Computer Science COMP-4250 - Winter 2021

Assignment 1

Due: End of Sunday, Feb. 7, 2021

Problem 1. (12 points)

Suppose hash-keys are drawn from the population of all positive integers that are multiples of some constant c, and hash function $h(x) = x \mod k$, and k is a positive integer. For what values of c will b be a suitable hash function, i.e., a large random choice of hash-keys will be divided roughly equally into buckets?

Problem 2. (16 points)

Design MapReduce algorithms to take a very large file of integers and produce as output:

- (a) The largest integer.
- (b) The average of all the integers.
- (c) The same set of integers, but with each integer appearing only once.
- (d) The count of the number of distinct integers in the input.

Note: You don't need to develop any program. You can follow the example we had for counting the words in some documents.

Problem 3. (18 points)

Suppose there are **100** items, numbered **1** to **100**, and also **100** baskets, also numbered **1** to **100**. Item **1** is in basket **b** if and only if **1** divides **b** with no remainder. Thus, item **1** is in all the baskets, item **2** is in all fifty of the even-numbered baskets, and so on. Basket **12** consists of items **{1,2,3,4,6,12}**, since these are all the integers that divide **12**. Answer the following questions:

- (a) If the support threshold is **5**, which items are frequent?
- (b) If the support threshold is **5**, which pairs of items are frequent?
- (c) which basket is the largest?
- (d) what are the confidence and interest of the following association rules?

$$\{5,7\} \rightarrow 2$$

 $\{2,3,4\} \rightarrow 5$

(e) Show all the association rules that have 100% confidence for this market-basket data.

Problem 4. (18 points)

Suppose there are 100 items, numbered 1 to 100, and also 100 baskets, also numbered 1 to 100. Item i is in basket b if and only if b divides i with no remainder. For example, basket 12 consists of items {12,24,36,48,60,72,84,96}, since these are all the integers less than 100 that are dividable by 12.

Answer the following questions:

- (a) If the support threshold is **5**, which items are frequent?
- (b) If the support threshold is **5**, which pairs of items are frequent?
- (c) which basket is the largest?
- (d) what are the confidence and interest of the following association rules?

$${24,60} \rightarrow 8.$$

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

(e) Show all the association rules that have **100**% confidence for this market-basket data.

Problem 5. (10 points)

Suppose the items are numbered **1** to **10**, and each basket is constructed by including item **i** with probability **1/i**, each decision being made independently of all other decisions. That is, all the baskets contain item **1**, half contain item **2**, a third contain item **3**, and so on. Assume the number of baskets is sufficiently large that the baskets collectively behave as one would expect statistically. Let the support threshold be **1**% of the baskets.

- (a) Find the frequent itemsets.
- (b) Prove that in this data there are no interesting association rules, i.e., the interest of every association rule is 0.

Problem 6. (16 points)

Here is a collection of twelve baskets. Each contains three of the six items 1 through 6.

Suppose the support threshold is 4. On the first pass of the PCY Algorithm we use a hash table with 11 buckets, and the set $\{i, j\}$ is hashed to bucket $i \times j \mod 11$.

- (a) By any method, compute the support for each item and each pair of items.
- (b) Which pairs hash to which buckets?
- (c) Which buckets are frequent?
- (c) Which pairs are counted on the second pass of the PCY Algorithm?

Problem 7. (10 points)

Suppose we run the Multistage Algorithm on the data of **Problem 6**, with the same support threshold of **4**. The first pass is the same as in that problem, and for the second pass, we hash pairs to nine buckets, using the hash function that hashes {i,j} to bucket i+j mod 9.

- (a) Determine the counts of the buckets on the second pass.
- (b) Does the second pass reduce the set of candidate pairs? Note that all items are frequent, so the only reason a pair would not be hashed on the second pass is if it hashed to an infrequent bucket on the first pass.