Data Mining Assignment 2

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Probelm & Data Set

需要在给定的数据集上使用穷举、Apriori、FP-growth等方法挖掘频繁项集以及关联规则,并测定不同参数下消耗的时间、产生的项集数,并发现一些数据集中的规律

GroceryStore

包含一些食品杂货店的商品交易记录,每个交易记录是一样或多样商品的集合,总共有9835条交易记录169个不同的商品;

UNIX_usage

格式化清洗过的Unix用户数据,记录了8个用户最多两年的Unix命令使用记录,命令进行了切割和转义, <3> 代表三个文件长度的路径名称

Code

• 数据处理

进行挖掘前需要对数据进行处理,将item进行编码然后存在二维数组中,并保存映射关系 首先将数据替换为如下样式

```
1  1\citrus fruit,semi-finished bread,margarine,ready soups
2  2\tropical fruit,yogurt,coffee
3  3\whole milk
4  4\pip fruit,yogurt,cream cheese ,meat spreads
5  5\other vegetables,whole milk,condensed milk,long life bakery product
```

然后读取后编码用Json格式进行存储

```
import numpy as np
2
    import json
3
4
   X = np.loadtxt("raw/Groceries.txt", delimiter='\\', dtype=np.str)[1:, 1]
6
    data_set = []
8
    int_data_set = []
9
    for i in range(len(X)):
10
11
        arr = X[i].split(',')
12
        data set.extend(arr)
        int_data_set.append(arr)
13
14
15
   data_set = set(data_set)
```

```
16
17
    thing to int = dict([(j, i) for (i, j) in enumerate(data set)])
18
    int_to_thing = dict([(i, j) for (i, j) in enumerate(data_set)])
19
20
    thing_json = json.dumps(int_to_thing)
21
    print(thing_json)
    with open('data/Groceries_to_int.txt', 'w') as f:
22
23
        print(thing json, file=f)
24
        f.close()
25
    with open('data/Groceries.txt', 'w') as f:
26
27
        for i in range(len(int_data_set)):
28
            # tmpstr = ''
29
            for j in range(len(int data set[i])):
30
                 int_data_set[i][j] = thing_to_int[int_data_set[i][j]]
                  tmpstr += str(int_data_set[i][j]) + " "
31
32
            # print(tmpstr, file=f)
33
34
        # print(int data set, file=f)
35
36
        int_data_set = json.dumps(int_data_set)
37
        print(int_data_set, file=f)
38
39
        f.close()
```

Apriori 代码参考自《机器学习实战》,做少许改动以兼容python3并应对本问题,相对复杂的部分有详细注释

读取数据

```
def loadDataSet():
    thing_arr = []

with open('data/Groceries.txt', 'r') as f:
    X = f.read()
    thing_arr = json.loads(X)
    f.close()
    return thing_arr
```

首先生成 C_1 集合,将1-项集都加入到 C_1 中

```
1
    def createC1(dataSet):
2
3
        生成C1
        :param dataSet:
4
5
        :return:
6
7
        C1 = []
8
        for transaction in dataSet:
9
             for item in transaction:
10
                 if not [item] in C1:
11
                     C1.append([item])
12
        C1.sort()
```

```
13 #将项集列表转换为不可变集和
14 return [frozenset(item) for item in C1]
```

扫描数据集计数,去除 C_k 中的非频繁项集,生成 L_k

```
1
    def scanD(D, Ck, minSupport = 50):
2
3
        扫描事务集D过滤Ck
4
        :param D:
5
        :param Ck:
         :param minSupport:
6
7
        :return:
        . . .
8
9
        ssCnt = \{\}
10
        for tid in D:
             for can in Ck:
11
                 if can.issubset(tid):
12
13
                     if can not in ssCnt.keys() : ssCnt[can] = 1
14
                     else: ssCnt[can] += 1
15
16
        retList = []
17
        supportData = {}
        for key in ssCnt:
18
19
             support = ssCnt[key]
20
             if support >= minSupport:
21
                 retList.insert(0, key)
22
             supportData[key] = support
23
        return retList, supportData
```

从 L_{k-1} 集中生成 C_K 集合,需要将 L_{k-1} 项集进行排序,然后将前k-2项相同的集合进行合并

```
1
    def aprioriGen(Lk, k):
         1.1.1
2
3
        生成Ck
4
         :param Lk:
5
         :param k:
6
         :return:
7
8
        retList = []
9
        lenLk = len(Lk)
10
        for i in range(lenLk):
11
             for j in range(i+1, lenLk):
12
                 L1 = list(Lk[i])[:k-2]
                 L2 = list(Lk[j])[:k-2]
13
                 L1.sort()
14
15
                 L2.sort()
16
                 if L1 == L2:
17
                     retList.append(Lk[i] | Lk[j])
18
         return retList
```

将上述步骤结合起来,就可以生成所有的频繁项集,直到为空终止算法

```
1
    def apriori(dataSet, minSupport = 50):
2
        C1 = createC1(dataSet=dataSet)
        D = [set(item) for item in dataSet]
3
4
        L1, supportData = scanD(D, C1, minSupport)
5
        L = [L1]
        k = 2
6
7
        while(len(L[k-2]) > 0):
8
            Ck = aprioriGen(L[k-2], k)
9
            Lk, supK = scanD(D, Ck, minSupport)
10
            supportData.update(supK)
11
            L.append(Lk)
            k += 1
12
13
        return L, supportData
```

• FP-Growth

FP-Growth实现起来相对复杂,需要定义树结点结构 class treeNode:

```
1
    def __init__(self, nameValue, numOccur, parentNode):
2
3
        self.name = nameValue
4
        # 计数
5
        self.count = numOccur
       # 下一个相同值的结点
6
        self.nodeLink = None
8
        # 父节点
9
        self.parent = parentNode
10
        # 孩子结点
11
        self.children = {}
12
13
    def inc(self, numOccur):
14
        self.count += numOccur
15
16
    def disp(self, ind=1):
        print(" "*ind, self.name, ' ', self.count)
17
18
        for child in self.children.values():
19
            child.disp(ind+1)
```

加载数据集代码同Apriori

初始化transaction计数

```
def createInitSet(dataSet):
    retDict = {}
    for trans in dataSet:
        retDict[frozenset(trans)] = 1
    return retDict
```

```
def createTree(dataSet, minSup = 1):
1
2
        创建根结点以及搜索链表表头
3
4
        :param dataSet:
5
        :param minSup:
6
        :return:
        111
7
8
9
        # 搜索链表头
10
        headerTable = {}
11
        # 在搜索用的链表头除记录每个item的频数
        for trans in dataSet:
12
            for item in trans:
13
14
                headerTable[item] = headerTable.get(item, 0) + dataSet[trans]
15
16
        # 小于最小支持度的item不用考虑
        for k in list(headerTable.keys()):
17
            if headerTable[k] < minSup:</pre>
18
19
               del(headerTable[k])
20
        freqItemSet = set(headerTable.keys())
21
        # 如果不存在频繁项集则直接返回空
22
        if len(freqItemSet) == 0:
23
            return None, None
        # 为每个结点增加一个指向下一个同值结点的指针
24
25
        for k in headerTable.keys():
            headerTable[k] = [headerTable[k], None]
26
27
28
        retTree = treeNode('Null Set', 1, None)
29
30
        for tranSet, count in dataSet.items():
31
            localD = {}
            for item in tranSet:
32
33
               if item in freqItemSet:
                   localD[item] = headerTable[item][0]
34
            if len(localD) > 0:
35
               # 每个transaction中的item按出现的次数从高到低排
36
               orderedItems = [v[0]] for v in sorted(localD.items(), key=lambda p: p[1],
37
    reverse=True)]
38
               updateTree(orderedItems, retTree, headerTable, count)
39
40
        return retTree, headerTable
41
42
    def updateTree(items, inTree, headerTable, count):
43
        每个transaction递归更新到树上,并更新搜索链表
44
45
        :param items:
46
        :param inTree:
47
        :param headerTable:
        :param count: 每个transaction的出现次数
48
        :return:
49
        1.1.1
50
        # 每个transaction的最高出现词数item直接接在root上
51
52
        if items[0] in inTree.children:
```

```
# 有该元素项时计数值+1
53
54
           inTree.children[items[0]].inc(count)
55
        else:
           # 没有这个元素项时创建一个新节点
56
57
           inTree.children[items[0]] = treeNode(items[0], count, inTree)
           # 更新头指针表或前一个相似元素项节点的指针指向新节点
58
           if headerTable[items[0]][1] == None:
59
60
               headerTable[items[0]][1] = inTree.children[items[0]]
61
           else:
               updateHeader(headerTable[items[0]][1], inTree.children[items[0]])
62
63
        # 递归建树
64
65
        if len(items) > 1:
           # 对剩下的元素项迭代调用updateTree函数
66
67
           updateTree(items[1:], inTree.children[items[0]], headerTable, count)
68
69
70
    def updateHeader(nodeToTest, targetNode):
71
        找到链表尾加上一个
72
73
        :param nodeToTest:
74
        :param targetNode:
75
        :return:
76
77
        while (nodeToTest.nodeLink != None):
78
           nodeToTest = nodeToTest.nodeLink
79
        nodeToTest.nodeLink = targetNode
```

在每次查询条件FP树时,需要递归寻找其条件前缀路径

```
def ascendTree(leafNode, prefixPath):
2
        递归寻找父节点
3
        :param leafNode:
4
5
        :param prefixPath:
6
        :return:
7
        if leafNode.parent != None:
8
9
            prefixPath.append(leafNode.name)
10
            ascendTree(leafNode.parent, prefixPath)
11
12
    def findPrefixPath(basePat, treeNode):
13
        condPats = {}
        while treeNode != None:
14
15
            prefixPath = []
            # 获得某个叶子节点的前缀路径
16
17
            ascendTree(treeNode, prefixPath)
18
            if len(prefixPath) >= 2:
                # 去掉自己获得前缀路径, 且权重为当前结点的权重, 用于建立条件前缀树
19
                condPats[frozenset(prefixPath[1:])] = treeNode.count
20
21
            treeNode = treeNode.nodeLink
22
        return condPats
```

```
def mineTree(inTree, headerTable, minSup, preFix, freqItemList):
2
        递归查找频繁项集
3
4
        :param inTree: FP树
5
        :param headerTable:
6
        :param minSup:
7
        :param preFix: 当前前缀
        :param freqItemList: 存储频繁项集
8
9
        :return:
10
        # 从出现次数少的开始找
11
12
        bigL = [v[0] \text{ for } v \text{ in sorted(headerTable.items(), key=lambda p: } p[1][0])]
13
        for basePat in bigL:
14
15
            newFreqSet = preFix.copy()
            newFreqSet.add(basePat)
16
            freqItemList.append(newFreqSet)
17
18
            condPattBases = findPrefixPath(basePat, headerTable[basePat][1])
            CondTree, Header = createTree(condPattBases, minSup)
19
20
            if Header != None:
21
22
                mineTree(CondTree, Header, minSup, newFreqSet, freqItemList)
```

Experiment

实验将从时间消耗角度和频繁项集角度数量入手比较两个算法

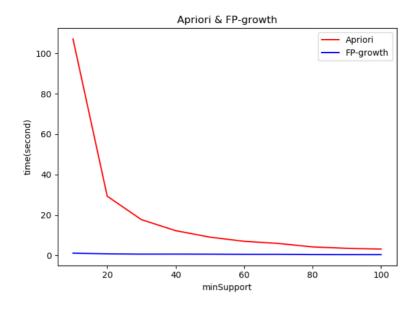
数据会以前面预处理所用的编码暂时存储,最后将数据映射回原来的字符串进行观察

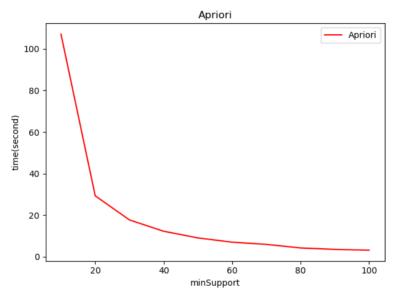
Result and Discussion

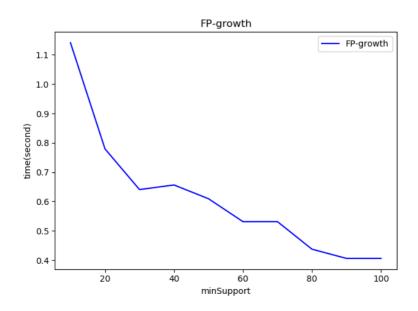
时间效率

以杂货店数据集作为测试时间效率的数据集。

运行时间随最小支持度的减小的变化,下图展示了时间随支持度增长的变化,时间消耗都回随最小支持度的增长而增大,但是Apriori增大的幅度要远大于FP-growth





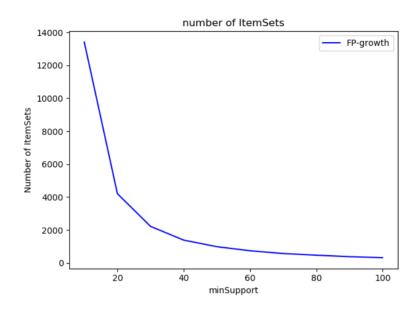


频繁项集数量

以杂货店数据集作为测试频繁项集数的数据集。

数据如下表

最小支持度	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10
频繁项集数	13413	4206	2221	1388	989	742	574	472	383	320



Conclusions

Apriori算法在频繁模式挖掘的过程中,需要重复的查询原数据集,导致效率随着transaction的增多而大大降低 **FP-growth**算法减少了很多重复的查询,但是需要消耗大量的内存来建立FP树以及条件PF树,面对大数据集时仍 然需要在空间上做优化与调整