
## creating S4 object ... done [0.00s].

```

##	lhs	rhs	support	confidence	coverage	lift	count
## [1]	{}	=> {whole milk}	0.25551601	0.2555160	1.00000000	1.0000000	2513
## [2]	{hard cheese}	=> {whole milk}	0.01006609	0.4107884	0.02450432	1.6076815	99
## [3]	{butter milk}	=> {whole milk}	0.01159126	0.4145455	0.02796136	1.6223854	114
## [4]	{ham}	=> {whole milk}	0.01148958	0.4414062	0.02602949	1.7275091	113
## [5]	{sliced cheese}	=> {whole milk}	0.01077783	0.4398340	0.02450432	1.7213560	106
## [6]	{oil}	=> {whole milk}	0.01128622	0.4021739	0.02806304	1.5739675	111
## [7]	{onions}	=> {whole milk}	0.01209964	0.3901639	0.03101169	1.5269647	119
## [8]	{berries}	=> {whole milk}	0.01179461	0.3547401	0.03324860	1.3883281	116
## [9]	{hamburger meat}	=> {whole milk}	0.01474326	0.4434251	0.03324860	1.7354101	145
## [10]	{hygiene articles}	=> {whole milk}	0.01281139	0.3888889	0.03294357	1.5219746	126
## [11]	{salty snack}	=> {whole milk}	0.01118454	0.2956989	0.03782410	1.1572618	110
## [12]	{sugar}	=> {whole milk}	0.01504830	0.4444444	0.03385867	1.7393996	148
## [13]	{waffles}	=> {whole milk}	0.01270971	0.3306878	0.03843416	1.2941961	125
## [14]	{long life bakery product}	=> {whole milk}	0.01352313	0.3614130	0.03741739	1.4144438	133
## [15]	{dessert}	=> {whole milk}	0.01372649	0.3698630	0.03711235	1.4475140	135
## [16]	{cream cheese }	=> {whole milk}	0.01647178	0.4153846	0.03965430	1.6256696	162
## [17]	{chicken}	=> {whole milk}	0.01759024	0.4099526	0.04290798	1.6044106	173
## [18]	{white bread}	=> {whole milk}	0.01708185	0.4057971	0.04209456	1.5881474	168
## [19]	{chocolate}	=> {whole milk}	0.01667514	0.3360656	0.04961871	1.3152427	164
## [20]	{coffee}	=> {whole milk}	0.01870869	0.3222417	0.05805796	1.2611408	184
## [21]	{frozen vegetables}	=> {whole milk}	0.02043721	0.4249471	0.04809354	1.6630940	201
## [22]	{beef}	=> {whole milk}	0.02125064	0.4050388	0.05246568	1.5851795	209
## [23]	{curd}	=> {whole milk}	0.02613116	0.4904580	0.05327911	1.9194805	257
## [24]	{napkins}	=> {whole milk}	0.01972547	0.3766990	0.05236401	1.4742678	194
## [25]	{pork}	=> {whole milk}	0.02216573	0.3844797	0.05765125	1.5047187	218
## [26]	{frankfurter}	=> {whole milk}	0.02053889	0.3482759	0.05897306	1.3630295	202
## [27]	{bottled beer}	=> {whole milk}	0.02043721	0.2537879	0.08052872	0.9932367	201
## [28]	{brown bread}	=> {whole milk}	0.02521607	0.3887147	0.06487036	1.5212930	248
## [29]	{margarine}	=> {whole milk}	0.02419929	0.4131944	0.05856634	1.6170980	238
## [30]	{butter}	=> {whole milk}	0.02755465	0.4972477	0.05541434	1.9460530	271
## [31]	{newspapers}	=> {whole milk}	0.02735130	0.3426752	0.07981698	1.3411103	269
## [32]	{domestic eggs}	=> {whole milk}	0.02999492	0.4727564	0.06344687	1.8502027	295
## [33]	{fruit/vegetable juice}	=> {whole milk}	0.02663955	0.3684951	0.07229283	1.4421604	262
## [34]	{whipped/sour cream}	=> {whole milk}	0.03223183	0.4496454	0.07168277	1.7597542	317
## [35]	{pip fruit}	=> {whole milk}	0.03009659	0.3978495	0.07564820	1.5570432	296
## [36]	{pastry}	=> {whole milk}	0.03324860	0.3737143	0.08896797	1.4625865	327
## [37]	{citrus fruit}	=> {whole milk}	0.03050330	0.3685504	0.08276563	1.4423768	300
## [38]	{shopping bags}	=> {whole milk}	0.02450432	0.2487100	0.09852567	0.9733637	241
## [39]	{sausage}	=> {whole milk}	0.02989324	0.3181818	0.09395018	1.2452520	294
## [40]	{bottled water}	=> {whole milk}	0.03436706	0.3109476	0.11052364	1.2169396	338

## [41] {tropical fruit}	=> {whole milk}	0.04229792	0.4031008	0.10493137	1.5775950	416
## [42] {root vegetables}	=> {whole milk}	0.04890696	0.4486940	0.10899847	1.7560310	481
## [43] {soda}	=> {whole milk}	0.04006101	0.2297376	0.17437722	0.8991124	394
## [44] {yogurt}	=> {whole milk}	0.05602440	0.4016035	0.13950178	1.5717351	551
## [45] {rolls/buns}	=> {whole milk}	0.05663447	0.3079049	0.18393493	1.2050318	557
## [46] {other vegetables}	=> {whole milk}	0.07483477	0.3867578	0.19349263	1.5136341	736
## [47] {curd, yogurt}	=> {whole milk}	0.01006609	0.5823529	0.01728521	2.2791250	99
## [48] {pork, other vegetables}	=> {whole milk}	0.01016777	0.4694836	0.02165735	1.8373939	100
## [49] {other vegetables, butter}	=> {whole milk}	0.01148958	0.5736041	0.02003050	2.2448850	113
## [50] {other vegetables, domestic eggs}	=> {whole milk}	0.01230300	0.5525114	0.02226741	2.1623358	121
## [51] {other vegetables, fruit/vegetable juice}	=> {whole milk}	0.01047280	0.4975845	0.02104728	1.9473713	103
## [52] {yogurt, whipped/sour cream}	=> {whole milk}	0.01087951	0.5245098	0.02074225	2.0527473	107
## [53] {other vegetables, whipped/sour cream}	=> {whole milk}	0.01464159	0.5070423	0.02887646	1.9843854	144
## [54] {pip fruit, other vegetables}	=> {whole milk}	0.01352313	0.5175097	0.02613116	2.0253514	133
## [55] {other vegetables, pastry}	=> {whole milk}	0.01057448	0.4684685	0.02257245	1.8334212	104
## [56] {citrus fruit, yogurt}	=> {whole milk}	0.01026945	0.4741784	0.02165735	1.8557678	101
## [57] {citrus fruit, other vegetables}	=> {whole milk}	0.01301474	0.4507042	0.02887646	1.7638982	128
## [58] {sausage, other vegetables}	=> {whole milk}	0.01016777	0.3773585	0.02694459	1.4768487	100
## [59] {other vegetables, bottled water}	=> {whole milk}	0.01077783	0.4344262	0.02480935	1.7001918	106
## [60] {tropical fruit, root vegetables}	=> {whole milk}	0.01199797	0.5700483	0.02104728	2.2309690	118
## [61] {tropical fruit, yogurt}	=> {whole milk}	0.01514997	0.5173611	0.02928317	2.0247698	149
## [62] {tropical fruit, rolls/buns}	=> {whole milk}	0.01098119	0.4462810	0.02460600	1.7465872	108
## [63] {tropical fruit, other vegetables}	=> {whole milk}	0.01708185	0.4759207	0.03589222	1.8625865	168
## [64] {root vegetables, yogurt}	=> {whole milk}	0.01453991	0.5629921	0.02582613	2.2033536	143
## [65] {root vegetables, rolls/buns}	=> {whole milk}	0.01270971	0.5230126	0.02430097	2.0468876	125
## [66] {root vegetables, other vegetables}	=> {whole milk}	0.02318251	0.4892704	0.04738180	1.9148326	228
## [67] {yogurt, soda}	=> {whole milk}	0.01047280	0.3828996	0.02735130	1.4985348	103
## [68] {other vegetables, soda}	=> {whole milk}	0.01392984	0.4254658	0.03274021	1.6651240	137
## [69] {yogurt, rolls/buns}	=> {whole milk}	0.01555669	0.4526627	0.03436706	1.7715630	153
## [70] {other vegetables, yogurt}	=> {whole milk}	0.02226741	0.5128806	0.04341637	2.0072345	219



```
## [71] {other vegetables,  
##      rolls/buns}      => {whole milk} 0.01789527 0.4200477 0.04260295 1.6439194 176
```