

Part - 1.

Question - 3.

Single - dimensional Association rules.

Definition: The association rules in which only one predicate (or dimension) is used, are called single - dimensional Association rules.

Example: (i) In store application "buys".

$$\text{buys}(x, \text{"milk"}) \rightarrow \text{buys}(x, \text{"bread"})$$

Multi - dimensional Association rules.

In Multi - dimensional association rules, two or more predicates (or dimensions) are used. These types of rules can be classified further to: Inter - dimensional association rules and Hybrid - dimensional association rules.

Inter - dimensional Association rules.

Definition: The association rules in which two or

more predicates or dimensions are used, and if the predicates do not repeat then these rules are called as Inter-dimensional Association rules.

Example:

- (i) $\text{occupation}(x, \text{"student"}) \wedge \text{age}(x, \text{"22-28"}) \rightarrow \text{buys}(x, \text{"computer"})$.
- (ii) $\text{age}(x, \text{"young"}) \wedge \text{income}(x, \text{"high"}) \rightarrow \text{buys}(x, \text{"coke"})$

Hybrid-dimensional Association rules.

Definition: The association rules in which two or more predicates or dimensions are used, and if the predicates repeat then these rules are called as Hybrid-dimensional Association rules.

Example:

- (i) $\text{buys}(x, \text{"milk"}) \wedge \text{age}(x, \text{"old"}) \rightarrow \text{buys}(x, \text{"bread"})$
- (ii) $\text{age}(x, \text{"30-35"}) \wedge \text{buys}(x, \text{"ipad"}) \rightarrow \text{buys}(x, \text{"apple pencil"})$

Applications of Association rules

Association rule mining can be used for Cross-marketing, clustering, classification, Basket data analysis, catalog design, loss-leader analysis etc.

Below are the fields in which Association rules can be effectively applied:

- Entertainment: Services like Spotify and Netflix can use association rules to fuel their content recommendation engines.

$\text{age}(x, \text{"young"}) \wedge \text{liked}(x, \text{"Science Fiction"})$
 $\rightarrow \text{recommend}(x, \text{"Interstellar"})$.

- Retail: Retailers can collect data about purchasing patterns. Using these past purchasing patterns a retailer can adjust marketing and sales strategy.

$\text{age}(x, \text{"young"}) \wedge \text{buys}(x, \text{"computer"}) \rightarrow ?$

(What other Products should the store stock up?)

- Medicine: Doctors can use association rules to help

diagnose patients. Many diseases share symptoms. By using association rules, doctors can determine the conditional probability of a given illness by comparing symptom relationships in the data from past cases.