

# Discovery of Frequent Sequences in usage logs

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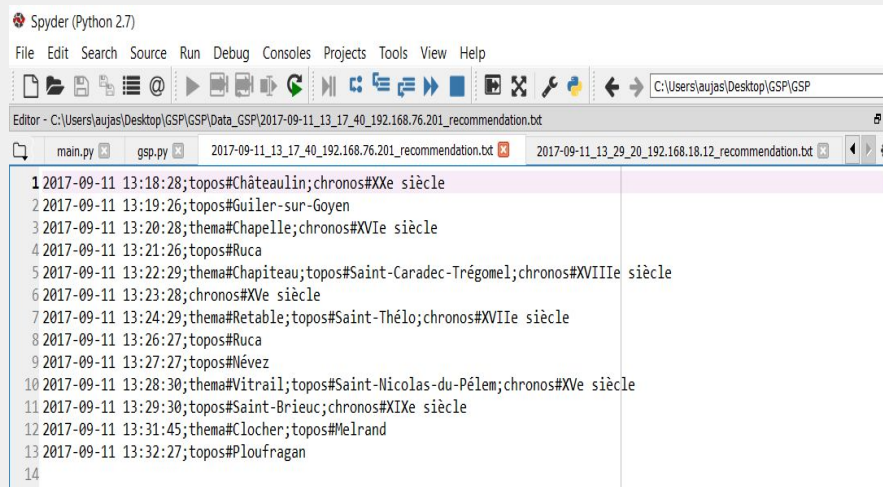
# Project Description

- The work consists of in **discovering frequent** (sequential patterns) into the data of user trace
- The data is collected from user traces: the actions of several users visiting a virtual and 3D museum
- Objects in the museum are grouped in categories:
  - Churches
  - Farms
  - Castles
  - Houses
  - Paintings
- Objects are described by their location, data and usage

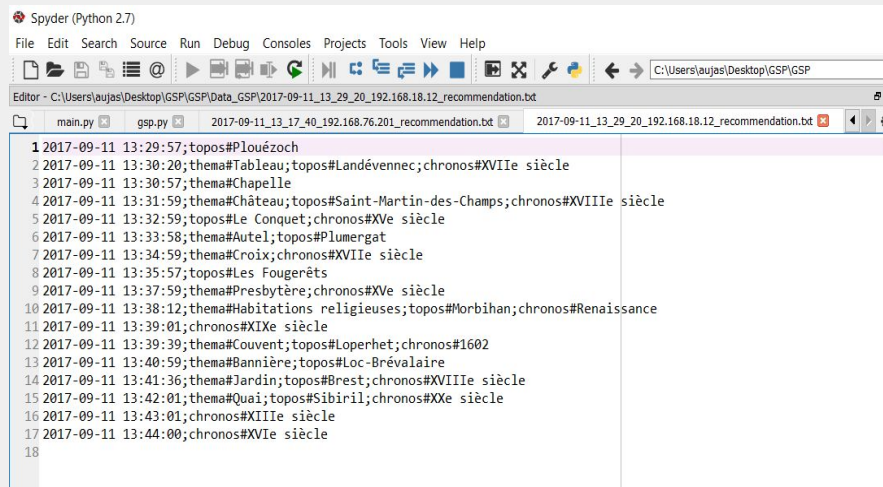
# Contd.

- Data Files: “all-backup trace” & “all-backup recommendation”
- 45 Participants traces

**Example trace: 2017-09-11 13: 18: 28; topos # Châteaulin; lap # twentieth century , date\_time\_recommendation; dimension concept #; # dimension concept; dimensional concept #**



```
1 2017-09-11 13:18:28;topos#Châteaulin;chronos#XXe siècle
2 2017-09-11 13:19:26;topos#Guiller-sur-Goyen
3 2017-09-11 13:20:28;thema#Chapelle;chronos#XVIe siècle
4 2017-09-11 13:21:26;topos#Ruca
5 2017-09-11 13:22:29;thema#Chapiteau;topos#Saint-Caradec-Trégomel;chronos#XVIIIe siècle
6 2017-09-11 13:23:28;chronos#XVe siècle
7 2017-09-11 13:24:29;thema#Retable;topos#Saint-Thélo;chronos#XVIIe siècle
8 2017-09-11 13:26:27;topos#Ruca
9 2017-09-11 13:27:27;topos#Névez
10 2017-09-11 13:28:30;thema#Vitrail;topos#Saint-Nicolas-du-Pêlem;chronos#XVe siècle
11 2017-09-11 13:29:30;topos#Saint-Briec;chronos#XIXe siècle
12 2017-09-11 13:31:45;thema#Clocher;topos#Ielrand
13 2017-09-11 13:32:27;topos#Ploufragan
14
```



```
1 2017-09-11 13:29:57;topos#Plouézoch
2 2017-09-11 13:30:20;thema#Tableau;topos#Landévennec;chronos#XVIIe siècle
3 2017-09-11 13:30:57;thema#Chapelle
4 2017-09-11 13:31:59;thema#Château;topos#Saint-Martin-des-Champs;chronos#XVIIIe siècle
5 2017-09-11 13:32:59;topos#Le Conquet;chronos#XVe siècle
6 2017-09-11 13:33:58;thema#Autel;topos#Plumergat
7 2017-09-11 13:34:59;thema#Croix;chronos#XVIIe siècle
8 2017-09-11 13:35:57;topos#Les Fougerêts
9 2017-09-11 13:37:59;thema#Presbytère;chronos#XVe siècle
10 2017-09-11 13:38:12;thema#Habitations religieuses;topos#Morbihan;chronos#Renaissance
11 2017-09-11 13:39:01;chronos#XIXe siècle
12 2017-09-11 13:39:39;thema#Couvent;topos#Loperhet;chronos#1602
13 2017-09-11 13:40:59;thema#Bannière;topos#Loc-Brévalaire
14 2017-09-11 13:41:36;thema#Jardin;topos#Brest;chronos#XVIIIe siècle
15 2017-09-11 13:42:01;thema#Quai;topos#Sibiril;chronos#XXe siècle
16 2017-09-11 13:43:01;chronos#XIIIe siècle
17 2017-09-11 13:44:00;chronos#XVIIe siècle
18
```

# Problem Statement

The objective is to find the subsequences of object visited, such as a church is often visited by a Castle using **sequence discovery algorithm GSP** (Generalised Sequential Pattern Mining) using Python

# Sequential Pattern Mining

- **Sequence Databases-** consists of sequences of ordered elements or events (with or without time)
- **Sequential Pattern Mining-** mining of frequently occurring ordered events or subsequences as patterns
  - Example : First buying computer, then laptop and then, digital camera within first 3 months
- Usually, **categorical** and **symbolic** data
- Numeric data analysis and Time series analysis

# Sequential Pattern Mining

- $I = \{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_p\}$  – Set of items
- Sequence  $s = \langle e_1 e_2 e_3 \dots e_l \rangle$
- Ordered list of events : Each event is an element of the sequence
- Item can occur at most once in an event, but several times in a sequence
- Sequence with length  $l$  : **l-sequence**
- A sequence  $\alpha = \langle a_1 a_2 \dots a_n \rangle$  is a **subsequence** of  $\beta = \langle b_1 b_2 \dots b_m \rangle$  denoted as  $\alpha \subseteq \beta$  if there exists integers  $j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n$  between 1 and  $m$  such that  $a_1 \subseteq b_{j_1}, a_2 \subseteq b_{j_2}, \dots, a_n \subseteq b_{j_n}$
- **Example**,  $\alpha = \langle (ab), d \rangle$  and  $\beta = \langle (abc), (de) \rangle$ ,  **$\alpha$  is a sub-sequence of  $\beta$**
- **Sequence Database**: A sequence database,  $S$ , is a set of tuples,  $\langle \text{SID}, s \rangle$ , where SID is a sequence ID and  $s$  is a sequence
- A tuple  $\langle \text{SID}, s \rangle$  is said to contain a sequence  $a$ , if  $a$  is a subsequence of  $s$
- The support of a sequence  $\alpha$  in a sequence database  $S$  is the number of tuples in the database containing  $\alpha$
- Given the minimum support threshold, a sequence  $a$  is frequent in sequence database  $S$  if  $\text{support } S(a) \geq \text{min sup}$

# GSP-Algorithm

- Candidate generate and Test approach on horizontal data format
- Multi-pass, Candidate generate and test approach proposed by Agrawal and Srikant
- **Outline of the method:**
  - Initially, every item in DB is a candidate of length-1
  - for each level (i.e., sequences of length-k) do
  - Generate candidate length-(k+1) sequences from length-k frequent sequences using Apriori
  - repeat until no frequent sequence or no candidate can be found
- **Major strength:** Candidate pruning by Apriori
- **Weakness:** Generates large number of candidates



# GSP-Algorithm Example

- **Initial candidates:** all singleton sequences
  - $\langle a \rangle, \langle b \rangle, \langle c \rangle, \langle d \rangle, \langle e \rangle, \langle f \rangle, \langle g \rangle, \langle h \rangle$
  - Scan database once, count support for candidates

Seq. ID	Sequence
1	$\langle (cd)(abc)(abf)(acdf) \rangle$
2	$\langle (abf)(e) \rangle$ <sup>Ⓢ</sup>
3	$\langle (abf) \rangle$
4	$\langle (dgh)(bf)(agh) \rangle$

Cand	Sup
$\langle a \rangle$	4
$\langle b \rangle$	4
$\langle c \rangle$	1
$\langle d \rangle$	2
$\langle e \rangle$	1
$\langle f \rangle$	4
$\langle g \rangle$	1
$\langle h \rangle$	1

## Contd.

Seq. ID	Sequence
1	<(cd)(abc)(abf)(acdf)>
2	<(abf)(e)>
3	<(abf)>
4	<(dgh)(bf)(agh)>

Cand	Sup
<a>	4
<b>	4
<d>	2
<f>	4

### Length 2 Candidates generated by join

<aa> <ab> <ad> <af> <ba> <bb> <bd> <bf>  
<da> <db> <dd> <df> <fa> <fb> <fd> <ff>  
<(ab)> <(ad)> <(af)> <(bd)> <(bf)> <(df)>

### Length 2 Frequent Sequences

<ba> <da> <db> <df> <fa>  
<(ab)> <(af)> <(bf)>

# Contd.

## Length 2 Frequent Sequences

<ba> <da> <db> <df> <fa>  
<(ab)> <(af)> <(bf)>

## Length 3 Candidates generated by join

<ba> and <(ab)> - <b(ab)> {1}  
<ba> and <(af)> - <b(af)> {1}  
<da> and <(ab)> - <d(ab)> {1}  
<da> and <(af)> - <d(af)> {1}  
<db> and <(bf)> - <d(bf)> {1, 4}  
<db> and <ba> - <dba> {1, 4}  
<df> and <fa> - <dfa> {1, 4}  
<fa> and <(ab)> - <f(ab)> -  
<fa> and <(af)> - <f(af)> {1}  
<(ab)> and <(bf)> - <(abf)> {1,2,3}  
<(ab)> and <ba> - <(ab)a> {1}  
<(af)> and <fa> - <(af)a> {1}  
<(bf)> and <fa> - <(bf)a> {1, 4}

Seq. ID	Sequence
1	<(cd)(abc)(abf)(acdf)>
2	<(abf)(e)>
3	<(abf)>
4	<(dgh)(bf)(agh)>

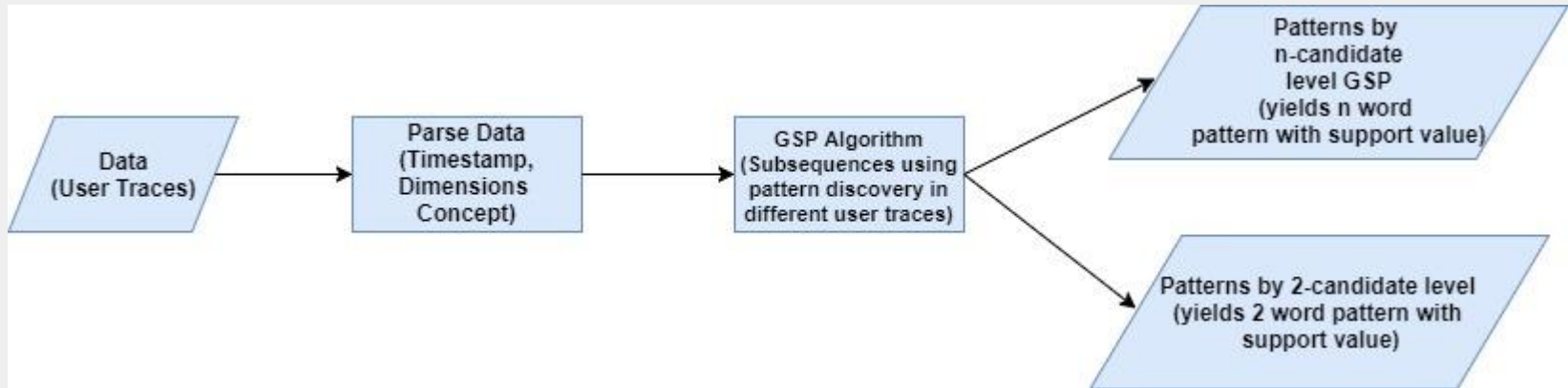
## Length 3 Frequent Sequences

<dba> <dfa> <(abf)> <(bf)a> <d(bf)>

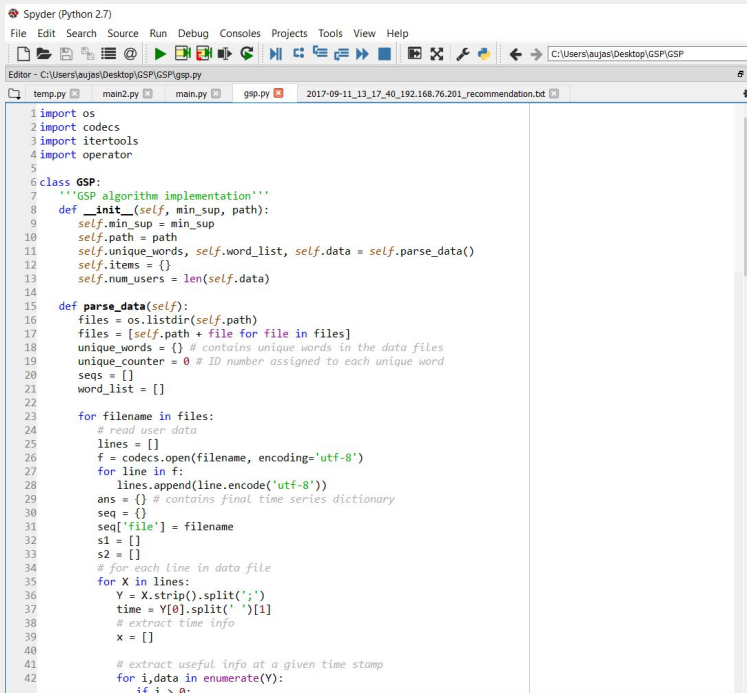
## Length 4 Candidates generated by join

<d(bf)> and <(bf)a> - <d(bf)a> {1, 4}  
<(abf)> and <(bf)a> - <(abf)a> {1}

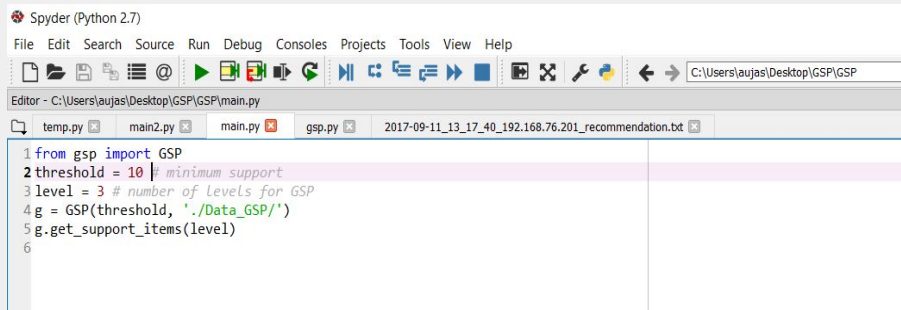
# GSP-Algorithm Workflow



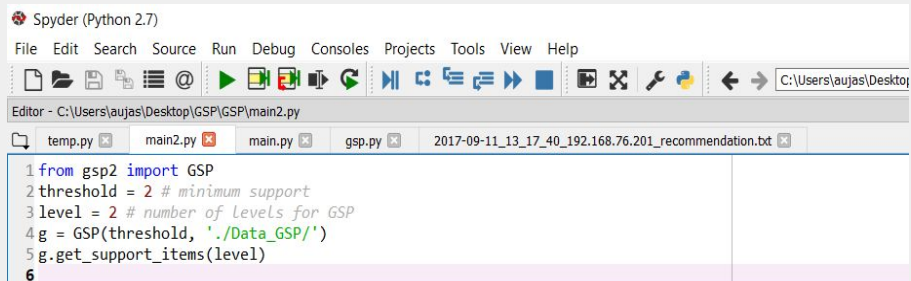
# GSP-Python Implementation



```
1 import os
2 import codecs
3 import itertools
4 import operator
5
6 class GSP:
7     '''GSP algorithm implementation'''
8     def __init__(self, min_sup, path):
9         self.min_sup = min_sup
10        self.path = path
11        self.unique_words, self.word_list, self.data = self.parse_data()
12        self.items = {}
13        self.num_users = len(self.data)
14
15    def parse_data(self):
16        files = os.listdir(self.path)
17        files = [self.path + file for file in files]
18        unique_words = {} # contains unique words in the data files
19        unique_counter = 0 # ID number assigned to each unique word
20        seqs = []
21        word_list = []
22
23        for filename in files:
24            # read user data
25            lines = []
26            f = codecs.open(filename, encoding='utf-8')
27            for line in f:
28                lines.append(line.encode('utf-8'))
29            ans = {} # contains final time series dictionary
30            seq = {}
31            seq['file'] = filename
32            s1 = []
33            s2 = []
34            # for each line in data file
35            for X in lines:
36                Y = X.strip().split(';')
37                time = Y[0].split(' ')[1]
38                # extract time info
39                x = []
40
41                # extract useful info at a given time stamp
42                for i, data in enumerate(Y):
43                    if i > 0:
```



```
1 from gsp import GSP
2 threshold = 10 # minimum support
3 level = 3 # number of levels for GSP
4 g = GSP(threshold, './Data_GSP/')
5 g.get_support_items(level)
6
```



```
1 from gsp2 import GSP
2 threshold = 2 # minimum support
3 level = 2 # number of levels for GSP
4 g = GSP(threshold, './Data_GSP/')
5 g.get_support_items(level)
6
```

# Results

```
Variable explorer | File explorer | Help
IPython console
Console 1/A
Finistère Camaret-sur-Mer 2
Chapelle Brest 2
XVIe siècle La Forêt-Fouesnant 2
XVIIIe siècle Fontaine de dévotion 2
Finistère Patrimoine de la vie quotidienne 2

In [13]: runfile('C:/Users/aujas/Desktop/GSP/GSP/main.py', wdir='C:/Users/aujas/Desktop/GSP/GSP')
Reloaded modules: gsp2
Number of users = 45
XXe siècle XIXe siècle XVIIIe siècle 15
XVIIIe siècle XVIIe siècle XIXe siècle 12
XXe siècle XVIIe siècle XIXe siècle 12
Finistère XVIIe siècle XIXe siècle 12
XVIIe siècle XIXe siècle XVIIIe siècle 11
XIXe siècle XVIIIe siècle XXe siècle 11
XXe siècle XVIIIe siècle XVIIe siècle 11
XVIIIe siècle XVIIe siècle XVIIIe siècle 11
XXe siècle XVIIe siècle XVIIIe siècle 11
XIXe siècle XVIIIe siècle XVIIe siècle 11
XVIIIe siècle XIXe siècle XXe siècle 10
XIXe siècle Grandes empires et guerres mondiales XVIIe siècle 10
XVIe siècle XVIIIe siècle XVIIe siècle 10
XIXe siècle XVIIe siècle XXe siècle 10
```

Patterns by 3-Candidate Level GSP, Sup-10  
Sup-2

```
Variable explorer | File explorer | Help
IPython console
Console 1/A
Exploitation Exploitation 2
Château Sibiril 2
Bassin Locqueltas 2
Façade XIXe siècle 2
Loctudy Finistère 2
Lavoir Culture du sol 2
Poutre de gloire XVIIIe siècle 2
Pressoir Culture du sol 2
XXe siècle Usine 2
Patrimoine industriel et artisanal Saint-Goazec 2
Grandes empires et guerres mondiales La Forêt-Fouesnant 2
Église XVIIe siècle 2
La Méauzon XVIIe siècle 2
Réservoir XVIe siècle 2
Lanvéoc Habitat 2
Retable XVe siècle 2
Finistère Ferme 2
( Objet manufacturé, Quimperlé, ) 2
Serrure Finistère 2
XIXe siècle Moulin à eau 2
Porte Finistère 2
Port XIXe siècle 2
Château Grands siècles 2
XVIIe siècle Canalisations 2
```

Patterns by 2-Candidate Level GSP(Tuples),

# Contd.

```
In [15]: runfile('C:/Users/aujas/Desktop/GSP/GSP/main.py', wdir='C:/Users/aujas/Desktop/GSP/GSP')
Reloaded modules: gsp2
Number of users = 45
XXe siècle XIXe siècle XVIIIe siècle 15

In [16]: runfile('C:/Users/aujas/Desktop/GSP/GSP/main.py', wdir='C:/Users/aujas/Desktop/GSP/GSP')
Reloaded modules: gsp
Number of users = 45
XIXe siècle Finistère Grandes empires et guerres mondiales XVIIe siècle XXe siècle 4
XXe siècle XIXe siècle XVIIIe siècle Grandes empires et guerres mondiales XVIIe siècle 4
Finistère Grands siècles XIXe siècle XVIIe siècle XIXe siècle 4
Finistère Grands siècles XVIe siècle XVIIe siècle XIXe siècle 4
Finistère Grands siècles XIXe siècle XVIe siècle XIXe siècle 4

In [17]:
```

IPython console History log

Permissions: RW End-of-lines: LF Encoding: ASCII Line: 3 Column: 10 Memory: 45 %

Patterns by 5-Candidate Level GSP, Sup - 4  
Sup-4

Variable explorer File explorer Help

IPython console

Console 1/A

```
XVIIIe siècle Église 4
Château XVIIIe siècle 4
Bassin Grandes empires et guerres mondiales 4
Statue XIXe siècle 4
XVIIIe siècle Côtes-d'Armor 4
Presbytère XVIIe siècle 4
Exploitation Finistère 4
XIIe siècle XXe siècle 4
Bassin XVIe siècle 4
XVIIe siècle Château 4
XIXe siècle Culture du sol 4
Château XIXe siècle 4
Grandes empires et guerres mondiales Habitat 4
XXe siècle Morbihan 4
( Exploitation, XXe siècle, ) 4
Finistère Château 4
Statue Finistère 4
XIXe siècle Manoir 4
XIXe siècle Mur 4
Lavoir XIXe siècle 4
Maison XVIIe siècle 4
Lavoir XVIIIe siècle 4
XXe siècle XIIe siècle 4
Saint-Goazec Grandes empires et guerres mondiales 4
```

IPython console History log

Permissions: RW End-of-lines: LF Encoding: ASCII Line: 2 Column: 14 Memory: 47 %

Patterns by 3-Candidate Level GSP(Tuples),



# GSP-Algorithm (Bottlenecks)

- Scans the database multiple times
- Generate a huge set of candidate sequences
- Non-existent candidates
- Maintaining candidates in the memory

There is need of more efficient mining methods!



# Conclusion

- Sequential Pattern Mining is useful in many applications eg. weblog analysis, financial market prediction, Bioinformatics etc.
- Useful for frequent itemsets mining, but with consideration of ordering
- Descendants of popular algorithm in mining frequent itemsets like **AprioriAll**

# References

- ❑ [1] R. Srikant and R. Agrawal. Mining sequential patterns: Generalizations and performance improvements. EDBT'96.
- ❑ [2] Fournier-Viger, P., Lin, J. C.-W., Kiran, R. U., Koh, Y. S., Thomas, R. (2017). A Survey of Sequential Pattern Mining. Data Science and Pattern Recognition, vol. 1(1), pp. 54-77.
- ❑ [3] Wikipedia: "GSP Algorithm." [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GSP\\_Algorithm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GSP_Algorithm)
- ❑ [4] Jed Isom. (2015, March 10). Generalized Sequential Pattern (GSP) Mining [Blog Post]. Retrieved from <http://simplifiedatamining.blogspot.fr/2015/03/generalized-sequential-pattern-gsp.html/>

Thank You!