Project Report G2

Group members:

1) Abdelrahman Abdallah Hassan

ID: 20221372522 Task: writing the report

2) Mohamed Gomaa Mostafa

ID: 20221324034 Task: association rules

3) Ahmed Yasser Battour

ID: 20221447255 Task: K-means

4) Youssef George Abdou

ID:20221372709 Task: data visualization

5) Marwan Ahmed Elsheikh

ID: 20221324034 Task: data visualization

Problem Description:

The problem was that a big amount of data about the goods that people bought from grocery stores around Egypt needed to be cleaned and processed to get useful information

Questions we needed to ask:-

a-what will the program do

b-what the input to the program will be

c-what the output from the program will be

A-What will the program do?

1.Clean the data:

by deleting any redundant data or any unnecessary column and to check for any data that isn't in it's place

2.Data visualization:

In part (i) we compare between the total money spent by people using cash and people using credit in their payment

From this we conclude which payment type is more likely to be used

In part(ii) we compare money spent by each age group

From this we conclude which age is more likely to buy from the grocery stores

In part(iii) we compare money spent by each city and arrange them from the greatest to the lowest

From this we conclude which city spends the most money in grocery stores

In part(iv):

We display and distribute the total spending

In part (c) we display the plots in one page all together

3.K-means by using total spending and the age:

We group the to different groups and every group has it's unique attribute

4. Association rule:

We create rules to know what is most probable item to be bought with another item

B-what the input to the program will be?

The input is number of: Clusters, min Support and min Confidence.

C- what the output from the program will be?

- 1.graphs.
- 2.grouping the data and elements in each group that has same attributes.
- 3. discover interesting relationships using Apriori algorithm

Data set description

This dataset is about a store that has many branches all over Egypt.

This data set includes 8 columns which are (items, age ,city, count, total spending, payment type, rnd, customer)

A)

```
1 library(dplyr)
2 library(arules)
3 library(ggplot2)
4 library(gtools)
5 library(states)
6 p<-read.csv("D:/grc.csv",stringsAsFactors = FALSE
7 str[p]
8 p$count<- NULL
9 p$rnd<-NULL
10 print(p)</pre>
```

We read the data from the csv file and remove the columns count and rnd as they are not used in our program and we use str function to check on the data types of each column

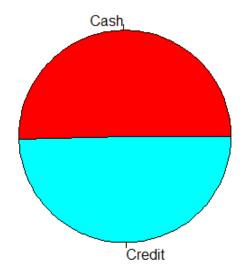
B)

i)

```
namesx<-group_by(p,paymentType)
l<-summarise(x,Total=sum(total))
print(l)
pie(l$Total,main = "Comparison between payment types totals",labels = l$paymentType,col =rainbow(2))</pre>
```

We use group_by function to give the sum of spendings by each payment type and display it in pie chart and we colour it to have two distinct parts in the pie

Comparison between payment types totals

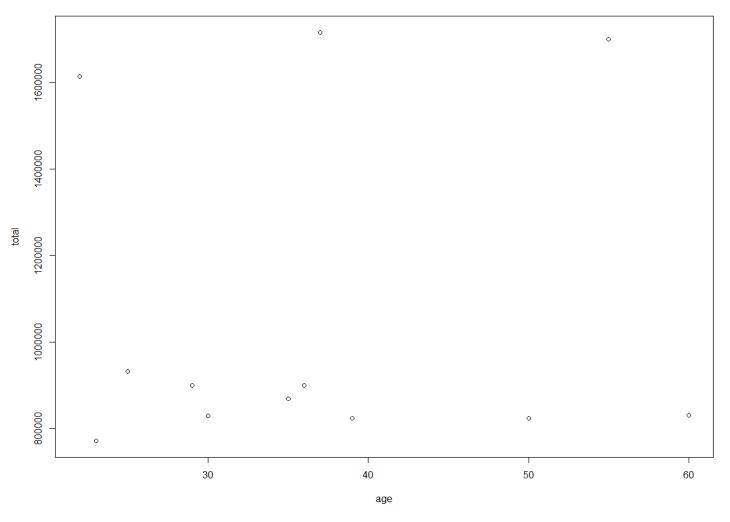


ii)

```
15  e<-group_by(p,age)
16  s<-summarise(e,total=sum(total))
17  print(s)
18  plot(s,main="Money spent by each age group")</pre>
```

We use group_by function to sum the total spending of each age group and display it in a scatter plot

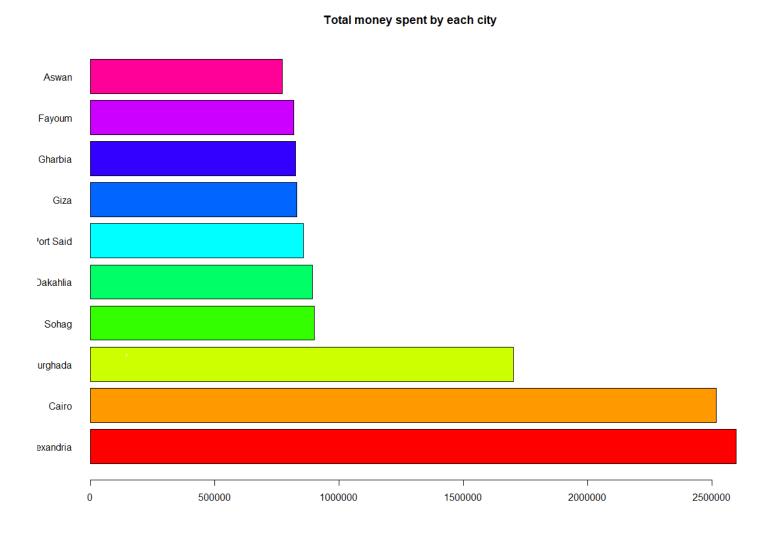
Money spent by each age group



```
iii)
```

```
19 f<-group_by(p,city)
20 z<-summarise(f,TOTAL=sum(total))
21 print(z)
22 df <- z[order(z$TOTAL,decreasing = TRUE),]
23 barplot(df$TOTAL,names.arg = df$city,horiz = TRUE,las=1,main="Total money spent by each city", col = rainbow(10))
```

we use group_by function to count the total spending of each city and we order in using descending order while displaying it in a bar plot

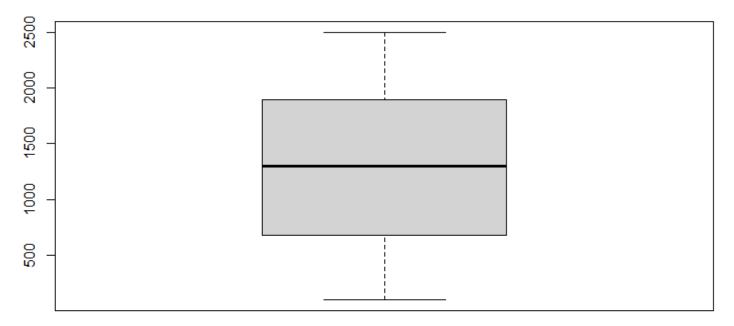


iv)

```
boxplot(
    x=p$total,
    main="Display the distribution of total spending",
    xlap="total"
)
```

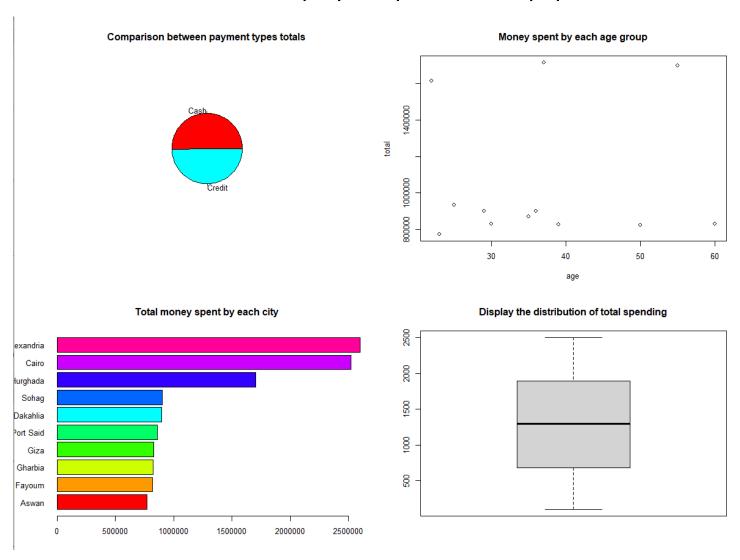
We use the box plot to display the total spending and it helps us get the mean of spendings of each person

Display the distribution of total spending



29 par(mfrow=c(2,2))

We use this function to display the plots in one paper



d)

```
31 xx<-cbind(p$total,p$age)</pre>
32 yy<-cbind(xx,p$customer)</pre>
33 n<-as.numeric(readline("enter the number of centrs between 2 and 4 only"))
34 • if (n>=2&n<=4) {
35
      zz < -kmeans(xx,centers = n)
36
     ff<-zz$cluster
37
     print(ff)
     print(zz)
38
      v<-cbind(yy,ff)
39
40
     v<-data.frame(v)</pre>
41
      print(v)
42
      View(v)
```

We use the kmeans built in function to separate the people into groups dependent on their age and total spending and the number of groups is decided by the user by entering the number of centroids and we create a table with name of the customer and their age and their total

e)

```
number_of_transaction<-length(p$items)
number_of_transaction
item<-strsplit(as.vector(p$items), ',')
products<-unique(unlist(item))
products
minsupport<-as.numeric(readline("enter minimum support between 0.001 and 1"))
if(minsupport>1&minsupport<0.001)
print("invaild input")
minconfidence<-as.numeric(readline("enter minimum confidence between 0.001 and 1"))
if(minconfidence>1&minconfidence<0.001)
print("invaild input")
sss<-as(item,"transactions")
rules<-apriori(sss,parameter=list(supp=minsupport,conf=minconfidence, minlen=2))
qq<-inspect(rules)</pre>
```

We use Apriori algorithm to find interesting relationship between item in the grocery store that the customers could buy together

Firstly we try minimum support and minimum confidence with the value 0.01, and then we find very interesting relationship between the items bought in the store, more than 500 rule is made and we use them to determine which items is bought with

each other more often and we can take advantage of this by putting these items near each other so people wont go far to look for what they want

```
| This can be compared to the 
        > qq<-inspect(rules)
```