Supplementary Notes #07

Data Mining and Data Warehousing

Solutions to exercises on Sequential Pattern Discovery

Answer:

Phase I: Sort Phase

- Represent each bidder and auction item with Bidder ID and Auction Item ID respectively.
- Sort the database with Bidder ID as the major key and transaction-time as the minor key.

Bidder ID	Bidder
1	Tony
2	John
3	lvy
4	David
5	Edith
6	Polly
7	Mandy

Auction Item ID	Auction Item	
1	DVD	
2	Movie Ticket	
3	Watch	
4	Toy	
5	Clothes	
6	Phone	

Transaction Date	Bidder ID	Auction Item ID		
16-Mar	1	1	2	3
20-Mar	1	2		
23-Mar	1	3		
24-Mar	1	4		
17-Mar	2	4	5	
27-Mar	2	4	5	
21-Mar	3	1	5	
22-Mar	3	2	6	
23-Mar	3	1	3	
25-Mar	3	4	5	
18-Mar	4	1	4	
28-Mar	4	1	2	4
30-Mar	4	3	4	
22-Mar	5	2	4	5
26-Mar	5	3		
19-Mar	6	1		
20-Mar	6	2	5	
21-Mar	6	1	3	4
23-Mar	6	4	5	
29-Mar	7	2	3	
31-Mar	7	5	6	

Phase 2: Large Itemset Phase

- Find all large itemsets with support = 40% (i.e. count >= 3)

Identifier	Auction Item ID	count
1	1	7
2	2	7
3	3	7
4	4	10
5	5	8
6	1 3	3
7	4 5	4

Phase 3: Transformation Phase

- Delete non-large itemsets
- Map large itemsets into integer ID

Bidder ID	Original Sequence			Transformed Sequence	After Mapping	
	1	2	3			
1	2			$\{(1),(2),(3),(1\ 3)\}\ \{(2)\}\ \{(3)\}\ \{(4)\}$	{1,2,3,6} {2} {3} {4}	
	3					
	4					
2	4	5		$\{(4),(5),(4\ 5)\}\ \{(4),(5),(4\ 5)\}$	{4,5,7} {4,5,7}	
	4	5		((1),(0),(1 0), ((1),(0),(1 0),	(1,0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	
	1	5				
3	2			{(1),(5)} {(2)} {(1),(3),(1 3)} {(4),(5),(4 5)}	{1,5} {2} {1,3,6} {4,5,7}	
J	1	3		((1),(0)) ((2)) ((1),(0),(1 0)) ((4),(0),(4 0))	(1,0) (2) (1,0,0) (4,0,1)	
	4	5				
	1	4				
4	1	2	4	$\{(1),(4)\}\ \{(1),(2),(4)\}\ \{(3),(4)\}$	{1,4} {1,2,4} {3,4}	
	3	4				
5	2	4	5	((2) (4) (5) (4 5)) ((2))	{2,4,5,7} {3}	
3	3			{(2),(4),(5),(4 5)} {(3)}	(2,4,5,7) (5)	
	1					
	2	5		{(1)} {(2),(5)} {(1),(3),(4),(1 3)} {(4),(5),(4 5)}	(4) (0 5) (4 0 4 0) (4 5 7)	
6	1	3	4		{1} {2,5} {1,3,4,6} {4,5,7}	
	4	5				
	2	3				
7	5			{(2),(3)} {(5)}	{2,3} {5}	

Phase 4: Sequence PhaseUse the set of itemsets to fiind the desired sequence with AprioriAll

Large 1-sequences	count	support
<1>	4	57%
<2>	6	86%
<3>	6	86%
<4>	6	86%
<5>	5	71%
<6>	3	43%
<7>	4	57%

Large	count	support
2-sequences		
<1 1>	3	43%
<1 2>	4	57%
<1 3>	4	57%
<1 4>	4	57%
<2 3>	5	71%
<2 4>	4	57%
<2 5>	3	43%
<3 4>	3	43%
<3 5>	3	43%
<4 4>	3	43%
<5 3>	3	43%
<5 4>	3	43%
<5 5>	3	43%
<5 7>	3	43%
<6 4>	3	43%

Large	count	support
3-sequences		
<1 1 4>	3	43%
<1 2 3>	4	57%
<1 2 4>	4	57%
<1 3 4>	3	43%
<2 3 4>	3	43%

Large 3-sequences	count	support
<1 2 3 4>	3	43%

Phase 5: Maximal Phase

- The maximal large sequences are:
- <1 2 3 4>
- <1 1 4>
- <2 5>
- <3 5>
- <4 4>
- <5 3>
- <5 4>
- <5 5>
- <5 7>
- <6 4>

i.e.

DVD \rightarrow Movie Ticket \rightarrow Watch \rightarrow Toy

DVD \rightarrow DVD \rightarrow Toy

Movie Ticket → Clothes

Watch → Clothes

 $Toy \rightarrow Toy$

Clothes → Watch

Clothes \rightarrow Toy

Clothes → Clothes

Clothes \rightarrow (Toy, Clothes)

 $(DVD, Watch) \rightarrow Toy$