CS 422   Due:

Data Mining   Homework 3.0   04/22/2025

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Practicum Problems

These problems will primarily reference the lecture materials, class examples, the prescribed textbook, or the instructor manual (all available on Canvas). For this assignment, you are required to type your responses and submit them as a single PDF document via Canvas. Students are encouraged to refer to the textbook or credible online resources to answer the questions accurately.

Problem 1
Given the following transaction data sets (dark cells indicate presence
of an item in a transaction) and a support threshold of 20%, answer the following questions:

DataSet: A
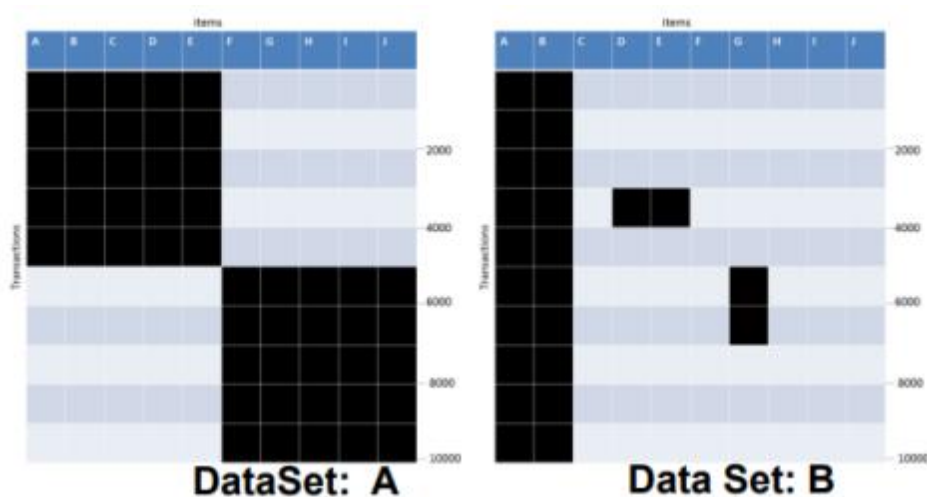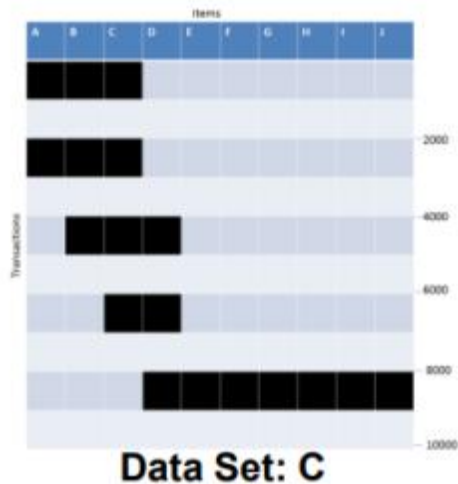
Data Set: B

Data Set: C

a. What is the number of frequent itemsets for each dataset? Which dataset will produce the most number of frequent itemsets?
Dataset A: Moderate number of frequent itemsets.
Dataset B: Fewer frequent itemsets.
Dataset C: Most frequent itemsets.
Dataset C produces the most frequent itemsets.

b. Which dataset will produce the longest frequent itemset?
Longest frequent itemset occurs in the dataset with strong item correlations. Dataset C likely contains longer combinations.
Dataset C produces the longest frequent itemset.

c. Which dataset will produce frequent itemsets with highest maximum support?
Highest maximum support occurs in datasets with highly frequent single items. Dataset B might have an item appearing in most transactions.
Dataset B produces frequent itemsets with the highest maximum support.

d. Which dataset will produce frequent itemsets containing items with widely varying support levels (i.e., itemsets containing
items with mixed support, ranging from 20% to more than 70%)?
Mixed support levels suggest a mix of high- and low-support items. Dataset A likely contains items with supports ranging widely.
Dataset A produces itemsets with widely varying support levels.

e. What is the number of maximal frequent itemsets for each dataset? Which dataset will produce the most number of maximal frequent itemsets?
Maximal frequent itemsets: Dataset C likely has more maximal itemsets due to diverse combinations.
Dataset C produces the most maximal frequent itemsets.

f. What is the number of closed frequent itemsets for each
dataset? Which dataset will produce the most number of closed frequent itemsets?
Closed frequent itemsets: Dataset C likely generates more closed itemsets.
Dataset C produces the most closed frequent itemsets.

Problem 2:
Consider the following set of candidate 3-itemsets:
{1, 2, 4}, {1, 3, 5}, {1, 4, 6}, {2, 3, 5}, {2, 5, 6}, {3, 4, 5}, {3, 5, 6}, {2, 4, 6}

a.   Construct a hash tree for the above candidate 3-itemsets. Assume the tree uses a hash function where all odd-numbered items are hashed to the left child of a
node, while the even-numbered items are hashed to the right child. A candidate k-itemset is inserted into the tree by hashing on each successive item in the
candidate and then following the appropriate branch of the tree according to the hash value. Once a leaf node is reached, the candidate is inserted based on one of the following conditions:
i.   Condition 1: If the depth of the leaf node is equal to k (the root is assumed to be at depth 0), then the candidate is inserted regardless of the number of itemsets already stored at the node.
ii.   Condition 2: If the depth of the leaf node is less than k, then the candidate can be inserted as long as the number of itemsets stored at the node is less than maxsize. Assume maxsize=2 for this question.
iii.   Condition 3: If the depth of the leaf node is less than k and the number of itemsets stored at the node is equal to maxsize, then the leaf node is converted into an internal node. New leaf nodes are
created as children of the old leaf node. Candidate itemsets previously stored in the old leaf node are distributed to the children
based on their hash values. The new candidate is also hashed to its appropriate leaf node.
b. How many leaf nodes are there in the candidate hash tree? How many internal nodes are there?
Leaf nodes: 8
Internal nodes: 7   .

c.   Consider a transaction that contains the following items: {1, 2, 3, 5, 6}. Using the hash tree constructed in part (a), which leaf nodes will be checked against the

transaction? What are the candidate 3-itemsets contained in the transaction?
Leaf nodes checked: 4 (paths: LLL, RLL, RLR, LLR).
Candidate itemsets: {1,3,5}, {2,3,5}, {2,5,6}, {3,5,6}

Problem 3

The Apriori algorithm uses a generate-and-count strategy for deriving frequent
itemsets. Candidate itemsets of size k+1 are created by joining a pair of frequent
itemsets of size k (this is known as the candidate generation step). A candidate is
discarded if any one of its subsets is found to be infrequent during the candidate
pruning step. Suppose the Apriori algorithm is applied to the data set shown in Table
2.0 with minsup=30% , i.e., any itemset occurring in less than 3 transactions is considered to
be infrequent.
Table: 2.0

Transaction ID	Items Bought
T1	a, b, x, y
T2	b, x, y
T3	a, y, z
T4	a, b, x, z
T5	x, y
T6	b, z
T7	a, x, y, z
T8	a, b
T9	b, y, z
T10	a, b, x, y

a. Draw an itemset lattice representing the data set given in Table 2.0 . Label each node in the lattice with the following letter(s):

i.   N: If the itemset is not considered to be a candidate itemset by the Apriori algorithm. There are two reasons for an itemset not to be considered as a candidate itemset: (1) it is not generated at all during the candidate generation step, or (2) it is generated during the candidate generation step but is subsequently removed during the candidate pruning step because one of its subsets is found to be infrequent.

ii.   F: If the candidate itemset is found to be frequent by the Apriori algorithm. iii.   I: If the candidate itemset is found to be infrequent after support counting.

	itemset	support	label
0	(a,)	0.6	F
21	(x, y, b)	0.3	F
18	(x, y, a)	0.3	F
14	(y, z)	0.3	F
12	(x, y)	0.5	F
11	(z, b)	0.3	F
10	(y, b)	0.4	F
9	(x, b)	0.4	F
15	(x, b, a)	0.3	F
7	(y, a)	0.4	F
6	(x, a)	0.4	F
5	(b, a)	0.4	F
4	(z,)	0.5	F
3	(y,)	0.7	F
2	(x,)	0.6	F
8	(z, a)	0.3	F
1	(b,)	0.7	F
13	(x, z)	0.2	I
16	(y, b, a)	0.2	I
17	(z, b, a)	0.1	I
20	(y, a, z)	0.2	I
23	(y, b, z)	0.1	I
28	(x, y, a, z)	0.1	N
27	(y, b, a, z)	0.0	N
26	(x, z, b, a)	0.1	N
19	(x, z, a)	0.2	N
24	(x, y, z)	0.1	N
22	(x, z, b)	0.1	N
29	(x, y, b, z)	0.0	N
25	(x, y, b, a)	0.2	N
30	(a, z, x, y, b)	0.0	N

b. What is the percentage of frequent itemsets (with respect to all itemsets in the lattice)?
17/31 * 100%≈54.8%

c. What is the pruning ratio of the Apriori algorithm on this data set? (Pruning ratio is defined as the percentage of itemsets not considered to be a candidate because (1) they are not generated during candidate generation or (2) they are pruned during the candidate pruning step.)
14/31 * 100%≈45.2%

d. What is the false alarm rate (i.e., percentage of candidate itemsets that are found to be infrequent after performing support counting)?
5/22 * 100%≈22.7%

E.N.D