

# Emerging Trends of Clustering Techniques in Web Usage Mining

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**Abstract-** Web clustering is the process of grouping similar objects together in such a way that the objects belonging to the same group are similar and those belonging to different groups are dissimilar. Web clustering technique can be used in many applications for example biological, financial application etc. One of these application types is Web usage web clustering where different types of objects can be clustered into different groups for various purposes. This paper deals with the different aspects of Web web data mining and provides an overview about the various techniques used in this field.

**Keywords-** Web data mining, Web clustering, Web mining, Web web clustering

## I. INTRODUCTION

The expansion of the World Wide Web (Web for short) has resulted in a large amount of data that is now in general freely available for user access. The different types of data have to be managed and organized that they can be accessed efficiently. Therefore, the application of web data mining techniques on the Web is now the focus of an increasing number of researchers.

Several web data mining methods are used to discover the hidden information in the Web. However, Web mining does not only mean applying data mining techniques to the data stored in the Web. The algorithms have to be modified to better suit the demands of the Web. New approaches should be used better fitting to the properties of Web data. Furthermore, not only web data mining algorithms, but also artificial intelligence, information retrieval and natural language processing techniques can be used efficiently. Thus, Web mining has been developed into an autonomous research area.

Web mining involves a wide range of applications that aim at discovering and extracting hidden information in data stored on the Web. Another important purpose of Web mining is to provide a mechanism to make the data access more efficiently and adequately. The third interesting approach is to discover the information which can be derived from the activities of

users, which are stored in log files for example for predictive Web caching [1]. Thus, Web mining can be categorized into three different classes based on which part of the Web is to be mined [2],[3], [4]. These three categories are (i) Web content mining, (ii) Web structure mining and (iii) Web usage mining. For detailed surveys of Web mining please refer to [5], [3], [2], [6].

Web content mining [7], [6] is the task of discovering useful information available online. There are different kinds of Web content which can provide useful information to users, for example multimedia data, structured (i.e. XML documents), semistructured (i.e. HTML documents) and unstructured data (i.e. plain text). The aim of Web content mining is to provide an efficient mechanism to help the users to find the information they seek. Web content mining includes the task of organizing and web clustering the documents and providing search engines for accessing the different documents by keywords, categories, contents.

Web structure mining [8], [9], [10], [11] is the process of discovering the structure of hyperlinks within the Web. Practically, while Web content mining focuses on the interdocument information, Web structure mining discovers the link structures at the interdocument level. The aim is to identify the authoritative and the hub pages for a given subject.

Web usage mining is the task of discovering the activities of the users while they are browsing and navigating through the Web. The aim of understanding the navigation preferences of the visitors is to en-

hance the quality of electronic commerce services (ecommerce), to personalize the Web portals [12] or to improve the Web structure and Web server performance [13]. For this reason a model of the users

(User Model UM) have to be built based on the information gained from the log data.

The organization of this paper is as follows. Section 3 introduces the basic concepts of clustering and enumerates some important web clustering algorithms. Section 2 describes the aspects of Web usage mining. In Section 4 the different aspects of classifying the web clustering methods utilized in web usage mining are described. Conclusion can be found in Section 5.

## II. Web Usage Mining

The aim of Web usage mining is to discover patterns of user activities in order to better serve the needs of the users for example by dynamic link handling, by page recommendation, etc. The aim of a Web site or Web portal is to supply the user the information which is useful for him. There is a great competition between the different commercial portals and Web sites because every user means eventually money (through advertisements, etc.). Thus the goal of each owner of a portal is to make his site more attractive for the user. For this reason the response time of each single site have to be kept below 2s. Moreover some extras have to be provided such as supplying dynamic content or links or recommending pages for the user that are possible of interest of the given user. Web clustering of the user activities stored in different types of log files is a key issue in the Web community.

There are three types of log files that can be used for Web usage mining [14]. Log files are stored on the server side, on the client side and on the proxy servers. By having more than one place for storing the information of navigation patterns of the users makes the mining process more difficult. Really reliable results could be obtained only if one has data from all three types of log file. The reason for this is that the server side does not contain records of those Web page accesses that are cached on the proxy servers or on the client side. Besides the log file on the server, that on the proxy server provides additional information. However, the page requests stored in the client side are missing. Yet, it is problematic to collect all the information from the client side. Thus, most of the algorithms work based only the server side data.

Web usage mining consists of three main steps:

(i) preprocessing, (ii) pattern discovery and (iii) pattern analysis [15]. Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the process of Web usage mining.

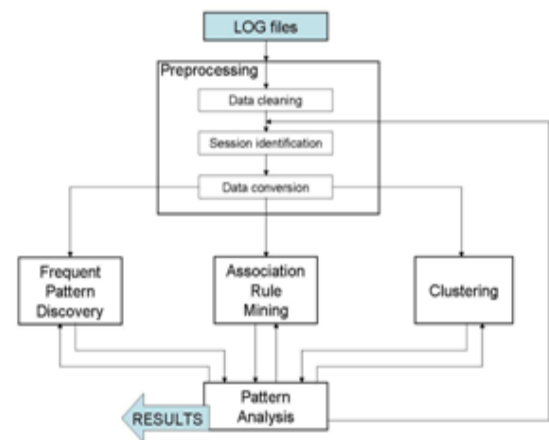


Figure 1. Process of Web usage mining

In the preprocessing phase the data have to be collected from the different places it is stored (client side, server side, proxy servers). After identifying the users, the clickstreams of each user has to be split into sessions. In general the timeout for determining a session is set to 30 minute [15].

The pattern discovery phase means applying web data mining techniques on the preprocessed log data. It can be frequent pattern mining, association rule mining or web clustering. In this paper we are dealing only with the task of web clustering web usage log. In web usage mining there are two types of clusters to be discovered: usage clusters and page clusters.

The aim of web clustering users is to establish groups of users having similar browsing behavior. The users can be clustered based on several information. In the one hand, the user can be requested filling out a form regarding their interests, for example when registrating on the web portal. The clustering of the users can be accomplished based on the forms. On the other hand, the web clustering can be made based on the information gained from the log data collected during the user was navigating through the portal. Different types of user data can be collected using these methods, for example (i) characteristics of the user (age, gender, etc.), (ii) preferences and interests of the user, (iii) user's behavior pattern.

The aim of web clustering web pages is to have groups of pages that have similar content. This information can be useful for search engines or for applications that create dynamic index pages.

The last step of the whole web usage mining process is to analyze the patterns found during the pattern discovery step.

The irrelevant patterns have to be filtered out, and the resulted patterns or clusters have to be validated. Some visualization techniques can help this process for the user.

### III. WEB CLUSTERING ALGORITHMS

Web clustering is a process of discovering groups of objects such that the objects belonging to the same group are similar in a certain manner, and the objects belonging to different groups are dissimilar. The main problems one faces when creating a web clustering algorithm are the following:

- The objects can have hundreds of attributes that have to be taken into consideration for clustering. One of the key issues is how to reduce this number to achieve an efficient algorithm.
- The type of the attributes can be diverse, and not only numerical attributes has to be handled.
- Because of the first two problem defining a similarity function between the objects is not a trivial task. Many features and many types of attributes has to be handled efficiently.
- The main feature of web clustering in a data mining application is the high number of objects that have to be clustered. Thus the processing time or the memory requirement of the algorithm can be huge, that has to be reduced using some heuristics.
- Validating the resulting clusters is also a hard task. In case of low dimensionality, when the clusters can be represented visually, the validation can be made by a human, but in case having large number of objects with high dimensionality statistical methods have to be used and indices have to be defined which can be computationally expensive.

There are many algorithms in the literature that deal with the problem of web clustering large number of objects. The different algorithms can be classified regarding different aspects. One of the key issue, which also determines another features of the algorithm is the basic approach of the web clustering algorithm.

The aim of the **partitionbased algorithms** is to decompose the set of objects into a set of disjoint clusters where the number of the resulting clusters is predefined by the user. The algorithm uses an iterative method, and based on a distance measure it updates the cluster of each object. It is done until any changes

can be made. The most representative partitionbasedweb clustering algorithms are the kmeans and the kmediod, and in the web data mining field the CLARANS [16]. The advantage of the partitionbased algorithms that they use an iterative way to create the clusters, but the drawback is, that the number of clusters have to be determined in advance and only spherical shapes can be determined as clusters.

**Hierarchical algorithms** provides a hierarchical grouping of the objects. There exist two approaches, the bottomup and the topdown approach. In case of bottomup approach, at the beginning of the algorithm each object represents a different cluster and at the end all objects belong to the same cluster. In case of topdown method at the start of the algorithm all objects belong to the same cluster which is split, until each object constitute a different cluster. The steps of the algorithms can be represented using a dendrogram. The resulting clusters are determined by cutting the dendrogram by a certain level. A key aspect in these kind of algorithms is the definition of the distance measurements between the objects and between the clusters. Many definitions can be used to measure distance between the objects, for example Euclidian, CityBlock, Minkowski and so on. Between the clusters one can determine the distance as the distance of the two nearest objects in the two cluster, or as the two farrest or as the distance between the mediods of the clusters. The drawback of the hierarchical algorithm is that after an object is assigned to a given cluster it cannot be modified later. Furthermore, like in partitionbased case, also only spherical clusters can be obtained. The advantage of the hierarchical algorithms is that the validation indices (correlation, inconsistency measure), which can be defined on the clusters, can be used for determining the number of the clusters. The best known hierarchical clustering methods are CHAMELEON [17], BIRCH [18] and CURE [19].

**Densitybased algorithms** start by searchingfor core objects, and they are growing the clusters based on these cores and by searching for objects that are in a neighborhood within a radius <sup>2</sup> of a given object. The advantage of these type of algorithms is that they can detect arbitrary form of clusters and it can filter out the noise. DBSCAN [20] and OPTICS [21] are densitybased algorithms.

**Gridbased algorithms** The gridbased algorithms use a hierarchical grid structure to decompose the object space into finite number of cells. each cell statistical information is stored about the objects and the web clustering is achieved on these cells. The advantage of this approach is the fast processing time that is in general independent of the number of data objects. Gridbased algorithms are STING [22], CLIQUE [23] and WaweCluster [24].

**Modelbased algorithms** use different distribution models for the clusters which should be verified during the web clustering algorithm. A modelbased clustering method is MCLUST [25].

**Fuzzy algorithms** suppose that no hard clusters exist on the set of objects, but one object can be assigned to more than one cluster. The best known fuzzy web clustering algorithm is FCM (Fuzzy CMEANS) [26].

#### IV. CLASSIFYING THE DIFFERENT WEB WEB CLUSTERING ALGORITHMS

There exists a great variety of Web usage web clustering algorithms that can be categorized regarding several aspects. In this paper the aspects for classifying the different algorithms are the following: (i) The type of the objects to be clustered, (ii) The purpose of clustering, (iii) The web clustering algorithm used, (iv) The type of the clusters discovered (cluster overlap handling) and (v) Similarity measure.

In the rest of the paper the different aspects of classifying is described in detail, and the most important and the best known web usage web clustering algorithms are categorized based on the proposed aspects.

##### 4.1 Object type

One aspect of categorizing a web usage web clustering algorithm is the type of the objects to be clustered. As mentioned in the previous section the target of the web clustering can be various.

- **Web pages:** the most common task is to cluster web pages based on the navigation behavior of the users.
- **Web page sequences:** the basis of the clustering algorithm can be not only the frequency of visiting a web page, but also the frequency of visiting a sequence of web pages. In this case the order of the pages also plays an important role.
- **User rating results:** if the users have the possibility rating the different documents and web pages, then the pages can be clustered based on this information. This type of web clustering is easier than web clustering from log data because in this case the questions can be set up in such a way that the resulting answer vector suits the information searched for.
- **Registration information:** Another type of user feature collection is the registration information

in which the user supply many information about himself and about his interests.

From the first three type of objects the task of web page web clustering can be accomplished, while from the last type of objects the users can be clustered

##### 4.2 Web clustering purpose

It plays a key role what the purpose of the clustering algorithm is. There exist many of purposes from which we just mention some frequently used. The most frequently used goal is to make a dynamic portal with page recommendation. For this reason the pages, documents or even user rating results can be clustered. Another important aspect is to have a portal with personalized pages or with user profiles. For this reason a user model have to be created regarding their navigational behavior. Page categorizing or page indexing makes the navigation the users easier because in this case pages that are similar in a given manner are enumerated near to each other.

##### 4.3 Web clustering algorithm

Because each web clustering method performs differently for different purposes, the web usage web clustering algorithms uses different basic web clustering algorithms regarding the tasks they are accomplishing. The different basic algorithms that can be used are described in Section 3.

Moreover, beside the basic algorithms, some new approaches are used in Web usage mining as well. Markov models and Fuzzy web clustering algorithms are frequently used in this field. Semantic Latence Analysis (LSA) is another approach that can be used for Web usage mining.

##### 4.4 Cluster overlap handling

It is an interesting question how the boundary of a cluster is defined. In several cases finding hard clusters are the objective of the web clustering algorithms. In this cases one object belongs to only one cluster. In other cases, however, it is enabled to have objects that belong to more than one clusters at the same time. In this case the algorithm discovers overlapping or fuzzy clusters.

##### 4.5 Similarity measure

Because of the nonnumerical feature of the web usage web clustering problem, it is an important aspect how the similarity of the objects to be clustered is defined. In some cases the non numerical attributes are omitted, or transformed to numerical values, and Euclidian or Minkowski distance is used. In other cases new metrics are introduced in order to get a better web

clustering result.

## V. CONCLUSION

This paper deals with the problem of discovering hidden information from large amount of log data, namely, with Web usage mining. The focus of this paper is web clustering among the different mining processes. After describing the task of web clustering, the most common web clustering methods were enumerated based on their fundamental approach. These algorithms serve as basis for the web usage web clustering that was described in detail. The different aspects of classifying the web usage web clustering algorithms was described and a classification based on these aspects was provided as well. In Table 1 some Web usage web clustering algorithms are enumerated, and classified based on the various aspects described so far.

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Algorithm	Object type	Purpose	Basic algorithm	Overlap handling	Similarity measure
Fu et. al [27]	Page URL	Page categorization	BIRCH	hard	Euclidian metric
Shahabi et al [28]	User session		Kmeans	hard	Angle among user visits
Nasraoui et al [29]	User session	Web perzonalization	Relational Fuzzy	fuzzy	Novel metric
Manco et al [30]	Web transactions	Personalized recommendation	Novel algorithm, centroidbased	hard	content similarity
Cadez et al [31]	URL	Interactive exploration and visualization of Web logs	Modelbased (First order Markovmodel)	hard	

Table 1. Classification of Web usage mining algorithms