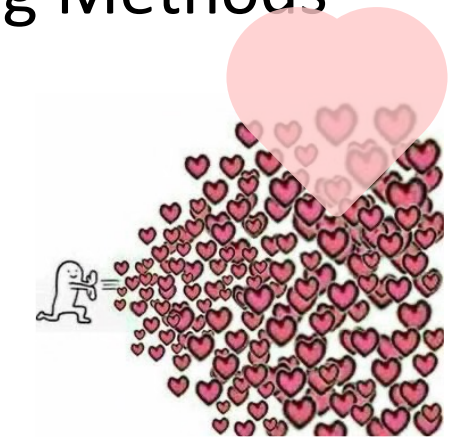
Chapter 6: Mining Frequent Patterns, Association and Correlations: Basic Concepts and Methods

- Basic Concepts
- Efficient Pattern Mining Methods
- Pattern Evaluation
- Summary



Mining frequent patterns
การหา patterns ที่สัมพันธ์อยู่ใน Data

What Is Pattern Discovery?

การค้นหารูปแบบ

- What are patterns?

  ไอเทมหลายๆอย่างที่มักจะซื้อร่วมกัน (patterns การซื้อของคน), set of items มักจะเกิดขึ้นซ้ำๆ

  - Patterns: A set of items, subsequences, or substructures that occur frequently together (or strongly correlated) in a data set
  - Patterns represent intrinsic and important properties of datasets
- Pattern discovery: Uncovering patterns from massive data sets
- Motivation examples:
  - What products were often purchased together? สินค้าอะไรที่คนจะซื้อพร้อมกันเสมอ
  - What are the subsequent purchases after buying an iPad? หลังจากที่ซื้อสิ่งหนึ่งไปแล้ว ครั้งหน้าจะมาซื้ออะไร
  - What code segments likely contain copy-and-paste bugs? มี code ของคนที่ทำก่อนหน้ามา ใช้แก้ปัญหาได้ แต่จะมี bug ละ "ดูตัวแปรด้วย"
  - What word sequences likely form phrases in this corpus?

Basic Concepts: k-Itemsets and Their Supports

- Itemset: A set of one or more items
- k-itemset: $X = \{x_1, \ldots, x_k\}$
  - Ex. {Beer, Nuts, Diaper} is a 3-itemset
- (*absolute*) *support* (*count*) of X, sup{X}: Frequency or the number of occurrences of an itemset X
  - Ex. sup{Beer} = 3
  - Ex. sup{Diaper} = 4
  - Ex. sup{Beer, Diaper} = 3
  - Ex. sup{Beer, Eggs} = 1

Tid	Items bought
10	Beer, Nuts, Diaper
20	Beer, Coffee, Diaper
30	Beer, Diaper, Eggs
40	Nuts, Eggs, Milk
50	Nuts, Coffee, Diaper, Eggs, Milk

- (*relative*) *support*, *s*{*X*}: The fraction of transactions that contains X (i.e., the probability that a transaction contains X)
  - Ex. s{Beer} = 3/5 = 60%
  - Ex. s{Diaper} = 4/5 = 80%
  - Ex. s{Beer, Eggs} = 1/5 = 20%

Basic Concepts: Frequent Itemsets (Patterns)

- An itemset (or a pattern) X is *frequent* if the support of X is no less than a *minsup* threshold σ
- Let σ = *50%* (σ: *minsup* threshold)

For the given 5-transaction dataset

- All the frequent 1-itemsets:
  - Beer: 3/5 (60%); Nuts: 3/5 (60%)
  - Diaper: 4/5 (80%); Eggs: 3/5 (60%)
- All the frequent 2-itemsets:
  - {Beer, Diaper}: 3/5 (60%)
- All the frequent 3-itemsets?
  - None

Tid	Items bought
10	Beer, Nuts, Diaper
20	Beer, Coffee, Diaper
30	Beer, Diaper, Eggs
40	Nuts, Eggs, Milk
50	Nuts, Coffee, Diaper, Eggs, Milk

- Why do these itemsets (shown on the left) form the complete set of frequent *k*-itemsets (patterns) for any *k*?
- **Observation**: We may need an efficient method to mine a complete set of frequent patterns

From Frequent Itemsets to Association Rules

- Comparing with itemsets, rules can be more telling
  - Ex. *Diaper* → *Beer* คนซื้อ Diaper มักไปสู่การซื้อ Beer
    - *Buying diapers may likely lead to buying beers*
- How strong is this rule? (support, confidence) ยิ่งสูงๆยิ่งน้อยแต่สูงมากจะไม่มีอะไรให้ดูเลยนะได้
  - Measuring association rules: $X \rightarrow Y$ (s, c)
    - Both *X* and *Y* are itemsets
  - Support, *s*: The probability that a transaction contains X ∪ Y เริ่มจากหา Support ของ X และ Y
    - Ex. s{Diaper, Beer} = 3/5 = 0.6 (i.e., 60%) หา sup ได้ 0.6
  - Confidence, *c: The conditional probability* that a transaction containing X also contains *Y*
    - Calculation: $c = \sup(X \cup Y) / \sup(X)$ หา sup ของ 2 อันหารด้วย sup ข้างหน้า
    - Ex. c = sup{Diaper, Beer}/sup{Diaper} = 3/4 = 0.75 Diaper/Beer, Diaper ทั้งหมด

Tid	Items bought
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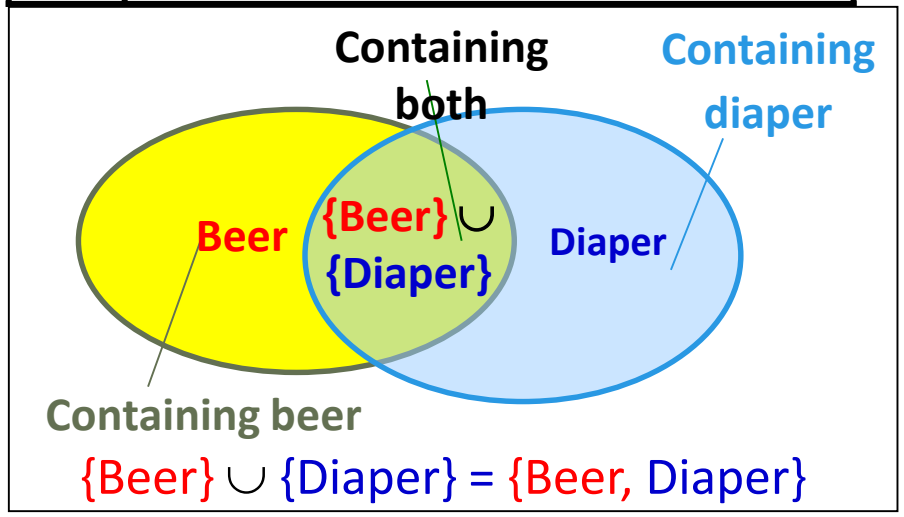

Note: X ∪ Y: the union of two itemsets

- The set contains both X and Y

Mining Frequent Itemsets and Association Rules

- **Association rule mining**
  - Given two thresholds: *minsup, minconf*
  - Find all of the rules, $X \rightarrow Y$ (s, c)
    - such that, s ≥ *minsup* and $c \geq minconf$

- Let *minsup = 50%* → เป็นไอเทมเซ็ตที่มีอยู่เป็นส่วนใหญ่ของทรานแซ็กชั่น
  - Freq. 1-itemsets: Beer: 3, Nuts: 3, Diaper: 4, Eggs: 3
  - Freq. 2-itemsets: {Beer, Diaper}: 3

เล็กขึ้นขึ้นๆก้มมากสุดในน

- Let *minconf = 50%* Sup(Beer/Diaper)/Sup(Beer)
  - *Beer → Diaper* (60%, 100%) → เอา Diaper ไปวางขั้นขาย Beer
  - *Diaper → Beer* (60%, 75%)

กฎ 2 ตัว

(Q: Are these all rules?)

Tid	Items bought
10	Beer, Nuts, Diaper
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- **Observations:**
  - Mining association rules and mining frequent patterns are very close problems
  - Scalable methods are needed for mining large datasets

Efficient Pattern Mining Methods

- The Downward Closure Property of Frequent Patterns
- The Apriori Algorithm
- Extensions or Improvements of Apriori
- Mining Frequent Patterns by Exploring Vertical Data Format
- FPGrowth: A Frequent Pattern-Growth Approach
- Mining Closed Patterns

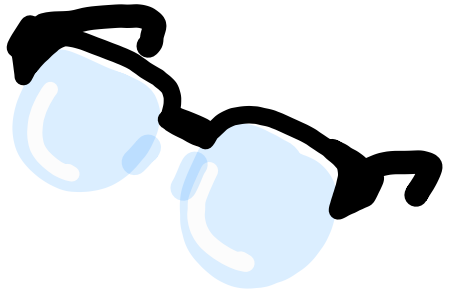
Apriori Pruning and Scalable Mining Methods

- Apriori pruning principle: If there is any itemset which is infrequent, its superset should not even be generated! (Agrawal & Srikant @VLDB'94, Mannila, et al. @ KDD' 94)
- Scalable mining Methods: Three major approaches
  - Level-wise, join-based approach: Apriori (Agrawal & Srikant@VLDB'94)
  - Vertical data format approach: Eclat (Zaki, Parthasarathy, Ogihara, Li @KDD'97)
  - Frequent pattern projection and growth: FPgrowth (Han, Pei, Yin @SIGMOD'00)

Apriori: A Candidate Generation & Test Approach

การเขียนเป็นขั้นตอน

- Outline of Apriori (level-wise, candidate generation and test)
  - Initially, scan DB once to get frequent 1-itemset สแกนเริ่มจากดู 1 ไอเทมเซทก่อน
  - Repeat
    - Generate length-(k+1) candidate itemsets from length-k frequent itemsets
    - Test the candidates against DB to find frequent (k+1)-itemsets
    - Set k := k +1
  - Until no frequent or candidate set can be generated
  - Return all the frequent itemsets derived



The Apriori Algorithm—An Example

กำหนด minsup = 2

minsup = 2

Database TDB

Tid	Items
10	A, C, D
20	B, C, E
30	A, B, C, E
40	B, E

มี 4 ทราน

สแกน

1st scan → หา 1 ไอเทมเซ็ต

C_1 ตาราง oneItemset

Itemset	sup
{A}	2
{B}	3
{C}	3
{D}	1
{E}	3

→ F_1 ได้ตารางใหม่ คำตอบที่ 1

Itemset	sup
{A}	2
{B}	3
{C}	3
{E}	3

จับคู่ Itemset

C_2 ได้

Itemset
{A, B}
{A, C}
{A, E}
{B, C}
{B, E}
{C, E}

2nd scan ←

C_2 แสกนดูว่าตรงกับ minsup หรือไม่

Itemset	sup
~~{A, B}~~	~~1~~
{A, C}	2
~~{A, E}~~	~~1~~
{B, C}	2
{B, E}	3
{C, E}	2

← จะได้

F_2 ตารางใหม่ คำตอบที่ 2

Itemset	sup
{A, C}	2
{B, C}	2
{B, E}	3
{C, E}	2

C_3 สร้าง tree Itemset

Itemset
{B, C, E}

จริงๆได้ 8 ตัว แต่เขานับมาแล้ว

3rd scan →

F_3 คำตอบสุดท้าย

Itemset	sup
{B, C, E}	2