

 Each node contains the item name, frequency and pointer to another node of the same kind.

T4

T5

T6

T7

T8

CEFAN

ACHIG

LEFKB

ABN

ACG

MDCG

BDEFI

JEBAD

AKEFC

CF

T13

T14

T15

T16

T17



2 FP-tree

• Mining



2 FP-tree

• Drawback:

memory space usage

3. COFI-tree

- Prunning
- global frequent/local non-frequent property:

the itemset that is global frequent but not local frequent with respect to the item A of the A-COFI-tree

It is an anti-monotone property

3. COFI-tree

- Frequent item header that contains items names which are frequent with respect to the specific item ascending ordered by global frequency.
- Prefix tree
- Each node contains the item name, frequency, participation counter and pointer to another node of the same kind.

3. COFI-tree Root • FP-tree Header Table B: 6 Item Frequency head А 11 В 10 D: 3 ► D С 10 D 9 Е 8 F 10

3. COFI-tree

E	4
D	2
С	4
В	2
А	3





3. COFI-tree



3. COFI-tree



3. COFI-tree









3. COFI-tree

• Mining





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4 Algorithm

• Algorithm COFI:

Input: modified FP-Tree, a minimum support threshold Output: Full set of frequent patterns Method:

- 1. A = the least frequent item on the header table of FP-Tree
- 2. While (There are still frequent items) do
 - 2.1 count the frequency of all items that share item (A) a path. Frequency of all items that share the same path are the same as of the frequency of the (A) items
 - 2.2 Remove all non-locally frequent items for the frequent list of item (A)
 - 2.3 Create a root node for the (A)-COFI-tree with both *frequency-count* and *participation-count* = 0
 - 2.3.1 C is the path of locally frequent items in the path of item A to

3. COFI-tree

Mining



4 Algorithm

• Algorithm COFI:

- 2.3.2 Items on C form a prefix of the (A)-COFI-tree.
 2.3.3 If the prefix is new then Set *frequency-count*= frequency of (A) node and *participationcount*= 0 for all nodes in the path
 Else
 2.3.4 Adjust the *frequency-count* of the already exist part of the path
 2.3.5 Adjust the pointers of the *Header list* if needed
- 2.3.6 find the next node for item A in the FP-tree and go to 2.3.1
- 2.4 MineCOFI-tree (A)
- 2.5 Release (A) COFI-tree
- 2.6 A = next frequent item from the header table
- 3. Goto 2

4 Algorithm

Function: MineCOFI-tree (A)

- nodeA = select next node //Selection of nodes starts with the node of most globally frequent item and following its chain, then the next less frequent item with its chain, until we reach the least frequent item in the Header list of the (A)-COFI-tree
- 2. while there are still nodes do
 - 2.1 D = set of nodes from nodeA to the root
 - 2.2 F = nodeA.frequency nodeA.participationCount
 - 2.3 Generate all Candidate patterns X from items in D. Patterns that do not have A will be discarded.
 - 2.4 Patterns in X that do not exist in the A-Candidate List will be added to it with frequency = F otherwise just increment their frequency with F
 - 2.5 Increment the value of *participationCount* by F for all items in D
- 2.6 nodeA = select next node

4 Algorithm

- Function: MineCOFI-tree (A)
- 3. Goto 2
- 4. Based on support threshold remove non-frequent patterns from A Candidate List.

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5 Experimental Studies



Questions?

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