



Lab Report: **03**

Subject: CSE - 477

Section: 1

Submitted By:

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Submitted to:

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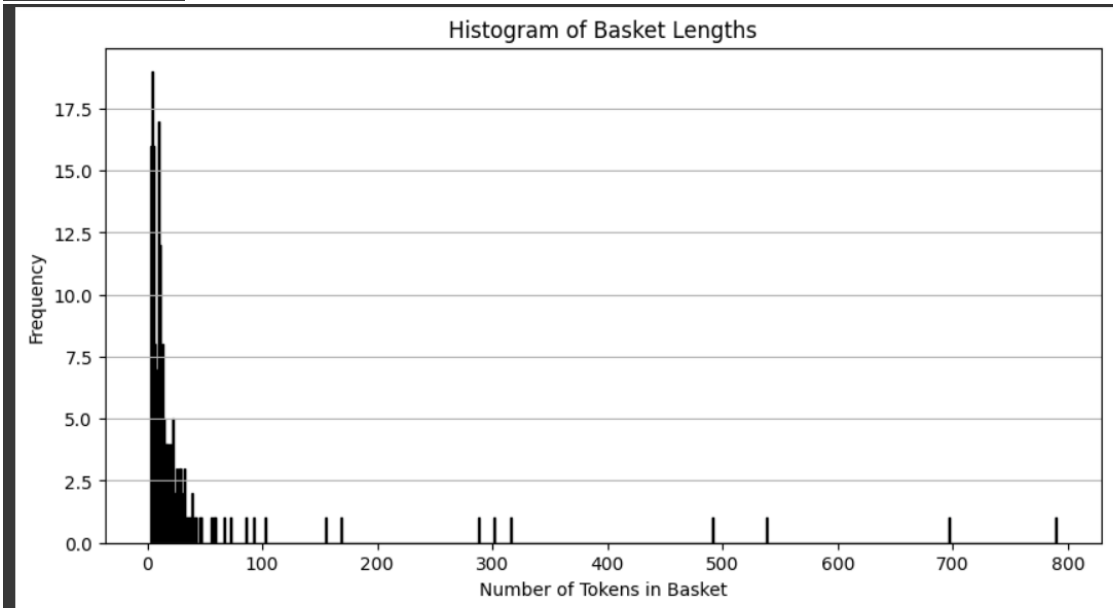
In this lab, I applied frequent itemset mining and association rule learning to analyze textual data from comments and captions. The steps were as follows:

- I. **Data Cleaning & Preparation**
  - Loaded `cleaned_comments.csv` and `cleaned_captions.csv`, ensuring the `cleaned_tokens` column contained valid token lists.
  - Removed empty or short baskets (fewer than 3 tokens) and optionally deduplicated tokens within baskets.
  - Applied lemmatization first, and later experimented with **stemming** for comparison.
  - Filtered out short tokens (under 4 characters) to reduce noise.
- II. **Transaction Encoding & Apriori Mining**
  - Converted the cleaned baskets into a **one-hot encoded DataFrame** using `TransactionEncoder`.
  - Ran the **Apriori algorithm** with multiple `min_support` thresholds (0.3, 0.2, 0.15, 0.1, 0.05) to extract frequent itemsets.
  - Filtered itemsets by length (2 or 3 items) for clearer analysis.
- III. **Association Rule Generation & Filtering**
  - Used `mlxtend's association_rules()` to compute confidence and lift.
  - Filtered rules with confidence  $\geq 0.6$  and lift  $\geq 1.2$  to retain meaningful patterns.
- IV. **Visualization & Insights**
  - Plotted:
    - Top 2- and 3-itemsets by support and confidence.
    - Word cloud of frequent tokens.
    - Scatter plot of support vs confidence (colored by lift).
    - Network graph of top co-occurring pairs.
  - Compared patterns found in **comments vs captions**, and also explored a **merged dataset** to reveal broader associations.
- V. **Reflections & Conclusions**
  - Documented three key insights from discovered patterns, annotated with support and confidence.
  - Saved cleaned transactions, itemsets, rules, and all plots for reuse and submission.

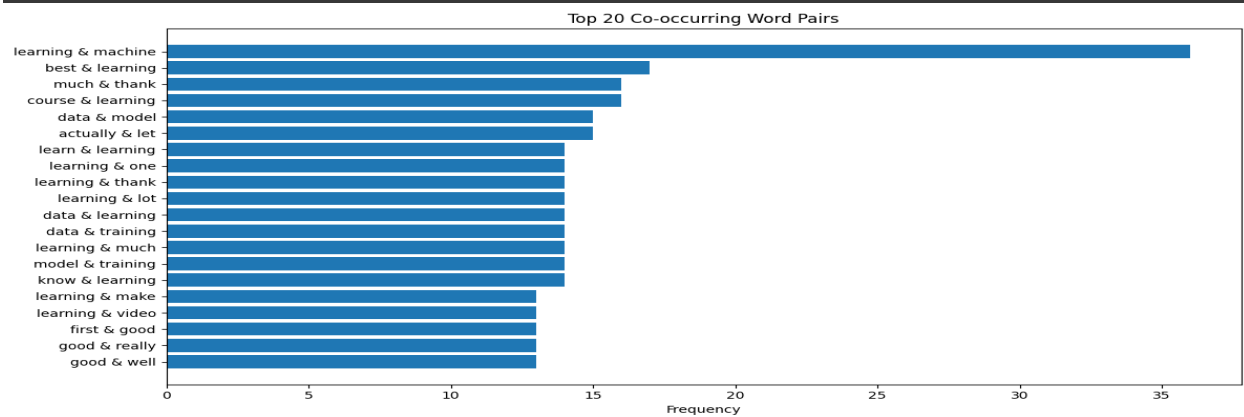
Screenshots of my every working outputs:

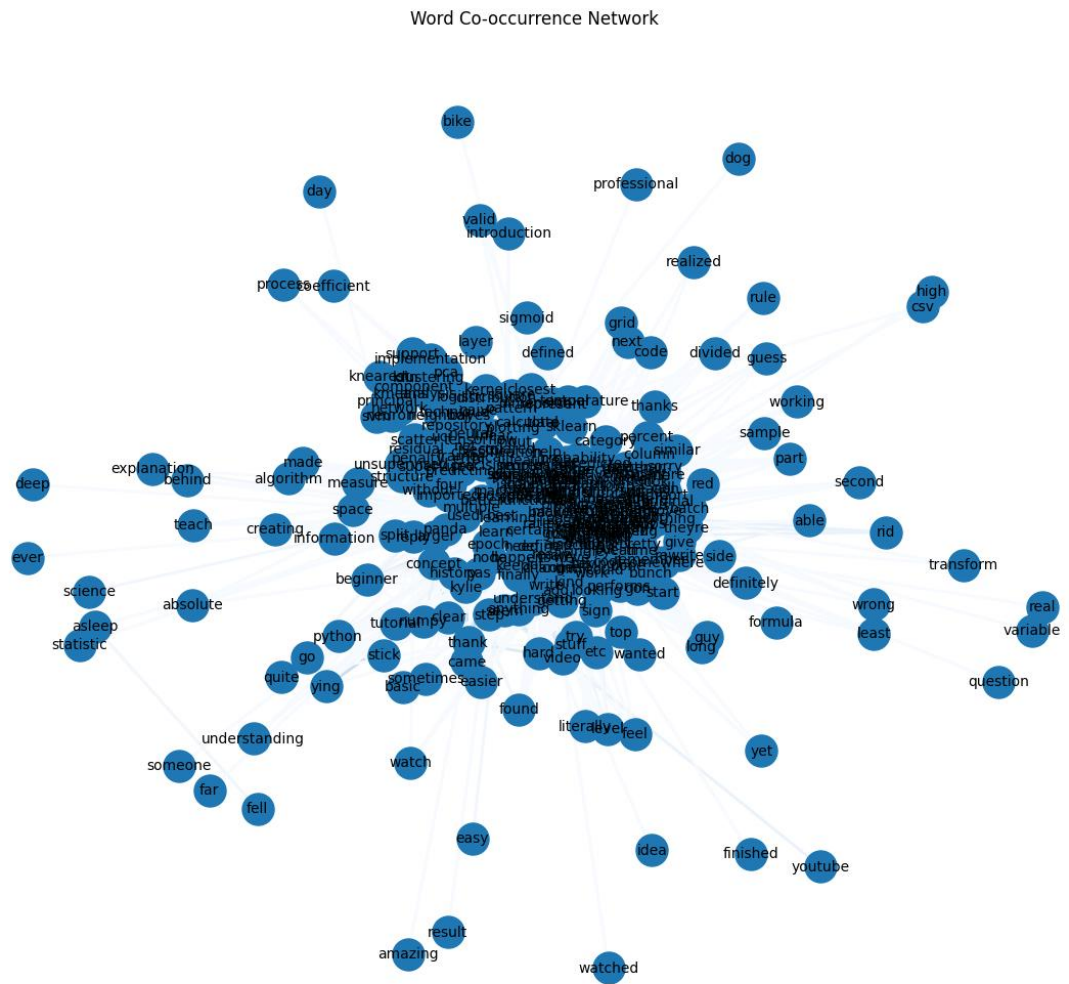
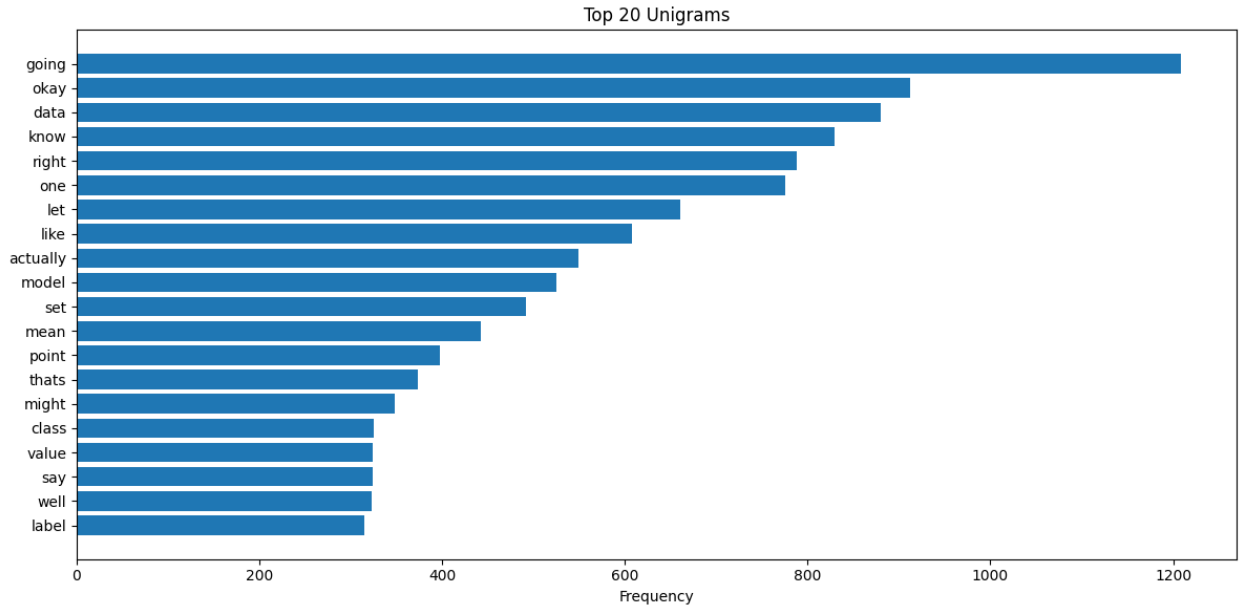
Top 20 unigrams:

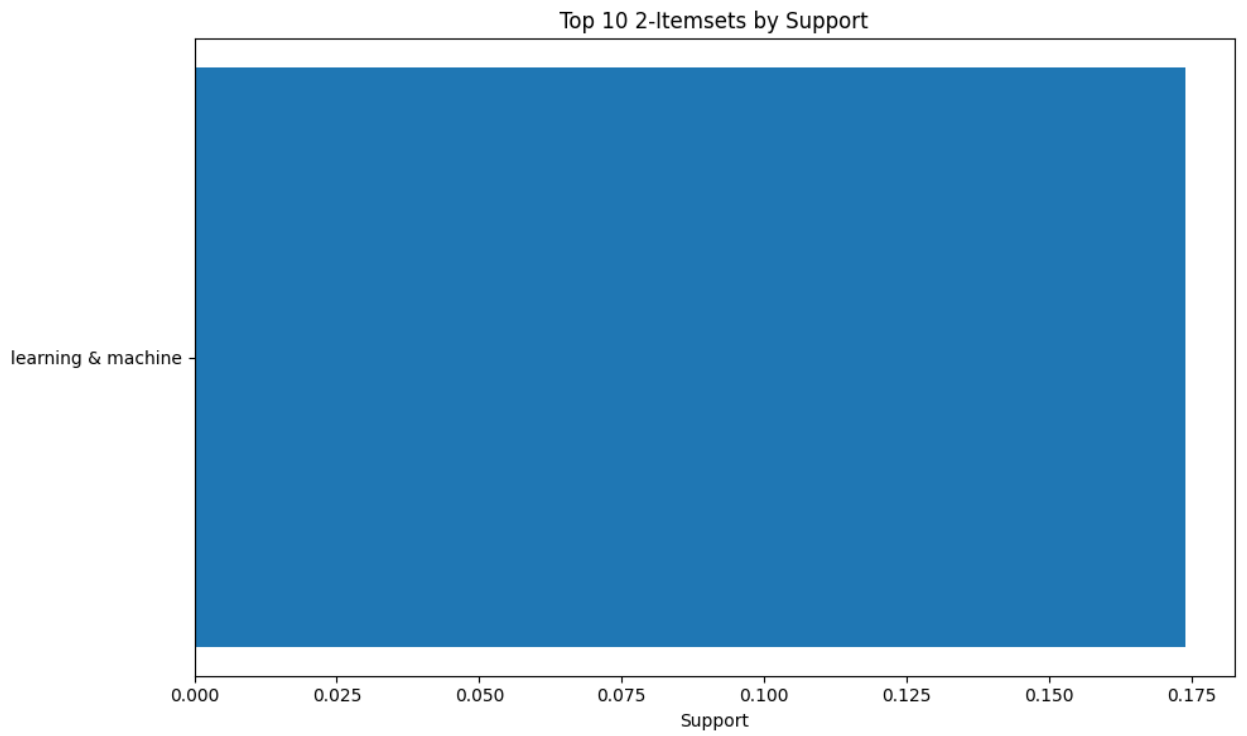
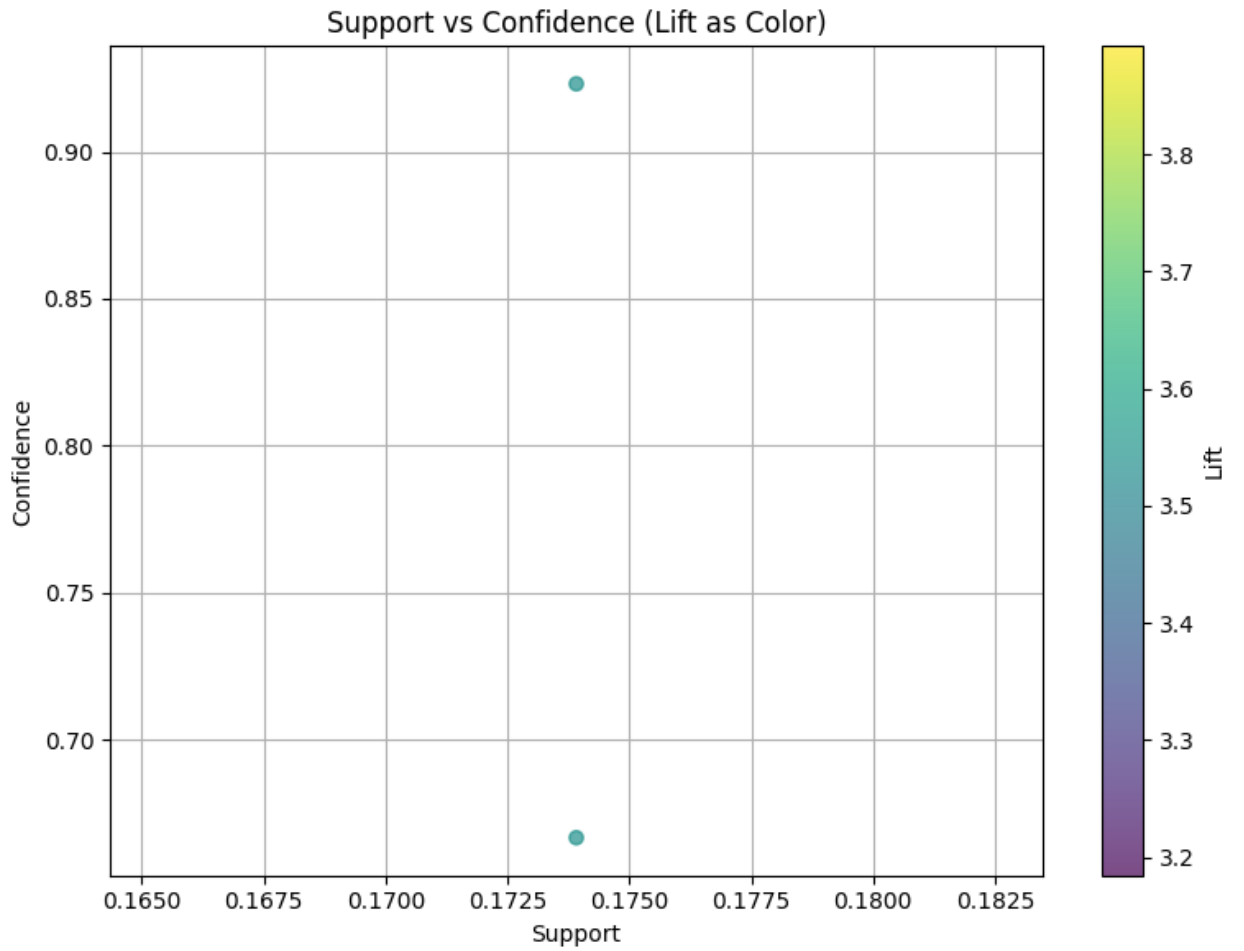
going:	1209
okay:	912
data:	880
know:	830
right:	788
one:	776
let:	661
like:	608
actually:	549
model:	525
set:	492
mean:	442
point:	398
thats:	374
might:	348
class:	325
value:	324
say:	324
well:	323
label:	315



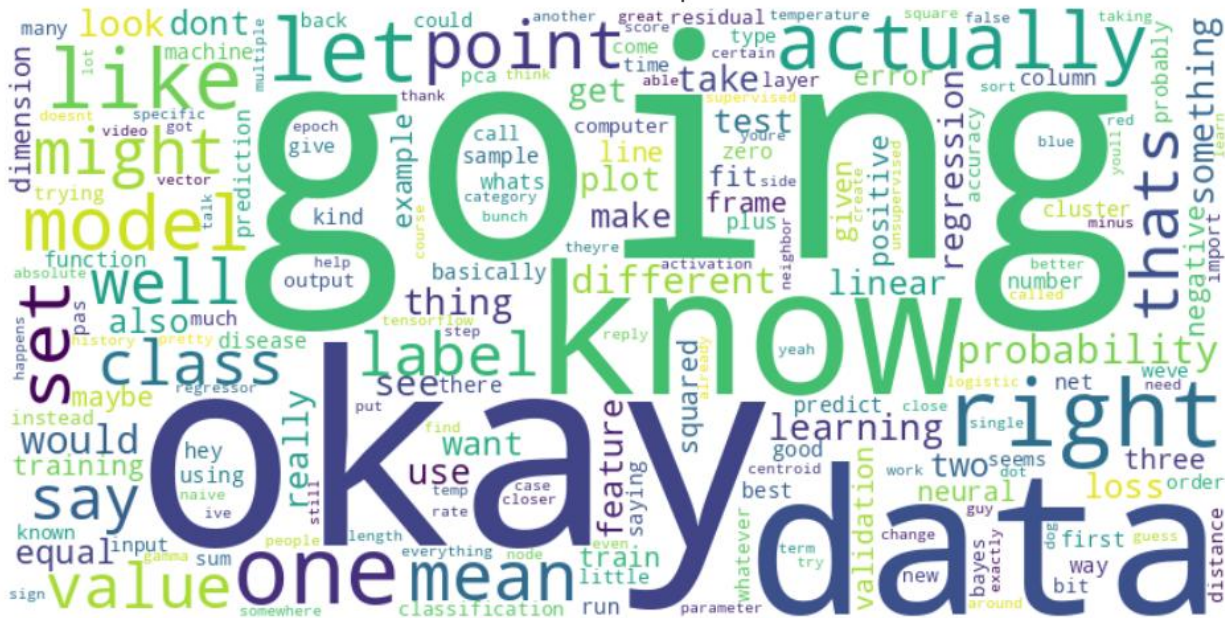
Total transactions: 207  
Average basket length: 32.84  
Minimum basket length: 3  
Maximum basket length: 789



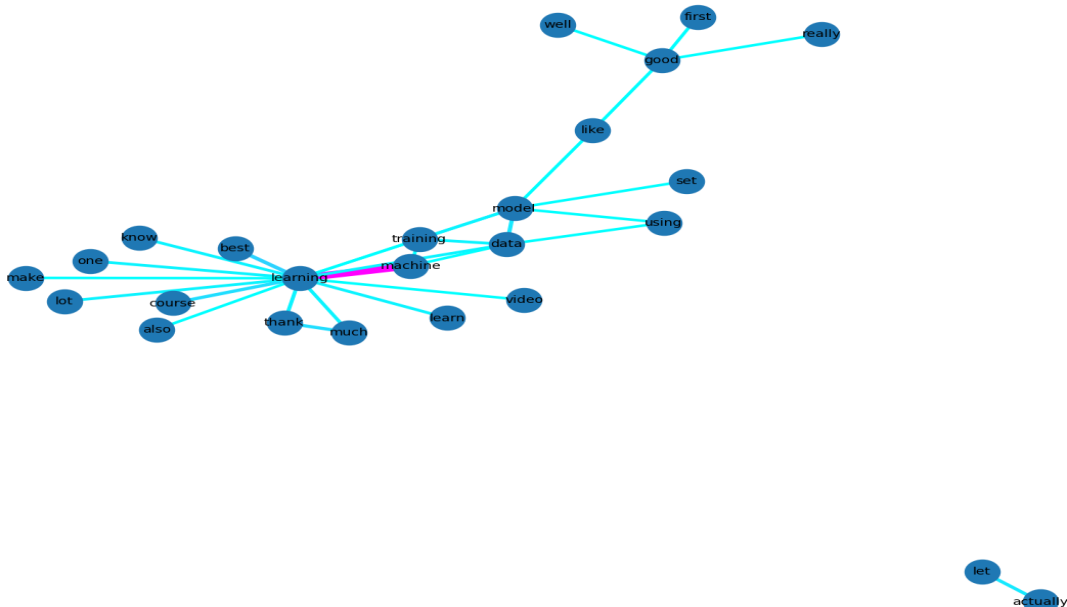




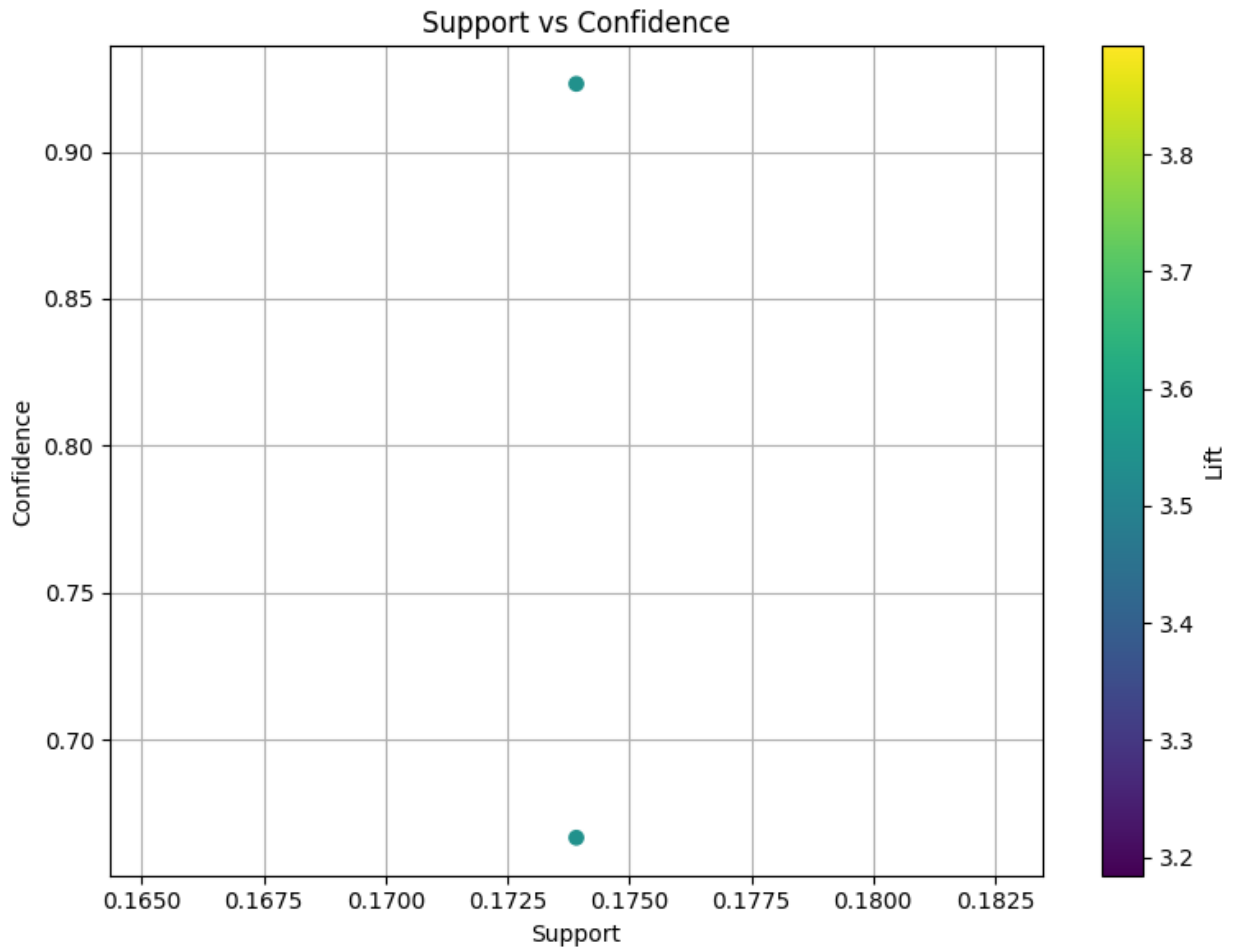
### Word Cloud of Most Frequent Tokens



### Word Association Cluster Graph



- Shared Rules: set()
- Only in Comments: {"frozenset({'machine'}) → frozenset({'learning'})", "frozenset({'learning'}) → frozenset({'machine'})"}
- Only in Captions: {"frozenset({'get'}) → frozenset({'rid', 'let', 'actually'})", "frozenset({'equal'}) → frozenset({'say'})", "frozenset({'get', 'let', 'actually'}) → frozenset({'equal'})"}



### **Challenge Faced: Runtime Error during Apriori Processing**

While applying the Apriori algorithm on the cleaned caption tokens, I encountered a runtime error. The error was caused by the format of the cleaned\_tokens column, which was initially stored as string representations of Python lists. Attempting to encode this column without converting it into actual list objects caused issues during the transformation process.

### **Resolution:**

To resolve this, I used `ast.literal_eval()` to safely convert the string representations into proper Python list objects. I also ensured that each token list had at least 3 unique items by converting them to sets and filtering short lists. After these preprocessing steps, the data was properly encoded using `TransactionEncoder`, and the Apriori algorithm ran successfully without further errors.