

# CrowdMiner: Mining association rules from the crowd

## Introduction

- **Crowd data sourcing** collects data from the crowd, often by asking questions
- We want to learn about new domains from the crowd
  - E.g., health-related habits in some population
- Data is not recorded anywhere
- The contents of the domain are unknown
  - Discover what is **interesting** about this domain

**What should we ask the crowd?**

## Data mining for the crowd?

- The discovery of data patterns in databases is done by **data mining**.
  - Not suitable for our case
    - People do not remember enough details!
- For example, it is unrealistic to expect people to remember every activity they did in the past, everything they have eaten, etc.
- They are far more likely to remember **personally prominent patterns**

*"I drink red wine about once a week"*

## The model

We learn *association rules* of the form  $a,b \rightarrow c,d$

- E.g., "heartburn"  $\rightarrow$  "baking soda", "lemon"

The answers contain

- **Rule support** – frequency of  $a,b,c,d$
- **Rule confidence** – frequency of  $c,d$  given  $a,b$
- **Items** (for an open question)
- **Significant rules** – average user support and confidence exceed fixed thresholds
- Users treated as random samples

## Our approach

- Use **personal summaries** to learn about **general trends**
- Treat individual answers as samples
- Combine two types of questions

- **Open questions**

*"Complete: When I feel tired, I usually go for a walk"*

- **Closed questions**

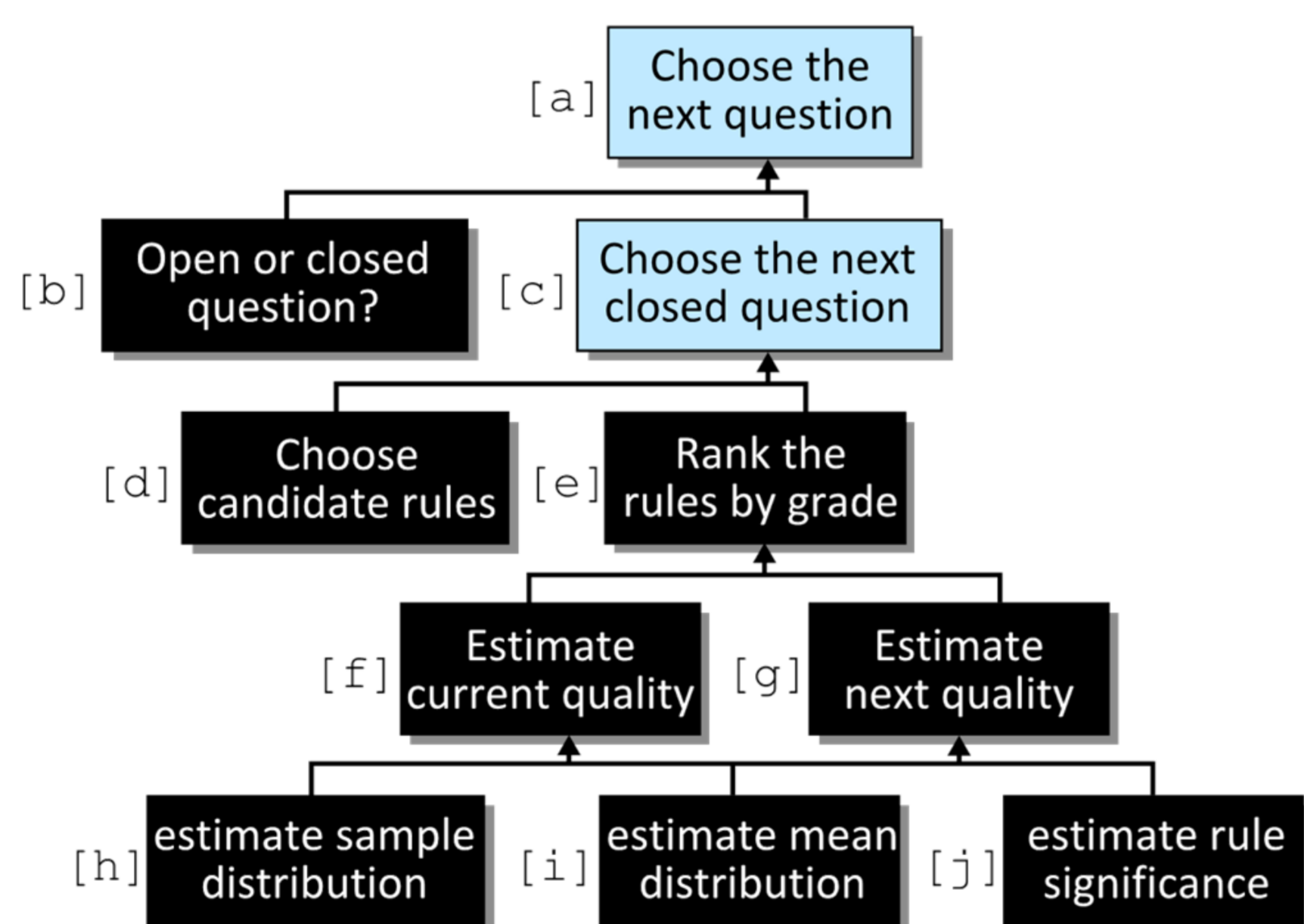
*"When you have a heartburn, do you take baking soda and lemon?"*

- Easier for users to answer
- Help digging deeper into their memories

We develop a system prototype *CrowdMiner* that interactively decides what to ask in order to discover significant data patterns

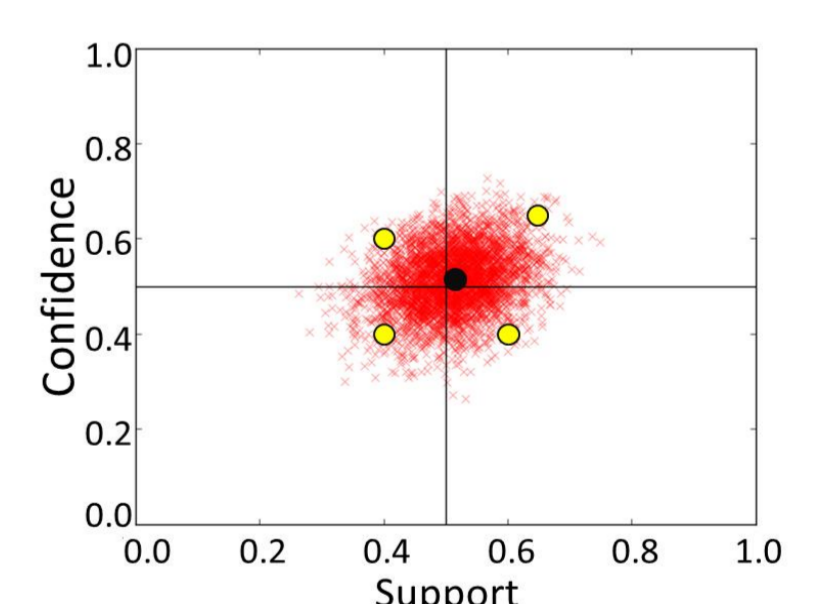
## Choosing the Questions

A hierarchy of components that allow estimating the effect of the next question and choosing accordingly



## Error Estimations

- Not all the users can be asked about every rule
- We want to estimate the probability of making an error – given the current knowledge
  - We learn a distribution of the answer support and confidence
  - **Significance estimation** – by the position of  $>0.5$  of the distribution mass
  - **Error probability** – for the true mean to be on the other side of the thresholds
- The next question is the one expected to minimize the overall error



## Well-Being Portal

- Learn about the **health habits** of others – by browsing the portal
  - Sports activities, eating habits, natural treatments
  - ...
- Portal users are occasionally prompted with **questions**
  - About their personal habits
  - Computed by our algorithm
- User **answers** are processed to deduce rules (associations) between well-being concepts in the portal
- The portal allows browsing the learned rules



## System Architecture

