Complete Closed Time Intervals-Related Patterns Mining

Omer David Harel, Robert Moskovitch

Software and Information Systems Engineering, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Be'er Sheva, Israel

omerdavi@post.bgu.ac.il, robertmo@bgu.ac.il

Through temporal abstraction, various forms of multivariate temporal data can be transformed into a uniform representation of symbolic time intervals series, from which *Time Intervals-Related Patterns (TIRPs)* can be then discovered. Hence, TIRPs mining offers a comprehensive framework for heterogeneous multivariate temporal data analysis. In this work we introduce *TIRPClo* – an efficient algorithm for the complete discovery of only the frequent *closed* TIRPs, a compact subset of all the frequent TIRPs based on which their complete information can be revealed. The algorithm utilizes a memory-efficient index, and a novel method for data projection, which makes it the first algorithm to guarantee a complete discovery of frequent closed TIRPs. In addition, a rigorous runtime comparison of TIRPClo to state-of-the-art methods [1,3,4] is performed, demonstrating significant speed-ups on eleven real-world datasets. This work has been recently published in The Thirty-Fifth Conference of the American Association of Artificial Intelligence (AAAI 2021) [2].

References

- Chen, Y.-C.; Weng, J. T.-Y.; and Hui, L. 2016. A novel algorithm for mining closed temporal patterns from interval-based data. Knowledge and Information Systems 46:(1) 151–183.
- [2] Harel, O., & Moskovitch, R. (2021, May). Complete Closed Time Intervals-Related Patterns Mining. In Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence (Vol. 35, No. 5, pp. 4098-4105).
- [3] Lee, Z., Lindgren, T., & Papapetrou, P. (2020, August). Z-Miner: An Efficient Method for Mining Frequent Arrangements of Event Intervals. In Proceedings of the 26th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining (pp. 524-534).
- [4] Moskovitch, R.; and Shahar, Y. 2015b. Fast time intervals mining using the transitivity of temporal relations. Knowledge and Information Systems 42(1): 21–48.