

Dynamic User Profile Personalization in Web Mining

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Abstract

The analysis of web page using web mining performs a vital role in various platform. As the user's requirement and expectations are constantly in change. So it is important to offer a web services based on their preferences. The initial setup of this paper is to retrieve the web pages based on the user profile containing the information directly or indirectly in a web service personalization. Building effective services of personalization requires accurate user profile from different research and different areas. This paper performs the experimental expectation of restoring the techniques in a web structure using real time implementation and it is also applied in different platforms with the level of maximum improvements.

Keywords: web services, user profile, personalization, web mining

1.Introduction

Personalization of web mining, won't be a big process to bring out million pages from a database. As this data are public and are accessed by the right user with the right information. The analysis strategies of user profile, data mining offers the need of the user.[1] with the database of user, they can determine how many web search results are provided and the data which matches their services. This makes the user to take the right precision.

This existing system provides a lot of irrelevant requirements to the users, based

on the keyword supplied by the user and it makes the user to fetch the desired services at each and every invoke. This results in wastage of time and effort. To resolve this problem [2] the user provides information in a subscription form in a website as a static profile which

consists of the information such as personal and behavioural created for an

individual or group user profiles. The other one is the dynamic user profile that monitors the extracted activities from the personalized web services logs.

The data mining analysis also keeps away from the duplicate records which can be researched and studied.[3] to prevent from these events, more protective and advanced methods are developed by user information through web mining which helps to forecast their requirement in need.

2. Motivation

In this scenario, personalization [4] based on the analysis as it empowers the user to provide direct services to immediate requirements. Services in web personalization has become service discovery as the user profile has many limitations. The existing approach is ignored as it disables the evolution of dynamic user profile. To improve the services in web selection, dynamic user profile is been used.

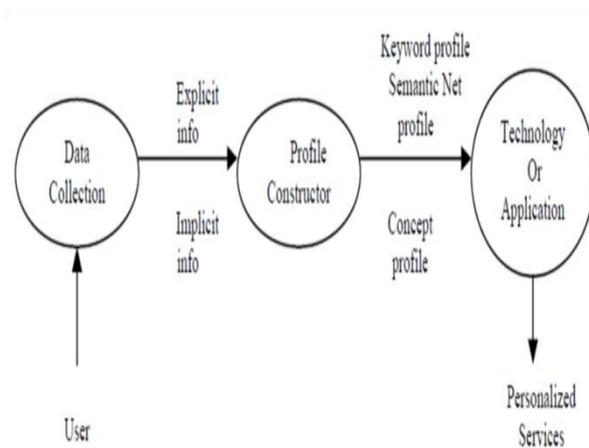


Fig 1: Overview of User-Profile-based Personalization

The evolution of [5] data mining technology has brought new and better techniques to gather information at the time of user requirement. Web data mining is not only concerned of gathering information for the user but also for data security. This loads a lot of information on the internet that helps the web data mining to secure the data as forefront.

3. Problem definition

Personalization is defined as representing the user information based on the requirement. The existing personalization is static as the web search results has irrelevant information for the user. Static user profile are registered though the user as to invoke the web page for each service. This affects the effort and time of the user.

4. Proposed methodology

In this paper, modified Fuzzy C-Means clustering technique is used on dataset and usage of data service is taken [6] Fuzzy clusters are applied to the user's data, were results are personalized.

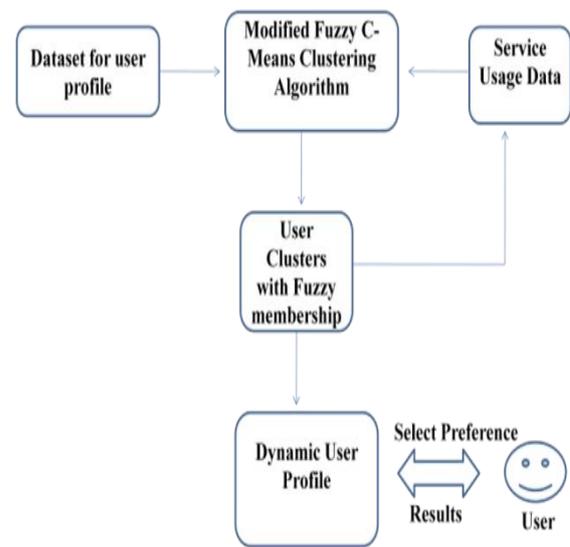


Fig 2: Architecture for Proposed System

4.1. Usage of Fuzzy C-Means clustering

Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) [7] is a method of clustering which allows one piece of data that belongs to two or more clusters. This technique is frequently used in pattern recognition. Each and every cluster of data has the higher degree than the other data of cluster which as the lowest degree of belonging. The objective of this technique is based on minimization.

$$J_m = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^C u_{ij}^m \|x_i - c_j\|^2, \quad 1 \leq m < \infty$$

Here where m is any real number greater than 1, u_{ij} is the degree of membership of x_i in the cluster j , x_i is the i th of d -dimensional measured data, c_j is the d -dimension center of the cluster, and $\|*\|$ is any norm expressing the similarity between any measured data and the center.

The algorithm of FCM is iterative in nature as it involves a large number of cluster candidate matrices. An efficient algorithm FCM is used for improvement, with this algorithm the dataset is reduced into unit blocks which is replaced by the

centroid of these patterns. The other method is to initialize the cluster as centers from the above partitioned dataset. The FCM is observed for its performance.

5. Experimental evaluation

The proposed system has been evaluated the data with the user profile by collecting information from various services provided for a platform. Data consists of the user profile details and the access information.

In this work, the user profile are dynamic as the data are not in a registered or in a subscription form. So that the user profile are monitored for their personalized web services activities. Further FCM is used to reduce the time complexity and repetition of data.

Fuzzy C-Means algorithm to stop the iteration. When $\max_{ij} \left\{ \left| u_{ij}^{(k+1)} - u_{ij}^{(k)} \right| \right\} < \epsilon$, where ϵ is a termination criterion between 0 and 1, whereas k are the iteration steps. This procedure converges to a local minimum or a saddle point of J_m . The algorithm is composed of the following steps:

1. Initialize $U=[u_{ij}]$ matrix, $U(0)$
2. At k -step: calculate the centers vectors $C(k)=[c_j]$ with $U(k)$

$$c_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N u_{ij}^m \cdot x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N u_{ij}^m}$$

3. Update $U(k)$, $U(k+1)$

$$u_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^c \left(\frac{\|x_i - c_j\|}{\|x_i - c_k\|} \right)^{\frac{2}{m-1}}}$$

4. If $\| U(k+1) - U(k) \| < \epsilon$ then STOP; otherwise return to step 2.

5. Conclusion

In this paper, personalized web service is been constructed by using the dynamic user profile mining system. The analysis of this proposed system is that the dataset are registered and are taken in observation during the development phase.

Usage of the dynamic profile web services benefits the user and improves the search results. The development of the proposed system in based on FCM algorithm that decreases the iterations of dataset and improves the quality of clustered data.

In future, personalized web services is been focused on a multilevel system, which empowers a similarity between user profiles based on different levels. This work can be extended by using different clustering algorithm for user profile.

7. References

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