

CloSpan: Mining Closed Sequential Patterns

A closed sequential pattern s: There exists no superpattern s' such that $s' \supset s$, and s' and s have the same support $F_{or} > 0$ me support $f_{ind} = 0$ the largest one.

☐ Which ones are closed? <abc>: 20, <abcd>: 20, <abcd>: 15, syperpattern)

Why directly mine closed sequential patterns?

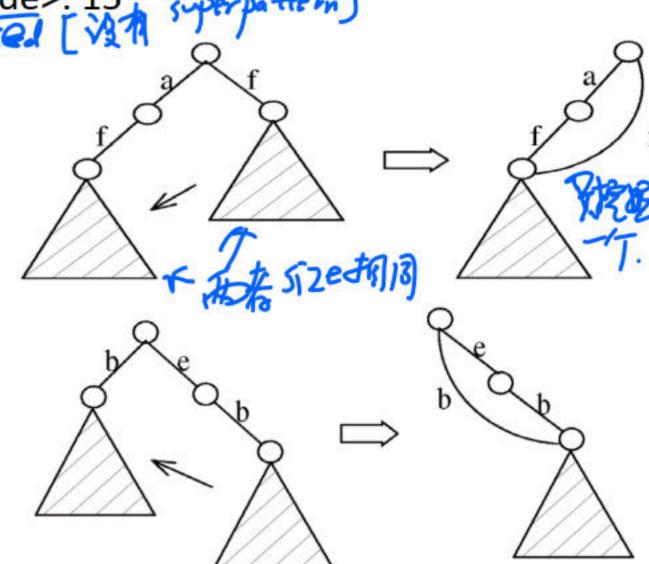
Reduce # of (redundant) patterns

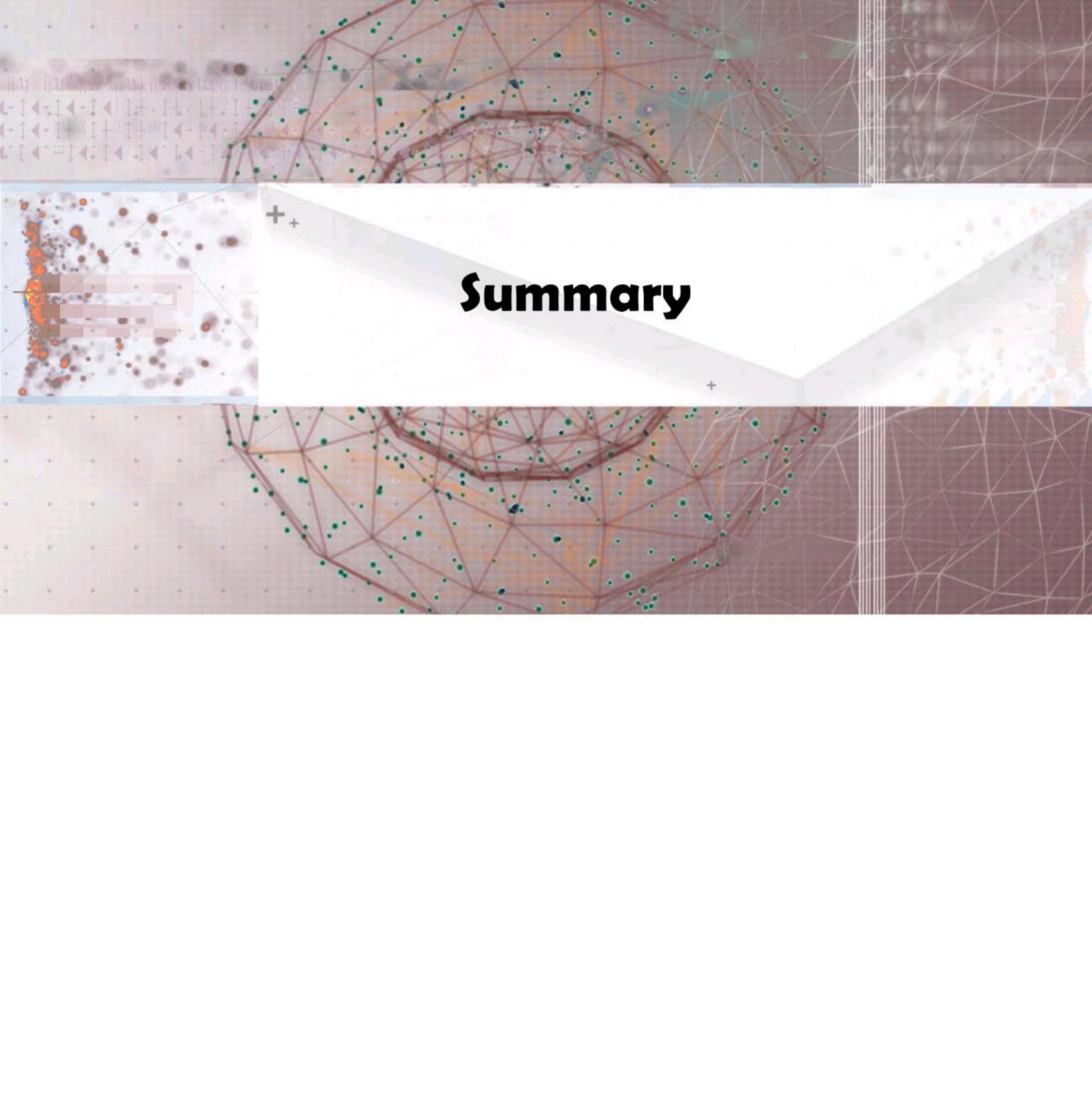
Attain the same expressive power

□ Property P₁: If s ⊃ s₁, s is closed iff two project DBs have the same size

Explore <u>Backward Subpattern</u> and <u>Backward</u> <u>Superpattern</u> pruning to prune redundant search space

Greatly enhances efficiency (Yan, et al., SDM'03)





Summary: Sequential Pattern Mining

- Concepts of Sequential Pattern Mining
- Sequential Pattern Mining Algorithms
 - GSP (Generalized Sequential Patterns)
 - Vertical Format-Based Mining: SPADE
 - Pattern-Growth Methods: PrefixSpan
- Mining Closed Sequential Patterns: CloSpan

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Recommended Readings

- R. Srikant and R. Agrawal, "Mining sequential patterns: Generalizations and performance improvements", EDBT'96
- M. Zaki, "SPADE: An Efficient Algorithm for Mining Frequent Sequences", Machine Learning, 2001
- J. Pei, J. Han, B. Mortazavi-Asl, J. Wang, H. Pinto, Q. Chen, U. Dayal, and M.-C. Hsu, "Mining Sequential Patterns by Pattern-Growth: The PrefixSpan Approach", IEEE TKDE, 16(10), 2004
- X. Yan, J. Han, and R. Afshar, "CloSpan: Mining Closed Sequential Patterns in Large Datasets", SDM'03

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