

Tour Miner: Mining System of Tour Plans from SNS

— Mining the User Experience into Travel Records —

Shingo Yamaguchi, Katakura Shouta

Graduate School of Sciences and Technology for Innovation
Yamaguchi University

2-16-1 Tokiwadai, Ube 755-8611, Japan

Email: { fshingo, s055ffg } @yamaguchi-u.ac.jp

Thanawit Gerdprasert, Anawat Kaenthong,

Merisa Puengsawad

Department of Computer Engineering, Faculty of Engineering

Kasetsart University

Bangkok 10900, Thailand

Email : { thanawit.g, anawat.k, merisa.p }

Abstract—Tour Miner is the process that consist of mining the tour plans from popular social network system when the given keyword is presented, the system then find the travel record from the according input and then return the Tour Record back to the user. While the previous paper, the research focus primarily on the Smelting process that use the heuristic mining in order to output the best possible tour record, in this paper we primarily focused on the mining function. We create the offline database which stored the user travel record in order to access it faster, the user input will be used to generate the travel record which will be used in the Smelting function in the further part.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the popularity of the internet becoming more and more popular, the social network become relevant to our daily day life. People start using more and more social network system in order to share their own experience. This is where we proposed the Framework called Tour Miner (See Fig. 1) which try to create the tour record based on the using the user experience from Social Network System.

Arai et al. [1] proposed the method of getting the travel record from social network system called Twitter and its support platform called Four Square in order to gather the user experience from the twitter using various keywords and notable term to improve the quality of the travel records by distributing the evaluation point into the user experience. The model from this research using the data from the twitter as the quality based, which result in the data that is very detailed and very valuable with the tradeoff to the lack of data amount.

For our research purpose, we want to emphasize on getting the numerous of travel record to improve the effective of the smelting phase of the research. Alternatively, rather than gathering the record at the real time, we try to create the offline database in order to make our service process faster and suitable for recommending the tour plan for the user. In the final product, we plan to illustrate how the process work by develop the full-stack web application.

II. PREMINARY

1) *Tour Miner*: Tour Miner is the process which has the goal to mines the tour plans from SNS. The framework consist of two main process, web mining and process mining. Both of

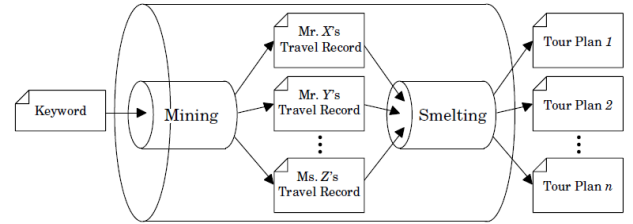


Fig. 1. Overall framework of the Tour Miner. This paper focus on the first part of the process called Web Mining.

the process will be combined in order to generating the tour plan and deliver the result to the user.

2) *Web Mining*: Web Mining is initial process of the tour miner system. The goal of this phase is to crawl and retrieve the user experience from the SNS. The data preparation technique is then apply to the retrived data in order to make the data ready for the create and update the offline database. Offline database will allow us to perform querying with fast and effective to retrieve numerous of data to pass on the process mining.

3) *Process Mining*: Process mining techniques extract the knowledge from event logs to discover, monitor and improve processes. Process discovery is the most important technique. Distory technique takes an event log and produces a process model such as Petri Net and BPMN.

III. MINING FUNCTION FROM SOCIAL NETWORK SYSTEM

In this section, we elucidate the implementation of the mining function. We first illustrate the outline of the function and then detail of each step and detail of the function.

test

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- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
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- A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
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- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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