Association Analysis

연관성 분석

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1. Association Analysis 란?

- 흥미로운,관계'발견하기! (also called ,장바구니분석')

- MKT에서 활용(ex) 맥주& 기저귀)



2. 용어 소개

- (1) Transaction : { 빵, 초콜렛, 수세미}
- (2) Association Rules : { 빵, 초콜렛, 수세미} -> { 바나나}
- (3) Support (지지도): 특정사건이얼마나자주발생하는가? su pport(A) = A가 발생한비율 support(A,B) = A,B가 둘다발생할 확률
- (4) Confidence (신뢰도): 특정조건하에, 다른사건이얼마나자주발생? confidence(A->B) : A를 산사람이B도 샀을확률
- (5) **나(향상도)**: 특정조건하에, 다른사건의발생이어떻게 변화? lift(A->B): confidence(A->B) / support(B)

2. 용어 소개

• $\nabla X = (\text{support}) = P(X \cap Y)$

• 신뢰도(confidence) =
$$P(Y|X) = \frac{P(X \cap Y)}{P(X)} = \frac{support}{P(X)}$$

• 향상도(lift) =
$$\frac{P(Y|X)}{P(Y)} = \frac{P(X \cap Y)}{P(X)P(Y)} = \frac{confidence}{P(Y)}$$

lift 쉽게 생각해!

상품Y를 구매한비율에비해,,X를 구매한고객이Y를 구매한비율이몇배?

2. 용어 소개

Transaction #	Purchase
1	딸기,당근,수박
2	딸기,메론,레몬,호박
3	딸기,당근,호박
4	메론,레몬,수박
5	딸기,당근,수박

Example

Support (지지도)

{딸기,당근}: 3/5(=0.6)

{호박}: 2/5(=0.4)

{딸기}: 4/5(=0.8)

{당근}: 3/5(=0.6)

Confidence (신뢰도)

{딸기}->{당근}: 0.6 / 0.8

{당근}->{딸기}= 0.6 / 0.6

Lift (향상도)

{딸기}->{당근}: (0.6/0.8) / 0.6

{당근}->{딸기}: (0.6/0.6) / 0.8

3. Apriori Algorithm

이알고리즘이필요한이유는?(뭐가문제길래?)

'Item 수증가-> 따져봐야할경우의수너무많아!

ex) k개의item : 2^k의 경우의수

(이중의미없는것들도많이섞여있을것!)

ex. {휘발유, 립스틱, 메로나맛우유}

좀 덜중요한건빼도되지 않을까??

해결책:IgnoretheRareCombination!

3. Apriori Algorithm

{A상품,B상품} 조합이많이등장한다면, 당연히A상품 / B상품 각각많이팔리는 것!

다르게말하면, A상품 자체가많이 등장하지않는다면, 굳이{A,B}든 {A,F,G} 조합이든따져볼필요가있을까? NO!

진행 단계

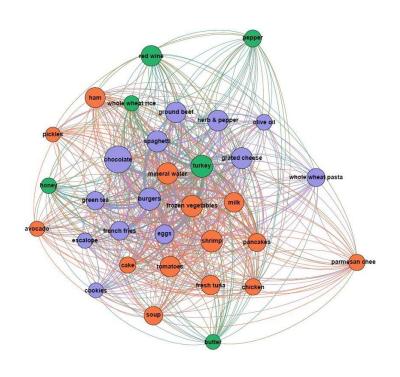
- 1) 모든품목을대상으로, minimum threshold 넘는 것만선별!
- 2) 선택된품목들만대상으로rule 만들기!

4. 코드실습

파일열어주세요

필요package: 1) mlxtend / 2) apyori

5. 시각화(Gephi)



중요개념

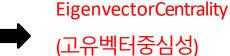
- 1) Centrality
- 2) Modularity

네트워크 분석 Visualization

[1.Centrality]

1. Degree Centrality(정도중심성)

- 가장 갂단! 다른노드와많이연결이되어있는가?
- 많이연결되어있으면, D.C 값이큼



Degree centrality + '노드의중요도'고려

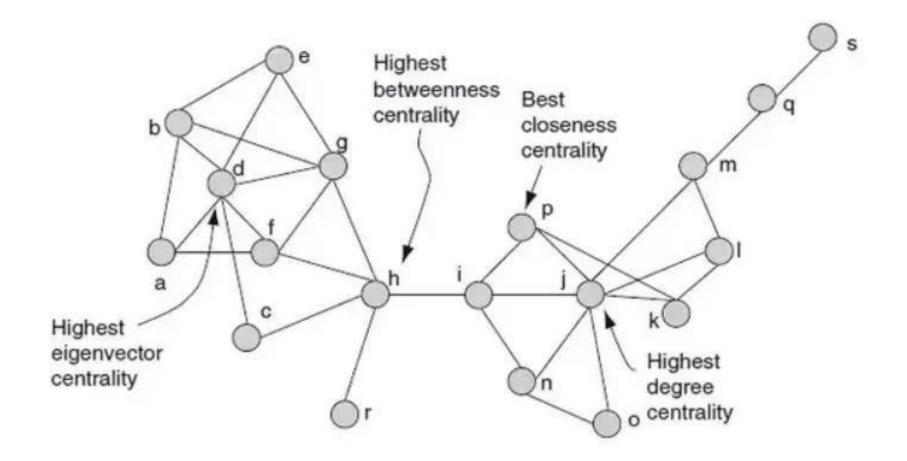
2. Betweenness Centrality(사이중심성)

- 노드들갂의 최단경로를가지고계산
- 한노드에서 다른노드로가는'최단경로'에A노드가 얼마나 많이포함되어 있는지
- 최단경로에 많이 포함되어 있으면, B.C값이큼

3. Closeness Centrality(근접중심점)

- 가정: 중요한 노드일수록 <u>다른노드까지도달하는경로가짧을것</u>!
- A노드가, 다른 모든 노드(B,C...Z)로까지 가는 거리의 평균 -> 이 값을 역수 취함
- 다른노드들까지도달하는경로가짧으면,c.c값이큼

[1.Centrality]



[2.Modularity]

measure the strength of division of a network into modules

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modularity (networks)

Modularity [edit]

Hence, the difference between the actual number of edges between node v and w and the expected number of edges between them is

$$A_{vw}-rac{k_v k_w}{2m}$$

Summing over all node pairs gives the equation for modularity, Q.^[1]

$$Q=rac{1}{2m}\sum_{vw}\left[A_{vw}-rac{k_vk_w}{2m}
ight]rac{s_vs_w+1}{2}$$
 (3)

It is important to note that **Eq. 3** holds good for partitioning into two communities only. Hierarchical partitioning (i.e. partitioning into two communities, then the two sub-communities further partitioned into two smaller sub communities only to maximize Q is a possible approach to identify multiple communities in a network. Additionally, (3) can be generalized for partitioning a network into c communities. [5]

$$Q = rac{1}{(2m)} \sum_{vw} \left[A_{vw} - rac{k_v k_w}{(2m)}
ight] \delta(c_v, c_w) = \sum_{i=1}^c (e_{ii} - a_i^2)$$

where e_{ij} is the fraction of edges with one end vertices in community i and the other in community j.

$$e_{ij} = \sum_{vw} rac{A_{vw}}{2m} 1_{v \in c_i} 1_{w \in c_j}$$

and a_i is the fraction of ends of edges that are attached to vertices in community i.

$$a_i = rac{k_i}{2m} = \sum_i e_{ij}$$

[2.Modularity]

,그룹 내에서는Dense Connection, (close between groups)

,그룹갂에는Sparse Connection'(far between groups)

-1~1사이값

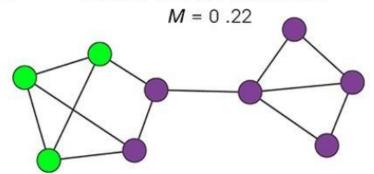
Calculation: (A) - (B)

- (A) Connection of edges within modules
- (B) Random distribution of links between all nodes (regardless of modules)

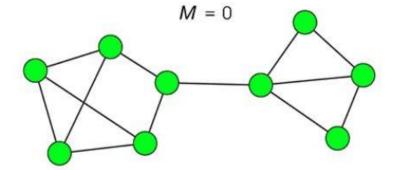
[2.Modularity]

a. OPTIMAL PARTITION M = 0.41

b. SUBOPTIMAL PARTITION



c. SINGLE COMMUNITY



d. NEGATIVE MODULARITY

