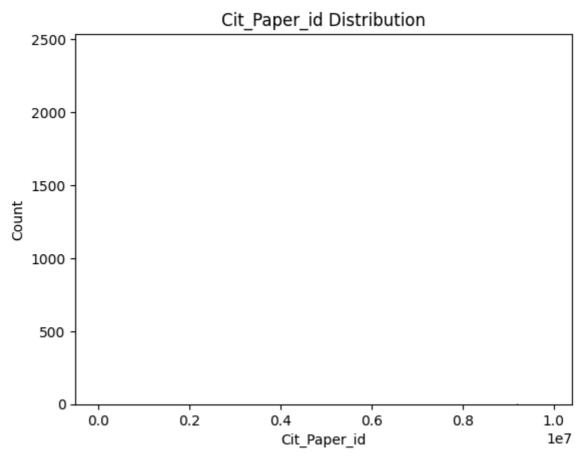
学号: 1120201241 姓名: 赵羽菲 数据挖掘互评作业二: 频繁模式与关联规则挖掘 仓库地址: https://github.com/sususutang/DM HW2

本次实验选择SNAP中的引用网络Cit_HepTh数据集和DBLP数据集进行频繁模式和关联规则挖掘。数据分析要求: (1)数据获取与预处理; (2)频繁模式挖掘:可以是项集、序列和图。 (3)模式命名:如论文-作者网络中合作模式、引用模式和发表模式等,不同的领域的频繁模式的含义也不尽相同,需自行确定模式的名称。 (4)对挖掘结果进行分析; (5)可视化展示。

本报告是SNAP中的引用网络Cit_HepTh数据集的挖掘过程报告,频繁模式为引用模式, 旨在挖掘经常一起被引用的一组论文。

```
In [ ]: import sys
       from xml.sax import handler, make_parser
       import pickle
       import os
       import csv
       import pandas as pd
       from collections import Counter
       from mlxtend.preprocessing import TransactionEncoder
       from mlxtend.frequent_patterns import apriori
       from mlxtend.frequent_patterns import association_rules
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       # data_path是数据集的路径
       data path = "./Cit-HepTh.txt"
       csv_path = "./Cit-HepTh.csv"
In []: # 这一部分是对数据集的预处理:
       transactions = [] # 用于存储某一篇论文引用的所有论文,即一个事务
       paper_id = 1001 #是数据集中第一篇论文的id, 用于辅助后续数据集处理
       with open(data path, 'r') as f: # 读取数据集
           lines = f.readlines()
           transaction = []
           for line in lines:
              if(line.startswith('#')):
                  continue
              line = line.strip()
              ls = line.split('\t')
              if(int(ls[0])==paper id):
                  transaction.append(int(ls[1])) # 将这一篇论文引用的所有论文均记录在tr
                  transactions.append(transaction)
                  transaction = []
                  paper id = int(ls[0])
                  transaction.append(int(ls[1])) # 循环,直至处理完所有数据
           transactions.append(transaction) # transactions存储所有的事务,用于后续频繁模
In [ ]: # 分析最常被引用的论文
       counter = Counter()
       # 统计每个子列表中出现的值
       for sublist in transactions:
           counter.update(sublist)
       # 获取出现频率最高的前十个值及其出现次数
```

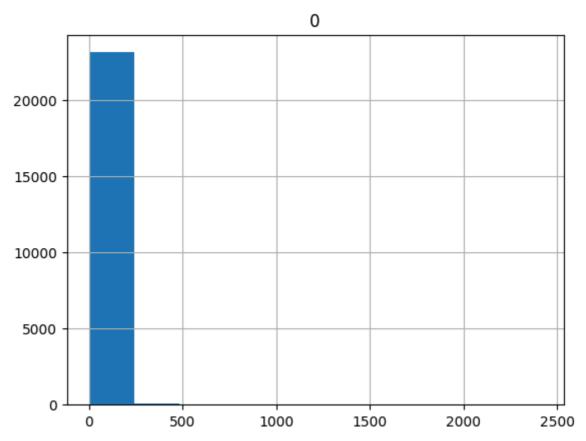
```
most_common_values = counter.most_common(10)
       # 打印结果
       for value, count in most_common_values:
           print(f"Paper_id: {value}, 出现次数: {count}")
      Paper_id: 9711200, 出现次数: 2414
      Paper_id: 9802150, 出现次数: 1775
      Paper id: 9802109, 出现次数: 1641
      Paper_id: 9407087, 出现次数: 1299
      Paper_id: 9610043, 出现次数: 1199
      Paper_id: 9510017, 出现次数: 1155
      Paper_id: 9908142, 出现次数: 1144
      Paper_id: 9503124, 出现次数: 1114
      Paper_id: 9906064, 出现次数: 1032
      Paper_id: 9408099, 出现次数: 1006
In [ ]: values = counter.keys()
       counts = counter.values()
       # 绘制柱状图
       plt.bar(values, counts)
       #添加标题和轴标签
       plt.title('Cit_Paper_id Distribution')
       plt.xlabel('Cit_Paper_id')
       plt.ylabel('Count')
       #显示图形,数据过多,可视化效果不明显
       plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]: counts_df = pd.DataFrame(counts)
summary = counts_df.describe()
```

```
# 打印统计摘要信息
print(summary)
hist = counts_df.hist()
```

```
0
count 23180.000000
mean
          15.220319
std
          43.139529
min
           1.000000
25%
           2.000000
           6.000000
50%
75%
          14.000000
        2414.000000
max
```



```
In []: # 将数据的格式转化为布尔矩阵形式,便于关联规则挖掘
te = TransactionEncoder()
encoded_data = te.fit_transform(transactions)
df = pd.DataFrame(encoded_data, columns=te.columns_)
```

In []: # 计算引用模式的频繁项集

Cit_frequent_itemsets = apriori(df, min_support=0.05, use_colnames=True)
print(Cit_frequent_itemsets)

```
support
                                itemsets
0 0.051838
                               (9407087)
1 0.096333
                               (9711200)
2 0.065485
                               (9802109)
3 0.070833
                               (9802150)
4 0.062293
                      (9711200, 9802109)
5 0.066044
                      (9711200, 9802150)
6 0.062493
                      (9802109, 9802150)
7 0.060058 (9711200, 9802109, 9802150)
```

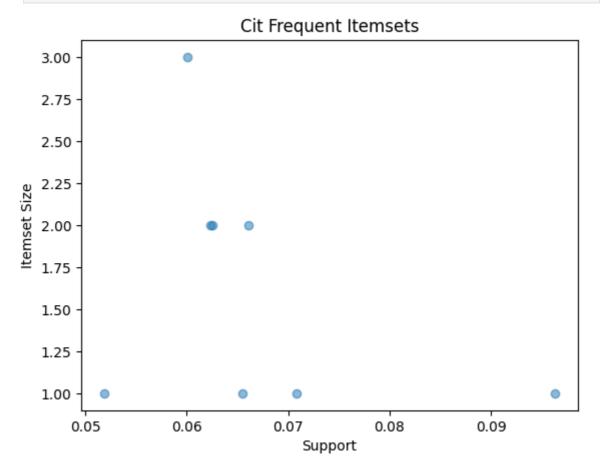
```
# 计算关联规则
       Cit rules = association_rules(Cit_frequent_itemsets, metric="confidence", min_th
       print(Cit_rules.head())
                antecedents consequents antecedent support consequent support \
      0
                            (9711200)
                                                0.065485
                                                                   0.096333
                 (9802109)
      1
                  (9802150)
                             (9711200)
                                                0.070833
                                                                   0.096333
                  (9802109)
      2
                            (9802150)
                                                0.065485
                                                                   0.070833
      3
                 (9802150)
                            (9802109)
                                                0.070833
                                                                   0.065485
      4 (9711200, 9802109)
                            (9802150)
                                                0.062293
                                                                   0.070833
          support confidence
                                  lift leverage conviction zhangs_metric
      0 0.062293 0.951249 9.874629 0.055985 18.536476
                                                                 0.961708
      1 0.066044
                    0.932394 9.678902 0.059221
                                                  13.366746
                                                                 0.965039
      2 0.062493
                   0.954296 13.472511 0.057854
                                                 20.330178
                                                                 0.990648
      3 0.062493 0.882254 13.472511 0.057854
                                                 7.936667
                                                                 0.996349
      4 0.060058 0.964126 13.611280 0.055646
                                                  25.900535
                                                                 0.988082
In [ ]: # 打印关联规则的支持度、置信度、提升度和确信度
       Cit_rules = Cit_rules[['antecedents', 'consequents', 'support', 'confidence',
       print(Cit_rules)
                antecedents
                                  consequents
                                               support confidence
                                                                       lift \
                 (9802109)
                                    (9711200) 0.062293 0.951249
                                                                   9.874629
                                    (9711200) 0.066044
                                                         0.932394 9.678902
      1
                 (9802150)
      2
                  (9802109)
                                    (9802150) 0.062493 0.954296 13.472511
      3
                 (9802150)
                                    (9802109) 0.062493 0.882254 13.472511
                                    (9802150) 0.060058 0.964126 13.611280
      4 (9711200, 9802109)
                                    (9802109) 0.060058 0.909366 13.886527
      5
        (9711200, 9802150)
      6 (9802109, 9802150)
                                    (9711200) 0.060058 0.961047 9.976339
      7
                 (9802109) (9711200, 9802150) 0.060058 0.917124 13.886527
                 (9802150) (9711200, 9802109) 0.060058 0.847887 13.611280
      8
         conviction
         18.536476
          13.366746
      1
      2
          20.330178
      3
          7.936667
        25.900535
      4
      5
          10.310810
      6
          23.199067
      7
          11.269276
           6.164555
```

挖掘结果分析: 针对以上实验结果, 我们可以得到如下强相关规则: (9802109) -> (9711200) 具有置信度 0.951249 和提升度 9.874629。 (9802150) -> (9711200) 具有置信度 0.932394 和提升度 9.678902。 (9802109) -> (9802150) 具有置信度 0.954296 和提升度 13.472511。 (9802109, 9802150) -> (9711200) 具有置信度 0.961047 和提升度 9.976339,等等。

因此, 论文9802109被引用时, 9711200也常常被引用; 论文9808150被引用时, 9711200也常常被引用; 论文9808109被引用时, 9802150也常常被引用; 论文9802109和论文9802150被引用时, 9711200也常常被引用。

```
In [ ]: # 频繁项集的支持度和项集大小的关系图
    plt.scatter(Cit_frequent_itemsets['support'], Cit_frequent_itemsets['itemsets'].
    plt.xlabel('Support')
    plt.ylabel('Itemset Size')
```

```
plt.title('Cit Frequent Itemsets')
plt.show()
```



```
In []: # 支持度与置信度关联关系展示
plt.xlabel('support')
plt.ylabel('confidence')
for i in range(Cit_rules.shape[0]):
    plt.scatter(Cit_rules.support[i],Cit_rules.confidence[i],c='r')
```

