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## CS 6220 Data Mining — Assignment 4

Due: February 1, 2023(100 points)

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YOUR NAME  
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### K-Means

The [normalized automobile distributor timing speed and ignition coil gaps](#) for production F-150 trucks over the years of 1996, 1999, 2006, 2015, and 2022. We have stripped out the labels for the five years of data.

Each sample in the dataset is two-dimensional, i.e.  $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , and there are  $N = 5000$  instances in the data.

#### Question 1 [20 pts total]

[10 pts] **Question 1a.)** Implement a simple  $k$ -means algorithm in Python on Colab with the following initialization:

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (0.1)$$

You need only 100 iterations, maximum, and your algorithm should run very quickly to get the results.

[5 pts] **Question 1b.)** Scatter the results in two dimensions with different clusters as different colors. You can use **matplotlib's pyplot** functionality:

```
>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
>> plt.scatter(<YOUR CODE HERE>)
```

[5 pts] **Question 1c.)** You will notice that in the above, there are only five initialization clusters. Why is  $k = 5$  a logical choice for this dataset? After plotting your resulting clusters,

what do you notice? Did it cluster very well? Is there an initialization that would make it cluster well?

## Question 2)[30 pts total]

In the data from Question 1, let  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$  be two instances, i.e., they are each trucks with distributor timing speed and ignition coil gap measurements. A common distance metric is the *Mahalanobis Distance* with a specialized covariance that is written as follows:

$$d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})^T P^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \quad (0.2)$$

In scalar format (non-matrix format), the Mahalanobis Distance can be expressed as:

$$d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_i \sum_j (x_i - y_i) \cdot P_{i,j} \cdot (x_j - y_j) \quad (0.3)$$

where  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$  are two instances of dimensionality  $m$  (2 in this case), and  $d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  is the distance between them. In the case of the F150 engine components,  $P$  is a known relationship through Ford's quality control analysis each year, where it is numerically shown as below:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0.5 \\ -10 & 0.25 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.4)$$

[10 pts] **Question 2a.)** Implement a specialized  $k$ -means with the above Mahalanobis Distance. Scatter the results with the different clusters as different colors. What do you notice? You may want to pre-compute  $P^{-1}$  so that you aren't calculating an inverse every single loop of the the  $k$ -Means algorithm.

[5 pts] **Question 2b.)** Calculate and print out the *first* principle component of the aggregate data.

[5 pts] **Question 2c.)** Calculate and print out the *first* principle components of *each cluster*. Are they the same as the aggregate data? Are they the same as each other?

## Market Basket Analysis and Algorithms

Consider  $F_3$  as the following set of frequent 3-itemsets:

$\{1, 2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 2, 5\}, \{1, 3, 4\},$   
 $\{2, 3, 4\}, \{2, 3, 5\}, \{3, 4, 5\}.$

Assume that there are only five items in the data set.

### Question 3 [25 pts total]

[10 pts] **Question 3a.)** List all candidate 4-itemsets obtained by a candidate generation procedure using the  $F_{k-1} \times F_1$  merging strategy.

[10 pts] **Question 3b.)** List all candidate 4-itemsets obtained by the candidate generation procedure in A Priori, using  $F_{k-1} \times F_{k-1}$ .

[5 pts] **Question 3c.)** List all candidate 4-itemsets that survive the candidate pruning step of the Apriori algorithm.

### Question 4 [25 pts total]

Consider the following table for questions 4a) to 4c):

Transaction ID	Items
1	{Beer, Diapers}
2	{Milk, Diapers, Bread, Butter}
3	{Milk, Diapers, Cookies}
4	{Bread, Butter, Cookies}
5	{Milk, Beer, Diapers, Eggs}
6	{Beer, Cookies, Diapers}
7	{Milk, Diapers, Bread, Butter}
8	{Bread, Butter, Diapers}
9	{Bread, Butter, Milk}
10	{Beer, Butter, Cookies}

[3 pts] **Question 4a.)** What is the maximum number of association rules that can be extracted from this data (including rules that have zero support)?

[3 pts] **Question 4b.)** What is the confidence of the rule  $\{\text{Milk, Diapers}\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Butter}\}$ ?

[3 pts] **Question 4c.)** What is the support for the rule  $\{\text{Milk, Diapers}\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Butter}\}$ ?

[3 pts] **Question 4d.)** True or False with an explanation: Given that  $\{a,b,c,d\}$  is a frequent itemset,  $\{a,b\}$  is always a frequent itemset.

[3 pts] **Question 4e.)** True or False with an explanation: Given that  $\{a,b\}$ ,  $\{b,c\}$  and  $\{a,c\}$  are frequent itemsets,  $\{a,b,c\}$  is always frequent.

[3 pts] **Question 4f.)** True or False with an explanation: Given that the support of  $\{a,b\}$  is 20 and the support of  $\{b,c\}$  is 30, the support of  $\{b\}$  is larger than 20 but smaller than 30.

[3 pts] **Question 4g.)** True or False with an explanation: In a dataset that has 5 items, the maximum number of size-2 frequent itemsets that can be extracted (assuming minsup > 0) is 20.

[4 pts] **Question 4h.)** Draw the itemset lattice for the set of unique items  $\mathcal{I} = \{a, b, c\}$ .