Data Mining
Home work 06
Association rules, 2x2 tables, interestingness

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First Question

For this task I implemented it on python and here is the code for it :

```
# coding: utf-8

# In[96]:

import itertools
import sys


# In[97]:

main =[]
main.append(sorted(['B','C', 'A' ,'F', 'H']))
main.append(sorted(['F', 'E', 'C', 'H']))
main.append(sorted(['E' ,'D', 'B']))
main.append(sorted(['A', 'C' ,'H', 'F']))
main.append(sorted(['E', 'F' ,'A']))
main.append(sorted(['D', 'H' ,'B']))
main.append(sorted(['E', 'C' ,'F', 'B', 'D']))
main.append(sorted(['A', 'H' ,'C', 'E']))
main.append(sorted(['G', 'A', 'E']))
main.append(sorted(['B', 'H', 'E']))


# In[98]:

class Core:
def __init__(self,name=None,occurence=0):
self.name = name
self.occurence =occurence
self.sons={}
def AddItem(self,items):
if len(items)<=0:
return
if items[0] in self.sons.keys():
self.sons[items[0]].occurence+=1
self.sons[items[0]].AddItem(items[1:])
else:
self.sons[items[0]] = Core(name=items[0], occurence=1)
self.sons[items[0]].AddItem(items[1:])
def printeverything(self,level=0):
#print
thespace = '----'*level
print(thespace+str(self.name)+':'+str(self.occurence))
for itm in self.sons.keys():
self.sons[itm].printeverything(level=level+1)
#sys.stdout.write('\n')
#def printeverything2(self,level=0):
#    print '\t' * level + repr(self.value)
#    for child in self.children:
#        child.other_name(level+1)


# In[99]:

nullobject = Core()
for item in main:
nullobject.AddItem(item)


# In[100]:

nullobject.printeverything()

```

And the result tree was like this : None:0
—-A:5
——–C:2
————E:1
—————-H:1
————F:1
—————-H:1
——–B:1
————C:1
—————-F:1
——————–H:1
——–E:2
————G:1
————F:1
—-C:1
——–E:1
————F:1
—————-H:1
—-B:4
——–C:1
————D:1
—————-E:1
——————–F:1
——–E:1
————H:1
——–D:2
————H:1
————E:1

The following picture is what (me & faiz) draw on the board:

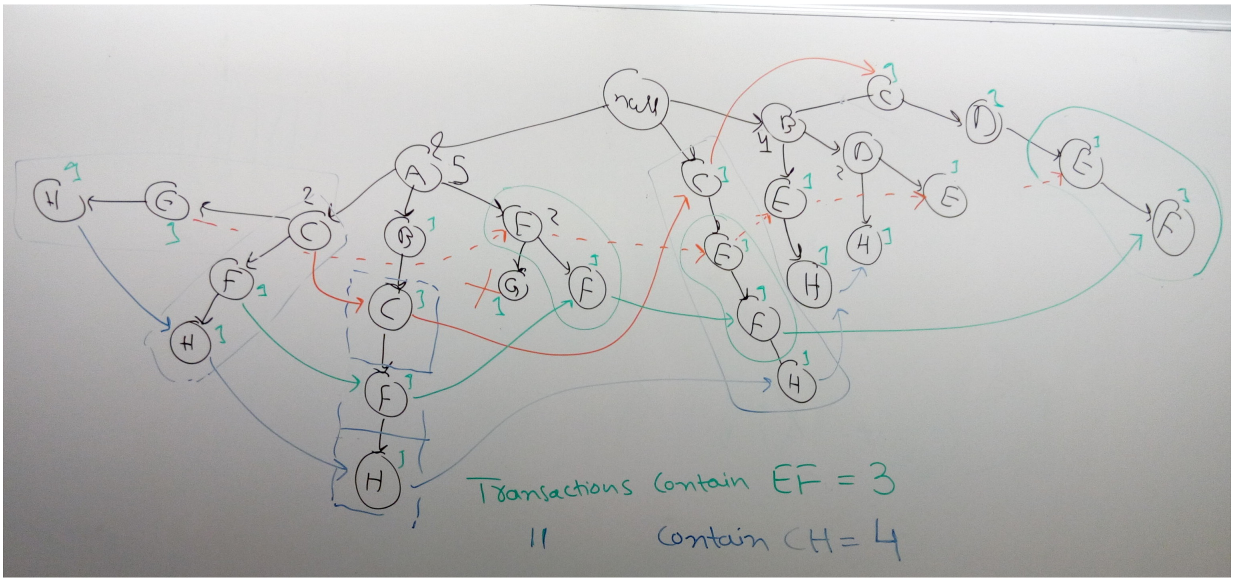


Figure 1: Image show the elements graph

How we build it:

1. Put null node at the start.
2. start adding transactions one by one
3. when the an element of the transaction already exist I just increase it's occurrence number and pass the rest of the transaction to it and so on.

The number of transaction that contain EF = 3.
The number of transaction that contain CH = 4.

Second Question

For this I question I used python and here is the code :

```

# coding: utf-8

# In[462]:

import numpy as np
import itertools
from math import sqrt
rnd.seed(4)


# In[463]:

class AllNeeded:
def __init__(self,value):
self.f11=value[0]
self.f10=value[1]
self.f01=value[2]
self.f00=value[3]
self.f1plus= self.f11+self.f10
self.f0plus= self.f01+self.f00
self.fplus1= self.f11+self.f01
self.fplus0=self.f10+self.f00
#self.oddsratio = float(self.f11*self.f00)/self.isZero( float(self.f10*self.f01))
self.all_confidence = min(float(self.f11)/float(self.f1plus),float(self.f11)/float(self.fplus1
 ))
self.kappa = float(10000*self.f11+10000*self.f00-self.f1plus*self.fplus1-
self.f0plus*self.fplus0) /float(100000000-self.f1plus*self.fplus1-self.f0plus*self.fplus0)
self.interest = float(10000*self.f11)/float(self.f1plus*self.fplus1)
self.cosine= float(self.f11)/float(sqrt(self.f1plus*self.fplus1))
```

```
self.Jaccard = float(self.f11)/float(self.f1plus+self.fplus1-self.f11)

def isZero(self,value):
return 1 if value==0 else value
def __str__(self):
return 'f11:{},f10:{},f01:{},f00:{},f1+:{},f0+:{},f+1:{},f+0:{}'.format(self.f11,self.f10,self.f01,
self.f00,self.f1plus,self.f0plus,
self.fplus1,self.fplus0)




# To generate 4 numbers sum to 10000 I used
# #Create the array
#     #result =np.random.dirichlet(np.ones(4),size=1)
# #multilply with 10,000 (so The sum is 10,000)
#     #result = result *10000
# #Convert the array to type int
#     result =np.array( result,dtype=int)
# # add 2 to one of the array elements to recover the loset precesion
#     result[0,np.random.randint(4)]+=2
#

# In[464]:

lst = []
total =np.array(np.random.dirichlet(np.ones(4),size=10000)*10000,dtype=int)
for result in total:
result[np.random.randint(4,size=1)]+=(10000-np.sum(result))
lst.append(AllNeeded(result))


# In[478]:

allconf = sorted(lst,key=lambda x:x.all_confidence,reverse=True)[:10]
print '=========All Confidence==============='
for element in allconf:
print element,',all_confidence :',element.all_confidence

print '========= kappa ==============='
allconf = sorted(lst,key=lambda x:x.kappa,reverse=True)[:10]
for element in allconf:
print element,',kappa :',element.kappa
print '========= interest ==============='
allconf = sorted(lst,key=lambda x:x.interest,reverse=True)[:10]
for element in allconf:
print element,',interest :',element.interest
print '========= cosine ==============='
allconf = sorted(lst,key=lambda x:x.cosine,reverse=True)[:10]
for element in allconf:
print element,',cosine :',element.cosine
print '========= Jaccard ==============='
allconf = sorted(lst,key=lambda x:x.Jaccard,reverse=True)[:10]
for element in allconf:
print element,',Jaccard :',element.Jaccard
```

and the output as following :
=========All Confidence=============== f11:8802,f10:31,f01:21,f00:1146,f1+:8833,f0+:1167,f+1:8823,f+0:1177 ,all_confidence : 0.996490433601
f11:7915,f10:11,f01:49,f00:2025,f1+:7926,f0+:2074,f+1:7964,f+0:2036 ,all_confidence : 0.993847312908
f11:8185,f10:9,f01:72,f00:1734,f1+:8194,f0+:1806,f+1:8257,f+0:1743 ,all_confidence : 0.991280125954
f11:4120,f10:45,f01:38,f00:5797,f1+:4165,f0+:5835,f+1:4158,f+0:5842 ,all_confidence : 0.989195678271
f11:7964,f10:20,f01:123,f00:1893,f1+:7984,f0+:2016,f+1:8087,f+0:1913 ,all_confidence : 0.984790404353
f11:3193,f10:52,f01:24,f00:6731,f1+:3245,f0+:6755,f+1:3217,f+0:6783 ,all_confidence : 0.983975346687
f11:6363,f10:115,f01:39,f00:3483,f1+:6478,f0+:3522,f+1:6402,f+0:3598 ,all_confidence : 0.982247607286
f11:8778,f10:169,f01:23,f00:1030,f1+:8947,f0+:1053,f+1:8801,f+0:1199 ,all_confidence : 0.981110986923
f11:8308,f10:197,f01:6,f00:1489,f1+:8505,f0+:1495,f+1:8314,f+0:1686 ,all_confidence : 0.976837154615
f11:6308,f10:162,f01:17,f00:3513,f1+:6470,f0+:3530,f+1:6325,f+0:3675 ,all_confidence : 0.974961360124
========= kappa ===============
f11:4120,f10:45,f01:38,f00:5797,f1+:4165,f0+:5835,f+1:4158,f+0:5842 ,kappa : 0.982919652812
f11:3193,f10:52,f01:24,f00:6731,f1+:3245,f0+:6755,f+1:3217,f+0:6783 ,kappa : 0.982625263279
f11:7915,f10:11,f01:49,f00:2025,f1+:7926,f0+:2074,f+1:7964,f+0:2036 ,kappa : 0.981625906394

f11:8802,f10:31,f01:21,f00:1146,f1+:8833,f0+:1167,f+1:8823,f+0:1177 ,kappa : 0.974870585934
f11:8185,f10:9,f01:72,f00:1734,f1+:8194,f0+:1806,f+1:8257,f+0:1743 ,kappa : 0.972254842763
f11:5187,f10:7,f01:159,f00:4647,f1+:5194,f0+:4806,f+1:5346,f+0:4654 ,kappa : 0.966710619345
f11:6363,f10:115,f01:39,f00:3483,f1+:6478,f0+:3522,f+1:6402,f+0:3598 ,kappa : 0.966416380014
f11:3435,f10:105,f01:54,f00:6406,f1+:3540,f0+:6460,f+1:3489,f+0:6511 ,kappa : 0.965122308824
f11:2850,f10:129,f01:27,f00:6994,f1+:2979,f0+:7021,f+1:2877,f+0:7123 ,kappa : 0.962335974982
f11:2266,f10:93,f01:44,f00:7597,f1+:2359,f0+:7641,f+1:2310,f+0:7690 ,kappa : 0.961722669847
========= interest ===============
f11:165,f10:312,f01:154,f00:9369,f1+:477,f0+:9523,f+1:319,f+0:9681 ,interest : 10.8436347864
f11:478,f10:185,f01:201,f00:9136,f1+:663,f0+:9337,f+1:679,f+0:9321 ,interest : 10.6180457909
f11:304,f10:118,f01:444,f00:9134,f1+:422,f0+:9578,f+1:748,f+0:9252 ,interest : 9.63073725828
f11:328,f10:610,f01:58,f00:9004,f1+:938,f0+:9062,f+1:386,f+0:9614 ,interest : 9.05907177657
f11:137,f10:939,f01:16,f00:8908,f1+:1076,f0+:8924,f+1:153,f+0:9847 ,interest : 8.32179216172
f11:415,f10:440,f01:176,f00:8969,f1+:855,f0+:9145,f+1:591,f+0:9409 ,interest : 8.21286153907
f11:932,f10:14,f01:279,f00:8775,f1+:946,f0+:9054,f+1:1211,f+0:8789 ,interest : 8.13543225158
f11:216,f10:945,f01:13,f00:8826,f1+:1161,f0+:8839,f+1:229,f+0:9771 ,interest : 8.12430181781
f11:984,f10:73,f01:293,f00:8650,f1+:1057,f0+:8943,f+1:1277,f+0:8723 ,interest : 7.29002829331
f11:716,f10:402,f01:185,f00:8697,f1+:1118,f0+:8882,f+1:901,f+0:9099 ,interest : 7.10798377474
========= cosine ===============
f11:8802,f10:31,f01:21,f00:1146,f1+:8833,f0+:1167,f+1:8823,f+0:1177 ,cosine : 0.997054985476
f11:7915,f10:11,f01:49,f00:2025,f1+:7926,f0+:2074,f+1:7964,f+0:2036 ,cosine : 0.996226888987
f11:8185,f10:9,f01:72,f00:1734,f1+:8194,f0+:1806,f+1:8257,f+0:1743 ,cosine : 0.995083583875
f11:7964,f10:20,f01:123,f00:1893,f1+:7984,f0+:2016,f+1:8087,f+0:1913 ,cosine : 0.991122340845
f11:4120,f10:45,f01:38,f00:5797,f1+:4165,f0+:5835,f+1:4158,f+0:5842 ,cosine : 0.990027984416
f11:8778,f10:169,f01:23,f00:1030,f1+:8947,f0+:1053,f+1:8801,f+0:1199 ,cosine : 0.98921535114
f11:3193,f10:52,f01:24,f00:6731,f1+:3245,f0+:6755,f+1:3217,f+0:6783 ,cosine : 0.988248212585
f11:6363,f10:115,f01:39,f00:3483,f1+:6478,f0+:3522,f+1:6402,f+0:3598 ,cosine : 0.988060679228
f11:8308,f10:197,f01:6,f00:1489,f1+:8505,f0+:1495,f+1:8314,f+0:1686 ,cosine : 0.98799402648
f11:6308,f10:162,f01:17,f00:3513,f1+:6470,f0+:3530,f+1:6325,f+0:3675 ,cosine : 0.986073481348
========= Jaccard ===============
f11:8802,f10:31,f01:21,f00:1146,f1+:8833,f0+:1167,f+1:8823,f+0:1177 ,Jaccard : 0.994126948272
f11:7915,f10:11,f01:49,f00:2025,f1+:7926,f0+:2074,f+1:7964,f+0:2036 ,Jaccard : 0.992476489028
f11:8185,f10:9,f01:72,f00:1734,f1+:8194,f0+:1806,f+1:8257,f+0:1743 ,Jaccard : 0.990200822647
f11:7964,f10:20,f01:123,f00:1893,f1+:7984,f0+:2016,f+1:8087,f+0:1913 ,Jaccard : 0.982360922659
f11:4120,f10:45,f01:38,f00:5797,f1+:4165,f0+:5835,f+1:4158,f+0:5842 ,Jaccard : 0.980252200809
f11:8778,f10:169,f01:23,f00:1030,f1+:8947,f0+:1053,f+1:8801,f+0:1199 ,Jaccard : 0.978595317726
f11:3193,f10:52,f01:24,f00:6731,f1+:3245,f0+:6755,f+1:3217,f+0:6783 ,Jaccard : 0.976751300092
f11:6363,f10:115,f01:39,f00:3483,f1+:6478,f0+:3522,f+1:6402,f+0:3598 ,Jaccard : 0.976369495166
f11:8308,f10:197,f01:6,f00:1489,f1+:8505,f0+:1495,f+1:8314,f+0:1686 ,Jaccard : 0.976148513688
f11:6308,f10:162,f01:17,f00:3513,f1+:6470,f0+:3530,f+1:6325,f+0:3675 ,Jaccard : 0.972406351164
More explanation about those method and how I generated them in the ipython file attached with home work or you can find it on github,Q2.ipython

Third Question

For this question I used the previous code and added the following code :

```python
x = range(1000)
labels = []
plotHandles = []
y1 = [AllNeeded((i,250,250,250)) for i in x]
#for i in range(1, num_plots + 1):
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.all_confidence for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('All Confidence')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.kappa for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('kappa')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.interest for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('interest')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.cosine+0.1 for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('cosine + 0.1')
```

```
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.Jaccard for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('Jaccard')
plt.legend(plotHandles, labels, 'upper left',loc=1)
plt.show()

labels = []
plotHandles = []
y1 = [AllNeeded((250,i,250,250)) for i in x]
#for i in range(1, num_plots + 1):
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.all_confidence for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('All Confidence')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.kappa for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('kappa')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.interest for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('interest')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.cosine for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('cosine')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.Jaccard for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('Jaccard')
plt.legend(plotHandles, labels, 'upper left',loc=1)
plt.show()

labels = []
plotHandles = []
y1 = [AllNeeded((250,250,i,250)) for i in x]
#for i in range(1, num_plots + 1):
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.all_confidence for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('All Confidence')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.kappa for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('kappa')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.interest for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('interest')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.cosine for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('cosine')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.Jaccard for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('Jaccard')
plt.legend(plotHandles, labels, 'upper left',loc=1)
plt.show()

labels = []
plotHandles = []
y1 = [AllNeeded((250,250,250,i)) for i in x]
#for i in range(1, num_plots + 1):
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.all_confidence for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('All Confidence')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.kappa for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('kappa')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.interest for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('interest')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.cosine+0.1 for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('cosine+0.1')
t, = plt.plot(x, [y.Jaccard for y in y1]) #need the ',' per ** below
plotHandles.append(t)
labels.append('Jaccard')
plt.legend(plotHandles, labels, 'upper left',loc=1)
plt.show()

```

The previous code generate 4 plots. each plot represent how the change in the value in one of(f11,f10,f01,f00) would affect the measurements.

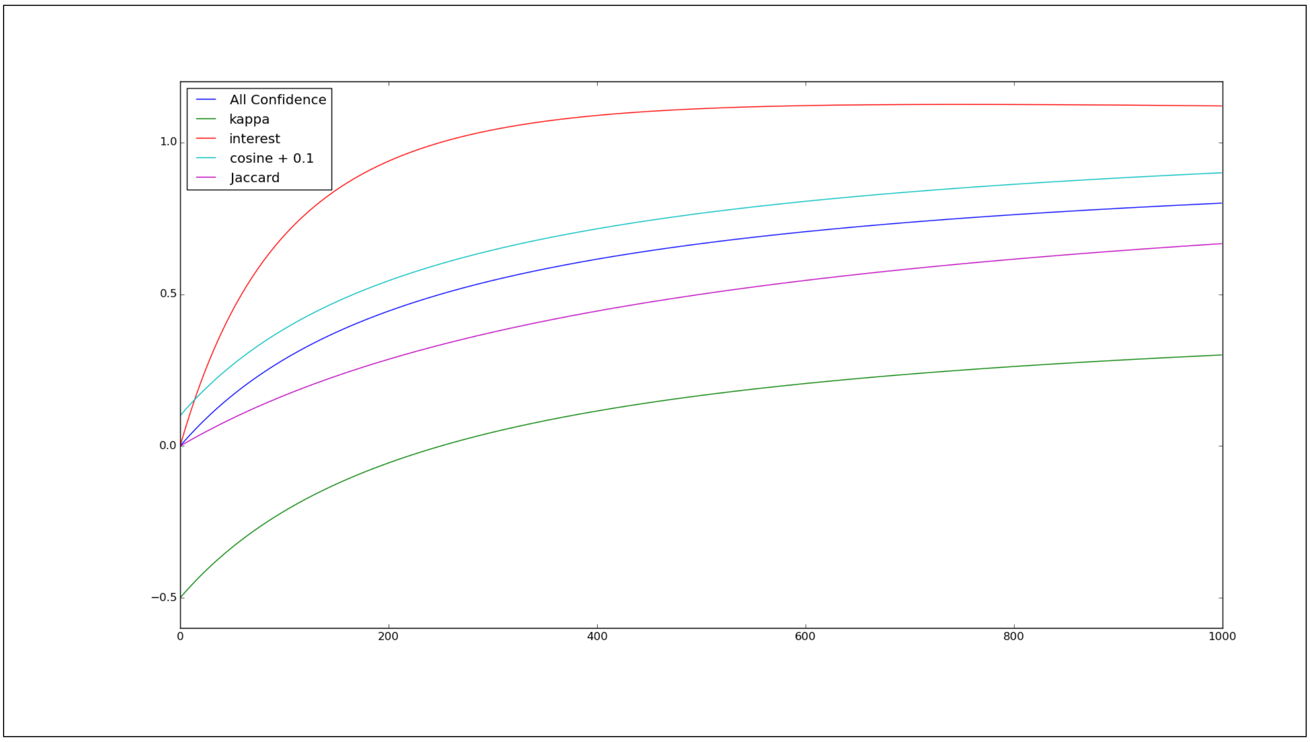


Figure 2: The measurements while changing f11

In this figure I believe all the the measurements have a logarithmic growth when we change f11.

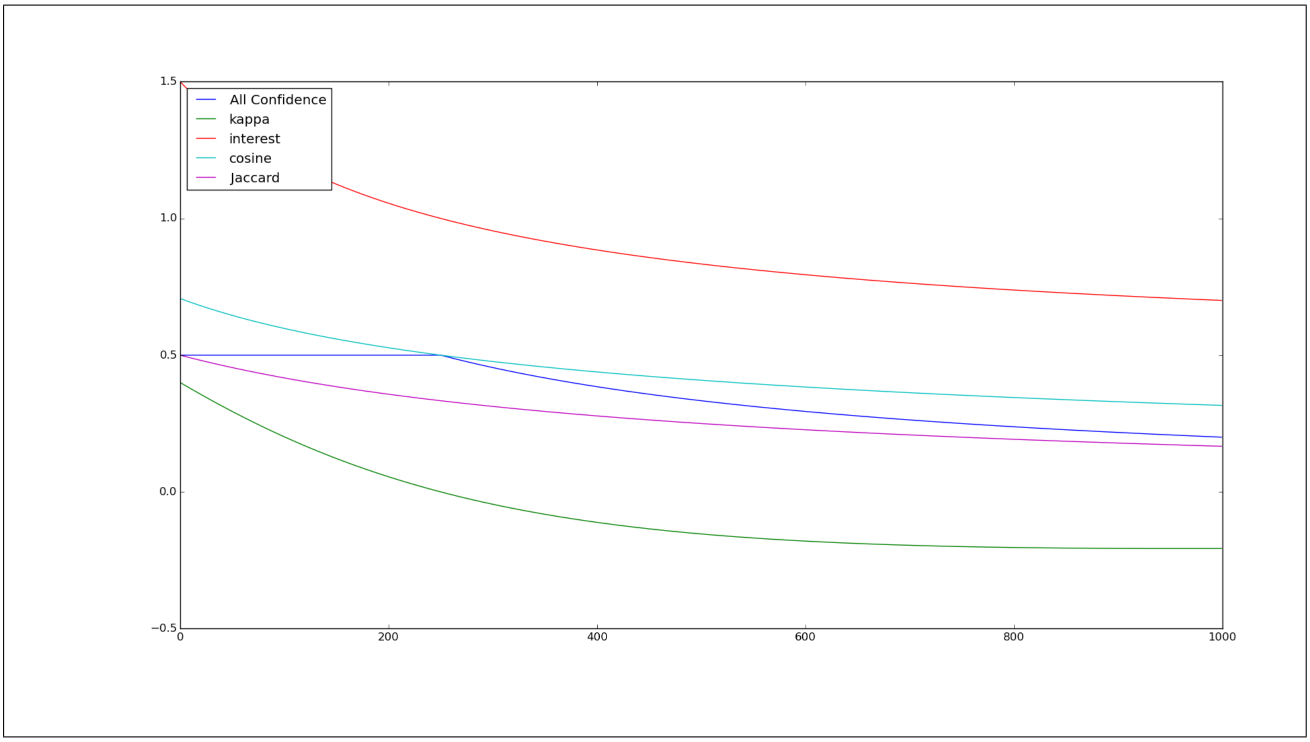


Figure 3: The measurements while changing f10

In figure 3 I think we have -log growth for all the measurements

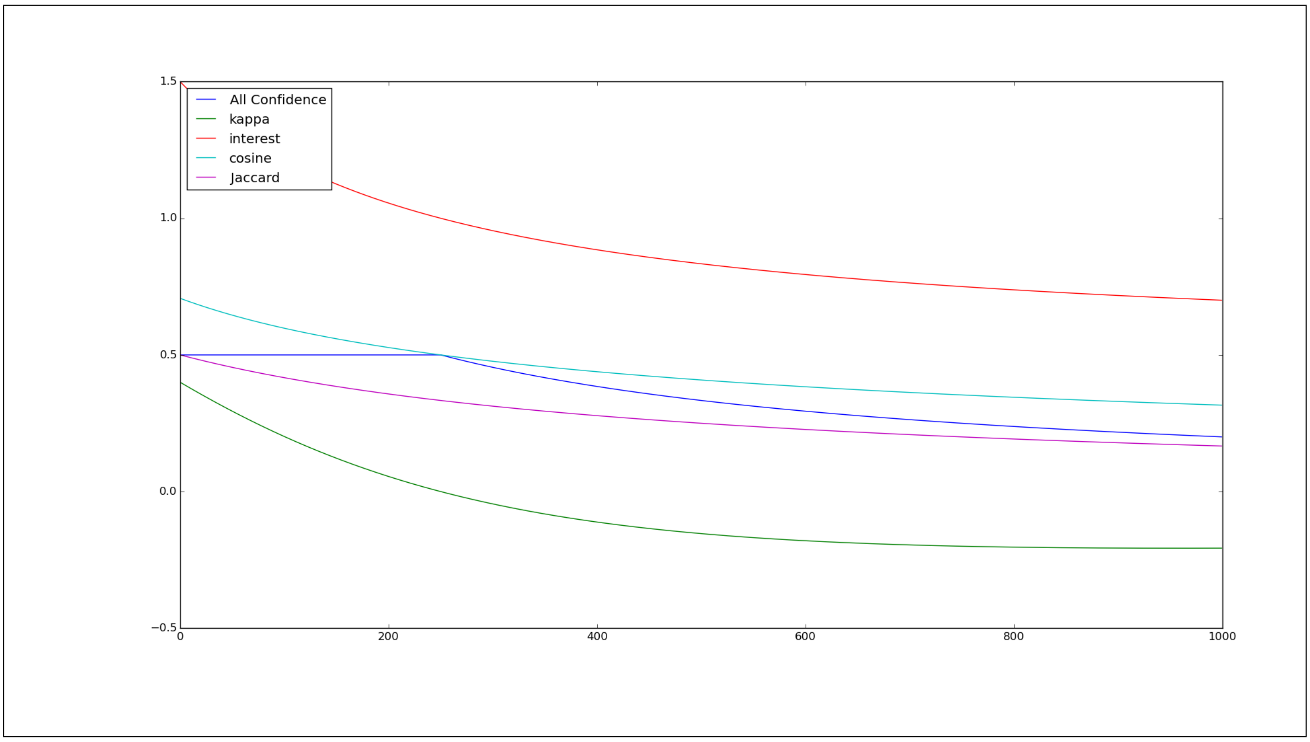


Figure 4: The measurements while changing f01

In figure 4 I would say they have same behavior as figure 3 except All confidence

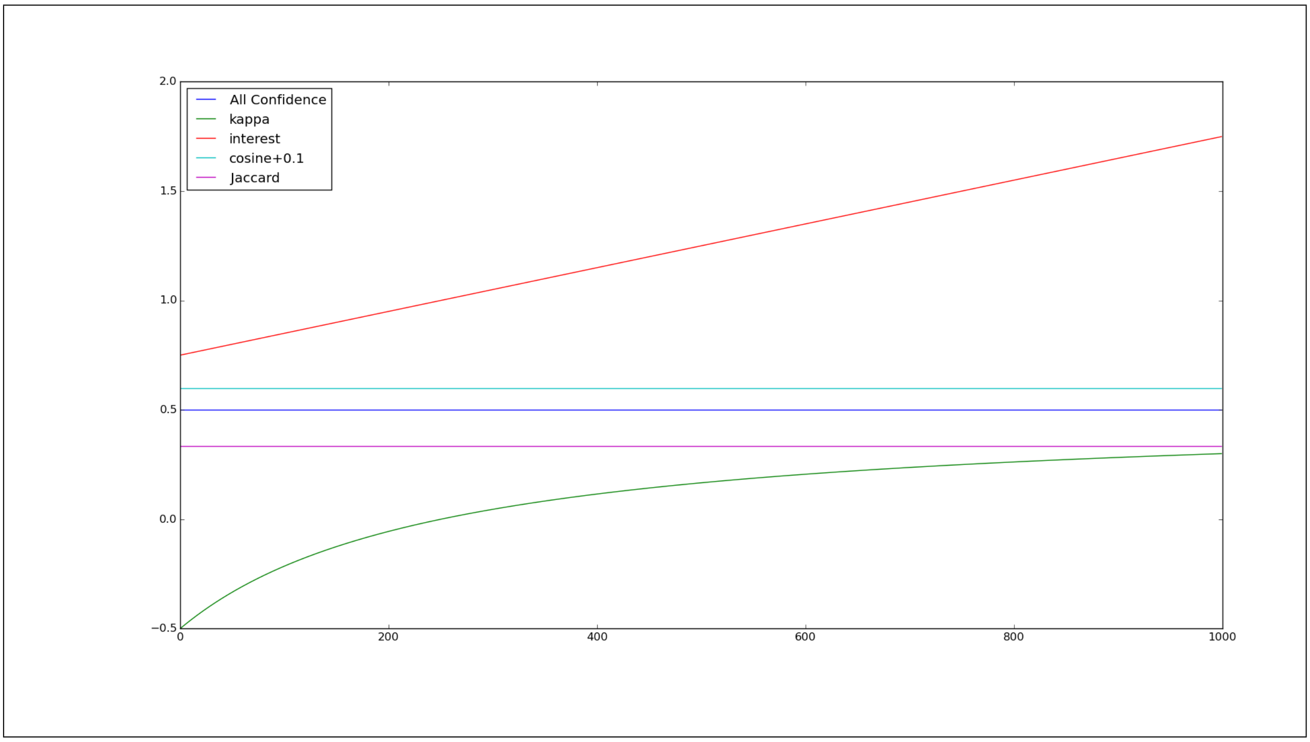


Figure 5: The measurements while changing f00

In figure 5 I think we can see that interest is linear with f00 , kappa is logarithmic, the rest doesn't get affected at all.

Fourth Question

For this question I think the code is explained so maybe I'll explain main points.

1. **apriori**. This method get all possible rules if it's used with default values.We can specify the support, confidence , lhs (left hand side : refer to X) ,rhs (right hand side: refer to Y) to get more custom rules.

2. **inspect** extract the rules list right hand and left hand.
3. **appearance or APappearance:** used to specify rhs,lhs. where each of them can be one or list of values.
4. **parameter or ASparameter:**used to specify minimum and maximum number in the item set , confidence , support , etc..

The output of the code is the following figure :

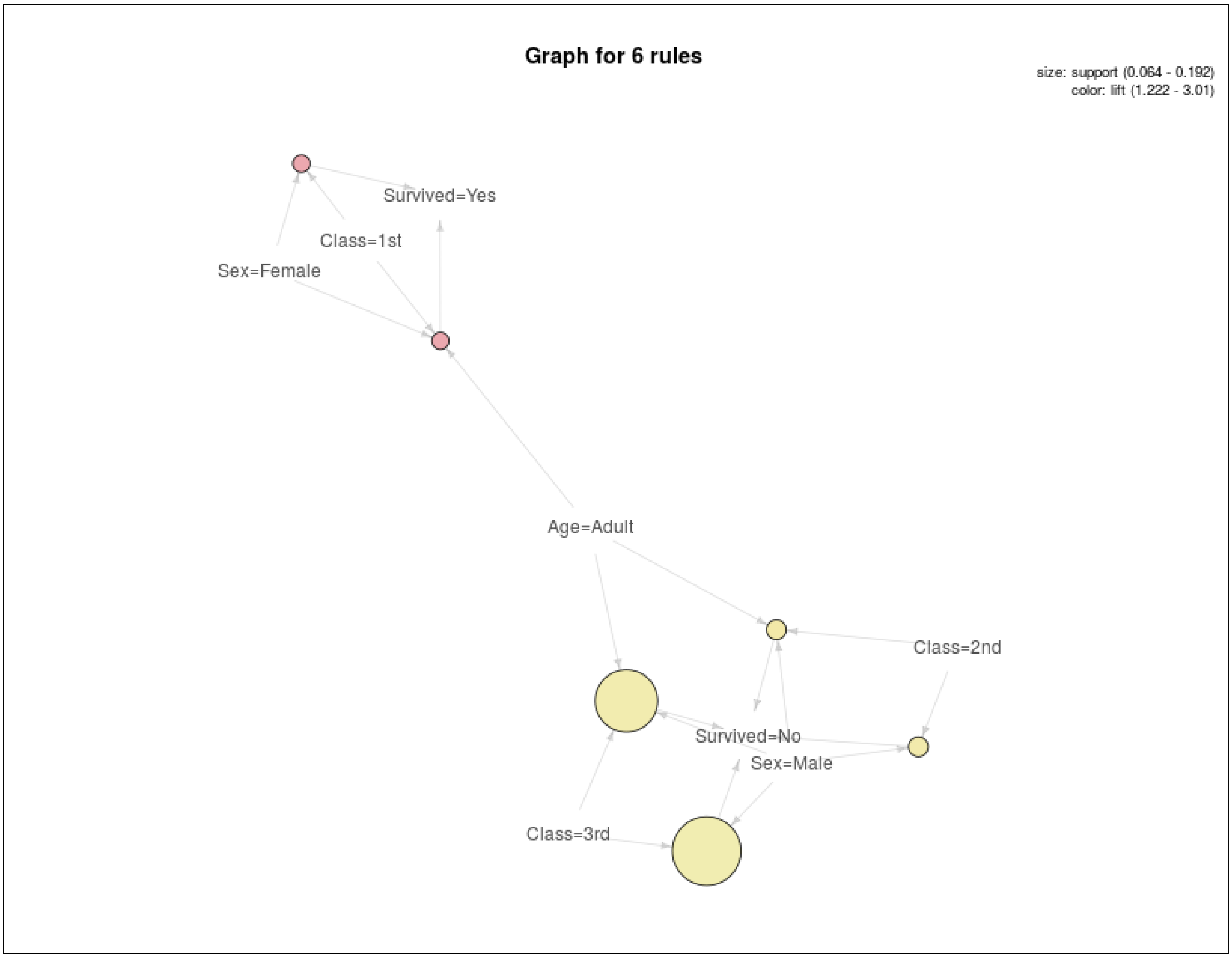


Figure 6: Shows the rules with support and confidence

In the previous figure we can notice :

1. circles : represent rule operation , has incoming arrows represent lhs , and outgoing arrows represent rhs. The color of the circle represent the lift. The size represent the support.
2. Arrows : which are directed link between different components.
3. text: which represent the rule X or Y.

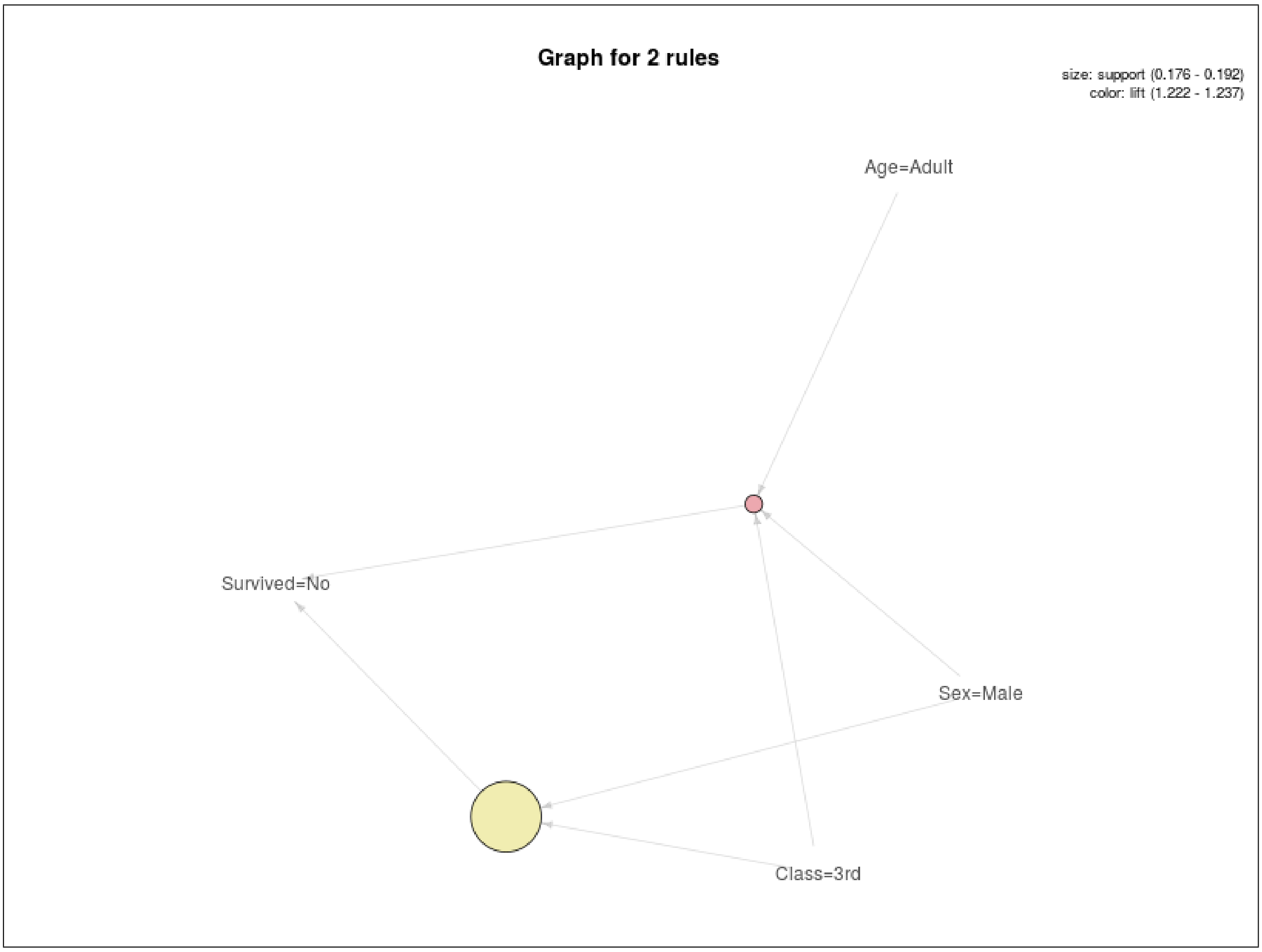
So from figure 6 we can notice that
(Class=3rd,Sex=Male=> Survived =NO)
(Class=3rd,Age=Adult,Sex=Male=> Survived =NO)
both those two rules has the highest support.but not much lift. on the other side we have :
,(Class=1st,Sex=Female=> Survived =Yes)
,(Class=1st,Age=Adult,Sex=Female=> Survived =Yes)
have high lift but little support.

Fifth Question

For this question I modified the previous question code to increase the support to 0.1 here is the code :

```
rules = apriori(titanic ,parameter = list(minlen=2, supp=0.1, conf=0.8),appearance = list(rhs=c
    ("Survived=No", "Survived=Yes"),default="lhs"))
inspect(rules)
#visualization
library(arulesViz)
png('rules.png',width = 800,height = 600)
plot(rules, method="graph", control=list(type="items"))
dev.off()
```

The resulted figure :



The rules are :
(Class=3rd,Sex=Male=> Survived =NO)
(Class=3rd,Age=Adult,Sex=Male=> Survived =NO)
The only thing I changed was the support to be 0.1 instead of 0.05.

Sixth Question

For this question I plotted 3 measurements.Each measurement is plotted against four elements ($F_{00}, F_{01}, F_{11}, F_{10}$) and here is the code I used to plot all these measurements:

```
def doregularthings(xlab,ylab,title,ymin,ymax):
    plt.xlim(0,10000)
   #plt.ylim(ymin,ymax)
    plt.ylim(-30,0)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.ylabel(ylab)
    plt.xlabel(xlab)
plt.figure(1)
###Laplace#####
#F11
plt.subplot(221)
```

```
plt.scatter([x.f11 for x in lst],[x.laplace for x in lst])
doregularthings('F11','laplace','Laplace vs F11',0,1)

#F10
plt.subplot(222)
plt.scatter([x.f10 for x in lst],[x.laplace for x in lst])
doregularthings('F10','laplace','Laplace vs F10',0,1)

#F01
plt.subplot(223)
plt.scatter([x.f01 for x in lst],[x.laplace for x in lst])
doregularthings('F01','laplace','Laplace vs F01',0,1)
#F00
plt.subplot(224)
plt.scatter([x.f00 for x in lst],[x.laplace for x in lst])
doregularthings('F00','laplace','Laplace vs F00',0,1)
plt.show()

plt.figure(2)
###conviction#####
#F11
plt.subplot(221)
plt.scatter([x.f11 for x in lst],[x.conviction for x in lst])
doregularthings('F11','conviction','conviction vs F11',0,20)

#F10
plt.subplot(222)
plt.scatter([x.f10 for x in lst],[x.conviction for x in lst])
doregularthings('F10','conviction','conviction vs F10',0,20)

#F01
plt.subplot(223)
plt.scatter([x.f01 for x in lst],[x.conviction for x in lst])
doregularthings('F01','conviction','conviction vs F01',0,20)
#F00
plt.subplot(224)
plt.scatter([x.f00 for x in lst],[x.conviction for x in lst])
doregularthings('F00','conviction','conviction vs F00',0,20)
plt.show()

plt.figure(3)
###Certain Factor#####
#F11
plt.subplot(221)
plt.scatter([x.f11 for x in lst],[x.certinfactor for x in lst])
doregularthings('F11','Certain Factor','Certain Factor vs F11',0,1)

#F10
plt.subplot(222)
plt.scatter([x.f10 for x in lst],[x.certinfactor for x in lst])
doregularthings('F10','Certain Factor','Certain Factor vs F10',0,1)

#F01
plt.subplot(223)
plt.scatter([x.f01 for x in lst],[x.certinfactor for x in lst])
doregularthings('F01','Certain Factor','Certain Factor vs F01',0,1)
#F00
plt.subplot(224)
plt.scatter([x.f00 for x in lst],[x.certinfactor for x in lst])
doregularthings('F00','Certain Factor','Certain Factor vs F00',0,1)
plt.show()
```

Here is the figure generated by the previous code :

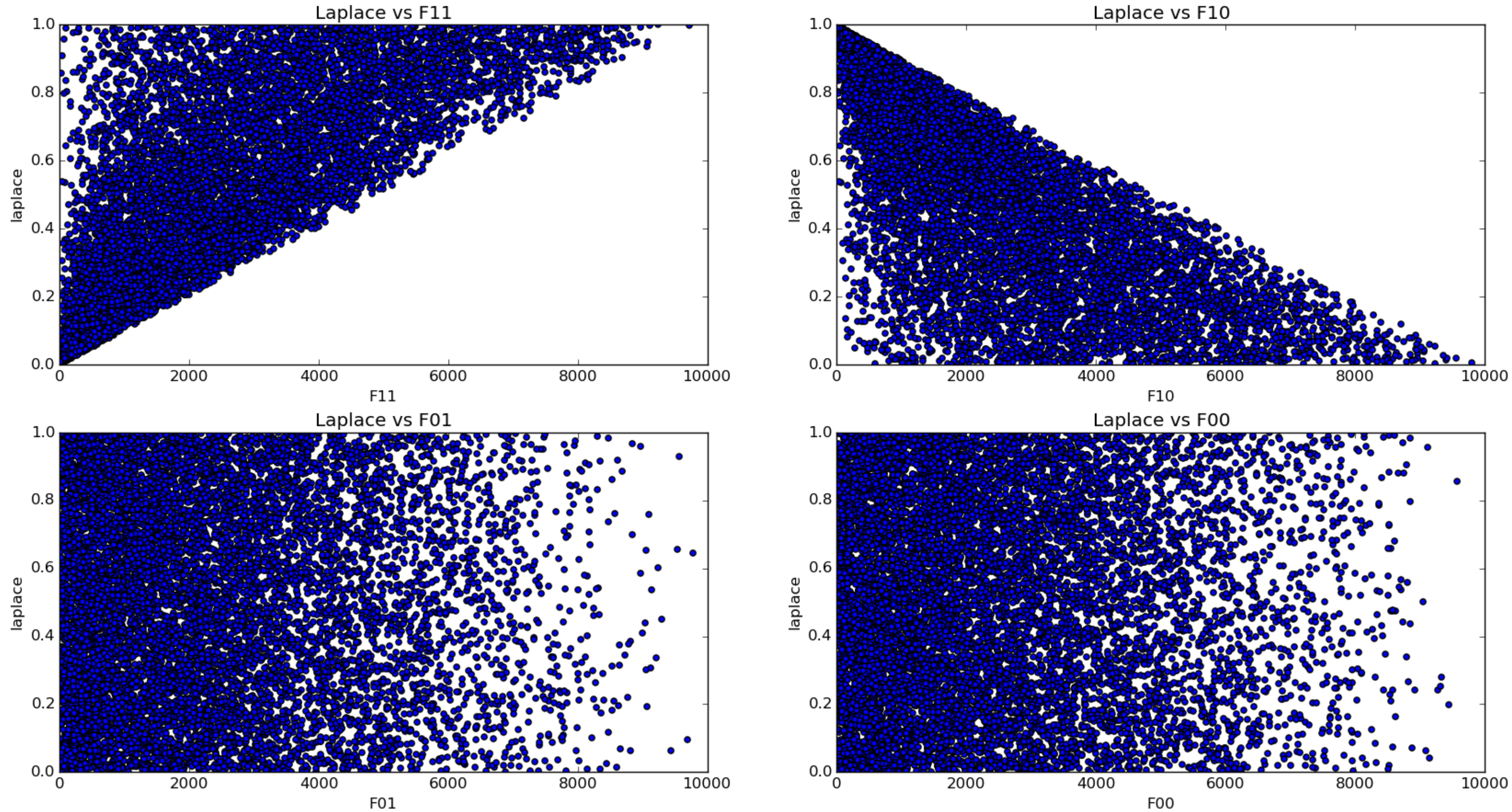


Figure 7: Laplace vs confusion matrix

From the figures I couldn't get any relation between Lapalce and F_{01}, F_{00} but I can say that F_{11} start limit for Lapalce measurement. While $F10$ end limit.

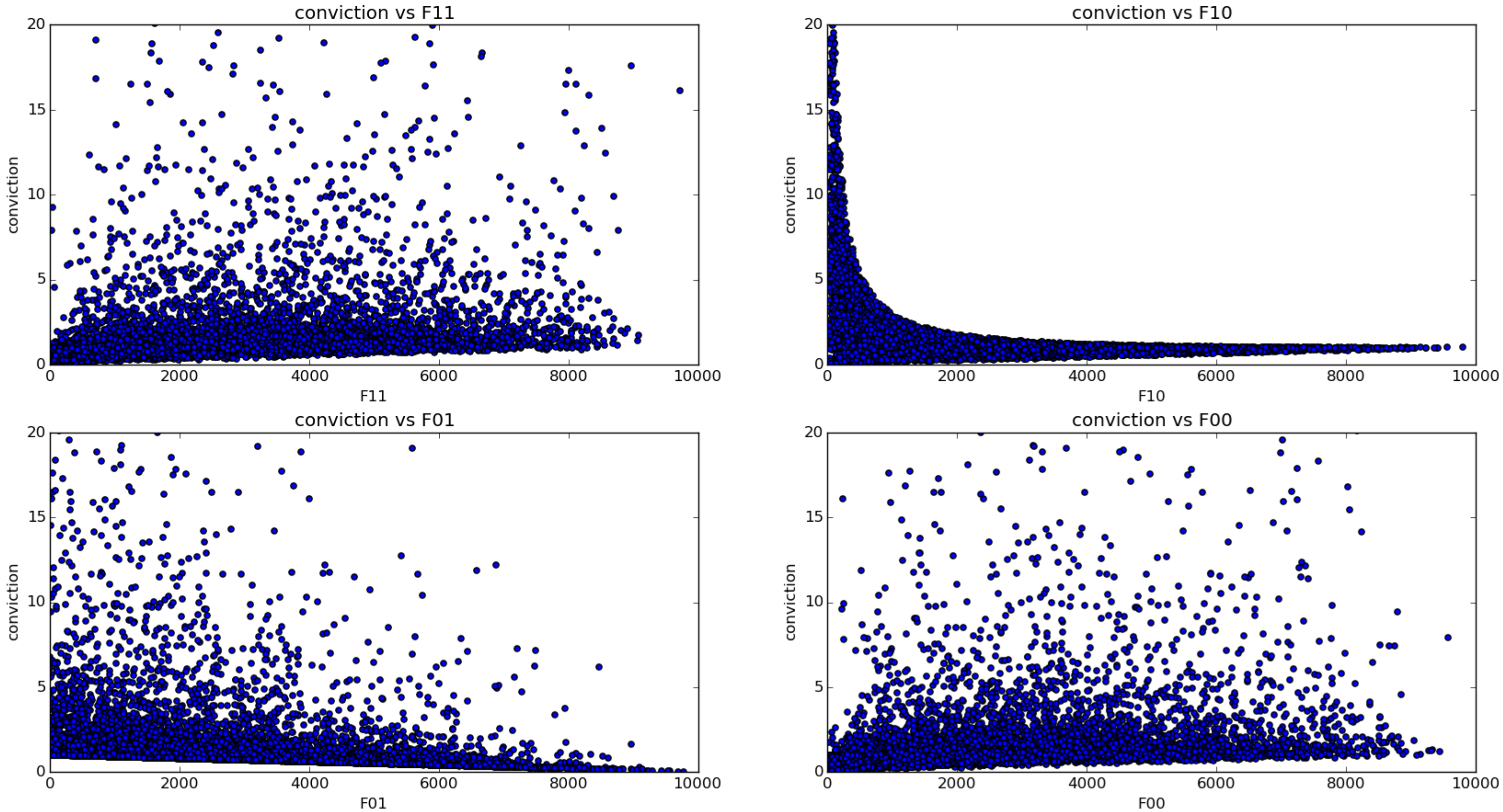


Figure 8: Conviction vs confusion matrix

from In this figure I modified $ylim$ to get the value focused on the area with main density.In figure 8 we notice a pattern with F_{10}. it looks like Hyberbola on the domain $]0, +\infty[$ something like $\frac{1}{x}$

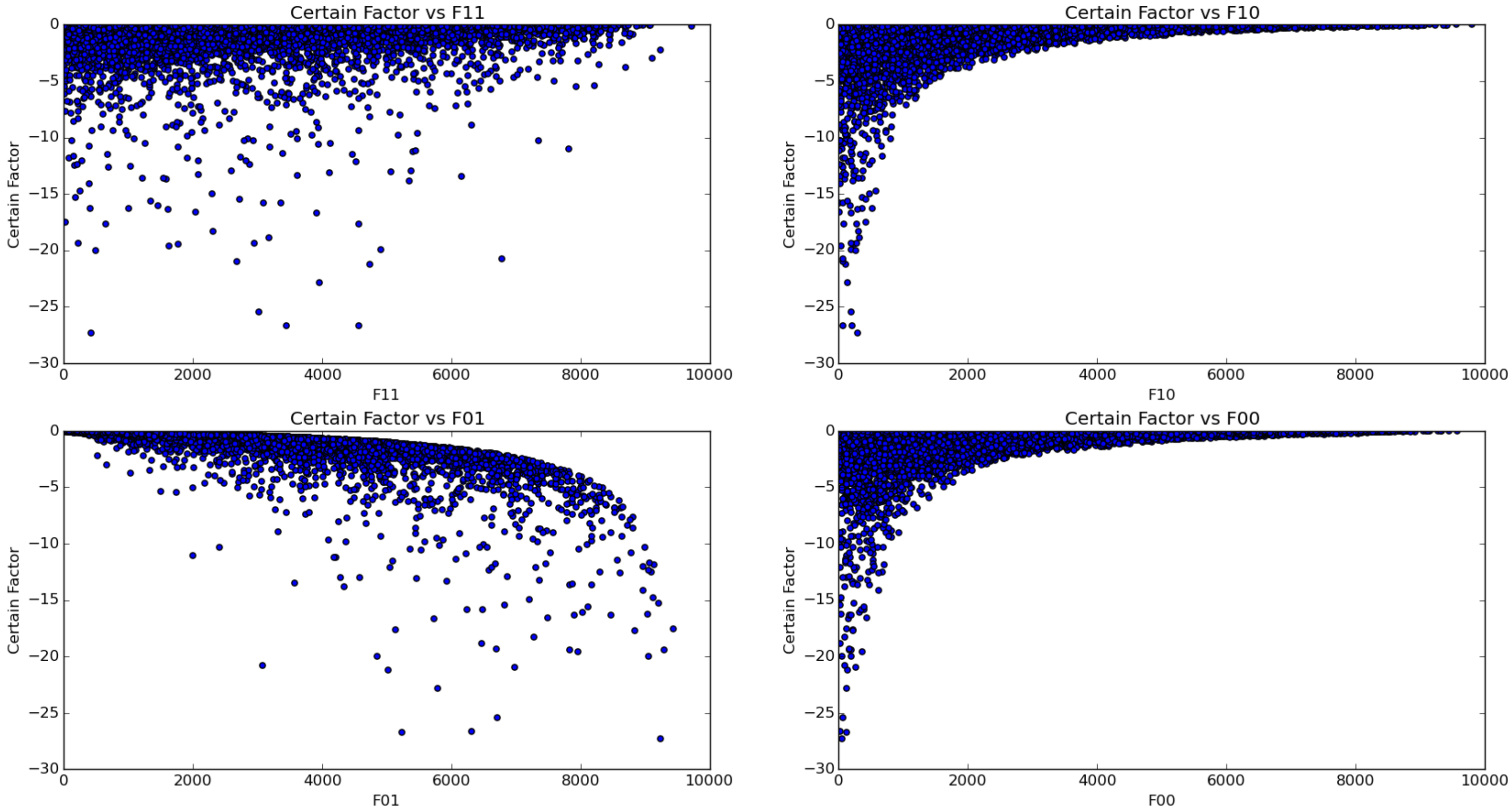


Figure 9: Certainty factor vs confusion matrix

In figure 9 I think certainty factor is related to F_{10}, F_{00} and it looks like $\frac{-1}{x}$
Note: All code,tex,ipython,R,py,png files exist on github

E.O.F