A Model of Dynamic User Pattern Cluster Using Two Level Partitioning Algorithm

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Abstract -The expanded on-line applications are prompting to exponential development of the web content. The vast majority of the business associations are intrigued to know the web client conduct to improve their business. In this unique circumstance, clients route in static and element web applications assumes a vital part in comprehension client's interests. The static mining procedures may not be appropriate as it is for element web log documents and basic leadership. Conventional web log preprocessing approaches and weblog use designs have confinements to break down the substance association with the perusing history This thing, concentrates on different static web log preprocessing and mining strategies and their material confinements for element web mining using this techniques we can create pattern cluster so we can easily retrieve data from data source. In this paper I have just implemented 1st level algorithm only And in future work I have to create pattern cluster for dataset using 2nd level clustering. This algorithm increase 6% of performance, efficiency and accuracy.

Index Terms—:Data Mining, Web log mining, Web Mining, Clustering, Pattern Clustering.

I. INTRODUCTION

Web mining is a process to analyze the online Web data, navigate between various Web sites and perform transaction of data across the Web. According to the types of data can be mined, web mining is classified into three types. Web Content Miningdiscovers information or knowledge from millions of sources across the Web. Web structure mining is the technique of finding structure information from the web. Web usage mining is the application of data mining techniques to discover interesting usage patterns from web usage data, in order to understand and better serve the needs of web based applications.

II. TYPES OF WEB LOG FILE FORMAT

- A. W3C(World Wide Web Consortium) Extended Log file Format Extended log is a customizable ASCII format which has different types of fields.
- B. MicrosoftIIS(Internet Information Services) Log fileFormat can record more information than the NCSA format.
- C. NCSA(National Centre for Supercomputing Application) Ordinary Log file Format which is available for Web sites but not for FTP sites.

III. EXISTING ARCHITECTURE

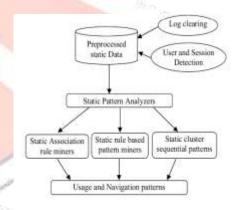


Figure. 1: Existing Architecture

IV. EXISTING ALGORITHM

- Read N no of records from clean data source DS
 For i=1 to i<=N
- For each records R find frequent access data item F from data source DS
- 3. Read frequency user access item **F**
- 4. If $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{F}$ frequent records then
- 5. Save for clustering frequent user access records in frequency access data source **FDS**
- 6. From frequency user access records
- 7. Else not select records
- 8. End If
- 9. Next record

V. DRAWBACKS OF EXISTING

- 1. It does not provide clustering
- 2. Does not Cache of visited item
- 3. It recommended all visited item
- 4. Doesn't create pattern clustering
- 5. It gives less performance
- 6. It consumes time
- 7. Low efficiency and less accuracy

VI. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Discuss the problem relating to Data cleaning of web log. Web log is generally noisy and ambiguous Web applications are increasing at an enormous speed and its users are increasing at exponential speed. Difficult to find the "right" or "interesting" information, There are a lot of work on data cleaning of web server logs irrelevant items and useless data can not completely removed. Difficulty in specifying the valid data from the log file with unlimited accesses to websites, web requests from multiple clients to multiple web servers.

VII. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The Two-level clustering method is improving the quality of data.

- 1. The onelevel clustering is done in the form of datafrequently user access using clustering method. Remove unwanted or noisy data like .jpg, 404 page not found and any office file.
- 2. The two level clustering is done by first changing the form of web log data into user access behavior patterns.

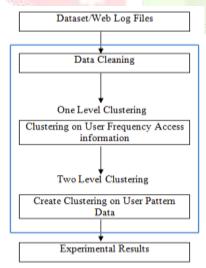


Figure.2:Proposed Clustering Process

VIII. PROPOSED ALGORITHM

1) One Level Algorithm

- 1. Read N no of records from clean data source DS For i=1 to $i \le N$ Next
- 2. For each records R find frequent access data item F from data source DS
- 3. Remove unwanted or noisy data like .jpg, 404 page not found and any office file.
- 4. Read frequency user access item F
- 5. If R = F frequent records then
- 6. Save for clustering frequent user access records in frequency access data source FDS
- 7. Make cluster from frequency user access records
- 8. Else not select records
- 9 Fnd If
- 10. Next record

2) Two Level Algorithm

- Read N no of records from clean data source FDS
 For i = 1 to i <= N
 Next
- For each records R from data source FDS find pattern data.
- 3. Read pattern data using specified address from data source FDS.
- 4. If requested records from frequent data source FDS with specified pattern then
- 5. Collect and Save in pattern data source PDS.
- 6. Make two level cluster in pattern data source PDS.
- 7. Else not select that records.
- 8. End If
- 9. Next record

IX. PERFORMANCE AND ACCURACY

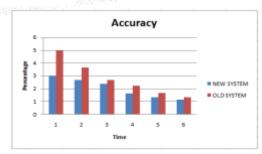


Figure.3: Accuracy Chart

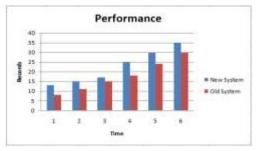


Figure.4: Performance Chart

St No.	Old Algo (Records in thousands)	Proposed work (Records in thousands)	Old Algo Accuracy(%)	Propose Algo Acouracy(%)	Time (MS)	
1 8		13	5	3	1	
2	11	15	3.63	2.66	2	
3	15	17	2.66	2.35	3	
4	18	25	2.22	1,6	4	
5	24	30	1.66	1.33	5	
6	6 30 35		1.33	1.14	6	

Figure. 5: Accuracy Table

Sr No.	Existing work (Records)	Proposed work(Records)	Time(MS)
1	8	13	.1
2	11	15	2
3	15	17 25	3 4
4	18		
5 24		30	- 5
6	30	35	6

Figure. 6:Performance Table

X. OUTPUT

m	Products	Price	Product_Request
1	COOLPAD MEGA	6999	www.amazon.in/Coolpad-Mega-2-5D-Royal-Gold
2	MOTO G	12000	www.fipkart.com/moto-g
3	SONY BRAVIA 32 INCH LED	25000	www.flipkart.com/sony-80cm-32-hd-ready-led-tv
4	LENOVO VIBE NOTE 5	20000	www.amazon.in/lenovo-vibe-note-5
5 SAMSUNG 253 L FROST 40000 www.fipkart.com/samsung- refirigerator		www.flipkart.com/samsung-253-direct-cool-single-door- refrigerator	
6	ONIDA 42 INCH LED	55000	www.flpkart.com/onida-42-bd-ready-led-tv
7	MOTO G ADVANCE	15000	www.amazon.in/moto-g-advance
8	MICROSOFT LUMIA 640 NL	48000	www.emazos.ie/microsoft-hania-640-xt
9 :	SONY 40 INCH FULL HD	45000	www.flipkart.com/sony-40-hd-ready-led-tv
10	LG 190 L DIRECT COOL	46000	www.flipkart.com/lg-190-direct-cool-ningle-door- refrigerator
11	XIAOMI REDMI NOTE 3	18000	http://www.amazon.in/xiaomi-redmi-note-3
12	MICROMAX 32 INCH	30000	www.flipkart.com/micromax-80cm-32-bd-ready-led-tv
13	GODREJ 185 L DIRECT COOL	48000	www.flipkart.com/godrej-253-direct-cool-single-door- refrigerator
14	MICROMAX 40 INCH FULL HD	36000	www.flipkart.com/usicromax-40-hd-ready-led-tv

Figure.7: Existing Output

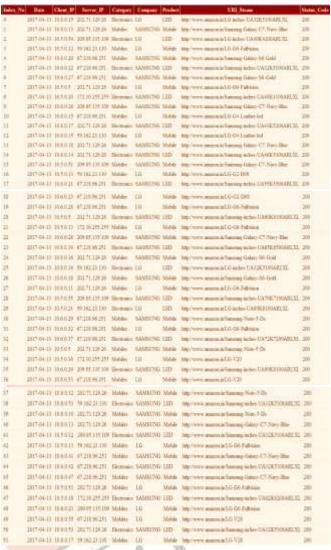


Figure.8:Clean Data

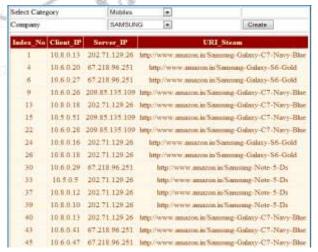


Figure.9: Pattern Data Clustering 1



Figure.10: Pattern Data Clustering 2

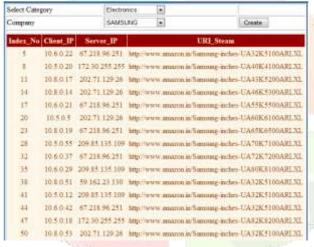


Figure.11: Pattern Data Clustering3



Figure.12: Pattern Data Clustering4

XL CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Data filtering perform by removing unwanted patterns from each record in the database. Since the pre-processing techniques performed is to mine the interesting patterns, the data end with *.jpg, *.gif, *.bmp be removed. In this paper I have implemented two level partitioning algorithms to create pattern cluster for dataset. This algorithm increase 6% of

performance and accuracy for pattern cluster. In future work I am going to implement security portion.

XII. REFERENCES

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