

1tqii0cft

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## 1 \*\*\*\*1. We import the necessary libraries required for the implementation\*\*\*\*

```
[ ]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

## 2 \*\*\*\*2. Load the dataset\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*Now we have to proceed by reading the dataset we have, that is in a csv format. We do that using pandas module's read\_csv function [6].\*\*\*\*

```
[ ]: dataset = pd.read_csv("../input/market-basket/Market_Basket_Optimisation.csv",
    ↳header = None)
transactions = []
for i in range(0, 7501):
    transactions.append([str(dataset.values[i,j]) for j in range(0,20)])
```

```
[ ]:
```

## 3 \*\*\*\*3. Take a glance at the records\*\*\*\*

```
[ ]: dataset
```

```
[ ]:
```

	0	1	2	3	\
0	shrimp	almonds	avocado	vegetables mix	
1	burgers	meatballs	eggs	NaN	
2	chutney	NaN	NaN	NaN	
3	turkey	avocado	NaN	NaN	
4	mineral water	milk	energy bar	whole wheat rice	
...	...	...	...	...	
7496	butter	light mayo	fresh bread	NaN	
7497	burgers	frozen vegetables	eggs	french fries	
7498	chicken	NaN	NaN	NaN	
7499	escalope	green tea	NaN	NaN	

7500	eggs	frozen smoothie	yogurt cake	low fat yogurt
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	4	5	6	7	8 \
0	green grapes	whole weat flour	yams	cottage cheese	energy drink
1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	green tea	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
...	...	...	...	...	...
7496	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7497	magazines	green tea	NaN	NaN	NaN
7498	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7499	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7500	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

  

	9	10	11	12	13	14 \
0	tomato juice	low fat yogurt	green tea	honey	salad	mineral water
1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7496	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7497	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7498	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7499	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7500	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

  

	15	16	17	18	19
0	salmon	antioxydant juice	frozen smoothie	spinach	olive oil
1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
...	...	...	...	...	...
7496	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7497	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7498	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7499	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7500	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

[7501 rows x 20 columns]

#### 4 \*\*\*\*4. Look at the shape\*\*\*\*

```
[ ]: dataset.shape
```

```
[ ]: (7501, 20)
```

#### 5 \*\*\*\*5. Convert Pandas DataFrame into a list of lists\*\*\*\*

```
[ ]: for i in range(0, 7501):  
      transactions.append([str(dataset.values[i,j]) for j in range(0,20)])
```

```
[ ]: from apyori import apriori  
      rules = apriori(transactions = transactions, min_support = 0.003,  
↳min_confidence = 0.2, min_lift = 3, min_length = 2, max_length = 2)
```

#### 6 \*\*\*\*6. Print out the number of rules as list\*\*\*\*

```
[ ]: results = list(rules)
```

#### 7 \*\*\*\*7. Visualizing the results\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*In the LHS variable, we store the first item from all the results, from which we obtain the second item that is bought after that item is already bought, which is now stored in the RHS variable. The supports, confidences and lifts store all the support, confidence and lift values from the results [6].\*\*\*\*

```
[ ]: def inspect(results):  
      lhs      =[tuple(result[2][0][0])[0] for result in results]  
      rhs      =[tuple(result[2][0][1])[0] for result in results]  
      supports  =[result[1] for result in results]  
      confidences=[result[2][0][2] for result in results]  
      lifts     =[result[2][0][3] for result in results]  
      return list(zip(lhs, rhs, supports, confidences, lifts))  
      resultsinDataFrame = pd.DataFrame(inspect(results), columns = ["Left hand_  
↳side", "Right hand side", "Support", "Confidence", "Lift"])
```

\*\*\*\*Finally, we store these variables into one dataframe, so that they are easier to visualize.\*\*\*\*

```
[ ]: resultsinDataFrame
```

```
[ ]:      Left hand side      Right hand side      Support      Confidence      Lift  
0      brownies      cottage cheese      0.003466      0.102767      3.225330  
1        chicken      light cream      0.004533      0.075556      4.843951  
2      escalope      mushroom cream sauce      0.005733      0.072269      3.790833  
3      escalope      pasta      0.005866      0.073950      4.700812
```

4	fresh bread	tomato juice	0.004266	0.099071	3.259356
5	fresh tuna	honey	0.003999	0.179641	3.785070
6	fromage blanc	honey	0.003333	0.245098	5.164271
7	ground beef	herb & pepper	0.015998	0.162822	3.291994
8	ground beef	tomato sauce	0.005333	0.054274	3.840659
9	light cream	olive oil	0.003200	0.205128	3.114710
10	olive oil	whole wheat pasta	0.007999	0.121457	4.122410
11	pasta	shrimp	0.005066	0.322034	4.506672

8 \*\*\*\*Now, we sort these final outputs in the descending order of lifts.\*\*\*\*

```
[ ]: resultsinDataFrame.nlargest(n = 10, columns = "Lift")
```

[ ]:	Left hand side	Right hand side	Support	Confidence	Lift
6	fromage blanc	honey	0.003333	0.245098	5.164271
1	chicken	light cream	0.004533	0.075556	4.843951
3	escalope	pasta	0.005866	0.073950	4.700812
11	pasta	shrimp	0.005066	0.322034	4.506672
10	olive oil	whole wheat pasta	0.007999	0.121457	4.122410
8	ground beef	tomato sauce	0.005333	0.054274	3.840659
2	escalope	mushroom cream sauce	0.005733	0.072269	3.790833
5	fresh tuna	honey	0.003999	0.179641	3.785070
7	ground beef	herb & pepper	0.015998	0.162822	3.291994
4	fresh bread	tomato juice	0.004266	0.099071	3.259356

\*\*\*\*This is the final result of our apriori implementation in python. The SuperMarket will use this data to boost their sales and prioritize giving offers on the pair of items with greater Lift values [6].\*\*\*\*