

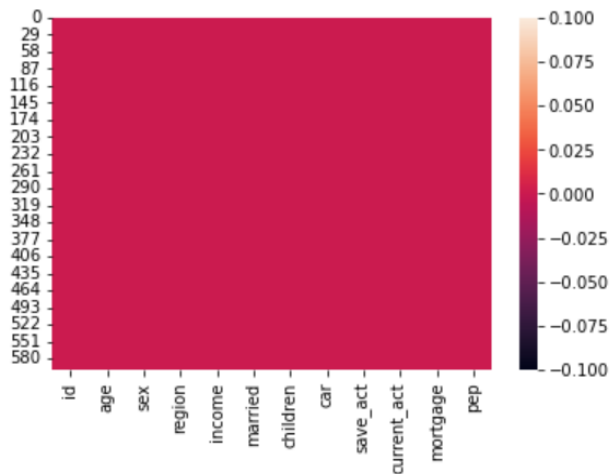
AML Homework 03 – Association Rule Mining

DATA

Banking data is collected by marketing department of a financial firm. It includes customer demographic information and type of accounts. Data is in **CSV** format. Data is loaded to python application as a data frame. It has **600 rows** and **12 columns**. Data is very much clean – no missing values, null values, or NAs found in the dataset.

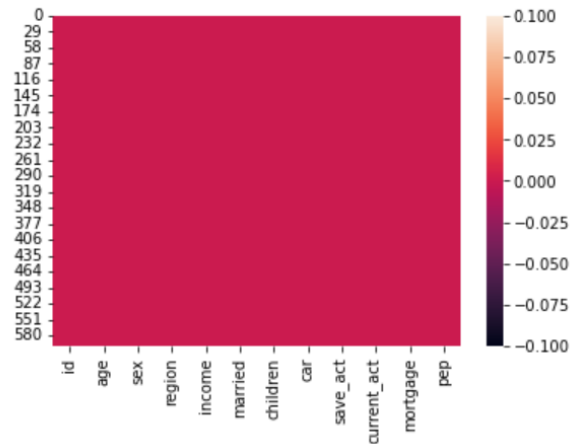
```
sns.heatmap(bank.isnull())
```

<AxesSubplot:>



```
sns.heatmap(bank.isna())
```

<AxesSubplot:>



DATA PRE-PROCESSING REQUIRED FOR RULE MINING

1. **Removing the 'id' column:** Id column is used in uniquely identifying each record in the dataset. We cannot find any meaningful pattern with this attribute hence it has been removed.

```
# drop id column
bank.drop(['id'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

2. **Discretization:** Converted numeric variables – income, age to categorical variables by binning. Also, renamed the values in the columns – married, children, car, savings account, current account, mortgage, and PEP to have meaningful representation in the rules.

```
# discretization: converting numerical data to categorical
bank['income'] = pd.qcut(bank['income'], 4, labels=['very_low_income', 'low_income', 'medium_income', 'high_income'])
bank['age'] = pd.qcut(bank['age'], 3, labels=['young', 'middle_age', 'old'])

# replacing the values
bank['married'].replace({'NO': 'unmarried', 'YES': 'married'}, inplace=True)
bank['children'].replace({0: 'no_children', 1: '1_child', 2: '2_children', 3: '3_children'}, inplace=True)
bank['car'].replace({'NO': 'no_car', 'YES': 'car'}, inplace=True)
bank['save_act'].replace({'NO': 'no_savings_act', 'YES': 'savings_act'}, inplace=True)
bank['current_act'].replace({'NO': 'no_act', 'YES': 'act'}, inplace=True)
bank['mortgage'].replace({'NO': 'no_mortgage', 'YES': 'mortgage'}, inplace=True)
bank['pep'].replace({'NO': 'no_pep', 'YES': 'pep'}, inplace=True)
```

RULE MINING

5. ASSOCIATION RULES & PEP

```
: rules = list(apriori(bank.values,
    min_support=0.05,
    min_confidence=0.8,
    min_lift=2,
    max_length=None))
len(rules)
```

```
: 107
```

```
: for rule in rules:
    stat = rule.ordered_statistics[0]
    if (list(stat.items_add)[0] not in ['yes_pep', 'no_pep']) or len(stat.items_add) > 1:
        continue

    print('Rule: ', list(stat.items_base), ' -> ', list(stat.items_add))
    print("Support: " + str(rule[1]))

    print("Confidence: " + str(stat.confidence))
    print("Lift: " + str(stat.lift))
    print("-----")
```

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Experimenting with Support, Confidence, and Lift

Support	Confidence	Lift	# of Rules Mined	Rules Mined
0.2	1	2	0	None
0.2	0.2	2	0	None
0.2	0.2	1.8	0	None
0.01	0.01	1.8	NA	computation was taking long time. Had to stop the process
0.5	0.5	1.8	0	None
0.02	0.6	2	2660	could not print all the rules
0.02	0.7	2	2340	could not print all the rules
0.08	0.8	3	1	['yes_accnt', 'yes_savings_act', 'yes_pep', 'old'] -> ['high_income']
0.05	0.8	3	7	['low_income', '1_child'] -> ['married', 'yes_pep']
				['no_mortgage', 'FEMALE', 'high_income'] -> ['yes_savings_act', 'old']
				['FEMALE', 'high_income', 'yes_pep'] -> ['yes_accnt', 'old']
				['FEMALE', 'high_income', 'yes_pep'] -> ['yes_savings_act', 'old']
				['married', 'high_income', 'yes_pep'] -> ['yes_savings_act', 'old']
				['yes_accnt', 'yes_savings_act', 'yes_pep', 'old'] -> ['high_income']
				['yes_savings_act', 'no_car', 'yes_accnt', 'no_mortgage', 'old'] -> ['high_income']

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Interesting rules that found while experimenting with support, confidence, and lift values:

1)

Support	Confidence	Lift	# of Rules Mined	Rules Mined
0.08	0.8	3	1	['yes_accnt', 'yes_savings_act', 'yes_pep', 'old'] -> ['high_income']

Support	Confidence	Lift	# of Rules Mined	Rules Mined
0.05	0.8	3	7	['low_income', '1_child'] -> ['married', 'yes_pep']
				['no_mortgage', 'FEMALE', 'high_income'] -> ['yes_savings_act', 'old']
				['FEMALE', 'high_income', 'yes_pep'] -> ['yes_accnt', 'old']
				['FEMALE', 'high_income', 'yes_pep'] -> ['yes_savings_act', 'old']
				['married', 'high_income', 'yes_pep'] -> ['yes_savings_act', 'old']
				['yes_accnt', 'yes_savings_act', 'yes_pep', 'old'] -> ['high_income']
				['yes_savings_act', 'no_car', 'yes_accnt', 'no_mortgage', 'old'] -> ['high_income']

From the above rules, we can infer that all the old age group people are having high incomes.

2) With 'PEP' on the RHS:

Support	Confidence	Lift	# of Rules Mined	Rules Mined
0.05	0.8	2	17	['low_income', '1_child'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['1_child', 'medium_income'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['1_child', 'middle_age'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['1_child', 'old'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['2_children', 'high_income'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['yes_acnt', '1_child', 'middle_age'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['1_child', 'yes_savings_act', 'middle_age'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['1_child', 'no_mortgage', 'old'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['1_child', 'yes_savings_act', 'old'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['no_mortgage', 'high_income', 'unmarried'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['no_mortgage', 'unmarried', 'no_children'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['yes_mortgage', 'no_savings_act', 'no_children'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['yes_acnt', '1_child', 'married', 'yes_savings_act'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['yes_acnt', 'no_mortgage', 'unmarried', 'no_children'] -> ['yes_pep']
				['yes_savings_act', 'no_mortgage', 'unmarried', 'no_children'] -> ['yes_pep']

Married people having atleast one children are signing up for PEP plan even if they have low income. On the other hand, unmarried people with only high income are signing up for PEP plan.

Company should target married people who have more liabilities and unmarried individuals with high income for sending PEP advertisement emails.