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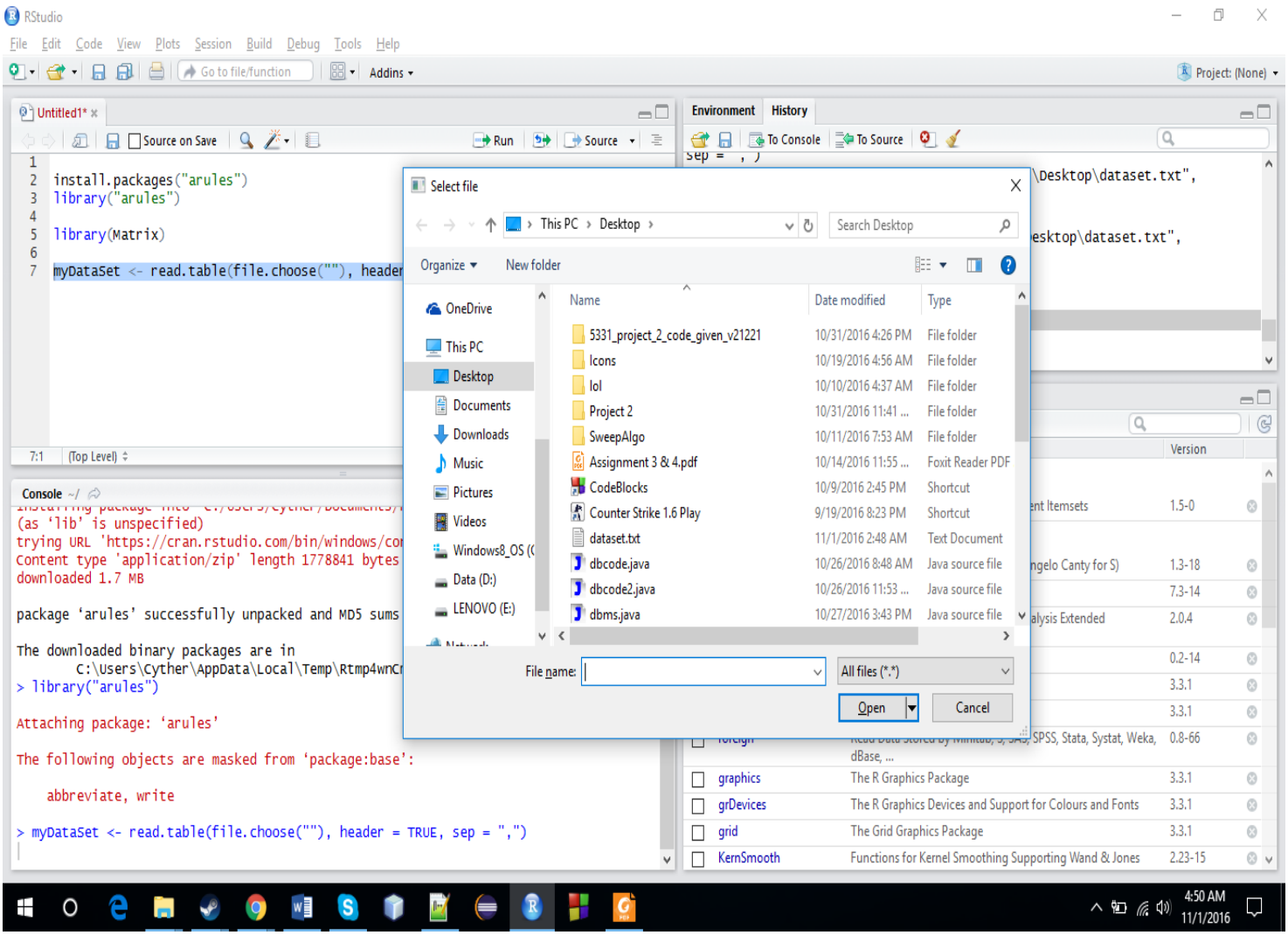
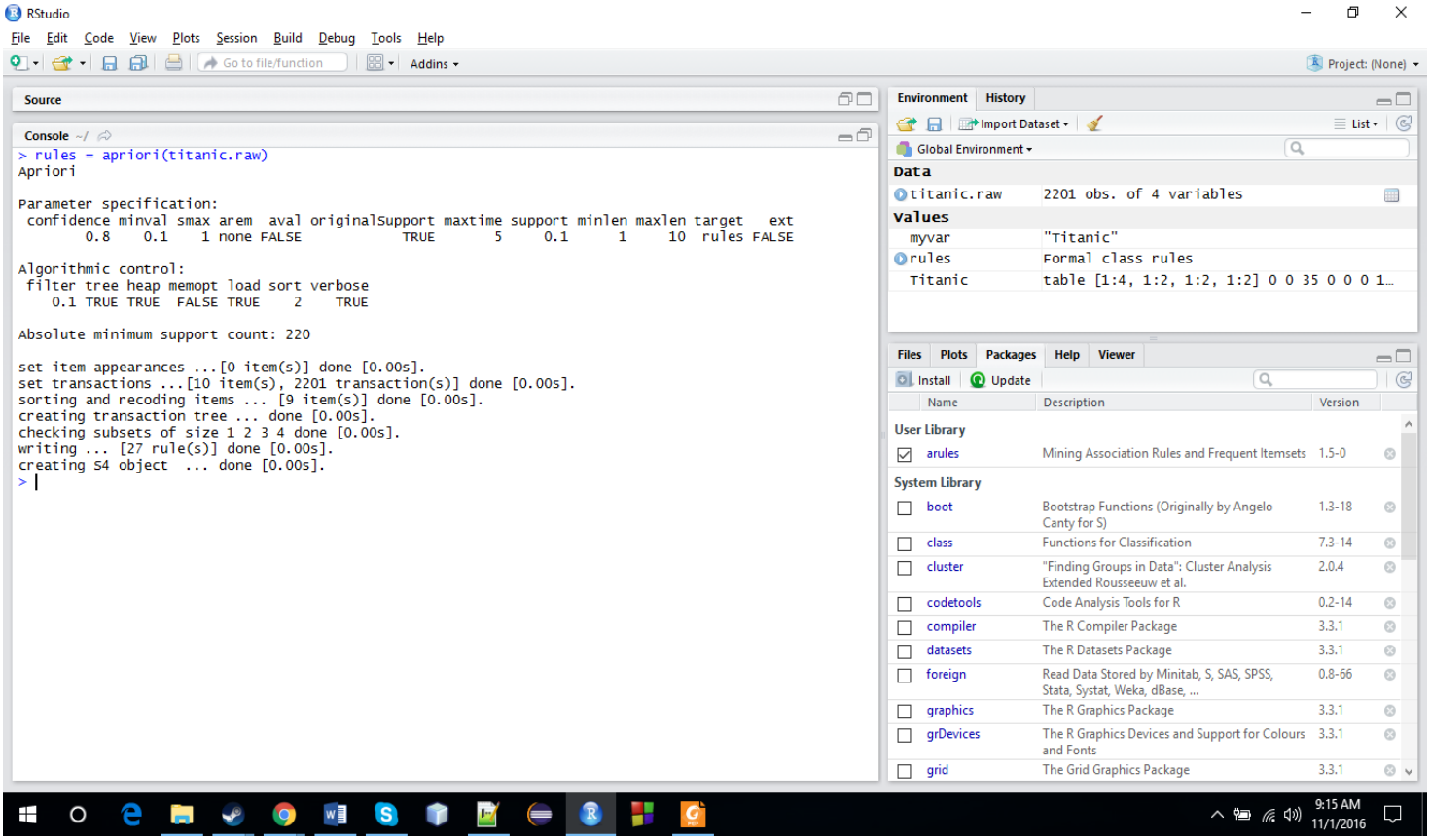
Course: Data Mining CSE 5334 Fall 2016
Topic: Home Work Assignment 5

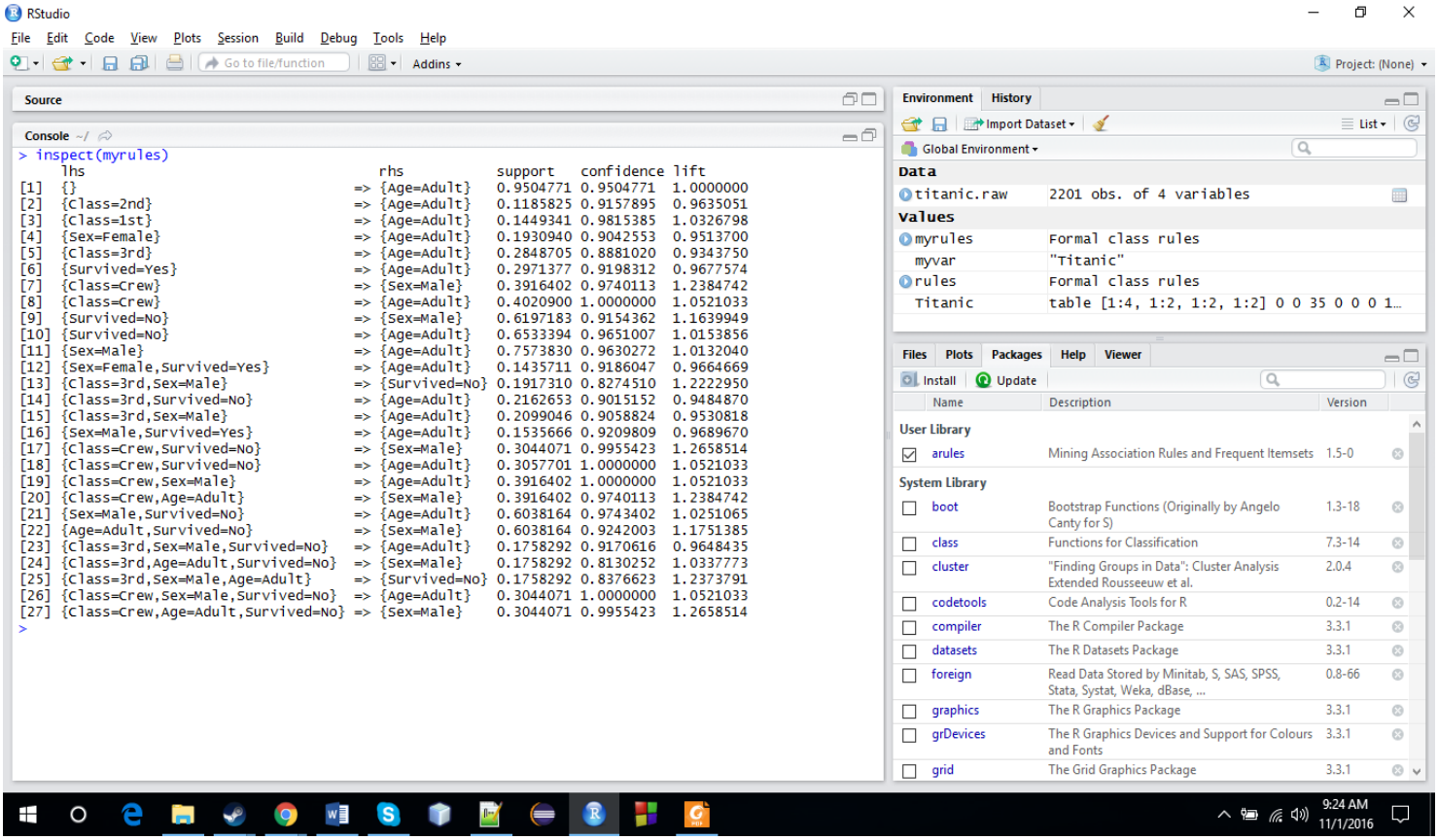
1: After using ‘read.table()’ to get our dataset
Here we have also used ‘file.choose()’ to get a file explorer to choose our dataset from



2: **This is the result, after using the inbuilt function 'apriori()' and passing our dataset into it.**
This will use the frequent pattern mining technique, apriori on our dataset and store it in a variable



3: **After using 'inspect()'**
We get the proper tabulated output form of 'apriori()' result
We can evaluate this output further



Let's inspect each line of rules here.

Example rule 21:

	lhs(A)	rhs(B)	Support	Confidence	Lift
[21]	{Sex=Male, Survived=No}	=> {Age=Adult}	0.6038164	0.9743402	1.025106

LHS: The lhs of the output is considered as 'A'
RHS: The rhs of the output is considered as 'B'
We use 3 measures, support, confidence and lift to get the relationship measure between 'A' and 'B'

$$\text{SUPPORT} = \frac{\text{number of transactions containing X and Y}}{\text{total number of transactions}}$$

$$\text{CONFIDENCE} = \frac{\text{number of transactions containing X and Y}}{\text{number of transactions containing X}}$$

Support: This says how popular an item set is, as measured by the proportion of transactions in which an itemset appears.

Hence, a support of 0.6038164 says that 60% of all the data, a Male with age adult as not survived.

Confidence: This says how likely item Y is purchased when item X is purchased, expressed as {X -> Y}. This is measured by the proportion of transactions with item X, in which item Y also appears.

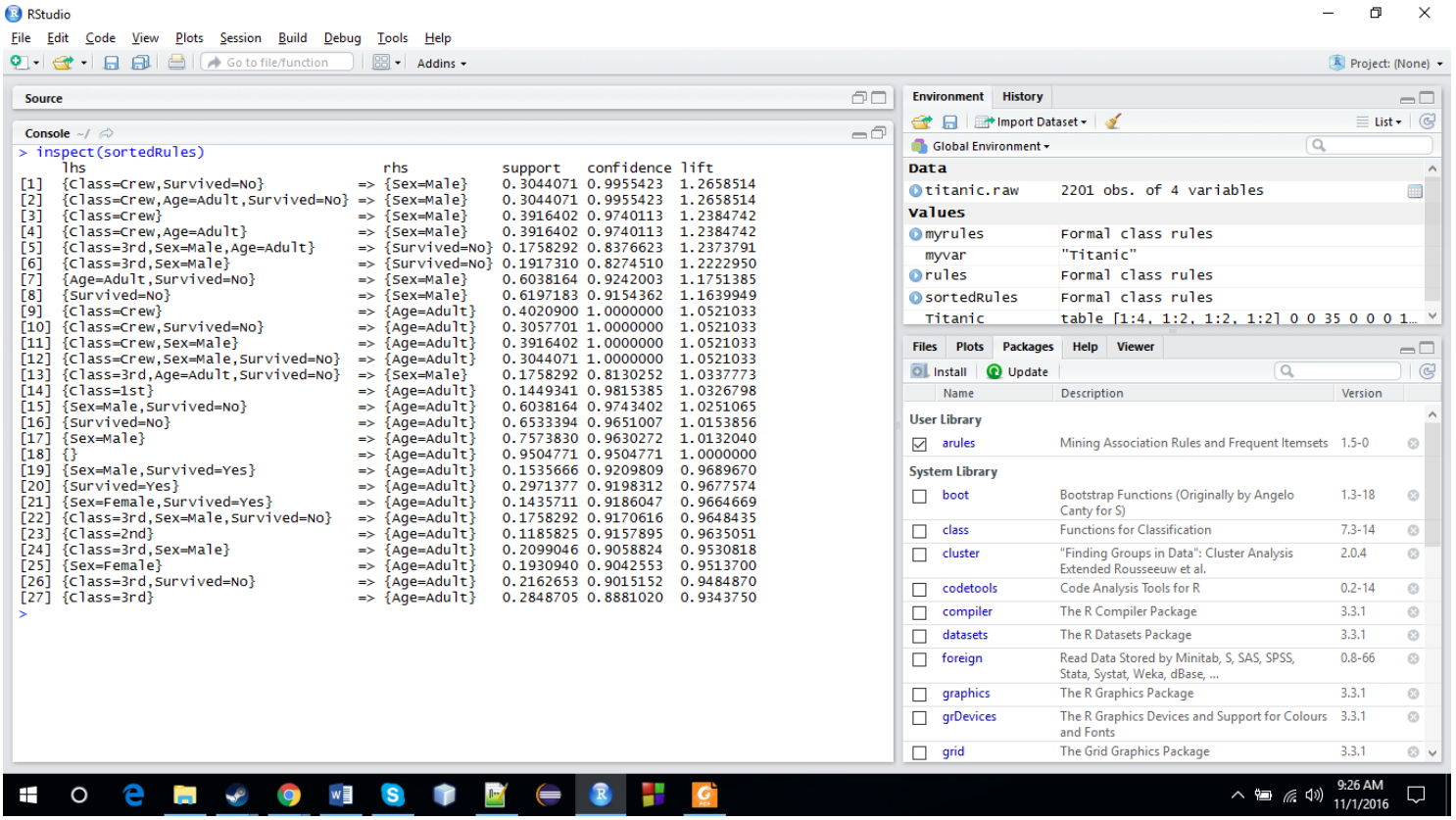
Hence, a confidence of 0. 9743402 says that in 97% of the cases the above support holds true for the attribute of the dataset.

Lift: It is a measure of performance of a target model at classifying or predicting the cases. It is a ratio.

It is the total number of events captured with above support and confidence.

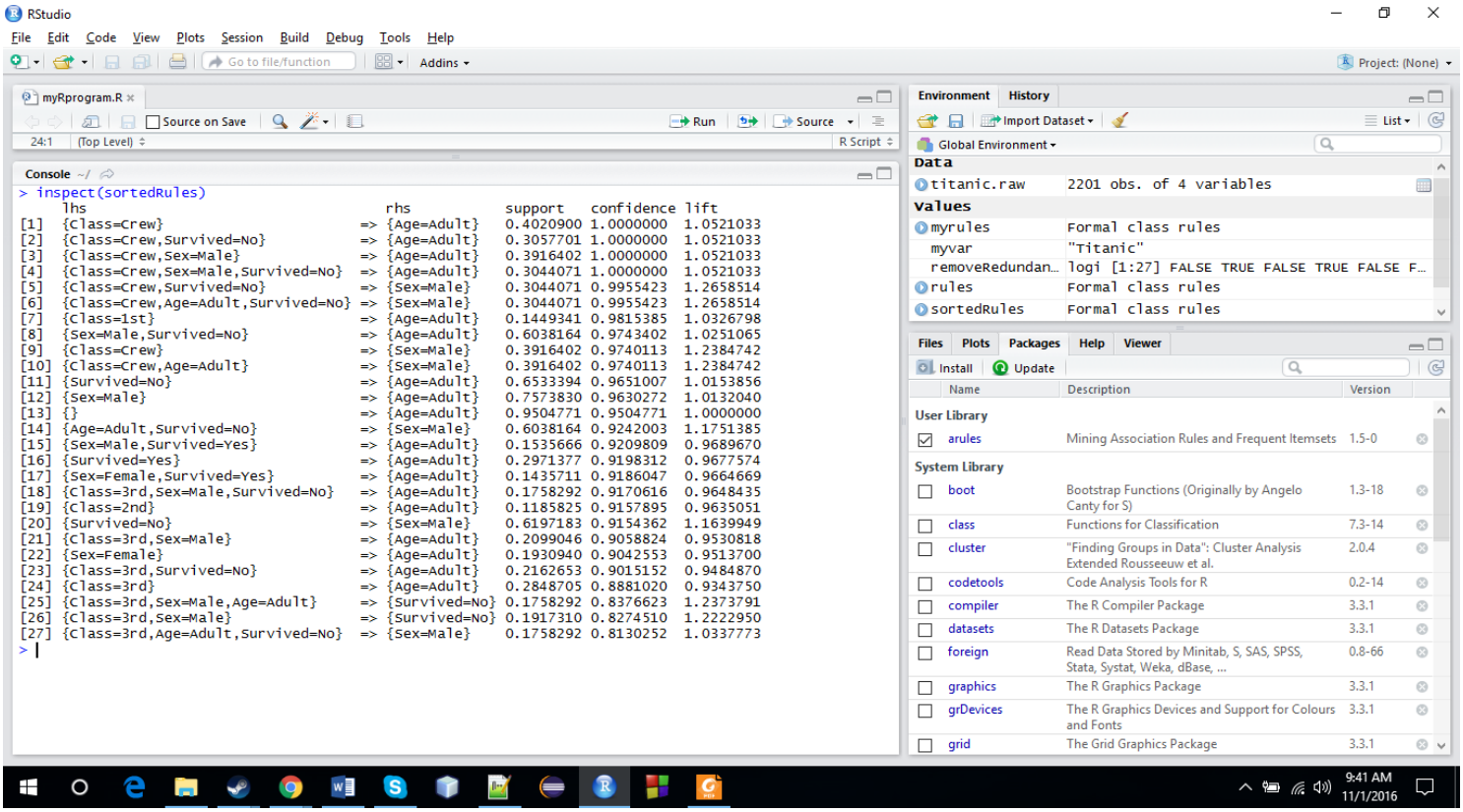
4: **After we sort the rules according to the 'lift' value**

For this we use the 'sort()' and pass our dataset into it and 2nd parameter which says sort by "lift"

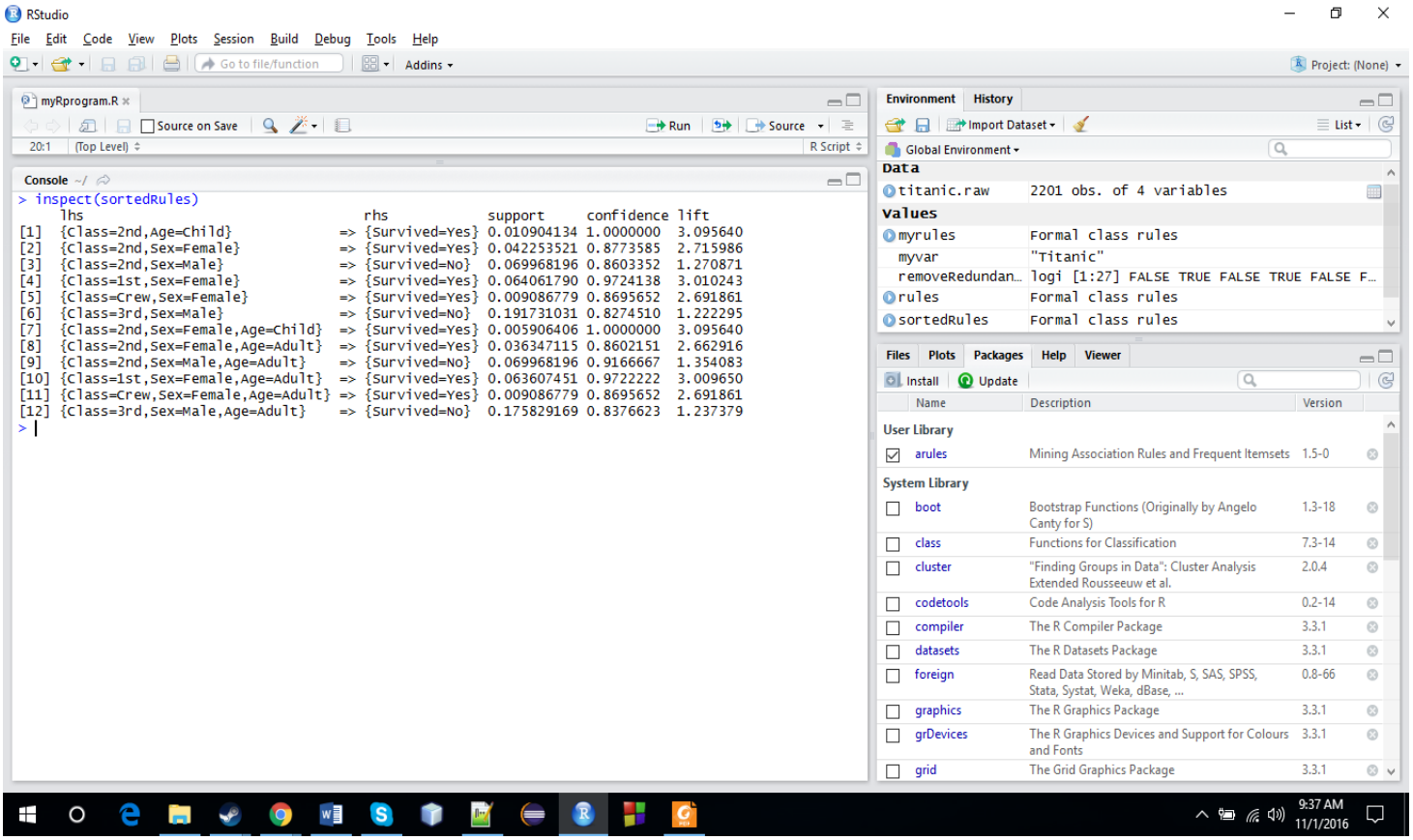


5: **After we sort the rules according to the 'confidence' value**

For this we use the 'sort()' and pass our dataset into it and 2nd parameter which says sort by "confidence"



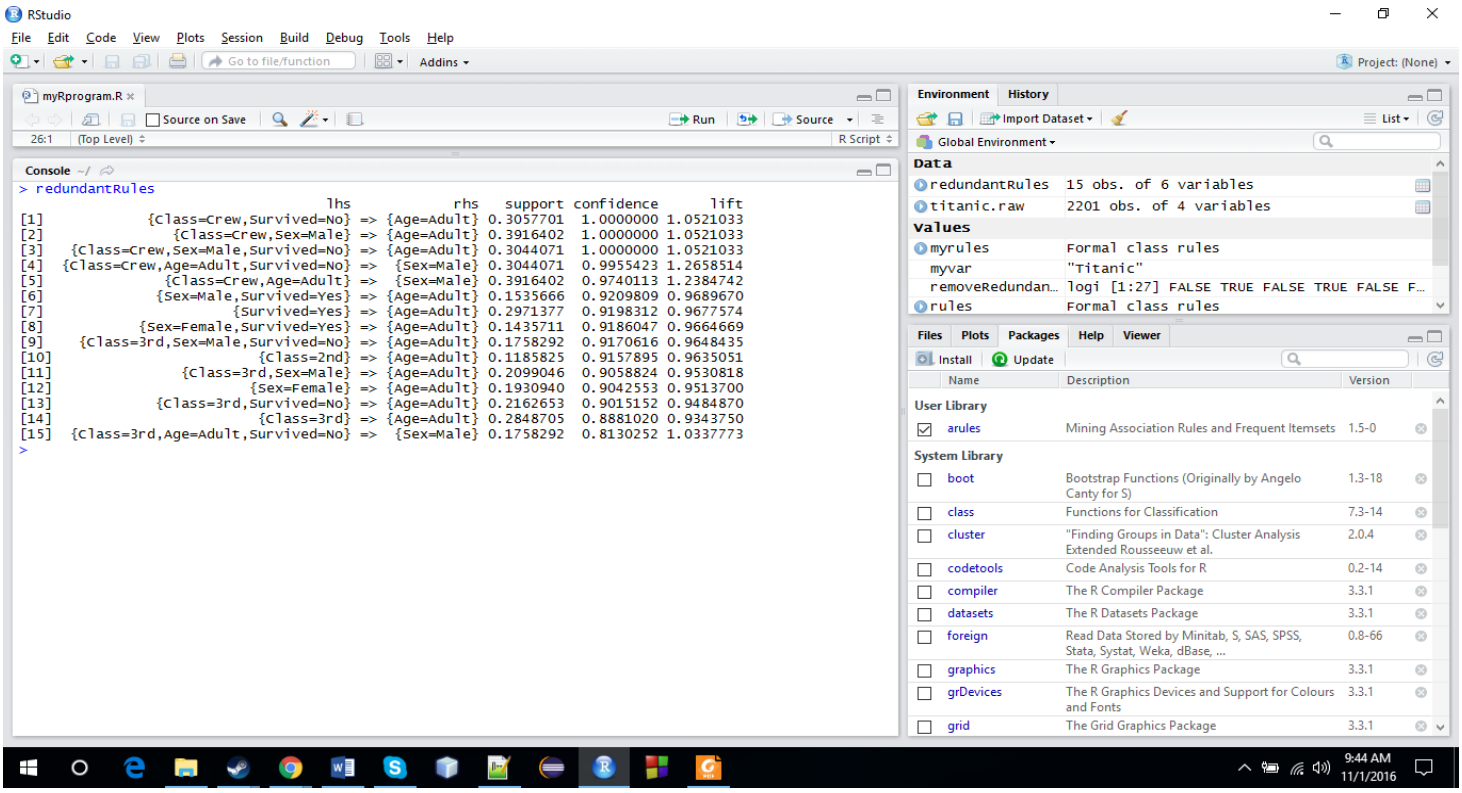
6: **This is the output when we set the RHS only by factor ("Survived=No" or "Survived=Yes")**
We use the 'apriori()' where we specify the appearance parameter in the 'rhs column' as only Survived
This helps us get the rules only for which the passengers have survived the titanic incident



7: **After using the 'is.redundant()' function in package "arules"**

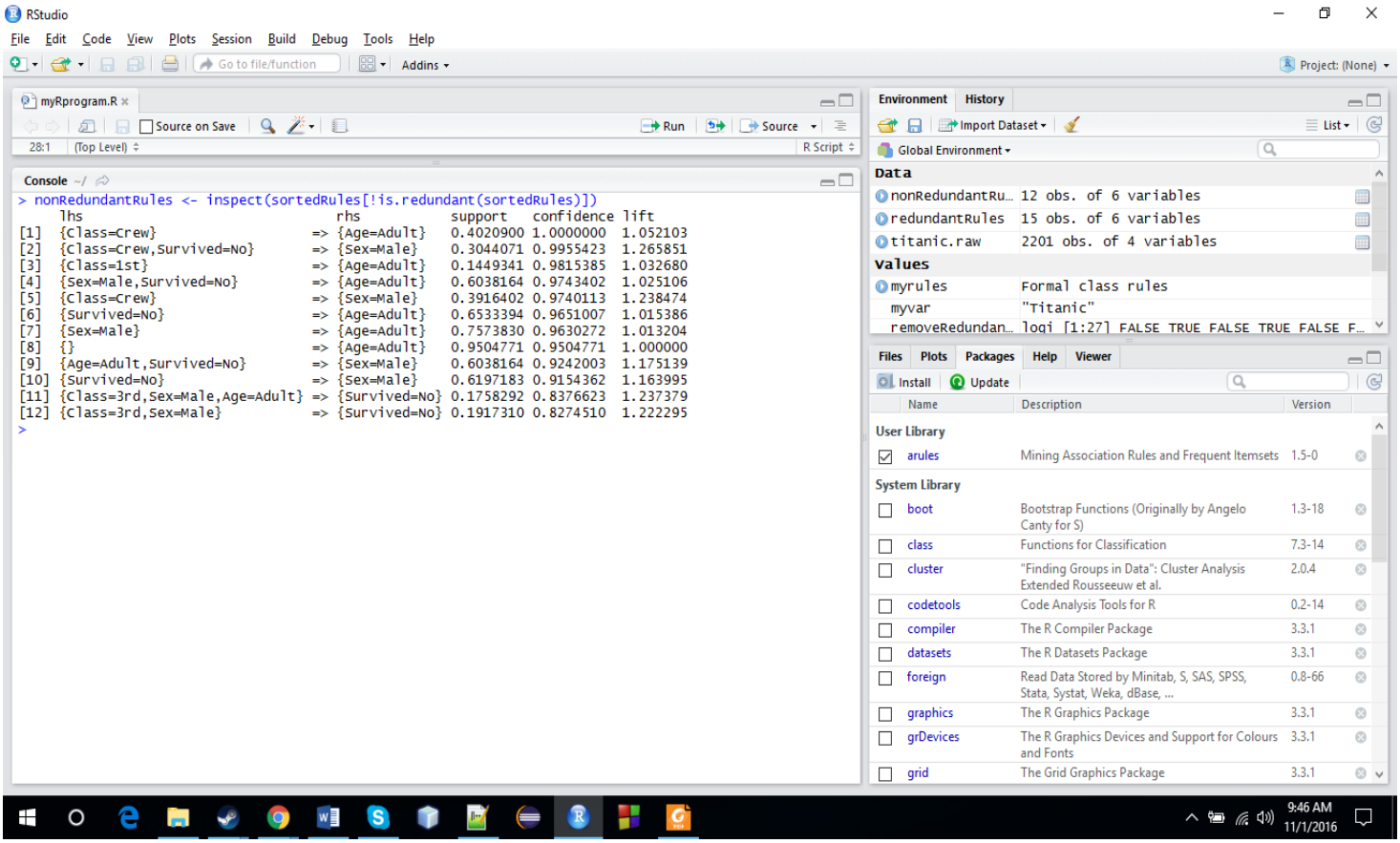
Function of the method: A rule is redundant if a more general rule with the same or a higher confidence exists. That is, a more specific rule is redundant if it is only equally or even less predictive than a more general rule. A rule is more general if it has the same RHS but one or more items removed from the LHS. Formally, a rule *X) Y* is redundant if

9X₀ ⊂ X conf(X₀) Y) ≥ conf(X) Y)



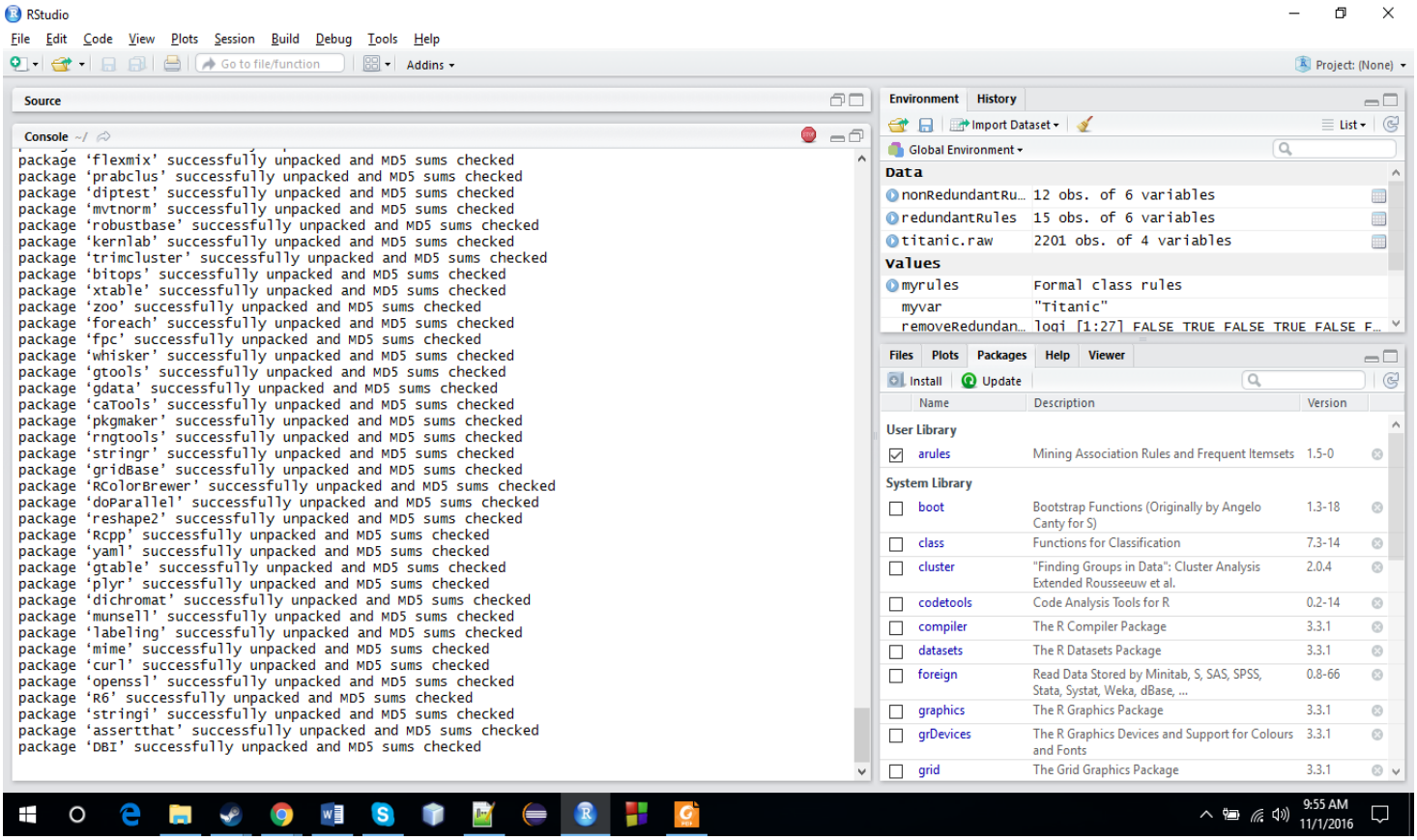
8: **This is after using is.redundant function with a negation(!is.redundant). It will give the non-redundant dataset rules.**

We can store this in a variable, which will have non-redundant rules.

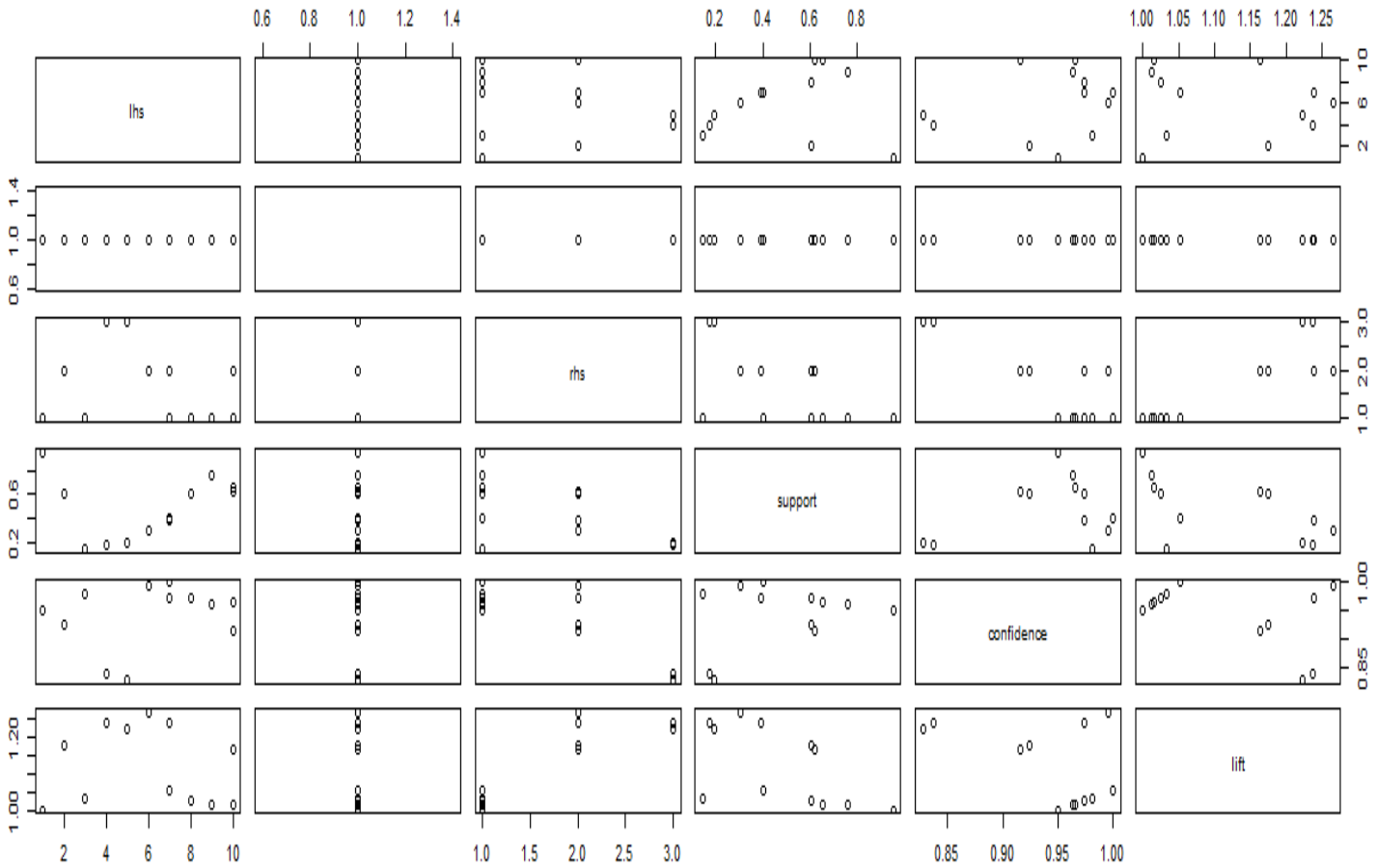


9: **After installing all the related packages such as 'arulesViz', which says arules visualization.**

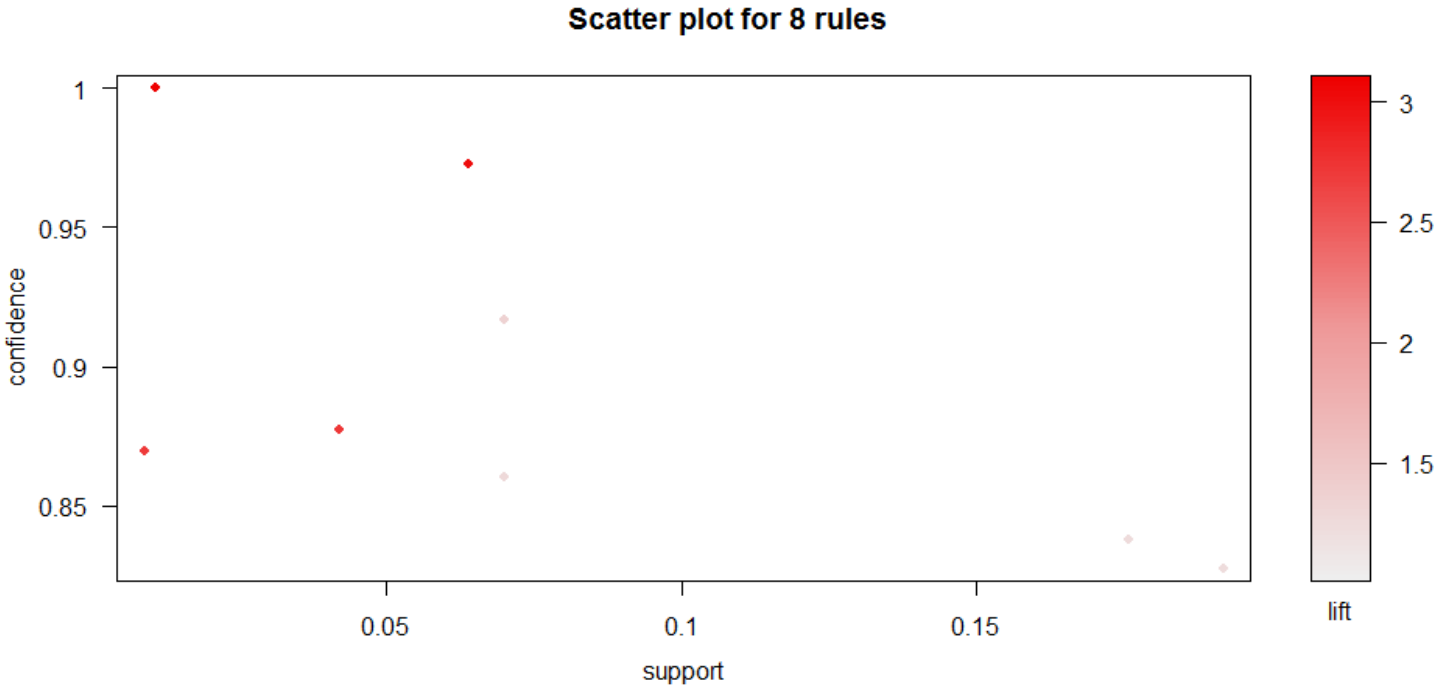
This package is used to plot graphs for our dataset and rules. This is the output we get.



10: This is the output when we used 'plot()' on non-redundant rules, which in our example are 12.



10: This is the output when we used 'plot()' on non-redundant rules. Here we have used a parameter method whose value is "graph" to get a scatter plot.



REFERENCES:

[1] Mining Association Rules and Frequent Itemsets, version 1.5-0, Package ‘arules’

[2] www.quora.com

[3] www.stackoverflow.com

[4] www.youtube.com

[5] www.Wikipedia.com

[6] www.cran.r-project.org