

# S. B. JAIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH, NAGPUR.

# Practical No. 3

**Aim:** Demonstration of Association Rule Mining on dataset using Apriori Algorithm. and F-P Growth by using Weka Tool on the training data set supermarket and compare it by changing the value of support and confidence.

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**Date of Performance:** 

**Date of Submission:** 

**AIM:** Demonstration of Association Rule mining on dataset using Apriori Algorithm and F-P Growth by using Weka Tool on the training data set supermart and compare it by changing the value of support and confidence.

#### **OBJECTIVE/EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:**

The objectives and expected learning outcome of this practical are:

- To create the association rule between different objects
- The association rule describes how two or more objects are related to one another

## HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIRMENTS:

**Hardware Requirement:** 

**Software Requirement:** 

#### THEORY:

#### ASSOCIATION RULE MINING

Association rule mining, at a basic level, involves the use of machine learning models to analyze data for patterns, or co-occurrences, in a database. It identifies frequent if-then associations, which themselves are the association rules.

The goal of association rule generation is to find interesting patterns and trends in transaction databases. Association rules are statistical relations between two or more items in the dataset. In a supermarket basket application, associations express the relations between items that are bought together.

Association rules are created by searching data for frequent if-then patterns and using the criteria support and confidence to identify the most important relationships. Support is an indication of how frequently the items appear in the data. Confidence indicates the number of times the if-then statements are found true. A third metric, called lift, can be used to compare confidence with expected confidence, or how many times an if-then statement is expected to be found true.

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Association rules are calculated from itemsets, which are made up of two or more items. If rules are built from analyzing all the possible itemsets, there could be so many rules that the rules hold little meaning. With that, association rules are typically created from rules well-represented in data.

#### ASSOCIATION RULE ALGORITHMS:

With the Apriori algorithm, candidate itemsets are generated using only the large itemsets of the previous pass. The large itemset of the previous pass is joined with itself to generate all itemsets with a size that's larger by one. Each generated itemset with a subset that is not large is then deleted. The remaining itemsets are the candidates. The Apriori algorithm considers any subset of a frequent itemset to also be a frequent itemset. With this approach, the algorithm reduces the number of candidates being considered by only exploring the itemsets whose support count is greater than the minimum support count, according to Sayad.

### The Apriori Algorithm:

The Apriori algorithm uses frequent itemsets to generate association rules, and it is designed to work on the databases that contain transactions. With the help of these association rule, it determines how strongly or how weakly two objects are connected. This algorithm uses a breadth-first search and Hash Tree to calculate the itemset associations efficiently. It is the iterative process for finding the frequent itemsets from the large dataset.

## **FP Growth Algorithm:**

The FP-Growth Algorithm is an alternative way to find frequent item sets without using candidate generations, thus improving performance. For so much, it uses a divide-and-conquer strategy. The core of this method is the usage of a special data structure named frequent-pattern tree (FP-tree), which retains the item set association information.

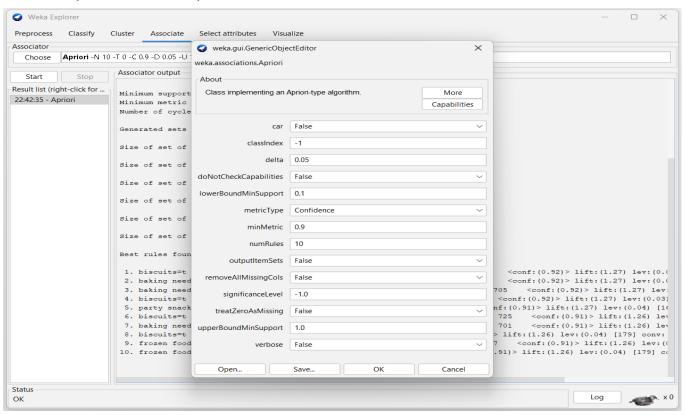
#### **Description:**

We need to use supermart data set which is already present in Weka training sets.

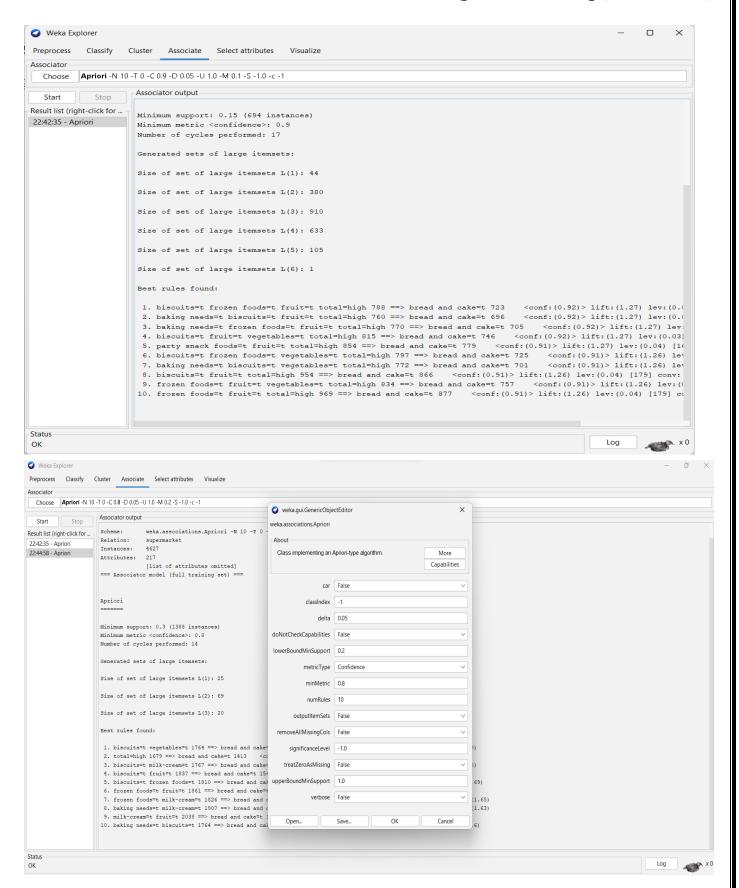
## **Procedure:**

**Procedure for Association Rules:** 

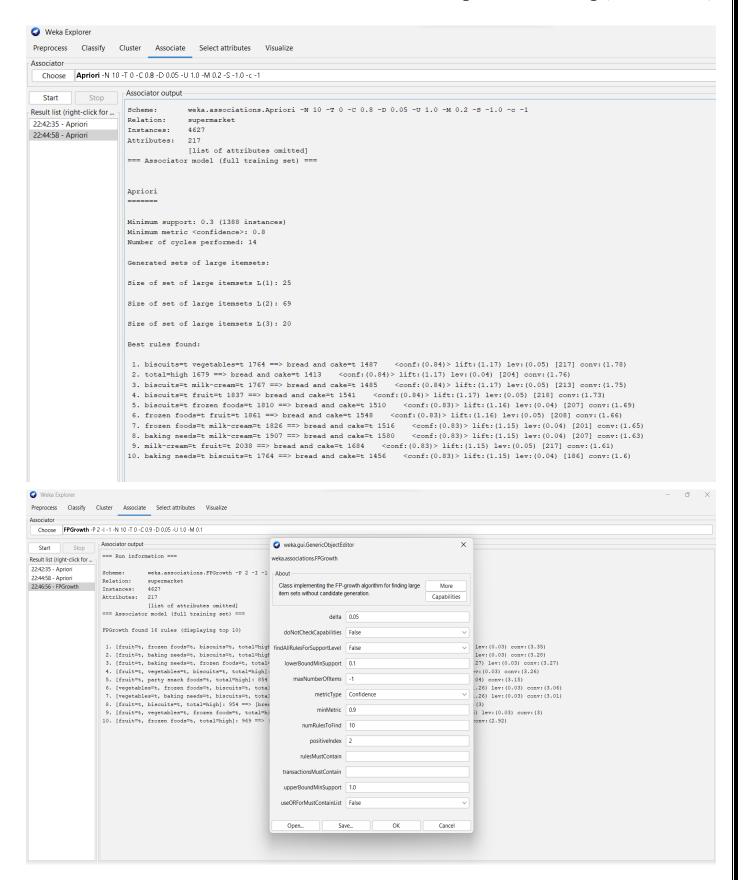
## **OUTPUT (SCREENSHOTS)**



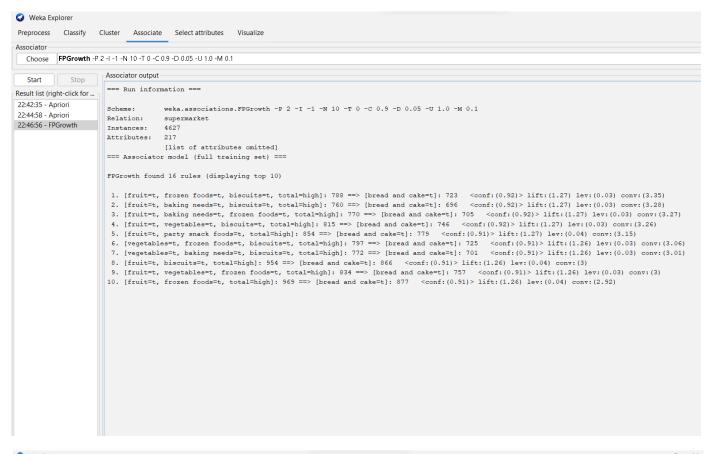
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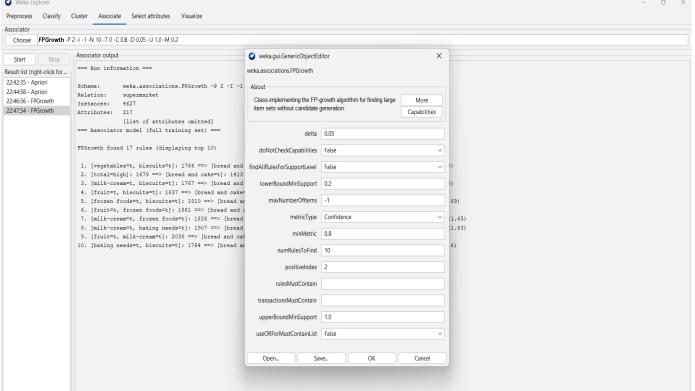


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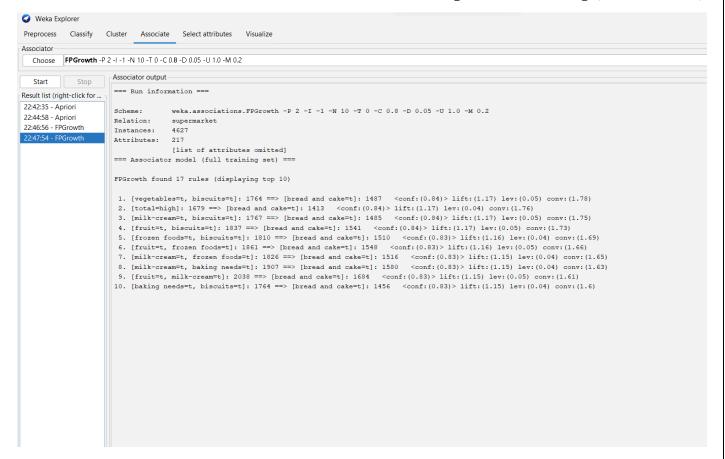


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## **CONCLUSION:**

## **DISCUSSION AND VIVA VOCE:**

- What is association rule mining also called as?
- What are the applications of association rule?
- What are the disadvantages of association rule mining?
- Explain the term Support and Confidence
- How Apriori algorithm is differ with F-P Growth

#### **REFERENCE:**

- <a href="https://www.google.com/search?q=objective/in+apriori+algo&spell=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi">https://www.google.com/search?q=objective/in+apriori+algo&spell=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi</a>
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Data Mining – Concepts and Techniques, Jiawei Han & Micheline Kamber, Morgan Kauf-mann Publishers, Elsevier, 2nd Edition, 2006.

Observation book: (3)	Viva-Voce (3)	`Quality of Submission and timely Evaluation (4)
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