

The background is a complex collage of abstract elements. It features a grid of small grey plus signs on a light pinkish-grey background. Overlaid on this are various geometric shapes and patterns, including a network of red lines connecting green dots, a series of purple arrows pointing left, and a large, faint, light-colored geometric shape resembling a stylized 'V' or a folded piece of paper. The overall aesthetic is technical and data-driven.

Mining Compressed Patterns

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Pat-ID	Item-Sets	Support
P1	{38,16,18,12}	205227
P2	{38,16,18,12,17}	205211
P3	{39,38,16,18,12,17}	101758
P4	{39,16,18,12,17}	161563
P5	{39,16,18,12}	161576

- ❑ Closed patterns
 - ❑ P1, P2, P3, P4, P5
 - ❑ Emphasizes too much on support
 - ❑ There is no compression
- ❑ Max-patterns
 - ❑ P3: information loss
- ❑ Desired output (a good balance):
 - ❑ **P2, P3, P4**

❑ Why mining compressed patterns?

- ❑ Too many scattered patterns but not so meaningful

❑ Pattern distance measure

$$Dist(P_1, P_2) = 1 - \frac{|T(P_1) \cap T(P_2)|}{|T(P_1) \cup T(P_2)|}$$

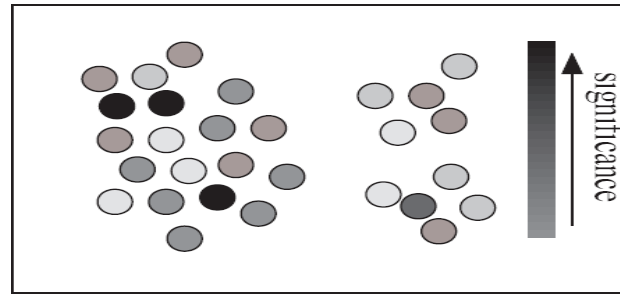
❑ δ -clustering: For each pattern P, find all patterns which can be expressed by P and whose distance to P is within δ (δ -cover)

❑ All patterns in the cluster can be represented by P

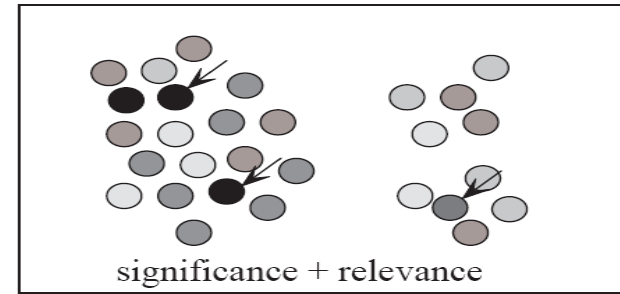
❑ Method for efficient, direct mining of compressed frequent patterns (e.g., D. Xin, J. Han, X. Yan, H. Cheng, "On Compressing Frequent Patterns", Knowledge and Data Engineering, 60:5-29, 2007)

Redundancy-Aware Top-k Patterns

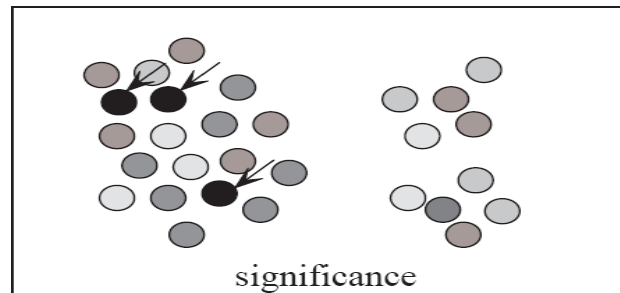
- Desired patterns: high significance & low redundancy



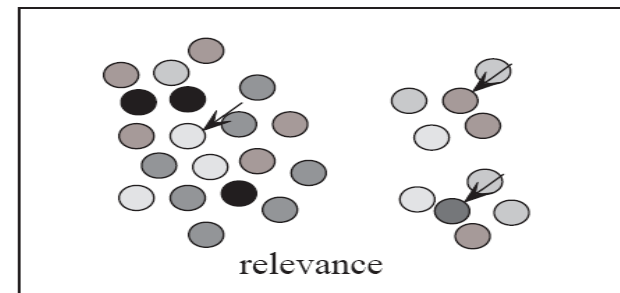
(a) a set of patterns



(b) redundancy-aware top-k



(c) traditional top-k



(d) summarization

- Method: Use MMS (Maximal Marginal Significance) for measuring the combined significance of a pattern set
- Xin et al., Extracting Redundancy-Aware Top-K Patterns, KDD'06



Summary

Summary: Mining Diverse Patterns

- ❑ Efficient methods have been developed for mining various kinds of patterns
 - ❑ Mining Multiple-Level Associations
 - ❑ Mining Multi-Dimensional Associations
 - ❑ Mining Quantitative Associations
 - ❑ Mining Negative Correlations
 - ❑ Mining Compressed and Redundancy-Aware Patterns

Recommended Readings

- ❑ R. Srikant and R. Agrawal, “Mining generalized association rules”, VLDB'95
- ❑ Y. Aumann and Y. Lindell, “A Statistical Theory for Quantitative Association Rules”, KDD'99
- ❑ K. Wang, Y. He, J. Han, “Pushing Support Constraints Into Association Rules Mining”, IEEE Trans. Knowledge and Data Eng. 15(3): 642-658, 2003
- ❑ D. Xin, J. Han, X. Yan and H. Cheng, "On Compressing Frequent Patterns", Knowledge and Data Engineering, 60(1): 5-29, 2007
- ❑ D. Xin, H. Cheng, X. Yan, and J. Han, "Extracting Redundancy-Aware Top-K Patterns", KDD'06
- ❑ J. Han, H. Cheng, D. Xin, and X. Yan, "Frequent Pattern Mining: Current Status and Future Directions", Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery, 15(1): 55-86, 2007