

**BA820 – Alone TV Show Analysis Refinement**

**Milestone 4**

**Team B02**

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## **1. Refined Problem Statement & Focus (~0.5 page)**

I am investigating whether the survival item selection among the contestants reflects survival strategies and whether or not these strategies are associated with longer survival outcomes. For this analysis, I will use the contestant-item selection level as a primary unit where each contestant's loadout represents a strategic choice. The question remains the same as M2 but M4 adds defensibility through tuning, stability testing, and a clustering-based method.

The success metrics will be reflected in variables like days\_lasted, medically\_evacuated and tap\_out\_reason. These metrics capture both endurance and failure modes of the contestants.

This question matters to multiple stakeholders. For example, contestants and their trainers can use insights to refine the preparation and prioritization of items that supports longer survival rather than comfort. Other stakeholders include the producers and rule designers of the TV Show. They can benefit from this analysis to figure out whether or not some items promote dominant strategies and might reduce the suspense and variability. With this, they can adjust the rules and constraints to keep the competitive balance as well as ensure safety. Lastly, this analysis also provides insight into how people allocate the scarce resources under uncertainty, which makes it a realistic case of decision-making with pressure rather than being driven by entertainment.

## **2. EDA & Preprocessing: Updates (~0.5 page)**

The preprocessing was carried over from M2 without any changes. Column names were standardized across 4 tables by lowercasing, removing whitespace, and replacing spaces with underscores. The loadout table was merged with survivalist on season and name to attach the outcome variables like days\_lasted, medically\_evacuated, tapout\_reason, gender, and age. From there, the loadout data was transformed into a binary basket matrix. That matrix has 94 contestants and 27 item types.

The EDA from M2 still holds. Item frequencies split into near-universal picks and strategic differentiators (Figure 1). The top six items: fishing gear, pot, sleeping bag, axe, saw, and ferro rod all exceed 80% selection. Therefore, the real variation happens in the remaining 4–5 slots. No new cleaning or transformations were needed for M4. The same basket matrix feeds directly into both the sensitivity analysis and the clustering work.

### **3. Analysis & Experiments (~2 pages)**

#### **Association Rules — Baseline**

M2 used an Apriori algorithm to find item combinations that appear together more than random chance predicts. Each contestant picks 10 items from 27 options, which creates a natural basket scenario. The algorithm was run at three support levels being 0.10, 0.15, and 0.20 to test how item sets behave at different thresholds. Medium support (0.20) gave the best balance between noise and signal. From there, association rules were generated at 70% confidence with a lift filter above 1.2. The result was a set of rules showing directional dependencies like "if axe and ferro rod, then pot" (Figure 2, 3).

The limitation of M2 was that everything depended on one threshold. A rule that looks strong at support=0.20 and confidence=0.70 might vanish at 0.15 or 0.80. There was no way to tell which findings were strong and which were scraps of a single parameter choice. M4 addresses this directly.

#### **Sensitivity Sweep**

To test threshold dependence, Apriori was run across six support values (0.05 - 0.20) and four confidence values (0.50 - 0.80), all filtered at lift > 1.2. This produced 24 threshold combinations (Figure 4). The results show a clear pattern: rule counts drop sharply as support increases and the drop is steeper at higher confidence levels (Figure 5). At the loosest setting of support=0.05 and confidence=0.50, over 28,000 rules survive. At the tightest of support=0.20 and confidence=0.80, only 900 survived.

The more useful output is tracking which specific rules persist across many settings versus which only appear at one. Rules involving core items like ferro rod, fishing gear, pot, axe, sleeping bag, trapping wire survived all 24 threshold combinations (Figure 6). These are the backbone of the dependencies. Meanwhile, rules involving rarer items like paracord, canteen, or multitool only appeared at 2–3 settings which makes them fragile and not worth building conclusions on.

#### **Bootstrap Stability**

The sensitivity sweep tests threshold sensitivity but does not test data sensitivity. A rule could survive every threshold combo yet still depend on a handful of specific contestants. To check this, the contestant pool was resampled with replacement 100 times and Apriori was re-run on each sample at the M2 baseline settings which was support=0.20, confidence=0.70 and lift>1.2.

The top rules appeared in 99–100 out of 100 bootstraps (Figure 7). Combinations like (axe, ferro rod, trapping wire -> bow and arrows) and (axe, sleeping bag, trapping wire -> fishing gear) showed up every single time. On the other end, rules with appearance rates below 20% are unstable and depend on which contestants happen to be in the sample. This confirms what the sensitivity sweep suggested. The core-item rules are rock solid while rare item rules are not.

## **Redundancy Filtering**

Association rules generate duplicates by design. If axe  $\rightarrow$  pot exists, so does pot  $\rightarrow$  axe. Nested antecedents add more bloat. (Axe, saw)  $\rightarrow$  pot is redundant if axe  $\rightarrow$  pot already exists at similar confidence. The raw rule set from the baseline had 2,728 rules. After removing reciprocals by keeping only the higher-confidence direction, that dropped to 2,707. After removing redundant supersets where the confidence difference was less than 5%, the final count landed at 472 clean rules (Figure 8). This table is what the findings section draws from meaning each rule is unique, directional, and not a bloated version of a simpler rule.

## **Clustering Contestants by Loadout**

Association rules answer "what goes with what" but do not answer "what types of contestants exist." To get at the strategy archetypes, the same binary basket matrix was used as input to clustering. Each contestant is a 27-dimensional vector of 1s and 0s representing their item choices.

Hierarchical clustering with Ward linkage was run first to visualize groupings. The dendrogram shows a natural split into 2–3 major branches (Figure 9). K-Means was then run with the elbow method suggesting k=3 as the bend point (Figure 10). The silhouette plot at k=3 shows reasonable separation. (Figure 11).

### **Three clusters break down (Figure 12, Figure 13):**

Cluster 0 (n=14) centers on fishing gear, saw, pot, tarp, and rations. Every member selected saw and a tarp at 100%, which is notably higher than the overall rate. Average survival was 31.4 days which was the lowest of the three. Tap-out reasons skewed toward family/personal at 67%. This group leans on tool based, food preparation, and shelter building kits.

Cluster 1 (n=42) is the largest group. Top items are sleeping bag, ferro rod, pot, fishing gear, and multitool, all at +90% selection. Average survival was 45.5 days which was the highest. Medical/health exits lead at 67%, which makes sense meaning these contestants lasted long enough for physical wear to become the main exit driver. This was labelled the endurance archetype.

Cluster 2 (n=38) selected fishing gear, knife, and sleeping bag at 100%, with pot and ferro rod at 95%. Average survival was 34.7 days. Tap-out reasons split evenly between medical/health and family/personal at 47% each. This group carries a balanced and generalist loadout without heavy commitment to any one strategy.

The gap between Cluster 1 (45.5 days) and the other two (31–35 days) stands out. Contestants who prioritize warmth and fire-starting — sleeping bag and ferro rod as their top two items — outlast those who lean on tools or spread their picks evenly. That said, this is correlation, not causation. Cluster 1 may also capture more experienced contestants who happen to favor that loadout.

## 4. Findings & Interpretations (~1 page)

Three main takeaways stand out from my analysis.

First, item dependencies among the contestants are not random and the strong ones hold up under pressure. The sensitivity sweep and bootstrap together confirm that core pairings like axe with ferro rod, pot with sleeping bag, and trapping wire with fishing gear persist across every threshold setting and nearly every resampled dataset (Figure 5, 6, 7). These items function as the backbone of survival. Contestants treat them as complements, not substitutes. Weaker pairings involving rarer items like canteen, paracord, or gillnet only appear under loose thresholds and drop out quickly. Hence, any advice built on those pairings would be unreliable.

Second, contestants fall into three distinct loadout archetypes. The clustering reveals a tool-heavy group (Cluster 0), an endurance group (Cluster 1), and a balanced generalist group (Cluster 2). The tool-heavy group invests in saws and tarps. The endurance group locks in sleeping bags and ferro rods early. The generalists spread their picks without a clear anchor. Each archetype fills roughly the same 10 item slots but allocates them differently, which confirms that contestants do approach the show with distinct strategies rather than copying a single template.

Third, the shelter first strategy lasts longer. Cluster 1 averaged 45.5 days compared to 31.4 and 34.7 for the other two groups. Their exit reasons lean toward medical and health issues at 67%, which suggests they survived long enough for physical breakdown to become the limiting factor rather than early withdrawal. The tool-heavy group exited mostly for family and personal reasons at 67% which potentially indicates that their strategy did not sustain morale or comfort over time. This does not prove that sleeping bags and ferro rods cause longer survival. Skill, experience, and location all play a role. But the pattern is consistent enough to warrant attention from contestants planning their loadouts.

For producers, the findings suggest that item selection rules do not need adjustment to maintain competitive balance. The 20–25% variation even within strong association rules shows contestants still customize based on personal strengths. No single dominant loadout exists that would make outcomes predictable. For contestants and trainers, the data points toward prioritizing warmth and fire capability over tools.

## Appendix

### Shared GitHub Repository (Required)

[https://github.com/MikaIsmayilov/B02\\_Alone\\_TVShow\\_Unsupervised\\_Project/tree/main](https://github.com/MikaIsmayilov/B02_Alone_TVShow_Unsupervised_Project/tree/main)

### Supplemental Material (Highly Recommended)

Figure 1

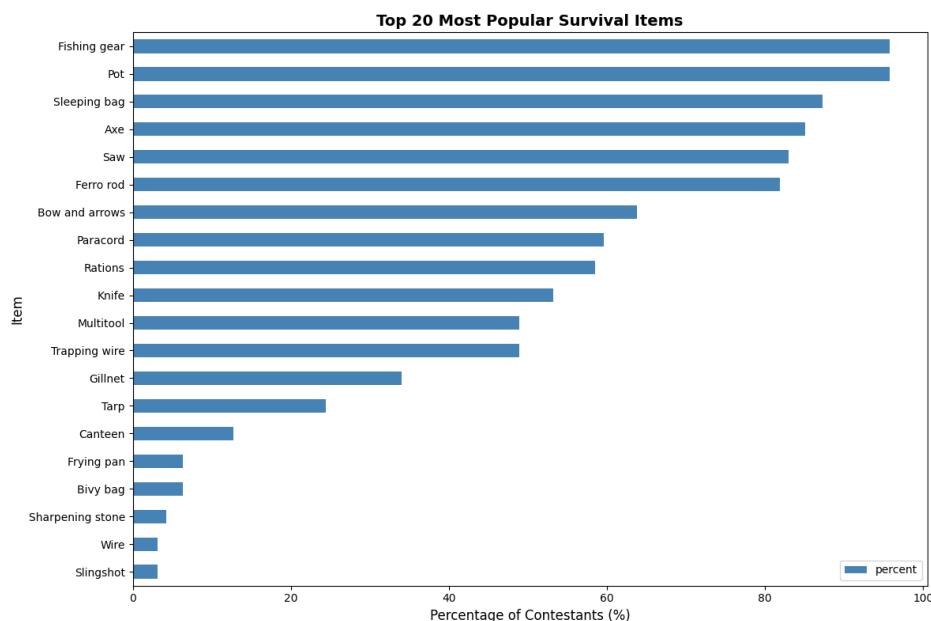


Figure 2

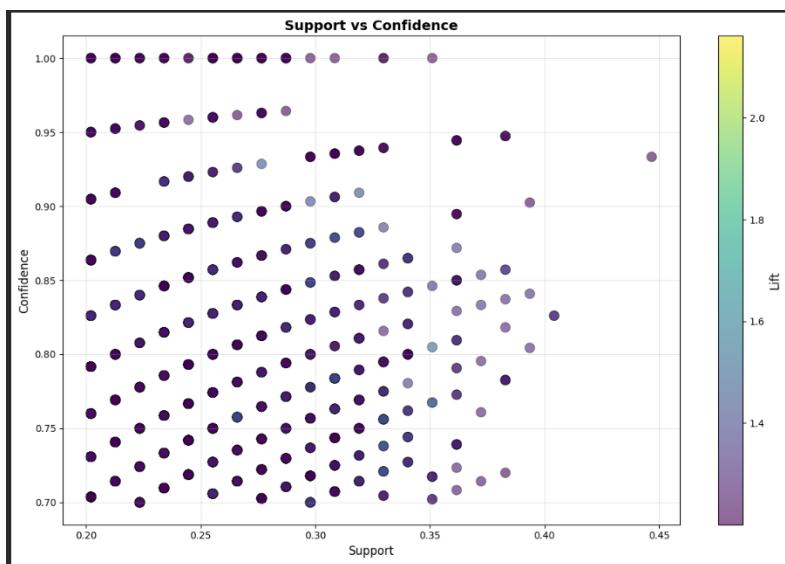


Figure 3

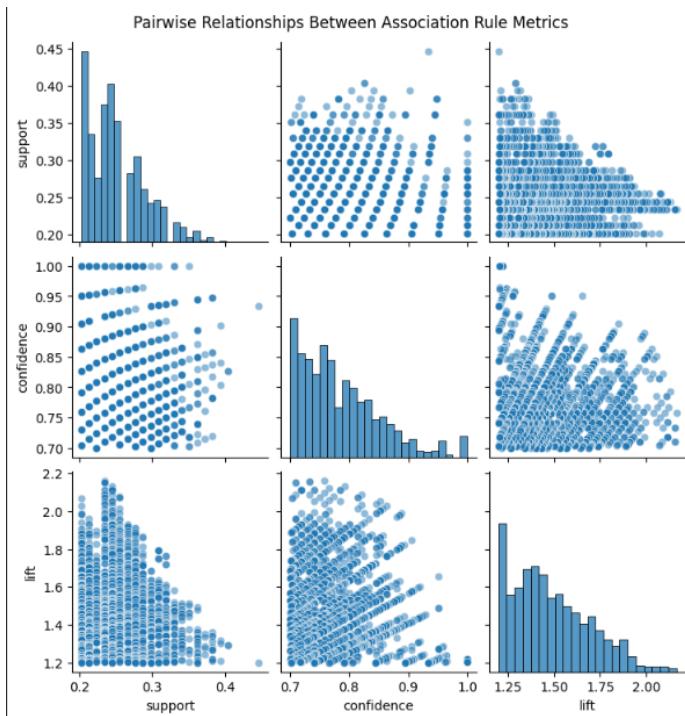


Figure 4

	min_support	min_confidence	n_itemsets	n_rules
0	0.05	0.5	3677	28324
1	0.05	0.6	3677	18813
2	0.05	0.7	3677	11143
3	0.05	0.8	3677	5706
4	0.08	0.5	2488	21650
5	0.08	0.6	2488	13458
6	0.08	0.7	2488	6986
7	0.08	0.8	2488	2907
8	0.10	0.5	2068	20120
9	0.10	0.6	2068	12227
10	0.10	0.7	2068	6143
11	0.10	0.8	2068	2378
12	0.12	0.5	1810	18788
13	0.12	0.6	1810	11482
14	0.12	0.7	1810	5668
15	0.12	0.8	1810	2077
16	0.15	0.5	1509	14465
17	0.15	0.6	1509	9169
18	0.15	0.7	1509	4585
19	0.15	0.8	1509	1651
20	0.20	0.5	1176	8232
21	0.20	0.6	1176	5430
22	0.20	0.7	1176	2720
23	0.20	0.8	1176	900

Figure 5

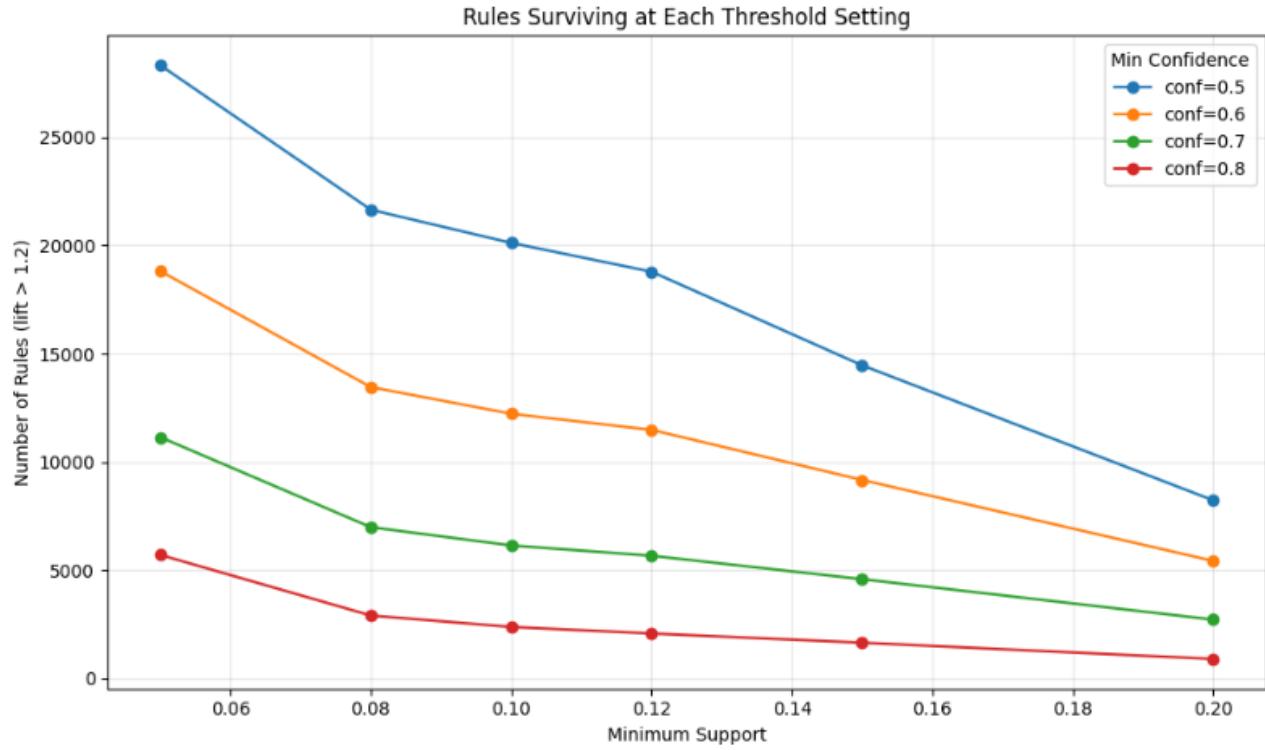


Figure 6

Total combos tested: 24							
Most persistent rules:							
	antecedents	consequents	support	confidence	lift	n_settings_survived	pct_survived
32368	(Rations, Fishing gear, Knife)	(Ferro rod, Pot, Sleeping bag)	0.308511	0.878788	1.131590	24	100.0
5	(Axe)	(Ferro rod)	0.702128	0.825000	1.067143	24	100.0
57	(Knife)	(Ferro rod)	0.510638	0.960000	1.171948	24	100.0
59	(Multitool)	(Ferro rod)	0.414894	0.847826	1.035008	24	100.0
100	(Knife)	(Pot)	0.510638	0.960000	1.002667	24	100.0
106	(Knife)	(Sleeping bag)	0.531915	1.000000	1.146341	24	100.0
6	(Fishing gear)	(Axe)	0.819149	0.855556	1.005278	24	100.0
7	(Axe)	(Fishing gear)	0.819149	0.962500	1.005278	24	100.0
9	(Gillnet)	(Axe)	0.308511	0.906250	1.064844	24	100.0
43138	(Ferro rod, Trapping wire, Axe, Saw)	(Pot, Sleeping bag, Fishing gear)	0.234043	0.846154	1.060513	24	100.0
43139	(Trapping wire, Sleeping bag, Axe, Saw)	(Ferro rod, Pot, Fishing gear)	0.234043	0.814815	1.094180	24	100.0
9612	(Gillnet, Pot, Sleeping bag, Fishing gear)	(Axe)	0.223404	0.954545	1.121591	24	100.0
9617	(Gillnet, Pot, Sleeping bag)	(Fishing gear, Axe)	0.223404	0.913043	1.114625	24	100.0
43120	(Saw, Fishing gear, Trapping wire, Axe, Ferro ...)	(Pot, Sleeping bag)	0.234043	0.916667	1.104701	24	100.0
43121	(Saw, Fishing gear, Trapping wire, Axe, Sleepi...)	(Ferro rod, Pot)	0.234043	0.880000	1.133151	24	100.0
Fragile rules (1-2 settings only):							
	antecedents	consequents	support	confidence	lift	n_settings_survived	pct_survived
17511	(Rations, Tarp, Pot, Gillnet)	(Multitool)	0.063830	0.600000	1.226087	2	8.3
40606	(Pot, Canteen, Sleeping bag, Fishing gear)	(Ferro rod, Knife, Axe)	0.053191	0.625000	1.587838	2	8.3
17532	(Gillnet, Multitool, Saw)	(Tarp, Pot)	0.063830	0.600000	2.452174	2	8.3
17600	(Rations, Tarp)	(Gillnet, Pot, Saw)	0.095745	0.500000	2.136364	2	8.3
29254	(Rations, Ferro rod, Multitool, Bow and arrows)	(Trapping wire, Sleeping bag)	0.053191	0.625000	1.398810	2	8.3
29250	(Multitool, Bow and arrows, Rations, Ferro rod...)	(Trapping wire)	0.053191	0.625000	1.277174	2	8.3
29306	(Pot, Saw, Bow and arrows, Rations, Ferro rod)	(Paracord)	0.074468	0.636364	1.068182	2	8.3
58212	(Rations, Multitool, Bow and arrows, Sleeping ...)	(Paracord, Pot, Ferro rod, Fishing gear)	0.053191	0.625000	1.277174	2	8.3
58211	(Rations, Ferro rod, Multitool, Bow and arrows)	(Paracord, Pot, Sleeping bag, Fishing gear)	0.053191	0.625000	1.198980	2	8.3
29112	(Pot, Multitool, Bow and arrows, Rations, Ferr...	(Trapping wire)	0.053191	0.625000	1.277174	2	8.3

Figure 7

Rules found in at least 1 bootstrap: 31694			
Top 15 by appearance rate:			
	rule_key	appearances	appearance_rate
2617	('Ferro rod', 'Fishing gear', 'Pot', 'Trapping...')	100	100.0
1502	('Axe', 'Ferro rod', 'Fishing gear', 'Trapping...')	100	100.0
847	('Ferro rod', 'Fishing gear', 'Trapping wire')...	100	100.0
1703	('Axe', 'Ferro rod', 'Pot', 'Trapping wire') ...	100	100.0
447	('Axe', 'Sleeping bag', 'Trapping wire') -> ('...	100	100.0
446	('Axe', 'Ferro rod', 'Trapping wire') -> ('Bow...')	100	100.0
1503	('Axe', 'Fishing gear', 'Sleeping bag', 'Trapp...')	100	100.0
374	('Axe', 'Ferro rod', 'Fishing gear', 'Trapping...')	99	99.0
1496	('Axe', 'Ferro rod', 'Fishing gear', 'Sleeping...')	99	99.0
1513	('Axe', 'Ferro rod', 'Trapping wire') -> ('Bow...')	99	99.0
84	('Axe', 'Bow and arrows', 'Multitool') -> ('Tr...')	99	99.0
518	('Axe', 'Fishing gear', 'Sleeping bag', 'Trapp...')	99	99.0
848	('Fishing gear', 'Sleeping bag', 'Trapping wir...')	99	99.0
185	('Ferro rod', 'Trapping wire') -> ('Bow and ar...')	99	99.0
3628	('Axe', 'Fishing gear', 'Pot', 'Sleeping bag', ...)	99	99.0

Weak rules (<20% appearance):			
	rule_key	appearances	appearance_rate
7397	('Bow and arrows', 'Sleeping bag') -> ('Axe', ...)	19	19.0
5929	('Fishing gear', 'Paracord', 'Pot', 'Sleeping ...')	19	19.0
5903	('Fishing gear', 'Multitool', 'Sleeping bag', ...)	19	19.0
5899	('Axe', 'Saw', 'Sleeping bag', 'Trapping wire'...)	19	19.0
5891	('Bow and arrows', 'Saw', 'Sleeping bag', 'Tra...')	19	19.0
12772	('Bow and arrows', 'Ferro rod', 'Saw', 'Sleepi...')	19	19.0
5948	('Axe', 'Fishing gear', 'Multitool', 'Paracord...')	19	19.0
15487	('Axe', 'Bow and arrows', 'Fishing gear', 'Par...')	19	19.0
15577	('Axe', 'Bow and arrows', 'Paracord', 'Pot') ...	19	19.0
29	('Multitool',) -> ('Bow and arrows', 'Trapping...')	19	19.0

Figure 8

Before filtering: 2720 rules						
After removing reciprocals: 2707 rules						
After removing redundant supersets: 472 rules						
<b>Final clean rules:</b>						
	antecedents		consequents	support	confidence	lift
0	(Multitool, Bow and arrows, Sleeping bag, Fish...)		(Ferro rod, Pot, Trapping wire, Axe)	0.234043	0.733333	2.154167
1	(Ferro rod, Multitool, Bow and arrows)	(Pot, Fishing gear, Trapping wire, Axe, Sleepi...)	0.234043	0.709677	2.151925	61.0
2	(Ferro rod, Multitool, Bow and arrows)	(Pot, Trapping wire, Sleeping bag, Axe)	0.244681	0.741935	2.113392	77.0
3	(Ferro rod, Multitool, Bow and arrows)	(Fishing gear, Trapping wire, Sleeping bag, Axe)	0.244681	0.741935	2.113392	78.0
4	(Ferro rod, Pot, Trapping wire, Axe)	(Multitool, Sleeping bag, Bow and arrows)	0.244681	0.718750	2.111328	63.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
467	(Ferro rod, Fishing gear, Bow and arrows, Trap...)	(Pot, Sleeping bag, Axe)	0.287234	0.843750	1.201705	50.0
468	(Knife, Axe)	(Ferro rod, Pot, Sleeping bag, Fishing gear)	0.361702	0.894737	1.201504	50.0
469	(Knife, Axe)	(Ferro rod, Pot, Fishing gear)	0.361702	0.894737	1.201504	50.0
470	(Ferro rod, Fishing gear, Bow and arrows, Saw)	(Paracord, Pot)	0.276596	0.702703	1.200983	32.0
471	(Gillnet, Sleeping bag)	(Ferro rod, Pot, Axe)	0.202128	0.791667	1.200269	36.0

472 rows x 6 columns

Figure 9

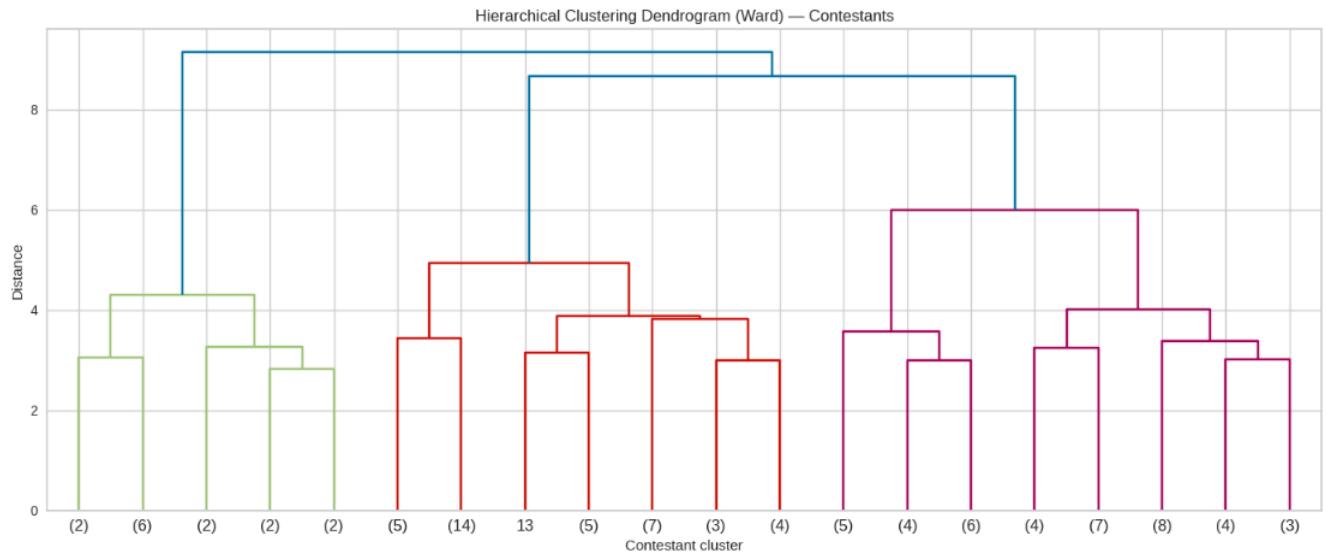


Figure 10

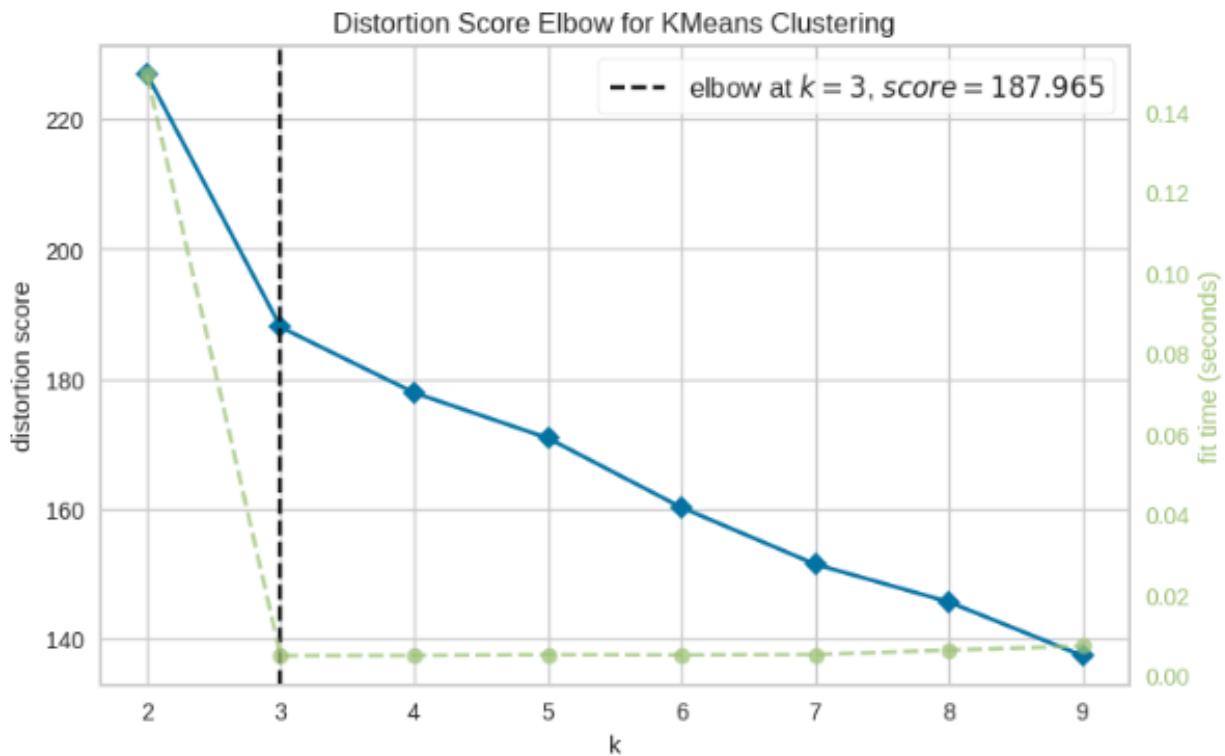


Figure 11

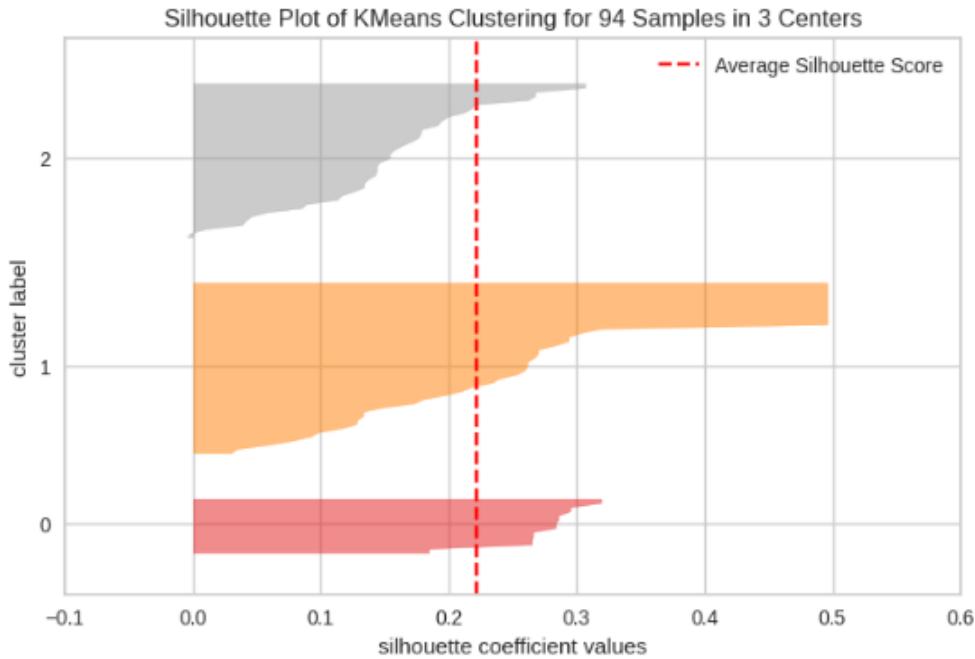


Figure 12

```
--- Cluster 0 (n=14) ---
Top 5 items:
Fishing gear    1.00
Saw             1.00
Pot             1.00
Tarp            1.00
Rations         0.86
Avg days lasted: 31.4
Tap-out reasons:
reason_category
Family / personal    0.67
Medical / health     0.33

--- Cluster 1 (n=42) ---
Top 5 items:
Sleeping bag   1.00
Ferro rod      0.98
Pot             0.95
Fishing gear    0.90
Multitool       0.90
Avg days lasted: 45.5
Tap-out reasons:
reason_category
Medical / health    0.67
Family / personal    0.31
Loss of inventory  0.03

--- Cluster 2 (n=38) ---
Top 5 items:
Fishing gear    1.00
Knife           1.00
Sleeping bag   1.00
Pot             0.95
Ferro rod       0.95
Avg days lasted: 34.7
Tap-out reasons:
reason_category
Medical / health    0.47
Family / personal    0.47
Loss of inventory  0.06
```

Figure 13

The screenshot shows a data table with three clusters. Cluster 0 has 14 items, with top 3 items being Fishing gear, Saw, and Pot. Cluster 1 has 42 items, with top 3 items being Sleeping bag, Ferro rod, and Pot. Cluster 2 has 38 items, with top 3 items being Fishing gear, Knife, and Sleeping bag. Below the table are two buttons: 'Generate code with cluster\_summary' and 'New interactive sheet'. A section titled 'Cluster Interpretations:' lists three categories: 1. Tools heavy kit, 2. Shelter focused kit, and 3. Balanced Kit (a little of everything).

cluster	n	top_3_items	avg_days_lasted	med_evac_%
0	14	Fishing gear, Saw, Pot	31.4	28.6
1	42	Sleeping bag, Ferro rod, Pot	45.5	26.2
2	38	Fishing gear, Knife, Sleeping bag	34.7	26.3

Next steps: [Generate code with cluster\\_summary](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

Cluster Interpretations:

1. Tools heavy kit
2. Shelter focused kit
3. Balanced Kit (a little of everything)

## Process Overview

### Use of Generative AI Tools

M4 Brainstorming Roadmap: <https://chatgpt.com/share/699bbeab-c890-8002-bcd3-b3303da341df>

Fixing Output Error Flood from M2: <https://chatgpt.com/share/69953332-299c-8002-b36c-9735a07c215f>

Association Rule Refresher and Examples: <https://chatgpt.com/g/g-p-698396323be081919aca2e41c018df31/c/699bed8b-63ac-832f-9edc-1016000dec7a>

Fixing part of the code where sorting was missing: <https://chatgpt.com/share/699d1964-ab90-8002-bc0c-1f9e610368dc>

## Gemini fixed indent issue with the for loop:

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell containing Python code. The code is intended to iterate over support values and confidence values to generate association rules. A specific line in the code, which contains a nested for loop, is highlighted in red. An error message from Gemini is displayed in a sidebar: "IndentationError: expected an indented block after 'for' statement on line 8". Below the code cell, there is a note: "# line chart showing rule count drop-off as I raise support".

```

# look across different support and confidence combos to see how rule counts change
support_vals = [0.05, 0.08, 0.10, 0.12, 0.15, 0.20]
confidence_vals = [0.50, 0.60, 0.70, 0.80]
lift_cutoff = 1.2

results = []

for s in support_vals:
    freq = apriori(basket, min_support=s, use_colnames=True)
    for c in confidence_vals:
        if len(freq) == 0:
            results.append({'min_support': s, 'min_confidence': c, 'n_itemsets': 0, 'n_rules': 0})
            continue
        r = association_rules(freq, metric="confidence", min_threshold=c)
        if len(r) > lift_cutoff:
            results.append({'min_support': s, 'min_confidence': c, 'n_itemsets': len(freq), 'n_rules': len(r)})
            continue
        r = association_rules(freq, metric="confidence", min_threshold=c)
        if len(r) > lift_cutoff:
            results.append({'min_support': s, 'min_confidence': c, 'n_itemsets': len(freq), 'n_rules': len(r)})

sweep_df = pd.DataFrame(results)
display(sweep_df)

File "/tmp/python-input-2705096987.py", line 9
    freq = apriori(basket, min_support=s, use_colnames=True)
          ^
IndentationError: expected an indented block after 'for' statement on line 8

```

## Non-binary column in the basket fix

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell containing Python code. The code is part of a larger script for survival item analysis, specifically dealing with association rules and K-Means clustering. A line of code that creates a DataFrame with a 'cluster' column is highlighted in red. An error message from Gemini is displayed in a sidebar: "ValueError: The allowed values for a DataFrame are True, False, 0, 1. Found value 2". The code cell also includes a stack trace for a ValueError at the bottom.

```

# start from baseline rules and clean them up
freq_med = apriori(basket, min_support=0.20, use_colnames=True)
rules_full = association_rules(freq_med, metric="confidence", min_threshold=0.70)
rules_full = rules_full.rules_full['lift'].sort_values('lift')[1:2].copy()

print("Before filtering: (len(rules_full)) rules")

# catch A>B>> duplicates by making a sorted canonical key
rules_full['canonical'] = rules_full.apply(lambda row: tuple(sorted(row['antecedents'])), tuple(sorted(row['consequents']))), axis=1

# keep the higher-confidence direction for each pair
final_rules = (rules_full.sort_values('confidence', ascending=False).drop_duplicates(subset='canonical', keep='first').sort_values('lift', ascending=True))

print("After removing reciprocals: (len(final_rules)) rules")

# drop rules where the antecedent is just a bigger version of a simpler rule
# e.g. (axe, smd)-pot is redundant if (axe)-pot already exists at similar confidence
to_drop = []
for i, row_i in final_rules.iterrows():
    for j, row_j in final_rules.iterrows():
        if i == j:
            continue
        if (row_i['consequents'] == row_j['consequents']) and (row_i['antecedents'] > row_j['antecedents']) and abs(row_i['confidence'] - row_j['confidence']) < 0.05:
            to_drop.append(j)

final_rules = final_rules.drop(index=set(to_drop))
print("After removing redundant supersets: (len(final_rules)) rules")

# attach bootstrap rates from earlier
final_rules['rule_key'] = (final_rules['antecedents'].apply(lambda x: tuple(sorted(x))), apply(final_rules['consequents'].apply(lambda x: tuple(sorted(x))), apply(final_rules['confidence'].apply(lambda x: tuple(sorted(x))), apply(final_rules['lift'].apply(lambda x: tuple(sorted(x))), apply(final_rules['appearance_rate'].apply(lambda x: tuple(sorted(x))), on='rule_key'), how='left')))))

print("Final clean rules:")
display(final_rules[['antecedents', 'consequents', 'support', 'confidence', 'lift', 'appearance_rate']].rename(columns={'appearance_rate': 'bootstrap_rate'}))

ValueError: The allowed values for a DataFrame are True, False, 0, 1. Found value 2

```