
J Book

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1 Item Associations

1. d = data. Rows: baskets, columns: products, where 1=product in basket
2. pb = % baskets containing each product
3. ep = Expected % baskets containing each pair of products
4. ap = actual % baskets containing each pair of products
5. Calculate lift: ap/ep

```

nn=:4
]< d=: (,~nn)$ ?2#~ *~nn

| 1 1 0 1 |
| 0 1 1 0 |
| 0 1 1 1 |
| 0 1 1 0 |

]pb=: (+/ % #)"2 d
0.25 1 0.75 0.5
]<ep=: (pb * =/~ i.nn) >. pb *"0 1 pb

| 0.25 0.25 0.1875 0.125 |
| 0.25      1  0.75  0.5 |
| 0.1875 0.75  0.75 0.375 |
| 0.125  0.5  0.375  0.5 |

]<ap=:>{({(+/ % #) */"1 y {"1 _1 d}} each { ;~ i.nn

| 0.25 0.25      0 0.25 |
| 0.25      1 0.75  0.5 |
|      0 0.75 0.75 0.25 |
| 0.25  0.5 0.25  0.5 |

]<lift=:ap%ep

| 1 1      0      2 |
| 1 1      1      1 |
| 0 1      1 0.666667 |
| 2 1 0.666667      1 |

```

2 Demand Fill Optimisation

1. x_o = Options
2. x_s = Random selection from options (x_o)
3. x_p = Problem to solve, which is the column sum of x_s
4. Solve it. Solve knowing only x_p and x_o . Being blind to x_s

Think of each column as a product and each row as an option for how much of each product. Thinking possible pallet configurations or possible cattle carcasse breakdowns makes these options more understandable.

```

nn=:4
]<xo=:8* (] % +/"1) (,~nn) $ ?2#~*~nn

2.66667 2.66667 0 2.66667|
      4      4 0      0|
      2      2 2      2|
      0      0 4      4|

]<x_s=:x_o {~ ?3#nn

2 2 2 2|
2 2 2 2|
2 2 2 2|

]x_p=:+/"2 x_s
6 6 6 6
xt=(x_o,0) {~ ?20#nn NB. rando solve incl all 0 option
eval=:3 : '+/ | x_p - +/"2 y'
bs=:3 : '({:xt) ,~ (x_o,0){~ (] i. <./) {{eval y, }: xt}}"1 x_o, 0'
NB. best solve
solver=: 3 : 0
xt=:bs 1
eval xt
)
solver"0 i.25
128 120 112 104 96 88 80 72 64 56 48 40 32 24 16 13.3333 8 4 4 0 0 0 0
0 0
]<x_t=:x_t {~ I. 0< +/"1 x_t

2 2 2 2|
0 0 4 4|
4 4 0 0|

```