Package ‘arulesSequences’
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Title Mining Frequent Sequences
Author Christian Buchta and Michael Hahsler, with contributions from
  Daniel Diaz
Maintainer Christian Buchta <christian.buchta@wu.ac.at>
Description Add-on for arules to handle and mine frequent sequences.
  Provides interfaces to the C++ implementation of cSPADE by
  Mohammed J. Zaki.
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Description

c combines a collection of (timed) sequences or sequence rules into a single object.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
c(x, ..., recursive = FALSE)

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

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

Arguments

- `x` an object.
- `...` (a list of) further objects of the same class as `x`.
- `recursive` a logical value specifying if the function should descend through lists.

Value

For `c` and `unique` an object of the same class as `x`.

Note

Method `c` is similar to `rbind` but with the added twist that objects are internally conformed matching their item labels. That is, an object based on the union of item labels is created.

For timed sequences event times are currently conformed as follows: if the union of all labels can be cast to integer the labels are sorted. Otherwise, labels not occurring in `x` are appended.

The default setting does not allow any object to be of a class other than `x`, i.e. the objects are not combined into a list.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta
See Also

Class sequences, timedsequences, sequencerules, method match.

Examples

```r
## continue example
e.example(ruleInduction, package = "arulesSequences")
s <- c(s1, s2)
s  match(unique(s), s1)

## combine rules
r <- c(r2, r2[1:2])
r  match(unique(r), r2)

## combine timed sequences
z <- as(zaki, "timedsequences")
match(z, c(z[1], z[-1]))
```

---

**cspade**  
*Mining Associations with cSPADE*

**Description**

Mining frequent sequential patterns with the cSPADE algorithm. This algorithm utilizes temporal joins along with efficient lattice search techniques and provides for timing constraints.

**Usage**

```r
cspade(data, parameter = NULL, control = NULL, tmpdir = tempdir())
```

**Arguments**

- `data` an object of class transactions with temporal information.
- `parameter` an object of class SPparameter or a named list with corresponding components.
- `control` an object of class SPcontrol or a named list with corresponding components.
- `tmpdir` a non-empty character vector giving the directory name where temporary files are written.

**Details**

Interfaces the command-line tools for preprocessing and mining frequent sequences with the cSPADE algorithm by M. Zaki via a proper chain of system calls.

The temporal information is taken from components sequenceID (sequence or customer identifier) and eventID (event identifier) of transactionInfo. Note that integer identifiers must be positive and that transactions must be ordered by sequenceID and eventID.
Class information (on sequences or customers) is taken from component classID, if available.
The amount of disk space used by temporary files is reported in verbose mode (see class SPcontrol).

**Value**
Returns an object of class sequences.

**Warning**
The implementation of the maxwin constraint in the command-line tools seems to be broken. To avoid confusion it is disabled with a warning.

**Note**
Temporary files may not be deleted until the end of the R session if the call is interrupted.
The current working directory (see getwd) must be writable.

**Author(s)**
Christian Buchta, Michael Hahsler

**References**

**See Also**
Class transactions, sequences, SPparameter, SPcontrol, method ruleInduction, support, function read_baskets.

**Examples**
```r
## use example data from paper
data(zaki)
## get support bearings
s0 <- cspade(zaki, parameter = list(support = 0,
                          maxsize = 1, maxlen = 1),
              control = list(verbse = TRUE))
  as(s0, "data.frame")
## mine frequent sequences
s1 <- cspade(zaki, parameter = list(support = 0.4),
              control = list(verbse = TRUE, tidLists = TRUE))
summary(s1)
  as(s1, "data.frame")
##
summary(tidLists(s1))
transactionInfo(tidLists(s1))
## use timing constraint
```
s2 <- cspade(zaki, parameter = list(support = 0.4, maxgap = 5))
as(s2, "data.frame")

## use classification

t <- zaki
transactionInfo(t)$classID <-
  as.integer(transactionInfo(t)$sequenceID) %% 2 + 1
s3 <- cspade(t, parameter = list(support = 0.4, maxgap = 5))
as(s3, "data.frame")

## replace timestamps

t <- zaki
transactionInfo(t)$eventID <-
  unlist(tapply(seq(t), transactionInfo(t)$sequenceID, function(x) x - min(x) + 1), use.names = FALSE)
as(t, "data.frame")
s4 <- cspade(t, parameter = list(support = 0.4))
s4

identical(as(s1, "data.frame"), as(s4, "data.frame"))

## work around

s5 <- cspade(zaki, parameter = list(support = 0.25, maxgap = 5))
length(s5)
k <- support(s5, zaki, control = list(verbos = TRUE, parameter = list(maxwin = 5)))
table(size(s5[k == R]))

## Not run:

## use generated data

t <- read_baskets(con = system.file("misc", "test.txt", package =
  "arulesSequences"),
  info = c("sequenceID", "eventID", "SIZE"))
s6 <- cspade(t, parameter = list(support = 0.0133),
  control = list(verbos = TRUE))
s6

## check

k <- support(s6, t, control = list(verbos = TRUE))
table(size(s6), sign(quality(s6)$support -k))

## use low confidence

r6 <- ruleInduction(s6, confidence = .5,
  control = list(verbos = TRUE))
s6

## End(Not run)
Description

sequenceInfo gets or sets information on the elements of a collection of sequences.

ruleInfo gets or sets information on the elements of a collection of sequence rules.

itemInfo gets or sets information on the set of distinct items associated with a collection of sequences.

timeInfo gets or sets information on the event times of a collection of timed sequences.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
sequenceInfo(object)

## S4 method for signature 'sequences':
sequenceInfo(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'sequencerules'
ruleInfo(object)

## S4 method for signature 'sequencerules':
ruleInfo(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
itemInfo(object)

## S4 method for signature 'sequences':
itemInfo(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'timedsequences'
timeInfo(object)

## S4 method for signature 'timedsequences':
timeInfo(object) <- value
```

Arguments

- **object**: an object.
- **value**: a data frame corresponding with the *elements* or *times* of object.

Value

For method `sequenceInfo` and method `ruleInfo` a data frame of information on and corresponding with the elements of object.

For method `itemInfo` a data frame of information on and corresponding with the distinct items of object.

For method `timeInfo` a data frame of information on and corresponding with the distinct event times of object.
Note

For reasons of efficiency the reference set of distinct itemsets may contain unreferenced elements, i.e. items that do not occur in any sequence.

Unique item identifiers must be provided in column labels.

Unique event time identifiers must be provided in columns labels and eventID. Note that the latter is used for computation of gaps, etc.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class sequences, timedsequences, sequencerules.

Examples

```r
## continue example
example(ruleInduction, package = "arulesSequences")

## empty
sequenceInfo(s2) <- sequenceInfo(s2)
ruleInfo(r2) <- ruleInfo(r2)

## item info
itemInfo(s2)

## time info
z <- as(zaki, "timedsequences")
timeInfo(z)
```

Description

inspect displays a collection of (timed) sequences or sequence rules and their associated quality measures formatted for online inspection.

labels retrieves the string representations of a collection of (timed) sequences or sequence rules.

itemLabels gets the string representations of the set of distinct items or itemsets (elements) associated with a collection of sequences, or sets item labels.
Usage

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
inspect(x, setSep = ",", seqStart = "<", seqEnd = ">", decode = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'timedsequences'
inspect(x, setSep = ",", seqStart = "<", seqEnd = ">", decode = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'sequencerules'
inspect(x, setSep = ",", seqStart = "<", seqEnd = ">", ruleSep = "=>", decode = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
labels(object, setSep = ",", seqStart = "<", seqEnd = ">", decode = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'timedsequences'
labels(object, timeStart = "[", timeEnd = "]", setSep = ",", seqStart = "<", seqEnd = ">", decode = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'sequencerules'
labels(object, setSep = ",", seqStart = "<", seqEnd = ">", ruleSep = " => ", decode = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
itemLabels(object, itemsets = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'sequences, character'
itemLabels(object) <- value

Arguments

- **x**, object: an object.
- **setSep**: a string value specifying the itemset (element) separator.
- **seqStart**: a string value specifying the left sequence delimiter.
- **seqEnd**: a string value specifying the right sequence delimiter.
- **ruleSep**: a string value specifying the separator of the left-hand (antecedent) and the right-hand side (consequent) sequence.
- **timeStart**: a string value specifying the left event time delimiter.
- **timeEnd**: a string value specifying the right event time delimiter.
- **decode**: a logical value specifying if the item indexes should be replaced by item labels.
- **itemsets**: a logical value specifying the type of labels.
... arguments specifying the markup of itemsets: itemSep = ",", setStart = \"\{\", or setEnd = \"\}\".

value a character vector of length the number of items of object.

Value

For method inspect returns \texttt{x} invisibly.

For method labels a character vector corresponding with the \emph{elements} of \texttt{x}.

For method itemLabels a character vector corresponding with the distinct items or itemsets of object.

Note

For compatibility with package \texttt{arules} the markup of itemsets is not customizable in the inspect methods.

For reasons of efficiency the reference set of distinct itemsets may contain unreferenced \emph{elements}, e.g. after subsetting.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class \texttt{sequences, timedsequences, sequencerules}, method \texttt{subset}.

Examples

```r
## continue example
eexample(ruleInduction, package = "arulesSequences")

## stacked style
sicopt(s2)
sicopt(s2, setSep = "\rightarrow", seqStart = "\"", seqEnd = "\"

## economy style
labels(s2, setSep = "\rightarrow", seqStart = "\"", seqEnd = "\", itemSep = "\", setStart = "\", setEnd = "\"

## rules
sicopt(r2)

## alternate style
labels(r2, ruleSep = " + ")

## itemset labels
itemLabels(s2, itemsets = TRUE)
itemLabels(s2[reduce = TRUE], itemsets = TRUE)

## item labels
```
itemFrequency-methods

**itemFrequency** counts the number of distinct occurrences of items or itemsets (elements) in a collection of sequences. That is, multiple occurrences within a sequence are ignored.

**itemTable** cross-tabulates the counts an item or itemset occurs in a sequence.

**nitems** computes the total number of distinct occurrences of items or itemsets in a collection of sequences.

**dim** retrieves the dimensions of an object of class `sequences` or `timedsequences`.

**length** retrieves the number of elements of a collection of sequences or sequence rules.

### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
itemFrequency(x, itemsets = FALSE, type = c("absolute", "relative"))

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
itemTable(x, itemsets = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
nitems(x, itemsets = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
dim(x)

## S4 method for signature 'timedsequences'
dim(x)

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

## S4 method for signature 'sequencerules'
length(x)
```
Arguments

x  an object.
itemsets  a logical value specifying the type of count.
type  a string value specifying the scale of count.

Value

For itemFrequency returns a vector of counts corresponding with the reference set of distinct items or itemsets.
For itemTable returns a table with the rownames corresponding with the reference set of distinct items or itemsets.
For nitems a scalar value.
For dim and class sequences a vector of length three containing the number of sequences and the dimension of the reference set of distinct itemsets. For class timedsequences the fourth element contains the number of distinct event times.
For length a scalar value.

Note

For efficiency reasons, the reference set of distinct itemsets can be larger than the set actually referenced by a collection of sequences. Thus, the counts of some items or itemsets may be zero.
Method nitems is provided for efficiency; method dim for technical information.
For analysis of a set of rules use the accessors lhs or rhs, or coerce to sequences.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class sequences, timedsequences, method size, subset.

Examples

## continue example
eexample(cspade)

##
itemFrequency(s2)
itemFrequency(s2, itemsets = TRUE)

##
itemTable(s2)
itemTable(s2, itemsets = TRUE)

##
nitems(s2)
nitems(s2, itemsets = TRUE)
match-methods

match-methods

Match Objects

Description

match finds the positions of first matches of a collection of sequences or sequence rules in an object of the same class.

%in% indicates matches of the left in the right operand. If the right operand is a vector of item labels indicates if a sequence contains any of the items given.

%ain% indicates if a sequence contains all the items given as the right operand.

%pin% indicates if a sequence contains any item matching the regular expression given as the right operand.

%ein% indicates if a sequence contains any itemset containing all the items given as the right operand.

duplicated indicates duplicate occurrences of sequences or sequence rules.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'sequences,sequences'
match(x, table, nomatch = NA_integer_, incomparables = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'sequencerules,sequencerules'
match(x, table, nomatch = NA_integer_, incomparables = NULL)

## S4 methods for signature 'sequences, character':
x %in% table
x %ain% table
x %pin% table
x %ein% table

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
duplicated(x, incomparables = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'sequencerules'
duplicated(x, incomparables = FALSE)
Arguments

x an object.
table an object (of the same class as x).
nomatch the value to be returned in the case of no match.
incomparables not used.

Value

For match returns an integer vector of the same length as x containing the position in table of the first match, or if there is no match the value of nomatch.

For %in%, %ain%, and %pin% returns a logical vector indicating for each element of x if a match was found in the right operand.

For duplicated a logical vector corresponding with the elements of x.

Note

For practical reasons, the item labels given in the right operand must match the item labels associated with x exactly.

Currently, an operator for matching against the labels of a set of sequences is not provided. For example, it could be defined as

```
"%in%" <- function(l, r) match(r, labels(l)) > 0
```

with the caveat of being too general.

FIXME currently matching of timed sequences does not take event times into consideration.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class sequences, sequencerules, method labels, itemLabels.

Examples

```r
## continue example
example(cspade)

## match
labels(s1[match(s2, s1)])
labels(s1[s1 %in% s2])    # the same

## match items
labels(s2[s2 %in% c("B", "F")])
labels(s2[s2 %in% c("B", "F")])
labels(s2[s2 %pin% "F"])

## match itemsets
labels(s1[s1 %ein% c("F","B")])
```
read_baskets

Read Transaction Data

Description

Read transaction data in basket format (with additional temporal or other information) and create an object of class `transactions`.

Usage

```r
read_baskets(con, sep = "[ \t]+", info = NULL, iteminfo = NULL,
             encoding = "unknown")
```

Arguments

- `con` an object of class `connection` or file name.
- `sep` a regular expression specifying how fields are separated in the data file.
- `info` a character vector specifying the header for columns with additional transaction information.
- `iteminfo` a data frame specifying (additional) item information.
- `encoding` a character string indicating the encoding which is passed to `readlines` (see `Encoding`).

Details

Each line of text represents a transaction where items are separated by a pattern matching the regular expression specified by `sep`.

Columns with additional information such as customer or time (event) identifiers are required to come before any item identifiers and to be separated by `sep`, and must be specified by `info`.

Sequential data are identified by the presence of the column identifiers "sequenceID" (sequence or customer identifier) and "eventID" (time or event identifier) of `transactionInfo`.

The row names of `iteminfo` must match the item identifiers present in the data. However, `iteminfo` need not contain a labels column.

Value

An object of class `transactions`.

Note

The item labels are sorted in the order they appear first in the data.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta
See Also

Class `timedsequences`, `transactions`, function `cspade`.

Examples

## read example data
```r
x <- read_baskets(con = system.file("misc", "zaki.txt", package = "arulesSequences"),
    info = c("sequenceID","eventID","SIZE"))
as(x, "data.frame")

## Not run:
## calendar dates
transactionInfo(x)$Date <-
    as.Date(transactionInfo(x)$eventID, origin = "2015-04-01")
transactionInfo(x)
all.equal(transactionInfo(x)$eventID,
    as.integer(transactionInfo(x)$Date - as.Date("2015-04-01")))
```  

## End(Not run)

---

### ruleInduction-methods  Induce Sequence Rules

**Description**

Induce a set of strong sequence rules from a set of frequent sequences, i.e. which (1) satisfy the minimum confidence threshold and (2) which contain the last element of the generating sequence as the right-hand side (consequent) sequence.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
ruleInduction(x, transactions, confidence = 0.8, control = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  - an object.
- `transactions`  
  - an optional object of class `transactions` with temporal information.
- `confidence`  
  - a numeric value specifying the minimum confidence threshold.
- `control`  
  - a named list with logical component `verbose` specifying if progress and runtime information should be displayed.
Details

If transactions is not specified, the collection of sequences supplied must be closed with respect to the rules to be induced. That is, the left- and the right-hand side sequence of each candidate rule must be contained in the collection of sequences. However, using timing constraints in the mining step the set of frequent sequences may not be closed under rule induction.

Otherwise, x is completed (augmented) to be closed under rule induction and the support is computed from transactions, using method ptree. Note that, rules for added sequences, if any, are not induced.

Value

Returns an object of class sequencerules.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class sequences, sequencerules, method support, function cspade.

Examples

```r
c## continue example
ex.example(cspade)

c## mine rules
r2 <- ruleInduction(s2, confidence = 0.5,
control = list(verbos = TRUE))
summary(r2)
as(r2, "data.frame")
```

sequencerules-class

Class "sequencerules" — Collections of Sequential Rules

Description

Represents a collection of sequential rules and their associated quality measure. That is, the elements in the consequent occur at a later time than the elements of the antecedent.

Objects from the Class

Typically objects are created by a sequence rule mining algorithm as the result value, e.g. method ruleInduction.

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("sequencerules", ...).
Slots

- elements: an object of class `itemsets` containing a sparse representation of the unique elements of a sequence.
- lhs: an object of class `sgCMatrix` containing a sparse representation of the left-hand sides of the rules (antecedent sequences).
- rhs: an object of class `sgCMatrix` containing a sparse representation of the right-hand sides of the rules (consequent sequences).
- ruleInfo: a data.frame which may contain additional information on a sequence rule.
- quality: a data.frame containing the quality measures of a sequence rule.

Extends

Class "associations", directly.

Methods

coerce signature(from = "sequencerules", to = "list")
coerce signature(from = "sequencerules", to = "data.frame")
coerce signature(from = "sequencerules", to = "sequences"); coerce a collection of sequence rules to a collection of sequences by appending to each left-hand (antecedent) sequence its right-hand (consequent) sequence.
c signature(x = "sequencerules")
coverage signature(x = "sequencerules"); returns the support values of the left-hand side (antecedent) sequences.
duplicated signature(x = "sequencerules")
labels signature(x = "sequencerules")
ruleInfo signature(object = "sequencerules")
ruleInfo<- signature(object = "sequencerules")
inspect signature(x = "sequencerules")
is.redundant signature(x = "sequencerules"); returns a logical vector indicating if a rule has a proper subset in x which has the same right-hand side and the same or a higher confidence.
labels signature(object = "sequencerules")
length signature(x = "sequencerules")
lhs signature(x = "sequencerules")
match signature(x = "sequencerules")
rhs signature(x = "sequencerules")
show signature(object = "sequencerules")
size signature(x = "sequencerules")
subset signature(x = "sequencerules")
summary signature(object = "sequencerules")
unique signature(x = "sequencerules")
Note

Some of the methods for sequences are not implemented as objects of this class can be coerced to sequences.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class `sgCMatrix, itemsets, associations, sequences`, method `ruleInduction, is.redundant`, function `cspade`

Examples

```r
## continue example
example(ruleInduction, package = "arulesSequences")
cbind(as(r2, "data.frame"),
      coverage = coverage(r2))

## coerce to sequences
as(as(r2, "sequences"), "data.frame")

## find redundant rules
is.redundant(r2, measure = "lift")
```

sequences-class

Class "sequences" — Collections of Sequences

Description

Represents a collection of sequences and the associated quality measures.

Objects from the Class

Most frequently, objects are created by a sequence mining algorithm such as cSPADE as the return value.

Objects can also be created by calls of the form `new("sequences", ...)`.

Slots

- `elements`: an object of class `itemsets` containing a sparse representation of the unique elements of a sequence.
- `data`: an object of class `sgCMatrix` containing a sparse representation of ordered `lists` (collections of) indexes into the unique elements.
- `sequenceInfo`: a data frame which may contain additional information on a sequence.
- `quality`: a data.frame containing the quality measures of a sequence.
- `tidLists`: an object of class `tidLists` mapping supporting sequences, or `NULL`.  

sequences-class

Extends

Class "associations", directly.

Methods

coerce signature(from = "sequences", to = "list")
coerce signature(from = "sequences", to = "data.frame")
coerce signature(from = "list", to = "sequences")
%in% signature(x = "sequences", table = "character")
%in% signature(x = "sequences", table = "character")
%in% signature(x = "sequences", table = "character")
%in% signature(x = "sequences", table = "character")
c signature(x = "sequences")
dim signature(x = "sequences")
duplicated signature(x = "sequences")
labels signature(object = "sequences")
length signature(x = "sequences")
LIST signature(x = "sequences")
match signature(x = "sequences")
nitems signature(x = "sequences")
sequenceInfo signature(object = "sequences")
sequenceInfo<- signature(object = "sequences")
inspect signature(x = "sequences")
is.closed signature(x = "sequences"); returns a logical vector indicating if a sequence has no proper superset in x which has the same support.
is.maximal signature(x = "sequences"); returns a logical vector indicating if a sequence is not a subsequence of any other sequence in x.
is.subset signature(x = "sequences")
is.superset signature(x = "sequences")
itemFrequency signature(x = "sequences")
itemInfo signature(object = "sequences")
itemInfo<- signature(object = "sequences")
itemLabels signature(object = "sequences")
itemLabels<- signature(object = "sequences")
itemTable signature(x = "sequences")
itemsets signature(x = "sequences"); returns the reference set of distinct itemsets (elements).
ruleInduction signature(x = "sequences")
show signature(object = "sequences")
size signature(x = "sequences")
subset signature(x = "sequences")
summary signature(object = "sequences")
support signature(x = "sequences")
unique signature(x = "sequences")

Note

Coercion from an object of class `transactions` with temporal information to an object of class `sequences` is not provided as this information would be lost. Use class `timedsequences` instead. Currently, a general method for concatenation of sequences similar to `cbind`, is not provided.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class `sgCMatrix`, `timedsequences`, `itemsets`, `associations`, method `ruleInduction`, FIXME, function `cspade`, data `zaki`.

Examples

```r
## 3 example sequences
x <- list("01" = list(c("A","B"), "C"),
              "02" = list("C"),
              "03" = list("B", "B"))

## coerce
s <- as(x, "sequences")
as(s, "data.frame")

## get reference set
as(itemsets(s), "data.frame")
```

sgCMatrix-class

Class "sgCMatrix" – Sparse Ordered Lists of Symbols

Description

Sparse pseudo matrices in column-compressed form for storing ordered lists of symbols.

Objects from the Class

Most frequently, an object is created upon creation of an object of class `sequences` or `sequencerules`.

Objects can also be created by calls of the form `new("sgCMatrix", ...)`. 
Slots

p: an integer vector of length the number of columns in the matrix plus one. These are zero-based points into \( i \), i.e. to the first element of a list. However, note that the last element contains the number of elements of \( i \).

\( i \): an integer vector of length the number of non-zero elements in the matrix. These are zero-based symbol indexes, i.e. pointers into the row names if such exist.

\( \text{Dim} \): an integer vector representing the number of symbols and the number of lists.

\( \text{dimnames} \): a list with components for symbol and \( \text{list} \) labels.

\( \text{factors} \): unused, for compatibility with package \texttt{Matrix} only.

Methods

coerce signature(from = "sgCMatrix", to = "list")
coerce signature(from = "list", to = "sgCMatrix")
coerce signature(from = "ngCMatrix", to = "sgCMatrix")
dim signature(x = "sgCMatrix")
dimnames signature(x = "sgCMatrix")
dimnames<- signature(x = "sgCMatrix", value = "ANY")
show signature(x = "sgCMatrix")

Note

The number of rows can be larger than the number of symbols actually occurring. Thus \( i \) need not be recoded upon subsetting or two collections of lists with the same index base can be easily combined (column or row-wise).

Many of the methods of this class implemented in C are currently not interfaced as R methods.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class \texttt{sequences}, \texttt{timedsequences}, \texttt{sequencerules}.

Examples

```r
## 3 example sequences
x <- list("01" = list(c("A","B"), "C"),
   "02" = list("C"),
   "03" = list("B", "B"))

## uses paste
s <- as(x, "sgCMatrix")
s
dimnames(s)
```
similarity-methods  
Compute Similarities

Description

Provides the generic function `similarity` and the S4 method to compute similarities among a collection of sequences.
is.subset, is.superset find subsequence or supersequence relationships among a collection of sequences.

Usage

```
similarity(x, y = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
similarity(x, y = NULL,
           method = c("jaccard", "dice", "cosine", "subset"),
           strict = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
is.subset(x, y = NULL, proper = FALSE)
## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
is.superset(x, y = NULL, proper = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x, y` an object.
- `...` further (unused) arguments.
- `method` a string specifying the similarity measure to use (see details).
- `strict` a logical value specifying if strict itemset matching should be used.
- `proper` a logical value specifying if only strict relationships (omitting equality) should be indicated.

Details

Let the number of common elements of two sequences refer to those that occur in a longest common subsequence. The following similarity measures are implemented:

- **jaccard**: The number of common elements divided by the total number of elements (the sum of the lengths of the sequences minus the length of the longest common subsequence).
- **dice**: Uses two times the number of common elements.
- **cosine**: Uses the square root of the product of the sequence lengths for the denominator.
subset: Zero if the first sequence is not a subsequence of the second. Otherwise the number of common elements divided by the number of elements in the first sequence.

If strict = TRUE the elements (itemsets) of the sequences must be equal to be matched. Otherwise matches are quantified by the similarity of the itemsets (as specified by method) thresholded at 0.5, and the common sequence by the sum of the similarities.

Value

For similarity, returns an object of class dsCMatrix if the result is symmetric (or method = "subset") and an object of class dgCMatrix otherwise.

For is. subset, is. superset returns an object of class lgCMatrix.

Note

Computation of the longest common subsequence of two sequences of length \( n \), \( m \) takes \( O(n \cdot m) \) time.

The supported set of operations for the above matrix classes depends on package Matrix. In case of problems, expand to full storage representation using as(x, "matrix") or as.matrix(x).

For efficiency use as(x, "dist") to convert a symmetric result matrix for clustering.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class sequences, method dissimilarity.

Examples

```r
## use example data
data(zaki)
z <- as(zaki, "timedsequences")
similarity(z)

# require equality
similarity(z, strict = TRUE)

## emphasize common
similarity(z, method = "dice")

##
is.subset(z)
is.subset(z, proper = TRUE)
```
Description

size computes the size of a sequence. This can be either the number of (distinct) itemsets (elements) or items occurring in a sequence.

ritems compute the minimum (maximum) number an item or itemset (element) is repeatedly occurring in a sequence.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
size(x, type = c("size", "itemsets", "length", "items"))

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
ritems(x, type = c("min", "max"), itemsets = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x` an object.
- `type`, `itemsets` as string (logical) value specifying the type of count to be computed.

Value

Returns a vector of counts corresponding with the elements of object `x`.

Note

The total number of items occurring in a sequence is often referred to as the length of the sequence. Similarly, we refer to the total number of itemsets as the size of the sequence. Note that we follow this terminology in the summary methods.

For use with a collection of rules use the accessors `lhs` or `rhs`, or coerce to sequences.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class `sequences`, `timedsequences`. 
Examples

```r
## continue example
eexample(cspade)

## default size
size(s2)
size(s2, "itemsets")
size(s2, "length")
size(s2, "items")

## crosstab
table(length = size(s1, "length"),
     items = size(s1, "items"))

## repetitions
ritems(s1)
ritems(s1, "max")
ritems(s1, "max", TRUE)
```

Description

Provides control parameters for the cSPADE algorithm for mining frequent sequences.

Objects from the Class

A suitable default parameter object will be automatically created by a call to `cspade`. However, the values can be replaced by specifying a named list with the names (partially) matching the slot names of the `SPParameter` class.

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("SPcontrol", ...)`.  

Slots

- `memsize`: an integer value specifying the maximum amount of memory to use (default none [32 MB], range >= 16).
- `numpart`: an integer value specifying the number of database partitions to use (default auto, range >= 1).
- `bfstype`: a logical value specifying if a breadth-first type of search should be performed (default `FALSE` [DFS]).
- `verbose`: a logical value specifying if progress and runtime information should be displayed (default `FALSE`).
- `summary`: a logical value specifying if summary information should be preserved (default `FALSE`).
- `tidLists`: a logical value specifying if transaction ID lists should be included in the result (default `FALSE`).
Methods

coerce signature(from = "NULL", to = "SPcontrol")
coerce signature(from = "list", to = "SPcontrol")
coerce signature(from = "SPcontrol", to = "character")
coerce signature(from = "SPcontrol", to = "data.frame")
coerce signature(from = "SPcontrol", to = "list")
coerce signature(from = "SPcontrol", to = "vector")
format signature(x = "SPcontrol")

Note

User-supplied values are silently coerced to the target class, e.g. integer.

Parameters with no (default) value are not supplied to the mining algorithm, i.e., take the default values implemented there. A default can be unset using NULL.

The value of memsize implicitly determines the number of database partitions used unless overridden by numpart. Usually, the more partitions the less the runtime in the mining stage. However, there may be a trade-off with preprocessing time.

If summary = TRUE informational output from the system calls in the preprocessing and mining steps will be preserved in the file summary.out in the current working directory.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class SPparameter, function cspade.

Examples

```r
## coerce from list
p <- as(list( verbose = TRUE ), "SPcontrol")
p

## coerce to
as(p, "vector")
as(p, "data.frame")
```
Class "SPparameter" — cSPADE Mining Parameters

Description

Provides the constraint parameters for the cSPADE algorithm for mining frequent sequences.

Objects from the Class

A suitable default parameter object will be automatically created by a call to \texttt{cspade}. However, the values can be replaced by specifying a named list with the names (partially) matching the slot names of the \texttt{SPparameter} class.

Objects can be created by calls of the form \texttt{new("SPparameter", support, ...)}.

Slots

- \texttt{support}: a numeric value specifying the minimum support of a sequence (default 0.1, range [0,1]).
- \texttt{maxsize}: an integer value specifying the maximum number of items of an element of a sequence (default 10, range > 0).
- \texttt{maxlen}: an integer value specifying the maximum number of elements of a sequence (default 10, range > 0).
- \texttt{mingap}: an integer value specifying the minimum time difference between consecutive elements of a sequence (default none, range >= 1).
- \texttt{maxgap}: an integer value specifying the maximum time difference between consecutive elements of a sequence (default none, range >= 0).
- \texttt{maxwin}: an integer value specifying the maximum time difference between any two elements of a sequence (default none, range >= 0).

Methods

- \texttt{coerce signature(from = "NULL", to = "SPparameter")}
- \texttt{coerce signature(from = "list", to = "SPparameter")}
- \texttt{coerce signature(from = "SPparameter", to = "character")}
- \texttt{coerce signature(from = "SPparameter", to = "data.frame")}
- \texttt{coerce signature(from = "SPparameter", to = "list")}
- \texttt{coerce signature(from = "SPparameter", to = "vector")}
- \texttt{format signature(x = "SPparameter")}

Note

User-supplied values are silently coerced to the target class, e.g. \texttt{integer}.

Parameters with no (default) value are not supplied to the mining algorithm, i.e., take the default values implemented there. A value can be unset using \texttt{NULL}. 

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class \texttt{SPcontrol}, function \texttt{cspade}.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
## coerce from list
p <- as(list(maxsize = NULL, maxwin = 5), "SPparameter")
p

## coerce to
as(p, "vector")
as(p, "data.frame")
\end{verbatim}

subset-methods  Subset Objects

Description

\texttt{subset} extracts a subset of a collection of sequences or sequence rules which meet conditions specified with respect to their associated (or derived) quality measures, additional information, or patterns of items or itemsets.

\texttt{\texttt{unique}} extracts subsets from a collection of (timed) sequences or sequence rules.

\texttt{\texttt{lhs}} and \texttt{\texttt{rhs}} extract the left-hand (antecedent) or right-hand side (consequent) sequences from a collection of sequence rules.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
subset(x, subset)

## S4 method for signature 'sequencerules'
subset(x, subset)

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
x[i, j, \ldots, reduce = FALSE, drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'timedsequences'
x[i, j, k, \ldots, reduce = FALSE, drop = FALSE]
\end{verbatim}
Arguments

- `x`: an object.
- `subset`: an expression specifying the conditions where the columns in quality and info must be referenced by their names, and the object itself as `x`.
- `i`: a vector specifying the subset of elements to be extracted.
- `k`: a vector specifying the subset of event times to be extracted.
- `reduce`: a logical value specifying if the reference set of distinct itemsets should be reduced if possible.
- `j, ..., drop`: unused arguments (for compatibility with package `Matrix` only).
- `incomparables`: not used.

Value

For `subset`, `[`, and `unique` returns an object of the same class as `x`.

For `lhs` and `rhs` returns an object of class `sequences`.

Note

In package `arules`, somewhat confusingly, the object itself has to be referenced as `items`. We do not provide this, as well as any of the references `items`, `lhs`, or `rhs`.

After extraction the reference set of distinct itemsets may be larger than the set actually referred to unless reduction to this set is explicitly requested. However, this may increase memory consumption.

Event time indexes of mode character are matched against the time labels. Any duplicate indexes are ignored and their order does not matter, i.e. reordering of a sequence is not possible.

The accessors `lhs` and `rhs` impute the support of a sequence from the support and confidence of a rule. This may lead to numerically inaccuracies over back-to-back derivations.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta
See Also

Class sequences, timedsequences, sequencerules, method lhs, rhs, match, nitems, c.

Examples

```r
## continue example
example(ruleInduction, package = "arulesSequences")

## matching a pattern
as(subset(s2, size(x) > 1), "data.frame")
as(subset(s2, x %ain% c("B", "F")), "data.frame")

## as well as a measure
as(subset(s2, x %ain% c("B", "F") & support == 1), "data.frame")

## matching a pattern in the left-hand side
as(subset(r2, lhs(x) %ain% c("B", "F")), "data.frame")

## matching a derived measure
as(subset(r2, coverage(x) == 1), "data.frame")

## reduce
s <- s2[11, reduce = TRUE]
itemLabels(s)
itemLabels(s2)

## drop initial events
z <- as(zaki, "timedsequences")
summary(z[1,,-1])
```

Description

Compute the relative or absolute support of an arbitrary collection of sequences among a set of transactions with additional sequence and temporal information.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
support(x, transactions, type = c("relative", "absolute"),
control = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'sequences'
supportingTransactions(x, transactions, ...)
```
Arguments

- **x**: an object.
- **transactions**: an object of class `transactions` or `sequences`.
- **type**: a character value specifying the scale of support (relative or absolute).
- **control**: a named list with logical component `verbose` specifying if progress and runtime information should be displayed and list component `parameter` (see details).
- ... currently not used.

Details

Provides support counting using either method `ptree` (default), or `idlists` (for details see the reference in `cspade`) and timing constraints.

Parameter can be an object of class `SPParameter` or a named list with corresponding components. Note that constraints which do not relate to the timing information of `transactions` are ignored.

If sequences are used for `transactions` missing event times are replaced with the order indexes of events.

The supporting sequences are all sequences (of transactions) of which the sequence representing the association is a subset of.

Note that `supportingTransactions` does not support timing constraints.

Value

For `support` a numeric vector the elements of which correspond with the elements of `x`.

For `supportingTransactions` an object of class `tidLists` containing one sequence ID list per association in `x`.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class `sequences`, method `ruleInduction`, function `cspade, read_baskets`.

Examples

```r
## continue example
example(cspade)

## recompute support
s <- support(s2, zaki, control = list(verbose = TRUE,
                                   parameter = list(maxwin = 5)))
data.frame(as(s2, "data.frame"), support = s)

## use default method
k <- support(s2, zaki, control = list(verbose = TRUE))
table(size(s2), sign(k - s))
```
Class "timedsequences" — Collections of Sequences with Timing Information

Description

Represents a collection of (observed) sequences and the associated timing information.

Objects from the Class

Typically, objects are created by coercion from an object of class transactions. Objects can also be created by calls of the form new("timedsequences", ...).

Slots

- **time**: an object of class *ngCMatrix* containing a sparse representation of the event times of the elements of the sequences. Note that the storage layout is the same as for slot data.
- **timeInfo**: a data frame containing the set of time identifiers (column `eventID`) and possibly distinct labels.
- **elements**: inherited from class sequences.
- **data**: inherited from class sequences.
- **sequenceInfo**: inherited from class sequences.
- **quality**: inherited from class sequences, usually empty.

Extends

Class "sequences", directly. Class "associations", by class "sequences", distance 2.

Methods

coerce signature(from = "transactions", to = "timedsequences")
coerce signature(from = "timedsequences", to = "transactions")
c signature(x = "timedsequences")
dim signature(x = "timedsequences")
labels signature(object = "timedsequences")
LIST signature(x = "timedsequences")
inspect signature(x = "timedsequences")
show signature(object = "timedsequences")
summary signature(object = "timedsequences")
timeFrequency signature(x = "timedsequences")
timeInfo <- signature(object = "timedsequences")
timeInfo signature(object = "timedsequences")
timesets signature(object = "timedsequences")
times signature(x = "timedsequences")
timesets signature(x = "timedsequences"); returns a collection of sequences of event times as an object of class itemMatrix.
timeTable signature(x = "timedsequences")

Note

The temporal information is taken from components sequenceID and eventID of transactionInfo. It may be either on an ordinal or metric scale. The former is always assumed if column eventID is a factor.

Note that a sequence must not contain two or more events with the same eventID.

Coercion from an object of class sequences is not provided as this class does not contain timing information.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class itemMatrix, transactions, sequences.

Examples

## use example data
data(zaki)

## coerce
z <- as(zaki, "timedsequences")
z

## get time sequences
summary(timesets(z))

## coerce back
as(z, "transactions")
timeFrequency-methods  Count Event Times

Description

timeFrequency counts the number of occurrences of event times, of the time gaps between the events of a sequence, the minimum or maximum gap of a sequence, or the span of a sequence.

timetable cross-tabulates the above statistics for items or itemsets. For items the sequences are reduced to the events containing the item.

firstorder computes a first order model, i.e. a table of counts of state changes among a collection of timed sequences, where the elements or the times can be the states.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'timedsequences'
timeFrequency(x, type = c("times", "gaps", "mingap", "maxgap", "span"))

## S4 method for signature 'timedsequences'
timetable(x, type = c("times", "gaps", "mingap", "maxgap", "span"),
           itemsets = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'timedsequences'
firstOrder(x, times = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x` an object.
- `type`, `itemsets`, `times`
a string (logical) value specifying the type of count.

Value

For `timeFrequency` returns a vector of counts corresponding with the set of distinct event times, the set of gaps or spans as indicated by the names attribute.

For `timetable` returns a table of counts with the rownames corresponding with the reference set of distinct items or itemsets.

For `firstOrder` a matrix of counts corresponding with the set of distinct itemsets or event times.

Note

Undefined values are not included in the counts, e.g. the mingap of a sequence with one element only. Thus, except for times and gaps the counts (per item or itemset) always add up to less than or equal the number of sequences, i.e. `length(x)`. 
Author(s)
Christian Buchta

See Also
Class sequences, timedsequences, method size, times, itemFrequency.

Examples

## continue example
example("timedsequences-class")

## totals
timeFrequency(z)
timeFrequency(z, "gaps")
timeFrequency(z, "span")

## default items
timeTable(z)
timeTable(z, "gaps")
timeTable(z, "span")

## beware of large data sets
timeTable(z, itemsets = TRUE)

## first order models
firstOrder(z)
firstOrder(z, times = TRUE)

## times-methods
Compute Time Statistics of Sequences

Description
Computes the gaps, the minimum or maximum gap, or the span of sequences.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'timedsequences'
times(x, type = c("times", "gaps", "mingap", "maxgap", "span"))

Arguments

x an object.
type a string value specifying the type of statistic.
Value

If `type = "items"` returns a list of vectors of events times corresponding with the elements of a sequence.

If `type = "gaps"` returns a list of vectors of time differences between consecutive elements of a sequence.

Otherwise, a vector corresponding with the elements of `x`.

Note

Gap statistics are not defined for sequences of size one, i.e. which contain a single element. `NA` is used for undefined values.

FIXME lists are silently reduced to vector if possible.

Author(s)

Christian Buchta

See Also

Class `sequences, timedsequences, method size, itemFrequency, timeFrequency`.

Examples

```r
## continue example
eexample("timedsequences-class")

##
times(z)
times(z, "gaps")

## all defined
times(z, "span")

## crosstab
table(size = size(z), span = times(z, "span"))
```

---

### zaki

**Zaki Data Set**

Description

A small example database for sequence mining provided as an object of class `transactions` and as a text file.

Usage

data(zaki)
Details

The data set contains the sequential database described in the paper by M. J. Zaki for illustration of the concepts of sequence mining. sequenceID and eventID denote the sequence and event (time) identifiers of the transactions.

Source


See Also

Class `transactions, sequences`, function `cspade`.

Examples

```r
data(zaki)
summary(zaki)
as(zaki, "data.frame")
```
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