

An example of a sparse 0-1 dataset

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Example dataset

- <http://fimi.cs.helsinki.fi/data/>
- Retail: dataset was donated by Tom Brijs and contains the (anonymized) retail market basket data from an anonymous Belgian retail store.
- The data are provided 'as is'. Basically, any use of the data is allowed as long as the proper acknowledgment is provided and a copy of the work is provided to Tom Brijs. More details can be found here.
- <http://fimi.cs.helsinki.fi/data/retail.pdf>

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Data format

```
head retail.dat
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31 32
33 34 35
36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46
38 39 47 48
38 39 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58
32 41 59 60 61 62
3 39 48
63 64 65 66 67 68
32 69
```

Each row lists the variables that are set to 1 for that observation

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Basic statistics

- `wc retail.dat`
88162 rows 908576 words
- `tr ' '\n' < retail.dat | sort -n -r | head -1`
16469
- 88000 observations, 16500 variables
- On the average 10.3 variables set to 1 per observation
- 0.06 % of the entries are 1, the rest are 0

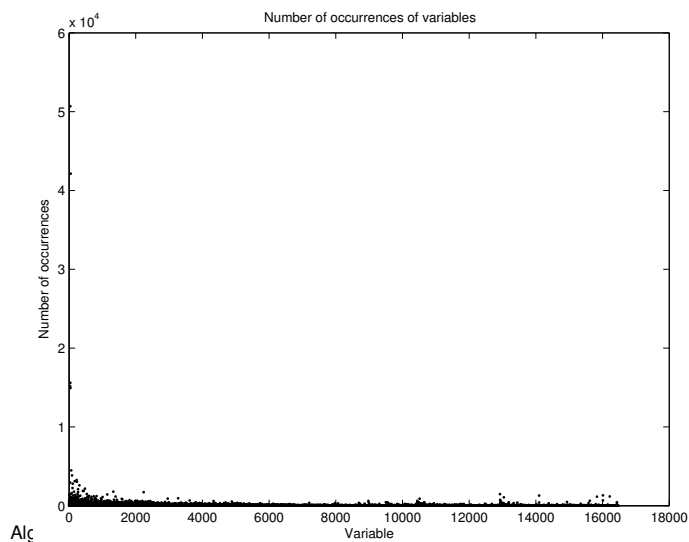
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What is there in the data?

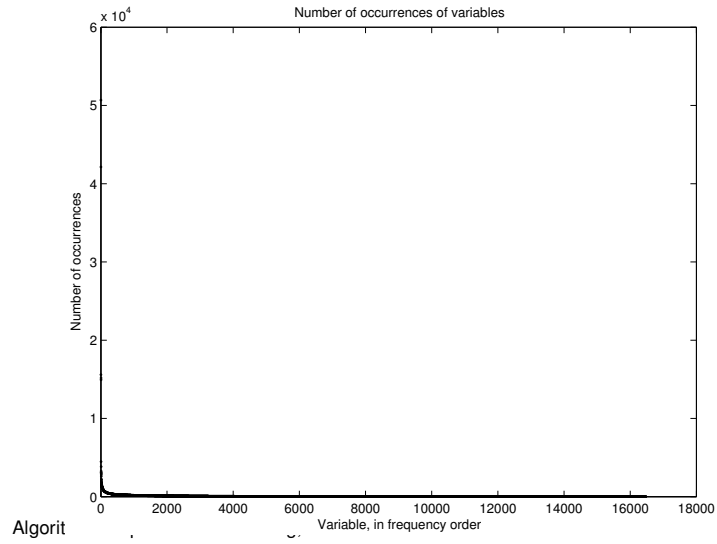
- Descriptive statistics
- Association rules
- Decomposition approaches
 - Principal components etc.

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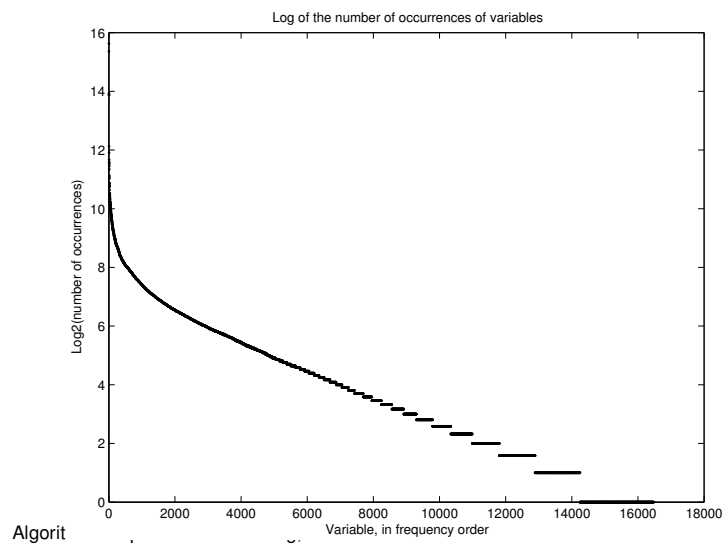
How often a variable is 1?



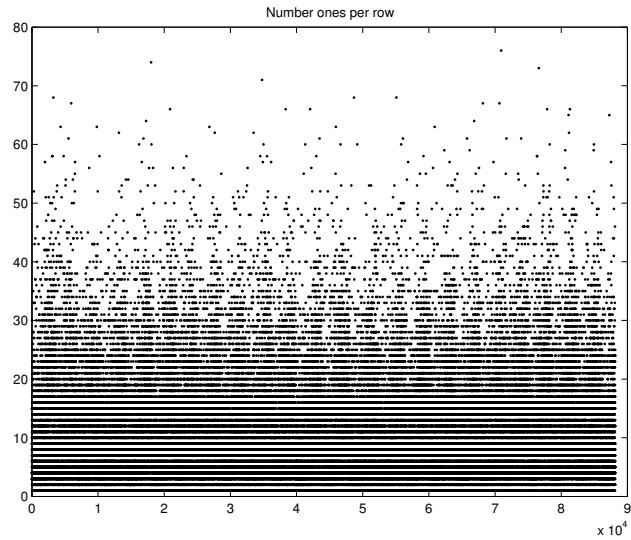
How often a variable is 1?



How often a variable is 1?

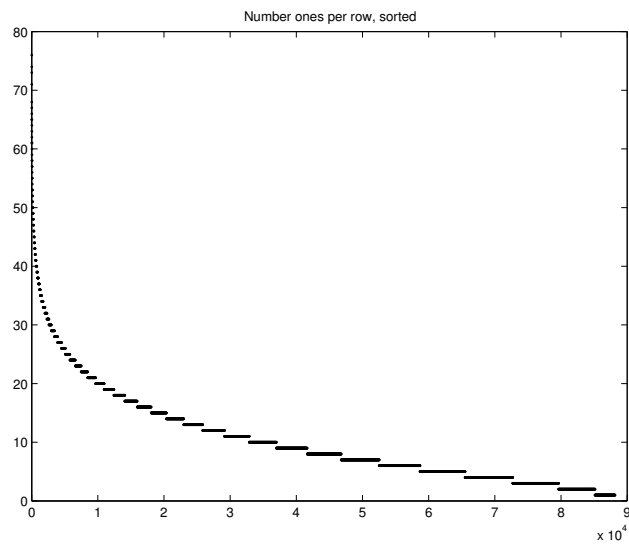


Number of ones per row



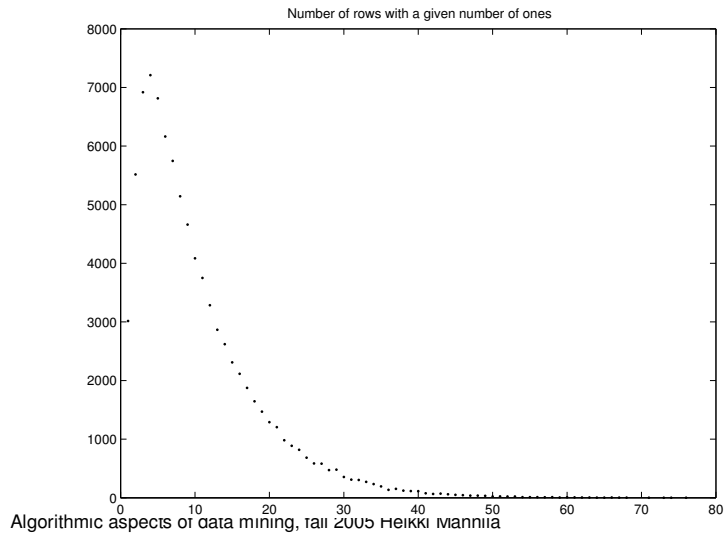
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Number of ones per row

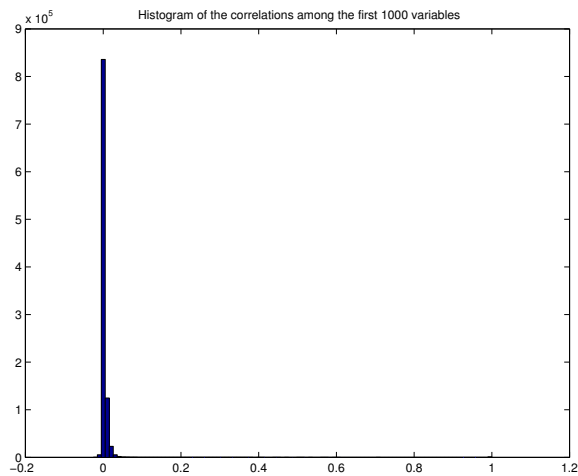


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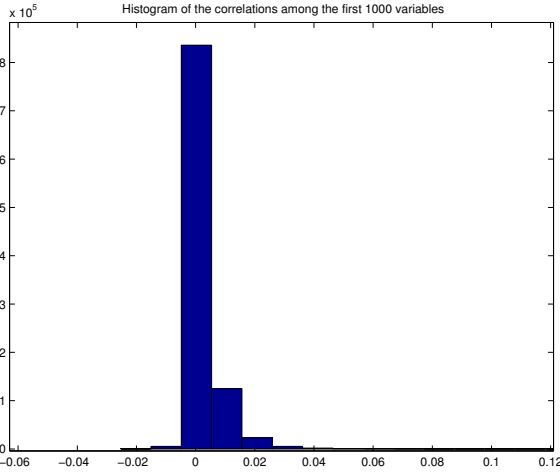
Number of rows with a given number of ones



Correlations

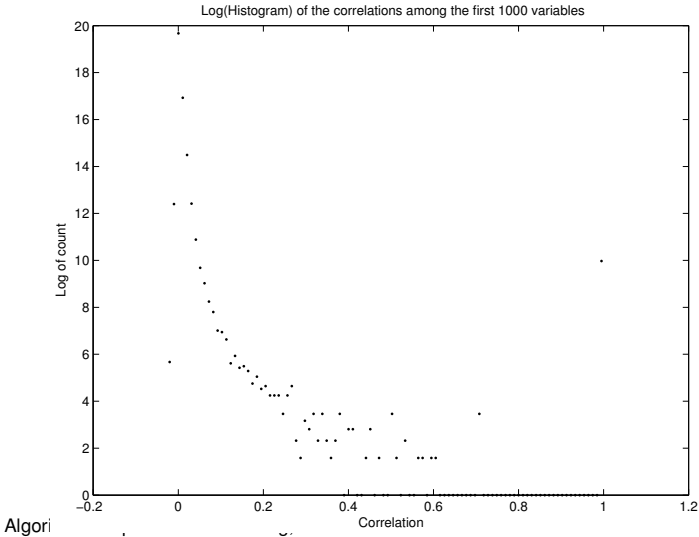


Correlations



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Histogram of correlations



Frequent sets and rules from the retail data set

- Look at occurrence thresholds 5000, 2000, 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100
- Rules with accuracy at least 0.9
- Bart Goethal's implementation
- <http://www.adrem.ua.ac.be/~goethals/software/index.html>

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Rules with threshold 1000

- 36 => 38 (2790, 0.950273)
- 36 39 => 38 (1945, 0.954836)
- 36 39 48 => 38 (1080, 0.967742)
- 36 48 => 38 (1360, 0.960452)
- 37 => 38 (1046, 0.973929)
- 39 48 110 => 38 (1031, 0.994214)
- 39 48 170 => 38 (1193, 0.989221)
- 39 110 => 38 (1740, 0.989198)
- 39 170 => 38 (2019, 0.980573)
- 48 110 => 38 (1361, 0.986232)
- 48 170 => 38 (1538, 0.987797)
- 110 => 38 (2725, 0.975304)
- 170 => 38 (3031, 0.978057)
- 286 => 38 (1116, 0.943364) ← = f(38 286) / f(286)

Algorithmic aspects of data mining, fall 2005 Heikki Mannila = f(38 286)

Interestingness of rules

- How interesting is this rule?
- $f(38)=15596$
- What would have been the expected accuracy of the rule?

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Number of frequent sets

| Threshold | Frequent sets | Rules with accuracy > 0.9 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 5000 | 16 | 0 |
| 2000 | 46 | 4 |
| 1000 | 136 | 14 |
| 500 | 469 | 32 |
| 400 | 700 | 44 |
| 300 | 1136 | 32 |
| 200 | 2192 | 100 |
| 100 | 6452 | 220 |

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