Association rules – some usual steps

dataset operations

read.transactions()
inspect()

sample()

discretize()

random.transations()

single- and two-dimensions frequency inspection

size()
length()
LIST()
itemFrequency()
itemFrequencyPlot()
sort()

crossTable()
CrossTable()
aggregate()

itemsets

eclat()
apriori()

itemInfo()

plot()
image()

rules

apriori()
rulesInduction()

is.closed()
is.maximal()
is.redundant()
is.significant()
is.superset()
supportingTransactions()
CBA()

statistics

dissimilarity()
affinity()
interestMeasure()

predict()
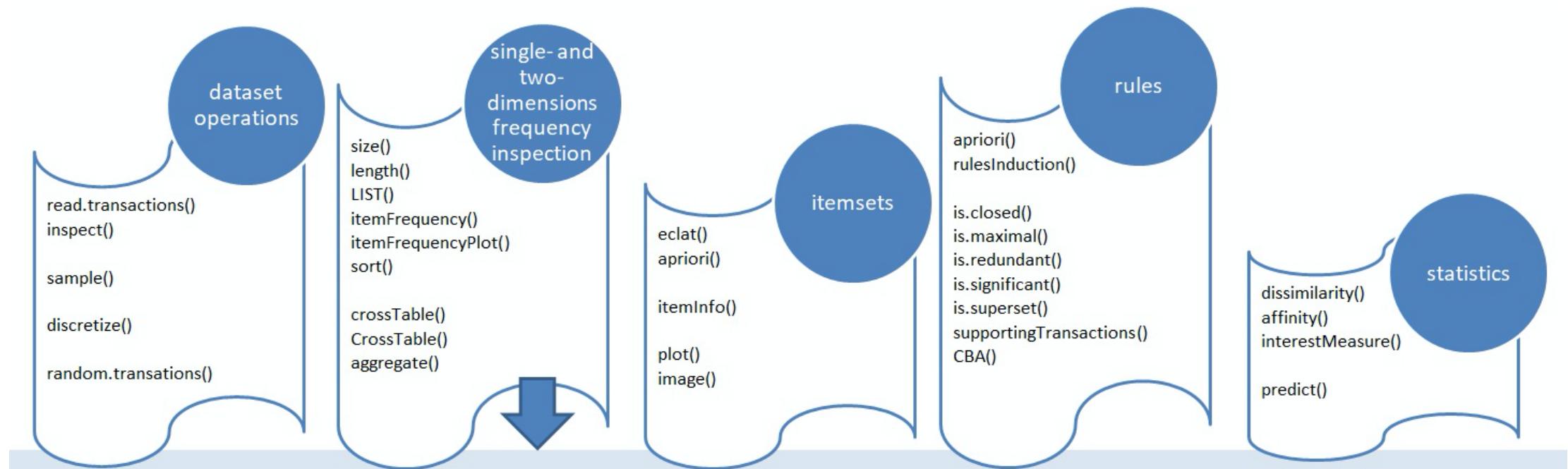
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reading the data

converting the continous data into discrete data

displaying itemsets and rules

single-dimension:
- how many items were sold
- what are the most popular items

two-dimensions:
- what are the most popular pairs
- measures and tests for pairs

overview of multi-items sets
- selection according to support
- selection of most frequent

both algorithms produce the same output, but in different manner

rules allow for consequences
if -> then
so they change symmetric coincidence into rules with causes and effects

methods for continous data

Jaccard dissimilarity makes the cluster analysis available

calculatingthe rules measures