

DATA MINING 2

Sequential Pattern Mining

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Revisited slides from Lecture Notes for Chapter 5 “Introduction to Data Mining”, 2nd Edition by Tan, Steinbach, Karpatne, Kumar



Examples of Sequence

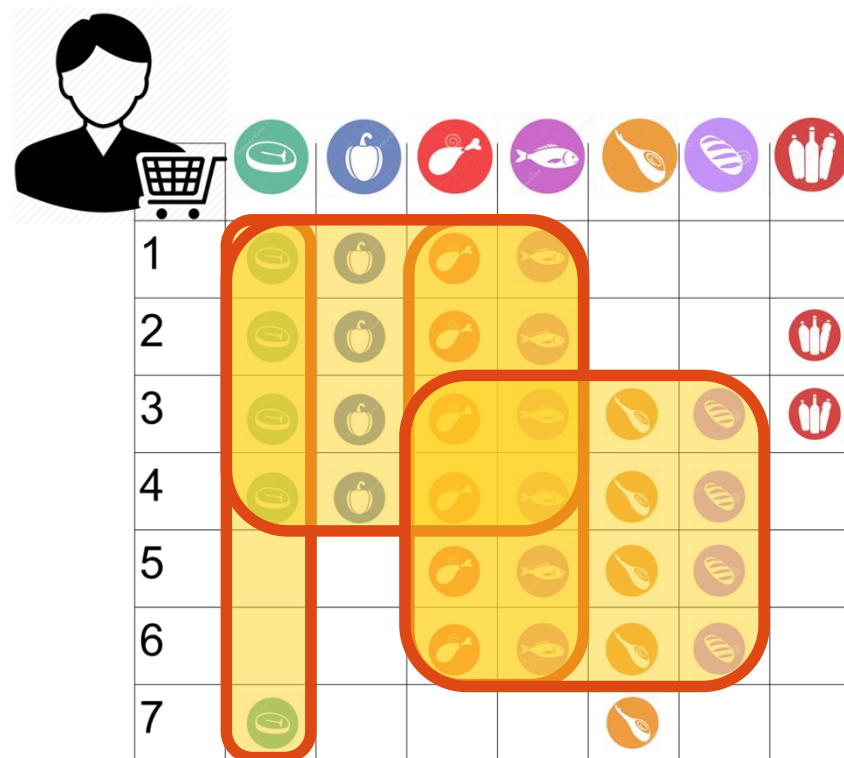
- Sequence of different transactions by a customer at an online store:
< {Digital Camera,iPad} {memory card} {headphone,iPad cover} >
- Sequence of events causing the nuclear accident at 3-mile Island:
(http://stellar-one.com/nuclear/staff_reports/summary_SOE_the_initiating_event.htm)
< {clogged resin} {outlet valve closure} {loss of feedwater}
{condenser polisher outlet valve shut} {booster pumps trip}
{main waterpump trips} {main turbine trips} {reactor pressure increases}>
- Sequence of books checked out at a library:
<{Fellowship of the Ring} {The Two Towers} {Return of the King}>

From Itemsets to Sequences

- Frequent itemsets and association rules focus on transactions and the items that appear there
- Databases of transactions usually have a temporal information
 - Sequential patterns exploit it
- Example data:
 - Market basket transactions
 - Web server logs
 - Tweets
 - Workflow production logs

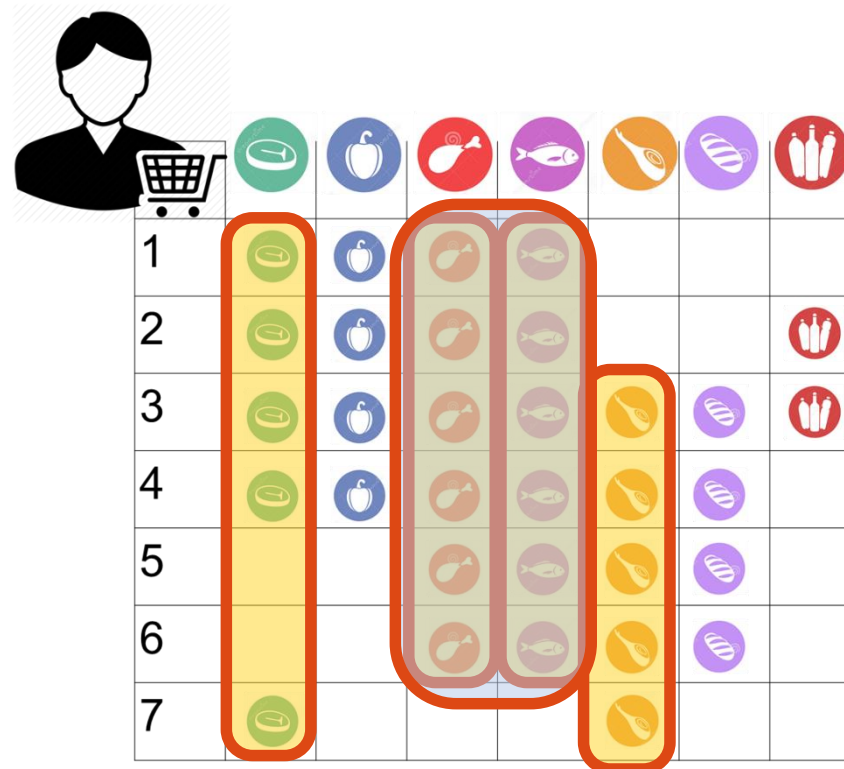
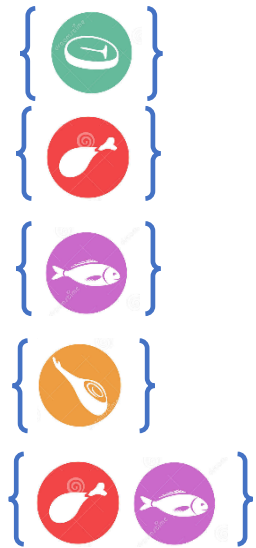
Frequent Patterns

- Events or combinations of events that appear frequently in the data
- E.g. items bought by customers of a supermarket



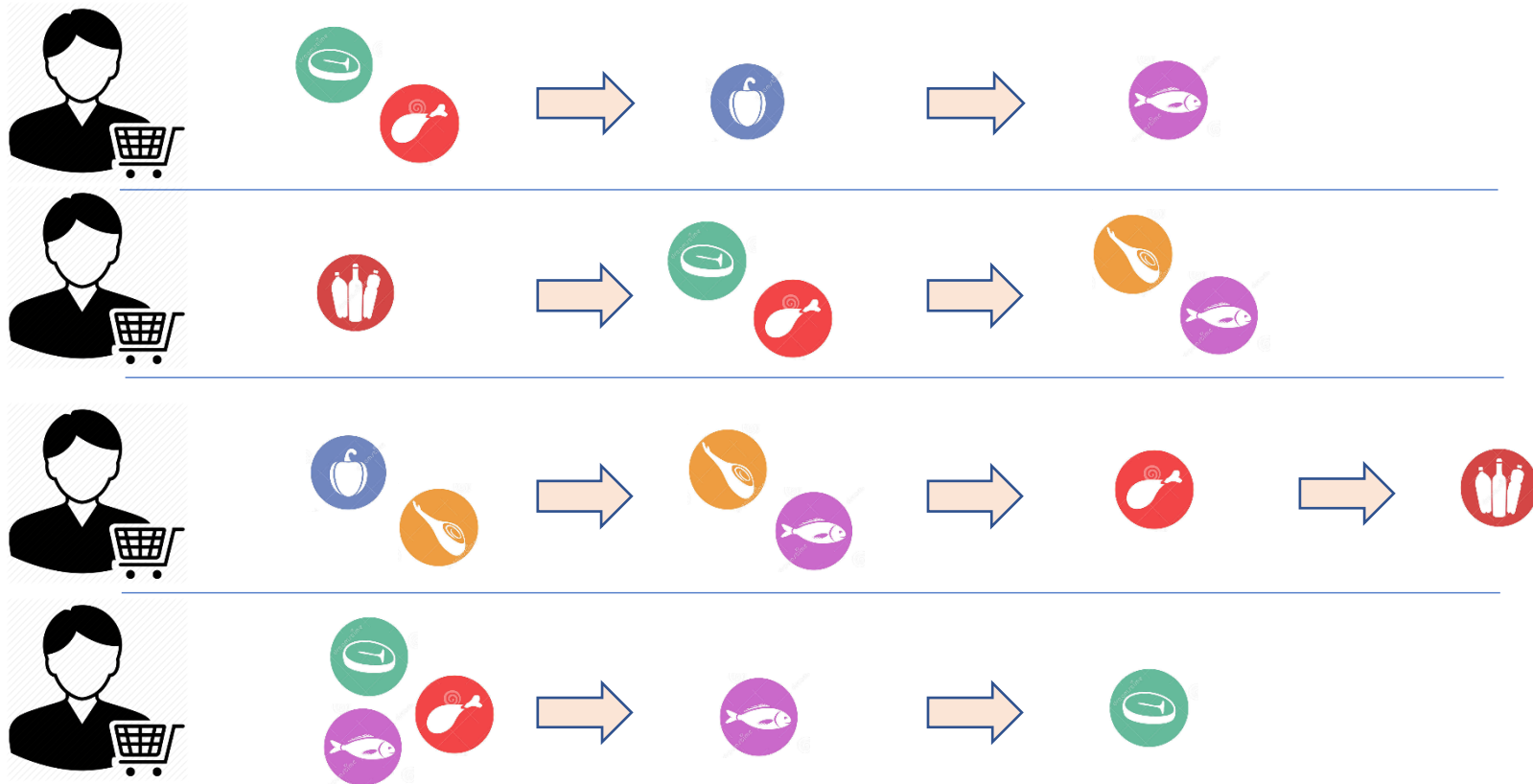
Frequent Patterns

- **Frequent itemsets** w.r.t. minimum threshold
- E.g. with $\text{Min_freq} = 5$



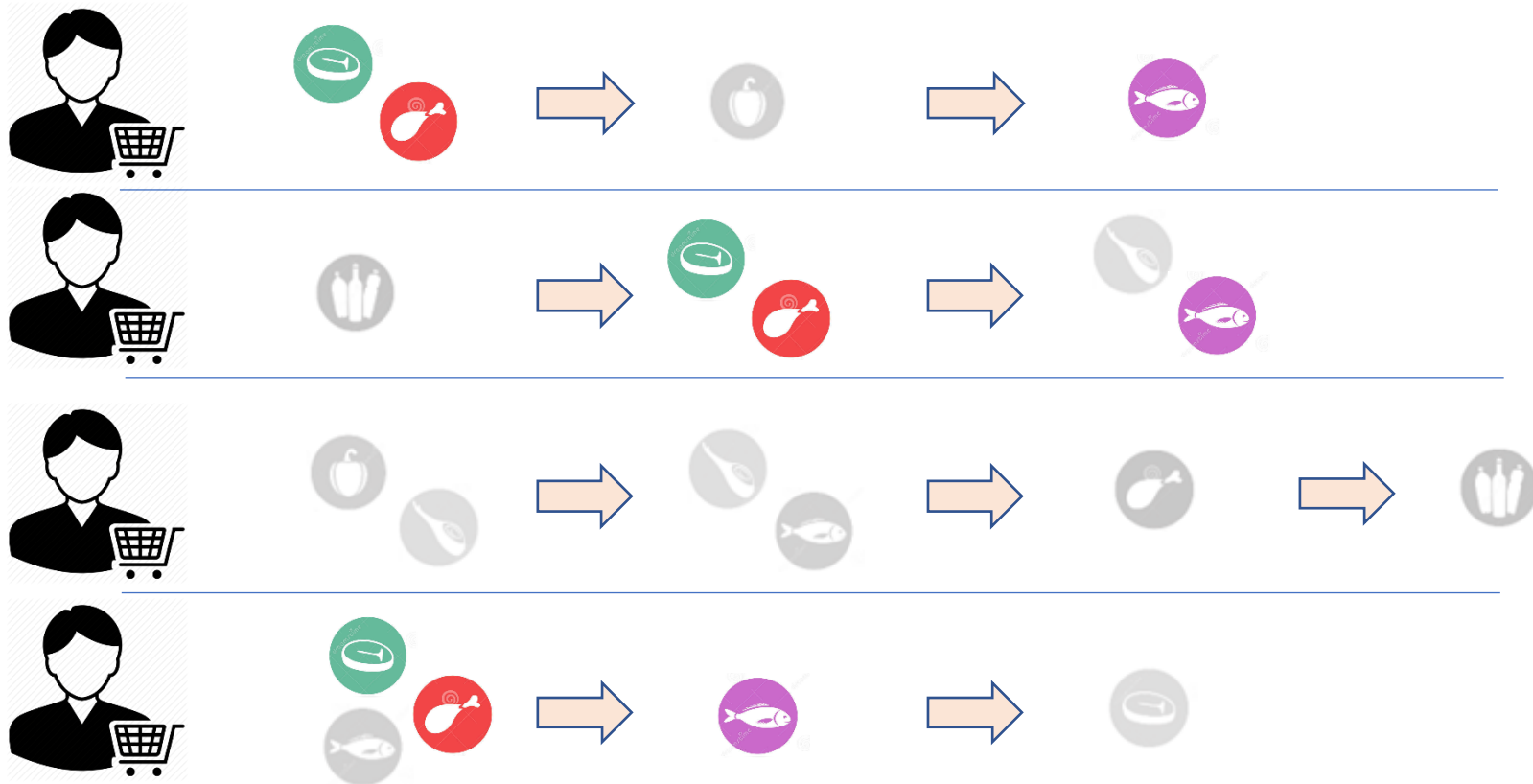
Frequent Patterns in Complex Domains

- Frequent sequences (a.k.a. Sequential patterns)
- Input: sequences of events (or of groups)



Frequent Patterns in Complex Domains

- Objective: identify sequences that occur frequently
 - Sequential pattern: {   } \Rightarrow 

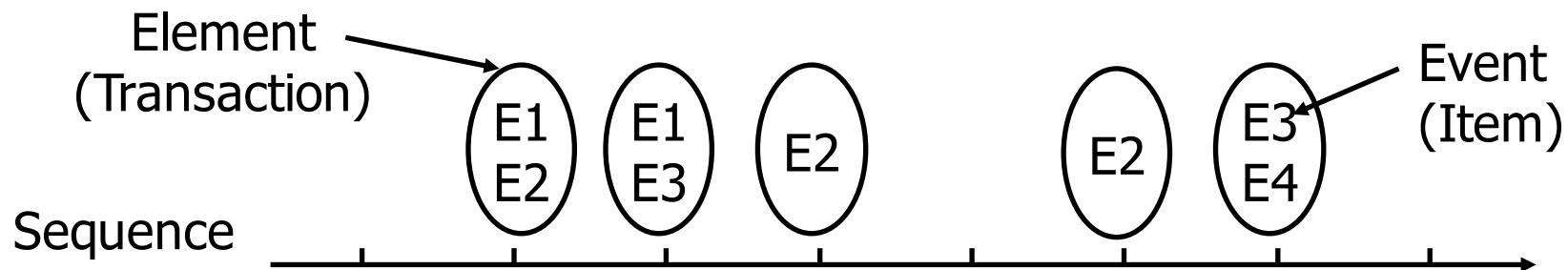


Sequential Pattern Discovery: Examples

- In telecommunications alarm logs,
 - Inverter_Problem:
(Excessive_Line_Current) (Rectifier_Alarm) --> (Fire_Alarm)
- In point-of-sale transaction sequences,
 - Computer Bookstore:
(Intro_To_Visual_C) (C++_Primer) --> (Perl_for_dummies,Tcl_Tk)
 - Athletic Apparel Store:
(Shoes) (Racket, Racketball) --> (Sports_Jacket)

Sequence Data and Terminology

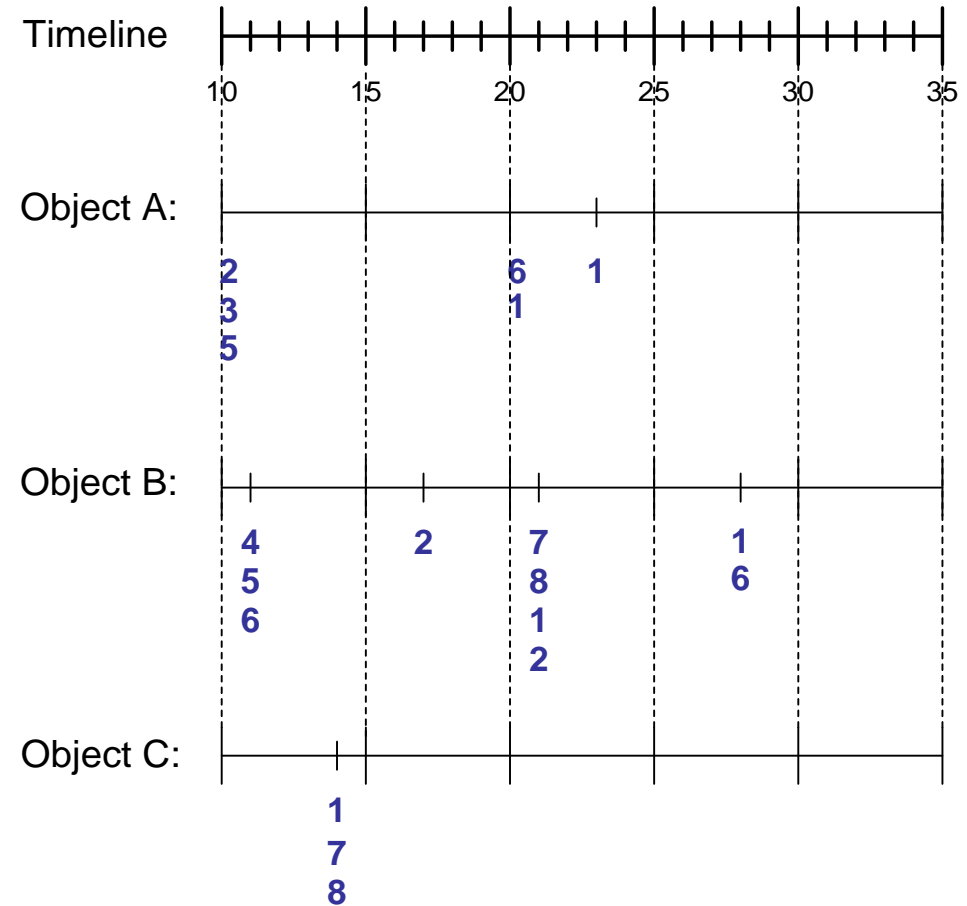
Sequence Database	<u>Sequence</u>	Element (<u>Transaction</u>)	Event (<u>Item</u>)
Customer	Purchase history of a given customer	A set of items bought by a customer at time t	Books, diary products, CDs, etc
Web Data	Browsing activity of a particular Web visitor	A collection of files viewed by a Web visitor after a single mouse click	Home page, index page, contact info, etc
Event data	History of events generated by a given sensor	Events triggered by a sensor at time t	Types of alarms generated by sensors
Genome sequences	DNA sequence of a particular species	An element of the DNA sequence	Bases A,T,G,C



Sequence Data

Sequence Database:

Object	Timestamp	Events
A	10	2, 3, 5
A	20	6, 1
A	23	1
B	11	4, 5, 6
B	17	2
B	21	7, 8, 1, 2
B	28	1, 6
C	14	1, 8, 7



Formal Definition of a Sequence

- A sequence is an ordered list of transactions

$$s = \langle e_1 e_2 e_3 \dots \rangle$$

- Each transaction is attributed to a specific time or location
- Each transaction contains a collection of items

$$e_i = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\}$$

- We “measure” sequences with two different notions:
 - Cardinality of a sequence: $|s|$ is given by the number of transactions of the sequence
 - Size of a sequence: a k -sequence is a sequence that contains k items

Formal Definition of a Sequence

- Example

$$S = \langle \{A,B\}, \{B,E,F\}, \{A\}, \{E,F,H\} \rangle$$

- Cardinality of s : $|s| = 4$ transactions
- s is a 9-sequence as it contains 9 items
- Times associated to elements:
 - $\{A,B\} \rightarrow \text{time} = 0$
 - $\{B,E,F\} \rightarrow \text{time} = 120$
 - $\{A\} \rightarrow \text{time} = 130$
 - $\{E,F,H\} \rightarrow \text{time} = 200$

Sequences without Explicit Time Info

- Default: time of element = position in the sequence
- Example

$S = \langle \{A,C\}, \{E\}, \{A,F\}, \{E,G,H\} \rangle$

- Default times associated to transactions:
 - $\{A,C\} \rightarrow \text{time}=0$
 - $\{E\} \rightarrow \text{time} = 1$
 - $\{A,F\} \rightarrow \text{time} = 2$
 - $\{E,G,H\} \rightarrow \text{time} = 3$

Examples of Sequence

- Web sequence:

< {Homepage} {Electronics} {Digital Cameras} {Canon Digital Camera} {Shopping Cart} {Order Confirmation} {Return to Shopping} >

Singleton elements



- Sequence of events causing the nuclear accident at 3-mile Island:

(http://stellar-one.com/nuclear/staff_reports/summary_SOE_the_initiating_event.htm)

< {clogged resin & outlet valve closure} {loss of feedwater} {condenser polisher outlet valve shut} {booster pumps trip} {main waterpump trips & main turbine trips & reactor pressure increases}>

Complex elements



- Sequence of books checked out at a library:

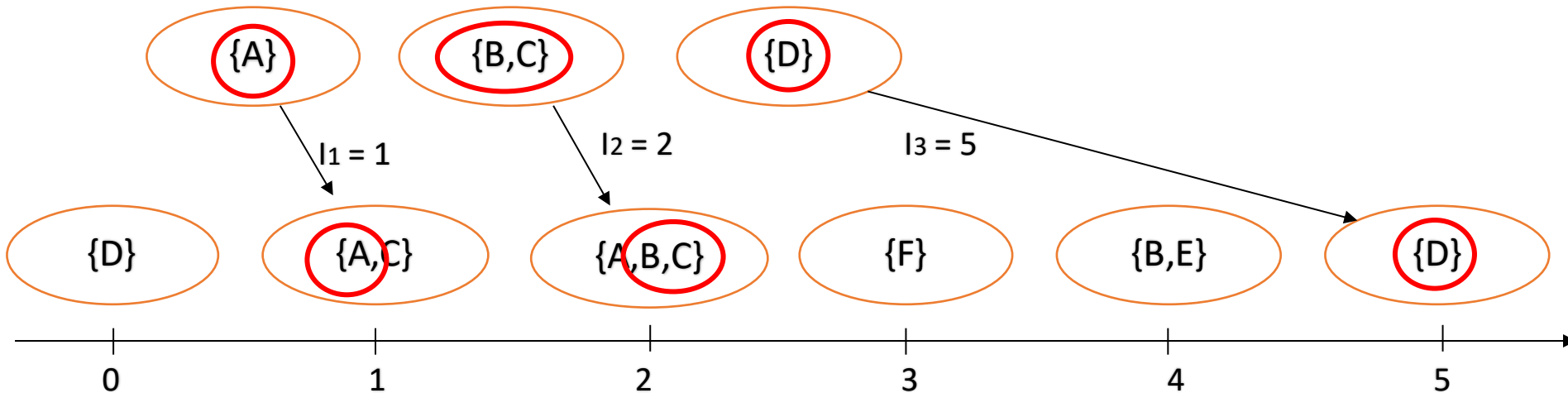
<{Fellowship of the Ring} {The Two Towers} {Return of the King}>

Singleton elements



Formal Definition of a Subsequence

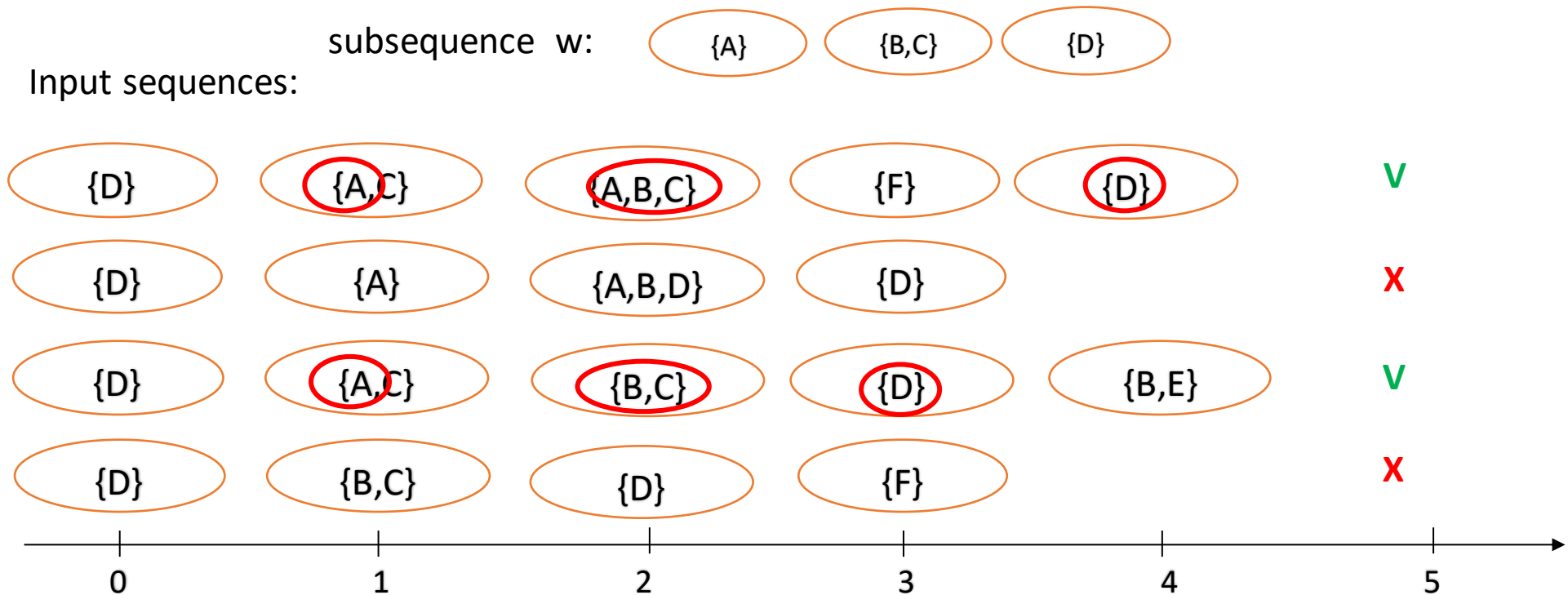
- A sequence $\langle a_1 a_2 \dots a_n \rangle$ is contained in another sequence $\langle b_1 b_2 \dots b_m \rangle$ ($m \geq n$) if there exist integers $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_n$ such that $a_1 \subseteq b_{i_1}, a_2 \subseteq b_{i_2}, \dots, a_n \subseteq b_{i_n}$



Data sequence	Subsequence	Contain?
$\langle \{2,4\} \{3,5,6\} \{8\} \rangle$	$\langle \{2\} \{3,5\} \rangle$	
$\langle \{1,2\} \{3,4\} \rangle$	$\langle \{1\} \{2\} \rangle$	
$\langle \{2,4\} \{2,4\} \{2,5\} \rangle$	$\langle \{2\} \{4\} \rangle$	

Formal Definition of Sequential Pattern

- The **support** of a subsequence w is the fraction of data sequences that contain w

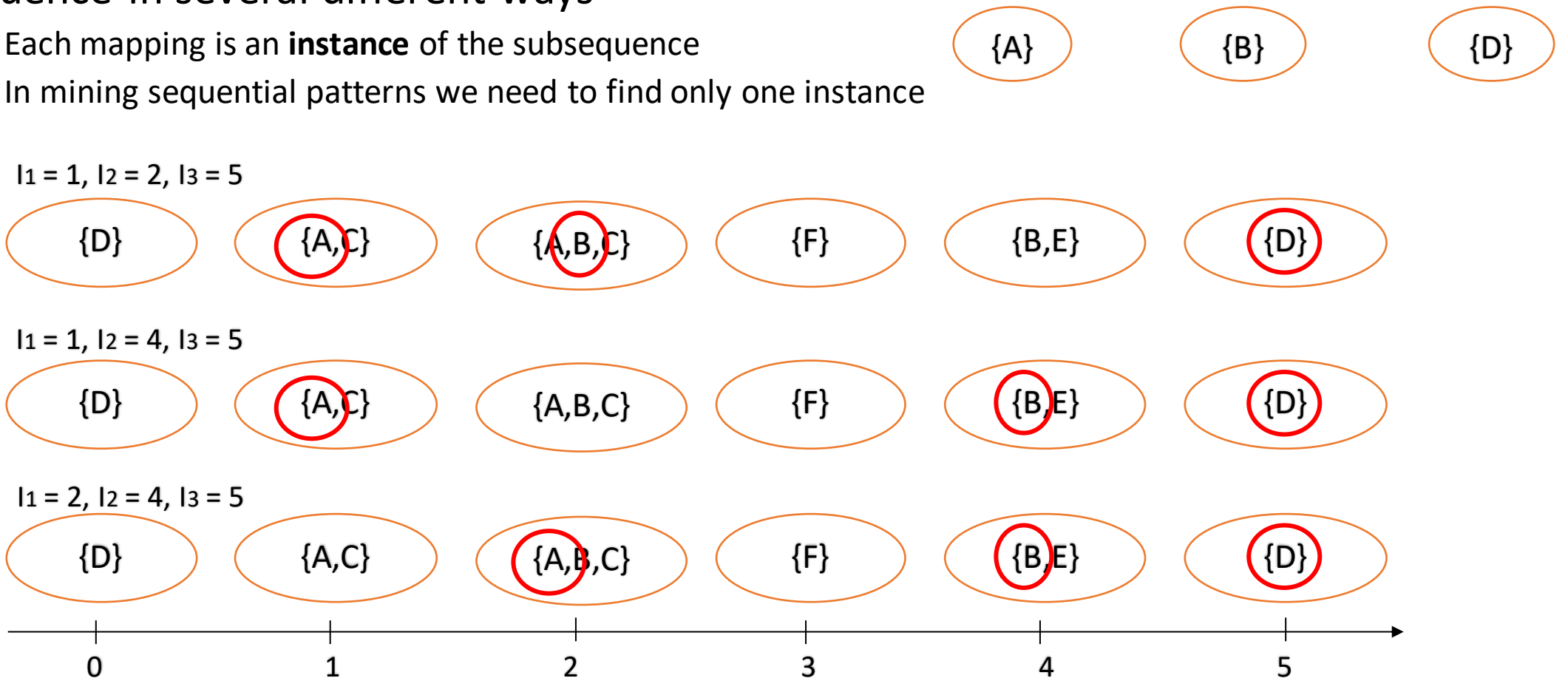


support of w : $2/4 = 0.50$ (50%)

- A **sequential pattern**
 - is a **frequent** subsequence
 - i.e., a subsequence whose support is \geq *minsup*

Formal Definition of Sequential Pattern

- Remark: a subsequence (i.e. a candidate pattern) might be mapped into a sequence in several different ways
 - Each mapping is an **instance** of the subsequence
 - In mining sequential patterns we need to find only one instance



Exercise 1

- find instances/occurrence of the following patterns

$\langle \{C\} \{H\} \{C\} \rangle$

$\langle \{A\} \{F\} \rangle$

$\langle \{A\} \{A\} \{D\} \rangle$

$\langle \{A\} \{A,B\} \{F\} \rangle$

- in the input sequence below

$\langle \begin{array}{cccccccc} \{A,C\} & \{C,D\} & \{F,H\} & \{A,B\} & \{B,C,D\} & \{E\} & \{A,B,D\} & \{F\} \\ t=0 & t=1 & t=2 & t=3 & t=4 & t=5 & t=6 & t=7 \end{array} \rangle$

Exercise 2

- find instances/occurrence of the following patterns

$\langle \{C\} \{H\} \{C\} \rangle$

$\langle \{A\} \{B\} \rangle$

$\langle \{C\} \{C\} \{E\} \rangle$

$\langle \{A\} \{E\} \rangle$

- in the input sequence below

$\langle \begin{array}{ccccccc} \{A,C\} & \{C,D,E\} & \{F\} & \{A,H\} & \{B,C,D\} & \{E\} & \{A,B,D\} \\ t=0 & t=1 & t=2 & t=3 & t=4 & t=5 & t=6 \end{array} \rangle$

Sequential Pattern Mining: Definition

- Given:
 - a database of sequences
 - a user-specified minimum support threshold, *minsup*
- Task:
 - Find all subsequences with support $\geq \textit{minsup}$

Sequential Pattern Mining: Challenge

- Trivial approach: generate all possible k-subsequences, for k=1,2,3,... and compute support
- Combinatorial explosion!
 - With frequent itemsets mining we had:
 - N. of k-subsets = $\binom{n}{k}$ *n = n. of distinct items in the data*
 - With sequential patterns:
 - N. of k-subsequences = n^k
 - The same item can be repeated:
 - $\langle \{A\} \{A\} \{B\} \{A\} \dots \rangle$

Sequential Pattern Mining: Challenge

- Even if we generate them from input sequences

- E.g.: Given a n-sequence: $\langle \{a\} \{b\} \{c\} \{d\} \{e\} \{f\} \{g\} \{h\} \{i\} \rangle$

- Examples of subsequences:

$\langle \{a\} \{c\} \{d\} \{f\} \{g\} \rangle$, $\langle \{c\} \{d\} \{e\} \rangle$, $\langle \{b\} \{g\} \rangle$, etc.

- Number of k-subsequences can be extracted from it

$\langle \{a\} \{b\} \{c\} \{d\} \{e\} \{f\} \{g\} \{h\} \{i\} \rangle \quad n = 9$

k=4: $\begin{array}{cccccccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ Y & _ & _ & Y & Y & _ & _ & _ & Y \\ \langle \{a\} & & \{d\} \{e\} & & & & & \{i\} \rangle \end{array}$

Answer :

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{9}{4} = 126$$

Sequential Pattern Mining: Example

Object	Timestamp	Events
A	1	1,2,4
A	2	2,3
A	3	5
B	1	1,2
B	2	2,3,4
C	1	1, 2
C	2	2,3,4
C	3	2,4,5
D	1	2
D	2	3, 4
D	3	4, 5
E	1	1, 3
E	2	2, 4, 5

Minsup = 50%

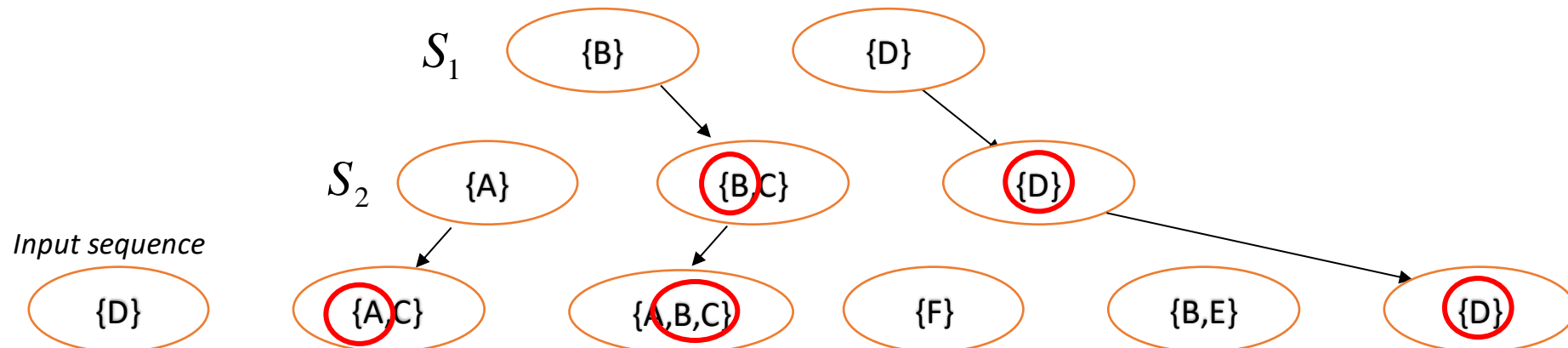
Examples of Frequent Subsequences:

< {1,2} > s=60%
< {2,3} > s=60%
< {2,4}> s=80%
< {3} {5}> s=80%
< {1} {2} > s=80%
< {2} {2} > s=60%
< {1} {2,3} > s=60%
< {2} {2,3} > s=60%
< {1,2} {2,3} > s=60%

Generalized Sequential Pattern

Generalized Sequential Pattern (GSP)

- **Follows the same structure of Apriori**
 - Start from short patterns and find longer ones at each iteration
- **Based on “Apriori principle” or “anti-monotonicity of support”**
 - If one sequence S_1 is contained in sequence S_2 , then the support of S_2 cannot be larger than that of S_1 :
$$S_1 \subseteq S_2 \Rightarrow \text{sup}(S_1) \geq \text{sup}(S_2)$$
- **Intuitive proof**
 - Any input sequence that contains S_2 will also contain S_1



Generalized Sequential Pattern (GSP)

- **Follows the same structure of Apriori**
 - Start from short patterns and find longer ones at each iteration
- **Step 1:**
 - Make the first pass over the sequence database D to yield all the 1-transaction frequent sequences
- **Step 2:** Repeat until no new frequent sequences are found:
 - **Candidate Generation:**
 - Merge pairs of frequent subsequences found in the $(k-1)th$ pass to generate candidate sequences that contain k items
 - **Candidate Pruning:**
 - Prune candidate k -sequences that contain infrequent $(k-1)$ -subsequences
 - **Support Counting:**
 - Make a new pass over the sequence database D to find the support for these candidate sequences
 - **Candidate Elimination:**
 - Eliminate candidate k -sequences whose actual support is less than *minsup*

Extracting Sequential Patterns

- Given n items: $i_1, i_2, i_3, \dots, i_n$
 - Candidate 1-subsequences:
 $\langle \{i_1\} \rangle, \langle \{i_2\} \rangle, \langle \{i_3\} \rangle, \dots, \langle \{i_n\} \rangle$
 - Candidate 2-subsequences:
 $\langle \{i_1, i_2\} \rangle, \langle \{i_1, i_3\} \rangle, \dots, \langle \{i_1\} \{i_1\} \rangle, \langle \{i_1\} \{i_2\} \rangle, \dots, \langle \{i_{n-1}\} \{i_n\} \rangle$
 - Candidate 3-subsequences:
 $\langle \{i_1, i_2, i_3\} \rangle, \langle \{i_1, i_2, i_4\} \rangle, \dots, \langle \{i_1, i_2\} \{i_1\} \rangle, \langle \{i_1, i_2\} \{i_2\} \rangle, \dots,$
 $\langle \{i_1\} \{i_1, i_2\} \rangle, \langle \{i_1\} \{i_1, i_3\} \rangle, \dots, \langle \{i_1\} \{i_1\} \{i_1\} \rangle, \langle \{i_1\} \{i_1\} \{i_2\} \rangle, \dots$
- Remark: items within a transaction are ordered
 - YES: $\langle \{i_1, i_2, i_3\} \rangle$ NO: $\langle \{i_3, i_1, i_2\} \rangle$

Candidate Generation

- Base case ($k=2$):
 - Merging two frequent 1-sequences $\langle\{i_1\}\rangle$ and $\langle\{i_2\}\rangle$ will produce two candidate 2-sequences: $\langle\{i_1\} \{i_2\}\rangle$ and $\langle\{i_1 i_2\}\rangle$
 - Special case: i_i can be merged with itself: $\langle\{i_i\} \{i_i\}\rangle$
- General case ($k>2$):
 - A frequent $(k-1)$ -sequence w_1 is merged with another frequent $(k-1)$ -sequence w_2 to produce a candidate k -sequence if the subsequence obtained by removing the **first item in w_1** is the same as the one obtained by removing the **last item in w_2**
 - The resulting candidate after merging is given by the sequence w_1 extended with the last item of w_2 .
 - Simplest case: $\langle\{d\}\{a\}\{b\}\rangle + \langle\{a\}\{b\}\{c\}\rangle = \langle\{d\}\{a\}\{b\}\{c\}\rangle$
 - If last two items in w_2 belong to the same transaction \Rightarrow last item in w_2 becomes part of the last transaction in w_1 : $\langle\{d\}\{a\}\{b\}\rangle + \langle\{a\}\{b,c\}\rangle = \langle\{d\}\{a\}\{b,c\}\rangle$
 - Otherwise, the last item in w_2 becomes a separate transaction appended to the end of w_1 : $\langle\{a,d\}\{b\}\rangle + \langle\{d\}\{b\}\{c\}\rangle = \langle\{a,d\}\{b\}\{c\}\rangle$
 - Special case: check if w_1 can be merged with itself
 - Works when it contains only one item type: $\langle\{a\} \{a\}\rangle + \langle\{a\} \{a\}\rangle = \langle\{a\} \{a\} \{a\}\rangle$

Candidate Generation Examples

- Merging the sequences $w_1 = \langle \{1\} \{2\ 3\} \{4\} \rangle$ and $w_2 = \langle \{2\ 3\} \{4\ 5\} \rangle$
- will produce the candidate sequence $\langle \{1\} \{2\ 3\} \{4\ 5\} \rangle$ because the last two items in w_2 (4 and 5) belong to the same transaction

- Merging the sequences $w_1 = \langle \{1\} \{2\ 3\} \{4\} \rangle$ and $w_2 = \langle \{2\ 3\} \{4\} \{5\} \rangle$
- will produce the candidate sequence $\langle \{1\} \{2\ 3\} \{4\} \{5\} \rangle$ because the last two items in w_2 (4 and 5) do not belong to the same transaction

- Can we merge $w_1 = \langle \{1\} \{2\ 6\} \{4\} \rangle$ and $w_2 = \langle \{1\} \{2\} \{4\ 5\} \rangle$?
- We **do not have** to merge the sequences $w_1 = \langle \{1\} \{2\ 6\} \{4\} \rangle$ and $w_2 = \langle \{1\} \{2\} \{4\ 5\} \rangle$ to produce the candidate $\langle \{1\} \{2\ 6\} \{4\ 5\} \rangle$
- Notice that if the latter is a viable candidate, it will be obtained by merging w_1 with $\langle \{2\ 6\} \{4\ 5\} \rangle$

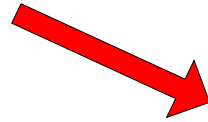
Candidate Pruning

- Based on Apriori principle:
 - If a k -sequence W contains a $(k-1)$ -subsequence that is not frequent, then W is not frequent and can be pruned
- Method:
 - Enumerate all $(k-1)$ -subsequence:
 - $\{a,b\}\{c\}\{d\} \rightarrow \{b\}\{c\}\{d\}, \{a\}\{c\}\{d\}, \{a,b\}\{d\}, \{a,b\}\{c\}$
 - Each subsequence generated by cancelling 1 item in W
 - Number of $(k-1)$ -subsequences = k
 - Remark: candidates are generated by merging two “mother” $(k-1)$ -subsequences that we know to be frequent
 - Correspond to remove the first event or the last one
 - Number of significant $(k-1)$ -subsequences to test = $k - 2$
 - Special cases: at step $k=2$ the pruning has no utility, since the only $(k-1)$ -subsequences are the “mother” ones

GSP Example

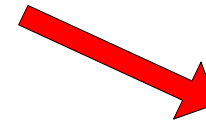
Frequent
3-sequences

< {1} {2} {3} >
< {1} {2 5} >
< {1} {5} {3} >
< {2} {3} {4} >
< {2 5} {3} >
< {3} {4} {5} >
< {5} {3 4} >



Candidate
Generation

< {1} {2} {3} {4} >
< {1} {2 5} {3} >
< {1} {5} {3 4} >
< {2} {3} {4} {5} >
< {2 5} {3 4} >



Candidate
Pruning

< {1} {2 5} {3} >

GSP Exercise

- Given the following dataset of sequences

ID	Sequence
1	a b → a → b
2	b → a → c d
3	a → b
4	a → a → b d

- Generate sequential patterns if min_sup = 35%

GSP Exercise - Solution

ID	Sequence
1	a b → a → b
2	b → a → c d
3	a → b
4	a → a → b d

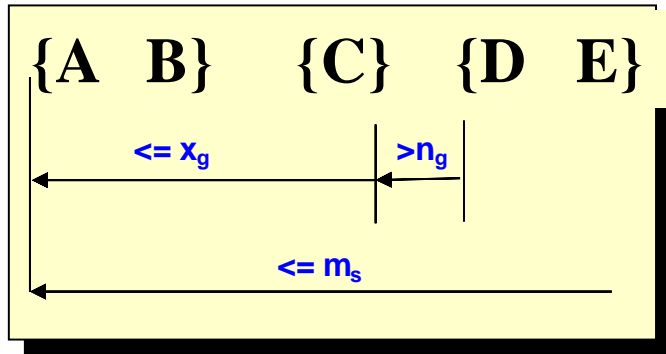
Sequential pattern	Support
a	100 %
b	100 %
d	50 %
a → a	50 %
a → b	75 %
a → d	50 %
b → a	50 %
a → a → b	50 %

Timing Constraints

- Motivation by examples:
- Sequential Pattern {milk} → {cookies}
 - It might suggest that cookies are bought to better enjoy milk
 - Yet, we might obtain it even if all customers buy milk and **after 6 months** buy cookies, in which case our interpretation is wrong
- {cheese A} → {cheese B}
 - Does it mean that buying and eating cheese A induces the customer to try also cheese B (e.g. by the same brand)?
 - Maybe, yet if they are bought within 20 minutes it is like that they were to be bought together (and the customer forgot it)
- {buy PC} → {buy printer} → {ask for repair}
 - Is it a good or bad sign?
 - It depends on how much time the whole process took:
 - Short time => issues, Long time => OK, normal life cycle

Timing Constraints

- Define 3 types of constraint on the instances to consider
 - E.g. ask that the pattern instances last no more than 30 days



x_g : max-gap

→ Each transaction of the pattern instance must be **at most** x_g time after the previous one

n_g : min-gap

→ Each transaction of the pattern instance must be **at least** n_g time after the previous one

m_s : maximum span

→ The overall duration of the pattern instance must be at most m_s

$x_g = 2, n_g = 0, m_s = 4$



consecutive transactions at most distance 2 & overall duration at most 4 time units

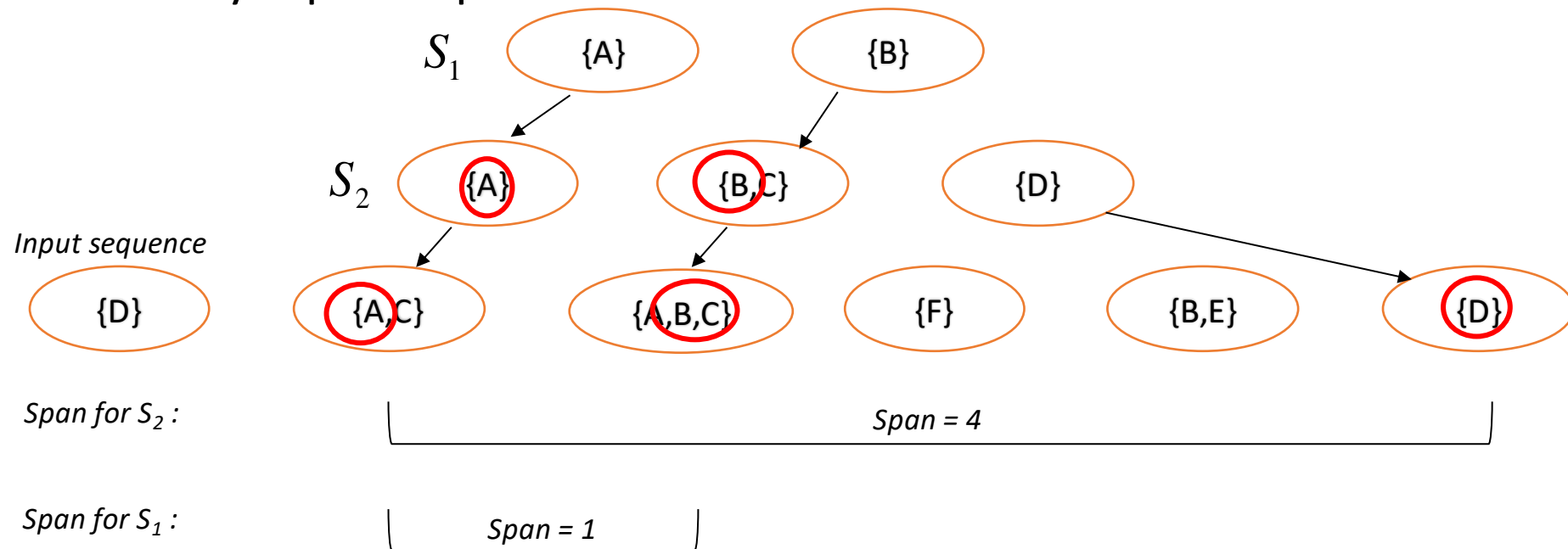
Data sequence	Subsequence	Contain?
$\langle \{2,4\} \{3,5,6\} \{4,7\} \{4,5\} \{8\} \rangle$	$\langle \{6\} \{5\} \rangle$	
$\langle \{1\} \{2\} \{3\} \{4\} \{5\} \rangle$	$\langle \{1\} \{4\} \rangle$	
$\langle \{1\} \{2,3\} \{3,4\} \{4,5\} \rangle$	$\langle \{2\} \{3\} \{5\} \rangle$	
$\langle \{1,2\} \{3\} \{2,3\} \{3,4\} \{2,4\} \{4,5\} \rangle$	$\langle \{1,2\} \{5\} \rangle$	

Mining Sequential Patterns with Timing Constraints

- Approach 1:
 - Mine sequential patterns without timing constraints
 - Postprocess the discovered patterns
 - Dangerous: might generate billions of sequential patterns to obtain only a few time-constrained ones
- Approach 2:
 - Modify GSP to directly prune candidates that violate timing constraints
 - Question: Does Apriori principle still hold?

Apriori Principle with Time Constraints

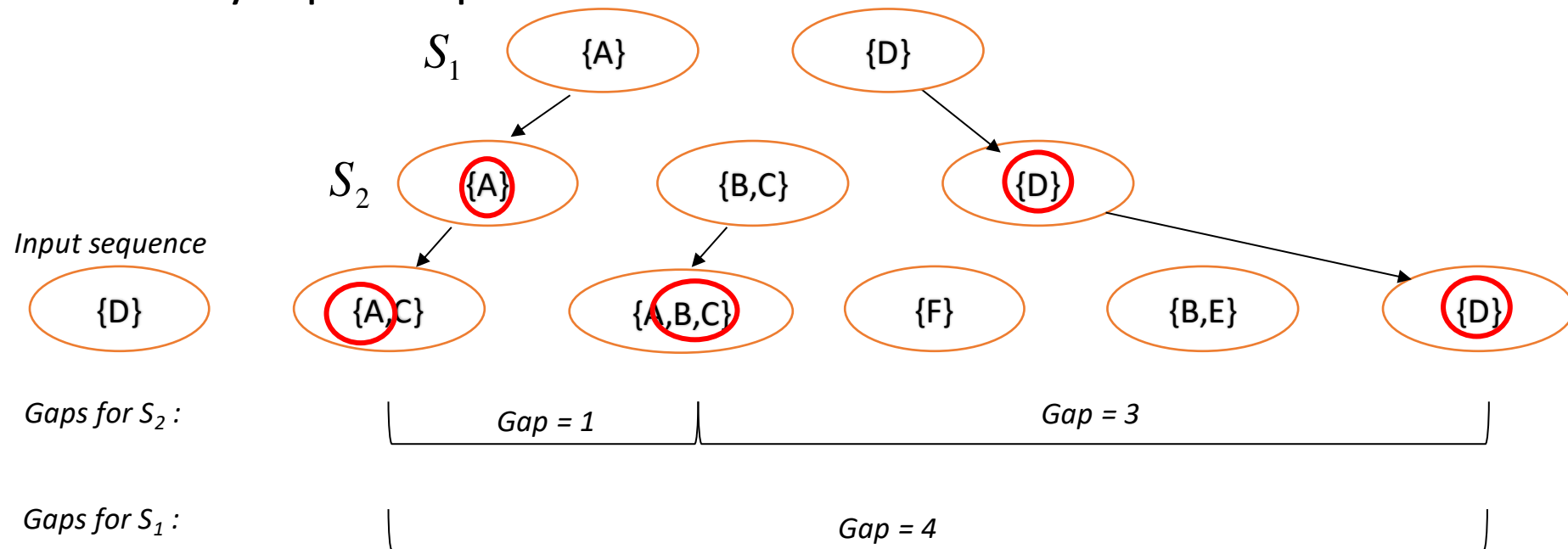
- **Case 1: max-span**
- **Intuitive check**
 - Does any input sequence that contains S2 will also contain S1 ?



- **When S1 has less transactions, S1 span can (only) decrease** ✓
 - If S2 span is OK, then also S1 span is OK

Apriori Principle with Time Constraints

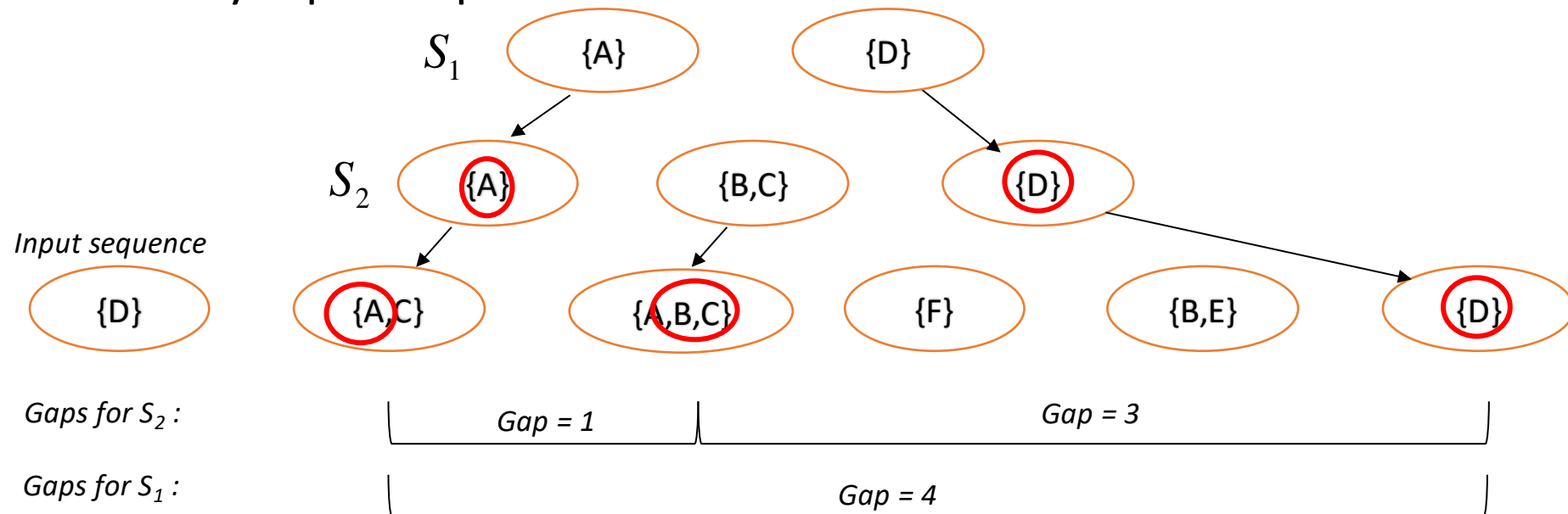
- **Case 2: min-gap**
- **Intuitive check**
 - Does any input sequence that contains S2 will also contain S1 ?



- **When S1 has less transactions, gaps for S1 can (only) increase** ✓
 - If S2 gaps are OK, they are OK also for S1

Apriori Principle with Time Constraints

- **Case 3: max-gap**
- **Intuitive check**
 - Does any input sequence that contains S2 will also contain S1 ?



- **When S1 has less transactions, gaps for S1 can (only) increase **x****
 - *Happens when S1 has lost an internal element w.r.t. S2*
 - Even if S2 gaps are OK, S1 gaps might grow too large w.r.t. max-gap

Apriori Principle for Sequence Data

Object	Timestamp	Events
A	1	1,2,4
A	2	2,3
A	3	5
B	1	1,2
B	2	2,3,4
C	1	1, 2
C	2	2,3,4
C	3	2,4,5
D	1	2
D	2	3, 4
D	3	4, 5
E	1	1, 3
E	2	2, 4, 5

Suppose:

$x_g = 1$ (max-gap)

$n_g = 0$ (min-gap)

$m_s = 5$ (maximum span)

$minsup = 60\%$

$\langle \{2\} \{5\} \rangle$ support = 40%

but

$\langle \{2\} \{3\} \{5\} \rangle$ support = 60%

Problem exists because of max-gap constraint

No such problem if max-gap is infinite

Contiguous Subsequences

- s is a contiguous subsequence of

$$w = \langle e_1 \rangle \langle e_2 \rangle \dots \langle e_k \rangle$$

if any of the following conditions hold:

1. s is obtained from w by deleting an item from either e_1 or e_k
2. s is obtained from w by deleting an item from any element e_i that contains more than 2 items
3. s is a contiguous subsequence of s' and s' is a contiguous subsequence of w (recursive definition)

*Key point: avoids
internal "jumps"*

*Not interesting
for our usage*

- Examples: $s = \langle \{1\} \{2\} \rangle$

- is a contiguous subsequence of
 $\langle \{1\} \{2\ 3\} \rangle$, $\langle \{1\ 2\} \{2\} \{3\} \rangle$, and $\langle \{3\ 4\} \{1\ 2\} \{2\ 3\} \{4\} \rangle$
- is not a contiguous subsequence of
 $\langle \{1\} \{3\} \{2\} \rangle$ and $\langle \{2\} \{1\} \{3\} \{2\} \rangle$

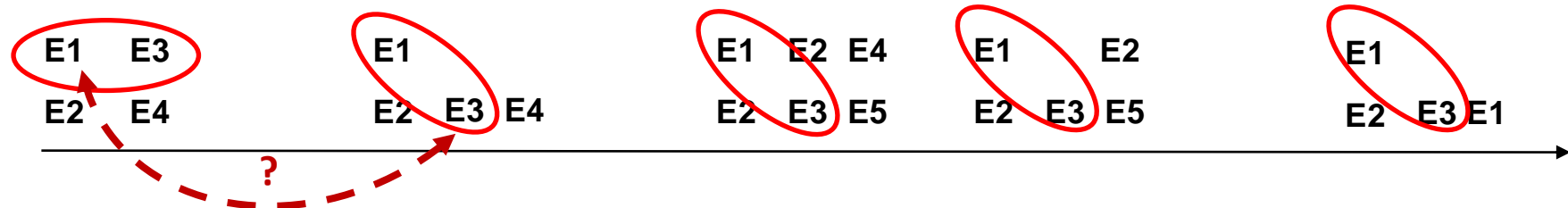
Modified Candidate Pruning Step

- Without maxgap constraint:
 - A candidate k -sequence is pruned if at least one of its $(k-1)$ -subsequences is infrequent
- With maxgap constraint:
 - A candidate k -sequence is pruned if at least one of its **contiguous** $(k-1)$ -subsequences is infrequent
 - Remark: the “pruning power” is now reduced
 - Less subsequences to test for “killing” the candidate

Other kinds of patterns for sequences

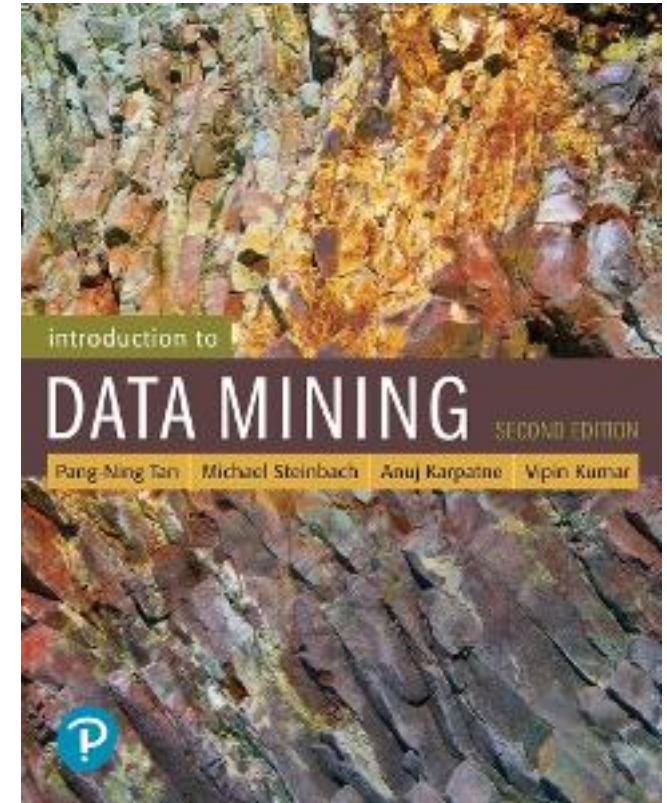
- In some domains, we may have only one very long time series
 - Example:
 - monitoring network traffic events for attacks
 - monitoring telecommunication alarm signals
- Goal is to find frequent sequences of events in the time series
 - Now we have to count “instances”, but which ones?
 - This problem is also known as frequent episode mining

Pattern: <E1> <E3>



References

- Sequential Pattern Mining. Chapter 7.
Introduction to Data Mining.



Exercises SPM

Sequential Pattern – Exercise 1

a) (3 points) Given the following input sequence

$\langle \{A\} \quad \{B,F\} \quad \{E\} \quad \{A,B\} \quad \{A,C,D\} \quad \{F\} \quad \{B,E\} \quad \{C,D\} \rangle$
 $t=0 \quad t=1 \quad t=2 \quad t=3 \quad t=4 \quad t=5 \quad t=6 \quad t=7$

show all the occurrences (there can be more than one or none, in general) of each of the following subsequences in the input sequence above. Repeat the exercise twice: the first time considering no temporal constraints (left column): the second time considering $\text{min-gap} = 1$ (i.e. $\text{gap} > 1$, right column). Each occurrence should be represented by its corresponding list of time stamps, e.g.: $\langle 0,2,3 \rangle = \langle t=0, t=2, t=3 \rangle$.

	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Occurrences with min-gap = 1</i>
ex.: $\langle \{B\}\{E\} \rangle$	$\langle 1,2 \rangle \langle 1,6 \rangle \langle 3,6 \rangle$	$\langle 1,6 \rangle \langle 3,6 \rangle$
$w_1 = \langle \{A\} \{B\} \{E\} \rangle$		
$w_2 = \langle \{B\}\{D\} \rangle$		
$w_3 = \langle \{F\}\{E\}\{C,D\} \rangle$		

Sequential Pattern – Exercise 1

a) (3 points) Given the following input sequence

$\langle \{A\} \quad \{B,F\} \quad \{E\} \quad \{A,B\} \quad \{A,C,D\} \quad \{F\} \quad \{B,E\} \quad \{C,D\} \rangle$
 $t=0 \quad t=1 \quad t=2 \quad t=3 \quad t=4 \quad t=5 \quad t=6 \quad t=7$

show all the occurrences (there can be more than one or none, in general) of each of the following subsequences in the input sequence above. Repeat the exercise twice: the first time considering no temporal constraints (left column): the second time considering $\text{min-gap} = 1$ (i.e. $\text{gap} > 1$, right column). Each occurrence should be represented by its corresponding list of time stamps, e.g.: $\langle 0,2,3 \rangle = \langle t=0, t=2, t=3 \rangle$.

Answer:

	Occurrences	Occurrences with $\text{min-gap} = 1$
ex.: $\langle \{B\}\{E\} \rangle$	$\langle 1,2 \rangle \langle 1,6 \rangle \langle 3,6 \rangle$	$\langle 1,6 \rangle \langle 3,6 \rangle$
$w_1 = \langle \{A\} \{B\} \{E\} \rangle$		
$w_2 = \langle \{B\}\{D\} \rangle$		
$w_3 = \langle \{F\}\{E\}\{C,D\} \rangle$		

Sequential Pattern – Exercise 1 – Solution

a) (3 points) Given the following input sequence

$\langle \begin{matrix} \{A\} & \{B,F\} & \{E\} & \{A,B\} & \{A,C,D\} & \{F\} & \{B,E\} & \{C,D\} \\ t=0 & t=1 & t=2 & t=3 & t=4 & t=5 & t=6 & t=7 \end{matrix} \rangle$

show all the occurrences (there can be more than one or none, in general) of each of the following subsequences in the input sequence above. Repeat the exercise twice: the first time considering no temporal constraints (left column): the second time considering $\text{min-gap} = 1$ (i.e. $\text{gap} > 1$, right column). Each occurrence should be represented by its corresponding list of time stamps, e.g.: $\langle 0,2,3 \rangle = \langle t=0, t=2, t=3 \rangle$.

Answer:

	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Occurrences with min-gap = 1</i>
ex.: $\langle \{B\}\{E\} \rangle$	$\langle 1,2 \rangle \langle 1,6 \rangle \langle 3,6 \rangle$	$\langle 1,6 \rangle \langle 3,6 \rangle$
$w_1 = \langle \{A\} \{B\} \{E\} \rangle$	$\langle 0,1,2 \rangle \langle 0,1,6 \rangle \langle 0,3,6 \rangle$	$\langle 0,3,6 \rangle$
$w_2 = \langle \{B\}\{D\} \rangle$	$\langle 1,4 \rangle \langle 1,7 \rangle \langle 3,4 \rangle \langle 3,7 \rangle \langle 6,7 \rangle$	$\langle 1,4 \rangle \langle 1,7 \rangle \langle 3,7 \rangle$
$w_3 = \langle \{F\}\{E\}\{C,D\} \rangle$	$\langle 1,2,4 \rangle \langle 1,2,7 \rangle \langle 1,6,7 \rangle \langle 5,6,7 \rangle$	none

Sequential Pattern – Exercise 2

a) (3 points) Given the following input sequence

$\langle \{B,F\} \quad \{A\} \quad \{A,B\} \quad \{C,D,F\} \quad \{E\} \quad \{B,E\} \quad \{C,D\} \rangle$
 $t=0 \quad t=1 \quad t=2 \quad t=3 \quad t=4 \quad t=5 \quad t=6$

show all the occurrences (there can be more than one or none, in general) of each of the following subsequences in the input sequence above. Repeat the exercise twice: the first time considering no temporal constraints (left column): the second time considering $\text{max-gap} = 4$ (i.e. $\text{gap} \leq 4$, right column). Each occurrence should be represented by its corresponding list of time stamps, e.g.: $\langle 0,2,3 \rangle = \langle t=0, t=2, t=3 \rangle$.

	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Occurrences with max-gap = 4</i>
$w_1 = \langle \{B\} \{E\} \rangle$		
$w_2 = \langle \{B\} \{D\} \rangle$		
$w_3 = \langle \{F\} \{B\} \{C,D\} \rangle$		

Sequential Pattern – Exercise 2 – Solution

a) (3 points) Given the following input sequence

$\langle \{B,F\} \quad \{A\} \quad \{A,B\} \quad \{C,D,F\} \quad \{E\} \quad \{B,E\} \quad \{C,D\} \rangle$
 $t=0 \quad t=1 \quad t=2 \quad t=3 \quad t=4 \quad t=5 \quad t=6$

show all the occurrences (there can be more than one or none, in general) of each of the following subsequences in the input sequence above. Repeat the exercise twice: the first time considering no temporal constraints (left column): the second time considering $\text{max-gap} = 4$ (i.e. $\text{gap} \leq 4$, right column). Each occurrence should be represented by its corresponding list of time stamps, e.g.: $\langle 0,2,3 \rangle = \langle t=0, t=2, t=3 \rangle$.

Answer:

	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Occurrences with max-gap = 4</i>
$w_1 = \langle \{B\} \{E\} \rangle$	$\langle 0,4 \rangle \langle 0,5 \rangle \langle 2,4 \rangle \langle 2,5 \rangle$	$\langle 0,4 \rangle \langle 2,4 \rangle \langle 2,5 \rangle$
$w_2 = \langle \{B\} \{D\} \rangle$	$\langle 0,3 \rangle \langle 0,6 \rangle$ $\langle 2,3 \rangle \langle 2,6 \rangle$ $\langle 5,6 \rangle$	$\langle 0,3 \rangle$ $\langle 2,3 \rangle \langle 2,6 \rangle$ $\langle 5,6 \rangle$
$w_3 = \langle \{F\} \{B\} \{C,D\} \rangle$	$\langle 0,2,3 \rangle \langle 0,2,6 \rangle \langle 0,5,6 \rangle$ $\langle 3,5,6 \rangle$	$\langle 0,2,3 \rangle \langle 0,2,6 \rangle$ $\langle 3,5,6 \rangle$

Sequential Pattern – Exercise 3

Given the input sequences listed in the table below (column 1), show for each of them **all the occurrences** of subsequences $\{A\} \rightarrow \{D\}$ and $\{A\} \rightarrow \{C,D\}$, and finally write its total support. Repeat the exercise twice: the first time **considering no temporal constraints** (columns 2 and 4); the second time **considering min-gap = 1** (i.e. $\text{gap} > 1$) (columns 3 and 5). Each occurrence should be represented by its corresponding list of time stamps, e.g.: $\langle 0,2,3 \rangle = \langle t=0, t=2, t=3 \rangle$.

<i>column 1</i>	<i>column 2</i>		<i>column 3</i>	<i>column 4</i>	<i>column 5</i>
	$\{A\} \rightarrow \{D\}$			$\{B\} \rightarrow \{C,D\}$	
	<i>No constraints</i>		<i>min-gap = 1</i>	<i>No constraints</i>	<i>min-gap = 1</i>
$\langle \{A,B,F\} \{C\} \{C,D,F\} \{E\} \{C,D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4					
$\langle \{A,B\} \{C\} \{A,B\} \{C,D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3					
$\langle \{F\} \{A,B,F\} \{A,B,C,D\} \{D\} \{E\} \{C\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4 t=5					
$\langle \{A,F\} \{B,C\} \{A,B\} \{E\} \{D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4					
$\langle \{A,B,F\} \{A,C\} \{A,B,D\} \{C\} \{C,D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4					
Total support:					

Sequential Pattern – Exercise 3 – Solution

Given the input sequences listed in the table below (column 1), show for each of them **all the occurrences** of subsequences $\{A\} \rightarrow \{D\}$ and $\{A\} \rightarrow \{C,D\}$, and finally write its total support. Repeat the exercise twice: the first time **considering no temporal constraints** (columns 2 and 4); the second time **considering min-gap = 1** (i.e. $\text{gap} > 1$) (columns 3 and 5). Each occurrence should be represented by its corresponding list of time stamps, e.g.: $\langle 0,2,3 \rangle = \langle t=0, t=2, t=3 \rangle$.

<i>column 1</i>	<i>column 2</i>	<i>column 3</i>	<i>column 4</i>	<i>column 5</i>
	$\{A\} \rightarrow \{D\}$		$\{B\} \rightarrow \{C,D\}$	
	<i>No constraints</i>	<i>min-gap = 1</i>	<i>No constraints</i>	<i>min-gap = 1</i>
$\langle \{A,B,F\} \{C\} \{C,D,F\} \{E\} \{C,D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4	$\langle 0,2 \rangle, \langle 0,4 \rangle$	$\langle 0,2 \rangle \langle 0,4 \rangle$	$\langle 0,2 \rangle, \langle 0,4 \rangle$	$\langle 0,2 \rangle, \langle 0,4 \rangle$
$\langle \{A,B\} \{C\} \{A,B\} \{C,D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3	$\langle 0,3 \rangle \langle 2,3 \rangle$	$\langle 0,3 \rangle$	$\langle 0,3 \rangle, \langle 2,3 \rangle$	$\langle 0,3 \rangle$
$\langle \{F\} \{A,B,F\} \{A,B,C,D\} \{D\} \{E\} \{C\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4 t=5	$\langle 1,2 \rangle \langle 1,3 \rangle$ $\langle 2,3 \rangle$	$\langle 1,3 \rangle$	$\langle 1,2 \rangle$	none
$\langle \{A,F\} \{B,C\} \{A,B\} \{E\} \{D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4	$\langle 0,4 \rangle \langle 2,4 \rangle$	$\langle 0,4 \rangle \langle 2,4 \rangle$	none	none
$\langle \{A,B,F\} \{A,C\} \{A,B,D\} \{C\} \{C,D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4	$\langle 0,2 \rangle \langle 0,4 \rangle \langle 1,2 \rangle,$ $\langle 1,4 \rangle \langle 2,4 \rangle$	$\langle 0,2 \rangle \langle 0,4 \rangle$ $\langle 1,4 \rangle \langle 2,4 \rangle$	$\langle 0,4 \rangle \langle 2,4 \rangle$	$\langle 0,4 \rangle \langle 2,4 \rangle$
Total support:	5 (100%)	5 (100%)	4 (80%)	3 (60%)

Sequential Pattern – Exercise 4

Given the input sequences listed in the table below (column 1), show for each of them **all the occurrences** of subsequences $\{A\} \rightarrow \{A\} \rightarrow \{D\}$ and $\{B\} \rightarrow \{C,D\}$, and finally write its total support. Repeat the exercise twice: the first time **considering no temporal constraints** (columns 2 and 4); the second time **considering max-gap = 2** (i.e. gap ≤ 2) (columns 3 and 5). Each occurrence should be represented by its corresponding list of time stamps, e.g.: $\langle 0,2,3 \rangle = \langle t=0, t=2, t=3 \rangle$.

<i>column 1</i>	<i>column 2</i>	<i>column 3</i>	<i>column 4</i>	<i>column 5</i>
	$\{A\} \rightarrow \{A\} \rightarrow \{D\}$		$\{B\} \rightarrow \{C,D\}$	
	<i>No constraints</i>	<i>max-gap = 2</i>	<i>No constraints</i>	<i>max-gap = 2</i>
$\langle \{A,B,F\} \{C\} \{A,C,D,F\} \{E\} \{C,D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4				
$\langle \{A,B\} \{C\} \{A,B\} \{C,D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3				
$\langle \{F\} \{A,F\} \{A,C\} \{D\} \{A,E\} \{C\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4 t=5				
$\langle \{A,F\} \{B,C,D\} \{A,B\} \{B,E\} \{D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4				
$\langle \{A,B\} \{A\} \{A,D\} \{A\} \{C\} \{A\} \{C,D\} \rangle$ t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4 t=5 t=6	NOT REQUESTED			
Total support:				

GSP – Exercise 1

b) (3 points) Simulate the execution of the GSP algorithm on the following dataset of sequences, assuming a minimum support threshold of 60%.

{ A } -> { B C } -> { C } -> { D }
{ A C } -> { B } -> { C } -> { C }
{ D } -> { C } -> { B } -> { C D }
{ A B } -> { D } -> { C } -> { C D } -> { E }

GSP – Exercise 1 – Solution

b) (3 points) Simulate the execution of the GSP algorithm on the following dataset of sequences, assuming a minimum support threshold of 60%.

{ A } -> { B C } -> { C } -> { D }
{ A C } -> { B } -> { C } -> { C }
{ D } -> { C } -> { B } -> { C D }
{ A B } -> { D } -> { C } -> { C D } -> { E }

GSP – Exercise 1 – Solution

b) (3 points) Simulate the execution of the GSP algorithm on the following dataset of sequences, assuming a minimum support threshold of 60%.

$\{A\} \rightarrow \{BC\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{D\}$
 $\{AC\} \rightarrow \{B\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{C\}$
 $\{D\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{B\} \rightarrow \{CD\}$
 $\{AB\} \rightarrow \{D\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{CD\} \rightarrow \{E\}$

2-seq (2-transactions)

{A}		{A} → {B}	{A} → {C} → {C}
{B}	1-seq	{A} → {C}	{A} → {C} → {D} (pruning)
{C}		{A} → {D}	{B} → {C} → {D}
{D}		{B} → {C}	{B} → {C} → {C}
{BC}		{B} → {D}	{C} → {C} → {C}
{AC}		{C} → {B}	
{CD}	2-seq (1-transaction)	{C} → {C}	
{AB}		{C} → {D}	
		{D} → {B}	
		{D} → {C}	
		{D} → {D}	

GSP – Exercise 2

b) (3 points) Running the GSP algorithm on a dataset of sequences, at the end of the second iteration it found the frequent 3-sequences on the left, and at the next iteration it generated (among the others) the candidate 4-sequences on the right. Which of the candidates will be **pruned**, and why?

Frequent 3-sequences

$\{A B\} \rightarrow \{C\}$	$\{A\} \rightarrow \{D\} \rightarrow \{C\}$
$\{A B\} \rightarrow \{D\}$	$\{B\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{C\}$
$\{A\} \rightarrow \{C D\}$	$\{B\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{D\}$
$\{B\} \rightarrow \{C D\}$	$\{B\} \rightarrow \{D\} \rightarrow \{C\}$
$\{A\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{C\}$	$\{D\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{C\}$
$\{A\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{D\}$	$\{D\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{D\}$

Candidates

1. $\{A B\} \rightarrow \{C D\}$
2. $\{A\} \rightarrow \{D\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{D\}$
3. $\{B\} \rightarrow \{D\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{D\}$
4. $\{A B\} \rightarrow \{D\} \rightarrow \{C\}$
5. $\{A B\} \rightarrow \{C\} \rightarrow \{D\}$

GSP – Exercise 2 – Solution

b) (3 points) Running the GSP algorithm on a dataset of sequences, at the end of the second iteration it found the frequent 3-sequences on the left, and at the next iteration it generated (among the others) the candidate 4-sequences on the right. Which of the candidates will be **pruned**, and why?

Frequent 3-sequences

{ A B } → { C }	{ A } → { D } → { C }
{ A B } → { D }	{ B } → { C } → { C }
{ A } → { C D }	{ B } → { C } → { D }
{ B } → { C D }	{ B } → { D } → { C }
{ A } → { C } → { C }	{ D } → { C } → { C }
{ A } → { C } → { D }	{ D } → { C } → { D }

Candidates

1. { A B } → { C D }
2. { A } → { D } → { C } → { D }
3. { B } → { D } → { C } → { D }
4. { A B } → { D } → { C }
5. { A B } → { C } → { D }

Answer:

Candidates

1. { A B } → { C D }
2. { A } → { D } → { C } → { D } ← **PRUNED**
3. { B } → { D } → { C } → { D } ← **PRUNED**
4. { A B } → { D } → { C }
5. { A B } → { C } → { D }

Missing from frequent 3-sequences

- A -> D -> D
- B -> D -> D