

Web Mining Research Issues and Future Directions – A Survey

D. Jayalatchumy, Dr. P.Thambidurai

Assistant Professor, Professor and Principal

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Pondicherry University, Perunthalaivar Kamarajar Institute of Engineering and Technology Karaikal, Puducherry.

Abstract: This paper is a work on survey on the existing techniques of web mining and the issues related to it. The World Wide Web acts as an interactive and popular way to transfer information. Due to the enormous and diverse information on the web, the users cannot make use of the information very effectively and easily. Data mining concentrates on non trivial extraction of implicit previously unknown and potential useful information from the very large amount of data. Web mining is an application of data mining which has become an important area of research due to vast amount of World Wide Web services in recent years. The aim of this paper is to provide the past and current techniques in Web Mining. This paper also reports the summary of various techniques of web mining approached from the following angles like Feature Extraction, Transformation and Representation and Data Mining Techniques in various application domains. The survey on data mining technique is made with respect to Clustering, Classification, Sequence Pattern Mining, Association Rule Mining and Visualization. The research work done by different users depicting the pros and cons are discussed. It also gives the overview of development in research of web mining and some important research issues related to it.

Keywords: Association rule mining, Data pre-processing, Video mining, Audio mining, Text mining and Image mining.

I. Introduction

Web is a collection of billion of documents. The web is very enormous, diverse, flexible, and dynamic. The World Wide Web continues to grow both in the huge volume of traffic and the size and complexity of Web sites. It is difficult to identify the relevant information present in the web. Most of the contents in the web are unstructured in nature, but very little work deals with unstructured and heterogeneous information on the Web. The emerging field of web mining aims at finding and extracting relevant information that is hidden in Web-related data, in particular in text documents published on the Web. Data Mining involves the concept of extraction meaningful and valuable information from large volume of data.

Web mining is an important area in data mining where we extract the interesting patterns from the contents. Generally three kinds of information are handled in web site namely 1. Content 2. Structure 3. Log data. Based on these kinds of information the Web Mining consists of 3 processes namely Web Content Mining, Web structure Mining and Web Usage Mining [8] as shown in fig1. Web content mining deals with the raw data that is available on the web. The web structure mining mainly deals with the structure of the web sites[5]. Web Usage mining involves mining the usage characteristics of the users of Web applications. It is in a semi-structured format so that it needs lots of pre-processing and parsing before the actual extraction of the required information. This paper gives the survey of web mining techniques. Data mining process consist of several stages namely[9] Domain Understanding, Data selection, Data pre-processing and cleaning, Pattern discovery, Interpretation and Reporting.

The layout of this paper for the upcoming sections will be as section 2 will give an overview about the motivation. In section 3 literature review will be presented. Section 4 is about pre-processing technique. In section 5 paper conclusion and future directions will be presented[11]. We provide the web mining techniques survey as shown in the fig 1

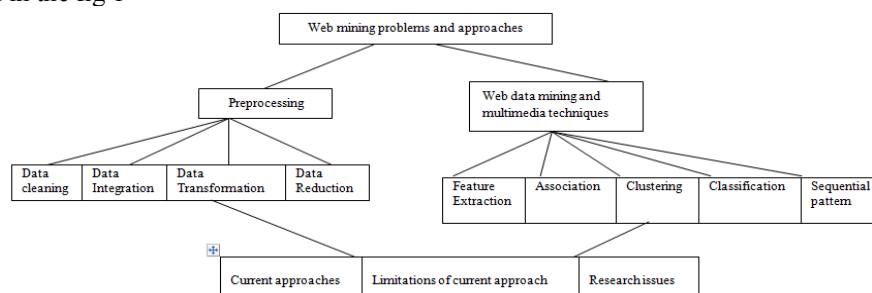


Fig 1. Web Mining Techniques

The proposed scheme achieves the following goals:

- Discussion of existing techniques for web mining in text and multimedia.
- Identifying the issues during mining of data from Feature Extraction, Transformation and Representation and Data Mining Techniques in various application domains.
- Issues related to data pre-processing, pattern discovery, web usage mining, multimedia mining

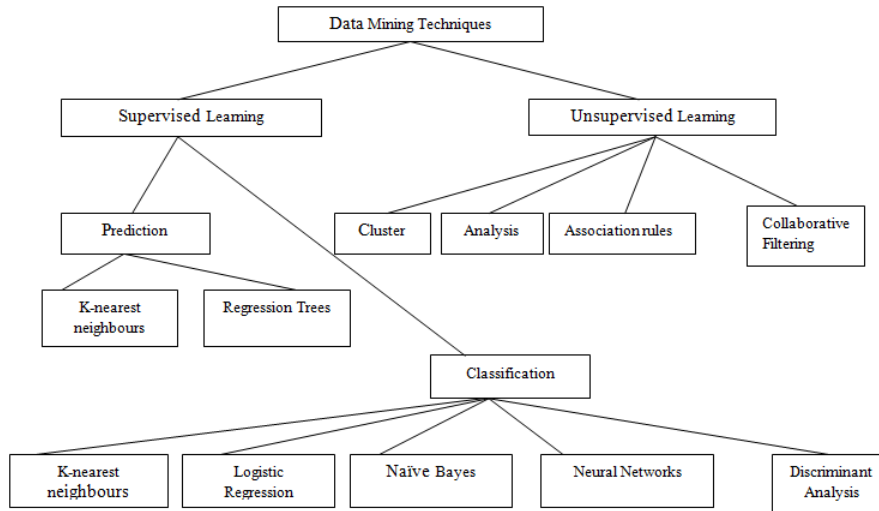


Fig 2 Data mining Techniques layout

II. Web Mining Problems and Approaches

Web mining is a technique in data mining that automatically retrieves extracts and analyzes the information from web. Yang and Wu et al, (2006) discuss about the various issues to be addressed in data mining. The major issues include Automated Data Cleaning, Over Fitting, Under Fitting and Oversampling of data, Scaling up for high dimensional data, Mining sequence and time series data. A poll was conducted and given by k d nuggets and many of the researchers suggested the important work for research as Scaling up Data Mining algorithms for huge data, mining text and automated data cleansing as the major issues discussed with highest priorities[13]. Other issues include dealing with unbalanced data, mining data streams, link and networks. Security in mining and distributed data mining also caught the significance but not to as greater extent. A hotly debated technical issue is whether it is better to set up a relational database structure or a multidimensional one. Finally, there is the issue of price.

1. Data Pre-processing Techniques

Web log pre- processing is the first step that is important to improve the efficiency and quality of the web data because almost 70% of the time is taken in pre-processing and these pre-processed data are given as an input to the next stages pattern discovery and pattern analysis. There are many techniques available for pre-processing since a long time. Web log file plays a significant role in pre-processing as the contents the user browse are recorded in these log files[1]. The data can be stored either at sever side, client side, on proxy servers and on operational database.

Web Server Logs maintains a history of page requests. Information about the request, client IP address, request date/time, page requested, HTTP code, bytes served, user agent, are stored. Proxy Server Logs a caching mechanism which lies between client browsers and Web servers. It helps to reduce the load time of Web pages as well as the network traffic load at the server and client side and Browser Logs that can be modified or various JavaScript and Java applets can be used to collect client side data. Client-side collection scores over server-side collection because it reduces both the user and session identification problems. The advantages and disadvantages of log files and their behaviour are shown in the table given below. To improve efficiency and quality of patterns mined and to avoid these noisy and dirty data various pre-processing techniques are available like Data cleaning, Data integration, Data transformations, and data reduction[7].

TABLE I
LOG FILE PROS AND CONS

| Log file | Advantages | Disadvantages | Behaviour relation |
|----------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Client log file | Authentic and accurate. | Modification, Collaboration. | One to many. |
| Server log file | Reliable and accurate. | Incomplete. | Many to one. |
| Proxy log file | Control efficiency of corporate access to the internet, log traffic. | Complex, unsecure. | Many to many. |
| Operational database | Simplicity and efficiency, accurate. | Vulnerability, maintenance. | ---- |

Data cleaning- It is needed to remove noise and correct inconsistencies in the data. The main problems of data cleaning are missing values, noise, inconsistencies and duplicate elimination[3]. The techniques used in missing values are classification, regression, interference based tools using Bayesian formulation, Decision Tree Induction. Binning, Smoothing, Regression, Clustering is useful to remove the noisy data from the database.

The Duplicate elimination uses sorted neighbourhood method developed to reduce the number of required comparisons. A number of commercial tools, e.g., IDCENTRIC (First Logic), PUREINTEGRATE (Oracle), QUICKADDRESS (QASystems), REUNION (Pitney Bowes), and TRILLIUM (Trillium Software), focus on cleaning this kind of data. Duplicate elimination- Sample tools for duplicate identification and elimination include DATALEANSER (EDD), MERGE/PURGELIBRARY(Sagent/QMSoftware), MATCHIT (HelpITSystems), and MASTERMERGE (Pitney Bowes).

Data integration - To merge data from multiple sources into a coherent data store, such as a data warehouse or a data cube we use this technique. There are a number of issues to consider during data integration. Schema integration can be tricky. This is referred to as the entity identification problem. Redundancy is another important issue. A third important issue in data integration is the detection and resolution of data value conflicts. Data transformation- Data transformation involves the techniques like Smoothing, Aggregation and Normalization.

1) Data Pre-processing Challenges:

- Data cleaning seems to be difficult for semi structured data and unstructured data but most of the data seems to be structured. So more work has to be done in cleaning semi-structured data.
- Data transformation is an important phase that is done in pre-processing of data. But no exact tools are available.
- Research work should be done on implementing the best tool for data transformation[1].
- Limited interoperability.
- Though Duplicate elimination uses many methodologies and tool it still remains a tedious task to be performed.
- Query processing is difficult on heterogeneous data.

1. Survey on Pattern Extraction Techniques

Data mining techniques has two approaches that include descriptive mining and predictive mining. Descriptive mining concentrates on the general properties of data in the database and predictive mining concentrates on data to make predictions[5]. The data mining Techniques are illustrated in Fig 2.

Tasks for performing preprocessing of Web Usage Mining involve data cleaning, user identification, session identification, path completion, session reconstruction, transaction identification and formatting[1]. However, in general, these tools provide little or no analysis of data relationships among the accessed files and directories within the Web space. Now more sophisticated techniques for discovery and analysis of patterns are emerging. These tools fall into two main categories: Pattern Discovery Tools and Pattern Analysis Tools. Pattern discovery draws upon methods and algorithms developed from several fields such as statistics, data mining, machine learning and pattern recognition. They are statistical analysis, association, rule mining [13], clustering, classification and sequential pattern mining. The works done by different author are categorized into Association rule mining Clustering, Classification and Sequential pattern mining[14].

Association rule mining: Association Rules find all sets of items that have support greater than the minimum support and then using the large item sets to generate the desired rules that have confidence greater than the minimum confidence. An algorithm for finding ass rule named as AIS was proposed by R.S.Agarwal et al. in 1993. The disadvantage of the AIS algorithm is that it results in unnecessary generation and many candidate item sets . The Apriori algorithm takes advantage of the fact that any subset of a frequent item set is also a frequent item set[5]. The disadvantages are that multiple scans have to be done on the database and it has

complex time and memory consuming. The advantage of AprioriTid algorithm is that the number of entries may be smaller than the number of transactions in the database, especially in the later passes but the cost of switching should be taken into account. AprioriHybrid Algorithm Apriori does better than AprioriTid and AprioriTid does better than Apriori in the later passes. FP –Tree algorithm scans the database only twice but it seems to be difficult in incremental and interactive rule mining[13]. Custom built Apriori algorithm that is efficient and does effective pattern analysis. Another algo Bin Li Wang et al., 2010, proposed a new method to Improvement of Apriori Algorithm Based on Boolean Matrix. It scans transaction database only one time, thus reduces the system cost and increases efficiency of data mining[9].

TABLE II
ASSOCIATION RULE MINING LITERATURE SURVEY

| Algorithms Used | Author | Advantages | Disadvantages | Year |
|--|---|--|---|------|
| AIS | R.S.Agarwat.et.al | Efficient. | Items below min support are eliminated. It Generates rules with single item set. Many candidates and low support value. | 1993 |
| Apriori | Q.Zhao.et.al | Reduce search space, computation, I/O and memory costs. | Multiple scans on database, complex, time and memory consuming. | 1994 |
| Apriori-TID | A.Ceglaret et. al. | Reduce multiple scans. | Cost of switching. | 1995 |
| FP-tree | Han&Pei | Scans are limited only twice. No candidate generation. | Difficult in incremental rule mining and iterative mining process. | 2000 |
| RARM | DAS,Ng&Woon | Fast, Efficient and scalable. | Difficult in Incremental rule mining and Iterative mining process. | 2001 |
| Improved Apriori | WANG Tong, et.al | Less complexity, time . | Memory space should be considered . | 2005 |
| Custom built Apriori | Sandeep sing et.al. | Effective pattern analysis. | Real world entry may be proposed work. | 2010 |
| Association rule mining from data with missing values | K.Rameshkumar | Outperforms when the ratio of missing values is low and high, and also when support is minimum and maximum level, and when representativity threshold level is low and high. | This work is implemented with real time domain like web and medical datasets. | 2011 |
| Association rule hiding algorithm | R.Natarajan, Dr.R.Sugumar, M.Mahendran, K.Anbazhagan. | Hide certain crucial information so they cannot be discovered through association rule. | Not specified | 2012 |
| Multiobjective Association Rule Mining with Evolutionary Algorithm | Jie Zhang, Yuping Wang, and Junhong Feng. | Reduces the number of comparisons and time consumption, and improves the performance . | To extend it to immediately use the categorical or numeric dataset rather than converting them into Boolean dataset. | 2013 |

Jain & dubes et.al in 1998 and Kaufmann et al. 1990 proposed the Agglomerative and Divisive algorithm to perform hierarchical clustering. It was flexible and easy to handle but vague and did not visit intermediate clusters. Partition Relocating Clustering and Density Based Clustering have an advantage of Interoperability and can be modified easier. The discovery of user navigation patterns using SOM is proposed by Etminal et al[5]. SOM is used to pre-process the web logs for extracting common patterns. Fuzzy clustering tech can be used to discover groups that share similar interest by examining data gathered in web servers. Mehrdad et al. gave an approach based on graph portioning for mining navigation patterns. Kobra et al. used Ant Based Clustering algorithm to extract frequent patterns for pattern discovery and the result was displayed in an interpretable format. N.Sujata has proposed a new framework to improve web session cluster quality from k-means with genetic programming. The k means was used for clustering and GA to improve the cluster quality.

TABLE III
CLUSTERING LITERATURE SURVEY

| Algorithms Used | Author | Advantages | Disadvantages | Year |
|---|--|--|---|------|
| Algoimerative Divisive | Jain&dubes 1998 Kaufman 1990 | Flexibility, ease of handling. | Vagueness, do not visit intermediate cluster. | 1998 |
| Relocating Probalistic k-means, k-mediods | | Interpretable, modifiable and Easier. | Lack of scalability. | 1996 |
| SOM | Pola britos et.al, Teuvo Kohonen | Simple, Effective. | Missing data, computationally expensive, time consuming. | 2007 |
| Ant based | Kobra etminami.et.al | Flexible, Robust. | Performance is high. | 2009 |
| K means with genetic algorithm | N.sujata.et.al | Minimise objective function. | Not the fastest algorithm but performance is comparable. | 2010 |
| EB-DBSCAN (Entropy-Based DBSCAN) | Quan Qian, Tianhong Wang, and Rui Zhan | 1.EB-DBSCAN algorithm has a great prospect in clustering of high-speed and massive data stream of arbitrary shape. 2. EB - DBSCAN algorithm uses batch data Processing so size of the data processing is effectively reduced and it can greatly reduce the time complexity. 3. quick-building detecting models for high-speed, huge amount of stream data. | 1. The size of window is a direct factor affecting the average clustering precision. 2. EB-DBSCAN algorithm has a bit lower average purity than DBSCAN algorithm, but almost Equivalent. 3. Parameter selection is very critical for the EB-DBSCAN algorithm. | 2013 |
| Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering Algorithm | Kriti Srivastava, R. Shah, D. Valia, and H. Swaminarayan | Can handle large dataset, increase efficiency of algorithm and parallelism have reduced time required for execution. | There is an increase only in linearly grow of execution time. | 2013 |

Chen et al. [1] introduced the concept of “maximal forward references” which can be described as the sequences of user’s request documents up to the last one before backtracking. Pie et al. [2] introduced a *WAP-mine* algorithm. They also proposed a *WAP-tree*. This method is faster than conventional methods. *WAP-mine* is efficient than GSP-based solution in a wide margin. Mortazaviasl et al. [3] introduced a novel projection based algorithm Prefix Span, which support sequential patterns mining. They basically worked on partitioning the database of user sequences into smaller databases for mining sequential patterns. Bestavros et al. [13] presented a Markov modelling application for web data. To predict the subsequent link within a certain period of time that a user might follow, the first-order Markov model.

TABLE IV
SEQUENTIAL PATTERN MINING LITERATURE SURVEY

| Technique | Algorithm | Advantage | Function |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|---|
| Association rule, Hasing, Pruning | Hasing and pruning based algorithm for mining association rules. | Scalability | Traversal in distributed info providing environment. |
| WAP tree association rule algorithm | Conditional search strategy. | Scalability | Use to access patterns from web log. |
| Sequential patterns | General Algorithm. | -do- | Prediction of web logs for improving hypertext structure. |
| Markov chains clustering | Transaction matrix comparison algorithm. | Scalability | Clusters web pages with similar transaction behavior and probability. |
| Classification | Prefix span. | Scalability | Traversed pattern in OLAP. |
| Sequential pattern mining | High utility sequential Patterns. | Scalability | USpan can efficiently identify high utility sequences in large-scale data with low minimum utility. |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Pattern Growth based | C-PrefixSpan (constraint PrefixSpan). | Efficient and scalable. | The C-Prefixspan approach produces sequential patterns which satisfies Length, Aggregate, Frequency and Gap constraints also minimum confidence. |
| Pattern-growth methodology | Prefix-Suffix-Binding Span | Efficient and effective | Generating the complete set of 2-piece correlated patterns k-Piece Correlated Pattern and k-Piece Maximum Cutting Probability. |
| CSW-BV (Customer Sliding Window with Bit-Vectors), lexicographic tree-based data structure, called LexSeq-Tree (Lexicographic Sequence Tree | IncSpam (Incremental Sequential pattern mining. | Handles memory requirement efficiently and Scalable. | One-pass approach for mining sequential patterns from streaming Itemset-sequences. |

Classification is a data mining technique used to predict group membership for data instances. In this paper, we present the basic classification techniques[5]. Several major kinds of classification method including decision tree induction, Bayesian networks, k-nearest neighbour classifier, case-based reasoning, genetic algorithm and fuzzy logic techniques.

TABLE V
CLASSIFICATION LITERATURE SURVEY

| Tech | Advantages | Disadvantages | Algorithms used | Year |
|----------------|--|---|---------------------------|------|
| Classification | Requires a small amount of training data to estimate the parameters, simple and efficient. | Not capable of solving more complex problems. | Naive Bayesian Algorithm. | 2010 |

Pattern Analysis [1]: This is the final step in the Web Usage Mining process. After the pre-processing and pattern discovery, the obtained usage patterns are analyzed to filter uninteresting information and extract the useful information. The methods like SQL processing and OLAP[11] can be used.

1) Pattern Discovery Challenges:

- Classifications of the documents are done using many techniques. But maintaining Accuracy in document classification is not to the expectation.
- Research work has to be done to Improve cluster quality
- There is no efficient algorithm for pattern extraction.
- Personalization
- Identification of exact user is not possible for mining purpose
- The exact sequence of pages user visit is difficult to uncover from server site.
- Security , privacy issues

2. Multimedia Data Mining

The data present in the web contains several types of data, such as text, image, audio, video, metadata and hyperlinks. Some of them are semi-structured or more structured data but most of the data are unstructured [5] Multimedia data mining is part of the content mining, which is engaged to mine the high-level information and knowledge from large online multimedia sources. All together the web content mining consists of mining of text, multimedia and the semantic web.

3. Image Data Mining

The classification module present in Multimedia Miner classifies multimedia data including image based on some class labels. Vailaya et al. uses binary classifier to perform hierarchical classification of images in indoor and outdoor categories[5]. The SVM based approaches uses SVMs to maximize the margins between positive and negative images. The A-priori based growth association is used to find the relation between the structures and functions of the human brain. The main issue is scalability in terms of candidate generation[13].

TABLE VI
IMAGE DATA MINING LITERATURE SURVEY

| Technique | Method | Drawback | Advantage | Function |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Hierarchical classification | Basiyeen classifier | Assumes independence of features. | Fast and space efficient. | Hierarchical classification. |
| Association | A-priori based growth association. | Scalability, small memory. | Faster. | Association between structures and functions. |
| Clustering | K-means. | Unknown no of clusters. | Simple. | Identify patterns in preprocessing. |
| Image classification | SVM | Computationally expensive. | Smaller error rate. | Maximize margin between positive and negative images. |
| LIM based image matching technique with neural networks. | Hybrid Image Mining Technique. | Improvement of speed. | Independent of too many parameter setting to generate a robust solution. | New method for detecting Images. |
| Clustering algorithm | Algorithm for clusters. | -do- | Not specified | Identify each of a large number of black-and-white rectangular pixel displays as one of the 26 capital letters in the English alphabet. |

TABLE VII
AUDIO MINING LITERATURE SURVEY

| Technique | Method | Drawback | Advantage | Function |
|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Feature extraction | Filter Blank Analysis, Pause rate, Frequency Spectrum. | Sensitive to smoothing and frequency resolution. | Feature extraction. | Separate frequency band by auditory system. |
| Classification | Bayes rule, rule based method. | Lack robustness. | No training phase is required. | Hierarchical classification. |
| Clustering | On line hierarchical speaker clustering algorithm. | Each segment belongs to single user. | Large clusters are sometimes biased. | Hierarchical classification. |
| Classification | Association rules. | Work need to explore. | Work need to explore. | Classifying multiclass audio data. |
| Visualization | Work need to explore. | Work need to explore. | Work need to explore. | Ease of information. |
| Rule-based classification | Closed Itemset Mining Algorithm. | Improvement of accuracy. | Decrease in computational time. | Search space is drastically reduced by pruning unnecessary closed itemsets that have no class label items. |

4. Video Mining

Video mining not only discovers the exact content of videos and its features but also discover the patterns of video structure and events/ it concentrates on semantic patterns. Association classification generates the rule based on correlation between different pairs by using MCA.[5] DTW is being used for motion time series matching in video sequence mining. Context based whole video retrieval system Media Matrix was proposed that analyses the hidden color emotions within the video[5]. The Apriori based association is used for finding sequence of events in movies. The ARM is used to detect high level features from the video data.

TABLE VIII
VIDEO MINING LITERATURE SURVEY

| Technique | Method | Drawback | Function |
|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Feature extraction | Qualitative camera motion extraction method. | Motion calculation expensive. | Uses motion vectors from p-frames to categories camera motions'. |
| Classification | Associative classifier. | Not enough training set. | Relation bet feature value pairs and concept classes. |
| Classification | Association Rule Mining. | Itemset generation. | Detect high level features automatic |
| Time series | Time series and sequence analysis. | Sequence analysis. | Temporal features mine. |
| Visualization | Media Matrix. | Media matrix. | Analyze color emotion hidden. |
| Association | Apriori Algorithm. | Finding semantic event boundaries and temporal distance threshold. | Generation of Itemsets. |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Association rules | Weighted Temporal Tree structure. | More time than WTARM. | Simulation of video temporal transaction database. |
| | Holistic data-driven approach. | Generating more complex sentences with adjectives, adverbs are difficult. | Natural-language descriptions of short videos. |

III. Future Directions

The web usage mining algorithms are more efficient and accurate. But there is a challenge that has to be taken into consideration. Web cleaning is the most important process as researchers say 70% of the time is spent on data pre-processing. But data cleaning becomes difficult when it comes to heterogeneous data. Maintaining accuracy in classifying the data needs to be concentrated. Though many classification techniques exist the quality of clustering is still a question to be answered. The database is huge and it contains large dataset so mining interesting rules adds on to uninterested rules that are huge. These are due to large item set which naturally decrease the efficiency of the mining methodologies. Moreover mining rules from semi structure and unstructured as in the semantic web becomes a great challenge. This leads to time and memory consumption[5][11][15]. Research work has to be concentrated on these issues as web data rule the Web. Maintain privacy of the user also peeps in as it is misused in data pre-processing.

IV. Conclusion

In this paper we have discussed about the research issues and the drawbacks of the existing techniques. More research work need to be done on the web mining domain as it will rule the web in the near future. Web mining along with semantic web known as semantic web mining is to be concentrated that is evolving which helps us to overcome the cons of web mining. Though various algorithms and techniques have been proposed still work has to be done in discovering new tools to mine the web.

References

- [1] Ms. Dipa Dixit, Fr.CRIT, Vashi, M Kiruthika,” PREPROCESSING OF WEB LOGS”, (IJCSE) International Journal on Computer Science And Engineering, Vol. 02, No. 07, 2010, 2447-2452.
- [2] Dr. Sohail Asghar, Dr. Nayyer Masood,” Web Usage Mining: A Survey On Preprocessing Of Web Log File Tasawar Hussain”, 978-1-4244-8003-6/10@2010.
- [3] Theint Theint Aye “Web Log Cleaning For Mining Of Web Usage Patterns”.
- [4] S. K. Pani, et.al L “Web Usage Mining: A Survey On Pattern Extraction From Web Logs”, International Journal Of Instrumentation, Control & Automation (IJICA), Volume 1, Issue 1, 2011.
- [5] Chidansh Amitkumar Bhatt · Mohan S. Kankanhalli, “Multimedia Data Mining: State Of The Art And Challenges” Published Online: 16 November 2010© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC 2010.
- [6] Margaret H. Dunham, Yongqiao Xiao Le Gruenwald, Zahid Hossain,” A SURVEY OF ASSOCIATION RULES Web Usage Mining”.
- [7] Brijendra Singh1, Hemant Kumar Singh2,”WEB DATA MINING RESEARCH: A SURVEY”, 978-1-4244-5967-4/10/\$26.00 ©2010 IEEE.
- [8] Rajni Pamnani, Pramila Chawan 1 Qingtian Han, Xiaoyan Gao, “Web Usage Mining: A Research Area In Web Mining”.
- [9] Wenguo Wu, “Study On Web Mining Algorithm Based On Usage Mining”, Computer- Aided Industrial Design And Conceptual Design, 2008. CAID/CD 2008. 9th International Conference On 22-25 Nov.2008.
- [10] R. Kosala, H. Blockeel. “Web Mining Research: A Survey,” In SIGKDD Explorations, ACM Press, 2(1): 2000, Pp.1-15.
- [11] <http://www.kdnuggets.com>
- [12] <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.91.1602>
- [13] J Vellingiri, S.Chenthur Pandian, “A Survey on Web Usage Mining”, Global Journal of Computer Science and Technology .Volume 11 Issue 4 Version 1.0 March 2011.
- [14] Chen L, Mao X,Wei P, Xue Y, Ishizuka M (2012) Mandarin emotion recognition combining acoustic and emotional point information. Appl Intell 37(4):602–612.
- [15] Shang F, Jiao LC, Shi J, Wang F, Gong M (2012) Fast affinity propagation clustering: a multilevel approach. Pattern Recognition 45(1):474–486.
- [16] J. Shao, X. He, C. Bohm, Q. Yang, C. Plant, “Synchronization-Inspired Partitioning and Hierarchical Clustering,” IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering, 2012.
- [17] Ta, sdemir K (2012) Vector quantization based approximate spectral clustering of large datasets. Pattern Recognition 45(8):3034–3044.
- [18] Abdelhakim Herrouz, Chabane Khentout, Mahieddine Djoudi,”Overview of Web Content Mining Tools”, The International Journal of Engineering And Science (IJES), Volume 2, Issue 6, 2013.