

* Consider a set of transactions given :

<u>TID</u>	<u>items</u>
T ₁	i ₁ i ₂ i ₅
T ₂	i ₂ i ₄
T ₃	i ₂ i ₃
T ₄	i ₁ i ₂ i ₄
T ₅	i ₁ i ₃
T ₆	i ₂ i ₃
T ₇	i ₁ i ₃
T ₈	i ₁ i ₂ i ₃ i ₅
T ₉	i ₁ i ₂ i ₃

→ Let minimum support = 2.

[If minimum support is given in % say 30% then it is actually support threshold & minimum support can be found by product of support threshold & no. of transactions. In this example, it is directly given as 2.]

step 1 scan the db & find set of candidate 1-item set, C₁, & their support counts.

∴ C₁ = { {i₁}, {i₂}, {i₃}, {i₄}, {i₅} }

s.c. = 6 7 6 2 2

[Each individual item is member of C₁]

Now, compare their support count with minimum support so as to discard those items that are not frequent & to find set of frequent 1-item sets, L_1

In this example, they all have support count $\geq \text{min. support}(2)$. That is, they all are frequent

$$\therefore L_1 = C_1 = \{\{i_1\}, \{i_2\}, \{i_3\}, \{i_4\}, \{i_5\}\}$$

Step II Now to find C_2 , set of candidate 2-item sets, join L_1 with itself.

$$C_2 = L_1 \bowtie L_1$$

$$= \{ \{i_1, i_2\}, \{i_1, i_3\}, \{i_1, i_4\}, \{i_1, i_5\}, \\ \{i_2, i_3\}, \{i_2, i_4\}, \{i_2, i_5\}, \\ \{i_3, i_4\}, \{i_3, i_5\}, \\ \{i_4, i_5\} \}$$

[Basically, you have to combine each item, with ~~se~~ rest of each items.]

Now scan the db to find their support counts

$$\therefore C_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \{i_1, i_2\} \rightarrow 4 & \{i_2, i_3\} \rightarrow 4 & \{i_3, i_5\} \rightarrow 1 \\ \{i_1, i_3\} \rightarrow 4 & \{i_2, i_4\} \rightarrow 2 & \{i_4, i_5\} \rightarrow 0 \\ \{i_1, i_4\} \rightarrow 1 & \{i_2, i_5\} \rightarrow 2 & \\ \{i_1, i_5\} \rightarrow 2 & \{i_3, i_4\} \rightarrow 0 & \end{array} \right\}$$

Now, discard those with support count less than min-support to get L_2

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore L_2 = & \{ \{i, i_2\} \rightarrow 4 \\ & \{i, i_3\} \rightarrow 4 \\ & \{i, i_5\} \rightarrow 2 \\ & \{i_2, i_3\} \rightarrow 4 \\ & \{i_2, i_4\} \rightarrow 2 \\ & \{i_2, i_5\} \rightarrow 2 \\ & \} \end{aligned}$$

Step III Now join L_2 with L_2 to get C_3

$$\therefore C_3 = L_2 \bowtie L_2$$

[Now, while joining L_{k-1} with L_{k-1} , only those members are joinable whose first $k-2$ elements are common]

In, this $k=3$ as we are generating C_3

$\therefore k-2=1$, that is, when we join

L_2 with L_2 , only those members can be

joined whose first one element ($\because k-2=1$)

is common. For ex $\{i, i_2\} \& \{i, i_3\}$

are joinable as first one element i is

common. But $\{i, i_2\} \& \{i_2, i_3\}$ are

not joinable as their first one element is not common.

This condition is required so as to avoid generating duplicate elements in C_k .

$$\therefore C_3 = L_2 \bowtie L_2$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \{i_1, i_2, i_3\} & 1^{\text{st}} \& 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ of } L_2 \\ \{i_1, i_2, i_5\} & 1^{\text{st}} \& 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ of } L_2 \\ \{i_1, i_3, i_5\} & 2^{\text{nd}} \& 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ of } L_2 \\ \{i_2, i_3, i_4\} & 4^{\text{th}} \& 5^{\text{th}} \text{ of } L_2 \\ \{i_2, i_3, i_5\} & 4^{\text{th}} \& 6^{\text{th}} \text{ of } L_2 \\ \{i_2, i_4, i_5\} & 5^{\text{th}} \& 6^{\text{th}} \text{ of } L_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

Now use a priori ~~prop~~ property before you decide to scan the db for each member of C_3 .

$\therefore C_3 = \{ \{i_1, i_2, i_3\}$	SC	
$\{i_1, i_2, i_5\}$	2	[DB scan is reqd. as all non-empty subsets are frequent]
$\{i_1, i_3, i_5\}$	2	[———— " ———]
$\{i_2, i_3, i_5\}$	N.A.	[It is discarded by a priori property, as one of its subsets $\{i_3, i_5\}$ is not frequent, no db scan is performed]

SC

$\{i_2, i_3, i_4\}$ N.A. $[\text{---} \text{"} \text{---}]$

$\{i_2, i_3, i_5\}$ N.A. $[\text{---} \text{"} \text{---}]$

$\{i_2, i_4, i_5\}$ N.A. $[\text{---} \text{"} \text{---}]$

}

∴ We are left with only 2 members in C_3

SC

∴ $C_3 = \{ \{i_1, i_2, i_3\} \rightarrow 2$
 $\{i_1, i_2, i_5\} \rightarrow 2$
 $\}$

Now, compare their support count with min support, so as to discard those which are not frequent.

∵ they both have support count \geq min support. So, they both are frequent

∴ $L_3 = \{ \{i_1, i_2, i_3\} \rightarrow 2$
 $\{i_1, i_2, i_5\} \rightarrow 2$
 $\}$

Step IV Now $C_4 = L_3 \times L_3$

here $k=4$ ∴ $k-2=2$

∴ only those members of L_3 are joinable whose first-2 elements are common (as $k-2=2$).

$\{i_1, i_2, i_3\}$ & $\{i_1, i_2, i_5\}$ are joinable as their first elements i_1, i_2 are common.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore C_4 &= L_3 \bowtie L_3 \\ &= \{ \{i_1, i_2, i_3, i_5\} \}\end{aligned}$$

Apply apriori property to check if this item set can be discarded directly or db scan is required.

One of its non-empty subsets $\{i_3, i_5\}$ is not frequent. So, this itemset can not be frequent.

It is discarded directly without scanning the db.

$$\therefore L_4 = \phi$$

Algo terminates, as now no further C_k or L_k can be generated.