Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology University of Technology Sydney

Nonoccurring Sequential Behavior Analytics

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**

by

Wei Wang

July 2020

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINAL AUTHORSHIP

I, Wei Wang declare that this thesis, is submitted in fulfilment of the

requirements for the award of the degree: Doctor of Philosophy, in the Faculty

of Engineering and Information Technology at the University of Technology

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This thesis is wholly my own work unless otherwise reference or acknowl-

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Wei Wang July 2020 @ UTS

Contents

Certifi	cate .	
Ackno	wledgr	nent
List of	Figur	es
List of	Table	s
List of	Publi	cations
Abstra	ict	
Chapte	er 1 I	ntroduction
1.1	Resear	rch Motivation and Challenges
1.2	Resear	rch Aims and Objectives
1.3	Thesis	s Contributions
1.4	Thesis	s Organization
Chapte	er 2 F	Preliminaries and Literature Review
2.1	Negat	ive Sequential Pattern Mining
	2.1.1	Categorization of Existing NSP Mining Methods 20
	2.1.2	Technical Challenges
	2.1.3	Gap Analysis in NSP Mining
2.2	Repre	sentative Subset Selection
	2.2.1	Determinantal Point Processes
	2.2.2	Fixed-Size Determinantal Point Processes

CONTENTS

	2.2.3	Structured Determinantal Point Processes	34
	2.2.4	Gap Analysis in Representative Subset Selection	35
2.3	Seque	ntial Basket Recommendation	37
	2.3.1	Collaborative Filtering Methods	38
	2.3.2	Sequential Recommendation Methods	40
	2.3.3	Session-based and Interactive Recommendation	41
	2.3.4	Hybrid Recommendation Methods	42
	2.3.5	${\it Gap\ Analysis\ in\ Sequential\ Basket\ Recommendation}.$	44
2.4	Summ	nary	46
Chapte	er 3 N	Nonoccurring Sequential Behavior Analytics For-	
	n	nalization	47
3.1	Basic	Concepts	47
	3.1.1	Item and Its Properties	49
	3.1.2	Element and Its Properties	50
	3.1.3	Sequence and Its Properties	54
3.2	Proble	em Statement of NSB Analytics	56
	3.2.1	Negative Sequential Pattern Mining	56
	3.2.2	Sequential Basket Recommendation	57
3.3	Const	raints and Negative Containment	59
	3.3.1	Constraint Settings	59
	3.3.2	Negative Containment	61
3.4	Summ	nary	64
Chapte	er 4 E	Efficient Negative Sequential Pattern Mining	65
4.1	Introd	luction	65
	4.1.1	Problem Statement	65
	4.1.2	Design and Contributions	68

4.2	Loose	Constraint-enabled Constraints and Containment	70
4.3	The V	M-NSP Framework and bM-NSP Method	73
	4.3.1	Initial Seed Set Construction	75
	4.3.2	NSC Generation	75
	4.3.3	Vertical Representation Construction	77
	4.3.4	NSC Support Testing	80
4.4	Theor	etical Analysis	81
	4.4.1	Runtime Analysis of bM-NSP	82
	4.4.2	Runtime Analysis of NegGSP	83
	4.4.3	Runtime Comparison w.r.t. Data Factors	84
4.5	Exper	iments and Evaluation	85
	4.5.1	Datasets and Baseline Methods	85
	4.5.2	Performance Evaluation	87
	4.5.3	Case Study	97
4.6	Summ	nary	98
Chapte	T	Representative Negative Sequential Pattern Dis-	
Onable	21 () T	representative inegative bedueintar rational Dis-	
I-			QΩ
-	C	covery	
5.1	Introd	luction	99
-	Introd 5.1.1	Problem Statement	99 99
5.1	Introd 5.1.1 5.1.2	Problem Statement	99 99 100
-	5.1.1 5.1.2 The E	Problem Statement	99 99 100 102
5.1	5.1.1 5.1.2 The E 5.2.1	Problem Statement	99 99 100 102 103
5.1	5.1.1 5.1.2 The E 5.2.1 5.2.2	bovery luction Problem Statement Design and Contributions INSP Method NSP Graph Construction Explicit Relation Modeling	99 100 102 103 104
5.1	The E 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3	bovery luction Problem Statement Design and Contributions INSP Method NSP Graph Construction Explicit Relation Modeling Implicit Relation Modeling	99 99 100 102 103 104
5.1	The E 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4	bovery luction Problem Statement Design and Contributions INSP Method NSP Graph Construction Explicit Relation Modeling Implicit Relation Modeling Overall Relation-based Selection	99 99 100 102 103 104 107
5.1	The E 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.5	luction	99 99 100 102 103 104 107

CONTENTS

	5.3.1	Experimental Setup
	5.3.2	Pattern Coverage Comparison
	5.3.3	Average Pattern Size Comparison
	5.3.4	Average Implicit Relation Strength Comparison 125
	5.3.5	Sensitivity Evaluation
5.4	Summ	nary
Chapte	er 6 I	nteractive Sequential Basket Recommendation . 131
6.1	Introd	luction
	6.1.1	Problem Statement
	6.1.2	Design and Contributions
6.2	The H	IAEM Model
	6.2.1	HAEM Architecture
	6.2.2	Basket Encoder
	6.2.3	Sequence Encoder
	6.2.4	Prediction Decoder
	6.2.5	The HAEM Learning and Prediction
6.3	Exper	iments and Evaluation
	6.3.1	Datasets and Preparation
	6.3.2	Baseline Methods
	6.3.3	Experimental Settings
	6.3.4	Evaluation Measures
	6.3.5	Accuracy Evaluation
	6.3.6	Novelty Evaluation
6.4	Summ	nary
Chapte	er 7 (Conclusions and Future Directions
7.1		usions

	7.1.1	Efficient Negative Sequential Pattern Mining
	7.1.2	Representative Negative Sequential Pattern Discovery . [17]
	7.1.3	Interactive Sequential Basket Recommendation
7.2	Future	Directions
	7.2.1	Incremental NSP Mining over Streamed Behaviors 172
	7.2.2	Top-K NSP Mining
	7.2.3	Quantitative NSP Discovery
	7.2.4	NSP Discovery with Complex Hierarchical Structure . 174
	7.2.5	Feature-aware Sequential Behavior Prediction
Bibliog	raphy	176

List of Figures

1.1	Thesis Structure
4.1	Framework of Vertical Mining of Negative Sequential Patterns:
	VM-NSP
4.2	Runtime Comparison on Datasets DS1-DS4
4.3	Runtime Comparison on Datasets DS5-DS8
4.4	Runtime Comparison on Data Factors (C and T) 90
4.5	Runtime Comparison on Data Factors (S, I and N)
4.6	Scalability Evaluation on Datasets DS6 and DS8
4.7	Coverage Evaluation on Datasets DS3 and DS4
5.1	Representative NSP Discovery for High-quality and Diverse
	NSP by Modeling Both Explicit and Implicit Element/Pattern-
	wise Relations
5.2	Sequence Coverage Evaluation on Datasets DS1-DS8
5.3	Item Coverage Evaluation on Datasets DS1-DS8
5.4	Averagely Covered Item Frequency Evaluation on Datasets
	DS1-DS8
5.5	Average Pattern Size Comparison on Datasets DS1-DS8 123
5.6	Comparison of Average Implicit Relation Strength (IRS) on
	Datasets DS1-DS8

LIST OF FIGURES

6.1	An Example of Interactive Sequential Basket Recommendation. 133
6.2	The HAEM Model for Sequential Basket Recommendation $$ 140
6.3	The Basket Encoder. It maps an input basket to a basket
	representation and models linear and pairwise attentive intra-
	basket relations
6.4	The Sequence Encoder. It maps the basket representation
	sequence to an annotation representation sequence
6.5	The Prediction Decoder. It makes predictions for sequential
	basket recommendations based on the annotation sequence
	learned
6.6	Novelty Comparison of Methods on Two Datasets

List of Tables

1.1	Thesis Research Overview (Main Body)
2.1	Categorization Overview of Existing NSP Mining Methods 25
3.1	Main Notations in NSB Analytics (Part I)
3.2	Main Notations in NSB Analytics (Part II)
3.3	Main Notations in NSB Analytics (Part III)
4.1	Toy Example
4.2	The Constructed BHTs of the 1-length Sequences in Table 4.1 [78]
4.3	Runtime Sensitivity against Data Factors on DS1.X (Part I) $$. $$ 92
4.4	Runtime Sensitivity against Data Factors on DS1.X (Part II) . 93
5.1	Sequence Coverage Sensitivity of EINSP and Baselines w.r.t.
	Data Factors for $k = 150 \dots 128$
6.1	Notations in Sequential Basket Recommendation (Part I) $\blacksquare 38$
6.2	Notations in Sequential Basket Recommendation (Part II) $$ 139
6.3	Statistics of Experimental Datasets
6.4	Accuracy of HAEM against Baselines for Next-basket Recom-
	mendation on the Ta-Feng Dataset

LIST OF TABLES

6.5	Accuracy of HAEM against Baselines for Next-basket Recom-
	mendation on the IJCAI-15 Dataset
6.6	Accuracy Effect of Negative Feedback-based Refinement on
	the Ta-Feng Dataset
6.7	Accuracy Effect of Negative Feedback-based Refinement on
	the IJCAI-15 Dataset

List of Publications

Published Papers

1. **Wei Wang**, and Longbing Cao, 2019. "Negative Sequence Analysis: A Review," *ACM Computing Surveys*, 52(2), pp. 32:1-32:39.

Papers under Revision

- Wei Wang, and Longbing Cao, "VM-NSP: An Efficient Vertical Negative Sequential Pattern Mining Framework," ACM Transactions on Information Systems, Under review (Minor revision, Submission ID: TOIS-2020-0018).
- Wei Wang, and Longbing Cao, "Determinantal Point Process-based Relation Modeling in Negative Sequence Analysis," *IEEE Transactions* on Knowledge and Data Engineering, Under review (Major revision, Submission ID: TKDE-2020-03-0252).
- 3. Wei Wang, and Longbing Cao, "Sequential Basket Recommendation by Iteratively Learning Basket Relations and Interactive Feedbacks," *ACM Transactions on Information Systems*, Under review (Minor revision, Submission ID: TOIS-2019-0030.R1).

Abstract

Behavior analytics has attracted increasing attention in broad communities as a major research area in understanding and managing the dynamics of complex systems and problems such as series of medical treatments, interactions between customers and service providers, and online communications. Sequential behavior analytics aims to understand, analyze, detect, and predict existing or future behaviors and behavior sequences. Existing methods for sequential behavior analytics only focus on occurred or to-occur behaviors (also called positive behaviors), while ignoring nonoccurring behaviors (also called negative behaviors), which are often useful for understanding, managing and predicting hidden or unseen yet important behaviors that differ from and typically mix with occurred ones. Nonoccurring behaviors complement occurring ones for complete and deep behavior analytics, while very limited theoretical progress has been made.

This thesis studied the theory to comprehensively model the complex relations within and between behaviors and to effectively discover and predict interesting sequential occurring and nonocurring behaviors. Specifically, it focused on (1) forming a comprehensive and systematic representation, formalization, and theoretical system for defining and representing the concepts, problems, constraint settings, and negative containment of nonoccurring sequential behavior (NSB) analytics; (2) efficiently discovering the

high-frequency negative sequential patterns (NSP) composed of both occurring/nonoccurring behaviors; (3) discovering the representative NSP subset by exploring the complicated explicit/implicit behavior relations; and (4) enabling the sequential basket recommendation system (SBRS) through learning behavior relations and interactive feedback. Accordingly, this thesis proposed (1) a vertical NSP mining framework and its instantiation for the efficient discovery of the complete set of NSP with the loose negative element constraint via the vertical representation of each sequence, which guarantees the coverage of flexible patterns with complicated behavior relations; (2) a determinantal point processes-based (DPP-based) representative NSP discovery approach for the selection of a representative subset of the high-quality and diverse patterns by jointly modeling explicit and implicit sequential element/pattern relations; and (3) a hierarchical attentive encoder-decoder model for interactive sequential basket recommendation, which jointly models both intra-/inter-basket relations in sequential user basket behaviors as well as incorporates positive/negative feedback to enable negative feedbackbased refinement.

The extensive empirical analysis of the proposed methods demonstrated that our methods performed significantly better than the state-of-the-art methods in the same domain in terms of multiple evaluation metrics.