



Association Based Classification

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Association-Based Classification



- Frequent patterns (FP) and their associations govern interesting relationships between attribute conditions (values) and class labels. → motivated classification.
- Associative rules (AR) show strong associations between attribute-value pairs (or items).
- Associative classification where association rules are generated and analyzed to classify the data.
- Idea is to search for strong associations between FPs (attr-val pair) and class labels.
- As ARs explore confident rules among multiple attributes this method may be better than DT induction which considers only one attribute at a time.



Recall...



- Association rule mining: A two step process
 - Generate FPs.
 - Rule generation.
- Example of an AR:

$$\textit{age} = \textit{youth} \wedge \textit{credit} = \textit{OK} \Rightarrow \textit{buys_computer} = \textit{yes}$$

[20% , 93%]
(1)

The antecedents contain attributes and their values.

The consequent is the class label attribute and its value
(or simply class name).



Formal way

- $D :=$ data set of tuples.
- $A_i := i^{\text{th}}$ attribute , $1 \leq i \leq n$
- $A_{\text{class}} =$ class attribute - this takes class label as its value.

So, a tuple X is denoted by n attributes and a class label:

$$X = \{ x_1, x_2, x_3 \dots, x_n, C \}$$

Define item $p := (A_i, v)$ where v is the value of the attribute.

X satisfies p if and only if $x_i = v$



Contd...



- AR can have any number of items to form the antecedent.

$$\text{Thus, } p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge p_3 \dots p_l \Rightarrow A_{\text{class}} = C, \quad l \leq n$$

Confidence of a rule

For a given rule R, the percentage of tuples in D satisfying the rule antecedent that also have the class label C is called the confidence of R.

E.g. Confidence = 93% in (1) means 93% of customers in D are *young* and their credit rating is *OK* belong to the class *buys_computer = yes*.



Contd..

- *Support of a rule*

For a given rule R , the percentage of tuples in D satisfying the rule antecedent and have the class label C is called the support of R .

E.g. Support = 20% in (1) means 20% of customers in D are *young* and their credit rating is *OK* and belong to the class *buys_computer = yes*.



Thank You...