1 Association rules

Consider the following 8 “market baskets”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shampoo</th>
<th>beer</th>
<th>beer</th>
<th>shampoo</th>
<th>chips</th>
<th>milk</th>
<th>beer</th>
<th>diapers</th>
<th>milk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>milk</td>
<td>diapers</td>
<td>chips</td>
<td>eggs</td>
<td>diaper</td>
<td>eggs</td>
<td>flour</td>
<td>coke</td>
<td>diaper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Suppose we run the A-Priori algorithm on the above data to find pairs of items with support at least 3.

- Which items are found by the first pass?
- Which pairs of items are found by the second pass?

b) For each possible association rule with support at least 3, i.e., involving the pairs found in a), state the confidence of the association, and compare it to the frequency of each item.

The Apriori algorithm runs in two passes under the assumption that there is sufficient internal memory to hold all occurring pairs of high support items in internal memory. Obviously, it would be nice to run the algorithm efficiently also in the case where the size, $M$, of internal memory is not sufficiently large.

c) Let $N$ denote the total size of the data processed and stored by the Apriori algorithm, i.e., the market baskets, the item counts, and the pair counts. Show that both the first and the second pass of Apriori can be implemented to run in $O\left(\frac{N}{B} \log_{M/B}(N/M)\right)$ I/Os without any assumptions about $M$. 