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Assignment No	7

Association Mining Techniques

Objective: The purpose of this lab assignment is to apply association mining techniques to uncover hidden patterns and relationships within a dataset. This hands-on exercise will help you understand the implementation and analysis of association rules.

CODE :-

```
import pandas as pd
from mlxtend.frequent_patterns import apriori
from mlxtend.preprocessing import TransactionEncoder
import warnings
from itertools import combinations

# Suppress warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=DeprecationWarning)
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=FutureWarning)

# Step 1: Load and clean the dataset
file_path = 'D://PROGRAMMING//PYTHON//apriori//retail_dataset.csv'
try:
    df = pd.read_csv(file_path, encoding='utf-8-sig')
except FileNotFoundError:
    print(f"File not found: {file_path}")
    exit(1)

# Function to clean and convert to numeric
def clean_numeric(x):
    try:
        return pd.to_numeric(x)
    except:
        return pd.np.nan

# Clean numeric columns
numeric_columns = ['Quantity', 'UnitPrice']
for col in numeric_columns:
    if col in df.columns:
        df[col] = df[col].apply(clean_numeric)

# Remove rows with NaN values
df = df.dropna()

# Ensure 'InvoiceNo' is string type
if 'InvoiceNo' in df.columns:
    df['InvoiceNo'] = df['InvoiceNo'].astype(str)

# Print DataFrame info
print("DataFrame Info after cleaning:")
print(df.info())

print("\nColumn Names:")
```

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print(df.columns)

print("\nFirst few rows after cleaning:")
print(df.head())

# Ensure correct columns exist
invoice_col = 'InvoiceNo' if 'InvoiceNo' in df.columns else df.columns[0]
description_col = 'Description' if 'Description' in df.columns else df.columns[2]

print(f"\nUsing '{invoice_col}' as the invoice number column")
print(f"Using '{description_col}' as the product description column")

# Step 2: Preprocess the data
transactions = df.groupby(invoice_col)[description_col].apply(list).reset_index()

# Convert transactions to one-hot encoded DataFrame
te = TransactionEncoder()
te_ary =
te.fit(transactions[description_col]).transform(transactions[description_col])
df_encoded = pd.DataFrame(te_ary, columns=te.columns_)

# Step 3: Apply Apriori algorithm
min_support = 0.01
frequent_itemsets = apriori(df_encoded, min_support=min_support,
use_colnames=True)

# Step 4: Generate association rules manually
def generate_rules(frequent_itemsets, min_confidence=0.5):
    rules = []
    for _, row in frequent_itemsets.iterrows():
        items = list(row['itemsets'])
        support = row['support']

        if len(items) < 2: # Skip itemsets with less than 2 items
            continue

        # Generate all possible combinations for antecedents
        for i in range(1, len(items)):
            for antecedent in combinations(items, i):
                antecedent = frozenset(antecedent)
                consequent = frozenset(items) - antecedent

                # Calculate antecedent support
                antecedent_support =
df_encoded[list(antecedent)].all(axis=1).mean()

                # Calculate confidence
                confidence = support / antecedent_support if antecedent_support >
0 else 0

                # Calculate consequent support
                consequent_support =
df_encoded[list(consequent)].all(axis=1).mean()

```

```

        # Calculate lift
        lift = confidence / consequent_support if consequent_support > 0
    else 0

    if confidence >= min_confidence:
        rules.append({
            'antecedents': set(antecedent),
            'consequents': set(consequent),
            'support': support,
            'confidence': confidence,
            'lift': lift
        })

    return pd.DataFrame(rules)

# Generate rules
min_confidence = 0.5
rules = generate_rules(frequent_itemsets, min_confidence)

# Display results
print("\nTop 20 Frequent Itemsets (by support):")
print(frequent_itemsets.sort_values(by='support', ascending=False).head(20))

print("\nTop 20 Association Rules (by confidence):")
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
pd.set_option('display.width', None)
if not rules.empty:
    print(rules[['antecedents', 'consequents', 'support', 'confidence', 'lift']]
          .sort_values(by='confidence', ascending=False)
          .head(20)
          .to_string(index=False))
else:
    print("No rules found with the current support and confidence thresholds")

print("\nAnalysis complete.")
print(f"Minimum support used: {min_support}")
print(f"Minimum confidence used: {min_confidence}")

# Optionally, save results to CSV files
frequent_itemsets.to_csv('frequent_itemsets.csv', index=False)
if not rules.empty:
    rules.to_csv('association_rules.csv', index=False)

```

OUTPUT :-

```
DataFrame Info after cleaning:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 406829 entries, 0 to 541908
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   InvoiceNo    406829 non-null object
1   StockCode   406829 non-null object
2   Description  406829 non-null object
3   Quantity    406829 non-null int64
4   InvoiceDate  406829 non-null object
5   UnitPrice   406829 non-null float64
6   CustomerID  406829 non-null float64
7   Country     406829 non-null object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(1), object(5)
memory usage: 27.9+ MB
None

Column Names:
Index(['InvoiceNo', 'StockCode', 'Description', 'Quantity', 'InvoiceDate',
       'UnitPrice', 'CustomerID', 'Country'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
Column Names:
Index(['InvoiceNo', 'StockCode', 'Description', 'Quantity', 'InvoiceDate',
       'UnitPrice', 'CustomerID', 'Country'],
      dtype='object')

First few rows after cleaning:
   InvoiceNo  StockCode  Description  Quantity  InvoiceDate  UnitPrice  CustomerID  Country
0   536365   85123A   WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER      6  01-12-2010  8.26      2.55   17850.0  United Kingdom
1   536365    71053      WHITE METAL LANTERN      6  01-12-2010  8.26      3.39   17850.0  United Kingdom
2   536365   84406B   CREAM CUPID HEARTS COAT HANGER      8  01-12-2010  8.26      2.75   17850.0  United Kingdom
3   536365   84029G   KNITTED UNION FLAG HOT WATER BOTTLE      6  01-12-2010  8.26      3.39   17850.0  United Kingdom
4   536365   84029E   RED WOOLLY HOTTIE WHITE HEART.      6  01-12-2010  8.26      3.39   17850.0  United Kingdom
```

Using 'InvoiceNo' as the invoice number column
 Using 'Description' as the product description column

Top 20 Frequent Itemsets (by support):

	support	itemsets
487	0.090717	(WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER)
349	0.084903	(REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER)
202	0.074042	(JUMBO BAG RED RETROSPOT)
283	0.063046	(PARTY BUNTING)
30	0.062416	(ASSORTED COLOUR BIRD ORNAMENT)
234	0.059892	(LUNCH BAG RED RETROSPOT)
395	0.054890	(SET OF 3 CAKE TINS PANTRY DESIGN)
313	0.053808	(POSTAGE)
226	0.048355	(LUNCH BAG BLACK SKULL.)
269	0.046913	(PACK OF 72 RETROSPOT CAKE CASES)
443	0.045741	(SPOTTY BUNTING)
235	0.045110	(LUNCH BAG SPACEBOY DESIGN)
277	0.044615	(PAPER CHAIN KIT 50'S CHRISTMAS)
229	0.044570	(LUNCH BAG CARS BLUE)
253	0.044344	(NATURAL SLATE HEART CHALKBOARD)
172	0.043804	(HEART OF WICKER SMALL)
188	0.043488	(JAM MAKING SET WITH JARS)
233	0.042857	(LUNCH BAG PINK POLKADOT)
236	0.041280	(LUNCH BAG SUKI DESIGN)
26	0.040874	(ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE RED)

Top 20 Association Rules (by confidence):

antecedents	consequents	support	confidence	lift
{ROSES REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER , REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER, PINK REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	{GREEN REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.010861	0.889299	26.921613
{PINK REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER, ROSES REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	{GREEN REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.017891	0.880266	26.648164
{GREEN REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER, REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER, PINK REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	{ROSES REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.010861	0.879562	23.346270
{REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER, PINK REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	{GREEN REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.012348	0.858934	26.002386
{REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER, PINK REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	{ROSES REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.012213	0.849530	22.549122
{REGENCY TEA PLATE GREEN }	{REGENCY TEA PLATE ROSES }	0.010455	0.843636	55.059679
{GREEN REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER, PINK REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	{ROSES REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.017891	0.842887	22.372815
{SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER CUPS }	{SET/6 RED SPOTTY PAPER PLATES }	0.010635	0.820870	56.530804
{GREEN REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER, REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER }	{ROSES REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.014241	0.825065	21.809759
{WOODEN TREE CHRISTMAS SCANDINAVIAN }	{WOODEN STAR CHRISTMAS SCANDINAVIAN }	0.010230	0.819495	41.707763
{POPPY'S PLAYHOUSE BEDROOM }	{POPPY'S PLAYHOUSE KITCHEN }	0.011492	0.789373	50.825466
{PINK REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	{GREEN REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.021226	0.786954	24.126079
{JUMBO BAG PINK POLKADOT, JUMBO BAG STRAWBERRY }	{JUMBO BAG RED RETROSPOT }	0.010500	0.782517	10.703562
{JUMBO BAG PINK POLKADOT, JUMBO STORAGE BAG SUKI }	{JUMBO BAG RED RETROSPOT }	0.010050	0.785211	10.604892
{SMALL MARSHMALLOWS PINK BOWL }	{SMALL DOLLY MIX DESIGN ORANGE BOWL }	0.010185	0.782007	47.935728
{ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE PINK, ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE GREEN }	{ALARM CLOCK BAKELIKE RED }	0.012078	0.779070	19.060152
{PINK REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	{ROSES REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.020324	0.763113	20.255366
{GREEN REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER, REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER, ROSES REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	{PINK REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.010861	0.762658	28.635171
{GREEN REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	{ROSES REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.025101	0.759891	20.169830
{REGENCY CAKESTAND 3 TIER, PINK REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	{GREEN REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER, ROSES REGENCY TEACUP AND SAUCER }	0.010861	0.755486	30.097364

Analysis complete.

Minimum support used: 0.01

Minimum confidence used: 0.5

CONCLUSION:-

The Apriori algorithm is an efficient method for discovering frequent itemsets and generating association rules from a transaction dataset. By leveraging the Apriori property, the algorithm significantly reduces the search space, making it practical for large datasets. The generated association rules can provide valuable insights into customer purchasing patterns, aiding in recommendation systems and strategic decision-making. However, the efficiency of the algorithm can be further improved using techniques like Hash-based itemset counting and the FP-Growth algorithm for larger and more complex datasets.