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Data mining approach for arranging and clustering the agro-tourism activities in orchard

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ABSTRACT

The paper attains to finding the association among interested activities in orchard that stimulate the tourists to travel. The knowledge obtained in this study is applying data mining techniques to create the association rule in order to find out the pattern of activities for orchard tourism. The evoked set of activities is the most frequent set which travelers would like to do when they visit orchard. The tool of analyzing the association rules is Rapid Miner 7.3. The result shows that the highest recommended activity is reaping and tasting the fruit. Another activities, which also are recommended to be arranged more into orchard, consist of walking, shopping, and feeding animal in the orchard.

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Introduction

Agriculture is essence and be the basis of Thailand's economy. Although, Thailand is the top rank of export the agriculture products, the poverty of farmers is still high. The agriculture in the country is uncertain because of climate change, high competition in ASEAN countries, fallacy from the government's support, and etc. However, the tourism industry is still blossom and should be adapted by integrating agriculture into tourism industry to reduce the poverty of farmers. In addition, Thailand has many fascinated destinations and been developed to enhance the reputation for being the high quality of travel destination.

Thailand has the outstanding identity in culture that attracts the local and foreign tourists. Agro-tourism in Thailand has been promoted by Tourism Authority of Thailand; TAT because Thailand is recognized as the one of agricultural country with abundance of natural resources. The way of agriculturists' life is one of traditional culture that can be adopted and supported in tourism. Philosophy of Sufficient Economy by his Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej has been adopted for their living and being survive in capitalism. Hence, agro-tourism is introduced and be interested because it offers the new experience to travelers.

Normally, the travelers usually ask what the interesting activities to do when they arrive at a particular destination. Activities are the link between tourist motivations and destination choices (Moscardo, Morrison, Pearce, Lang, & O'Leary, 1996). Attractive set of activities is the product characteristic that the customer will purchase as being as the product component in marketing. The travelers will be interested and motivated when choices of exotic activities

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information from a certain destination have been heard by travelers.

In tourism industries, Data Mining is applied to analyze the customers widely: forecasting expenditures of tourists, analyzing profiles of tourists, and forecasting number of tourist arrivals (Bose, 2009). The aggressive of competition leads businesses in hospitality and tourism adapt themselves to understand customers for attaining customer loyalty. Notwithstanding, data mining is the process of extracting useful information to analyze the customer behaviour for increasing the quality of services and profitability. Its process is combined by using statistical methods, mathematics, machine learning and scientific methodologies (Cabena, Hadjinian, Stadler, Verhees, & Zanasi, 1998). Several core techniques that are applied to describe the customer behaviour consist of classification, segmentation, association, prediction and etc. (Girish & Promila, 2016).

Association analysis is the technique in data mining to discover the relationships among the attributes in data set. It is essential technique and interested in retail business (Brijs, Swinnen, Vanhoof, & Wets, 1999), E-Commerce (Chajri & Fakir, 2014), even in education (Merceron & Yacef, 2008). Retailers can find out the association of purchasing one product to another items of customers in order to launch the campaign or promotion to stimulate customers to purchase the product more than one product. With the classic example in data mining, there is high association of purchasing diapers and beer of husband in a large supermarket chain in USA.

Consequently, the study aims to find out the set of interested and attractive activities that the tourists would like to visit an orchard by using data mining techniques. The pattern of these activities will be suggested when an orchard is developed to be tourist destination. In addition, the set of activities will be classified in order to segmenting the visitors. The marketers would be better understanding for matching the activities into different clusters. They will be convenient to provide accurate information to motivate the visitors to visit orchard. The benefit of this study is able to suggest for doing marketing plan in order to promote the orchard as tourist destination for attracting the interest of travelers who will travel in an orchard.

Literature Review

Agro-tourism is promoted based on the relation between agriculture and tourism. This tourism is opened to travelers who seek for nature, entertainment, cultural education, and other activities, but the farm's owner can also generate more income through visitors rather than only the harvest (Petroman & Petroman, 2010). Agro-tourism provides various activities such learning way of life and the culture of communities. There are many activities to support the agricultural; fruit and vegetable picking, testing bee honey, deciphering the craft of wine-making, purchasing souvenirs from souvenir shops, accommodation, food, event-festivals, and etc (Petroman & Petroman, 2010).

In tourism, the characteristics of product are tour program or attractive activities. The destination choice will provide the connection between travelers and destinations.

The activities of destination can segment the travelers who satisfy to travel in a certain destination (Moscardo et al., 1996). Moscardo et al. (1996) classify the travelers by travel benefit into three clusters: social status, self-development, and relaxation. Furthermore, they investigate whether what the activities are preferred in each cluster.

Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research; TISTR classified the activities of agro-tourism into six groups: 1) products display or demonstration such as display the steps of growing rice, 2) agricultural activities by tourists' participations such as fruit gathering, 3) home stay, 4) agricultural knowledge training which provides agricultural knowledge and the wisdom of villagers such as fruit preservation, 5) agricultural products distribution such as selling flowers, fresh fruits, and 6) agricultural business offering.

The activities in this research are listed according to TISTR framework and the activities arranged currently by orchard farm in the East of Thailand which are categorized as shown in Table 1.

Data Mining Techniques in Hospitality and Tourism Application

Data mining techniques are widely applied into hospitality and tourism industry especially to manage the relationship with customers. There are many techniques and algorithms applied such as clustering (Dolnicar, 2002; Lau, Lee, & Ho, 2005; Liao, Chen, & Deng, 2010; Segall & Zhang, 2008), regression (Yuan, 2015), association (Karathiya, Sakshi, Sakshi, & Kathiriya, 2012; Liao et al., 2010), decision trees (Karathiya et al., 2012; Tama, 2015), forecasting (Au & Law, 2002) and etc. The technique to be applied based on data characteristics and business requirements (Giraud-Carrier & Povel, 2003).

Customer relationship management; CRM is the imperative strategy to attain the customers' loyalty. Data mining techniques are implemented to manage the relationship with customers. These techniques are the tools to understand and predict the information of customers such as customers' profiles, customers' behaviour, or customers' needs and wants. Liao et al. (2010) apply two data mining

Table 1

List of orchard activities matching between TISTR and this study

| TISTR | List of orchard activities |
|---|---|
| 1 Products display or demonstration | 1 Planting 2 Learning agricultural product transformation |
| 2 Agricultural activities by tourists' participations | 3 Fruit reaping and tasting 4 Walking in the orchard 5 Bicycling in the orchard 6 Attending festival 7 Feeding animal |
| 3 Homestay | 8 Homestay |
| 4 Agricultural knowledge training | 9 Learning to do agricultural 10 Learning farmer's lifestyle |
| 5 Agricultural products distribution | 11 Purchasing souvenir 12 Purchasing sapling or seed |
| 6 Agricultural business offering | 13 Business contact |

techniques: clustering and association rules for discovering what characteristics of new product should be developed and which segment was matched with a particular new product.

Even in fast-food restaurant, data mining technique is implemented to predict the customer satisfaction (Tama, 2015). His study is to identify determinant factors that influence customer satisfaction. Customer satisfaction is the crucial determinant that leads to customer loyalty. He applied two algorithms: C4.5 and REANN to generate the rule in order to determine the crucial factors as being a significant predictor of customer satisfaction. Keyword analysis is a technique in data mining. The objective of the technique is to gain insight interconnection between various keywords. Bach, Schatten, and Marusic (2013) apply keyword analysis in data mining to visualize and investigate the application of data mining in tourism publication (Bach et al., 2013). They found that the popularity of data mining techniques in tourism were segmentation, neural networks and forecasting which were benefit for doing marketing.

In addition, web mining is applied to investigate the customers' opinions and comments toward hotel's quality (Segall & Zhang, 2008). The data mining techniques applied in text mining consist of cluster, link analysis, keywords analysis, taxonomy and dimension matrices. The benefit of text mining is that the hotel manager could analyze the information to improve the quality of service in hotel. He/she understands the customer in each segment whether what they need. The information of each segment is analyzed particularly for attaining customers' loyalty.

Yuan (2015) applies data mining technique: regression analysis to study relationship of electronic word of mouth; e-WOM and hotel operation performance (Yuan, 2015). The indicators of hotel operation were categorized into 8 factors: 1) booking and check-in services, 2) price, 3) location, 4) services, 5) business services, 6) sanitary and cleanliness, 7) environmental comfortable, and 8) sleeping quality. The result shows positive relationship with e-WOM and hotel operation performance. It implies that the higher internet exposure will impact the performance of hotel operation positively. Hence, hotel manager should investigate and studied the comments of customers through online in order to address the problems instantaneously.

Based on literature review, this study focuses two data mining techniques: association rule and cluster analysis in order to obtain the information for response the objective of study.

Association Rule

Association rule algorithm is to establishing the correlation between one items and another items. The patterns of item set are evoked. Association rule algorithms that are currently used and be well known are Apriori Algorithm and FP-Growth Algorithm (Tan, 2006). There are seven differences between these two algorithms and their performances were evaluated (Mythili & Shanavas, 2013). Nevertheless, the result shows the performance of FP-Growth be better than Apriori Algorithm: consuming less memory and less time spending.

FP-Growth Algorithm

FP-Growth stands for Frequency Pattern. The algorithm of FP-Growth starts with the frequent patterns 1-itemset and grows in each itemset by its conditional pattern-base: minimum support. However, to obtain the best rules in association rule, there are three thresholds: the minimal support, minimal confidence, and lift. The finding of rules should have the values higher than thresholds which are specified by researcher (García, Romero, Ventura, & Calders, 2007). They need to be given the appropriate parameters for obtaining the suitable rules.

Support is measuring how the items occur frequently which is measured by

$$\text{support}(X) = \frac{\text{count}(X)}{N}$$

The high value of support shows the repeated item frequently which it means the item is selected more often. The aspect to select the itemset should have high support value. The itemset which has low support is concerned as uninteresting rules (Tank, 2014).

Confidence is the measurement of predictive power or its accuracy which is measured by

$$\text{confidence}(X \rightarrow Y) = \frac{\text{support}(X, Y)}{\text{support}(X)}$$

The value of confidence ranges between 0 and 1. The association with the highest confidence should be considered because it shows more reliable (Azevedo & Jorge, 2007). However, confidence solely may not be enough to assess or describe the result (North, 2012). In addition, high confidence rules can be misleading because it ignores the support itemset in the rule (Tan, 2006). Lift value is applied to address the problem.

Lift is the measurement of how much more likely one item is to be selected relative to its typical select, given that another item has been selected. Its value is calculated by

$$\text{lift}(X \rightarrow Y) = \frac{\text{confidence}(X \rightarrow Y)}{\text{support}(Y)}$$

However, $\text{lift}(X \rightarrow Y)$ is the same as $\text{lift}(Y \rightarrow X)$.

The lift value equals to 1 implied that X and Y are independent. If the lift value is below 1, it implies that X and Y are negatively correlated. For the lift value exceeds 1, it presents that X and Y are positively correlated. Hence, the threshold lift value should be greater than 1; it reflects that the two items are found together more often than by chance which it can be implied that a true connection between the items (Lantz, 2013).

This study also would like to do cluster analysis in order to segment the visitors based on activities. The advantage of doing segmentation based on activities is understanding what activities are interested in each segment.

Cluster Analysis

Cluster is a technique that attempts to group the observations which have similar characteristic to find out valuable comprehensive information in each group

Table 2
Description of attributes used for applying in FP-Growth Algorithm

| Activities | Possible values |
|--|-----------------|
| Fruit reaping and tasting (reap and taste) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Walking in the orchard (walking) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Bicycling in the orchard (bicycling) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Learning to do agricultural (learning agriculture) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Attending festival (festival) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Feeding animal (feeding) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Purchasing souvenir (shopping) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Purchasing sapling or seed (buy seed) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Planting (planting) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Learning farmer's lifestyle (learning lifestyle) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Learning agricultural product transformation (transform) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Business contact (business) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |
| Homestay (homestay) | 1 = Yes, 0 = No |

(Dolnicar, 2002). Cluster analysis is used to do market segmentation. In marketing, doing segmentation aims to launch the advertising, public relation, or plan integrated marketing communication to the direct targeted segments.

In order to gaining the sufficiently distinguished cluster; using only demographic might not be effective (Pesonen, 2013) to classify heterogeneity. Integrating more information of consumer behaviour would be benefit. Pesonen (2013) contributed to increase the segment heterogeneity by using activity and travel motivation. The result shows that the activity based produces more heterogeneity of segmentation. The recommendation system to suggest the travel products which is traveling activities will be recommended to travelers.

There are two techniques of clustering which are widely used: hierarchical clustering and k-means clustering. This study focuses on hierarchical clustering with cluster dialog on binary variable-based distance measurement because the data are binary data.

Research Methodology

Data Understanding and Data Collection

The data are collected through questionnaire: what are activities you would like to do when you travel in orchard.

Multiple response question is applied into this question. The attribute of research is the activities that he/she would like to do in orchard with the value between 1 and 0 whereby the value 1 represents the tourist is interested whereas 0 represents the tourist is not interested to do the activity as shown into Table 2. The questionnaires are distributed to the person who intends to travel at orchard or have ever been traveling in orchard and lives in Bangkok and metropolis or East of Thailand. The data are collected by either survey or email. The sample of 409 observations is analyzed.

Data Preparation

After the questionnaires are collected, the process of data preparation is resumed. The data are recorded into spreadsheet file such Excel. The value in each attribute is recorded between 0 and 1. Those activities are interested to join will be recorded as 1. Otherwise, it is recorded as 0. Rapid Miner 7.3 is used to analyze in FP-Growth Algorithm. The Excel data file is compatible with Rapid Miner 7.3.

Modelling in Association Rules

This research emphasizes on three measurements' criteria: support, confidence and lift.

Building a Set of Rules with the Association Rule Mining Principle

The procedures to create the rules in this study have two phrases:

- 1) Identification of all itemsets with the threshold of minimum support. This study, the threshold of minimum support is defined as 0.200.
- 2) Creating the rules from itemsets which meet the threshold of confidence and lift. The threshold of minimum confidence in this study is identified as 0.700 whereas the threshold of minimum lift is 1.00.

The rules that do not meet the above mentioned minimum thresholds are eliminated (Figure 1).

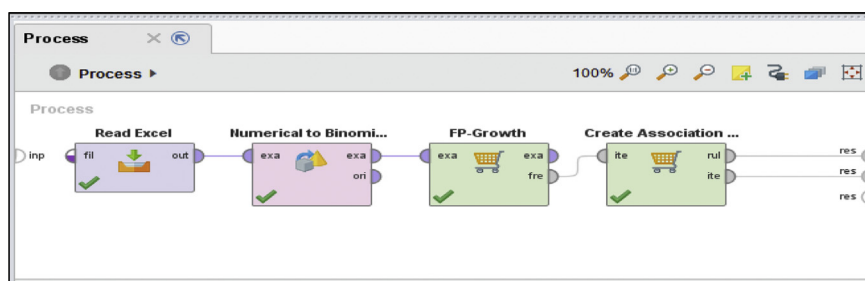


Figure 1 Schema of the rule discovery process in Rapid Miner 7.3

Table 3
Descriptive information of observations

| Categories | | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Gender | Male | 159 | 38.87 |
| | Female | 250 | 61.13 |
| | Total | 409 | 100.0 |
| Marital Status | Single | 297 | 72.61 |
| | Married | 104 | 25.43 |
| | Divorce/Widow | 8 | 1.96 |
| | Total | 409 | 100.0 |
| Traveling to orchard with | Family | 162 | 39.60 |
| | Friends | 197 | 48.17 |
| | Club/Organization/Foundation | 46 | 11.25 |
| | Individual | 4 | 0.98 |
| | Total | 409 | 100.0 |

Data Analysis and Results

The descriptive information about the characteristics of observation is shown into Table 3. The majority of respondents' gender is female. The marital status is single. The majority of whom they will go to travel with is friends; the second is going with family; and the third is club/organization/foundation.

The researcher identifies the parameter of support at least 0.200. This value indicates the frequency of itemset at least 20% of all transaction. For instance, the itemsets that occurred 30% of all transaction are {*reap and taste, learning lifestyle, transform*} and {*reap and taste, learning agriculture, learning lifestyle*}. It means that the frequency of itemset {*reap and taste, learning lifestyle, transform*} occurs at least 30% of all transaction. The higher value of percentage represents the more interesting set of activities to be chosen.

According to Table 4, the activities that tourists would like to do when they visit orchard are fruit reaping and tasting (82.4%), walking in orchard (54.4%), learning agricultural tourism (52.2%), bicycling (52.2%), learning farmer's lifestyle (51.2%), respectively. For individual

activity, the highest support represents the most interesting activity which is fruit reaping and tasting.

Two activities with the highest support (50.7%) are fruit reaping and tasting and walking. For second order of support (47.5%), the two activities are fruit reaping and tasting and bicycling. With the third order of support (44.9%), the two activities are fruit reaping and tasting and learning agricultural tourism. With two activities, the highest interesting activities are fruit reaping and tasting including with walking.

For three activities: fruit reaping and tasting, walking, and learning agricultural tourism, have the highest support about 31.4%. The second rank of support for three activities: fruit reaping and tasting, walking, and shopping is 31.1%. The third order of support for three activities: fruit reaping and tasting, walking, and bicycling is 30.1%. With three activities, the highest interesting activities are fruit reaping and tasting, walking, and learning to do agriculture.

For four activities: fruit reaping and tasting, walking, bicycling and feeding animal, have the highest support about 21.8%. The second rank of support for four activities: fruit reaping and tasting, learning to do agriculture, learning lifestyle and learning to do product transformation is 21.6% which is the same as support value with these activities: fruit reaping and tasting, riding bicycle, learning lifestyle and learning to do product transformation. With four activities, the highest interesting activities are fruit reaping and tasting, walking, riding bicycle and feeding animal.

According to the result, fruit reaping and tasting activity is in every itemset no matter the size of activities is changed. It is implied that fruit reaping and tasting activity must be in every orchard.

However, only high support value is not enough to justify the correctness or accuracy to find out the association among activities even the criteria of support value is recommended to be high. However, the more increment of

Table 4
Frequent itemset with support above 0.200

| Size | Support | Item 1 | Item 2 | Item 3 | Item 4 |
|------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 0.824 | Reap and taste | | | |
| 1 | 0.544 | Walking | | | |
| 1 | 0.522 | Learning agriculture | | | |
| 1 | 0.522 | Bicycling | | | |
| 1 | 0.512 | Learning lifestyle | | | |
| 2 | 0.507 | Reap and taste | Walking | | |
| 2 | 0.475 | Reap and taste | Bicycling | | |
| 2 | 0.449 | Reap and taste | Learning agriculture | | |
| 2 | 0.417 | Reap and taste | Transform | | |
| 2 | 0.414 | Reap and taste | Learning lifestyle | | |
| 2 | 0.412 | Reap and taste | Shopping | | |
| 3 | 0.314 | Reap and taste | Walking | Learning agriculture | |
| 3 | 0.311 | Reap and taste | Walking | Shopping | |
| 3 | 0.301 | Reap and taste | Walking | Bicycling | |
| 3 | 0.300 | Reap and taste | Learning lifestyle | Transform | |
| 3 | 0.300 | Reap and taste | Learning agriculture | Learning lifestyle | |
| 4 | 0.218 | Reap and taste | Walking | Bicycling | Feeding |
| 4 | 0.216 | Reap and taste | Learning agriculture | Learning lifestyle | Transform |
| 4 | 0.216 | Reap and taste | Bicycling | Learning lifestyle | Transform |
| 4 | 0.208 | Reap and taste | Walking | Learning agriculture | Shopping |
| 4 | 0.208 | Reap and taste | Walking | Bicycling | Shopping |
| 4 | 0.208 | Reap and taste | Walking | Shopping | Feeding |

activities will influence the less value of support (North, 2012). As a consequence, for obtaining the better aspect of more recommended activities, the identified value of support should be recommended at least 0.200 which result shows the limitation in the number of activities not be more than 4 activities in an orchard.

With confidence more than 0.7, support more than 0.2 and lift more than 1 criteria, three to four activities are suggested to manage activities in the orchard.

According to Table 5, the association rules are identified;

1. Fruit reaping and tasting will be selected, given that waking, shopping, and feeding have been selected, with confidence about 100%.
2. Walking will be selected, given that fruit reaping and tasting, shopping, and feeding have been selected, with confidence about 86.7%.
3. Riding bicycle will be selected, given that fruit reaping and tasting, transform, and feeding have been selected, with confidence about 83.0%.
4. Learning farmer's lifestyle will be selected, given that learning agricultural tourism and learning agricultural product transformation have been selected, with confidence about 82.8%.
5. Learning agricultural product transformation will be selected, given that learning farmer's lifestyle and planting have been selected, with confidence about 81.2%.
6. Learning agricultural tourism will be selected, given that learning farmer's lifestyle and purchasing souvenir have been selected, with confidence about 77.8%.
7. Purchasing souvenir will be selected, given that fruit reaping and tasting, walking, and feeding have been selected, with confidence about 73.9%.
8. Feeding animal will be selected, given that riding bicycle and feeding animal have been selected, with confidence about 73.2%.

According to Table 6, the visitors are classified into 4 segments based on their interested activities. The first segment is visitors who are emphasized on only reaping and tasting the fruit. For the second segment, reaping and tasting the fruit is included. However, this segment is visitors who would like to learn how to do agriculture and lifestyle of agriculturists. Furthermore, the activities of the second segment are also walking in the orchard. The third segment is including reaping and tasting. The extended activities are feeding the animal and riding the bicycle. The

Table 6
Results of cluster analysis

| Activities | Clusters | | | |
|--|----------|-----|-----|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Fruit reaping and tasting | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Walking in the orchard | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Bicycling in the orchard | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Learning to do agricultural | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Attending festival | No | No | No | Yes |
| Feeding animal | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Purchasing souvenir | No | No | No | Yes |
| Purchasing sapling or seed | No | No | No | Yes |
| Planting | No | No | No | Yes |
| Learning farmer's lifestyle | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Learning agricultural product transformation | No | No | No | Yes |
| Business contact | No | No | No | No |
| Percentage of observation in each cluster | 21% | 30% | 25% | 24% |

last segment is visitors who are interested all activities provided by the orchard except doing business contact.

The majority of observations is in cluster number 2; the visitors who are interested in reaping and tasting the fruit, learn how to do agriculture and lifestyle of agriculturists, and walking in the orchard. The second rank is in cluster number 3, 4, and 1, respectively. In addition, every clusters, the activity that all visitor is interested and must be in orchard is reaping and tasting the fruit.

Discussion and Recommendation

This research is studied for being the suggestion for arranging activities in orchard by using FP-Growth Algorithm. According to the support value, fruit reaping and tasting activity shows the highest support value. It implies this activity is important and highly suggested in orchard. Furthermore, the other activities that should be in orchard as following recommended are walking, shopping, and feeding because fruit reaping and tasting is influenced by these activities. Obviously, the pattern of activities is suitable for everyone in a big family.

The orchard owner should provide the instruments for reaping fruit to tourists and arrange the kiosk for tasting the fruit such providing buffet kiosk. Without these activities, the tourists are less interested to visit orchard. Furthermore, the pathway should be convenient and safe for walking inside orchard. The pathway should also have the architecture support for elder citizen because the travelers will be convenient to bring their family. Feeding animal is interesting activity for convincing children to visit

Table 5
Association rule of activities in orchard tourism (minimum confidence = 0.7 and lift = 1)

| Rank | Premises | Conclusion | Support | Confidence | Lift |
|------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|------------|-------|
| 1 | Walking, shopping, feeding | Reap and taste | 0.208 | 1 | 1.214 |
| 2 | Reap and taste, shopping, feeding | Walking | 0.208 | 0.867 | 1.594 |
| 3 | Reap and taste, transform, feeding | Bicycling | 0.203 | 0.830 | 1.590 |
| 4 | Learning agriculture, transform | Learning lifestyle | 0.260 | 0.828 | 1.617 |
| 5 | Learning lifestyle, planting | Transform | 0.223 | 0.812 | 1.674 |
| 6 | Learning lifestyle, shopping | Learning agriculture | 0.206 | 0.778 | 1.490 |
| 7 | Reap and taste, walking, feeding | Shopping | 0.208 | 0.739 | 1.666 |
| 8 | Bicycling, planting | Feeding | 0.201 | 0.732 | 1.737 |

orchard. Shopping activity supports the housewife or teenager to purchase natural product from orchard as souvenir or personal use.

The strategic plan to convince travelers in cluster number 2 is providing the agricultural demonstration or display for them especially knowledge in philosophy of sufficient economy. They are interested to learn to do agriculture. For cluster number 3, providing bicycle rental is interested and also having the animal farm for motivating the visitors in this segment.

Conclusion

The data mining techniques are useful to evaluate and suggest the set of activities for orchard business owners to implement in order to convince visitors to travel. However, the evoked set of activities is the minimum requirement that business owners can consider. Development of orchard sightseeing should be continued and improved.

Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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