关联规则挖掘

1 对数据集进行处理

本次作业选用数据集 NFL Play by Play 2009-2017 (v4),利用 Python 中的 pandas 库进行 csv 数据文件的读取,对数据集进行处理,转换成适合关联规则挖掘的形式:

对于数据集中存在过多"NA"和"None"的字段进行剔除,并对缺失值进行填充处理。

2 找出频繁项集

Apriori 算法的两个输入参数分别是最小支持度和数据集。该算法首先会生成所有单个数据字段值的项集列表;接着扫描每行数据来查看哪些项集满足最小支持度要求,那些不满足最小支持度的集合会被去掉;然后,对剩下来的集合进行组合以生成包含两个元素的项集;接下来,再重新扫描每行记录,去掉不满足最小支持度的项集。该过程重复进行直到所有项集都被去掉。

2.1 生成候选项集

```
# 生成初始候选频繁项集C1
def createC1(dataSet):
   C1 = []
    for transaction in dataSet:
        for item in transaction:
            if [item] not in C1:
               C1.append([item])
   C1.sort()
   return list(map(frozenset, C1))
def scanD(D, Ck, minSupport):
   ssCnt = \{\}
    for tid in D:
        for can in Ck:
            if can.issubset(tid):
                ssCnt[can] = ssCnt.get(can, 0) + 1
   numItems = len(D)
   retList = []
   supportData = {}
    for key in ssCnt:
        support = ssCnt[key] / numItems
        if support >= minSupport:
           retList.append(key)
            supportData[key] = support
   return retList, supportData
```

2.2 生成频繁项集

1) 生成频繁项级算法的伪代码如下:

当集合中项的个数大于0时

构建一个k个项组成的候选项集的列表

检查数据以确认每个项集都是频繁的

保留频繁项集并构建 k+1 项组成的候选项集的列表

2) 具体相关方法如下:

```
def aprioriGen(Lk, k):
   retList = []
   lenLk = len(Lk)
    for i in range(lenLk):
        for j in range(i+1, lenLk):
            L1 = list(Lk[i]); L2 = list(Lk[j])
            L1.sort(); L2.sort()
            if L1[:k-2] == L2[:k-2]:
                c = Lk[i] \mid Lk[j]
                if has_infrequent_subset(set(c), Lk): continue
                else: retList.append(c)
   return retList
def apriori(dataSet, minSupport=0.5):
   C1 = createC1(dataSet)
   D = list(map(set, dataSet))
   L1, supportData = scanD(D, C1, minSupport)
   L = [L1]
   while len(L[k-2]) > 0:
        Ck = aprioriGen(L[k-2], k)
        Lk, supK = scanD(D, Ck, minSupport)
        supportData.update(supK)
        L.append(Lk)
        k += 1
   return L, supportData
```

3 导出关联规则, 计算其支持度和置信度

根据频繁集学习关联规则,针对规则右部的元素个数进行分级,导出关联规则:

```
def calcConf(freqSet, H, supportData, br1, minConf=0.7):
    prunedH = []
    for conseq in H:
        conf = supportData[freqSet] / supportData[freqSet-conseq]
        lift = conf / suppData[conseq]
        if conf >= minConf:
            print(freqSet-conseq, '-->', conseq, 'conf:', conf)
            print(freqSet-conseq, '-->', conseq, 'lift:', lift)
            br1.append((freqSet-conseq, conseq, conf))
            prunedH.append(conseq)
    return prunedH
```

4 规则挖掘结果及评价

下图为部分规则挖掘结果及使用 Lift 评价的结果:

```
frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Pre_3')) --> frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) lift: 1.514A709225654265
frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Pre_3')) lift: 1.3357104923343022
frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) lift: 1.3357104923343022
frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) lift: 1.3357104923343022
frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) conf: 0.8893330113857983
frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('posteam_timeouts_pre_3')) conf: 0.8893330113857983
frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('posteam_timeouts_pre_3')) conf: 0.8893330113857983
frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('MayTimeouts_Remaining_Pre_3')) conf: 0.8893330113857983
frozenset(('AwayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('MayTimeouts_Remaining_Pre_3')) conf: 0.8893330113857983
frozenset(('MayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('MayTimeouts_Remaining_Pre_3')) conf: 0.8893330113857983
frozenset(('MayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('MayTimeouts_Remaining_Pre_3')) --> frozenset(('MayTimeouts_Remaining_Pre_3')) conf: 0.78529826886236
frozenset(('MayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('MayTimeouts_Remaining_Pre_3')) conf: 0.7856249238429
frozenset(('HomeTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('MayTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) lift: 1.139762349238429
frozenset(('HomeTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) --> frozenset(('HomeTimeouts_Remaining_Post_3')) lift: 1.139702193138205
frozenset(('MayTimeouts_Remaining_Pos
```

根据这些挖掘到的规则的置信度结果和提升度(Lift)结果,可知置信度较高,且提升 度均大于1,则可认为这些规则有用。