GROUP 36

Cleaning Our Dataset

■ We had already cleaned our dataset by inserting value 0 whenever we encountered null values in the attribute for example in the case of days_since_prior_order attribute of the orders table. We also converted the values for our attributes to integer and text types as required.

```
3def main():
    s_t = time.time()
    conn = psycopg2.connect(database="project", host="localhost", user="maitreyakocharekar", password="project123", port="5432")
    print(conn)
    cursor = conn.cursor()
    """
    pd1 = pd.read_csv(r'/Users/maitreyakocharekar/Documents/Sem2(Spring2022-23)/Big Data/project/instacart-market-basket_analysis/orders.csv')
    print(pd1.head())
    pd1('days_since_prior_order') = pd1('days_since_prior_order').fillna(0)
    pd1('days_since_prior_order') = pd1('days_since_prior_order').astype('int')
    pd1 = pd1.loc[pd1('eval_set') == 'prior')
    orders = pd1[["order_id", "user_id", "order_number", "order_dow", "order_hour_of_day", "days_since_prior_order"]]
    orders.to_csv('/Users/maitreyakocharekar/Documents/Sem2(Spring2022-23)/Big Data/project/instacart-market-basket-analysis/ordersnew.csv', encoding
    """
    sql_query = """
```

Integration of Dataset

► For data integration we created different kinds of views, one of which, dept_aisle(view2), sorts the aisles according to departments and displays an array of aisles for each department. For this we integrated the product department and aisle table and created a view out of it to find which different aisles belong to what departments.

```
department_name | aisles

department_name | aisles

department_name | aisles

department_name | department_name | aisles

alcohol | ("beers coolers","red wines", "specialty wines champagnes", spirits, "white wines")

bakes | ("bakery desserts", "brad, "breakfast bakery", "buns rolls", "tortillas flat bread")

bakery | ("bakery desserts", "brad, "breakfast bakery", "buns rolls", "tortillas flat bread")

breakfast | ("beakfast bars pastries", cereal, granola, "hot cereal pancake mixes")

breakfast | ("breakfast bars pastries", cereal, granola, "hot cereal pancake mixes")

bulk | ("bulk did fruits vegetables", "bulk grains rice arised goods")

dairy eggs | (butter, cream, eggs, milk, "other creams cheeses", "backaged cheese", "refrigerated pudding desserts", "soy lactosefree", "specialty cheeses", yogurt)

dry goods pasta | ("fry pasts", "fresh pasts", "lunch meett," "propared meals", "propared meals", "propared meals", "propared meals", "propared meals", "frozen doubt," "frozen meals", "frozen
```

■ Similar task was done for Aisle_Product, wherein we sorted different unique products into their aisle by joining aisle and product table. This way any user can simply find the location of their desired product. (This one may look complex as there are a lot of products for an aisle)

```
ssin fronts

Ser Vegetable Flakes*, "0]-Kirn's Searce Cooking Rice Searces," 180% Pure Searce Teach Server (180% Pure Searce) and the search of the Searce Teach Searce Teach
```

Itemset Mining

- ► First, we formed a table named temp2. This table contains all the important information that we need. The table is formed by joining order and order_product table on order_id, call this newly formed table temp1, and then joining product table on the temp1 table on product id thus resulting in our temp2 table.
- We then applied itemset mining on this table for product_id, as our goal here was to find the products that were bought together frequently in multiple different orders.

- The basic process is a python program that keeps on writing sql queries to form k-items lattice, till the rows in the lattices are zero or no more k number of elements are being brought together at least n number of times where n is our threshold set by us.
- We have set the threshold to 10,000. This means only those elements are included who were being brought in minimum 10000 number of orders.
- We then take each row of the final lattice and take each unique element from them and print at the last the most frequently brought items.
- In Total we got three lattice and we have printed the third lattice for you. The fourth lattice contains 0 rows.

```
[project=#
[project=# select * from 13;
 product_id1 | product_id2 | product_id3 | count
       13176 I
                      21137 |
                                    47209 |
                                            15066
                      21903 |
       13176 |
                                    47209
                                            12196
                      21137 |
                                    27966 |
                                            11584
       13176 |
       13176 |
                     27966
                                    47209 | 11409
       13176 |
                                    21903 | 10967
                      21137
                                    47766 | 10770
       21903 |
                      24852 |
(6 rows)
[project=# select * from l3p;
  id
                   name
 47209
         Organic Hass Avocado
 21903
         Organic Baby Spinach
 21137
         Organic Strawberries
 24852
         Banana
 47766
         Organic Avocado
 13176
         Bag of Organic Bananas
 27966
         Organic Raspberries
(7 rows)
project=#
```

```
project=# select * from triplets;
        product1
                                product2
                                                        product3
                                                                       count
                                                  Organic Hass Avocado
Bag of Organic Bananas
                        | Organic Strawberries
                                                                         15066
 Bag of Organic Bananas
                          Organic Baby Spinach
                                                  Organic Hass Avocado
                                                                         12196
                          Organic Strawberries
                                                  Organic Raspberries
Bag of Organic Bananas
                                                                         11584
Bag of Organic Bananas
                          Organic Raspberries
                                                  Organic Hass Avocado |
                                                                         11409
Bag of Organic Bananas
                          Organic Strawberries
                                                  Organic Baby Spinach |
                                                                         10967
Organic Baby Spinach
                                                 Organic Avocado
                                                                         10770
(6 rows)
project=# select * from 13;
product_id1 | product_id2 | product_id3 | count
       13176
                     21137
                                   47209
                                           15066
       13176
                     21903
                                   47209
                                           12196
       13176
                     21137
                                   27966
                                            11584
                                            11409
       13176
                     27966
                                   47209
                                   21903
                                           10967
       13176
                     21137
       21903 |
                     24852 |
                                   47766
                                           10770
(6 rows)
```

Which model is a best fit for our dataset?

- In the case of our project, the Instacart Market Basket Analysis dataset, a relational model is a better fit for the task of itemset mining to discover interesting association rules.
- The dataset consists of structured data with well-defined entities such as orders, products, aisles, and departments. Each entity has its own set of attributes that can be easily mapped to columns in a relational database.
- This makes it easy to create a schema that represents the entities and their relationships, as we described in our proposed schema.
- Relational databases are designed for structured data and excel at handling large volumes of structured data with complex relationships. They also provide powerful query capabilities for joining and aggregating data from multiple tables, which is important for tasks such as itemset mining.
- On the other hand, document-oriented databases are better suited for unstructured or semi-structured data that can vary in schema and format. They provide more flexibility in terms of schema design and can handle large volumes of data with high write and read throughput.
- However, in the case of the Instacart dataset, the structured nature of the data and the well-defined relationships between entities make a relational model a more appropriate choice for itemset mining.