题目描述

DBLP数据集 包括超过100万篇发表在计算机科学会议和杂志上的论文项。在这些项中，很多作者都有合著关系。

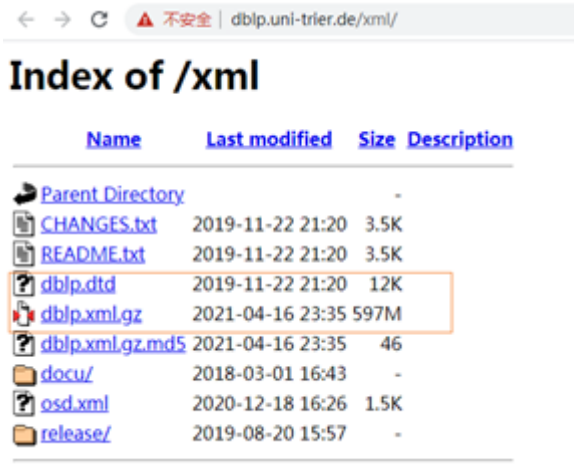
(a)提出一种方法，挖掘密切相关的（即，经常一起合写文章）合著者关系。

(b)根据挖掘结果和本章讨论的模式评估度量，讨论哪种度量可能比其他度量更令人信服地揭示紧密合作模式。

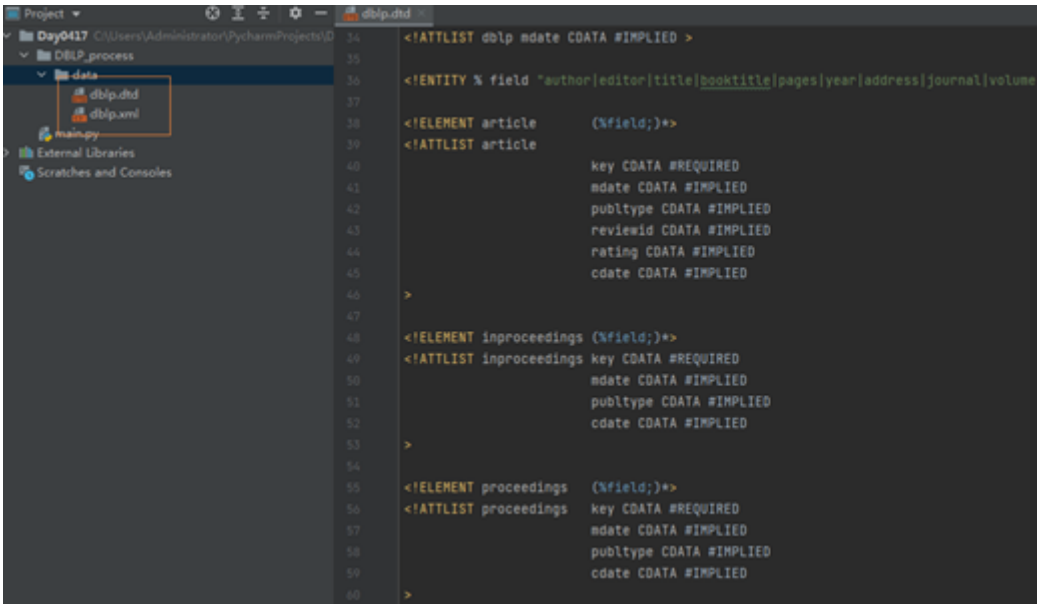
(c)基于以上研究，开发一种方法，它能粗略地预测导师和学生关系，以及这种指导的近似周期。

测试数据

从官网下载DBLP数据集



解压缩后得:



‘‘‘ 文件太大无法上传 ’’’

结题思路

从DBLP数据库中找到经常一起写作的合作者任务分解：

从DBLP数据集中提取作者信息

建立索引作者ID并对文件编码

分析数据的规模

构建FP-Tree并从FP-Tree得到频繁项集

频繁项集挖掘结果分析

解析文件

所有的作者信息分布在以下这些属性中：

‘article’,‘inproceedings’,‘proceedings’,‘book’,‘incollection’,‘phdthesis’,‘mastersthesis’,‘www’

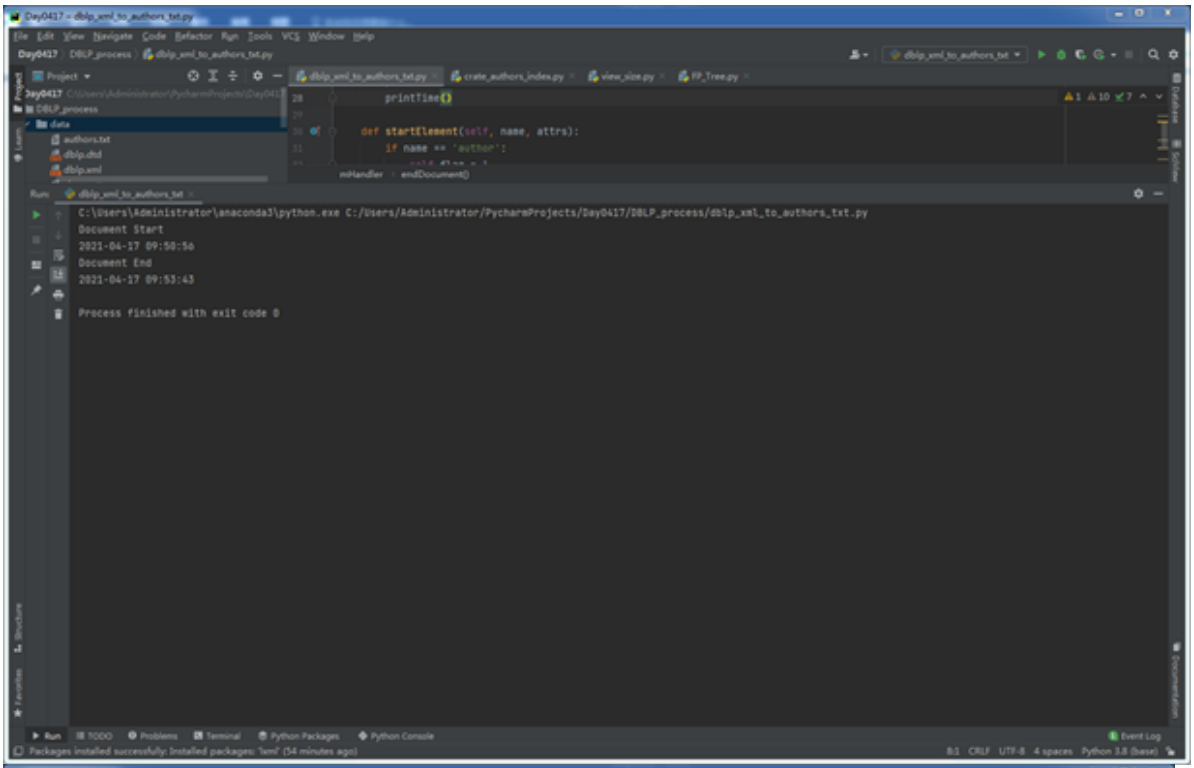
使用python自带的xml分析器解析，分析器在进入上面那些属性中的某一个时，标记flag=1，然后将author属性的内容输出到文件，退出时再标记flag = 0

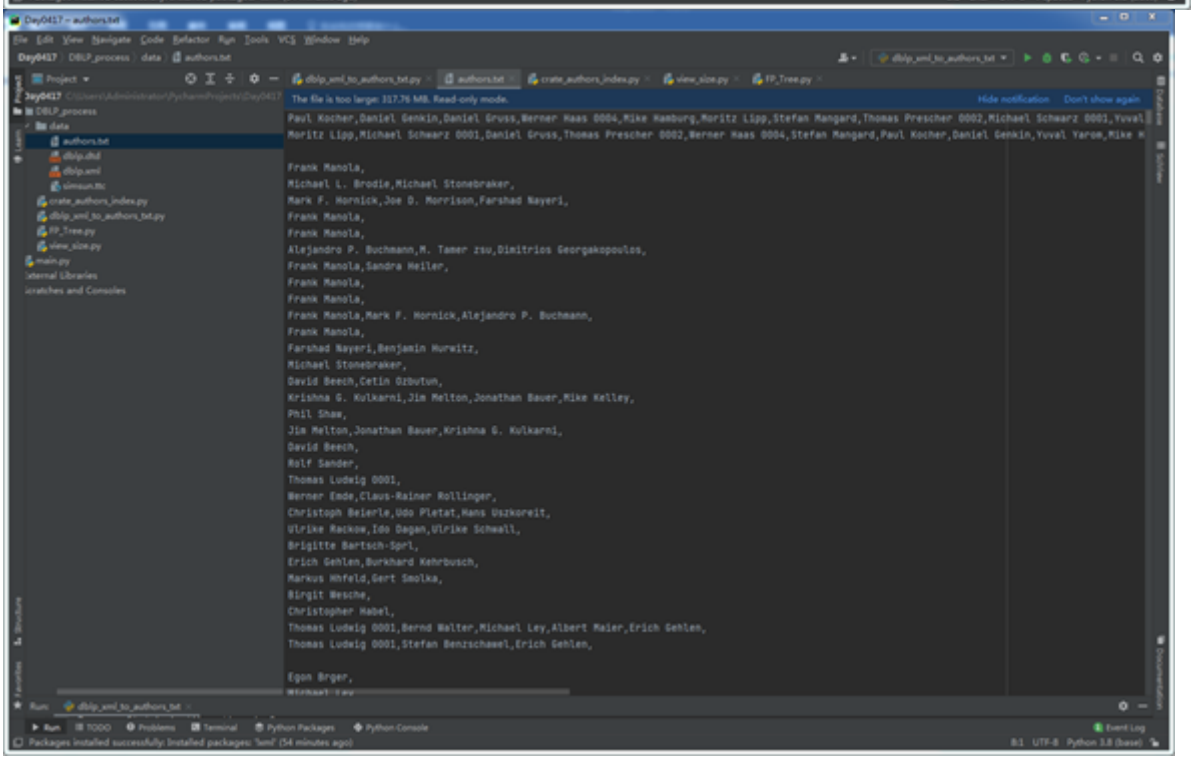
解析源代码为：

```
import codecs
from xml.sax import handler, make_parser
from time import strftime, localtime

paper_tag = ('article', 'inproceedings', 'proceedings', 'book',
             'incollection', 'phdthesis', 'mastersthesis', 'www')

# 打印当前时间
def printTime():
    print(strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S", localtime()))
    return

class mHandler(handler.ContentHandler):
    def __init__(self, result):
        self.result = result
        self.flag = 0

    def startDocument(self):
        print('Document Start')
        printTime()

    def endDocument(self):
        print('Document End')
        printTime()

    def startElement(self, name, attrs):
        if name == 'author':
            self.flag = 1

    def endElement(self, name):
        if name == 'author':
```

```
            self.result.write(',')
            self.flag = 0
        if (name in paper_tag):
            self.result.write('\r\n')

    def characters(self, chrs):  # [8]
        if self.flag:
            self.result.write(chrs)

def parserDblpXml(source, result):
    handler = mHandler(result)
    parser = make_parser()
    parser.setContentHandler(handler)

    parser.parse(source)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    source = codecs.open('data/dblp.xml', 'r', 'utf-8')
    result = codecs.open('data/authors.txt', 'w', 'utf-8')
    parserDblpXml(source, result)
    result.close()
    source.close()
```

结果保存到authors.txt文件：





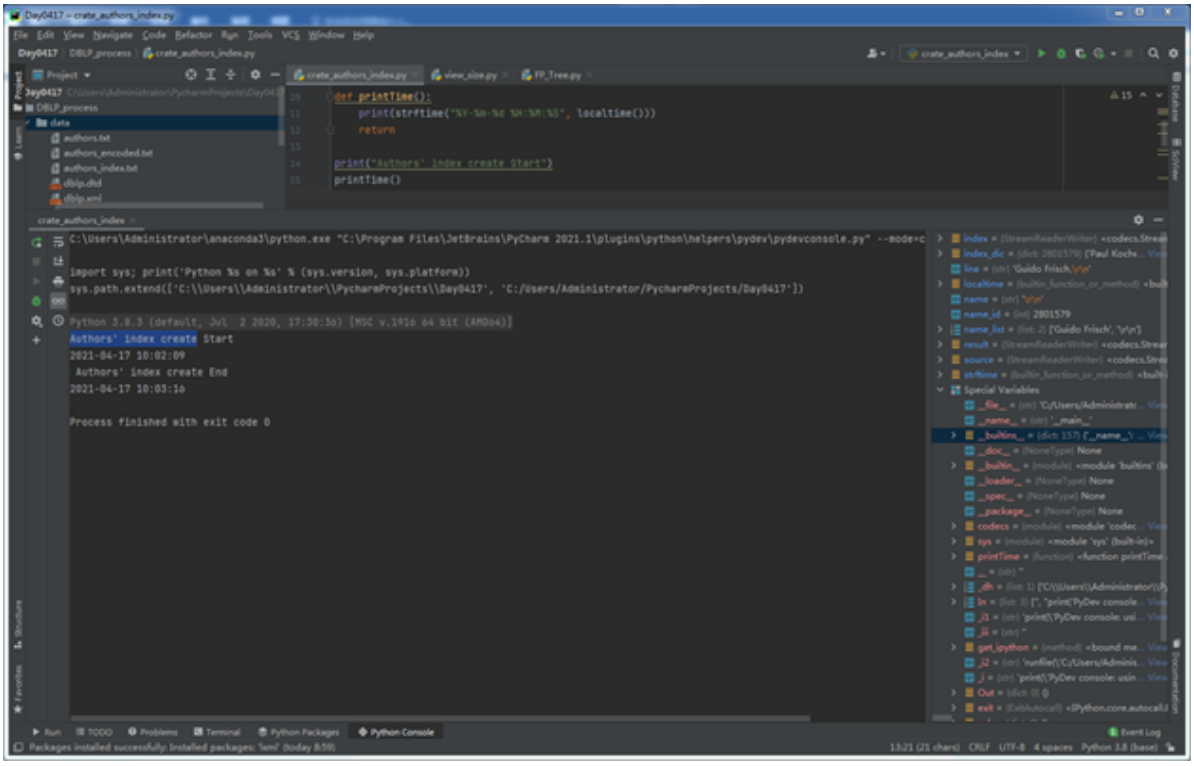
建立索引作者ID

读取得到的authors.txt文件，将其中不同的人名按照人名出现的次序编码，
存储到文件authors_index.txt中，同时将编码后的合作者列表写入authors_encoded.txt文件。
源代码为：

```
import codecs
from time import strftime, localtime
source = codecs.open('data/authors.txt','r','utf-8')
result = codecs.open('data/authors_encoded.txt','w','utf-8')
index = codecs.open('data/authors_index.txt','w','utf-8')
index_dic = {}
name_id = 0
```

```
# 打印当前时间
def printTime():
    print(strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S", localtime()))
    return

print("Authors' index create Start")
printTime()

for line in source:
    name_list = line.split(',')
    for name in name_list:
        if not (name == '\r\n'):
            if name in index_dic:
                index_dic[name][1] +=1
            else:
                index_dic[name] = [name_id,1]
                index.write(name + u'\r\n')
                name_id += 1
            result.write(str(index_dic[name][0]) + u',')
    result.write('\r\n')

source.close()
result.close()
index.close()
print(" Authors' index create End")
printTime()
```

运行结果：



report.md | authors_index.txt

The file is too large: 46.06 MB. Read-only mode.

```
Paul Kocher
Daniel Genkin
Daniel Gruss
Werner Haas 0004
Mike Hamburg
Moritz Lipp
Stefan Mangard
Thomas Prescher 0002
Michael Schwarz 0001
Yuval Yarom
Frank Manola
Michael L. Brodie
Michael Stonebraker
Mark F. Hornick
Joe D. Morrison
Farshad Nayeri
Alejandro P. Buchmann
M. Tamer zsu
Dimitrios Georgakopoulos
Sandra Heiler
Benjamin Hurwitz
David Beech
Cetin Ozbutun
Krishna G. Kulkarni
Jim Melton
Jonathan Bauer
Mike Kelley
Phil Shaw
Rolf Sander
Thomas Ludwig 0001
Werner Emde
Claus-Rainer Rollinger
Christoph Beierle
Udo Pletat
Hans Uszkoreit
Ulrike Rackow
```

report.md | authors_encoded.txt

The file is too large: 156.75 MB. Read-only mode.

```
0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,
5,8,2,7,3,6,0,1,9,4,

10,
11,12,
13,14,15,
10,
10,
16,17,18,
10,19,
10,
10,
10,13,16,
10,
15,20,
12,
21,22,
23,24,25,26,
27,
24,25,23,
21,
28,
29,
30,31,
32,33,34,
35,36,37,
38,
39,40,
41,42,
43,
44,
29,45,46,47,39,
29,48,39,

49,
46
```

分析数据的规模

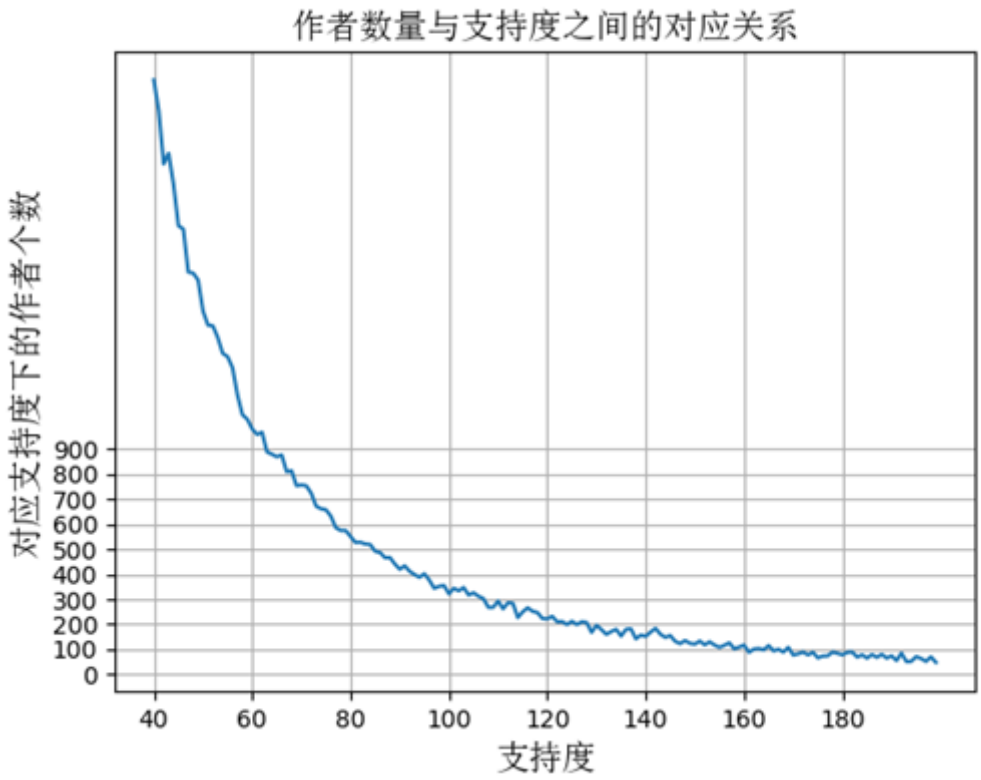
查看在DBLP数据集中作者发表文章的数量。即统计只发表过1次文章的人数有多少，
发表过2篇文章的人数有多少...发表过n篇文章的有多少人,分析可知，当支持度为40的作者数量接近1000，
随后支持度每增加20，对应的作者数量减半，为了降低计算量，第一次实验时支持度阈值不宜选得太小，
同时为了避免结果数量太少，初次实验时阈值可选在40~60之间,这里不妨选40。

源代码为：

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
from matplotlib.font_manager import FontProperties
import codecs
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

font = FontProperties(fname=r"data/simsun.ttc", size=14)
data = codecs.open('data/authors_encoded.txt','r','utf-8')
word_counts = {}
maxCounts = 0
for line in data:
    line = line.split(',')
    for word in line[0:-1]:
        word_counts[word] = word_counts.get(word,0) + 1
        if word_counts[word] > maxCounts:
            maxCounts = word_counts[word]
            maxKey = word

xMax = maxCounts
data.close()
bins = {}
for k,v in word_counts.items():
    bins[v] = bins.get(v,0) + 1

y = []
for i in range(40, 200):
    y.append(bins.get(i,0))
plt.plot(y,'-');
plt.grid()
plt.yticks(range(0,1000,100))
plt.xticks(range(0,160,20),range(40,200,20))
plt.xlabel(u'支持度',fontproperties=font)
plt.ylabel(u'对应支持度下的作者个数',fontproperties=font)
plt.title(u'作者数量与支持度之间的对应关系',fontproperties=font)
plt.show()
```

运行结果：



构建FP-Tree得到频繁项集

FP-Tree算法其核心思想分为2步，首先扫描数据库得到FP-Tree,然后再从树上递归生成条件模式树并上溯找到频繁项集。

源代码为：

```
from time import strftime, localtime

# 打印当前时间
def printTime():
    print(strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S", localtime()))
    return

class treeNode:
    def __init__(self, nameValue, numOccur, parentNode):
        self.name = nameValue
        self.count = numOccur
        self.nodeLink = None
        self.parent = parentNode  # needs to be updated
        self.children = {}

    def inc(self, numOccur):
        self.count += numOccur

    def disp(self, ind=1):
        print('  ' * ind, self.name, ' ', self.count)
        for child in self.children.values():
            child.disp(ind + 1)
```

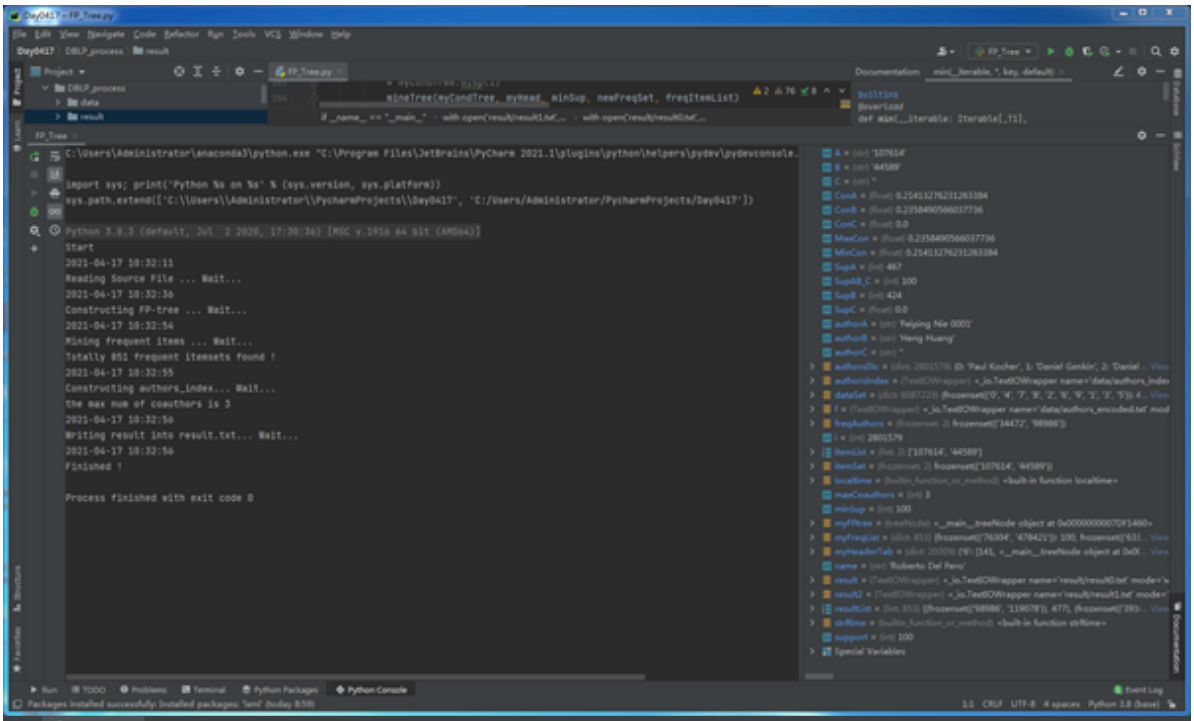
```
def createTree(dataSet, minSup=1):  # create FP-tree from dataset but don't mine
    freqDic = {}
    # go over dataSet twice
    for trans in dataSet:  # first pass counts frequency of occurance
        for item in trans:
            freqDic[item] = freqDic.get(item, 0) + dataSet[trans]

    headerTable = {k: v for (k, v) in freqDic.items() if v >= minSup}

    # print 'freqItemSet: ',freqItemSet
    if len(headerTable) == 0: return None, None  # if no items meet min support
-->get out
    for k in headerTable:
        headerTable[k] = [headerTable[k], None]  # reformat headerTable to use
Node link
    # print 'headerTable: ',headerTable
    retTree = treeNode('Null Set', 1, None)  # create tree
    for tranSet, count in dataSet.items():  # go through dataset 2nd time
        localD = {}
        for item in tranSet:  # put transaction items in order
            if headerTable.get(item, 0):
                localD[item] = headerTable[item][0]
        if len(localD) > 0:
            orderedItems = [v[0] for v in sorted(localD.items(), key=lambda p:
p[1], reverse=True)]
            updateTree(orderedItems, retTree, headerTable, count)  # populate
tree with ordered freq itemset
    return retTree, headerTable  # return tree and header table


def updateTree(items, inTree, headerTable, count):
    if items[0] in inTree.children:  # check if orderedItems[0] in
retTree.children
        inTree.children[items[0]].inc(count)  # incrament count
    else:  # add items[0] to inTree.children
        inTree.children[items[0]] = treeNode(items[0], count, inTree)
        if headerTable[items[0]][1] == None:  # update header table
            headerTable[items[0]][1] = inTree.children[items[0]]
        else:
            updateHeader(headerTable[items[0]][1], inTree.children[items[0]])
    if len(items) > 1:  # call updateTree() with remaining ordered items
        updateTree(items[1::], inTree.children[items[0]], headerTable, count)


def updateHeader(nodeToTest, targetNode):  # this version does not use recursion
    while (nodeToTest.nodeLink != None):  # Do not use recursion to traverse a
linked list!
        nodeToTest = nodeToTest.nodeLink
    nodeToTest.nodeLink = targetNode


def ascendTree(leafNode, prefixPath):  # ascends from leaf node to root
    if leafNode.parent != None:
        prefixPath.append(leafNode.name)
        ascendTree(leafNode.parent, prefixPath)


def findPrefixPath(basePat, treeNode):  # treeNode comes from header table
```

```
    condPats = {}
    while treeNode != None:
        prefixPath = []
        ascendTree(treeNode, prefixPath)
        if len(prefixPath) > 1:
            condPats[frozenset(prefixPath[1:])] = treeNode.count
        treeNode = treeNode.nodeLink
    return condPats


def mineTree(inTree, headerTable, minSup, preFix, freqItemList):
    bigL = [v[0] for v in sorted(headerTable.items(), key=lambda p: p[1][0])]  #
(sort header table)
    for basePat in bigL:  # start from bottom of header table
        newFreqSet = preFix.copy()
        newFreqSet.add(basePat)
        # print 'finalFrequent Item: ',newFreqSet    #append to set
        if len(newFreqSet) > 1:
            freqItemList[frozenset(newFreqSet)] = headerTable[basePat][0]
        condPattBases = findPrefixPath(basePat, headerTable[basePat][1])
        # print 'condPattBases :',basePat, condPattBases
        # 2. construct cond FP-tree from cond. pattern base

        myCondTree, myHead = createTree(condPattBases, minSup)
        # print 'head from conditional tree: ', myHead
        if myHead != None:  # 3. mine cond. FP-tree
            # print 'conditional tree for: ',newFreqSet
            # myCondTree.disp(1)
            mineTree(myCondTree, myHead, minSup, newFreqSet, freqItemList)


def loadSimpDat(inFile):
    dataSet = {}
    for line in inFile:
        line = line.strip().split(',')
        dataLine = [word for word in line if word.isdigit()]
        dataSet[frozenset(dataLine)] = dataSet.get(frozenset(dataLine), 0) + 1

    return dataSet


if __name__ == "__main__":
    minSup = 100
    print("Start")
    printTime()
    print("Reading Source File ... Wait...")
    with open('data/authors_encoded.txt', 'r') as f:
        dataSet = loadSimpDat(f)

    printTime()
    print("Constructing FP-tree ... Wait...")
    myFPtree, myHeaderTab = createTree(dataSet, minSup)

    printTime()
    print("Mining frequent items ... Wait...")
    myFreqList = {}
    mineTree(myFPtree, myHeaderTab, minSup, set([]), myFreqList)
    print("Totally %d frequent itemsets found ! " % len(myFreqList))
```

```
    printTime()
    print("Constructing authors_index... Wait...")

    maxCoauthors = 0
    for freqAuthors in myFreqList.keys():
        if len(freqAuthors) > maxCoauthors:
            maxCoauthors = len(freqAuthors)
    print("the max num of coauthors is %d " % (maxCoauthors))

    with open('data/authors_index.txt', 'r') as authorsIndex:
        i = 0
        authorsDic = {}
        for name in authorsIndex:
            name = name.strip()
            authorsDic[i] = name
            i = i + 1

    printTime()
    print("Writing result into result.txt... Wait...")

    with open('result/result1.txt', 'w') as result2:
        with open('result/result0.txt', 'w') as result:

 result.write("%25s\t%25s\t%15s\t%10s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\n"
\
                          % ('authorA', 'authorB', 'authorC', 'Sup(A,B,C)',
'Sup(A)', 'Sup(B)', 'Sup(C)', \
                             'Con(A)', 'Con(B)', 'Con(C)', 'MinCon', 'MaxCon'))

 result2.write("%25s\t%25s\t%15s\t%10s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\t%6s\n
" \
                           % ('authorA', 'authorB', 'authorC', 'Sup(A,B,C)',
'Sup(A)', 'Sup(B)', 'Sup(C)', \
                              'Con(A)', 'Con(B)', 'Con(C)', 'MinCon', 'MaxCon'))
            resultList = sorted(myFreqList.items(), key=lambda p: p[1],
reverse=True)
            for itemSet, support in resultList:
                itemList = list(itemSet)
                A = itemList[0]
                authorA = authorsDic.get(int(A), '0')
                B = itemList[1]
                authorB = authorsDic.get(int(B), '0')
                SupAB_C = int(support)
                SupA = int(myHeaderTab.get(A, [0])[0])
                SupB = int(myHeaderTab.get(B, [0])[0])
                ConA = float(SupAB_C) / float(SupA)
                ConB = float(SupAB_C) / float(SupB)
                (C, authorC, SupC, ConC) = ('', '', 0.0, 0.0)

                if len(itemList) == 3:
                    C = itemList[2]
                    authorC = authorsDic.get(int(C), '0')
                    SupC = int(myHeaderTab.get(C, [0])[0])
                    ConC = float(SupAB_C) / float(SupC)
                    MinCon = min([ConA, ConB, ConC])
                    MaxCon = max([ConA, ConB, ConC])
                elif len(itemList) == 2:
                    MinCon = min([ConA, ConB])
```

```
                    MaxCon = max([ConA, ConB])

                if MinCon < 0.4 or MaxCon < 0.5 or (MinCon + MaxCon) / 2 < 0.5:
                    continue

 result.write("%25s\t%25s\t%15s\t%10.0f\t%6.0f\t%6.0f\t%6.0f\t%6.4f\t%6.4f\t%6.4
f\t%6.4f\t%6.4f\n" % (authorA, authorB, authorC, SupAB_C, SupA, SupB, SupC,
ConA, ConB, ConC, MinCon, MaxCon))

 result2.write("%25s\t%25s\t%15s\t%10.0f\t%6.0f\t%6.0f\t%6.0f\t\%6.4f\t%6.4f\t%6
.4f\t%6.4f\t%6.4f\n" % (A, B, C, SupAB_C, SupA, SupB, SupC, ConA, ConB, ConC,
MinCon, MaxCon))

    result.close()
    result2.close()
    authorsIndex.close()
    f.close()
    printTime()
    print("Finished !")
```

运行结果：



result0.txt

authorA	authorB	authorC	Sup(A,B,C)	Sup(A)	Sup(B)	Sup(C)	Con(A)	Con(B)	Con(C)	MinCon	MaxCon
Makoto Takizawa 0001	Tomoya Enokido		477	923	483	0	0.5168	0.9876	0.0000	0.5168	0.9876
Irith Pomeranz	Sudhakar M. Reddy		433	675	651	0	0.6415	0.6651	0.0000	0.6415	0.6651
Henri Prade	Didier Dubois		398	653	582	0	0.6095	0.6838	0.0000	0.6095	0.6838
Yonghui Li 0001	Branka Vucetic		374	575	572	0	0.6504	0.6538	0.0000	0.6504	0.6538
David T. Blaauw	Dennis Sylvester		365	554	464	0	0.6588	0.7866	0.0000	0.6588	0.7866
Bjrn E. Ottersten	Symeon Chatzinotas		351	764	457	0	0.4594	0.7681	0.0000	0.4594	0.7681
Shiguang Shan	Xilin Chen		331	424	488	0	0.7807	0.6783	0.0000	0.6783	0.7807
Oscar Castillo 0001	Patricia Melin		331	679	527	0	0.4875	0.6281	0.0000	0.4875	0.6281
Jie Lu 0001	Guangquan Zhang 0001		315	406	331	0	0.7759	0.9517	0.0000	0.7759	0.9517
Nadeem Javaid	Zahoor Ali Khan		303	746	324	0	0.4062	0.9352	0.0000	0.4062	0.9352
Divyakant Agrawal	Amr El Abbadi		300	399	379	0	0.7519	0.7916	0.0000	0.7519	0.7916
Masayuki Inaba	Kei Okada		299	471	306	0	0.6348	0.9771	0.0000	0.6348	0.9771
Jiajun Bu	Chun Chen 0001		290	365	384	0	0.7945	0.7552	0.0000	0.7552	0.7945
Richa Singh 0001	Mayank Vatsa		284	291	288	0	0.9759	0.9861	0.0000	0.9759	0.9861
Sridha Sridharan	Clinton Fookes		266	507	303	0	0.5247	0.8779	0.0000	0.5247	0.8779
Juan-Carlos Cano	Pietro Manzoni		259	303	322	0	0.8548	0.8043	0.0000	0.8043	0.8548
Saket Saurabh 0001	Daniel Lokshtanov		255	534	357	0	0.4775	0.7143	0.0000	0.4775	0.7143
Takahiro Ogawa	Miki Haseyama		246	253	336	0	0.9723	0.7321	0.0000	0.7321	0.9723
Massimo Poncino	Enrico Macii		240	291	413	0	0.8247	0.5811	0.0000	0.5811	0.8247
Irwin King	Michael R. Lyu		238	389	574	0	0.6118	0.4146	0.0000	0.4146	0.6118
Vojislav B. Misic	Jelena V. Misic		237	268	321	0	0.8843	0.7383	0.0000	0.7383	0.8843
Shojiro Nishio	Takahiro Hara		235	371	379	0	0.6334	0.6201	0.0000	0.6201	0.6334
Yong Li 0008	Depeng Jin		231	414	291	0	0.5580	0.7938	0.0000	0.5580	0.7938
Zhisheng Niu	Sheng Zhou		229	393	336	0	0.5827	0.6815	0.0000	0.5827	0.6815
Min Zhang 0006	Shaoping Ma		224	247	251	0	0.9069	0.8924	0.0000	0.8924	0.9069
Giovanni Abramo	Ciriaco Andrea D'Angelo		223	228	230	0	0.9781	0.9696	0.0000	0.9696	0.9781
Shaojun Wei	Leibo Liu		219	257	253	0	0.8521	0.8656	0.0000	0.8521	0.8656
Shaojun Wei	Shouyi Yin		218	257	233	0	0.8482	0.9356	0.0000	0.8482	0.9356
Hong Gao 0001	Jianzhong Li 0001		217	267	421	0	0.8127	0.5154	0.0000	0.5154	0.8127
Shaoping Ma	Yiqun Liu 0001		216	251	246	0	0.8606	0.8780	0.0000	0.8606	0.8780
M. N. S. Swamy	M. Omair Ahmad		216	385	357	0	0.5610	0.6050	0.0000	0.5610	0.6050
Zhiwen Yu 0001	Bin Guo 0001		214	333	248	0	0.6426	0.8629	0.0000	0.6426	0.8629
Shoji Hirano	Shusaku Tsumoto		212	220	418	0	0.9636	0.5072	0.0000	0.5072	0.9636
Yusuke Nojima	Hisao Ishibuchi		212	238	493	0	0.8908	0.4300	0.0000	0.4300	0.8908
Zebo Peng	Petru Eles		210	264	239	0	0.7955	0.8787	0.0000	0.7955	0.8787
Iadh Ounis	Craig Macdonald		208	316	235	0	0.6582	0.8851	0.0000	0.6582	0.8851
Min Zhang 0006	Yiqun Liu 0001		208	247	246	0	0.8421	0.8455	0.0000	0.8421	0.8455

.md × result1.txt ×

authorA	authorB	authorC	Sup(A,B,C)	Sup(A)	Sup(B)	Sup(C)	Con(A)	Con(B)	Con(C)	MinCon	MaxCon
98986	119078		477	923	483	0	\0.5168	0.9876	0.0000	0.5168	0.9876
391612	391613		433	675	651	0	\0.6415	0.6651	0.0000	0.6415	0.6651
12673	12672		398	653	582	0	\0.6095	0.6838	0.0000	0.6095	0.6838
71230	70255		374	575	572	0	\0.6504	0.6538	0.0000	0.6504	0.6538
1193	161304		365	554	464	0	\0.6588	0.7866	0.0000	0.6588	0.7866
77781	77780		351	764	457	0	\0.4594	0.7681	0.0000	0.4594	0.7681
11359	11360		331	424	488	0	\0.7807	0.6783	0.0000	0.6783	0.7807
1908	1907		331	679	527	0	\0.4875	0.6281	0.0000	0.4875	0.6281
34915	34916		315	406	331	0	\0.7759	0.9517	0.0000	0.7759	0.9517
138315	255697		303	746	324	0	\0.4062	0.9352	0.0000	0.4062	0.9352
147482	147483		300	399	379	0	\0.7519	0.7916	0.0000	0.7519	0.7916
282894	708180		299	471	306	0	\0.6348	0.9771	0.0000	0.6348	0.9771
140846	140848		290	365	384	0	\0.7945	0.7552	0.0000	0.7552	0.7945
11103	11104		284	291	288	0	\0.9759	0.9861	0.0000	0.9759	0.9861
23681	23682		266	507	303	0	\0.5247	0.8779	0.0000	0.5247	0.8779
72863	72864		259	303	322	0	\0.8548	0.8043	0.0000	0.8043	0.8548
13809	13865		255	534	357	0	\0.4775	0.7143	0.0000	0.4775	0.7143
437912	432717		246	253	336	0	\0.9723	0.7321	0.0000	0.7321	0.9723
52089	69930		240	291	413	0	\0.8247	0.5811	0.0000	0.5811	0.8247
14878	14879		238	389	574	0	\0.6118	0.4146	0.0000	0.4146	0.6118
3405	3385		237	268	321	0	\0.8843	0.7383	0.0000	0.7383	0.8843
34578	34577		235	371	379	0	\0.6334	0.6201	0.0000	0.6201	0.6334
1650	69884		231	414	291	0	\0.5580	0.7938	0.0000	0.5580	0.7938
70989	70988		229	393	336	0	\0.5827	0.6815	0.0000	0.5827	0.6815
67239	67240		224	247	251	0	\0.9069	0.8924	0.0000	0.8924	0.9069
89659	89660		223	228	230	0	\0.9781	0.9696	0.0000	0.9696	0.9781
203303	209429		219	257	253	0	\0.8521	0.8656	0.0000	0.8521	0.8656
203303	203302		218	257	233	0	\0.8482	0.9356	0.0000	0.8482	0.9356
220452	86935		217	267	421	0	\0.8127	0.5154	0.0000	0.5154	0.8127
67240	67235		216	251	246	0	\0.8606	0.8780	0.0000	0.8606	0.8780
75789	75788		216	385	357	0	\0.5610	0.6050	0.0000	0.5610	0.6050
22250	22249		214	333	248	0	\0.6426	0.8629	0.0000	0.6426	0.8629
14529	14497		212	220	418	0	\0.9636	0.5072	0.0000	0.5072	0.9636
12271	12270		212	238	493	0	\0.8908	0.4300	0.0000	0.4300	0.8908
51412	9818		210	264	239	0	\0.7955	0.8787	0.0000	0.7955	0.8787
15494	16021		208	316	235	0	\0.6582	0.8851	0.0000	0.6582	0.8851
67239	67235		208	247	246	0	\0.8421	0.8455	0.0000	0.8421	0.8455

输出结果说明

统计满足支持度条件的合作者个数可以发现，经常一起合作的作者数目最多为3，故在输出文件中输出authorA，authorB，authorC（当合作者数目为2时，authorC为空，其对应支持度和置信度为0），Sup（A,B,C）为A,B,C共同合作的次数，Sup（A）Sup（B）Sup（C）分别为A,B,C各自的写作次数，Con（A）、Con（B）、Con（C）分别表示A,B,C的置信度（即合作次数除以写作总次数）MinCon和MaxCon分别统计Con（A）、Con（B）、Con（C）的最小值和最大值（注意，当authorC为空时，其对应的置信度不加入最大最小值的统计）

输出结果分析

初步分析可以发现以下特性：

1.在满足支持度条件的合作者中，大多数是两个人，但是也有少数3个人一起经常合作的情况；

2.由于在这里我们关注的是作者之间的合作程度，故可以不关注提升度对于结果的影响；

3.合作者之间的关系是双向性的，也就是说，A与B的合作程度与B与A合作的程度是一致的，因此可以直接考虑置信度；

4.在按支持度排序后，某些作者的置信度较低，需要引入置信度阈值，为了避免置信度不平衡的情况（比如A经常和B合作，但该合作次数占B写作次数很少一部分），
需要加入阈值条件MinCon>=阈值,同时置信度中的较大值应该满足MaxCon>=1/2，另外加入平衡条件后过滤结果。

(b)根据挖掘结果和本章讨论的模式评估度量，讨论哪种度量可能比其他度量更令人信服地揭示紧密合作模式。

关于作者A(Noboru Niki)和作者B(Kenji Eguchi)的2×2的相依表(显示期望值)

	Kenji Eguchi	^(Kenji Eguchi)	sum
Noboru Niki	100(0.119)	6(105.9)	106
^(Noboru Niki)	66(165.9)	14653(147,481)	147647
sum	166	147587	147753

1.使用提升度的相关分析

P({A})=106/147753

P({B})=166/147753

P({A,B})=100/147753

提升度为P({A,B})/(P({A})*P({B}))=(100/147753)/(106/147753)*(166/147753)=839.67

2．使用χ2进行相关分析

(100-0.119)^2÷0.119 + (6-105.9)^2÷105.9 + (66-165.9)^2÷165.9 + (14653-147481)^2÷147481 =
83,833.73 + 94.23 + 60.15 + 119,630.85 =203,619

3.全置信度

P({A|B})=100/106=0.943

P({B|A})=100/166=0.602

all_conf(A,B)=min{P({A|B}),P({B|A})}=0.602

4.最大置信度

max{P({A|B}),P({B|A})}=0.943

5. Kulczynski置信度

Kulc(A,B)= 1/2*(P(A|B)+P(B|A))=0.773

6.余弦置信度

Cosine(A,B)= sqrt(P(A|B)P(B|A))= 0.754

比较6种模式评估度量:

上述6种模式评估中，提升度和χ2的计算受零事务的影响很大，在上面的例子中，^AB表示零事务的个数。一般，
零事务的个数可能大大超过个体购买的个数，因为，A和B发表过的论文相对于整个数据库中的论文总数，
是很小的一部分。其他四个度量很好地消除了^AB的影响。由于上述例子中P(A|B）和P(B|A)差别较大，
导致四种评估度量(全置信度，最大置信度，Kulczynski，余弦)结果也差别较大，

(c)基于以上研究，开发一种方法，它能粗略地预估导师和学生的关系，以及这种指导的周期

1.根据经验，我们知道，学生发表的论文上往往会署导师的名字，而导师的论文上却不一定有学生的署名,或者说导师发表过的论文要远比学生多，
而且老师往往同时指导多个学生，设置两个参数15和5，作者A和B、C、D、E满足频繁项集的要求,并且A发表过的论文不小于15篇，B、C、D、E发表过的论文不超过5篇，
则我们可以认定A为导师，B、C、D、E为A指导的学生。

2.若要求得指导的近似周期，我们需要在求频繁项集时，将发表的日期作为属性假如到事务中，如果我们已确定A为导师，B为学生，
并且他们的合著次数满足频繁项集的支持度，我们需要计算A和B合著论文中的最近日期和最早日期，最近日期-最早日期+ 1~2年=近似的指导周期。

参考博客

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