## Apriori + Hash Tree 程式碼簡介

↑載入BreadBasket的csv檔(已將原BreadBasket\_DMS檔轉換成每筆transaction的型態)

```
def get_L1(_transactions, min_support):
 1
 2
             candidate items = {} #stores support for each item
 3
             for transaction in _transactions:
 4
                     for item in transaction:
 5
                             candidate_items[item] = candidate_items.get(item,0) + 1
 6
             L1_support = []
 7
             L1 list = []
 8
             for item in candidate_items:
 9
                     if candidate items[item] >= min support:
                             L1_support.append(([item],candidate_items[item]))
10
                             L1 list.append([item])
11
12
             return L1 support, L1 list
```

↑給入 transactions dataset 及 minimum support,函式中建立candidate\_items字典,並儲存交易中每筆item對應的support,並篩選 support 值大於 minium support 的 item。

```
def get_k_subsets(datasets, length):
    subsets = []
    for itemset in datasets:
        subsets.extend([sorted(itemset) for itemset in list(itertools.combin subsets = [val for val in subsets]
    return subsets
```

↑給定transaction dataset及itemset長度,以便後續將transactions dataset中取出長度為k的所有組合並插入建立好的hash tree中計算各pattern的support值

```
def ck_generator(Lk,k):
 1
 2
             ck set = []
 3
             #join Ck=(Lk-1 self join Lk-1)
             lenlk = len(Lk)
 4
 5
             for i in range(lenlk):
                     for j in range(i+1,lenlk):
 6
                            L1 = list(Lk[i])[:k - 2] #該Lk倒數第一前的元素
 7
                            L2 = list(Lk[j])[:k - 2]
 8
 9
                             if L1 == L2:
                                    ck_set.append(sorted(list(set(Lk[i]).union(set(Lk[j])
10
11
             return ck set
```

↑ ck\_generator函數用來將Lk產生所有Ck+1候選集,**其中針對所有Lk,利用self join的方式,將兩個長度為k的itemset做聯集以產生一組Ck+1候選itemset**。函數output為所有Ck+1的候選集,以利後續建立Hash Tree。

```
class HNode:

def __init__(self):
    self.children = {}

self.isLeaf = True
    self.bucket = {}
```

↑ hash tree的建立方式參考github其他作者的公開程式碼。建立hash tree節點的class,每個節點皆能儲存子節點、葉節點狀態、及input之itemset

```
1
     class HTree:
 2
 3
         def __init__(self, max_leaf_cnt, max_child_cnt):
             self.root = HNode()
 4
             self.max_leaf_cnt = max_leaf_cnt
 5
             self.max_child_cnt = max_child_cnt
 6
 7
              self.frequent_itemsets = []
 8
         def recur_insert(self, node, itemset, index, cnt):
         def insert(self, itemset):
 9
         def add support(self, itemset):
10
         def dfs(self, node, support cnt):
11
12
         def get_frequent_itemsets(self, support_cnt):
         def hash(self, val):
13
```

## (因程式碼內容太多·function內容省略)

↑建立hash tree的class,這個tree的attribute紀錄著其根節點,最多葉節點及子節點數量、和由這個tree產生的frequent itemsets。

•

hash tree分為三大部分:

- 1. 以候選集建立樹狀結構
  - 利用insert function以某候選itemset建立樹枝,並呼叫recur\_insert透過不斷疊帶的方式 依照itemset中為每個item建立相對應的node,疊代的過程將會判斷某node是否已超過 其max leaf的數量而往下增加子節點
  - 其中也會依照層級將itemset中第k個item利用hash function做hash後將其視為其子節點的key。
- 2. 利用transaction dataset中長度為k的所有組合將itemset插入已建立完成的hash tree中
  - 利用 add\_support的function將長度為k的itemset以item的順序先後插入hash tree當中,並依照其條件在節點的部分增加該itemset的support
- 3. 利用get\_frequent\_itemsets函數取得該hash tree中有滿足minimum support的itemset集合
  - 判斷該node是否為葉節點,並將葉節點中itemset以字典的方式儲存其itemset的support

```
def apriori(_transactions,min_support,max_leaf_cnt,max_child_cnt, freq_patterns, fr
 1
 2
 3
             L1 dict, L1 list = get L1( transactions, min support)
            ... generate hash tree(C2 candidates, max leaf cnt, max child cnt)
 4
             k subsets = get k subsets( transactions,k)
 5
 6
             for subset in k_subsets:
 7
                     h tree.add support(subset)
             L2 = [items[0] for items in h tree.get frequent itemsets(min support)]
 8
 9
             while(len(freq patterns[k-2])>0):
10
                     Ck_candidates = ck_generator(freq_patterns[k-2], k)
11
12
13
             return
```

(因程式碼內容太多 部分已省略)

↑ apriori這個function主要是統整利用hash tree建立frequent patterns的順序,首先會從input 中的transactions dataset建立L1,再由L1利用ck\_generator函數建立C2,之後再利用C2建立 hash tree後,從transactions找出所有長度為2的itemset後,利用tree中的functions找出L2,然後以此邏輯繼續疊代後即可找出所有frequent itemsets

```
1
     def rule_generator(freq_itemset, _candidate_sets, init_num, min_confidence, rules_l
 2
 3
         if init_num == 1 : #第一層
 4
              _candidate_sets = ...
 5
              init num += 1
 6
              rule_generator(freq_itemset...)
 7
         else :
 8
              pruned_subsets = ...
 9
              if pruned_subsets != []:
10
11
                  else:
12
                      init num += 1
13
                      rule_generator(freq_itemset,...)
14
```

(部分程式碼已省略)

↑針對每一個frequent itemset,先找出其k-1的所有組合,再利用self join的方式及課堂上講解的技巧,取左邊交集右邊聯集的方式,找出關聯組合,並計算每個組合的confidence,若低於 minimum值則prune掉,再利用pruned完後的itemset繼續以相同邏輯疊代找出該組itemset所有符合條件的關聯集合。

```
1
 2
     min sup = 10
 3
     max leaf cnt = 20
 4
     max_child_cnt = 20
 5
     apriori( transactions...)
 6
 7
     with open(file_freq,'w') as file:
 8
 9
             for freq_pattern, support in freq_dict_sorted.items():
                     file writer.writerow([set(freq pattern), support])
10
11
12
     Rule Generation
13
     min_conf =0.5
14
     rules list = []
15
16
     for _freq_pattern in flattened_patterns:
             rule_generator(freq_itemset...)
17
18
19
     final_rules = sorted(flattened_rules, key = lambda x: x[2], reverse = True)
20
21
     with open(file_rule, 'w') as csv_file:
22
23
     print('writing done!')
```

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(部分程式碼已省略)

↑最後僅分別依照設定條件呼叫apriori函數及rule\_generator函數得到frequent itemsets及rules,並將結果分別寫入以file\_freq與file\_rule為名的檔案