Apriori Algorithm Implementation Using Python

Data Mining CS634



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GITHUB: https://github.com/TejaKulkarni/Apriori_Algorithm

1. Introduction

In the period of unconvinced life and digital shopping and everything could be available online still will try to find a time to go supermarkets for shopping or quick pick up. But did we think why certain items are placed together and are there any reason behind their placement such as milk near cookies, conditioners placed near shampoo and so on ...

The shopkeeper knows the customers' sentiment so they look to optimising the sales and makes a profit out of it.

Market Basket Analysis is a common technique used *specially* by large retailers to find hidden patterns on customer behaviours.

1.1 Apriori Algorithm Overview

It is an algorithm for discovering frequent itemsets in transaction databases. This algorithm, introduced by R Agrawal and R Srikant in 1994 has great significance in data mining.

Apriori is one of the algorithms that use in E-commerce website as recommendation features websites to get recommended contents. Applied when we have transactions databases. In final we are looking to get frequent item sets i.e. items which are bought most frequently.

1.2 Association Rule Mining

Association Rule Mining is used when you want to find an association between different objects in a set, find frequent patterns in a transaction database, relational databases or any other information repository. The applications of Association Rule Mining are found in Marketing, Basket Data Analysis (or Market Basket Analysis) in retailing, clustering and classification. The most common approach to find these patterns is Market Basket Analysis, which is a key technique used by large retailers like Amazon, Flipkart, etc to analyse customer buying habits by finding associations between the different items that customers place in their "shopping baskets". The discovery of these associations can help retailers develop marketing strategies by gaining insight into which items are frequently purchased together by customers.

Support

Support tells about the items that are frequently bought together. Support count is the frequency of occurrence of an item-set.

Confidence

If items A & B are bought together, Confidence tells us the number of times that A & B are bought together, given the number of times A is bought. For every purchase of A, Confidence tells us the number of times that B was also bought along with A.

Confidence c = frequency(A & B)/frequency(A)

2. Steps to implement:

- **Step 1:** Scan the whole transaction database to fetch the support value S for each item.
- **Step 2:** If the Support S is more than or equal to the minimum threshold, add the item to frequent itemset (L1), else go to step 1.
- **Step 3:** Join Lk-1 and Lk-1, and generate the set of candidate k-itemsets.
- **Step 4:** For each k-itemset, get the support S and check the minimum support threshold.
- **Step 5:** Repeat the iteration in step 4, if support is not more than or equal to the minimum value.
- **Step 6:** If S is more than the required value, add to the frequent k-itemsets.
- **Step 7:** If there are no itemsets, stop the algorithm.
- **Step 8:** Till there are frequent itemsets, for each frequent itemset L, get all the non-empty subsets.
- **Step 9:** For each frequent subset of L, find the confidence C.
- **Step 10:** If the Confidence C is more than or equal to the minimum required Confidence, add it to the strong rules, else move to the next frequent subset.

3. AlgorithmArchitecture:

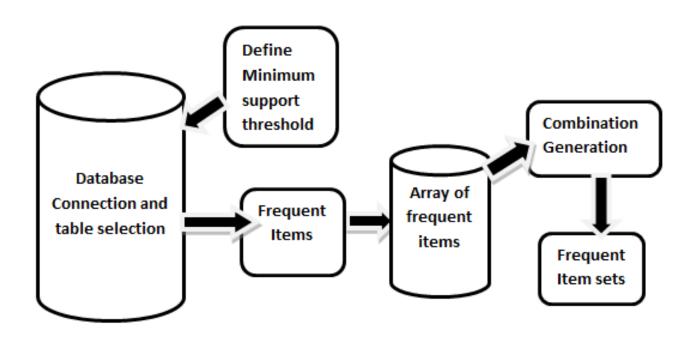


Figure 1: Block Diagram implementation

5. Project Description:

Write a Apriori algorithm, generate and print out all the association rules and the input transactions for each of the 4 transactional databases given (support and confidence should be user-specified parameters, so the output should show different support and confidence values with respect to different databases).

5.1 Minimum Requirements:

1. Hardware Specification:

```
Hard Disk – 1TB

RAM – 8 GB

OS – MAC OS

Processor – Dual-Core Intel Core i5
```

2. Software Specification:

```
Anaconda ,Python, Jupyter NoteBook(6.2.0)
Libraries : Panda , NumPy , CSV
```

SOURCE CODE:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from itertools import combinations
choice = input("Please, Select your Dataset for \n 1 Amazon.\n 2 bestbuy.\n 3 K mart.\n 4 Nike.\n 5
Generic. \n ")
choice = int(choice)
if choice == 1:
  df =pd.read csv('/Users/teja/Kulkarni Teja MidtermProj/amazon.csv')
  print(df)
elif choice == 2:
  df = pd.read csv('/Users/teja/Kulkarni Teja MidtermProj/bestbuy.csv')
  print(df.head())
elif choice == 3:
  df = pd.read csv('/Users/teja/Kulkarni Teja MidtermProj/kmart.csv')
  print(df)
elif choice == 4:
  df = pd.read csv('/Users/teja/Kulkarni Teja MidtermProj/nike.csv')
  print(df)
elif choice == 5:
  df = pd.read csv('/Users/teja/Kulkarni Teja MidtermProj/generic.csv')
  print(df)
```

```
else:
  print("Wrong Choice")
min \sup = \inf("Please, input your Min. Support \n")
min sup = float(min sup)
min con = input("Please, input your Min. confidence \n")
min con = float(min con)
names = list(df.columns)
tid = df[names[0]]
items = df[names[1]]
uni_items = df[names[1]].unique()
uni_tid = df[names[0]].unique()
def build_transactions(uni_tid, tid, items):
  transactions = []
  for i in uni tid:
     temp list = []
     for j in range(0, len(tid)):
       if tid[j] == i:
          temp_list.append(items[j])
     transactions.append(temp list)
  return(transactions)
transactions = build transactions(uni tid, tid, items)
num trans = len(transactions)
def check pattern(list1, list2):
  x = 0
  if(all(x in list2 for x in list1)):
     x = 1
  return x
def update fre items (a, b):
  f = []
  for i in a:
     for j in i:
        f.append(j)
  temp = []
  for i in b:
     if i in f:
        temp.append(i)
  return temp
pat size = 1
fre pat = []
```

```
#Number of pattrens
fre pat count = []
temp_fre pat = [1]
fre items = list(uni items)
while (temp fre pat):
  # generate acceptable patterns
  pats = combinations(fre items, pat size)
  temp fre pat = [] # frequent patterns
  for f in list(pats):
     count = 0
     for t in transactions:
       count = count + check pattern(f, t)
    if count >= min sup * num trans:
       temp fre pat.append(f)
       fre pat count.append(count)
  fre pat = fre pat + temp fre pat
  pat size += 1
  # update frequent items list for creating new patterns
  fre_items = update_fre_items(temp_fre_pat, fre_items)
print('frequent patterns \n',fre pat)
print('\nAssociation rules')
for i in fre pat:
  if len(i) > 1:
     sub groups = list(combinations(i, len(i) - 1))
     #print(sub groups)
     for j in sub groups:
       temp = []
       for k in j:
          temp.append(k)
       z = list(set(i).difference(set(temp)))
       confidence = fre pat count[fre pat.index(i)] / fre pat count[fre pat.index(j)]
       if confidence > min con:
         print(j,' ---> ', z ,' confidence = ',confidence)
```

SCREENSHOTS:

1. AMAZON

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2.BESTBUY

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3. K-MART

4. NIKE

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5.GENERIC

CONCLUSION:

Association rule mining algorithms such as Apriori Algorithm is good way to finding simple associations between data items (Transactions). We could conclude that no rules found happens to have a very low support, so that we do not have enough information on the relationship between its items.

For a beginner, it provides an easy way to understand the association rules and quickly apply for market basket analysis. Although there are limitations such as

- Time consuming: when we have huge transactional database; program take much time; faced this problem.
- Inefficiency when memory capacity is limited with large number of transactions.

GITHUB LINK:

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