

How to execute the code:

We have created an abstract class named “periodicPatterns” inside the “abstractPeriodicPatterns.py” python file. Therefore, every program has to import this file and needs to extend the abstract class as follows:

- *from traditional.abstractClass.abstractPeriodicPatterns import **
- *class Pfgrowth(frequentPatterns):*
 - *Complete code along with the implementation of the given abstract methods and variables available in the abstract class ‘PeriodicPatterns’.*

1. Periodic-Frequent Pattern Mining (PFPM) Process:

1.1.Import our package and initialize the method called '**Pfgrowth**' using the input file path/input file, minimum support and maximum period (It has to be given in terms of count of total number of transactions in the input database/file).

1.2.Then call the method '**startMine**' using the following command

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap  
fp= Myap.Pfgrowth(r"filepath or filename", minimum  
support, maximum period)  
fp.startMine()
```

output is displayed as follows:

- Periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.

For example:

If we execute the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap  
fp = Myap.Pfgrowth(r" transactional_T10I4D100K.csv", 1000, 500)  
fp.startMine()
```

output is displayed as follows:

- Periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.
2. To get the periodic-frequent patterns along with their support count:
 - 2.1. Complete the PFP Process mentioned in **(1)**
 - 2.2. Then call the method '**getPeriodicFrequentPatterns**' using the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap
fp= Myap.Pfgrowth(r"filepath or filename", minimum
support, maximum period)
fp.startMine()
variable = fp.getPeriodicFrequentPatterns()
```

output is displayed as follows:

- Periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.
- All the periodic-frequent patterns will be stored in a dictionary, with patterns as keys and support count and periodicity as value and returned to the called function.

For example:

If we execute the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap
fp = Myap.Pfgrowth(r" transactional_T10I4D100K.csv", 1000, 500)
fp.startMine()
periodicFrequentPatterns = fp.getFrequentPatterns()
```

output is displayed as follows:

- Periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.
- All the periodic-frequent patterns will be stored in a dictionary, with patterns as keys and support count and periodicity as value and assigned to the variable called '**periodicFrequentPatterns.**'

3. To get the frequent patterns along with their support count in a file:
 - 3.1. Complete the PFP Process mentioned in **(1)**
 - 3.2. Then call the method '**storePatternsInFile**' using the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap
fp= Myap.Pfgrowth(r"filepath or filename", minimum
support, maximum period)
fp.startMine()
fp.storePatternsInFile("output file")
```

output is displayed as follows:

- Periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.
- All the periodic-frequent patterns will be stored in a file named as "output file"

For example:

If we execute the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap  
fp = Myap.Pfgrowth(r" transactional_T10I4D100K.csv", 1000, 500)  
fp.startMine()  
fp.storePatternsInFile("sampleoutput")
```

output is displayed as follows:

- Periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.
- All the periodic-frequent patterns will be stored in a file named as 'sampleoutput.'

4. To get the periodic-frequent patterns along with their support count and periodicity in a DataFrame:

4.1. Complete the PFPM Process mentioned in (1)

4.2. Then call the method '**getPatternsInDataFrame**' using the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap  
fp = Myap.Pfgrowth(r"filepath or filename", minimum  
support, maximum period)  
fp.startMine()  
variable =fp.getPatternsInDataFrame()
```

output is displayed as follows:

- Periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using pfgrowth algorithm.
- All the periodic-frequent patterns will be stored in a data frame, their columns named as 'Patterns' and '[Support,periodicity]' and returned to the called function.

For example:

If we execute the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap  
fp = Myap.Pfgrowth(r" transactional_T10I4D100K.csv", 1000, 500)  
fp.startMine()
```

dataFrame= fp.getPatternsInDataFrame()

output is displayed as follows:

- periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.
- All the periodic-frequent patterns will be stored in a data frame, their columns named as 'Patterns' and '[Support,periodicity]' and stored in a variable called 'dataFrame.'

5. If we want to know the amount of USS memory consumed by the Pfgrowth algorithm:

5.1. Complete the PFPM Process mentioned in **(1)**

5.2. Then call the method '**getMemoryUSS**' using the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap  
fp = Myap.Pfgrowth(r"filepath or filename", minimum  
support, maximum period)  
fp.startMine()  
variable = fp.getMemoryUSS()
```

output is displayed as follows:

- periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.
- Total amount of USS memory consumed by the program will be computed and returned to the called function.

For example:

If we execute the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap  
fp= Myap.Pfgrowth(r" transactional_T10I4D100K.csv", 1000, 500)  
fp.startMine()  
memoryUSS = fp.getMemoryUSS()
```

output is displayed as follows:

- periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using pfgrowth algorithm.
- Total amount of USS memory consumed by the program will be computed and returned to the variable called '**memoryUSS.**'

6. If we want to know the amount of RSS memory consumed by the pfgrowth algorithm:

6.1. Complete the PFPM Process mentioned in **(1)**

6.2. Then call the method '**getMemoryRSS**' using the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap
```

```
fp = Myap.Pfgrowth(r"filepath or filename", minimum
support)
fp.startMine()
variable = fp.getMemoryRSS()
```

output is displayed as follows:

- Periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.
- Total amount of RSS memory consumed by the program will be computed and returned to the called function.

For example:

If we execute the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap
fp = Myap.Pfgrowth(r" transactional_T10I4D100K.csv", 1000, 500)
fp.startMine()
memoryRSS = fp.getMemoryRSS()
```

output is displayed as follows:

- Periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.
- Total amount of RSS memory consumed by the program will be computed and returned to the variable called '**memoryRSS.**'

7. If we want to know the runtime taken by the pfgrowth algorithm created by us:

7.1. Complete the PFPM Process mentioned in **(1)**

7.2. Then call the method '**getRuntime**' using the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap
fp = Myap.Pfgrowth(r"filepath or filename",
minimumsupport, maximum period)
fp.startMine()
variable = fp.getRuntime()
```

output is displayed as follows:

- Periodic-frequent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.
- Total runtime taken by the program in seconds will be computed and returned to the called function.

For example:

If we execute the following command:

```
import Pfgrowth as Myap
fp= Myap.Pfgrowth(r" transactional_T10I4D100K.csv", 1000, 500)
fp.startMine()
```

run = fpgetRuntime()

output is displayed as follows:

- periodic-requent patterns were generated successfully using Pfgrowth algorithm.
- Total runtime taken by the program in seconds will be computed and returned to the variable called 'run.'