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**abbreviate**

Abbreviate function for item labels in transactions, itemMatrix and associations

Description

Provides the generic function and the methods to abbreviate long item labels in transactions, associations (rules and itemsets) and transaction ID lists. Note that abbreviate is not a generic and this **arules** defines a generic with the R's abbreviate as the default.

Usage

abbreviate(names.arg, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
abbreviate(names.arg, minlength = 4, ..., method = "both.sides")

## S4 method for signature 'rules'
abbreviate(names.arg, minlength = 4, ..., method = "both.sides")

## S4 method for signature 'itemsets'
abbreviate(names.arg, minlength = 4, ..., method = "both.sides")

## S4 method for signature 'transactions'
abbreviate(names.arg, minlength = 4, ..., method = "both.sides")

## S4 method for signature 'tidLists'
abbreviate(names.arg, minlength = 4, ..., method = "both.sides")

Arguments

- **names.arg**: an object of class "transactions", "itemMatrix", "itemsets", "rules" or "tidLists".
- **minlength**: number of characters allowed in abbreviation
- **method**: apply to level and value (both.sides)
- **...**: further arguments passed on to the default abbreviation function.
Author(s)

Sudheer Chelluboina and Michael Hahsler based on code by Martin Vodenicharov.

See Also

abbreviate in base.

Examples

data(Adult)
inspect(head(Adult, 1))

Adult_abbr <- abbreviate(Adult, 15)
inspect(head(Adult_abbr, 1))

addComplement

Add Complement-items to Transactions

Description

Provides the generic function addComplement and the S4 methods for transactions. This function adds for given items complement items. That is it adds an artificial item to each transactions which does not contain the original item. Such items are also called negative items (Antonie et al, 2014).

Usage

addComplement(x, labels, complementLabels=NULL)

Arguments

x

an object of class transactions.

labels

character strings; item labels for which complements should be created.

complementLabels

character strings; labels for the artificial complement-items. If omitted then the original label is prepended by "!" to form the complement-item label.

Value

Returns an object of class transactions with complement-items added.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

References

Adult

See Also
transactions-class, merge

Examples

data("Groceries")

## add a complement-items for "whole milk" and "other vegetables"
g2 <- addComplement(Groceries, c("whole milk", "other vegetables"))
g2
tail(itemInfo(g2))
inspect(head(g2, 3))

## use a custom label for the complement-item
g3 <- addComplement(g2, "coffee", complementLabels = "NO coffee")
inspect(head(g2, 3))

## add complements for all items (this is excessive for this dataset)
g4 <- addComplement(Groceries, itemLabels(Groceries))
g4

## add complements for all items with a minimum support of 0.1

g5 <- addComplement(Groceries, names(which(itemFrequency(Groceries) >= 0.1)))
g5

### Adult Data Set

Description

The AdultUCI data set contains the questionnaire data of the “Adult” database (originally called the “Census Income” Database) formatted as a data.frame. The Adult data set contains the data already prepared and coerced to transactions for use with arules.

Usage

data("Adult")
data("AdultUCI")

Format

The AdultUCI data set contains a data frame with 48842 observations on the following 15 variables.

- **age** a numeric vector.
- **education** an ordered factor with levels Preschool < 1st-4th < 5th-6th < 7th-8th < 9th < 10th < 11th < 12th < HS-grad < Prof-school < Assoc-acdm < Assoc-voc < Some-college < Bachelors < Masters < Doctorate.
education-num a numeric vector.
marital-status a factor with levels Divorced, Married-AF-spouse, Married-civ-spouse, Married-spouse-absent, Never-married, Separated, and Widowed.
relationship a factor with levels Husband, Not-in-family, Other-relative, Own-child, Unmarried, and Wife.
race a factor with levels Amer-Indian-Eskimo, Asian-Pac-Islander, Black, Other, and White.
sex a factor with levels Female and Male.
capital-gain a numeric vector.
capital-loss a numeric vector.
fnlwgt a numeric vector.
hours-per-week a numeric vector.
native-country a factor with levels Cambodia, Canada, China, Columbia, Cuba, Dominican-Republic, Ecuador, El-Salvador, England, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holand-Netherlands, Honduras, Hong, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Mexico, Nicaragua, Outlying-US(Guam-USVI-etc), Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto-Rico, Scotland, South, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad&Tobago, United-States, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.
income an ordered factor with levels small < large.

Details

The “Adult” database was extracted from the census bureau database found at https://www.census.gov in 1994 by Ronny Kohavi and Barry Becker, Data Mining and Visualization, Silicon Graphics. It was originally used to predict whether income exceeds USD 50K/yr based on census data. We added the attribute income with levels small and large (>50K).

We prepared the data set for association mining as shown in the section Examples. We removed the continuous attribute fnlwgt (final weight). We also eliminated education-num because it is just a numeric representation of the attribute education. The other 4 continuous attributes we mapped to ordinal attributes as follows:

age cut into levels Young (0-25), Middle-aged (26-45), Senior (46-65) and Old (66+).
hours-per-week cut into levels Part-time (0-25), Full-time (25-40), Over-time (40-60) and Too-much (60+).
capital-gain and capital-loss each cut into levels None (0), Low (0 < median of the values greater zero < max) and High (>=max).

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

Source

https://www.ics.uci.edu/~mlearn/MLRepository.html
affinity

Computing Affinity Between Items

Description

Provides the generic function `affinity` and the S4 methods to compute and return a similarity matrix with the affinities between items for a set of `transactions`.

Usage

`affinity(x)`
Arguments

- \( x \) a matrix or an object of class `itemMatrix` or `transactions`.

Details

Affinity between the two items \( i \) and \( j \) is defined by Aggarwal et al. (2002) as

\[
A(i, j) = \frac{sup\{i,j\}}{sup\{i\} + sup\{j\} - sup\{i,j\}},
\]

where \( sup(.) \) is the support measure. This means that affinity is the Jaccard similarity between items.

Value

returns an object of class `ar_similarity` which represents the affinities between items in \( x \).

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

References


See Also

dissimilarity, ar_similarity-class, itemMatrix-class

Examples

data("Adult")

### choose a sample, calculate affinities
s <- sample(Adult, 500)
s

a <- affinity(s)
image(a)
Description

Specifies the restrictions on the associations mined by `apriori`. These restrictions can implement certain aspects of rule templates described by Klemettinen (1994).

Note that appearance is only supported by the implementation of `apriori`.

Objects from the Class

If appearance restrictions are used, an appearance object will be created automatically within the `apriori` function using the information in the named list of the function’s appearance argument. In this case, the item labels used in the list will be automatically matched against the items in the used transaction database. The list can contain the following elements:

- `lhs`, `rhs`, `both`, `items`, `none`: character vectors giving the labels of the items which can appear in the specified place (`rhs`, `lhs` or both for rules and items for itemsets). `none` specifies, that the items mentioned there cannot appear anywhere in the rule/itemset. Note that items cannot be specified in more than one place (i.e., you cannot specify an item in `lhs` and `rhs`, but have to specify it as both).
- `default`: one of "both", "lhs", "rhs", "none". Specified the default appearance for all items not explicitly mentioned in the other elements of the list. Leave unspecified and the code will guess the correct setting.

Objects can also be created by calls of the form `new("APappearance",...)`. In this case, item IDs (column numbers of the transactions incidence matrix) have to be used instead of labels.

Slots

- `set`: an integer scalar indicating how many items are specified for each of `lhs`, `rhs`, `items`, `both` and `none`
- `items`: an integer vector of item IDs (column numbers)
- `labels`: a character vector of item labels
- `default`: a character scalar indicating the value for default appearance

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler and Bettina Gruen

References


See Also

apriori

Examples

data("Adult")

## find only frequent itemsets which do not contain small or large income
is <- apriori(Adult, parameter = list(support= 0.1, target="frequent"),
  appearance = list(none = c("income=small", "income=large")))
itemFrequency(items(is))[["income=small"]]
itemFrequency(items(is))[["income=large"]]

## find itemsets that only contain small or large income, or young age
is <- apriori(Adult, parameter = list(support= 0.1, target="frequent"),
  appearance = list(items = c("income=small", "income=large", "age=Young")))
inspect(head(is))

## find only rules with income-related variables in the right-hand-side.
incomeItems <- grep("^income=", itemLabels(Adult), value = TRUE)
incomeItems
rules <- apriori(Adult, parameter = list(support=0.2, confidence = 0.5),
  appearance = list(rhs = incomeItems))
inpect(head(rules))

## Note: For more complicated restrictions you have to mine all rules/itemsets and
## then filter the results afterwards.

### apriori

**Mining Associations with Apriori**

**Description**

Mine frequent itemsets, association rules or association hyperedges using the Apriori algorithm. The Apriori algorithm employs level-wise search for frequent itemsets. The used C implementation of Apriori by Christian Borgelt includes some improvements (e.g., a prefix tree and item sorting).

**Usage**

```r
apriori(data, parameter = NULL, appearance = NULL, control = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` object of class `transactions` or any data structure which can be coerced into `transactions` (e.g., a binary matrix or a data.frame).
- `parameter` object of class `APparameter` or named list. The default behavior is to mine rules with minimum support of 0.1, minimum confidence of 0.8, maximum of 10 items (maxlen), and a maximal time for subset checking of 5 seconds (maxtime).
appearance object of class APappearance or named list. With this argument item appearance can be restricted (implements rule templates). By default all items can appear unrestricted.

control object of class APcontrol or named list. Controls the algorithmic performance of the mining algorithm (item sorting, report progress (verbose), etc.)

Details

Warning about automatic conversion of matrices or data.frames to transactions. It is preferred to create transactions manually before calling apriori to have control over item coding. This is especially important when you are working with multiple datasets or several subsets of the same dataset. To read about item coding, see itemCoding.

If a data.frame is specified as x, then the data is automatically converted into transactions by discretizing numeric data using discretizeDF and then coercion to transactions. The discretization may fail if the data is not well behaved. Consult the manual page for discretizeDF for details.

Apriori only creates rules with one item in the RHS (Consequent)! The default value in APparameter for minlen is 1. This means that rules with only one item (i.e., an empty antecedent/LHS) like

\[
\{\}\Rightarrow\{\text{beer}\}
\]

will be created. These rules mean that no matter what other items are involved, the item in the RHS will appear with the probability given by the rule’s confidence (which equals the support). If you want to avoid these rules then use the argument parameter=list(minlen=2).

Notes on run time and memory usage: If the minimum support is chosen too low for the dataset, then the algorithm will try to create an extremely large set of itemsets/rules. This will result in very long run time and eventually the process will run out of memory. To prevent this, the default maximal length of itemsets/rules is restricted to 10 items (via the parameter elemement maxlen=10) and the time for checking subsets is limited to 5 seconds (via maxtime=5). The output will show if you hit these limits in the "checking subsets" line of the output. The time limit is only checked when the subset size increases, so it may run significantly longer than what you specify in maxtime. Setting maxtime=0 disables the time limit.

Interrupting execution with Control-C/Esc is not recommended. Memory cleanup will be prevented resulting in a memory leak. Also, interrupts are only checked when the subset size increases, so it may take some time till the execution actually stops.

Value

Returns an object of class rules or itemsets.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler and Bettina Gruen

References


APRIORI Implementation: https://borgelt.net/apriori.html

See Also

APparameter-class, APcontrol-class, APappearance-class, itemCoding, transactions-class, itemsets-class, rules-class

Examples

```r
## Example 1: Create transaction data and mine association rules
a_list <- list(
  c("a","b","c"),
  c("a","b"),
  c("a","b","d"),
  c("c","e"),
  c("a","b","d","e")
)

## Set transaction names
names(a_list) <- paste("Tr",c(1:5), sep = "")
a_list

## Use the constructor to create transactions
trans1 <- transactions(a_list)
trans1

rules <- apriori(trans1)
inspect(rules)

## Example 2: Mine association rules from an existing transactions dataset
## using different minimum support and minimum confidence thresholds
data("Adult")

rules <- apriori(Adult,
  parameter = list(supp = 0.5, conf = 0.9, target = "rules"))
summary(rules)
```
**AScontrol-classes**

Classes AScontrol, APcontrol, ECcontrol — Specifying the control Argument of apriori() and eclat()

---

**Description**

The AScontrol class holds the algorithmic parameters for the used mining algorithms. APcontrol and ECcontrol directly extend AScontrol with additional slots for parameters only suitable for the algorithms Apriori (APcontrol) and Eclat (ECcontrol).

**Objects from the Class**

A suitable default control object will be automatically created by the apriori or the eclat function. By specifying a named list (names equal to slots) as control argument for the apriori or the eclat function, default values can be replaced by the values in the list. Objects can also be created by calls of the form new("APcontrol",...) or new("ECcontrol",...).

**Slots**

Common slots defined in AScontrol:

- **sort**: an integer scalar indicating how to sort items with respect to their frequency: (default: 2)
  - 1: ascending
  - -1: descending
  - 0: do not sort
  - 2: ascending
  - -2: descending with respect to transaction size sum

- **verbose**: a logical indicating whether to report progress

Additional slots for Apriori in APcontrol:

- **filter**: a numeric scalar indicating how to filter unused items from transactions (default: 0.1)
  - = 0: do not filter items with respect to. usage in sets
  - < 0: fraction of removed items for filtering
  - > 0: take execution times ratio into account

- **tree**: a logical indicating whether to organize transactions as a prefix tree (default: TRUE)

- **heap**: a logical indicating whether to use heapsort instead of quicksort to sort the transactions (default: TRUE)

- **memopt**: a logical indicating whether to minimize memory usage instead of maximize speed (default: FALSE)

- **load**: a logical indicating whether to load transactions into memory (default: TRUE)

Additional slots for Eclat in ECcontrol:

- **sparse**: a numeric value for the threshold for sparse representation (default: 7)
Methods

**coerce** signature(from = "NULL", to = "APcontrol")
**coerce** signature(from = "list", to = "APcontrol")
**coerce** signature(from = "NULL", to = "ECcontrol")
**coerce** signature(from = "list", to = "ECcontrol")

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler and Bettina Gruen

References


See Also

apriori, eclat

---

### ASParameter-classes

**Classes** ASParameter, APParameter, ECParameter — Specifying the parameter Argument of apriori() and eclat()

### Description

The ASParameter class holds the mining parameters (e.g., minimum support) for the used mining algorithms. APParameter and ECParameter directly extend ASParameter with additional slots for parameters only suitable for the Apriori (APParameter) or the Eclat algorithms (ECParameter).

### Objects from the Class

A suitable default parameter object will be automatically created by the apriori or the eclat function. By specifying a named list (names equal to slots) as parameter argument for the apriori or the eclat function, default values can be replaced by the values in the list. Objects can be created by calls of the form new("APParameter",...) or new("ECParameter",...).

### Slots

Common slots defined in ASParameter:

- **support**: a numeric value for the minimal support of an item set (default: 0.1)
- **minlen**: an integer value for the minimal number of items per item set (default: 1 item)
- **maxlen**: an integer value for the maximal number of items per item set (default: 10 items)
- **target**: a character string indicating the type of association mined. One of:
  - "frequent itemsets"
- "maximally frequent itemsets"
- "closed frequent itemsets"
- "rules" (only available for Apriori; use ruleInduction for eclat.)
- "hyperedgesets" (only available for Apriori; see references for the definition of association hyperedgesets)

ext: a logical indicating whether to report coverage (i.e., LHS-support) as an extended quality measure (default: TRUE)

Additional slots for Apriori in APparameter:

confidence: a numeric value for the minimal confidence of rules/association hyperedges (default: 0.8). For frequent itemsets it is set to NA.
smax: a numeric value for the maximal support of itemsets/rules/hyperedgesets (default: 1)
arem: a character string indicating the used additional rule evaluation measure (default: "none")
given by one of
  "none": no additional evaluation measure
  "diff": absolute confidence difference
  "quot": difference of confidence quotient to 1
  "aimp": absolute difference of improvement to 1
  "info": information difference to prior
  "chi2": normalized \(\chi^2\) measure

Note: The measure is only reported if aval is set to TRUE. Use minval to set minimum thresholds on the measures.

aval: a logical indicating whether to return the additional rule evaluation measure selected with arem.

minval: a numeric value for the minimal value of additional evaluation measure selected with arem (default: 0.1)

originalSupport: a logical indicating whether to use the original definition of minimum support (support of the LHS and RHS of the rule). If set to FALSE then a minimum threshold on coverage (i.e., the support of the LHS) is used instead. (default: TRUE)

maxtime: Time limit in seconds for checking subsets. maxtime = 0 disables the time limit. (default: 5 seconds)

Additional slots for Eclat in ECparameter:

tidLists: a logical indicating whether to return also a list of supporting transactions (transaction IDs) (default: FALSE)

Methods

coerce signature(from = "NULL",to = "APparameter")
coerce signature(from = "list",to = "APparameter")
coerce signature(from = "NULL",to = "ECparameter")
coerce signature(from = "list",to = "ECparameter")
show signature(object = "ASParameter")
Author(s)
Michael Hahsler and Bettina Gruen

References

See Also
apriori, eclat, weclat (for weighted rule mining), ruleInduction

associations-class  
*Class associations - A Set of Associations*

Description
The `associations` class is a virtual class which is extended to represent mining result (e.g., sets of itemsets or rules). The class provides accessors for the quality slot and a method for sorting the associations.

Details
The implementations of `associations` store itemsets (e.g., the LHS and RHS of a rule) as objects of class `itemMatrix` (i.e., sparse binary matrices). Quality measures (e.g., support) are stored in a data.frame accessible via method `quality`.

Associations can store multisets with duplicated elements. Duplicated elements can result from combining several sets of associations. Use `unique` to remove duplicate associations.

Objects from the Class
A virtual class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots
- `quality`: a data.frame for quality measures (e.g., interest measures as support or confidence). Each quality measure is a named vector with the same length as the number of elements in the set of associations and each vector element belongs to the association with the same index.
- `info`: a list which is used to store algorithm specific mining information. Typically it contains at least the elements "data" (name of the transaction data set), "ntransactions" (length of the data set), "support" (the minimum support used for mining).
Methods

info<- signature(x = "associations"): replaces the info list.
info signature(x = "associations"): returns the info list.
items signature(x = "associations"): dummy method. This method has to be implemented by all subclasses of associations and return the items which make up each association as an object of class itemMatrix.
labels signature(object = "associations"): dummy method. This method has to be implemented by all subclasses of associations and return a vector of length(object) of labels for the elements in the association.
length signature(x = "associations"): dummy method. This method has to be implemented by all subclasses of associations and return the number of elements in the association.
quality<- signature(x = "associations"): replaces the quality data.frame. The lengths of the vectors in the data.frame have to equal the number of associations in the set.
quality signature(x = "associations"): returns the quality data.frame.
show signature(object = "associations")

Subclasses

itemsets-class, rules-class

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

sort, write, length, is.subset, is.superset, sets, unique, itemMatrix-class

Description

Provides the S4 methods to combine several objects based on itemMatrix into a single object.
Note, use union rather than c to combine several mined itemsets (or rules) into a single set.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
c(x, ..., recursive = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'transactions'
c(x, ..., recursive = FALSE)
## S4 method for signature 'rules'
c(x, ..., recursive = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'itemsets'
c(x, ..., recursive = FALSE)

### Arguments

- **x**: first object.
- **...**: further objects of the same class as x to be combined.
- **recursive**: a logical. If recursive=TRUE, the function recursively descends through lists combining all their elements into a vector.

### Value

An object of the same class as x.

### Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

### See Also

- `itemMatrix-class`
- `transactions-class`
- `rules-class`
- `itemsets-class`

### Examples

```r
data("Adult")

## combine transactions
a1 <- Adult[1:10]
a2 <- Adult[101:110]
aComb <- c(a1, a2)
summary(aComb)

## combine rules (can contain the same rule multiple times)
r1 <- apriori(Adult[1:1000])
r2 <- apriori(Adult[1001:2000])
rComb <- c(r1, r2)
rComb

## union of rules (a set with only unique rules: same as unique(rComb))
rUnion <- union(r1, r2)
rUnion
```
Description

Provides the generic function and the needed S4 method to calculate the coverage (support of the left-hand-side) of rules.

Usage

coverage(x, transactions = NULL, reuse = TRUE)

Arguments

x the set of rules.
transactions the data set used to generate 'x'. Only needed if the quality slot of 'x' does not contain support and confidence.
reuse reuse support and confidence stored in 'x' or recompute from transactions?

Details

Coverage (also called cover or LHS-support) is the support of the left-hand-side of the rule, i.e., \( \text{supp}(X) \). It represents a measure of to how often the rule can be applied.

Coverage is quickly calculated from the rules quality measures (support and confidence) stored in the quality slot. If these values are not present, then the support of the LHS is counted using the data supplied in transactions.

Coverage is also one of the measures available via the function interestMeasures.

Value

A numeric vector of the same length as x containing the coverage values for the sets in x.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

interestMeasure, rules-class
Examples

```r
data("Income")

## find and some rules (we only use 5 rules here) and calculate coverage
rules <- apriori(Income)[1:5]
quality(rules) <- cbind(quality(rules), coverage = coverage(rules))

inspect(rules)
```

---

**crossTable**

*Cross-tabulate joint occurrences across pairs of items*

**Description**

Provides the generic function `crossTable` and the S4 method to cross-tabulate joint occurrences across pairs of items.

**Usage**

```r
crossTable(x, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
crossTable(x, measure = c("count", "support", "probability", "lift", "chiSquared"), sort = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` object to be cross-tabulated (transactions or itemMatrix).
- `measure` measure to return. Default is co-occurrence counts.
- `sort` sort the items by support.
- `...` additional arguments.

**Value**

A symmetric matrix of n time n, where n is the number of items times in x. The matrix contains the co-occurrence counts between pairs of items.

**Author(s)**

Michael Hahsler

**See Also**

`transactions-class, itemMatrix-class`
Examples

data("Groceries")

crossTable(Groceries, sort=TRUE)
crossTable(Groceries, measure="support", sort=TRUE)
crossTable(Groceries, measure="lift", sort=TRUE)
crossTable(Groceries, measure="chiSquared", sort=TRUE)

Description

Provides the generic function `DATAFRAME` and the S4 methods to create a data.frame representation from some arules objects. based on `rules`. These methods are used for the coercion to a data.frame, but offers more control over the coercion process (item separators, etc.).

Usage

`DATAFRAME(from, ...)`

Arguments

`from` the object to be converted into a data.frame (`rules`, `itemsets`, `transactions`).

`...` further arguments.

Details

Using `DATAFRAME` is equivalent to the standard coercion `as(x, "data.frame")`. However, for rules, the argument `separate = TRUE` will produce separate columns for the LHS and the RHS of the rule. Furthermore, the arguments `itemSep`, `setStart`, `setEnd` (and `ruleSep` for `separate = FALSE`) will be passed on to the `label` method.

Value

a data.frame.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler
See Also
c coerce, rules, data.frame-method, coerce, itemsets, data.frame-method, coerce, transactions, data.frame-method, labels, itemMatrix-method, LIST

Examples
data(Adult)

DATAFRAME(head(Adult))
DATAFRAME(head(Adult), setStart = '', itemSep = ' + ', setEnd = '')

rules <- apriori(Adult,
                parameter = list(supp = 0.5, conf = 0.9, target = "rules"))
rules <- head(rules, by = "conf")

### default coercions (same as as(rules, "data.frame"))
DATAFRAME(rules)
DATAFRAME(rules, separate = TRUE)
DATAFRAME(rules, separate = TRUE, setStart = '', itemSep = ' + ', setEnd = '')

discretize
Convert a Continuous Variable into a Categorical Variable

Description
This function implements several basic unsupervised methods to convert a continuous variable into a categorical variable (factor) using different binning strategies. For convenience, a whole data.frame can be discretized (i.e., all numeric columns are discretized).

Usage
discretize(x, method = "frequency", breaks = 3,
    labels = NULL, include.lowest = TRUE, right = FALSE, dig.lab = 3,
    ordered_result = FALSE, infinity = FALSE, onlycuts = FALSE,
    categories, ...)

    discretizeDF(df, methods = NULL, default = NULL)

Arguments
x a numeric vector (continuous variable).
method discretization method. Available are: "interval" (equal interval width), "frequency" (equal frequency), "cluster" (k-means clustering) and "fixed" (categories specifies interval boundaries). Note that equal frequency does not achieve perfect equally sized groups if the data contains duplicated values.
breaks, categories

categories is deprecated, use breaks, either number of categories or a vector with boundaries for discretization (all values outside the boundaries will be set to NA).

labels

character vector; labels for the levels of the resulting category. By default, labels are constructed using "(a,b]" interval notation. If labels = FALSE, simple integer codes are returned instead of a factor.

include.lowest

logical; should the first interval be closed to the left?

right

logical; should the intervals be closed on the right (and open on the left) or vice versa?

dig.lab

integer; number of digits used to create labels.

ordered_result

logical; return a ordered factor?

infinity

logical; should the first/last break boundary changed to +/-Inf?

onlycuts

logical; return only computed interval boundaries?

... for method "cluster" further arguments are passed on to kmeans.

df

data.frame; each numeric column in the data.frame is discretized.

methods

named list of lists or a data.frame; the named list contains list of discretization parameters (see parameters of discretize) for each numeric column (see details). If no specific discretization is specified for a column, then the default settings for discretize are used. Note: the names have to match exactly. If a data.frame is specified, then the discretization breaks in this data.frame are applied to df.

default

named list; parameters for discretize used for all columns not specified in methods.

Details

Discretize calculates breaks between intervals using various methods and then uses cut to convert the numeric values into intervals represented as a factor.

Discretization may fail for several reasons. Some reasons are

- A variable contains only a single value. In this case, the variable should be dropped or directly converted into a factor with a single level (see factor).
- Some calculated breaks are not unique. This can happen for method frequency with very skewed data (e.g., a large portion of the values is 0). In this case, non-unique breaks are dropped with a warning. It would be probably better to look at the histogram of the data and decide on breaks for the method fixed.

discretize only implements unsupervised discretization. See discretizeDF.supervised in package arulesCBA for supervised discretization.

discretizeDF applies discretization to each numeric column. Individual discretization parameters can be specified in the form: methods = list(column_name1 = list(method = ,...),column_name2 = list(...)). If no discretization method is specified for a column, then the discretization in default is applied (NULL invokes the default method in discretize()). The special method "none" can be specified to suppress discretization for a column.
Value

A factor representing the categorized continuous variable with attribute "discretized:breaks" indicating the used breaks or and "discretized:method" giving the used method. If onlycuts = TRUE is used, a vector with the calculated interval boundaries is returned.

discretizeDF returns a discretized data.frame.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

cut, discretizeDF.supervised.

Examples

data(iris)
x <- iris[,1]

### look at the distribution before discretizing
hist(x, breaks = 20, main = "Data")

def.par <- par(no.readonly = TRUE) # save default
layout(mat = rbind(1:2,3:4))

### convert continuous variables into categories (there are 3 types of flowers)
### the default method is equal frequency
table(discretize(x, breaks = 3))
hist(x, breaks = 20, main = "Equal Frequency")
abline(v = discretize(x, breaks = 3, onlycuts = TRUE), col = "red")
# Note: the frequencies are not exactly equal because of ties in the data

### equal interval width
table(discretize(x, method = "interval", breaks = 3))
hist(x, breaks = 20, main = "Equal Interval length")
abline(v = discretize(x, method = "interval", breaks = 3, onlycuts = TRUE), col = "red")

### k-means clustering
table(discretize(x, method = "cluster", breaks = 3))
hist(x, breaks = 20, main = "K-Means")
abline(v = discretize(x, method = "cluster", breaks = 3, onlycuts = TRUE), col = "red")

### user-specified (with labels)
table(discretize(x, method = "fixed", breaks = c(-Inf, 6, Inf),
                labels = c("small", "large")))
hist(x, breaks = 20, main = "Fixed")
abline(v = discretize(x, method = "fixed", breaks = c(-Inf, 6, Inf),
                      onlycuts = TRUE), col = "red")
par(def.par) # reset to default

### prepare the iris data set for association rule mining
### use default discretization
irisDisc <- discretizeDF(iris)
head(irisDisc)

### discretize all numeric columns differently
irisDisc <- discretizeDF(iris, default = list(method = "interval", breaks = 2,
labels = c("small", "large")))
head(irisDisc)

### specify discretization for the petal columns and don't discretize the others
irisDisc <- discretizeDF(iris, methods = list(
Petal.Length = list(method = "frequency", breaks = 3,
labels = c("short", "medium", "long")),
Petal.Width = list(method = "frequency", breaks = 2,
labels = c("narrow", "wide")),
default = list(method = "none")
))
head(irisDisc)

### discretize new data using the same discretization scheme as the
### data.frame supplied in methods. Note: NAs may ocсure if a new
### value falls outside the range of values observed in the
### originally discretized table (use argument infinity = TRUE in
### discretize to prevent this case.)
discretizeDF(iris[sample(1:nrow(iris), 5),], methods = irisDisc)

dissimilarity

## dissimilarity

Dissimilarity Computation

### Description

Provides the generic function `dissimilarity` and the S4 methods to compute and returns distances for binary data in a matrix, transactions or associations which can be used for grouping and clustering. See Hahsler (2016) for an introduction to distance-based clustering of association rules.

### Usage

`dissimilarity(x, y = NULL, method = NULL, args = NULL, ...)`

# S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
`dissimilarity(x, y = NULL, method = NULL, args = NULL, which = "transactions")`

# S4 method for signature 'associations'
dissimilarity(x, y = NULL, method = NULL, args = NULL, which = "associations")

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
dissimilarity(x, y = NULL, method = NULL, args = NULL)

**Arguments**

- **x**
  - the set of elements (e.g., matrix, itemMatrix, transactions, itemsets, rules).

- **y**
  - NULL or a second set to calculate cross dissimilarities.

- **method**
  - the distance measure to be used. Implemented measures are (defaults to "jaccard"): "affinity": measure based on the affinity, a similarity measure between items. It is defined as the average affinity between the items in two transactions (see Aggarwal et al. (2002)). If x is not the full transaction set args needs to contain either precalculated affinities as element "affinities" or the transaction set as "transactions".
  
  "cosine": the cosine distance.

  "dice": the Dice’s coefficient defined by Dice (1945). Similar to Jaccard but gives double the weight to agreeing items.

  "euclidean": the euclidean distance.

  "jaccard": the number of items which occur in both elements divided by the total number of items in the elements (Sneath, 1957). This measure is often also called: binary, asymmetric binary, etc.

  "matching": the Matching coefficient defined by Sokal and Michener (1958). This coefficient gives the same weight to presents and absence of items.

  "pearson": \(1 - r\) if \(r > 1\) and 1 otherwise. \(r\) is Pearson’s correlation coefficient.

  "phi": same as pearson. Pearson’s correlation coefficient reduces to the phi coefficient for the 2x2 contingency tables used here.

For associations the following additional measures are available:

- "toivonen": Method described in Toivonen et al. (1995). For rules this measure is only defined between rules with the same consequent. The distance between two rules is defined as the number of transactions which is covered by only one of the two rules. The transactions used to mine the associations has to be passed on via args as element "transactions".

- "gupta": Method described in Gupta et al. (1999). The distance between two rules is defined as 1 minus the proportion of transactions which are covered by both rules in the transactions covered by each rule individually. The transactions used to mine the associations has to be passed on via args as element "transactions".

- **args**
  - a list of additional arguments for the methods.

- **which**
  - a character string indicating if the dissimilarity should be calculated between transactions/associations (default) or items (use "items").

- **...**
  - further arguments.
Value

returns an object of class dist.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

References


See Also

affinity, dist-class, itemMatrix-class, associations-class.

Examples

```r
## cluster items in Groceries with support > 5%
data("Groceries")

s <- Groceries[,itemFrequency(Groceries)>0.05]
d_jaccard <- dissimilarity(s, which = "items")
plot(hclust(d_jaccard, method = "ward.D2"), main = "Dendrogram for items")

## cluster transactions for a sample of Adult
data("Adult")
s <- sample(Adult, 500)

d_jaccard <- dissimilarity(s)
hc <- hclust(d_jaccard, method = "ward.D2")
plot(hc, labels = FALSE, main = "Dendrogram for Transactions (Jaccard)")
```
## get 20 clusters and look at the difference of the item frequencies (bars) for the top 20 items in cluster 1 compared to the data (line)
assign <- cutree(hc, 20)
itemFrequencyPlot(s[assign==1], population=s, topN=20)

## calculate affinity-based distances between transactions and do hclust
d_affinity <- dissimilarity(s, method = "affinity")
hc <- hclust(d_affinity, method = "ward.D2")
plot(hc, labels = FALSE, main = "Dendrogram for Transactions (Affinity)")

## cluster association rules
rules <- apriori(Adult, parameter=list(support=0.3))
rules <- subset(rules, subset = lift > 2)

## use affinity to cluster rules
## Note: we need to supply the transactions (or affinities) from the dataset (sample).
d_affinity <- dissimilarity(rules, method = "affinity",
    args = list(transactions = s))
hc <- hclust(d_affinity, method = "ward.D2")
plot(hc, main = "Dendrogram for Rules (Affinity)")

## create 4 groups and inspect the rules in the first group.
assign <- cutree(hc, k = 3)
inspect(rules[assign == 1])

---

duplicated

### Find Duplicated Elements

**Description**

Provides the generic function duplicated and the S4 methods for itemMatrix and associations. duplicated finds duplicated elements in an itemMatrix. It returns a logical vector indicating which elements are duplicates.

Note that duplicated can also be used to find transactions with identical items and identical rules and itemsets stored in rules and itemsets.

**Usage**

duplicated(x, incomparables = FALSE, ...)

**Arguments**

- **x**: an object of class itemMatrix or associations.
- **...**: further arguments (currently unused).
- **incomparables**: argument currently unused.
**Value**

A logical vector indicating duplicated elements.

**Author(s)**

Michael Hahsler

**See Also**

`unique`, `rules-class`, `itemsets-class`, `itemMatrix-class`

**Examples**

data("Adult")

r1 <- apriori(Adult[1:1000], parameter = list(support = 0.5))
r2 <- apriori(Adult[1001:2000], parameter = list(support = 0.5))

## Note this creates a collection of rules from two sets of rules
r_comb <- c(r1, r2)
duplicated(r_comb)

**Description**

Mine frequent itemsets with the Eclat algorithm. This algorithm uses simple intersection operations for equivalence class clustering along with bottom-up lattice traversal.

**Usage**

eclat(data, parameter = NULL, control = NULL)

**Arguments**

data: object of class `transactions` or any data structure which can be coerced into `transactions` (e.g., binary matrix, data.frame).

parameter: object of class `ECparameter` or named list (default values are: support 0.1 and maxlen 5).

control: object of class `ECcontrol` or named list for algorithmic controls.
Details

Calls the C implementation of the Eclat algorithm by Christian Borgelt for mining frequent itemsets. Eclat can also return the transaction IDs for each found itemset using tidLists=TRUE as a parameter and the result can be retrieved as a tidLists object with method tidLists() for class itemsets. Note that storing transaction ID lists is very memory intensive, creating transaction ID lists only works for minimum support values which create a relatively small number of itemsets. See also supportingTransactions.

ruleInduction can be used to generate rules from the found itemsets.

A weighted version of ECLAT is available as function weclat. This version can be used to perform weighted association rule mining (WARM).

Value

Returns an object of class itemsets.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler and Bettina Gruen

References


ECLAT Implementation: https://borgelt.net/eclat.html

See Also

ECparameter-class, ECcontrol-class, transactions-class, itemsets-class, weclat, apriori, ruleInduction, supportingTransactions

Examples

data("Adult")
## Mine itemsets with minimum support of 0.1 and 5 or less items
itemsets <- eclat(Adult, parameter = list(supp = 0.1, maxlen = 5))
itemsets

## Create rules from the itemsets
rules <- ruleInduction(itemsets, Adult, confidence = .9)
rules
Epub Data Set

Description
The Epub data set contains the download history of documents from the electronic publication platform of the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration. The data was recorded between Jan 2003 and Dec 2008.

Usage
data(Epub)

Format
Object of class transactions with 15729 transactions and 936 items. Item labels are document IDs of the form "doc_11d". Session IDs and time stamps for transactions are also provided.

Author(s)
Michael Hahsler

Source
Provided by Michael Hahsler from ePub-WU at https://epub.wu-wien.ac.at.

Groceries Data Set

Description
The Groceries data set contains 1 month (30 days) of real-world point-of-sale transaction data from a typical local grocery outlet. The data set contains 9835 transactions and the items are aggregated to 169 categories.
If you use this data set in your paper, please refer to the paper in the references section.

Usage
data(Groceries)

Format
Object of class transactions.

Author(s)
Michael Hahsler
**Source**

The data set is provided for arules by Michael Hahsler, Kurt Hornik and Thomas Reutterer.

**References**


---

### Support for Item Hierarchies

**Description**

Often an item hierarchy is available for datasets used for association rule mining. For example in a supermarket dataset items like "bread" and "beagle" might belong to the item group (category) "baked goods."

We provide support to use the item hierarchy to aggregate items to different group levels, to produce multi-level transactions and to filter spurious associations mined from multi-level transactions.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
aggregate(x, by)
## S4 method for signature 'itemsets'
aggregate(x, by)
## S4 method for signature 'rules'
aggregate(x, by)
addAggregate(x, by, postfix = "*")
filterAggregate(x)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: an transactions, itemsets or rules object.
- **by**: name of a field (hierarchy level) available in itemInfo or a vector of character strings (factor) of the same length as items in x by which should be aggregated. Items receiving the same label in by will be aggregated into a single, higher-level item.
- **postfix**: characters added to mark group-level items.
Details

Transactions can store item hierarchies as additional columns in the itemInfo data.frame ("labels" is reserved for the item labels).

**Aggregation:** To perform analysis at a group level of the item hierarchy, aggregate() produces a new object with items aggregated to a given group level. A group-level item is present if one or more of the items in the group are present in the original object. If rules are aggregated, and the aggregation would lead to the same aggregated group item in the lhs and in the rhs, then that group item is removed from the lhs. Rules or itemsets, which are not unique after the aggregation, are also removed. Note also that the quality measures are not applicable to the new rules and thus are removed. If these measures are required, then aggregate the transactions before mining rules.

**Multi-level analysis:** To analyze relationships between individual items and item groups at the same time, addAggregate() can be used to create a new transactions object which contains both, the original items and group-level items (marked with a given postfix). In association rule mining, all items are handled the same, which means that we will produce a large number of rules of the type

\[ \text{item}A \Rightarrow \text{group of item}A \]

with a confidence of 1. This will also happen if you mine itemsets. filterAggregate() can be used to filter these spurious rules or itemsets.

Value

aggregate() returns an object of the same class as x encoded with a number of items equal to the number of unique values in by. Note that for associations (itemsets and rules) the number of associations in the returned set will most likely be reduced since several associations might map to the same aggregated association and aggregate returns a unique set. If several associations map to a single aggregated association then the quality measures of one of the original associations is randomly chosen.

addAggregate() returns a new transactions object with the original items and the group-items added. filterAggregateRules() returns a new rules object with the spurious rules remove.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

Examples

data("Groceries")
Groceries

## Groceries contains a hierarchy stored in itemInfo
head(itemInfo(Groceries))

## aggregate by level2: items will become labels at level2
## Note that the number of items is therefore reduced to 55
Groceries_level2 <- aggregate(Groceries, by = "level2")
Groceries_level2
head(itemInfo(Groceries_level2)) ## labels are alphabetically sorted!

## compare orginal and aggregated transactions
inspect(head(Groceries, 2))
inspect(head(Groceries_level2, 2))

## create labels manually (organize items by the first letter)
mylevels <- toupper(substr(itemLabels(Groceries), 1, 1))
head(mylevels)

Groceries_alpha <- aggregate(Groceries, by = mylevels)
Groceries_alpha
inspect(head(Groceries_alpha, 2))

## aggregate rules
## Note: you could also directly mine rules from aggregated transactions to
## get support, lift and support
rules <- apriori(Groceries, parameter=list(supp=0.005, conf=0.5))
rules
inspect(rules[1])

rules_level2 <- aggregate(rules, by = "level2")
inspect(rules_level2[1])

## mine multi-level rules:
## (1) add aggregate items. These items are followed by a *
Groceries_multilevel <- addAggregate(Groceries, "level2")
summary(Groceries_multilevel)
inspect(head(Groceries_multilevel))

rules <- apriori(Groceries_multilevel, 
 parameter = list(support = 0.01, conf = .9))
inspect(head(rules, by = "lift"))
## this contains many spurious rules of type 'item X => aggregate of item X'
## with a confidence of 1 and high lift.

## filter spurious rules resulting from the aggregation
rules <- filterAggregate(rules)
inspect(head(rules, by = "lift"))

---

**hits**

**Computing Transaction Weights With HITS**

**Description**

Compute the hub weights of a collection of transactions using the HITS (hubs and authorities) algorithm.
hits

Usage

```r
hits(data, iter = 16L, tol = NULL,
    type = c("normed", "relative", "absolute"), verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **data**: an object of or coercible to class `transactions`.
- **iter**: an integer value specifying the maximum number of iterations to use.
- **tol**: convergence tolerance (default `FLT_EPSILON`).
- **type**: a string value specifying the norming of the hub weights. For "normed" scale the weights to unit length (L2 norm), and for "relative" to unit sum.
- **verbose**: a logical specifying if progress and runtime information should be displayed.

Details

Model a collection of transactions as a bipartite graph of hubs (transactions) and authorities (items) with unit arcs and free node weights. That is, a transaction weight is the sum of the (normalized) weights of the items and vice versa. The weights are estimated by iterating the model to a steady-state using a builtin convergence tolerance of `FLT_EPSILON` for (the change in) the norm of the vector of authorities.

Value

A numeric vector with transaction weights for `data`.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

References


See Also

Class `transactions`, function `weclat`

Examples

```r
data(SunBai)

## calculate transaction weights
w <- hits(SunBai)
w

## add transaction weight to the dataset
transactionInfo(SunBai)[["weight")] <- w
transactionInfo(SunBai)
```
## Calculate regular item frequencies

```r
itemFrequency(SunBai, weighted = FALSE)
```

## Calculate weighted item frequencies

```r
itemFrequency(SunBai, weighted = TRUE)
```

---

**Description**

Provides the S4 methods `image` to generate level plots to visually inspect binary incidence matrices, i.e., objects based on `itemMatrix` (e.g., transactions, tidLists, items in itemsets or rhs/lhs in rules). These plots can be used to identify problems in a data set (e.g., recording problems with some transactions containing all items).

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
image(x,
      xlab = "Items (Columns)",
      ylab = "Elements (Rows)",
      ...
)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'transactions'
image(x,
      xlab = "Items (Columns)",
      ylab = "Transactions (Rows)",
      ...
)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'tidLists'
image(x,
      xlab="Transactions (Columns)",
      ylab="Items/itemsets (Rows)",
      ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : the object (`itemMatrix`, `transactions` or `tidLists`).
- `xlab`, `ylab` : labels for the plot.
- `...` : further arguments passed on to `image` in package `Matrix` which in turn are passed on to levelplot in `lattice`.

**Author(s)**

Michael Hahsler
### Description

The IncomeESL data set originates from an example in the book ‘The Elements of Statistical Learning’ (see Section source). The data set is an extract from this survey. It consists of 8993 instances (obtained from the original data set with 9409 instances, by removing those observations with the annual income missing) with 14 demographic attributes. The data set is a good mixture of categorical and continuous variables with a lot of missing data. This is characteristic of data mining applications. The Income data set contains the data already prepared and coerced to transactions.

### Usage

```r
data("Income")
data("IncomeESL")
```

### Format

IncomeESL is a data frame with 8993 observations on the following 14 variables.

- **income** an ordered factor with levels \([0,10) < [10,15) < [15,20) < [20,25) < [25,30) < [30,40) < [40,50) < [50,75) < 75+
- **sex** a factor with levels male female
- **marital status** a factor with levels married cohabitation divorced widowed single
- **age** an ordered factor with levels 14-17 < 18-24 < 25-34 < 35-44 < 45-54 < 55-64 < 65+
- **education** an ordered factor with levels grade <9 < grades 9-11 < high school graduate < college (1-3 years) < college graduate < graduate study
- **occupation** a factor with levels professional/managerial sales laborer clerical/service homemaker student military retired unemployed
- **years in bay area** an ordered factor with levels <1 < 1-3 < 4-6 < 7-10 < >10
- **dual incomes** a factor with levels not married yes no
number in household  an ordered factor with levels 1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < 5 < 6 < 7 < 8 < 9+
number of children  an ordered factor with levels 0 < 1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < 5 < 6 < 7 < 8 < 9+
householder status  a factor with levels own rent live with parents/family
type of home  a factor with levels house condominium apartment mobile Home other
ethnic classification  a factor with levels american indian asian black east indian hispanic pacific islander white other
language in home  a factor with levels english spanish other

Details
To create Income (the transactions object), the original data frame in IncomeESL is prepared in a similar way as described in ‘The Elements of Statistical Learning.’ We removed cases with missing values and cut each ordinal variable (age, education, income, years in bay area, number in household, and number of children) at its median into two values (see Section examples).

Author(s)
Michael Hahsler

Source

Examples

data("IncomeESL")
IncomeESL[1:3, ]
## remove incomplete cases
IncomeESL <- IncomeESL[complete.cases(IncomeESL), ]
## preparing the data set
IncomeESL["income"] <- factor((as.numeric(IncomeESL["income"])) > 6) +1,
  levels = 1 : 2 , labels = c("$0-$40,000", "$40,000+")
IncomeESL["age"] <- factor((as.numeric(IncomeESL["age"])) > 3) +1,
  levels = 1 : 2 , labels = c("14-34", "35+)
IncomeESL["education"] <- factor((as.numeric(IncomeESL["education"])) > 4) +1,
  levels = 1 : 2 , labels = c("no college graduate", "college graduate")
IncomeESL["years in bay area"] <- factor(
  (as.numeric(IncomeESL["years in bay area"])) > 4) +1,
  levels = 1 : 2 , labels = c("1-9", "10+")
IncomeESL["number in household"] <- factor(
  (as.numeric(IncomeESL["number in household"])) > 3) +1,
levels = 1 : 2, labels = c("1", "2+")

IncomeESL["number of children"] <- factor(
  (as.numeric(IncomeESL["number of children"])) > 1, +0,
  levels = 0 : 1, labels = c("0", "1+"))

### creating transactions
Income <- transactions(IncomeESL)
Income

---

**inspect**  
**Display Associations and Transactions in Readable Form**

**Description**

Provides the generic function `inspect` and S4 methods to display associations and transactions plus additional information formatted for online inspection.

**Usage**

`inspect(x, ...)`

**Arguments**

- `x`  
a set of associations or transactions or an itemMatrix.

- `...`  
additional arguments can be used to customize the output: `setStart`, `setEnd`, `itemSep` and `ruleSep`. Items are printed only one per line in case the output lines get very long. This can also be directly controlled using `linebreak`.

**Value**

Nothing is returned. This function is purely used for displaying object details. Use coercion with as to a list or a data.frame or the accessor functions provided for the object (see See Also section).

**Author(s)**

Michael Hahsler and Kurt Hornik

**See Also**

`itemMatrix-class, itemsets-class, rules-class, transactions-class, DATAFRAME`
interestMeasure

Calculate Additional Interest Measures

Description

Provides the generic function `interestMeasure` and the needed S4 method to calculate various additional interest measures for existing sets of itemsets or rules. A searchable list of definitions, equations and references for all available interest measures can be found here: A Probabilistic Comparison of Commonly Used Interest Measures for Association Rules (Hahsler, 2015).

Usage

`interestMeasure(x, measure, transactions = NULL, reuse = TRUE, ...)`

Arguments

- `x` a set of itemsets or rules.
- `measure` name or vector of names of the desired interest measures (see details for available measures). If measure is missing then all available measures are calculated.
- `transactions` the transaction data set used to mine the associations or a set of different transactions to calculate interest measures from (Note: you need to set `reuse=FALSE` in the later case).
- `reuse` logical indicating if information in quality slot should be reuse for calculating the measures. This speeds up the process significantly since only very little (or no) transaction counting is necessary if support, confidence and lift are already available. Use `reuse=FALSE` to force counting (might be very slow but is necessary if you use a different set of transactions than was used for mining).
- `...` further arguments for the measure calculation.
Details

The following measures are implemented for itemsets $X$:

"allConfidence" (Omiencinski, 2003) Is defined on itemsets as the minimum confidence of all possible rule generated from the itemset. See details: All-Confidence
Range: $[0, 1]$

"crossSupportRatio", cross-support ratio (Xiong et al., 2003) Defined on itemsets as the ratio of the support of the least frequent item to the support of the most frequent item. Cross-support patterns have a ratio smaller than a set threshold. Normally many found patterns are cross-support patterns which contain frequent as well as rare items. Such patterns often tend to be spurious. See details: Cross-Support Ratio
Range: $[0, 1]$

"lift" Lift is typically only defined for rules. In a similar way, we use the probability (support) of the itemset over the product of the probabilities of all items in the itemset, i.e., $\frac{\text{supp}(X)}{\prod_{x \in X} \text{supp}(X)}$.
Range: $[0, \infty]$ (1 indicated independence)

"support", supp (Agrawal et al., 1996) Support is an estimate of $P(X)$, a measure of generality of the itemset. It is estimated by the number of transactions that contain the itemset over the total number of transactions in the data set. See details: Support
Range: $[0, 1]$

"count" Absolute support count of the itemset, i.e., the number of transactions that contain the itemset. See details: Support Count
Range: $[0, \infty]$

The following measures are implemented for rules of the form $X \Rightarrow Y$:

"addedValue", added Value, AV, Pavillon index, centered confidence (Tan et al., 2002) Defined as the rule confidence minus the rules support. See details: Added Value
Range: $[-.5, 1]$

"boost", confidence boost (Balcazar, 2013) Confidence boost is the ratio of the confidence of a rule to the confidence of any more general rule (i.e., a rule with the same consequent but one or more items removed in the LHS). Values larger than 1 mean the new rule boosts the confidence compared to the best, more general rule. The measure is related to the improvement measure. See details: Confidence boost
Range: $[0, \infty]$

"chiSquared", $\chi^2$ statistic (Liu et al., 1999) The chi-squared statistic to test for independence between the lhs and rhs of the rule. The critical value of the chi-squared distribution with 1 degree of freedom (2x2 contingency table) at $\alpha = 0.05$ is 3.84; higher chi-squared values indicate that the lhs and the rhs are not independent. See details: Chi-Squared statistic
Note that the contingency table is likely to have cells with low expected values and that thus Fisher’s Exact Test might be more appropriate (see below).
Called with significance=TRUE, the p-value of the test for independence is returned instead of the chi-squared statistic. For p-values, substitutes effects can be tested using the parameter complements = FALSE. Correction for multiple comparisons can be done using p.adjust.
Range: $[0, \infty]$ or p-value scale
"certainty", certainty factor, CF, Loevinger (Berzal et al., 2002) The certainty factor is a measure of variation of the probability that Y is in a transaction when only considering transactions with X. An increasing CF means a decrease of the probability that Y is not in a transaction that X is in. Negative CFs have a similar interpretation. See details: Certainty Factor
Range: $[-1, 1]$ (0 indicates independence)

"collectiveStrength" Collective strength (S).
Collective strength gives 0 for perfectly negative correlated items, infinity for perfectly positive correlated items, and 1 if the items co-occur as expected under independence. See details: Collective Strength
Range: $[0, \infty]$  

"confidence", Strength, conf (Agrawal et al., 1996) Confidence is a measure of rule validity. Rule confidence is an estimate of $P(Y|X)$. See details: Confidence
Range: $[0, 1]$  

"conviction" (Brin et al. 1997) Conviction was developed as an alternative to lift that also incorporates the direction of the rule. See details: Conviction
Range: $[0, \infty]$ (1 indicates unrelated items)

"cosine" (Tan et al., 2004) A measure if correlation between the items in X and Y. See details: Cosine
Range: $[0, 1]$ (.5 indicates no correlation)

"count" Absolute support count of the rule, i.e., the number of transactions that contain all items in the rule. See details: Support Count
Range: $[0, \infty]$  

"coverage", cover, LHS-support It measures the probability that a rule applies to a randomly selected transaction. It is estimated by the proportion of transactions that contain the antecedent (LHS) of the rule. Therefore, coverage is sometimes called antecedent support or LHS support. See details: Coverage
Range: $[0, 1]$  

"confirmedConfidence", descriptive confirmed confidence (Kodratoff, 1999) How much higher is the confidence of a rule compared to the confidence of the rule $X \Rightarrow Y$. See details: Descriptive Confirmed Confidence
Range: $[-1, 1]$  

"casualConfidence", casual confidence (Kodratoff, 1999) Confidence reinforced by the confidence of the rule $X \Rightarrow Y$. See details: Casual Confidence
Range: $[0, 1]$  

"casualSupport", casual support (Kodratoff, 1999) Support reinforced by the support of the rule $X \Rightarrow Y$. See details: Casual Support
Range: $[-1, 1]$  

"counterexample", example and counter-example rate Rate of the examples minus the rate of counter examples (i.e., $X \Rightarrow \overline{Y}$). See details: Example and Counter-example Rate
Range: $[0, 1]$  

"doc", difference of confidence (Hofmann and Wilhelm, 2001) Defined as the difference in confidence of the rule and the rule $X \Rightarrow Y$ See details: Difference of Confidence
Range: $[-1, 1]$
"fishersExactTest", Fisher’s exact test (Hahsler and Hornik, 2007) p-value of Fisher’s exact test used in the analysis of contingency tables where sample sizes are small. By default complementary effects are mined, substitutes can be found by using the parameter complements = FALSE. See details: Fisher’s Exact Test
Note that it is equal to hyper-confidence with significance=TRUE. Correction for multiple comparisons can be done using p.adjust.
Range: [0, 1] (p-value scale)

"gini", Gini index (Tan et al., 2004) Measures quadratic entropy of a rule. See details: Gini index
Range: [0, 1] (0 means the rule provides no information for the data set)

"hyperConfidence" (Hahsler and Hornik, 2007) Confidence level that the observed co-occurrence count of the LHS and RHS is too high given the expected count using the hypergeometric model. See details: Hyper-Confidence
Hyper-confidence reports the confidence level by default and the significance level if significance=TRUE is used.
By default complementary effects are mined, substitutes (too low co-occurrence counts) can be found by using the parameter complements = FALSE.
Range: [0, 1]

"hyperLift" (Hahsler and Hornik, 2007) Adaptation of the lift measure which evaluates the deviation from independence using a quantile of the hypergeometric distribution defined by the counts of the LHS and RHS. HyperLift can be used to calculate confidence intervals for the lift measure. See details: Hyper-Lift
The used quantile can be given as parameter d (default: d=0.99).
Range: [0, ∞] (1 indicates independence)

"imbalance", imbalance ratio, IR (Wu, Chen and Han, 2010) IR measures the degree of imbalance between the two events that the lhs and the rhs are contained in a transaction. The ratio is close to 0 if the conditional probabilities are similar (i.e., very balanced) and close to 1 if they are very different. See also: Imbalance ratio
Range: [0, 1] (0 indicates a balanced rule)

"implicationIndex", implication index (Gras, 1996) A variation of the Lerman similarity. See details: Implication Index
Range: [0, 1] (0 means independence)

"importance" (MS Analysis Services) Log likelihood of the right-hand side of the rule, given the left-hand side of the rule using Laplace corrected confidence. See details: Importance
Range: [−Inf, Inf]

"improvement" (Bayardo et al., 2000) The improvement of a rule is the minimum difference between its confidence and the confidence of any more general rule (i.e., a rule with the same consequent but one or more items removed in the LHS). Special case: We define improvement for a rules with an empty LHS as its confidence.
See details: Improvement
Range: [0, 1]

"jaccard", Jaccard coefficient (Tan and Kumar, 2000) sometimes also called Coherence (Wu et al., 2010) Null-invariant measure of dependence defined as the Jaccard similarity between the two sets of transactions that contain the items in X and Y, respectively. See details: Jaccard coefficient
Range: [0, 1]
"jMeasure", J-measure, J (Smyth and Goodman, 1991) A scaled measures of cross entropy to measure the information content of a rule. See details: J-Measure
Range: [0, 1] (0 indicates X does not provide information for Y)
"kappa" Cohen’s Kappa (Tan and Kumar, 2000) Cohen’s Kappa of the rule (seen as a classifier) given as the rules observed rule accuracy (i.e., confidence) corrected by the expected accuracy (of a random classifier). See details: Cohen’s Kappa
Range: [−1, 1] (0 means the rule is not better than a random classifier)
"klosgen", Klosgen (Tan and Kumar, 2000) Defined as $\sqrt{\text{supp}(X \cup Y) \cdot \text{conf}(X \Rightarrow Y) - \text{supp}(Y)}$
See details: Klosgen measure
Range: [0, 1]
"kulczynski" (Wu, Chen and Han, 2010; Kulczynski, 1927) Calculate the null-invariant Kulczynski measure with a preference for skewed patterns. See details: Kulczynski measure
Range: [0, 1]
"lambda", Goodman-Kruskal’s $\lambda$, predictive association (Tan and Kumar, 2000) Goodman and Kruskal’s lambda to assess the association between the LHS and RHS of the rule. See details: Goodman-Kruskal’s Lambda
Range: [0, 1]
"laplace", Laplace corrected confidence/accuracy, L (Tan and Kumar 2000) Estimates confidence by increasing each count by 1. Parameter k can be used to specify the number of classes (default is 2). Prevents counts of 0 and L decreases with lower support. See details: Laplace corrected confidence/accuracy
Range: [0, 1]
"leastContradiction", least contradiction (Aze and Kodratoff, 2004) Probability of finding a matching transaction minus the probability of finding a contradicting transaction normalized by the probability of finding a transaction containing Y. See details: Least Contradiction
Range: [−1, 1]
"lerman", Lerman similarity (Lerman, 1981) Defined as $\sqrt{\frac{\text{supp}(X \cup Y) - \text{supp}(X) \cdot \text{supp}(Y)}{\text{supp}(X) \cdot \text{supp}(Y)}}$
See details: Lerman similarity
Range: [0, 1]
"leverage", Piatetsky-Shapiro Measure, PS (Piatetsky-Shapiro 1991) PS measures the difference of X and Y appearing together in the data set and what would be expected if X and Y were statistically dependent. It can be interpreted as the gap to independence. See details: Leverage
Range: [−1, 1] (0 indicates independence)
"lift", interest factor (Brin et al. 1997) Lift quantifies dependence between X and Y by comparing the probability that X and Y are contained in a transaction to the expected probability under independence (i.e., the product of the probabilities that X is contained in a transaction times the probability that Y is contained in a transaction). See details: Lift
Range: [0, $\infty$] (1 means independence between LHS and RHS)
"maxConfidence" (Wu et al. 2010) Null-invariant symmetric measure defined as the larger of the confidence of the rule or the rule with X and Y exchanged. See details: MaxConfidence
Range: [0, 1]
"mutualInformation", uncertainty, M (Tan et al., 2002) Measures the information gain for Y provided by X. See details: Mutual Information
Range: [0, 1] (0 means that X does not provide information for Y)

"oddsRatio", odds ratio $\alpha$ (Tan et al., 2004) The odds of finding X in transactions which contain Y divided by the odds of finding X in transactions which do not contain Y. See details: Odds Ratio
Range: $[0, \infty]$ (1 indicates that Y is not associated to X)

"phi", correlation coefficient $\phi$ (Tan et al., 2004) Correlation coefficient between the transactions containing X and Y represented as two binary vectors. Phi correlation is equivalent to Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation Coefficient $\rho$ with 0-1 values. See details: Phi Correlation Coefficient
Range: $[-1, 1]$ (0 when X and Y are independent)

"ralambondrainy", Ralambondrainy Measure (Diatta et al., 2007) The measure is defined as the probability that a transaction contains X but not Y. A smaller value is better. See details: Ralambondrainy Measure
Range: $[0, 1]$}

"rhsSupport", Support of the rule consequent Range: $[0, 1]$

"RLD", relative linkage disequilibrium (Kenett and Salini, 2008) RLD is an association measure motivated by indices used in population genetics. It evaluates the deviation of the support of the whole rule from the support expected under independence given the supports of the LHS and the RHS. See details: Relative linkage disequilibrium
The code was contributed by Silvia Salini.
Range: $[0, 1]$

"rulePowerFactor", rule power factor (Ochin et al., 2016) Product of support and confidence. Can be seen as rule confidence weighted by support. See details: Rule Power Factor
Range: $[0, 1]$

"sebag", Sebag-Schoenauer measure (Sebag and Schoenauer, 1988) Confidence of a rule divided by the confidence of the rule $X \Rightarrow \overline{Y}$. See details: Sebag-Schoenauer measure
Range: $[0, 1]$

"stdLift", Standardized Lift (McNicholas et al, 2008) Standardized lift uses the minimum and maximum lift can reach for each rule to standardize lift between 0 and 1. By default, the measure is corrected for minimum support and minimum confidence. Correction can be disabled by using the argument correct = FALSE. See details: Standardized Lift
Range: $[0, 1]$

"support", supp (Agrawal et al., 1996) Support is an estimate of $P(X \cup Y)$ and measures the generality of the rule. See details: Support
Range: $[0, 1]$

"varyingLiaison", varying rates liaison (Bernard and Charron, 1996) Defined as the lift of a rule minus 1 so 0 represents independence. See details: Varying Rates Liaison
Range: $[-1, \infty]$ (0 for independence)

"yuleQ", Yule’s Q (Tan and Kumar, 2000) Defined as $\frac{2}{\alpha+1}$ where $\alpha$ is the odds ratio. See details: Yule’s Q
Range: $[-1, 1]$
"yuleY", Yule’s Y (Tan and Kumar, 2000) Defined as $\sqrt[\alpha-1]{\alpha} - 1$ where $\alpha$ is the odds ratio. See details: Yule’s Y
Range: $[-1, 1]$

Value
If only one measure is used, the function returns a numeric vector containing the values of the interest measure for each association in the set of associations $x$.
If more than one measures are specified, the result is a data.frame containing the different measures for each association as columns.
NA is returned for rules/itemsets for which a certain measure is not defined.

Author(s)
Michael Hahsler

References
Jose L. Balcazar. Formal and computational properties of the confidence boost of association rules. ACM Transactions on Knowledge Discovery from Data, 7(4), December 2013.


Tan, Pang-Ning and Vipin Kumar (2000). Interestingness Measures for Association Patterns: A Perspective. TR 00-036, Department of Computer Science and Engineering University of Minnesota.


See Also

itemsets-class, rules-class

Examples

data("Income")
rules <- apriori(Income)

## calculate a single measure and add it to the quality slot
quality(rules) <- cbind(quality(rules),
hyperConfidence = interestMeasure(rules, measure = "hyperConfidence",
transactions = Income))

inspect(head(rules, by = "hyperConfidence"))

## calculate several measures
m <- interestMeasure(rules, c("confidence", "oddsRatio", "leverage"),
transactions = Income)
inspect(head(rules))
head(m)

## calculate all available measures for the first 5 rules and show them as a
table with the measures as rows
t(interestMeasure(head(rules), 5), transactions = Income))

## calculate measures on a different set of transactions (I use a sample here)
## Note: reuse = TRUE (default) would just return the stored support on the
## data set used for mining
newTrans <- sample(Income, 100)
m2 <- interestMeasure(rules, "support", transactions = newTrans, reuse = FALSE)
head(m2)

## calculate all available measures for the 5 frequent itemsets with highest support
its <- apriori(Income, parameter = list(target = "frequent itemsets"))
its <- head(its, 5, by = "support")
inspect(its)

interestMeasure(its, transactions = Income)

is.closed

Find Closed Itemsets

Description

Provides the generic function and the S4 method is.closed for finding closed itemsets. The closure of an itemset is its largest proper superset which has the same support (is contained in exactly the same transactions). An itemset is closed, if it is its own closure (Pasquier et al. 1999).
is.maximal

Usage

is.closed(x)

Arguments

x a set of itemsets.

Value

a logical vector with the same length as x indicating for each element in x if it is a closed itemset.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

References


See Also

itemsets-class

is.maximal Find Maximal Itemsets

Description

Provides the generic function and the S4 method is.maximal for finding maximal itemsets.

Usage

is.maximal(x,...)

## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
is.maximal(x)

Arguments

x the set of itemsets, rules or an itemMatrix object.

... further arguments.

Details

An itemset is maximal in a set if no proper superset of the itemset is contained in the set (Zaki et al., 1997).

We define here maximal rules, as the rules generated by maximal itemsets.
**is.redundant**

**Value**

a logical vector with the same length as \( x \) indicating for each element in \( x \) if it is a maximal itemset.

**Author(s)**

Michael Hahsler

**References**


**See Also**

- `is.superset`
- `itemMatrix-class`
- `itemsets-class`

---

**is.redundant**

**Find Redundant Rules**

**Description**

Provides the generic functions and the S4 method `is.redundant` to find redundant rules.

**Usage**

```r
is.redundant(x, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'rules'
is.redundant(x, measure = "confidence")
```

**Arguments**

- `x` a set of rules.
- `measure` measure used to check for redundancy.
- `...` additional arguments.

**Details**

A rule is redundant if a more general rules with the same or a higher confidence exists. That is, a more specific rule is redundant if it is only equally or even less predictive than a more general rule. A rule is more general if it has the same RHS but one or more items removed from the LHS. Formally, a rule \( X \Rightarrow Y \) is redundant if

\[
\exists X' \subset X \quad conf(X' \Rightarrow Y) \geq conf(X \Rightarrow Y).
\]

This is equivalent to a negative or zero improvement as defined by Bayardo et al. (2000). In this implementation other measures than confidence, e.g. improvement of lift, can be used as well.
is.significant

Value
returns a logical vector indicating which rules are redundant.

Author(s)
Michael Hahsler and Christian Buchta

References

See Also
interestMeasure

Examples
data("Income")

## mine some rules with the consequent "language in home=english"
rules <- apriori(Income, parameter = list(support = 0.5),
appearance = list(rhs = "language in home=english", default = "lhs"))

## for better comparison we sort the rules by confidence and add Bayado's improvement
rules <- sort(rules, by = "confidence")
quality(rules)$improvement <- interestMeasure(rules, measure = "improvement")
inspect(rules)
is.redundant(rules)

## redundant rules
inspect(rules[is.redundant(rules)])

## non-redundant rules
inspect(rules[!is.redundant(rules)])

Description
Provides the generic functions and the S4 method is.significant to find significant associations and an implementation for rules.

Usage

is.significant(x, transactions, method = "fisher",
alpha = 0.01, adjust = "bonferroni")
is.significant

Arguments

- `x` a set of rules.
- `transactions` set of transactions used to mine the rules.
- `method` test to use. Options are "fisher", "chisq". Note that the contingency table is likely to have cells with low expected values and that thus Fisher's Exact Test might be more appropriate than the chi-squared test.
- `alpha` required significance level.
- `adjust` method to adjust for multiple comparisons. Options are "none", "bonferroni", "holm", "fdr", etc. (see `p.adjust`)

Details

The implementation for association rules uses Fisher's exact test with correction for multiple comparisons to test the null hypothesis that the LHS and the RHS of the rule are independent. Significant rules have a p-value less then the specified significance level `alpha` (the null hypothesis of independence is rejected.).

Value

returns a logical vector indicating which rules are significant.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

References


See Also

`interestMeasure`, `p.adjust`

Examples

data("Income")
rules <- apriori(Income, parameter = list(support = 0.5))
is.significant(rules, Income)

inspect(rules[is.significant(rules, Income)])
is.superset  

**Find Super and Subsets**

---

**Description**

Provides the generic functions and the S4 methods is.subset and is.superset for finding super or subsets in associations and itemMatrix objects.

**Usage**

```r
is.subset(x, y = NULL, proper = FALSE, sparse = TRUE, ...)  
is.superset(x, y = NULL, proper = FALSE, sparse = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x, y` associations or itemMatrix objects. If `y = NULL`, the super or subset structure within set `x` is calculated.
- `proper` a logical indicating if all or just proper super or subsets.
- `sparse` a logical indicating if a sparse (ngCMatrix) rather than a dense logical matrix should be returned. Sparse computation preserves a significant amount of memory and is much faster for large sets.
- `...` currently unused.

**Details**

looks for each element in `x` which elements in `y` are supersets or subsets. Note that the method can be very slow and memory intensive if `x` and/or `y` contain many elements.

For rules, the union of lhs and rhs is used a the set of items.

**Value**

returns a logical matrix or a sparse ngCMatrix (for `sparse=TRUE`) with `length(x)` rows and `length(y)` columns. Each logical row vector represents which elements in `y` are supersets (subsets) of the corresponding element in `x`. If either `x` or `y` have length zero, `NULL` is returned instead of a matrix.

**Author(s)**

Michael Hahsler and Ian Johnson

**See Also**

- `associations-class`
- `itemMatrix-class`
Examples

data("Adult")
set <- eclat(Adult, parameter = list(supp = 0.8))

### find the supersets of each itemset in set
is.superset(set, set)
is.superset(set, set, sparse = FALSE)

---

**itemCoding**

*Item Coding — Conversion between Item Labels and Column IDs*

**Description**

The order in which items are stored in an itemMatrix is called the *item coding*. The following
generic functions and S4 methods are used to translate between the binary representation in the
itemMatrix format (used in transactions, rules and itemsets), item labels and numeric item IDs (i.e.,
the column numbers in the binary representation).

**Usage**

encode(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'list'
encode(x, itemLabels, itemMatrix = TRUE)
## S4 method for signature 'character'
encode(x, itemLabels, itemMatrix = TRUE)
## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
encode(x, itemLabels, itemMatrix = TRUE)

compatible(x, y)

recode(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
recode(x, itemLabels = NULL, match = NULL)
## S4 method for signature 'itemsets'
recode(x, itemLabels = NULL, match = NULL)
## S4 method for signature 'rules'
recode(x, itemLabels = NULL, match = NULL)

decode(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'list'
decode(x, itemLabels)
## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
decode(x, itemLabels)
Arguments

\textbf{x} a vector or a list of vectors of character strings (for \texttt{encode}) or of numeric (for \texttt{decode}), or an object of class \texttt{itemMatrix} (for \texttt{recode}).

\textbf{itemLabels} a vector of character strings used for coding where the position of an item label in the vector gives the item's column ID. Alternatively, a \texttt{itemMatrix}, \texttt{transactions} or \texttt{associations} object can be specified and the item labels or these objects are used.

\textbf{itemMatrix} return an object of class \texttt{itemMatrix} otherwise an object of the same class as \texttt{x} is returned.

\textbf{y} an object of class \texttt{itemMatrix}, \texttt{transactions} or \texttt{associations} to compare item coding to \texttt{x}.

\textbf{match} deprecated: used \texttt{itemLabels} instead.

\textbf{...} further arguments.

Details

**Item compatibility:** If you deal with several datasets or different subsets of the same dataset and want to combine or compute the found itemsets or rules, then you need to make sure that all transaction sets have a compatible item coding. That is, the sparse matrices representing the items have columns for the same items in exactly the same order. The coercion to transactions with \texttt{as(x,"transactions")} will create the item coding by adding items when they are encountered in the dataset. This can lead to different item codings (different order, missing items) for even only slightly different datasets. You can use the method \texttt{compatible} to check if two sets have the same item coding.

If you work with many sets, then you should first define a common item coding by creating a vector with all possible item labels and then use either \texttt{encode} to create \texttt{transactions} or \texttt{recode} to make a different set compatible.

The following function help with creating and changing the item coding to make them compatible.

\texttt{encode} converts from readable item labels to an \texttt{itemMatrix} using a given coding. With this method it is possible to create several compatible \texttt{itemMatrix} objects (i.e., use the same binary representation for items) from data.

\texttt{decode} converts from the column IDs used in the \texttt{itemMatrix} representation to item labels. \texttt{decode} is used by \texttt{LIST}.

\texttt{recode} recodes an \texttt{itemMatrix} object so its coding is compatible with another \texttt{itemMatrix} object specified in \texttt{itemLabels} (i.e., the columns are reordered to match).

Value

\texttt{recode} always returns an object of class \texttt{itemMatrix}.

For \texttt{encode} with \texttt{itemMatrix = TRUE} an object of class \texttt{itemMatrix} is returned. Otherwise the result is of the same type as \texttt{x}, e.g., a list or a vector.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler
See Also

LIST, associations-class, itemMatrix-class

Examples

data("Adult")

## Example 1: Manual decoding
## Extract the item coding as a vector of item labels.
iLabels <- itemLabels(Adult)
head(iLabels)

## get undecoded list (itemIDs)
list <- LIST(Adult[1:5], decode = FALSE)
list

## decode itemIDs by replacing them with the appropriate item label
decode(list, itemLabels = iLabels)

## Example 2: Manually create an itemMatrix using iLabels as the common item coding
data <- list(
  c("income=small", "age=Young"),
  c("income=large", "age=Middle-aged")
)

# Option a: encode to match the item coding in Adult
iM <- encode(data, itemLabels = Adult)
iM
inspect(iM)
compatible(iM, Adult)

# Option b: coercion plus recode to make it compatible to Adult
# (note: the coding has 115 item columns after recode)
iM <- as(data, "itemMatrix")
iM
compatible(iM, Adult)

iM <- recode(iM, itemLabels = Adult)
iM
compatible(iM, Adult)

## Example 3: use recode to make itemMatrices compatible
## select first 100 transactions and all education-related items
sub <- Adult[1:100, itemInfo(Adult)$variables == "education"]
itemLabels(sub)
image(sub)

## After choosing only a subset of items (columns), the item coding is now
## no longer compatible with the Adult dataset
compatible(sub, Adult)
## recode to match Adult again
sub.recoded <- recode(sub, itemLabels = Adult)
image(sub.recoded)

## Example 4: manually create 2 new transaction for the Adult data set
## Note: check itemLabels(Adult) to see the available labels for items
twoTransactions <- as(
  encode(list(
    c("age=Young", "relationship=Unmarried"),
    c("age=Senior")
  ), itemLabels = Adult),
  "transactions")
twoTransactions
inspect(twoTransactions)

## Example 5: Use a common item coding
# coercion to transactions will produce different item codings
trans1 <- as(list(
  c("age=Young", "relationship=Unmarried"),
  c("age=Senior")
), "transactions")
trans1
trans2 <- as(list(
  c("age=Middle-aged", "relationship=Married"),
  c("relationship=Unmarried", "age=Young")
), "transactions")
trans2
compatible(trans1, trans2)

# produce common item coding (all item labels in the two sets)
commonItemLabels <- union(itemLabels(trans1), itemLabels(trans2))
commonItemLabels
trans1 <- recode(trans1, itemLabels = commonItemLabels)
trans1
trans2 <- recode(trans2, itemLabels = commonItemLabels)
trans2
compatible(trans1, trans2)

## Example 6: manually create a rule and calculate interest measures
aRule <- new("rules",
  lhs = encode(list(c("age=Young", "relationship=Unmarried")),
    itemLabels = Adult),
  rhs = encode(list(c("income=small")),
    itemLabels = Adult))
print(aRule)
itemLabels = Adult)
)

quality(aRule) <- interestMeasure(aRule,
    measure = c("support", "confidence", "lift"), transactions = Adult)

inspect(aRule)

---

itemFrequency 

Getting Frequency/Support for Single Items

Description

Provides the generic function itemFrequency and S4 methods to get the frequency/support for all single items in an objects based on itemMatrix. For example, it is used to get the single item support from an object of class transactions without mining.

Usage

itemFrequency(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
itemFrequency(x, type, weighted = FALSE)

Arguments

- `x`: an object.
- `...`: further arguments are passed on.
- `type`: a character string specifying if "relative" frequency/support or "absolute" frequency/support (item counts) is returned. (default: "relative").
- `weighted`: should support be weighted by transactions weights stored as column "weight" in transactionInfo?

Value

itemFrequency returns a named numeric vector. Each element is the frequency/support of the corresponding item in object x. The items appear in the vector in the same order as in the binary matrix in x.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

itemFrequencyPlot, itemMatrix-class, transactions-class
itemFrequencyPlot

Examples

data("Adult")
itemFrequency(Adult, type = "relative")

Description

Provides the generic function itemFrequencyPlot and the S4 method to create an item frequency
bar plot for inspecting the item frequency distribution for objects based on itemMatrix (e.g.,
transactions, or items in itemsets and rules).

Usage

itemFrequencyPlot(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
itemFrequencyPlot(x, type = c("relative", "absolute"),
                   weighted = FALSE, support = NULL, topN = NULL,
                   population = NULL, popCol = "black", popLwd = 1,
                   lift = FALSE, horiz = FALSE,
                   names = TRUE, cex.names = graphics::par("cex.axis"),
                   xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, mai = NULL, ...)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>the object to be plotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>further arguments are passed on (see barplot from possible arguments).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>a character string indicating whether item frequencies should be displayed relative of absolute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weighted</td>
<td>should support be weighted by transactions weights stored as column &quot;weight&quot; in transactionInfo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support</td>
<td>a numeric value. Only display items which have a support of at least support. If no population is given, support is calculated from x otherwise from the population. Support is interpreted relative or absolute according to the setting of type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>topN</td>
<td>a integer value. Only plot the topN items with the highest item frequency or lift (if lift = TRUE). The items are plotted ordered by descending support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td>object of same class as x; if x is a segment of a population, the population mean frequency for each item can be shown as a line in the plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popCol</td>
<td>plotting color for population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popLwd</td>
<td>line width for population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lift</td>
<td>a logical indicating whether to plot the lift ratio between instead of frequencies. The lift ratio is gives how many times an item is more frequent in x than in population.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
horiz a logical. If horiz = FALSE (default), the bars are drawn vertically. If TRUE, the bars are drawn horizontally.

names a logical indicating if the names (bar labels) should be displayed?

cex.names a numeric value for the expansion factor for axis names (bar labels).

xlab a character string with the label for the x axis (use an empty string to force no label).

ylab a character string with the label for the y axis (see xlab).

mai a numerical vector giving the plots margin sizes in inches (see ‘? par’).

Value

A numeric vector with the midpoints of the drawn bars; useful for adding to the graph.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

itemFrequency, itemMatrix-class

Examples

data(Adult)

## the following example compares the item frequencies
## of people with a large income (boxes) with the average in the data set
Adult.largeIncome <- Adult[Adult %in%
   "income=large"]

## simple plot
itemFrequencyPlot(Adult.largeIncome)

## plot with the averages of the population plotted as a line
## (for first 72 variables/items)
itemFrequencyPlot(Adult.largeIncome[, 1:72],
   population = Adult[, 1:72])

## plot lift ratio (frequency in x / frequency in population)
## for items with a support of 20% in the population
itemFrequencyPlot(Adult.largeIncome,
   population = Adult, support = 0.2,
   lift = TRUE, horiz = TRUE)
Description

The itemMatrix class is the basic building block for transactions, itemsets and rules in package arules. The class contains a sparse Matrix representation of items (a set of itemsets or transactions) and the corresponding item labels.

Details

Sets of itemsets (or transactions) are represented as a compressed sparse binary matrix. Columns represent items and rows are the set/transactions. In the compressed form, each itemset is a vector of column indices (called item IDs) representing the items.

Note: If you work with several itemMatrices at the same time (e.g., several transaction sets, lhs and rhs of a rule, etc.), then the encoding (itemLabes and order of the items in the binary matrix) in the different itemMatrices is important and needs to conform. See itemCoding to learn how to encode and recode itemMatrix objects.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("itemMatrix",...). However, most of the time objects will be created by coercion from a matrix, list or data.frame.

Slots

data: Object of class ngCMatrix (from package Matrix) which stores item occurrences in sparse representation. Note that the ngCMatrix is column-oriented and itemMatrix is row-oriented with each row representing an element (an itemset, a transaction, etc.). As a result, the ngCMatrix in this slot is always a transposed version of the binary incidence matrix in itemMatrix.

itemInfo: a data.frame which contains named vectors of the length equal to the number of elements in the set. If the slot is not empty (contains no item labels), the first element in the data.frame must have the name "labels" and contain a character vector with the item labels used for representing an item. In addition to the item labels, the data.frame can contain arbitrary named vectors (of the same length) to represent, e.g., variable names and values which were used to create the binary items or hierarchical category information associated with each item label.

itemsetInfo: a data.frame which may contain additional information for the rows (mostly representing itemsets) in the matrix.

Methods

coerce signature(from = "matrix",to = "itemMatrix"); expects from to be a binary matrix only containing 0s and 1s.
coerce signature(from = "itemMatrix", to = "matrix"): coerces to a dense 0-1 matrix of storage mode "integer" instead of "double" to save memory.
coerce signature(from = "list", to = "itemMatrix"): from is a list of vectors. Each vector contains one set/transaction/...
coerce signature(from = "itemMatrix", to = "list"); see also the methods for LIST.
coerce signature(from = "itemMatrix", to = "ngCMatrix"); access the sparse matrix representation. Note, the ngCMatrix contains a transposed from of the itemMatrix.
coerce signature(from = "ngCMatrix", to = "itemMatrix"); Note, the ngCMatrix has to be transposed with items as rows!
c signature(object = "itemMatrix"): combine.
dim signature(x = "itemMatrix"): returns the dimensions of the itemMatrix.
dimnames, rownames, colnames signature(x = "itemMatrix"); returns row (itemsetID) and column (item) names.
dimnames signature(x = "itemMatrix"); returns dimnames.
dimnames<- signature(x = "itemMatrix", value = "list"); replace dimnames.
%in% signature(x = "itemMatrix", table = "character"): matches the strings in table against the item labels in x and returns a logical vector indicating if a row (itemset) in x contains any of the items specified in table. Note that there is a %in% method with signature(x = "itemMatrix", table = "character"). This method is described in together with match.
%ain% signature(x = "itemMatrix", table = "character"); matches the strings in table against the item labels in x and returns a logical vector indicating if a row (itemset) in x contains all of the items specified in table.
%oin% signature(x = "itemMatrix", table = "character"); matches the strings in table against the item labels in x and returns a logical vector indicating if a row (itemset) in x contains only items specified in table.
%pin% signature(x = "itemMatrix", table = "character"); matches the strings in table against the item labels in x (using partial matching) and returns a logical vector indicating if a row (itemset) in x contains any of the items specified in table.
itemLabels signature(object = "itemMatrix"); returns the item labels used for encoding as a character vector.
itemLabels<- signature(object = "itemMatrix"); replaces the item labels used for encoding.
itemInfo signature(object = "itemMatrix"); returns the whole item/column information data.frame including labels.
itemInfo<- signature(object = "itemMatrix"); replaces the item/column info by a data.frame.
itemsetInfo signature(object = "itemMatrix"); returns the item set/row information data.frame.
itemsetInfo<- signature(object = "itemMatrix"); replaces the item set/row info by a data.frame.
labels signature(x = "transactions"): returns labels for the itemsets. The following arguments can be used to customize the representation of the labels: itemSep, setStart and setEnd.
nitems signature(x = "itemMatrix"); returns the number of items (number in columns) in the itemMatrix.
show signature(object = "itemMatrix")
summary signature(object = "itemMatrix")
itemMatrix-class

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

LIST, c, duplicated, inspect, is.subset, is.superset, itemFrequency, itemFrequencyPlot, itemCoding, match, length, sets, subset, unique, [-methods, image, ngCMatrix-class (from Matrix), transactions-class, itemsets-class, rules-class

Examples

set.seed(1234)

## Generate a logical matrix with 5000 random itemsets for 20 items
m <- matrix(runif(5000*20)>0.8, ncol=20, 
dimnames = list(NULL, paste("item", c(1:20), sep="")))
head(m)

## Coerce the logical matrix into an itemMatrix object
imatrix <- as(m, "itemMatrix")
imatrix

## An itemMatrix contains a set of itemsets (each row is an itemset).
## The length of the set is the number of rows.
length(imatrix)

## The sparse matrix also has regular matrix dimensions.
dim(imatrix)
nrow(imatrix)
ncol(imatrix)

## Subsetting: Get first 5 elements (rows) of the itemMatrix. This can be done in
## several ways.
imatrix[1:5]  ### get elements 1:5
imatrix[1:5, ] ### Matrix subsetting for rows 1:5
head(imatrix, n = 5)  ### head()

## Get first 5 elements (rows) of the itemMatrix as list.
as(imatrix[1:5], "list")

## Get first 5 elements (rows) of the itemMatrix as matrix.
as(imatrix[1:5], "matrix")

## Get first 5 elements (rows) of the itemMatrix as sparse ngCMatrix.
## Warning: For efficiency reasons, the ngCMatrix is transposed!
as(imatrix[1:5], "ngCMatrix")

## Get labels for the first 5 itemsets (first default and then with
## custom formatting)
labels(imatrix[1:5])
labels(imatrix[1:5], itemSep = " + ", setStart = "", setEnd = "")
## Create itemsets manually from an itemMatrix. Itemsets contain items in the form of
## an itemMatrix and additional quality measures (not supplied in the example).
is <- new("itemsets", items = imatrix)
is
inspect(head(is, n = 3))

## Create rules manually. I use imatrix[4:6] for the lhs of the rules and
## imatrix[1:3] for the rhs. Rhs and lhs cannot share items so I use
## itemSetdiff here. I also assign missing values for the quality measures support
## and confidence.
rules <- new("rules",
    lhs = itemSetdiff(imatrix[4:6], imatrix[1:3]),
    rhs = imatrix[1:3],
    quality = data.frame(support = c(NA, NA, NA),
                          confidence = c(NA, NA, NA))
)
rules
inspect(rules)

## Manually create a itemMatrix with an item encoding that matches imatrix (20 items in order
## item1, item2, ..., item20)
itemset_list <- list(c("item1","item2"),
c("item3"))

imatrix_new <- encode(itemset_list, itemLabels = imatrix)
imatrix_new
compatible(imatrix_new, imatrix)

---

**itemSetOperations**

### Itemwise Set Operations

#### Description

Provides the generic functions and the S4 methods for itemwise set operations on items in an itemMatrix. The regular set operations regard each itemset in an itemMatrix as an element. Itemwise operations regard each item as an element and operate on the items of pairs if corresponding itemsets (first itemset in x with first itemset in y, second with second, etc.).

#### Usage

```r
itemUnion(x, y)
itemSetdiff(x, y)
itemIntersect(x, y)
```

#### Arguments

- `x, y` two itemMatrix objects with the same number of rows (itemsets).
Value

An object of class itemMatrix is returned.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

itemMatrix-class

Examples

data("Adult")
fsets <- eclat(Adult, parameter = list(supp = 0.5))
inspect(fsets[1:4])
inspect(itemUnion(items(fsets[1:2]), items(fsets[3:4])))
inspect(itemSetdiff(items(fsets[1:2]), items(fsets[3:4])))
inspect(itemIntersect(items(fsets[1:2]), items(fsets[3:4])))

Description

The itemsets class represents a set of itemsets and the associated quality measures.

Details

Itemsets are usually created by calling an association rule mining algorithm like apriori. Itemsets store the items as an object of class itemMatrix.

To create itemsets manually, the itemMatrix for the items of the itemsets can be created using itemCoding. An example is in the Example section below.

Mined itemsets sets typically contain several interest measures accessible with the quality method. Additional measures can be calculated via interestMeasure.

Objects from the Class

Objects are the result of calling the functions apriori (e.g., with target="frequent itemsets" in the parameter list) or eclat. Objects can also be created by calls of the form new("itemsets",...).

Slots

items: object of class itemMatrix containing the items in the set of itemsets
quality: a data.frame containing the quality measures for the itemsets
tidLists: object of class tidLists containing the IDs of the transactions which support each itemset. The slot contains NULL if no transactions ID list is available (transactions ID lists are only available for eclat).
Extends

Class \texttt{associations}, directly.

Methods

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{coerce} signature(from = "itemsets", to = "data.frame"); represent the itemsets in readable form
  \item \texttt{items} signature(x = "itemsets"); returns the \texttt{itemMatrix} representing the set of itemsets
  \item \texttt{items<-} signature(x = "itemsets"); replaces the \texttt{itemMatrix} representing the set of itemsets
  \item \texttt{itemInfo} signature(object = "itemsets"); returns the whole item information data frame including item labels
  \item \texttt{labels} signature(object = "itemsets"); returns labels for the itemsets as a character vector. The labels have the following format: "item1, item2,..., itemn"
  \item \texttt{itemLabels} signature(object = "itemsets"); returns the item labels used to encode the itemsets as a character vector. The index for each label is the column index of the item in the binary matrix.
  \item \texttt{nitems} signature(x = "itemsets"); number of all possible items in the binary matrix representation of the object.
  \item \texttt{summary} signature(object = "itemsets")
  \item \texttt{tidLists} signature(object = "itemsets"); returns the transaction ID list
\end{itemize}

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

\texttt{associations-class}, \texttt{[methods}, \texttt{apriori.c}, \texttt{duplicated}, \texttt{eclat}, \texttt{inspect}, \texttt{is.maximal}, \texttt{itemCoding}, \texttt{length}, \texttt{match}, \texttt{sets}, \texttt{size}, \texttt{subset}, \texttt{tidLists-class}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
data("Adult")

## Mine frequent itemsets with Eclat.
fsets <- eclat(Adult, parameter = list(supp = 0.5))

## Display the 5 itemsets with the highest support.
fsets.top5 <- sort(fsets)[1:5]
inspect(fsets.top5)

## Get the itemsets as a list
as(items(fsets.top5), "list")

## Get the itemsets as a binary matrix
as(items(fsets.top5), "matrix")

## Get the itemsets as a sparse matrix, a ngCMATRIX from package Matrix.
\end{verbatim}
## Warning: for efficiency reasons, the ngCMatrix you get is transposed
as(items(fsets.top5), "ngCMatrix")

## Create a rules for the Adult dataset manually and calcualte some interest Measures
twoitemsets <- new("itemsets",
    items = encode(list(
        c("age=Young", "relationship=Unmarried"),
        c("age=Old")
    ), itemLabels = itemLabels(Adult))
)

quality(twoitemsets) <- data.frame(support = interestMeasure(twoitemsets,
    measure = c("support"), transactions = Adult))

inspect(twoitemsets)

---

### length

#### Getting the Number of Elements

**Description**

S4 methods for length which return the number of elements of objects defined in the package **arules**.

**Usage**

```r

## S4 method for signature 'rules'
length(x)

## S4 method for signature 'itemsets'
length(x)

## S4 method for signature 'tidLists'
length(x)

## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
length(x)
```

**Arguments**

- **x** an object of class **transactions**, **rules**, **itemsets**, **tidLists**, or **itemMatrix**.

**Details**

For **itemMatrix** and **transactions** the length is defined as the number of rows (transactions) in the binary incidence matrix.
For sets of associations (rules, itemsets and associations in general) the length is defined as the number of elements in the set (i.e., the number of rules or itemsets).

For tidLists the length is the number of lists (one per item or itemset) in the object.

Value

An integer scalar giving the “length” of x.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

---

LIST List Representation for Objects Based on Class itemMatrix

Description

Provides the generic function LIST and the S4 methods to create a list representation from objects based on itemMatrix (e.g., transactions, tidLists, or itemsets). These methods can be used for the coercion to a list.

Usage

LIST(from, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
LIST(from, decode = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'transactions'
LIST(from, decode = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'tidLists'
LIST(from, decode = TRUE)

Arguments

from the object to be converted into a list.

... further arguments.

decode a logical controlling whether the items/transactions are decoded from the column numbers internally used by itemMatrix to the names stored in the object from. The default behavior is to decode.

Details

Using LIST with decode = TRUE is equivalent to the standard coercion as(x,"list"). LIST returns the object from as a list of vectors. Each vector represents one row of the itemMatrix (e.g., items in a transaction or itemset).
Value Matching

Description

Provides the generic function `match` and the S4 methods for associations, transactions and itemMatrices. `match` returns a vector of the positions of (first) matches of its first argument in its second.

`%in%` is a more intuitive interface as a binary operator, which returns a logical vector indicating if there is a match or not for the items in the itemsets (left operand) with the items in the table (right operand).

`arules` defines additional binary operators for matching itemsets: `%pin%` uses partial matching on the table; `%ain%` itemsets have to match/include all items in the table; `%oin%` itemsets can only match/include the items in the table. The binary matching operators or often used in `subset`.

Usage

```r
match(x, table, nomatch = NA_integer_, incomparables = NULL)
```

- `x %in% table`
- `x %pin% table`
- `x %ain% table`
- `x %oin% table`
Arguments

- **x**: an object of class `itemMatrix`, `transactions` or `associations`.
- **table**: a set of associations or transactions to be matched against.
- **nomatch**: the value to be returned in the case when no match is found.
- **incomparables**: not implemented.

Value

- **match**: An integer vector of the same length as `x` giving the position in `table` of the first match if there is a match, otherwise `nomatch`.
- **%in%, %pin%, %ain%, %oin%**: A logical vector, indicating if a match was located for each element of `x`.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

- `subset`, `rules-class`, `itemsets-class`, `itemMatrix-class`

Examples

```r
data("Adult")

## get unique transactions, count frequency of unique transactions
## and plot frequency of unique transactions
vals <- unique(Adult)
cnts <- tabulate(match(Adult, vals))
plot(sort(cnts, decreasing=TRUE))

## find all transactions which are equal to transaction 10 in Adult
which(Adult %in% Adult[10])

## for transactions we can also match directly with itemLabels.
## Find in the first 10 transactions the ones which
## contain age=Middle-aged (see help page for class itemMatrix)
Adult[1:10] %in% "age=Middle-aged"

## find all transactions which contain items that partially match "age=" (all here).
Adult[1:10] %pin% "age="

## find all transactions that only include the item "age=Middle-aged" (none here).
Adult[1:10] %oin% "age=Middle-aged"

## find all transactions which contain both items "age=Middle-aged" and "sex=Male"
Adult[1:10] %ain% c("age=Middle-aged", "sex=Male")
```
merge

Adding Items to Data

Description

Provides the generic function merge and the S4 methods for itemMatrix and transactions. The
methods are used to add new items to existing data.

Usage

merge(x, y, ...)

Arguments

x an object of class itemMatrix or transactions.
y an object of the same class as x (or something which can be coerced to that
class).
... further arguments; unused.

Value

Returns a new object of the same class as x with the items in y added.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

transactions-class, itemMatrix-class, addComplement

Examples

data("Groceries")

## create a random item as a matrix
randomItem <- sample(c(TRUE, FALSE), size=length(Groceries),replace=TRUE)
randomItem <- as.matrix(randomItem)
colnames(randomItem) <- "random item"
head(randomItem, 3)

## add the random item to Groceries
g2 <- merge(Groceries, randomItem)
nitems(Groceries)
nitems(g2)
inspect(head(g2,3))
Description

The Mushroom data set includes descriptions of hypothetical samples corresponding to 23 species of gilled mushrooms in the Agaricus and Lepiota Family. It contains information about 8124 mushrooms (transactions). 4208 (51.8%) are edible and 3916 (48.2%) are poisonous. The data contains 22 nominal features plus the class attribute (edible or not). These features were translated into 114 items.

Usage

data(Mushroom)

Format

Object of class transactions.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

Source

The data set was obtained from the UCI Machine Learning Repository at https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Mushroom.

References


predict

Model Predictions

Description

Provides the S4 method predict for itemMatrix (e.g., transactions). Predicts the membership (nearest neighbor) of new data to clusters represented by medoids or labeled examples.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
predict(object, newdata, labels = NULL, blocksize = 200, ...)

predict

Arguments

- **object**: medoids (no labels needed) or examples (labels needed).
- **newdata**: objects to predict labels for.
- **labels**: an integer vector containing the labels for the examples in `object`.
- **blocksize**: a numeric scalar indicating how much memory `predict` can use for big `x` and/or `y` (approx. in MB). This is only a crude approximation for 32-bit machines (64-bit architectures need double the blocksize in memory) and using the default Jaccard method for dissimilarity calculation. In general, reducing blocksize will decrease the memory usage but will increase the run-time.
- ... further arguments passed on to `dissimilarity`. E.g., `method`.

Value

An integer vector of the same length as `newdata` containing the predicted labels for each element.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

dissimilarity, itemMatrix-class

Examples

data("Adult")

## sample
small <- sample(Adult, 500)
large <- sample(Adult, 5000)

## cluster a small sample
d_jaccard <- dissimilarity(small)
hc <- hclust(d_jaccard)
l <- cutree(hc, k=4)

## predict labels for a larger sample
labels <- predict(small, large, l)

## plot the profile of the 1. cluster
itemFrequencyPlot(large[labels==1, itemFrequency(large) > 0.1])
proximity-classes

*Classes dist, ar\_cross\_dissimilarity and ar\_similarity — Proximity Matrices*

**Description**

Simple classes to represent proximity matrices. For compatibility with clustering functions in R, we represent dissimilarities as the S3 class dist. For cross-dissimilarities and similarities, we provide the S4 classes ar\_cross\_dissimilarities and ar\_similarities.

**Objects from the Class**

- **dist** objects are the result of calling the method `dissimilarity` with one argument or any R function returning a S3 dist object.
- **ar\_cross\_dissimilarity** objects are the result of calling the method `dissimilarity` with two arguments, by calls of the form `new("similarity",...)`, or by coercion from matrix.
- **ar\_similarity** objects are the result of calling the method `affinity`, by calls of the form `new("similarity",...)`, or by coercion from matrix.

**Slots**

The S4 classes have a method slot which contains the type of measure used for calculation.

**Author(s)**

Michael Hahsler

**See Also**

`dist` (in package stats), `dissimilarity`, `affinity`.

---

**random.transactions**

*Simulate a Random Transaction Data Set*

**Description**

Simulates a random transactions object using different methods.

**Usage**

`random.transactions(nItems, nTrans, method = "independent", ..., verbose = FALSE)`
**random.transactions**

**Arguments**

- **nItems**
  - An integer. Number of items.
- **nTrans**
  - An integer. Number of transactions.
- **method**
  - Name of the simulation method used (default: all items occur independently).
- **...**
  - Further arguments used for the specific simulation method (see details).
- **verbose**
  - Report progress.

**Details**

The function generates a nitems times ntrans transaction database.

Currently two simulation methods are implemented:

**method** "independent" (see Hahsler et al., 2006)

All items are treated as independent. The transaction size is determined by rpois(lambda - 1) + 1, where lambda can be specified (defaults to 3). Note that one subtracted from lambda and added to the size to avoid empty transactions. The items in the transactions are randomly chosen using the numeric probability vector iProb of length nItems (default: 0.01 for each item).

**method** "agrawal" (see Agrawal and Srikant, 1994)

This method creates transactions with correlated items uses the following additional parameters:

- **lTrans**
  - Average length of transactions.
- **nPats**
  - Number of patterns (potential maximal frequent itemsets) used.
- **lPats**
  - Average length of patterns.
- **corr**
  - Correlation between consecutive patterns.
- **cmean**
  - Mean of the corruption level (normal distr.).
- **cvar**
  - Variance of the corruption level.

The simulation is a two-stage process. First, a set of nPats patterns (potential maximal frequent itemsets) is generated. The length of the patterns is Poisson distributed with mean lPats and consecutive patterns share some items controlled by the correlation parameter corr. For later use, for each pattern a pattern weight is generated by drawing from an exponential distribution with a mean of 1 and a corruption level is chosen from a normal distribution with mean cmean and variance cvar.

The patterns are created using the following function:

```r
random.patterns(nItems, nPats = 2000, method = "agrawal", lPats = 4, corr = 0.5, cmean = 0.5, cvar = 0.1, iWeight = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

The function returns the patterns as an itemsets objects which can be supplied to random.transactions as the argument patterns. If no argument patterns is supplied, the default values given above are used.

In the second step, the transactions are generated using the patterns. The length the transactions follows a Poisson distribution with mean lPats. For each transaction, patterns are randomly chosen using the pattern weights till the transaction length is reached. For each chosen pattern, the associated corruption level is used to drop some items before adding the pattern to the transaction.

**Value**

Returns an object of class transactions.
random.transactions

Author(s)
Michael Hahsler

References


See Also
transactions-class.

Examples
## generate random 1000 transactions for 200 items with
## a success probability decreasing from 0.2 to 0.0001
## using the method described in Hahsler et al. (2006).
trans <- random.transactions(nItems = 200, nTrans = 1000,
    lambda = 5, iProb = seq(0.2, 0.0001, length=200))

## size distribution
summary(size(trans))

## display random data set
image(trans)

## use the method by Agrawal and Srikant (1994) to simulate transactions
## which contains correlated items. This should create data similar to
## T10I4D100K (we just create 100 transactions here to speed things up).
patterns <- random.patterns(nItems = 1000)
summary(patterns)
trans2 <- random.transactions(nItems = 1000, nTrans = 100,
    method = "agrawal", patterns = patterns)
image(trans2)

## plot data with items ordered by item frequency
image(trans2[, order(itemFrequency(trans2), decreasing=TRUE)])
read.PMML  Read and Write PMML

Description
This function reads and writes PMML representations (version 4.1) of associations (itemsets and rules).

Usage
write.PMML(x, file)
read.PMML(file)

Arguments
x a rules or itemsets object.
file name of the PMML file (for read.PMML also a XML root node can be supplied).

Details
Write delegates to package pmml.

Author(s)
Michael Hahsler

References

See Also
pmml.

Examples
data("Groceries")

rules <- apriori(Groceries, parameter=list(support=0.001))
rules <- head(rules, by="lift")
rules

### save rules as PMML
write.PMML(rules, file = "rules.xml")

### read rules back
rules2 <- read.PMML("rules.xml")
rules2
### compare rules
inspect(rules[1])
inspect(rules2[1])

### clean up
unlink("rules.xml")

---

**read.transactions**  
*Read Transaction Data*

**Description**

Reads a transaction data file from disk and creates a `transactions` object.

**Usage**

```r
read.transactions(file, format = c("basket", "single"),
        header = FALSE, sep = "",
        cols = NULL, rm.duplicates = FALSE,
        quote = "\\", skip = 0,
        encoding = "unknown")
```

**Arguments**

- `file`: the file name or connection.
- `format`: a character string indicating the format of the data set. One of "basket" or "single", can be abbreviated.
- `header`: a logical value indicating whether the file contains the names of the variables as its first line.
- `sep`: a character string specifying how fields are separated in the data file. The default ("") splits at whitespaces.
- `cols`: For the ‘single’ format, cols is a numeric or character vector of length two giving the numbers or names of the columns (fields) with the transaction and item ids, respectively. If character, the first line of file is assumed to be a header with column names. For the ‘basket’ format, cols can be a numeric scalar giving the number of the column (field) with the transaction ids. If cols = NULL, the data do not contain transaction ids.
- `rm.duplicates`: a logical value specifying if duplicate items should be removed from the transactions.
- `quote`: a list of characters used as quotes when reading.
- `skip`: number of lines to skip in the file before start reading data.
- `encoding`: character string indicating the encoding which is passed to `readLines` or `scan` (see Encoding).
Details

For ‘basket’ format, each line in the transaction data file represents a transaction where the items (item labels) are separated by the characters specified by `sep`. For ‘single’ format, each line corresponds to a single item, containing at least ids for the transaction and the item.

Value

Returns an object of class `transactions`.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler and Kurt Hornik

See Also

`transactions-class`

Examples

```r
## create a demo file using basket format for the example
data <- paste(
  "# this is some test data",
  "item1, item2",
  "item1",
  "item2, item3",
  sep="\n")
cat(data)
write(data, file = "demo_basket.txt")

## read demo data (skip the comment in the first line)
tr <- read.transactions("demo_basket.txt", format = "basket", sep="","", skip = 1)
inspect(tr)
## make always sure that the items were properly separated
itemLabels(tr)

## create a demo file using single format for the example
## column 1 contains the transaction ID and column 2 contains one item
data <- paste(
  "trans1 item1",
  "trans2 item1",
  "trans2 item2",
  sep="\n")
cat(data)
write(data, file = "demo_single.txt")

## read demo data
tr <- read.transactions("demo_single.txt", format = "single", cols = c(1,2))
inspect(tr)

## create a demo file using single format with column headers
data <- paste(
  "item_id;trans_id",
  "trans1 item1",
  "trans2 item1",
  "trans2 item2",
  sep="\n")
cat(data)
write(data, file = "demo_single_headers.txt")
`
ruleInduction

Rule Induction from Itemsets

Description

Provides the generic function and the needed S4 method to induce all rules which can be generated by the given set of itemsets from a transactions dataset. This method can be used to create closed association rules.

Usage

ruleInduction(x, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'itemsets'
ruleInduction(x, transactions, confidence = 0.8,  
control = NULL)

Arguments

x the set of itemsets from which rules will be induced.
... further arguments.
transactions the transaction dataset used to mine the itemsets. Can be omitted if x contains a lattice (complete set) of frequent itemsets together with their support counts.
confidence a numeric value giving the minimum confidence for the rules.
control a named list with elements method indicating the method ("apriori" or "ptree"), and the logical arguments reduce and verbose to indicate if unused items are removed and if the output should be verbose. Currently, "ptree" is the default method.
Details

If in control `method = "apriori"` is used, a very simple rule induction method is used. All rules are mined from the transactions data set using Apriori with the minimal support found in itemsets. And in a second step all rules which do not stem from one of the itemsets are removed. This procedure will be in many cases very slow (e.g., for itemsets with many elements or very low support).

If in control `method = "ptree"` is used, the transactions are counted into a prefix tree and then the rules are selectively generated using the counts in the tree. This is usually faster than the above approach.

If in control `reduce = TRUE` is used, unused items are removed from the data before creating rules. This might be slower for large transaction data sets. However, for `method = "ptree"` this is highly recommended as the items are further reordered to reduce the counting time.

If argument `transactions` is missing it is assumed that `x` contains a lattice (complete set) of frequent itemsets together with their support counts. Then rules can be induced directly without support counting. This approach is very fast.

For `transactions`, a set different to the data used for creating the original itemsets can be used, however, the new set has to conform in terms of items and their order.

This method can be used to produce closed association rules defined by Pei et al. (2000) as rules $X \rightarrow Y$ where both $X$ and $Y$ are closed frequent itemsets. See Example section for code.

Value

An object of class `rules`.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta and Michael Hahsler

References


Jian Pei, Jiawei Han, Runying Mao. CLOSET: An Efficient Algorithm for Mining Frequent Closed Itemsets. ACM SIGMOD Workshop on Research Issues in Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery (DMKD 2000).

See Also

`itemsets-class`, `rules-class`, `transactions-class`

Examples

data("Adult")

## find all closed frequent itemsets
closed_is <- apriori(Adult, parameter = list(target = "closed frequent itemsets", support = 0.4))
closed_is
## use rule induction to produce all closed association rules

```r
closed_rules <- ruleInduction(closed_is, Adult,
   control = list(verbose = TRUE))
```

## X&Y are already closed, check that X is also closed

```r
closed_rules[is.element(lhs(closed_rules), items(closed_is))]
```

## inspect the resulting closed rules

```r
summary(closed_rules)
inspect(head(closed_rules, by = "lift"))
```

## use lattice of frequent itemsets

```r
ec <- eclat(Adult, parameter = list(support = 0.4))
rec <- ruleInduction(ec)
```

```r
rec
inspect(head(rec))
```

---

**rules-class**

### Class rules — A Set of Rules

**Description**

The rules class represents a set of rules.

**Details**

Rules are usually created by calling an association rule mining algorithm like `apriori`. Rules store the LHS and the RHS separately as objects of class `itemMatrix`.

To create rules manually, the itemMatrix for the LHS and the RHS of the rules can be created using `itemCoding`. Note the two matrices need to have the itemLabels (i.e., columns of the sparse matrix) in the same order. An example is in the Example section below.

Mined rule sets typically contain several interest measures accessible with the `quality` method. Additional measures can be calculated via `interestMeasure`.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects are the result of calling the function `apriori`. Objects can also be created by calls of the form `new("rules", ...)`. 

**Slots**

- `lhs`: Object of class `itemMatrix`; the left-hand-sides of the rules (antecedents)
- `rhs`: Object of class `itemMatrix`; the right-hand-sides of the rules (consequents)
- `quality`: a data.frame; typically contains measures like support, confidence and count (i.e., the absolute support count)
Extends

Class associations, directly.

Methods

`coerce` signature(from = "rules", to = "data.frame"): represents the set of rules as a data.frame

`generatingItemsets` signature(x = "rules"); returns a collection of the itemsets which generated the rules, one itemset for each rule. Note that the collection can be a multiset and contain duplicated elements. Use `unique` to remove duplicates and obtain a proper set. Technically this method produces the same as the result of method `items()`, but wrapped into an `itemsets` object with support information.

`itemInfo` signature(object = "rules"); returns the whole item information data frame including item labels

`itemLabels` signature(object = "rules"); returns the item labels used to encode the rules

`items` signature(x = "rules"); returns for each rule the union of the items in the lhs and rhs (i.e., the itemsets which generated the rule) as an `itemMatrix`

`itemLabels` signature(object = "rules"); returns the item labels as a character vector. The index for each label is the column index of the item in the binary matrix.

`labels` signature(object = "rules"); returns labels for the rules ("lhs => rhs") as a character vector. The representation can be customized using the additional parameter `ruleSep` and parameters for label defined in `itemMatrix`

`lhs` signature(x = "rules"); returns the `itemMatrix` representing the left-hand-side of the rules (antecedents)

`lhs<-` signature(x = "rules"); replaces the `itemMatrix` representing the left-hand-side of the rules (antecedents)

`nitems` signature(x = "rules"); number of all possible items in the binary matrix representation of the object.

`rhs` signature(x = "rules"); returns the `itemMatrix` representing the right-hand-side of the rules (consequents)

`rhs<-` signature(x = "rules"); replaces the `itemMatrix` representing the right-hand-side of the rules (consequents)

`summary` signature(object = "rules")

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

`associations-class`, `[methods`, `apriori.c`, `duplicated`, `inspect`, `itemCoding`, `length`, `match`, `sets`, `size`, `subset`,
Examples

data("Adult")

## Mine rules
rules <- apriori(Adult, parameter = list(support = 0.3))
rules

## Select a subset of rules using partial matching on the items
## in the right-hand-side and a quality measure
rules.sub <- subset(rules, subset = rhs %pin% "sex" & lift > 1.3)

## Display the top 3 support rules
inspect(head(rules.sub, n = 3, by = "support"))

## Display the first 3 rules
inspect(rules.sub[1:3])

## Get labels for the first 3 rules
labels(rules.sub[1:3])
layers(rules.sub[1:3], itemSep = " + ", setStart = "" , setEnd="", ruleSep = " ---> ")

## Create a rules for the Adult dataset manually and calculate some interest Measures
twoRule <- new("rules",
  lhs = encode(list(
    c("age=Young", "relationship=Unmarried"),
    c("age=Old")
  ), itemLabels = itemLabels(Adult)),
  rhs = encode(list(
    c("income=small"),
    c("income=large")
  ), itemLabels = itemLabels(Adult))
)

quality(twoRule) <- interestMeasure(twoRule,
  measure = c("support", "confidence", "lift"), transactions = Adult)

inspect(twoRule)

---

**Description**

Provides the generic function `sample` and the S4 method to take a sample of the specified size from
the elements of `x` using either with or without replacement. `sample` can be used to sample from a
set of transactions or associations.

**Usage**

```r
sample(x, size, replace = FALSE, prob = NULL, ...)
```
Arguments

- **x**: object to be sampled from (a set of associations or transactions).
- **size**: sample size.
- **replace**: a logical. Sample with replacement?
- **prob**: a numeric vector of probability weights.
- **...**: further arguments.

Value

An object of the same class as x.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

associations-class, transactions-class, itemMatrix-class.

Examples

data("Adult")

## sample with replacement
s <- sample(Adult, 500, replace = TRUE)
s

Description

Provides the generic functions and the S4 methods for the set operations union, intersect, setequal, setdiff and is.element on sets of associations (e.g., rules, itemsets) and itemMatrix.

Usage

union(x, y)
intersect(x, y)
setequal(x, y)
setdiff(x, y)
is.element(el, set)

Arguments

- **x,y,el,set**: sets of associations or itemMatrix objects.
Details

All S4 methods for set operations are defined for the class name "ANY" in the signature, so they should work for all S4 classes for which the following methods are available: match, length and unique.

Value

union, intersect, setequal and setdiff return an object of the same class as x and y.
is.element returns a logic vector of length el indicating for each element if it is included in set.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

associations-class, itemMatrix-class

Examples

data("Adult")

## mine some rules
r <- apriori(Adult)

## take 2 subsets
r1 <- r[1:10]
r2 <- r[6:15]

union(r1,r2)
intersect(r1,r2)
setequal(r1,r2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>size</th>
<th>Number of Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Provides the generic function size and S4 methods to get the size of each element from objects based on itemMatrix. For example, it is used to get a vector of transaction sizes (i.e., the number of present items (ones) per element (row) of the binary incidence matrix) from an object of class transactions.

Usage

size(x, ...)

sort

Arguments

x an object.

... further (unused) arguments.

Value

size returns a numeric vector of length length(x). Each element is the size of the corresponding element (row in the matrix) in object x. For rules, size returns the sum of the number of elements in the LHS and the RHS.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

itemMatrix-class, transactions-class

Examples

data("Adult")
summary(size(Adult))

---

sort Sort Associations

Description

Provides the method sort to sort elements in class associations (e.g., itemsets or rules) according to the value of measures stored in the association’s slot quality (e.g., support).

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'associations'
sort(x, decreasing = TRUE, na.last = NA,
by = "support", order = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'associations'
head(x, n = 6L, by = NULL, decreasing = TRUE, ...)  

## S4 method for signature 'associations'
tail(x, n = 6L, by = NULL, decreasing = TRUE, ...)
Arguments

- **x**: An object to be sorted.
- **decreasing**: A logical. Should the sort be increasing or decreasing? (default is decreasing)
- **na.last**: Na.last is not supported for associations. NAs are always put last.
- **by**: A character string specifying the quality measure stored in x to be used to sort x. If a vector of character strings is specified then the additional strings are used to sort x in case of ties.
- **order**: Should a order vector be returned instead of the sorted associations?
- **n**: A single integer indicating the number of associations returned.
- **...**: Further arguments are ignored.

Details

`sort` is relatively slow for large sets of associations since it has to copy and rearrange a large data structure. Note that sorting creates a second copy of the set of associations which can be slow and memory consuming for large sets. With `order = TRUE` a integer vector with the order is returned instead of the reordered associations.

If only the top n associations are needed then head using by performs this faster than calling sort and then head since it does it without copying and rearranging all the data. tail works in the same way.

Value

An object of the same class as x.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

- `associations-class`

Examples

data("Adult")

```r
## Mine rules with APRIORI
rules <- apriori(Adult, parameter = list(supp = 0.6))

rules_by_lift <- sort(rules, by = "lift")

inspect(head(rules))
inspect(head(rules_by_lift))
```

```r
## A faster/less memory consuming way to get the top 5 rules according to lift
## (see Details section)
inspect(head(rules, n = 5, by = "lift"))
```
Description

Provides the generic function `subset` and S4 methods to subset associations or transactions (item-Matrix) which meet certain conditions (e.g., contains certain items or satisfies a minimum lift).

Usage

```r
subset(x, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
subset(x, subset, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'itemsets'
subset(x, subset, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'rules'
subset(x, subset, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
subset(x, subset, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: object to be subsetted.
- `subset`: logical expression indicating elements to keep.
- `...`: further arguments to be passed to or from other methods.

Details

`subset` works on the rows/itemsets/rules of `x`. The expression given in `subset` will be evaluated using `x`, so the items (lhs/rhs/items) and the columns in the quality data.frame can be directly referred to by their names.

Important operators to select itemsets containing items specified by their labels are `%in%` (select itemsets matching any given item), `%ain%` (select only itemsets matching all given item), `%oin%` (select only itemsets matching only the given item), and `%pin%` (%in% with partial matching).

Value

An object of the same class as `x` containing only the elements which satisfy the conditions.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler
See Also

%in%, %pin%, %ain%, %oin%, itemMatrix-class, itemsets-class, rules-class, transactions-class

Examples

data("Adult")
rules <- apriori(Adult)

## select all rules with item "marital-status=Never-married" in
## the right-hand-side and lift > 2
rules.sub <- subset(rules, subset = rhs %in% "marital-status=Never-married"
                   & lift > 2)

## use partial matching for all items corresponding to the variable
## "marital-status"
rules.sub <- subset(rules, subset = rhs %pin% "marital-status=")

## select only rules with items "age=Young" and "workclass=Private" in
## the left-hand-side
rules.sub <- subset(rules, subset = lhs %ain% c("age=Young", "workclass=Private"))
support

Examples

data(SunBai)
summary(SunBai)
ispect(SunBai)

transactionInfo(SunBai)

support

Support Counting for Itemsets

Description

Provides the generic function and the needed S4 method to count support for given itemsets (and other types of associations) in a given transaction database.

Usage

support(x, transactions, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'itemMatrix'
support(x, transactions,
  type = c("relative", "absolute"), weighted = FALSE, control = NULL)
## S4 method for signature 'associations'
support(x, transactions,
  type = c("relative", "absolute"), weighted = FALSE, control = NULL)

Arguments

x the set of itemsets for which support should be counted.

... further arguments are passed on.

transactions the transaction data set used for mining.

type a character string specifying if "relative" support or "absolute" support (counts) are returned for the itemsets in x. (default: "relative")

weighted should support be weighted by transactions weights stored as column "weight" in transactionInfo?

control a named list with elements method indicating the method ("tidlists" or "ptree"), and the logical arguments reduce and verbose to indicate if unused items are removed and if the output should be verbose.

Details

Normally, itemset support is counted during mining the database with a set minimum support. However, if only the support information for a single or a few itemsets is needed, one might not want to mine the database for all frequent itemsets.

If in control method = "ptree" is used, the counters for the itemsets are organized in a prefix tree. The transactions are sequentially processed and the corresponding counters in the prefix tree
are incremented (see Hahsler et al, 2008). This method is used by default since it is typically significantly faster than tid list intersection.

If in control `method = "tidlists"` is used, support is counted using transaction ID list intersection which is used by several fast mining algorithms (e.g., by Eclat). However, Support is determined for each itemset individually which is slow for a large number of long itemsets in dense data.

If in control `reduce = TRUE` is used, unused items are removed from the data before creating rules. This might be slower for large transaction data sets.

**Value**

A numeric vector of the same length as `x` containing the support values for the sets in `x`.

**Author(s)**

Michael Hahsler and Christian Buchta

**References**


**See Also**

`itemMatrix-class`, `associations-class`, `transactions-class`

**Examples**

```r
data("Income")

## find and some frequent itemsets
itemsets <- eclat(Income)[1:5]

## inspect the support returned by eclat
inspect(itemsets)

## count support in the database
support(items(itemsets), Income)
```

---

**supportingTransactions**

*Supporting Transactions*

**Description**

Find transactions which support each of a set of associations and return this information as a transaction ID list.
supportingTransactions

Usage

supportingTransactions(x, transactions, ...)

Arguments

x a set of associations (itemsets, rules, etc.)
transactions an object of class transactions used to mine the associations in x.
... currently unused.

Details

The supporting transactions are all transactions of which the itemset representing the association is a subset of.

Value

An object of class tidLists containing one transaction ID list per association in x.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

tidLists-class

Examples

data <- list(
  c("a","b","c"),
  c("a","b"),
  c("a","b","d"),
  c("b","e"),
  c("b","c","e"),
  c("a","d","e"),
  c("a","c"),
  c("a","b","d"),
  c("c","e"),
  c("a","b","d","e")
)
data <- as(data, "transactions")

## mine itemsets
f <- eclat(data, parameter = list(support = .2, minlen=3))
inspect(f)

## find supporting Transactions
st <- supportingTransactions(f, data)

as(st, "list")
tidLists-class  

Class tidLists — Transaction ID Lists for Items/Itemsets

Description

Transaction ID lists contains a set of lists. Each list is associated with an item/itemset and stores the IDs of the transactions which support the item/itemset. tidLists uses the class ngCMatrix to efficiently store the transaction ID lists as a sparse matrix. Each column in the matrix represents one transaction ID list.

tidLists can be used for different purposes. For some operations (e.g., support counting) it is efficient to coerce a transactions database into tidLists where each list contains the transaction IDs for an item (and the support is given by the length of the list).

The implementation of the Eclat mining algorithm (which uses transaction ID list intersection) can also produce transaction ID lists for the found itemsets as part of the returned itemsets object. These lists can then be used for further computation.

Objects from the Class

Objects are created by Eclat if the eclat function is called with tidLists = TRUE in the ECparameter object, and returned as part of the mined itemsets. Objects can also be created by coercion from an object of class transactions or by calls of the form new("tidLists",...).

Slots

data: object of class ngCMatrix.

itemInfo: a data.frame to store item/itemset labels (see itemMatrix class).

transactionInfo: a data.frame with vectors of the same length as the number of transactions. Each vector can hold additional information e.g., store transaction IDs or user IDs for each transaction.

Methods

coerce signature(from = "tidLists", to = "ngCMatrix"): access the sparse matrix representation. In the ngCMatrix each column represents the transaction IDs for one item/itemset.

coerce signature(from = "tidLists", to = "list")

coerce signature(from = "list", to = "tidLists")

coerce signature(from = "tidLists", to = "matrix")

coerce signature(from = "tidLists", to = "itemMatrix")

coerce signature(from = "tidLists", to = "transactions")

coerce signature(from = "itemMatrix", to = "tidLists"): this also coerces from transactions.

coerce signature(from = "transactions", to = "tidLists")

c signature(x = "tidLists"); combine.
**tidLists-class**

*dim* signature(x = "tidLists"): returns the dimensions of the sparse Matrix representing the tidLists.

*dimnames, rownames, colnames* signature(x = "transactions"): returns row (items/itemsets) and column (transactionIDs if available) names.

*labels* signature(x = "transactions"): returns the labels for the itemsets in each transaction (see itemMatrix).

*inspect* inspect the transaction ID lists.

*itemInfo* returns the slot itemInfo.

*itemLabels* signature(object = "tidLists"): returns the item labels as a character vector.

*labels* signature(x = "transactions"): returns the labels (transaction IDs).

*show* signature(object = "tidLists")

*summary* signature(object = "tidLists")

*transactionInfo* signature(x = "transactions"): returns the slot transactionInfo.

**Author(s)**

Michael Hahsler

**See Also**

[[-methods, LIST, eclat, image, length, size, ngCMatrix(in Matrix), itemMatrix-class, itemsets-class, transactions-class]

**Examples**

```r
## Create transaction data set.
data <- list(
  c("a","b","c"),
  c("a","b"),
  c("a","b","d"),
  c("b","e"),
  c("b","c","e"),
  c("a","d","e"),
  c("a","c"),
  c("a","b","d"),
  c("c","e"),
  c("a","b","d","e")
)
data <- as(data, "transactions")
data

## convert transactions to transaction ID lists
tl <- as(data, "tidLists")
tl

inspect(tl)
dim(tl)
dimnames(tl)
```

## inspect visually
image(tl)

## mine itemsets with transaction ID lists
f <- eclat(data, parameter = list(support = 0, tidLists = TRUE))
tl2 <- tidLists(f)
inspect(tl2)

---

**transactions-class**

### Class transactions — Binary Incidence Matrix for Transactions

**Description**

The transactions class represents transaction data used for mining itemsets or rules.

**Details**

Transactions are a direct extension of class `itemMatrix` to store a binary incidence matrix, item labels, and optionally transaction IDs and user IDs.

Transactions can be created from a list containing transactions or a matrix or data.frames using

- the constructor function `transactions(x, itemLabels = NULL, transactionInfo = NULL)`,
- or
- S4 coercion with `as(x, "transactions")`.

`itemLabels` and `transactionInfo` are by default created from information in `x` (e.g., from row and column names). In the constructor function, the user can specify for `itemLabels` a vector of all possible item labels (character) or another transactions object to copy the item coding (see `itemCoding` for details).

Note that you will need to prepare your data first (see coercion methods in the Methods Section and the Example Section below for details on the needed format).

**Continuous variables:** Association rule mining can only use items and does not work with continuous variables. Continuous variables need to be discretized first. An item resulting from discretization might be `age>18` and the column contains only `TRUE` or `FALSE`. Alternatively it can be a factor with levels `age<=18, 50=>age>18` and `age>50`. These will be automatically converted into 3 items, one for each level. Have a look at the function `discretize` for automatic discretization.

**Logical variables:** A logical variable describing a person could be `tall` indicating if the person is tall using the values `TRUE` and `FALSE`. The fact that the person is tall would be encoded in the transaction containing the item `tall` while not tall persons would not have this item. Therefore, for logical variables, the `TRUE` value is converted into an item with the name of the variable and for the `FALSE` values no item is created.

**Factors:** The function also can convert columns with nominal values (i.e., factors) into a series of binary items (one for each level constructed as `variable name`=`level`). Note that nominal variables need to be encoded as factors (and not characters or numbers). This can be done with `data[,"a_nominal_var"] <- factor(data[,"a_nominal_var"]).`
Complete examples for how to prepare data can be found in the man pages for `Income` and `Adult`.
Transactions are represented as sparse binary matrices of class `itemMatrix`. If you work with several transaction sets at the same time, then the encoding (order of the items in the binary matrix) in the different sets is important. See `itemCoding` to learn how to encode and recode transaction sets.

### Objects from the Class

Objects are created by coercion from objects of other classes (see Examples section) or by calls of the form `new("transactions",...).

### Slots

- **itemsetInfo**: a data.frame with one row per transaction (each transaction is considered an itemset). The data.frame can hold columns with additional information, e.g., transaction IDs or user IDs for each transaction. **Note**: this slot is inherited from class `itemMatrix`, but should be accessed in transactions with the method `transactionInfo()`.

- **data**: object of class `ngCMatrix` to store the binary incidence matrix (see `itemMatrix` class)

- **itemInfo**: a data.frame to store item labels (see `itemMatrix` class)

### Extends

- Class `itemMatrix`, directly.

### Methods

- **coerce** signature(from = "matrix", to = "transactions"): produces a transactions data set from a binary incidence matrix. The column names are used as item labels and the row names are stores as transaction IDs.

- **coerce** signature(from = "transactions", to = "matrix"): coerces the transactions data set into a binary incidence matrix.

- **coerce** signature(from = "list", to = "transactions"): produces a transactions data set from a list. The names of the items in the list are used as item labels.

- **coerce** signature(from = "transactions", to = "list"): coerces the transactions data set into a list of transactions. Each transaction is a vector of character strings (names of the contained items).

- **coerce** signature(from = "data.frame", to = "transactions"): recodes the data frame containing only categorical variables (factors) or logicals all into a binary transaction data set. For binary variables only TRUE values are converted into items and the item label is the variable name. For factors, a dummy item for each level is automatically generated. Item labels are generated by concatenating variable names and levels with "=". The original variable names and levels are stored in the itemInfo data frame as the components variables and levels. Note that NAs are ignored (i.e., do not generate an item).

- **coerce** signature(from = "transactions", to = "data.frame"): represents the set of transactions in a printable form as a data.frame. Note that this does not reverse coercion from data.frame to transactions.
**coerce** signature(from = "ngCMat\(\text{matrix}\)\), to = "\(\text{transactions}\)\): Note that the data is stored transposed in the \(\text{ngCMat\(\text{matrix}\)\). Items are stored as rows and transactions are columns!}

**dimnames, rownames, colnames** signature(x = "\(\text{transactions}\)\): returns row (transactionID) and column (item) names.

**items** signature(x = "\(\text{transactions}\)\): returns the items in the transactions as an \(\text{itemMat\(\text{rix}\)\).

**labels** signature(x = "\(\text{transactions}\)\): returns the labels for the itemsets in each transaction (see \(\text{itemMat\(\text{rix}\)\).

**transactionInfo<-** signature(x = "\(\text{transactions}\)\): replaces the transaction information with a new data.frame.

**transactionInfo** signature(x = "\(\text{transactions}\)\): returns the transaction information as a data.frame.

**show** signature(object = "\(\text{transactions}\)\)

**summary** signature(object = "\(\text{transactions}\)\)

**Author(s)**

Michael Hahsler

**See Also**

\(-\text{methods}, \text{discretize, LIST, write, c, image, inspect, itemCoding, read\(\text{transactions}\).}

random\(\text{transactions\)}, \text{sets, itemMat\(\text{rix\)-class\}

**Examples**

## Example 1: creating transactions form a list

```r
a_list <- list(  
  c("a","b","c"),  
  c("a","b"),  
  c("a","b","d"),  
  c("c","e"),  
  c("a","b","d","e")  
)
```

## Set transaction names

```r
names(a_list) <- paste("Tr",c(1:5), sep = "")
a_list
```

## Use the constructor to create transactions

```r
Note: \(\text{S4 coe\(\text{rcion does the same}\)

trans1 <- as(a_list, "\(\text{transactions}\)"

trans1
```

## Analyze the transactions

```r
summary(trans1)
image(trans1)
```

## Example 2: creating transactions from a matrix

```r
a_matrix <- matrix(c(  
  1,1,1,0,0,  
  0,0,0,1,1,  
  1,0,0,1,0,  
  1,0,0,0,1,  
  1,1,0,0,0),  
  nrow = 5, byrow = TRUE)
```
## Example 3: creating transactions from data.frame

```r
da_df <- data.frame(
age = as.factor(c(6, 8, NA, 9, 16)),
grade = as.factor(c("A", "C", "F", NA, "C")),
pass = c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE))
a_df
```

## Create transactions

```r
trans3 <- transactions(a_df)
inspect(trans3)
```

## Note that coercing the transactions back to a data.frame does not recreate the original data.frame.

```r
as(trans3, "data.frame")
```

## Example 4: creating transactions from a data.frame with transaction IDs and items (by converting it into a list of transactions first)

```r
da_df3 <- data.frame(
  TID = c(1,1,2,2,2,3),
  item=c("a","b","a","b","c","b")
)
da_df3
```

```r
trans4 <- transactions(split(a_df3["item"], a_df3["TID"]))
trans4
```

## Note: This is very slow for large datasets. It is much faster to read transactions using read.transactions() with format = "single". This can be done using an anonymous file.

```r
write.table(a_df3, file = tmp <- file(), row.names = FALSE)
trans4 <- read.transactions(tmp, format = "single",
  header = TRUE, cols = c("TID", "item"))
close(tmp)
inspect(trans4)
```
## Example 5: create transactions from a dataset with numeric variables using discretization.

```r
data(iris)
irisDisc <- discretizeDF(iris)
head(irisDisc)
trans5 <- transactions(irisDisc)
inspect(head(trans5))
```

## Note, creating transactions without discretizing numeric variables will apply the default discretization and also create a warning.

## Example 6: create transactions manually (with the same item coding as in trans5)

```r
trans6 <- transactions(
  list(
    c("Sepal.Length=[4.3,5.4)", "Species=setosa"),
    c("Sepal.Length=[4.3,5.4)", "Species=setosa")
  ), itemLabels = trans5)
inspect(trans6)
```

---

**unique**

**Remove Duplicated Elements from a Collection**

### Description

Provides the generic function `unique` and the S4 methods for `itemMatrix`. `unique` uses `duplicated` to return an `itemMatrix` with the duplicate elements removed.

Note that `unique` can also be used on collections of `associations`.

### Usage

```r
unique(x, incomparables = FALSE, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x` : an object of class `itemMatrix` or `associations`.
- `...` : further arguments (currently unused).
- `incomparables` : currently unused.

### Value

An object of the same class as `x` with duplicated elements removed.
weclat

Author(s)
Michael Hahsler

See Also
duplicated, associations-class, itemMatrix-class

Examples

data("Adult")

r1 <- apriori(Adult[1:1000], parameter = list(support = 0.5))
r2 <- apriori(Adult[1001:2000], parameter = list(support = 0.5))

## Note that this produces a collection of rules from two sets
r_comb <- c(r1, r2)
r_comb <- unique(r_comb)
r_comb

weclat Mining Associations from Weighted Transaction Data with Eclat (WARM)

Description
Find frequent itemsets with the Eclat algorithm. This implementation uses optimized tidlist joins and transaction weights to implement weighted association rule mining (WARM).

Usage
weclat(data, parameter = NULL, control = NULL)

Arguments
data an object that can be coerced into an object of class transactions.
parameter an object of class ASparameter (default values: support = 0.1, minlen = 1L, and maxlen = 5L) or a named list with corresponding components.
control an object of class AScontrol (default values: verbose = TRUE) or a named list with corresponding components.

Details
Transaction weights are stored in the transaction as a column called weight in transactionInfo. The weighted support of an itemset is the sum of the weights of the transactions that contain the itemset. An itemset is frequent if its weighted support is equal or greater than the threshold specified by support (assuming that the weights sum to one). Note that ECLAT only mines (weighted) frequent itemsets. Weighted association rules can be created using ruleInduction.
Value

Returns an object of class `itemsets`. Note that weighted support is returned in quality as column support.

Note

The C code can be interrupted by CTRL-C. This is convenient but comes at the price that the code cannot clean up its internal memory.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

References


See Also

Class `transactions`, function `ruleInduction`, `eclat`

Examples

```r
## Example 1: SunBai data
data(SunBai)
SunBai

## weights are stored in transactionInfo
transactionInfo(SunBai)

## mine weighted support itemsets using transaction support in SunBai
s <- weclat(SunBai, parameter = list(support = 0.3),
control = list(verbose = TRUE))
inspect(sort(s))

## create rules using weighted support (satisfying a minimum
## weighted confidence of 90%).
r <- ruleInduction(s, confidence = .9)
inspect(r)

## Example 2: Find association rules in weighted data
trans <- list(
c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E"),
c("C", "F", "G"),
c("A", "B"),
c("A"),
c("C", "F", "G", "H"),
c("A", "G", "H")
)
```
## convert list to transactions
trans <- transactions(trans)

## add weight information
transactionInfo(trans) <- data.frame(weights = c(5, 10, 6, 7, 5, 1))
inspect(trans)

## mine weighted support itemsets
s <- weclat(trans, parameter = list(support = 0.3),
            control = list(verbose = TRUE))
inspect(sort(s))

## create association rules
r <- ruleInduction(s, confidence = .5)
inspect(r)

---

**write**

### Write Transactions or Associations to a File

**Description**

Provides the generic function `write` and the S4 methods to write transactions or associations (itemsets, rules) to a file.

**Usage**

`write(x, file = "",... )`

- `x` the transactions or associations (rules, itemsets, etc.) object.
- `file` either a character string naming a file or a connection open for writing. "" indicates output to the console.
- `format` format to write transactions.
- `sep` the field separator string. Values within each row of `x` are separated by this string. Use `quote=TRUE` and `sep=" "` for saving data as in csv format.
- `quote` a logical value. Quote fields?
- `...` further arguments passed on to `write.table` or `write`. Use `fileEncoding` to set the encoding used for writing the file.
Methods for "[": Extraction or Subsetting in Package 'arules'

Description

Methods for "[", i.e., extraction or subsetting in package arules. Subsetting can be done by integers containing column/row numbers, vectors of logicals or strings containing parts of item labels.
Methods

[ signature(x = "itemMatrix",i = "ANY",j = "ANY",drop= "ANY"); extracts parts of an itemMatrix. The first argument selects rows (e.g., transactions or rules) and the second argument selects columns (items). Either argument can be omitted to select all rows or columns.

[ signature(x = "itemsets",i = "ANY",j = "ANY",drop= "ANY"); extracts a subset of itemsets and the associated quality measures. j has to be missing.

[ signature(x = "rules",i = "ANY",j = "ANY",drop= "ANY"); extracts a subset of rules and the associated quality measures. j has to be missing.

[ signature(x = "transactions",i = "ANY",j = "ANY",drop= "ANY"); extracts a subset of transactions/items from a transactions object (a binary incidence matrix). i and j can be numeric where i selects transactions and j selects items.

[ signature(x = "tidLists",i = "ANY",j = "ANY",drop= "ANY"); extracts parts (transaction ID vectors) from tidLists. i selects the items or itemsets and j selects transactions in the lists.

Author(s)

Michael Hahsler

See Also

itemMatrix-class, itemsets-class, rules-class, transactions-class, tidLists-class

Examples

data(Adult)
Adult

## select first 10 transactions
Adult[1:10]

## select first 10 items for first 100 transactions
Adult[1:100, 1:10]

## select the first 100 transactions for the items containing
## "income" or "age=Young" in their labels
Adult[1:100, c("income=small", "income=large","age=Young")]


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