Discovery of Frequent Sequences in usage logs

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Contents

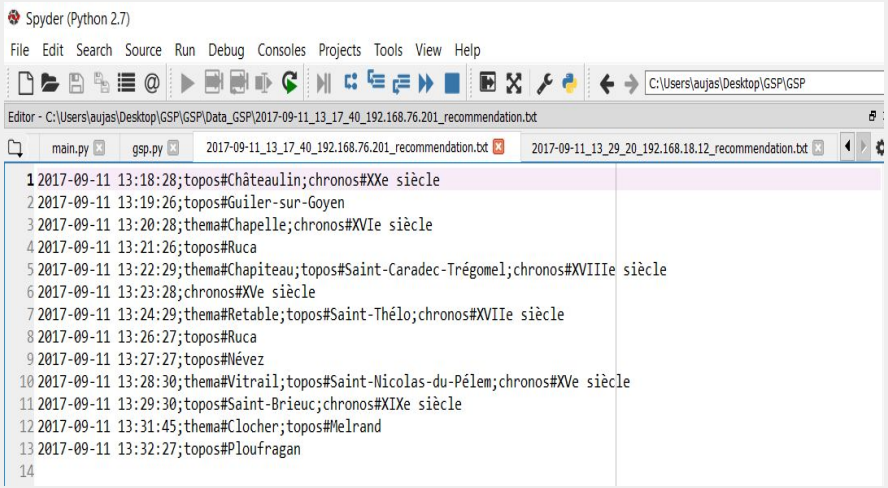
Project Description

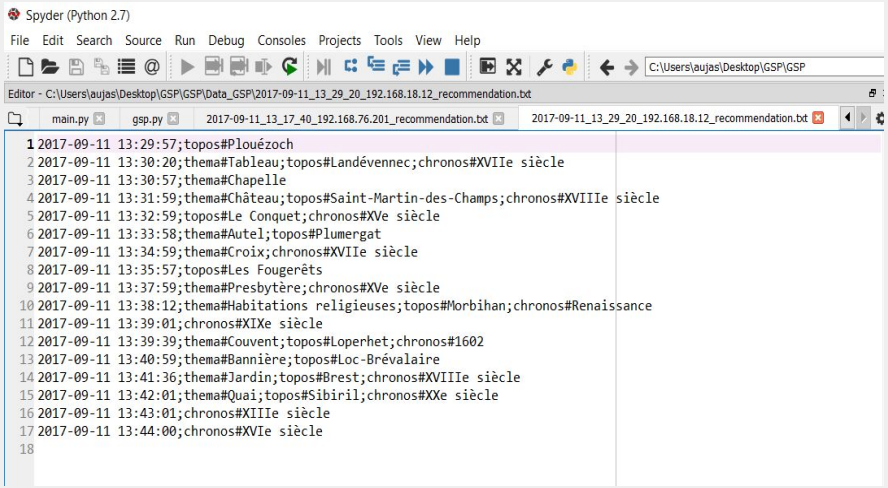
- The work consists of in **discovering frequent** (sequential patterns) into the data of user trace
- The data is collected from user traces: the actions of several users visiting a virtual and 3D museum
- Objects in the museum are grouped in categories:
  - Churchs
  - Farms
  - Castles
  - Houses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





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 = {I1, I2, ...Ip} – Set of items
- Sequence s = <e1 e2 e3... el>
- 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 α = <a1a2...an> is a **subsequence** of β = <b1b2..bm> denoted as α ⊆ β if there exists integers j1, j2, ... jn between 1 and m such that a1 ⊆ bj1, a2 ⊆ bj2,... an ⊆ bjn
- **Example,** α = <(ab),d> and β = <(abc),(de)>, **α is a sub-sequence of β**
- **Sequence Database:** A sequence database, S, is a set of tuples, <SID,s>, where SID is a sequence ID and s is a sequence
- A tuple <SID, s> is said to contain a sequence a, if a is a subsequence of s
- The support of a sequence α in a sequence database S is the number of tuples in the database containing α
- Given the minimum support threshold, a sequence a is frequent in sequence database S if support S(a) >= 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
  - <a>, <b>, <c>, <d>, <e>, <f>, <g>, <h>
  - Scan database once, count support for candidates

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

Cand	Sup
<a>	4
<b>	4
<c>	1
<d>	2
<e>	1
<f>	4
<g>	1
<h>	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)>

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

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}

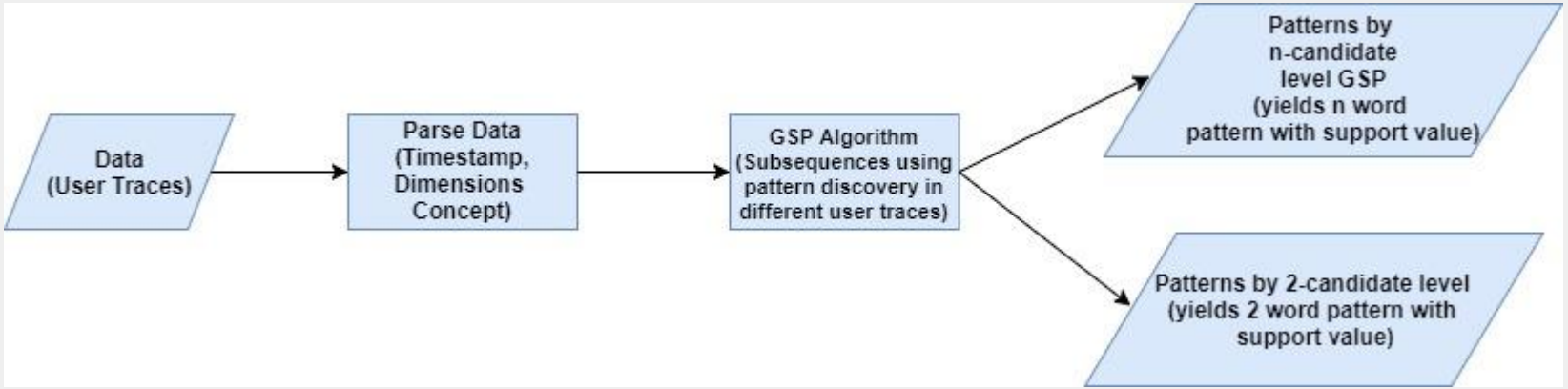
Length 3 Frequent Sequences

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

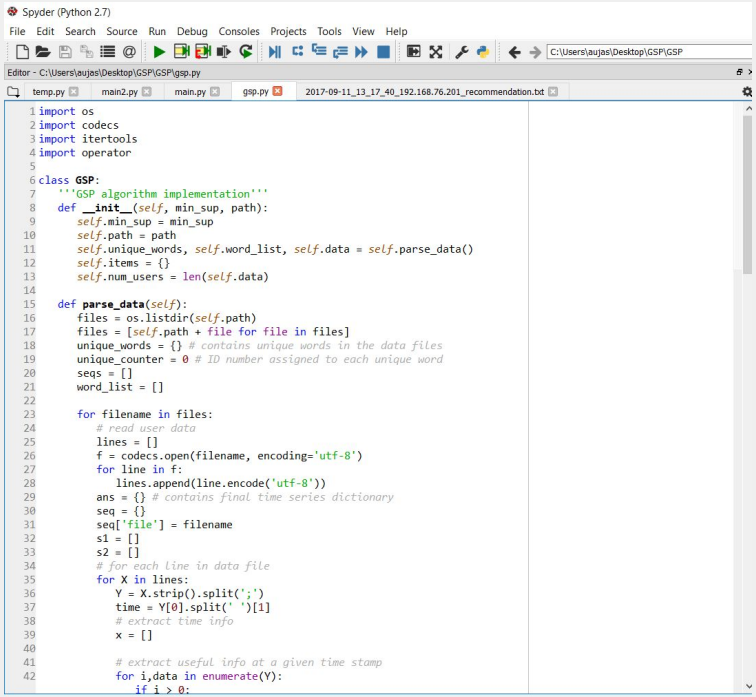
Length 4 Candidates generated by join

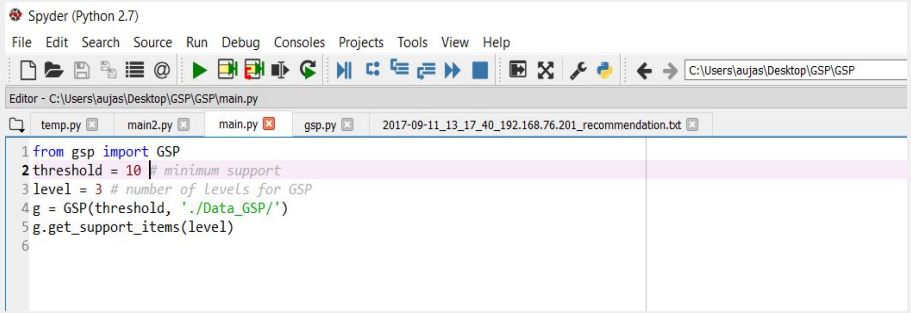
<d(bf)> and <(bf)a> - <d(bf)a> {1, 4}
<(abf)> and <(bf)a> - <(abf)a> {1}

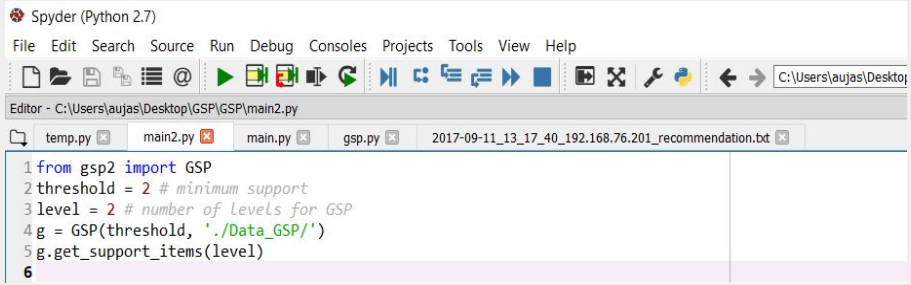
GSP-Algorithm Workflow



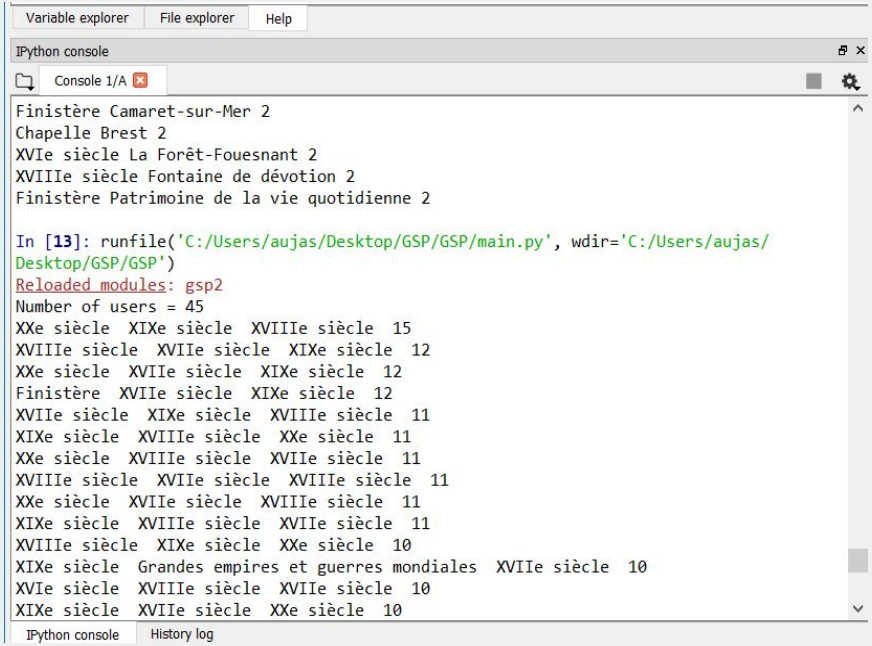
GSP-Python Implementation



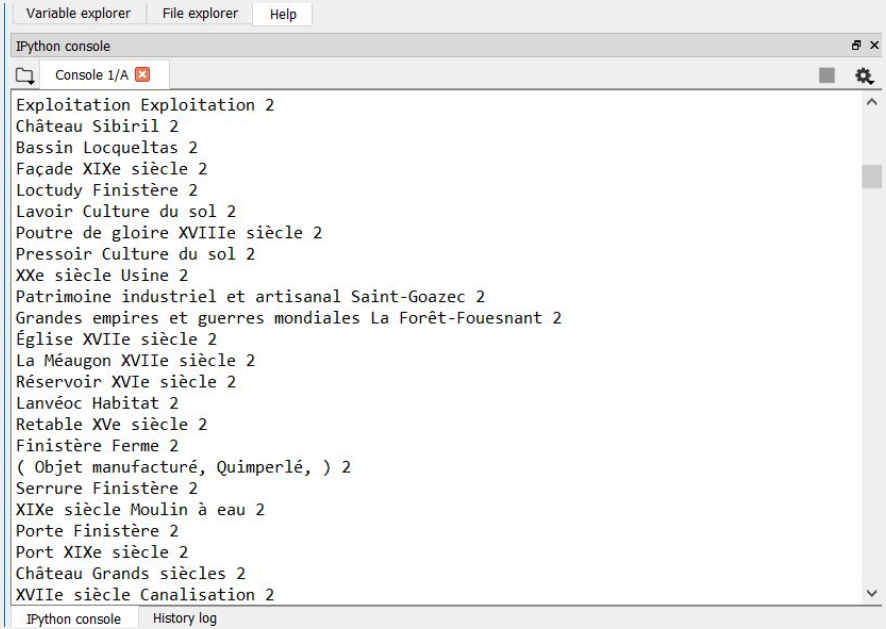




Results



Patterns by 3-Candidate Level GSP, Sup-10



Patterns by 2-Candidate Level GSP(Tuples), Sup-2

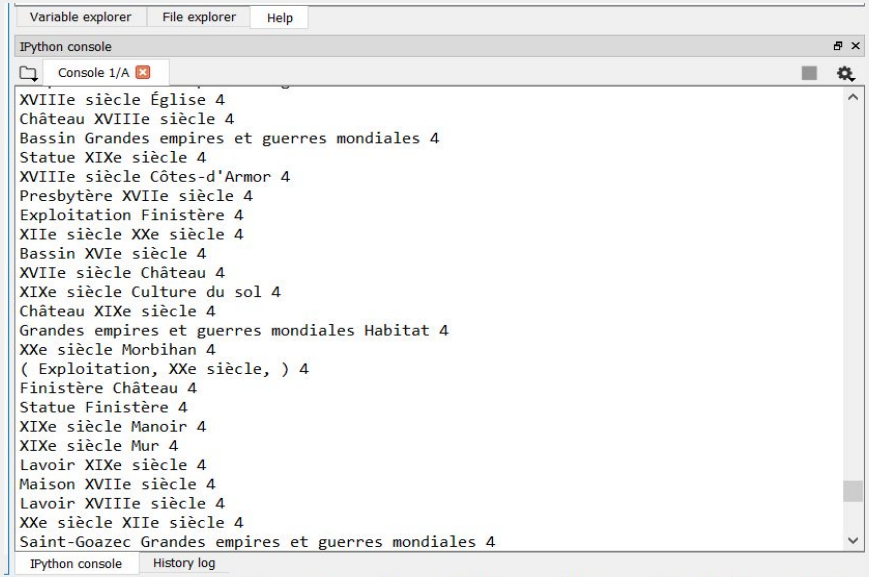
Contd.

```
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



Patterns by 3-Candidate Level GSP(Tuples), Sup-4

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
- [4] Jed Isom. (2015, March 10). Generalized Sequential Pattern (GSP) Mining [Blog Post]. Retrieved from http://simpledatamining.blogspot.fr/2015/03/generalized-sequential-pattern-gsp.html/

ThankYou!