REDESCRIPTION MINING OUTSIDE THE BOOLEAN WORLD

HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET **UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI**

MATEMAATTIS-LUONNONTIETEELLINEN TIEDEKUNTA MATEMATISK-NATURVETENSKAPLIGA FAKULTETEN **FACULTY OF SCIENCE**

Esther Galbrun and Pauli Miettinen

EXAMPLE

PROBLEM DEFINITION

DBLP Bibliography Data

VLDB \land ICDM \land SDM \land SIGMOD (J. Han \land P.S. Yu) \lor C.-R. Lin \lor S. Lonardi



Given two datasets with a bijection between the rows, a redescription is a pair of queries $(q_{\rm L}, q_{\rm R})$ over the columns characterizing approximately the same sets of rows.

In redescription mining, the task is to find the best redescriptions satisfying a given set of constraints.

Approaches to boolean redescription mining include decision trees [3], coclusters [2], frequent itemsets [1] and greedy algorithm [1].

Jaccard coefficient:



APPLICATION

Bioclimatic Niche Finding

Polar Bear

OUTSIDE THE BOOLEAN WORLD

Existing methods require discretization as a pre-processing step for real-valued data. This can lead to an explosion of the number of variables and generally requires extensive domain knowledge.

This is in contrast to our approach, where the optimal interval is automatically determined at each step during the greedy query extension.

FUTURE WORK

Generalizing the niche-finding problem to traits and identifying other domains

 $[\blacksquare \le A \le \blacksquare] \land [\blacksquare \le E \le \blacksquare]$ $(\mathbf{A} \wedge \mathbf{D}) \vee \mathbf{B}$



 $[-7.0727 \le t_{May}^{avg} \le -3.375]$

supp = 36J = 0.973



Wood Mouse \land Natterer's Bat \wedge Eurasian Pygmy Shrew

 $([3.20 \le t_{\text{Mar}}^{\text{max}} \le 14.50] \land [17.30 \le t_{\text{Aug}}^{\text{max}} \le 25.20] \\ \land [14.90 \le t_{\text{Sep}}^{\text{max}} \le 22.80]) \lor [19.60 \le t_{\text{Jul}}^{\text{avg}} \le 19.956]$

J = 0.623supp = 681

of application (e.g. medicine) is one potential direction for future research.

Improving the algorithm and obtaining proofs of the behavior of redescription mining algorithms for real-valued data are other, more theoretical directions.



REFERENCES

[1] Arianna Gallo et al. Finding subgroups having several descriptions: Algorithms for redescription mining. In SDM, pages 334–345, 2008. [2] Laxmi Parida and Naren Ramakrishnan. Redescription mining: Structure theory and algorithms. In AAAI, pages 837–844, 2005. [3] Naren Ramakrishnan et al. Turning cartwheels: an alternating algorithm for mining redescriptions. In KDD, pages 266–275, 2004.