

Hash Tree

- There is a hash function associated with each internal node
- Which branch to follow is determined by the hash value

A Hash Tree for 3-Itemsets ...

*A 3-itemset can be written as $\{I_1, I_2, I_3\}$, where I_1 is the first item, I_2 is the second item, I_3 is the third item





... Insertion (i.e. Hashing)

- (9,3,6) is inserted into the left-most leaf because
 - At level 1, 9%3=0
 - At level 2, 3%3=0
 - At level 3, 6%3=0
- Similarly, (8,7,1) is inserted (i.e. hashed) to the leaf following the path 2-1-1

Support Counting Using a Hash Tree ...

Suppose we want to do support counting for C_k (i.e. candidate kitemsets)

... Support Counting Using a Hash Tree ...

- Create a hash tree and hash all the candidate k-itemsets to the leaf nodes of the tree
- For each transaction, generate all kitem subsets of the transaction
 - E.g. for a transaction {1,2,3,4}, the 3-item subsets are {1,2,3}, {1,2,4}, {1,3,4}, and {2,3,4}

... Support Counting Using a HashTree

For each k-item subset, hash it to a leaf node of the hash tree, and check it against the candidate k-itemsets hashed to the same leaf node. If the kitem subset matches a candidate kitemset, increment the support count of the candidate k-itemset

Advantage of Support Counting Using Hash Tree

Each k-item subset is only checked against the candidates hashed to the same leaf instead of all candidates

Disadvantage of Support Counting Using Hash Tree

Creating the hash tree takes some coding