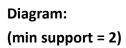
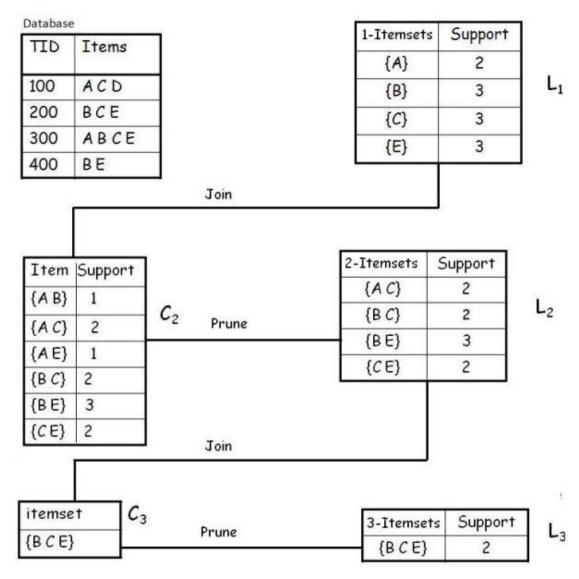
Report – Implementation on Apriori with Hadoop





Concept:

由前一階段產生的 candidate (C)再重新 scan 整個 Database,並刪除那些小於 threshold support 產生此一階段的 frequent itemset (L)。接著用(L)產生下一階段的(C),由(L)產生(C)時需要"剪枝"。所謂的剪枝就是當前長度為 N 的(L)要產生長度是 N+1 的(C)時,所有(C)長度為 N 的 subset 都需要存在於(L),也就是必須要是 N-frequent itemset。

由上例,注意當 L2 要產生 C3 時,雖然有多種可能性例如{A B C},但是由於 L2 並沒有{A B},所以把{A B C}從 C3 刪去。

Design Detail:

- Input:
 - Items: 所有販賣的物品清單
 - Transactions: 交易紀錄,是 items 的集合
- Output:
 - 各階段的 N-frequent itemset
- Parameter:
 - Min Support: 最小支持度 - Iteration Number: 迴圈次數

[Algorithm]

- 1. Read Items.txt to get initial items
- 2. Counting Support to generateL1 and set i = 1
- 3. Li X Li (cartesian product) to generate Ci+1
- 4. Prune Ci+1 by checking subset with Li
- 5. Counting Support to generateLi+1
- 6. Go to 3 until condition satisfied

[Map Reduce]

Mapper: (產生 Ci)

[setup]:

從上一次結果產生這次要用的 frequent itemset。

- 1. Read 上一次結果
- 2. 執行 carsetian_and_prune()
- 3. 更新 frequent itemset 變數

[map]:

如果此 transaction 有某項 frequent itemset,輸出:

<key, value> = <frequent itemset, 1>

Reducer: (產生 Li)

算出有幾個同 key(frequent itemset)的 piar 數,如果>= min support 則輸出此key。

<key, value> = <NULL, frequent itemset >

最後如果輸出的 Li 為空則停止,但我在這邊是把 iteration 數寫死。

Command Line:

arg[0]: transactions arg[1]: output dir arg[2]: items

```
arg[3]: min support
                      arg[4]: Iteration number
Experiments:
A. Small Dataset
[case 1]
Source: https://wizardforcel.gitbooks.io/dm-algo-top10/content/apriori.html
                           A,C,D
   transactions1.txt
                                     items1.txt:
                           B,C,E
                                                     В
                           A,B,C,E
                                                     c
                           В,Е
                                                     D
   min support = 2
L1:
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/outputl/out_0/*
A,
B,
L2:
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output1/out_1/*
A,C,
B,C,
В,Е,
C,E,
L3:
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output1/out_2/*
B,C,E,
這其實就是 Report 地一張圖的結果。
[case 2]
Source: http://www.code2learn.com/2015/02/frequent-itemsets-apriori-algorithm-
and.html
                           1,2,3,4,5,6
    transactions2.txt
                                        items2.txt:
                                                         1
                           7,2,3,4,5,6
                                                         2
                                                         3
                           1,9,0,4,6
                           0,2,4,5
                                                         6
                                                         7
8
    min support = 3
L1:
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output2/out_0/*
1,
2,
4,
```

L2:

```
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output2/out_1/*
1,4,
2,4,
2,5,
4,5,
4,6,
```

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[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output2/out_2/* 2,4,5,

And the Ground-truth:

- Frequent Itemsets of Size 1: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6

- Frequent Itemsets of Size 2: 14, 24, 25, 45, 46

- Frequent Itemsets of Size 3: 245

B. Big Dataset

Source: https://wiki.csc.calpoly.edu/datasets/wiki/apriori
這組大筆測資總共有四種 size: 1000, 5000, 20000, 75000

然後我會先用 parse.py 把資料前處理過。 這邊先敘述一下我設計的吃資料格式

[transactions.txt]:

A,B,C,D

Milk,Beer,Diaper

..

輸入的可以是數字或是字串,唯一要注意是要用逗號分開且不能有重複,即 A,A,A,B,C 是不被允許的。

[items.txt]:

Α

В

C

...

輸入的可以是數字或是字串,所以東西都要唯一且換行。

經過以上前處理步驟,就可以來看看這組測資的特性。雖然 transaction 數目可以多 75000 筆,但是 item 數卻僅僅有 50 項,可以看到是不成比例的。然後根據經驗,最多候選項目的時候是 L1 X L1 時,但這樣也僅僅產生 50 的次方項目,所以記憶體是絕對足夠的。然後他的一筆典型交易像是這樣:

由這些我們可以看看設計不同參數來看看結果。

[case 1] 1000 transactions

```
min support = 20
```

L1, L2: (省略)

L3:

```
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output1000/out_2/*
0,2,46,
11,37,45,
11,37,7,
11,45,7,
12,31,36,
12,31,48,
12,36,48,
15,49,7,
16,32,45,
18,3,35,
23,24,40,
23,24,41,
23,40,41,
24,40,41,
31,36,48,
37,45,7,
```

L4:

```
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output1000/out_3/*
11,37,45,7,
12,31,36,48,
23,24,40,41,
```

L5: (Empty)

[case 2] 5000 transactions

min support = 20

L1, L2: (省略)

L3:

```
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output5000/out_2/*
0,2,46,
11,37,45,
11,37,7,
11,45,7,
12,31,36,
12,31,48,
12,36,48,
15,49,7,
16,32,45,
17,29,47,
18,3,35,
23,24,40,
23,24,41,
23,24,43,
23,24,43,
23,40,41,
23,40,43,
23,41,43,
24,40,41,
24,40,43,
24,41,43,
31,36,48,
37,45,7,
40,41,43,
14:
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output5000/out_3/
11,37,45,7,
12,31,36,48,
23,24,40,41,
23,24,40,43,
23,24,41,43,
23,40,41,43,
24,40,41,43,
L5:
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output5000/out_4/
23,24,40,41,43,
L6: (Empty)
[case 3] 20000 transactions
min support = 20
L1, L2, L3: (省略)
L4:
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output20000/out_3/*
11,37,45,7,
12,31,36,48,
16,2,32,45,
18,3,33,35,
23,24,40,41,
23,24,40,43,
23,24,41,43,
23,40,41,43,
24,40,41,43,
L5:
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output20000/out 4/*
23,24,40,41,43,
```

[Discussion]

由於這個 dataset 不同大小間只是子集,因此我們可以發現如果 min support 其實找到的 pattern 差不多的,且越大筆在 L2 和 L3 會運算越來越久。

但如果筆數到達 75K 其實如果 min support 還是設太低是沒有意義的,因此最後 我們在 75K 再做一次並用更大的 min support 看看找到的東西是甚麼。

[case 4] 75000 transactions

min support = 1500

L1, L2: (省略)

L3:

```
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output75000/out_2/
0,2,46,
11,37,45,
11,37,7,
11,45,7,
12,31,36,
12,31,48,
12,36,48,
15,49,7,
16,32,45,
17,29,47,
18,3,35,
23,24,40,
23,24,41,
23,24,43,
23,40,41,
23,40,43,
23,41,43,
24,40,41,
24,40,43,
24,41,43,
31,36,48,
37,45,7,
40,41,43
```

L4:

```
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output75000/out_3/*
11,37,45,7,
12,31,36,48,
23,24,40,41,
23,24,40,43,
23,24,41,43,
23,40,41,43,
24,40,41,43,
```

L5:

```
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output75000/out_4/*
23,24,40,41,43,
```

L6: (Empty)

[case 5] 75000 transactions

min support = 2500

L3:

```
[root@sandbox target]# hadoop fs -cat /user/root/output75000_2/out_2/*
0,2,46,
11,37,7,
18,3,35,
```

[Discussion]

產生這些 frequent itemset 後,我們可以藉由他提供的 SQL 檔來知道這些數字背後的真實意義是甚麼。

首先他會建立 good table,而這張 table 等同於我們的 items.txt 內容,其欄位是:

```
create table goods (
   Id int,
   Flavor varchar2(15),
   Food varchar2(15),
   Price float,
   Type varchar2(5),
   constraint gpid PRIMARY KEY (Id)
);
```

(EB-setup.sql)

然後在另外的一份 SQL 檔,我們可以知道有哪些項目被建立:

```
insert into goods values (0, 'Chocolate', 'Cake', 8.95, 'Food');
insert into goods values (1, 'Lemon', 'Cake', 8.95, 'Food');
insert into goods values (2, 'Casino', 'Cake', 15.95, 'Food');
insert into goods values (3, 'Opera', 'Cake', 15.95, 'Food');
insert into goods values (4, 'Strawberry', 'Cake', 11.95, 'Food');
insert into goods values (5, 'Truffle', 'Cake', 15.95, 'Food');
insert into goods values (6, 'Chocolate', 'Eclair', 3.25, 'Food');
insert into goods values (8, 'Vanilla', 'Eclair', 3.25, 'Food');
insert into goods values (9, 'Napoleon', 'Cake', 13.49, 'Food');
```

總共有 50 項。

75000 transactions with min support = 1500 的結果: [23, 24, 40, 41, 43]分別是以下項目:

ID	Flavour	Food	Price	Туре
23	Raspberry	Cookie	1.09	Food
24	Lemon	Cookie	0.79	Food
41	Raspberry	Lemonade	3.25	Drink
40	Lemon	Lemonade	3.25	Drink

43 Green Tea 1.85 Drink

所以可以知道熱門組合會是這組,進而可以決定銷售方針。