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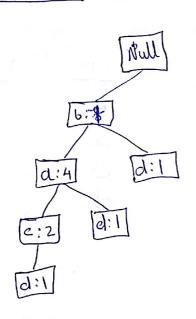
Min support = 2

K

Item	Frequency	Item	Frequence
a	6		7
6	7	a	C
C	6 Aftersorting		G
Ol P	3	\rightarrow d	3
i	2 Removing 1 Items < minsupp	Post	2
J	1		

Head	er ta	ble		1.0	Nul		
Ь	4			_			
a	6			F.6 C.		> 0:2	
C	6			-> ->		C. 2 3	2:2
d	. 3			(a; 4)	0.1		
е	2		C: 2	e:1	d:1		
		(e:	T 0:1]			

d'conditional trec



d'conditional parter base

bac:2 ba:1 b:1

d'conditional tp-tree

conditional patterbase Item bac: 2 ba: 1 b:1 d

Conditional FP tree & (6:3, a:2) Ild d, bd, ad, bad.

(Nuts
$$\Rightarrow$$
 bear
Confidence = $50/850$
(Nuts \Rightarrow bear) = 0.0588×100
= 5.88%

Lift =
$$P(A \cup B)/P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

= $\frac{50}{200 \times 850}$
 $\frac{200}{10000} \times \frac{850}{10000}$
= 2.941
>1
Positively correlated

1	Reco	No Bear	Total				
NULS	50 (17)	800 (833)	850				
Blonus	150 (183)	900(8967)	P150				
Total	206	9800	10000				
$=\frac{(50-17)^{2}}{17}\frac{(800-833)^{2}}{833}$							
$+ (150 - 83)^{2} + (9000 - 8967)^{2}$ $183 \qquad 8967$							

= 71.94 conficience (BCGr => NW3) = 50/200 = 25%. all conjudence MIA & P(BOX) MULLE)

all confidence = of P(Boox/Nuls), P(Nuls) Boos)?

= Min (0 25%, 5-88%)

= 5-88%

4(6) From the calculations we observe that lift tells us that they are positively correlated but the confidence levels for buying & nuts with hear is 25% and buying been when we but buy nuts is 5.88% which are very less The value of Chi-square is also greater Kan) and the observed values are greater Kin expected values. Therefore we see that beer and nuts are correlated. Proved by lift and chi-square values.

From the cor all confidence value it shows that they are negative coerrelated. The difference might be due to number people not buying heer and/or not buying nuts with respect to people baying beer and/or nuts.