



# **Experiment-2.2**

**Student Name: Ashish Kumar** 

**Branch: ME CSE AIML** 

Semester: 02

**Subject Name: Machine Learning Lab** 

**UID: 23MAI10008** 

Section/Group: 23MAI-1

Date of Performance: 06/03/2024

Subject Code: 23CSH-651

### **Aim of the Experiment:**

Implementing Apriori Algorithm using Python.

## Theory:

Apriori algorithm refers to the algorithm which is used to calculate the association rules between objects. It means how two or more objects are related to one another. The primary objective of the Apriori algorithm is to create the association rule between different objects. The association rule describes how two or more objects are related to one another. Apriori algorithm is also called frequent pattern mining. Generally, Apriori algorithm is operated on a database that consists of a huge number of transactions.

## **Assumptions of Apriori Algorithm:**

- 1) All subsets of a frequent itemset must be frequent.
- 2) The subsets of an infrequent item set must be infrequent.
- 3) Fix a threshold support level.

#### **Components of Apriori algorithm:**

There are three components which comprise the Apriori algorithm:

1) Support: Support is the fraction of transactions that contain an itemset.

Support(I) =  $\frac{\text{Number of transactions containing I}}{\text{Total number of transactions}}$ 





2) Confidence: Confidence measures how often items in Y appear in transactions that contain X.

$$Confidence(X \rightarrow Y) \ = \ \frac{Number \ of \ transactions \ containing \ X \ and \ Y}{Number \ of \ transactions \ containing \ X}$$

3) Lift: Lift provide the strength to any Rule.

$$Lift(X \to Y) = \frac{Support(X, Y)}{Support(X) * Support(Y)}$$

If Lift=1: Probability of occurrence of antecedent and consequent is independent of each other.

If Lift>1: It determines the degree to which the two items are dependent to each other.

If Lift=1: It tells us one item is substitute of another.

## **Code for Experiment:**

```
# Import the required libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# Load the dataset
store_data = pd.read_csv('Day1.csv', header=None)
store_data

# Shape of dataset
store_data.shape

# Convert the Pandas Dataframe into a list of lists
records = []
for i in range(0, 22):
    records.append([str(store_data.values[i,j]) for j in range(0, 6)])
```

print("====

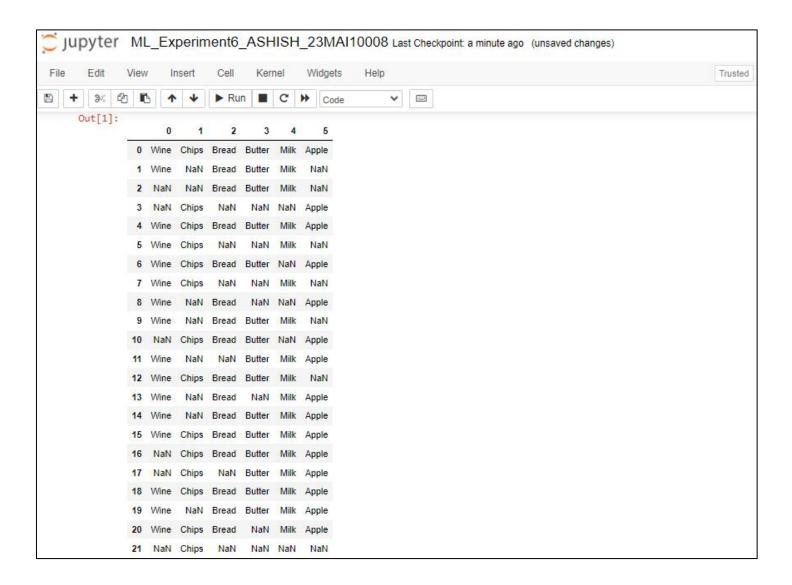


```
from apyori import apriori
# Build the Apriori Model
# First parameter = list of list that you want to extract rules from.
# Second parameter(min support) = select items with support values greater than the specified value.
# Third parameter (min confidence) = filters rules having confidence greater than specified confidence.
# Fourth parameter (min lift) = specifies the minimum lift value for the short listed rules.
# Fifth parameter (min length) = specifies the minimum number of items that you want in your rules.
association rules = apriori(records, min support=0.45, min confidence=0.6, min lift=1.2,
                    min length=2)
association results = list(association rules)
# Number of rules
print("Number of Rules: ",len(association results))
print("\n")
for item in association results:
  # first index of the inner list
  # Contains base item and add item
  pair = item[0]
  items = [x \text{ for } x \text{ in pair}]
  print("Rule: " + items[0] + " -> " + items[1])
  #second index of the inner list
  print("Support: " + str(item[1]))
  #third index of the list located at 0th of the third index of the inner list
  print("Confidence: " + str(item[2][0][2]))
  print("Lift: " + str(item[2][0][3]))
```



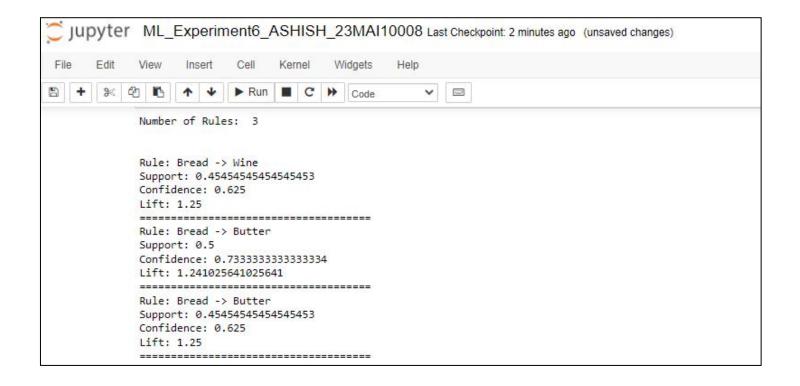


## Result/Output:









#### Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):

- 1. I learnt about various python libraries like pandas, numpy and apyori.
- 2. I learnt about the concept of Apriori Algorithm.
- 3. I learnt about Support, Confidence and Lift in Apriori algorithm.
- **4.** I learnt about the different parameters of apriori() function.
- 5. I learnt about how to find the association rules using Apriori Algorithm.