## **Summary**

- In this module we have discussed about the practical exercises on association of attributes. Here we have considered the association of two and three attributes
- Problems are solved on the basis of finding the missing frequencies in the table of two attributes, finding positive and negative class frequencies
- The classes which represent the presence of an attribute or attributes are called positive classes. The classes which represent the absence of an attribute or attributes are called negative classes. The classes in which one attribute is present and the other is absent are called pairs of contraries. Thus
  - N, A, B and AB are positive classes
  - $\circ$   $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are negative classes
  - $\circ$  A $\beta$  and  $\alpha$ B are pairs of contrary.
- Problems are also solved based on independence of attributes
- Two attributes A and B are said to be independent if there exists no relationship of any kind between them. If A and B are independent we would expect
  - o The same proportion A's amongst B's as amongst  $\beta$ 's and
  - $\circ$  The proportion of B's amongst A's is same as that amongst  $\alpha$ 's
- One of the ways of calculating it is that if expected frequency and given frequencies are same, we can say the attributes are independent
- Finally to find the degree of association we have found Yule's coefficient of association to the given data and is given by,  $(AB)(\alpha AB (A\beta A\beta)(\alpha AB (A\beta A\beta))(\alpha AB (A\beta A\beta)(\alpha AB (A\beta A\beta))(\alpha AB (A\beta$

## $Q = \frac{(AB)(\alpha AB - (A\beta A\beta)(\alpha)}{(AB)(\alpha AB - (A\beta A\beta)(\alpha)}$