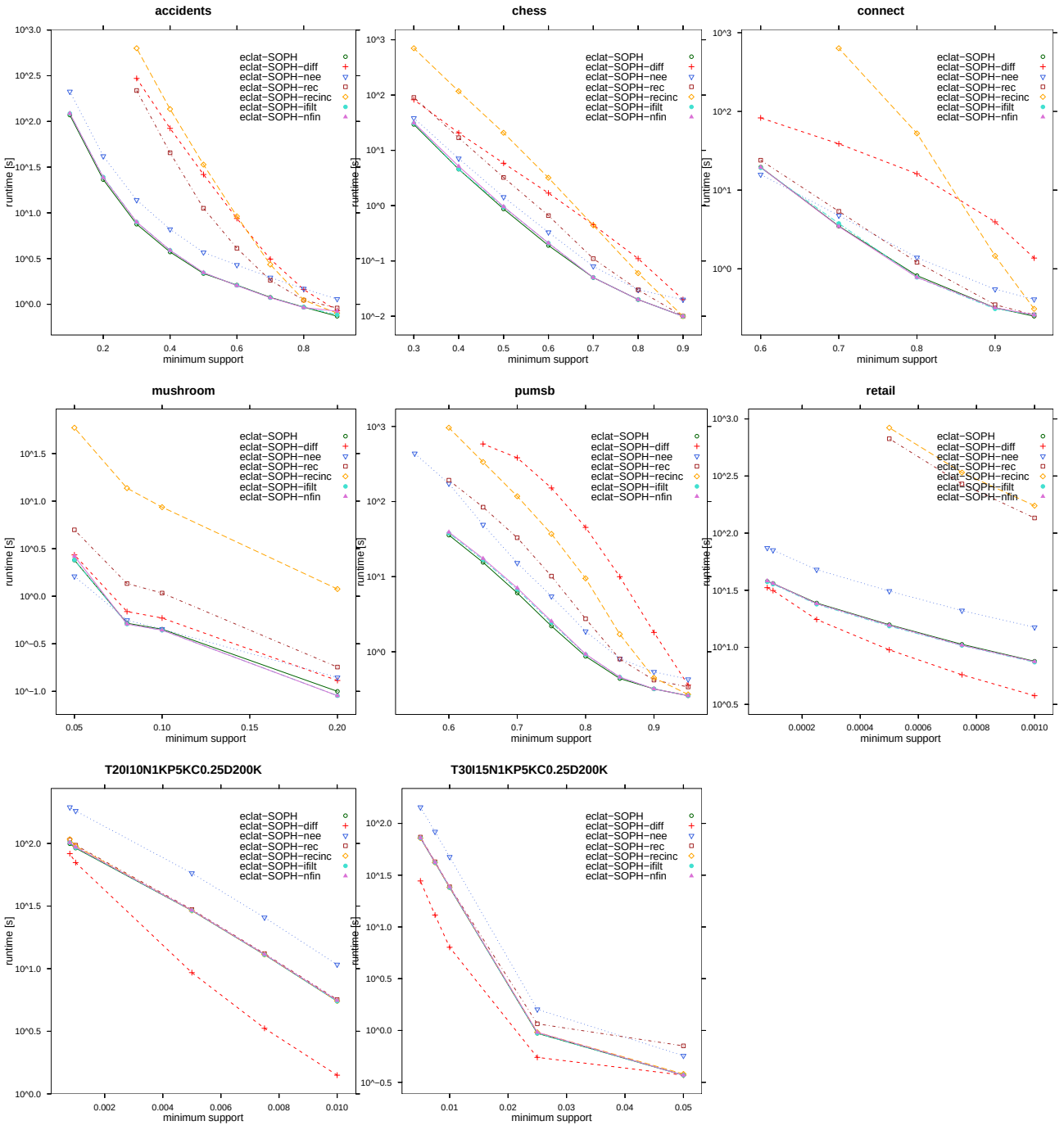
2. Basic Eclat Algorithm

Most frequent itemset mining algorithms as Apriori [1] and Eclat [10] use a total order on the items A of the alphabet and the itemsets $P(A)$ to prevent that the same itemset, called **candidate**, is checked twice for frequency. Items orderings $\leq$ are in one-to-one-correspondence with **item codings**, i.e., bijective maps $o : A \to \{1, \ldots, n\}$ via natural ordering on $\mathbb{N}$

terms oe250(lift:)]TJ/F851 9.963 T42.873 -23.73137 Tdlift(

datasets as it basically inverts the encoding of item occurrence and non-occurrence (dualization).

increasing; NREC, RECDEC, RECINC), omission of equisupport extensions (NEEeq-


accidents
chess
connect
mushroom
pumsb
retail
T20I10N1KP5KC0.25D200K
T30I15N1KP5KC0.25D200K
runtime [s]
minimum support
eclat−SOPH
eclat−SOPH−diff
eclat−SOPH−nee
eclat−SOPH−rec
eclat−SOPH−recinc
eclat−SOPH−ifilt
eclat−SOPH−nfin

[3] B. Goethals and M. J. Zaki. Advances in frequent itemset mining implementations: Introduction to fimi03. In