Data Mining: Introduction

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Agenda

- **What is Data Mining?**
- Data Mining Tasks
- Relationship to Statistics, Optimization, Machine Learning and AI
- Tools
- Data
- Legal, Privacy and Security Issues

What is Data Mining?

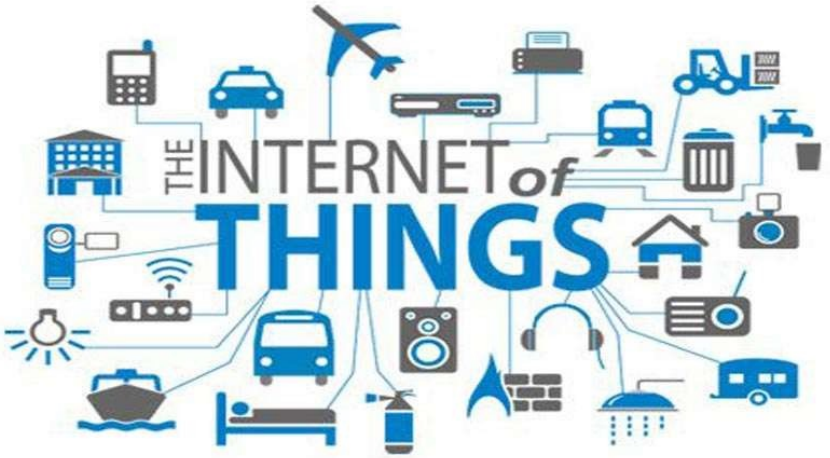
One of many definitions:

> *"Data mining is the science **of extracting useful knowledge** from huge data repositories."*
>
> ACM SIGKDD, Data Mining Curriculum: A Proposal

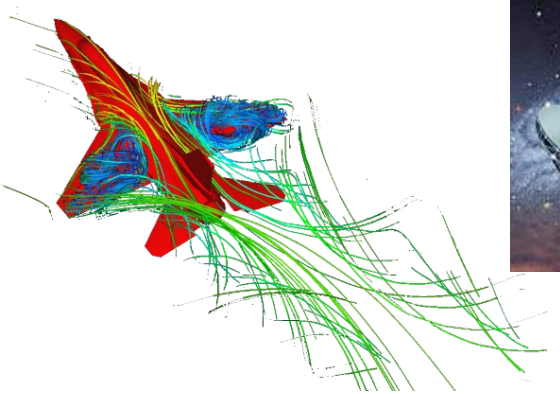
http://www.kdd.org/curriculum

Why Data Mining? Commercial Viewpoint

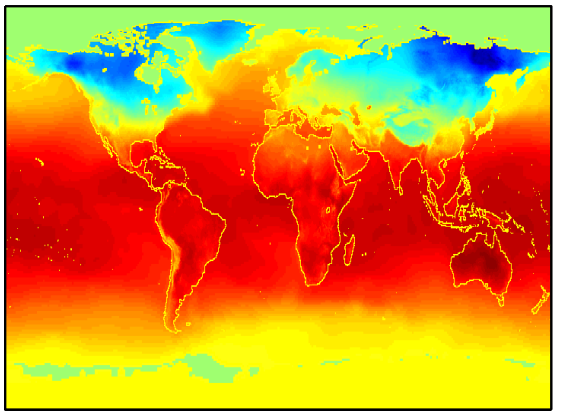
- Businesses collect and warehouse lots of data.
  - —Purchases at department/grocery stores
  - —Bank/credit card transactions
  - —Web and social media data
  - —Mobile and IOT
- Computers are cheaper and more powerful.
- Competition to provide better services.
  - —Mass customization and recommendation systems
  - —Targeted advertising
  - —Improved logistics



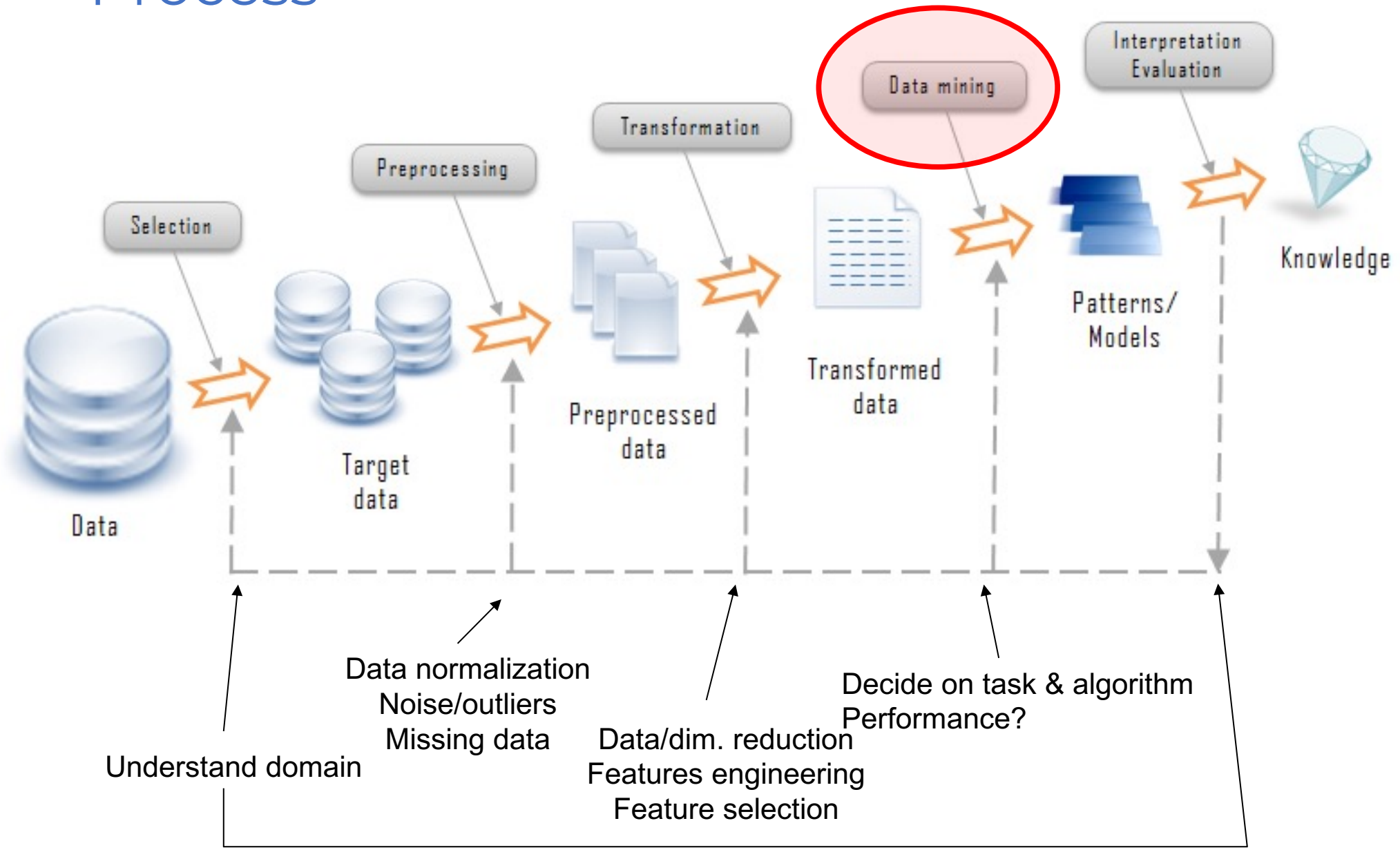
Why Mine Data? Scientific Viewpoint



- Data collected and stored at enormous speeds (GB/hour)
  - —remote sensors on a satellite
  - —telescopes scanning the skies
  - —microarrays generating gene expression data
  - —scientific simulations generating terabytes of data
- Data mining may help scientists
  - —identify patterns and relationships
  - —to classify and segment data
  - —formulate hypotheses



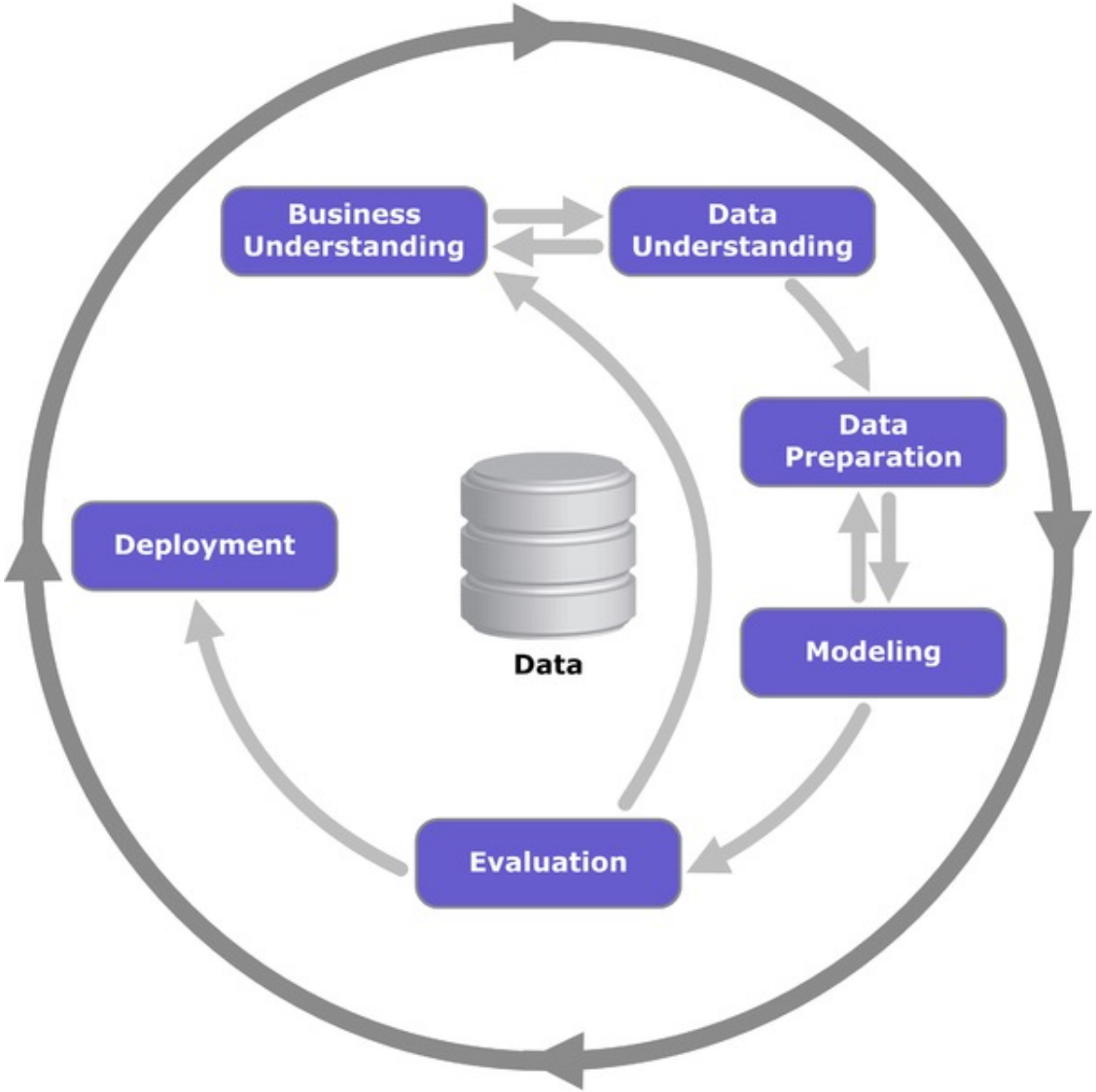
Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD) Process



Usama M. Fayyad, Gregory Piatetsky-Shapiro, and Padhraic Smyth. 1996. From data mining to knowledge discovery: an overview.

CRISP-DM Reference Model

- Cross Industry Standard Process for Data Mining
- Open standard process model
- Industry, tool and application neutral
- Defines tasks and outputs.
- Now developed by IBM as the Analytics Solutions Unified Method for Data Mining/Predictive Analytics (ASUM-DM).
- SAS has SEMMA and most consulting companies use their own similar process.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross_Industry_Standard_Process_for_Data_Mining

Tasks in the CRISP-DM Model

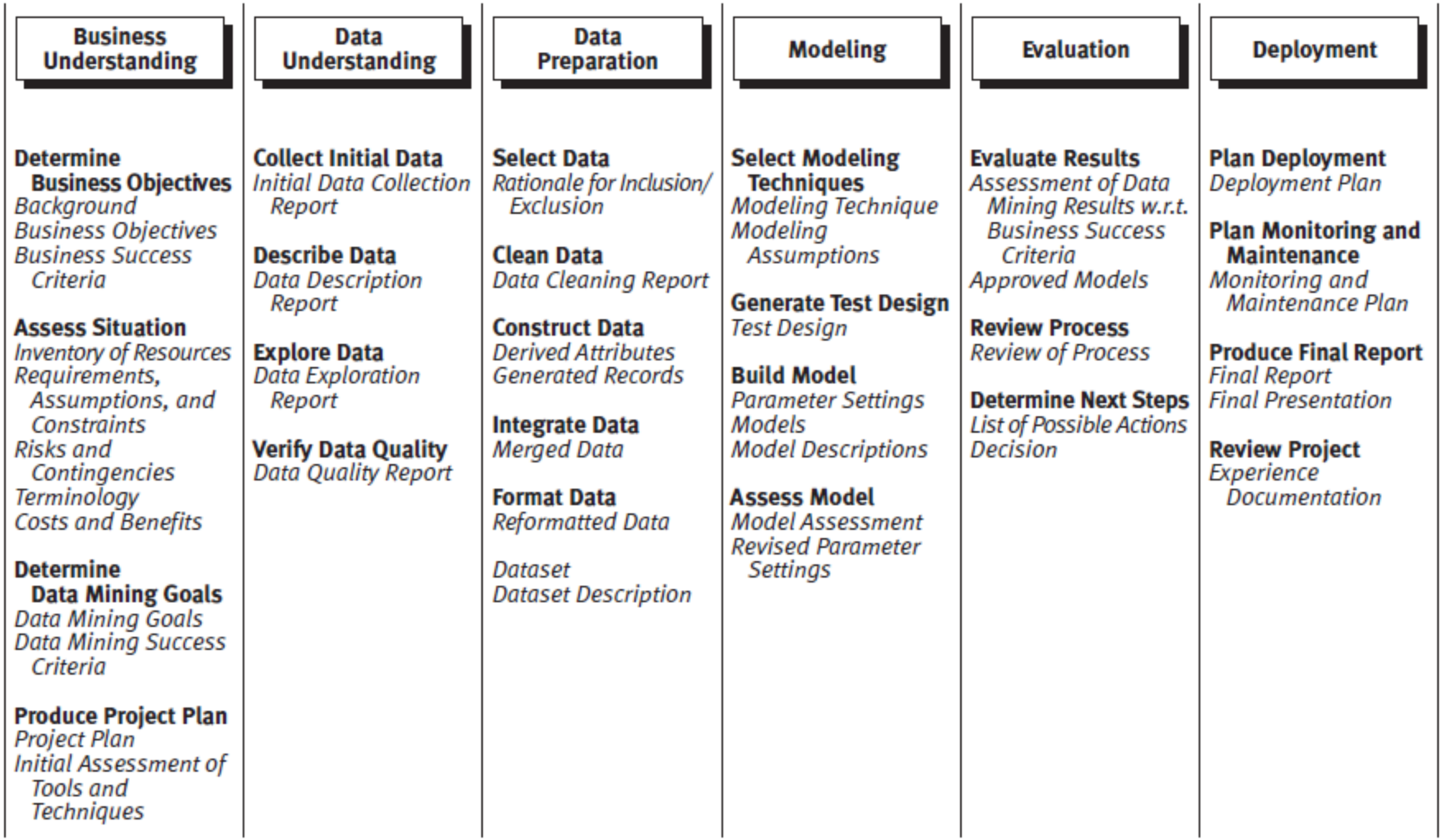


Figure 3: Generic tasks (bold) and outputs (italic) of the CRISP-DM reference model

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- Tools
- Data
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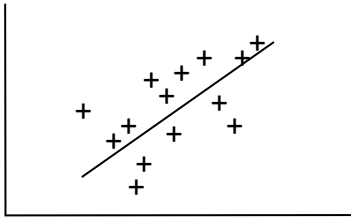
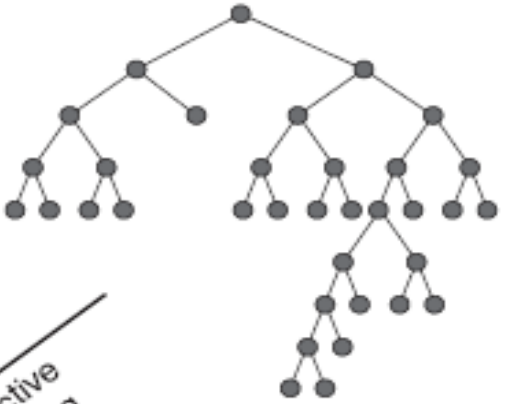
Data Mining Tasks

Descriptive Methods	Find human-interpretable patterns that describe the data.
Predictive Methods	Use some features (variables) to predict unknown or future value of other variable.

Data Mining Tasks



Regression



Classification

Data

ID	Home Owner	Marital Status	Annual Income	Defaulted Borrower
1	Yes	Single	125K	No
2	No	Married	100K	No
3	No	Single	70K	No
4	Yes	Married	120K	No
5	No	Divorced	95K	Yes
6	No	Married	80K	No
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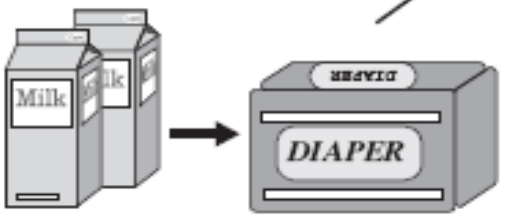
8	No	Single	85K	Yes
9	No	Married	75K	No
10	No	Single	90K	Yes

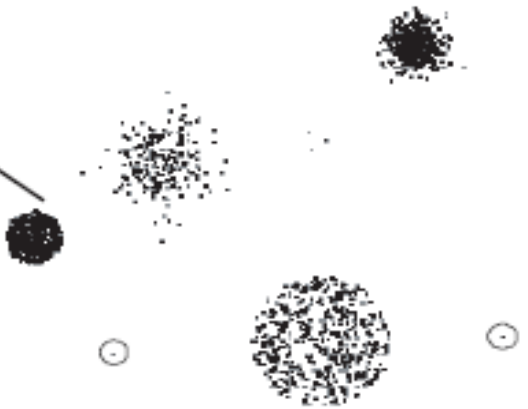
Cluster Analysis

Predictive Modeling

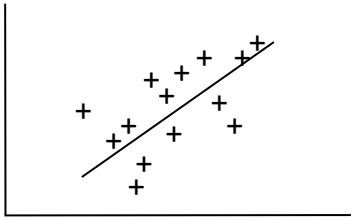
Association Analysis

Anomaly Detection





Data Mining Tasks



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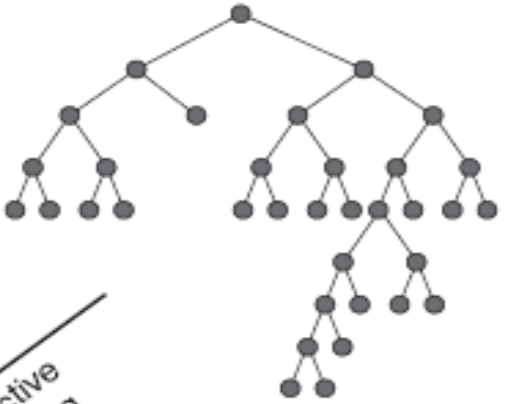

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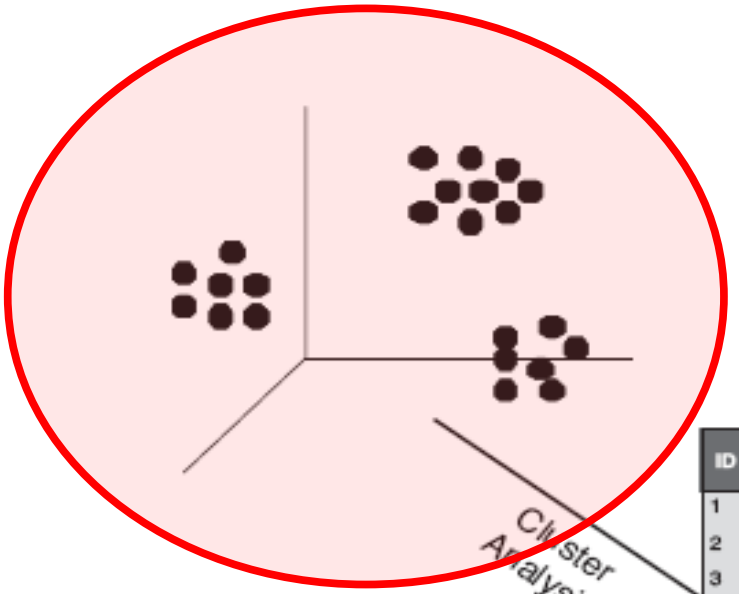

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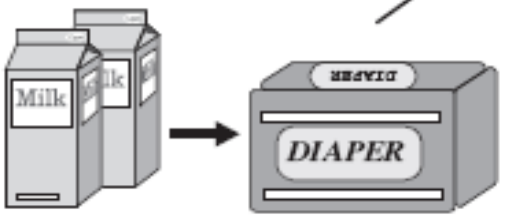

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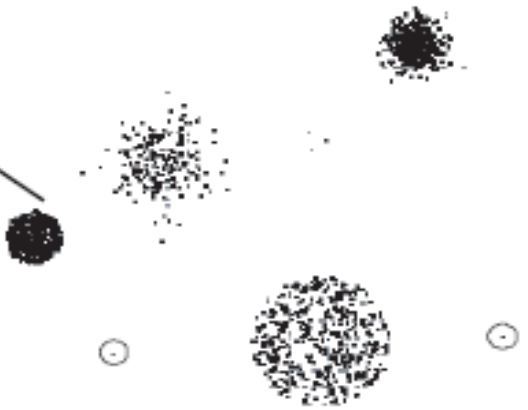
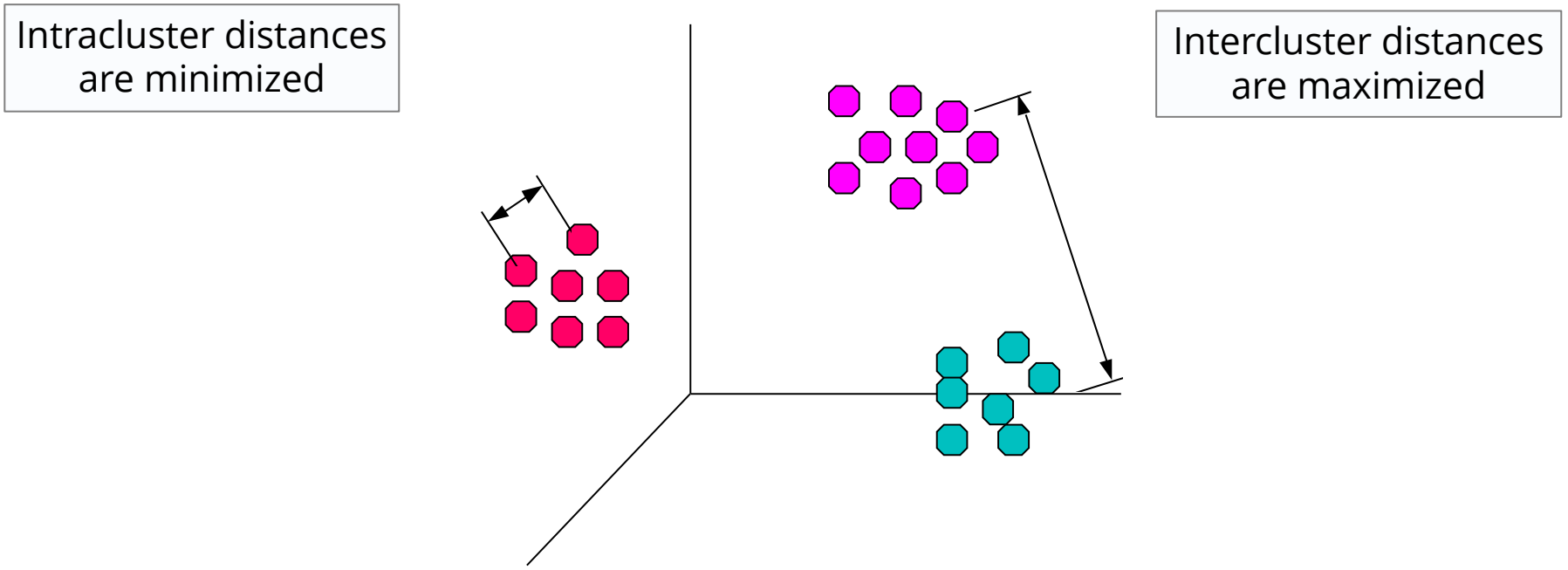


Clustering

Group points such that

- Data points in one cluster are more similar to one another.
- Data points in separate clusters are less similar to one another.

Ideal grouping is not known → Unsupervised Learning



Euclidean distance based clustering in 3-D space.

Clustering: Market Segmentation

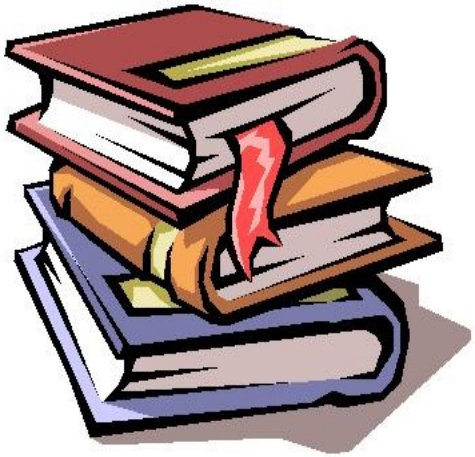
Goal: subdivide a market into distinct subsets of customers. Use a different marketing mix for each segment.

Approach:

1. Collect different attributes of customers based on their geographical and lifestyle related information and observed buying patterns.

2. Find clusters of similar customers.

Clustering Documents



Goal: Find groups of documents that are similar to each.

Approach: Identify frequently occurring terms in each document. Define a similarity measure based on term co-occurrences. Use it to cluster.

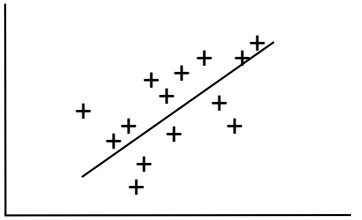
Gain: Can be used to organize documents or to create recommendations.

Clustering: Data Reduction

Goal: Reduce the data size for predictive models.

Approach: Group data given a subset of the available information and then use the group label instead of the original data as input for predictive models.

Data Mining Tasks



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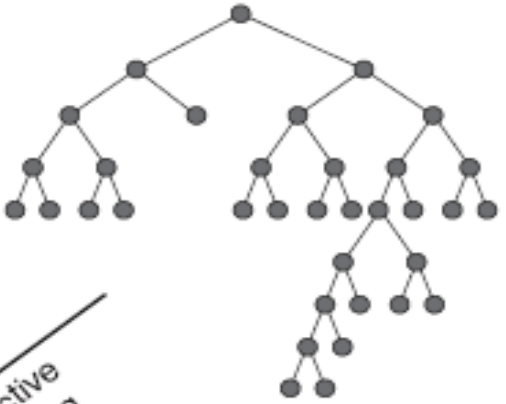

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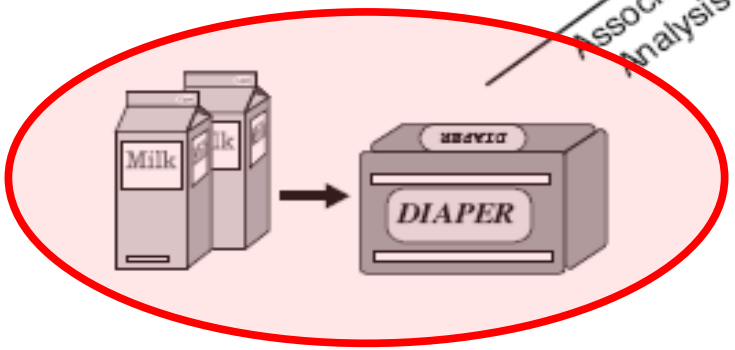
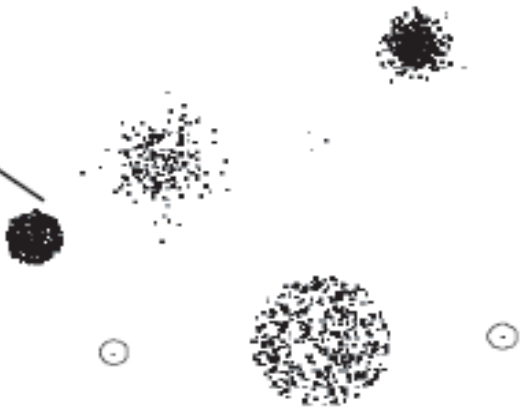


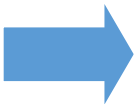


Association Rule Discovery

- Given is a set of transactions. Each contains a number of items.
- Produce dependency rules of the form
  $$LHS \rightarrow RHS$$
- which indicate that if the set of items in the LHS are in a transaction, then the transaction likely will also contain the RHS item.

TID	Items
1	Bread, Coke, Milk
2	Beer, Bread
3	Beer, Coke, Diaper, Milk
4	Beer, Bread, Diaper, Milk
5	Coke, Diaper, Milk

Transaction data



{Milk} → {Coke}

{Diaper, Milk} → {Beer}

Discovered Rules

Association Rule Discovery Marketing and Sales Promotion

- Let the rule discovered be

  {Potato Chips, … } → {Soft drink}

- **Soft drink as RHS**: What should be done to boost sales? Discount Potato Chips?
- **Potato Chips in LHS**: Shows which products would be affected if the store discontinues selling Potato Chips.
- **Potato Chips in LHS and Soft drink in RHS**: What products should be sold with Potato Chips to promote sales of Soft drinks!

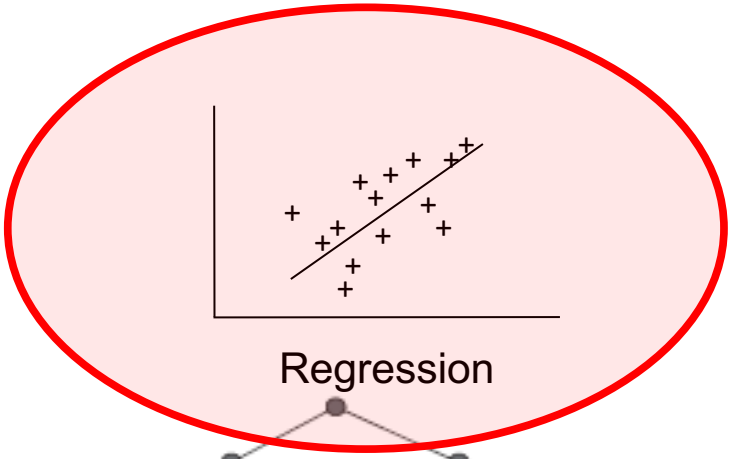
Association Rule Discovery Supermarket shelf management

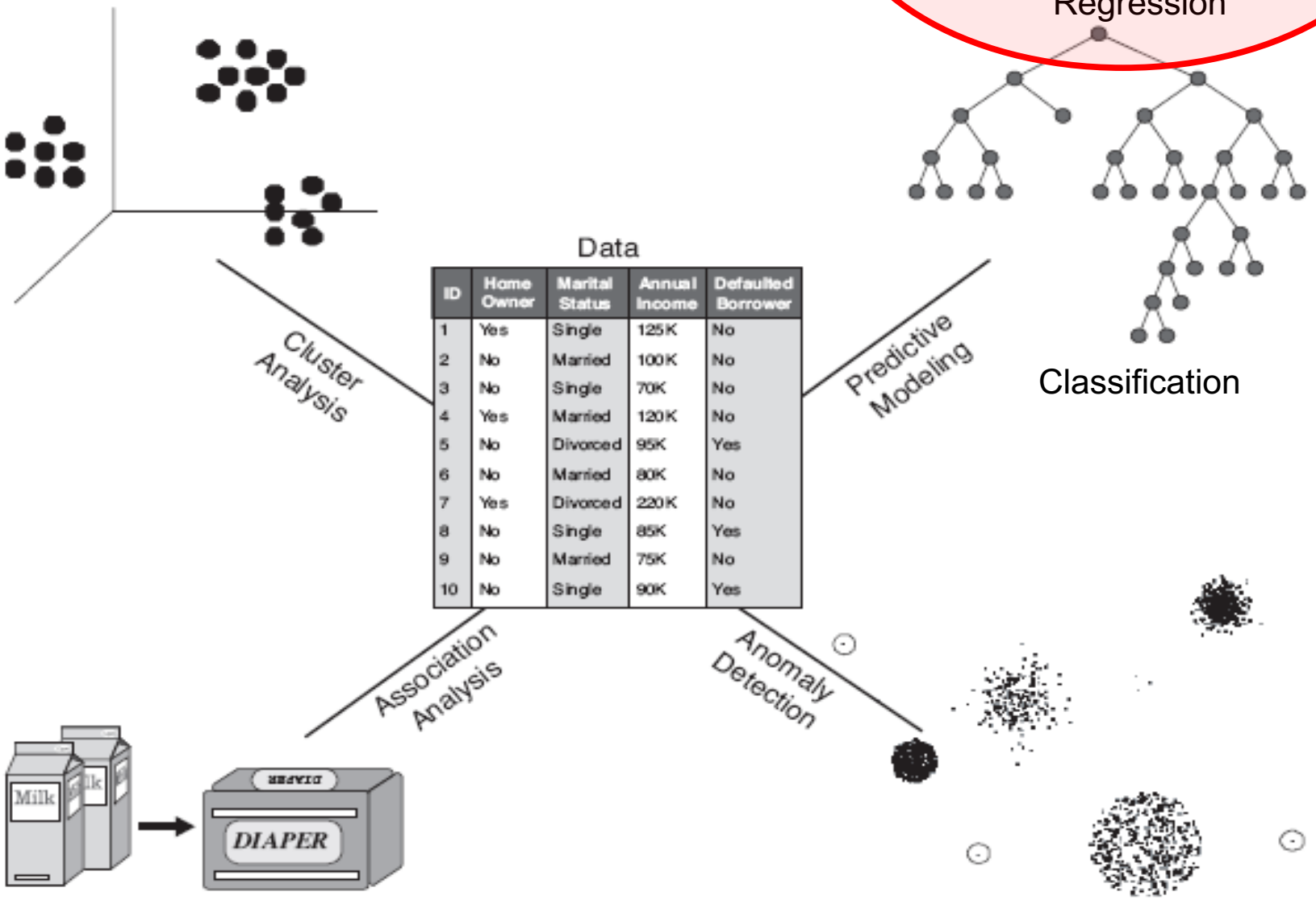
- **Goal**: To identify items that are bought together by sufficiently many customers.
- **Approach**:
  - Process the point-of-sale data to find dependencies among items.
  - Place dependent items
    - close to each other (convenience).
    - far from each other to expose the customer to the maximum number of products in the store.

Association Rule Discovery Inventory Management

- **Goal**: Anticipate the nature of repairs to keep the service vehicles equipped with right parts to speed up repair time.
- **Approach**: Process the data on tools and parts required in previous repairs at different consumer locations and discover co-occurrence patterns.

Data Mining Tasks





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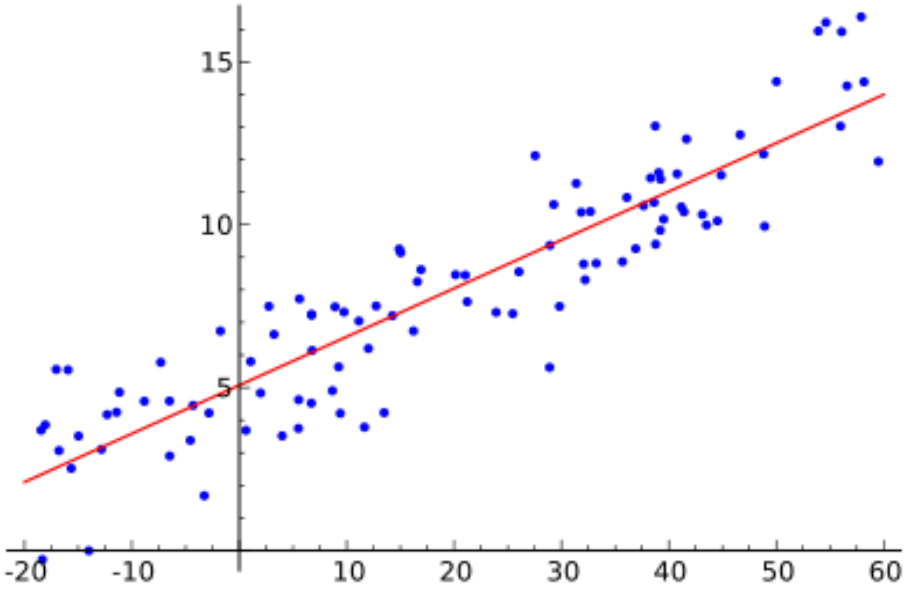
Regression

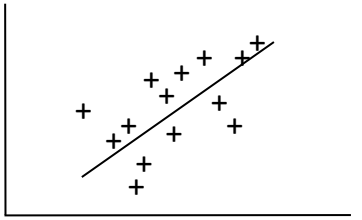
- Predict a value of a given continuous valued variable based on the values of other variables, assuming a linear or nonlinear model of dependency.
- Studied in statistics and econometrics.



Applications:

- Predicting sales amounts of new product based on advertising expenditure.
- Predicting wind velocities as a function of temperature, humidity, air pressure, etc.
- Time series prediction of stock market indices (autoregressive models).

Data Mining Tasks



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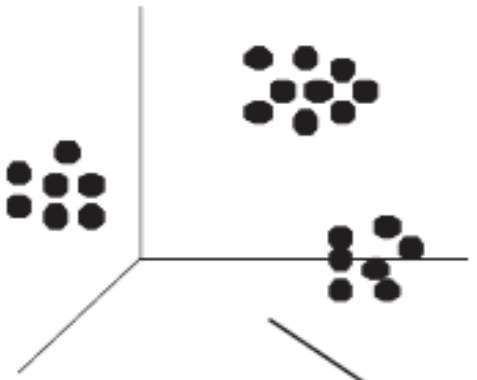

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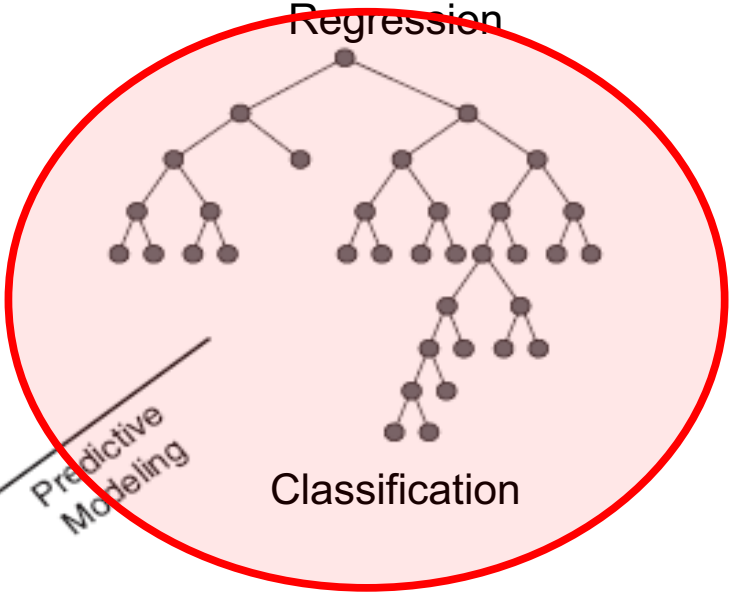
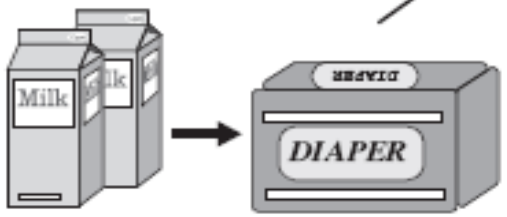
Predictive Modeling

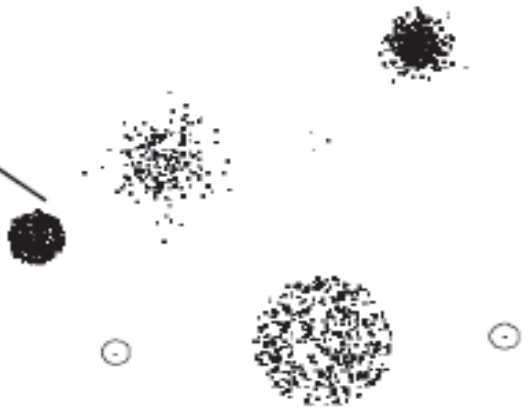


Classification

Association Analysis



Anomaly Detection



Classification

Find a **model** for the class attribute as a function of the values of other attributes/features.

Class information is available → **Supervised Learning**

class

Tid	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Cheat
1	Yes	Single	125K	No
2	No	Married	100K	No
3	No	Single	70K	No
4	Yes	Married	120K	No
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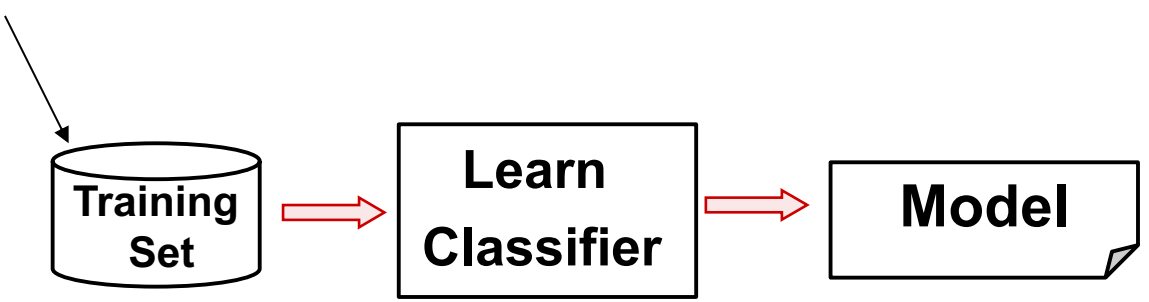
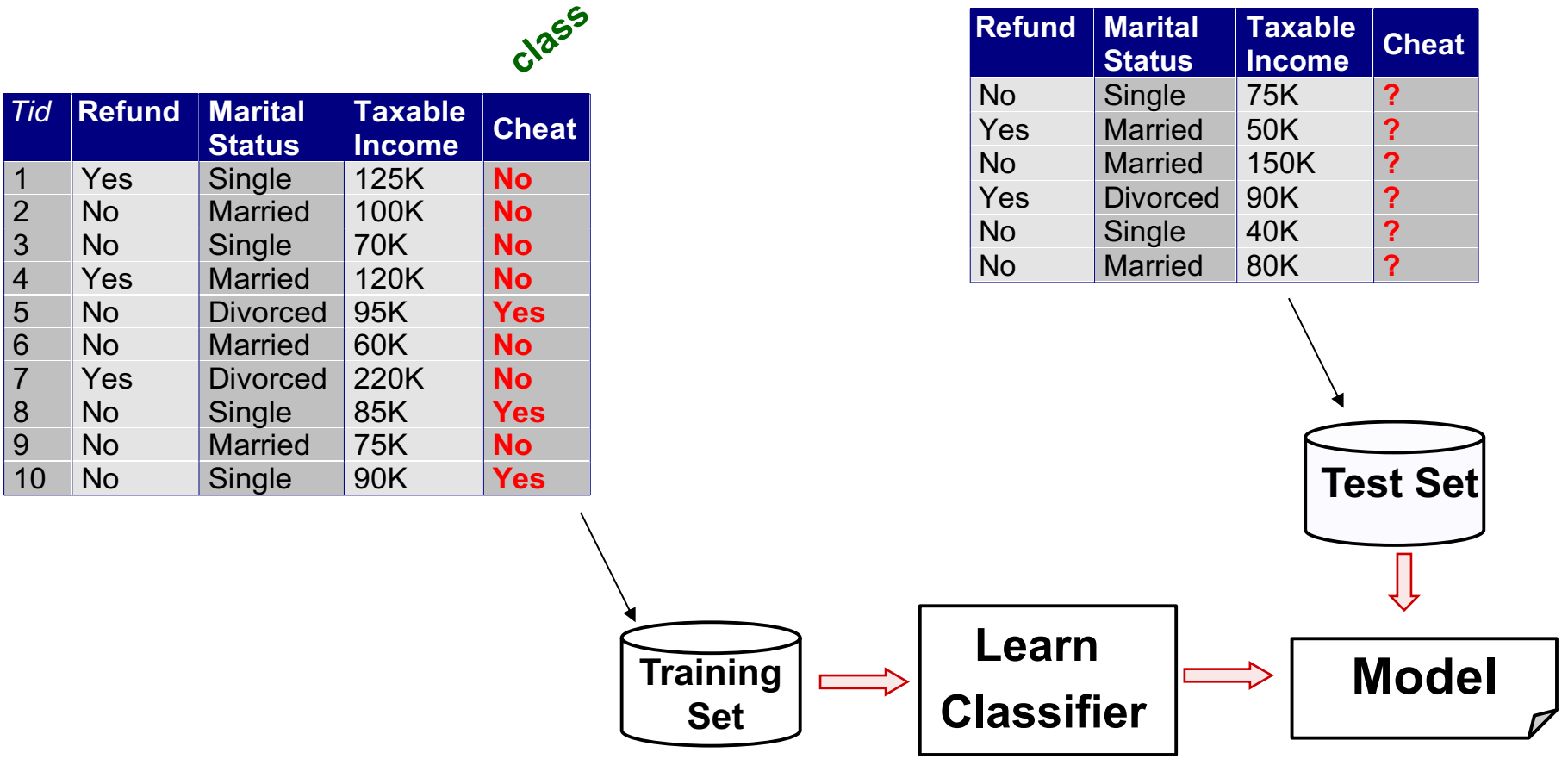


Classification

Find a **model** for the class attribute as a function of the values of other attributes/features.

Goal: assign new records to a class as accurately as possible.



Classification: Direct Marketing

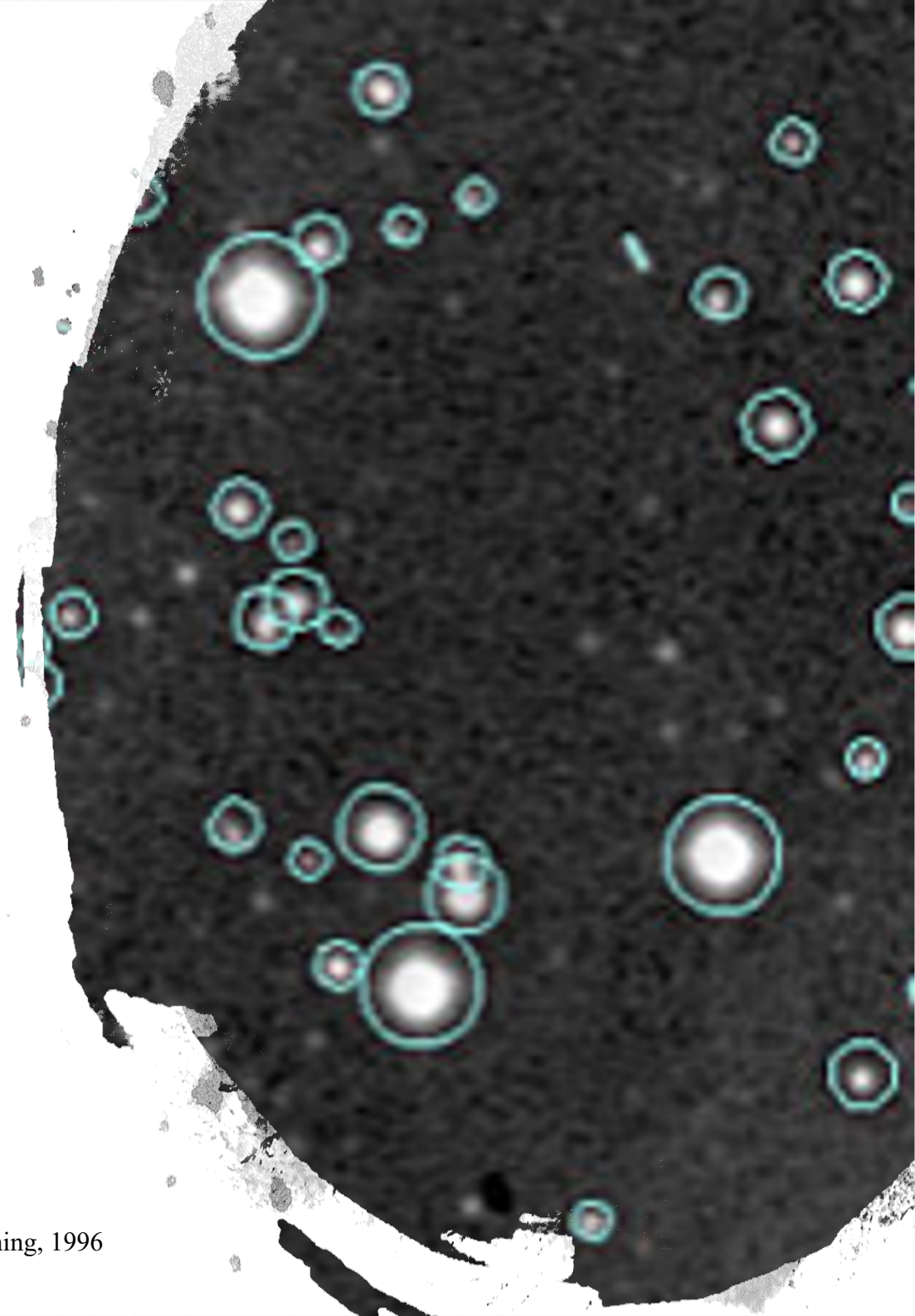
- Goal: Reduce cost of mailing by targeting a set of consumers likely to buy a new product.
- Approach:
  - Use the data for a similar product introduced before or from a focus group. We have customer information (e.g., demographics, lifestyle, previous purchases) and know which customers decided to buy and which decided otherwise. This buy/don't buy decision forms the class attribute.
  - Use this information as input attributes to learn a classifier model.
  - Apply the model to new customers to predict if they will buy the product.

Classification: Customer Attrition/Churn

- Goal: To predict whether a customer is likely to be lost to a competitor.
- Approach:
  - Use detailed record of transactions with each of the past and present customers, to find attributes (frequency, recency, complaints, demographics, etc.).
  - Label the customers as loyal or disloyal.
  - Find a model for disloyalty.
  - Rank each customer on a loyal/disloyal scale (e.g., churn probability).

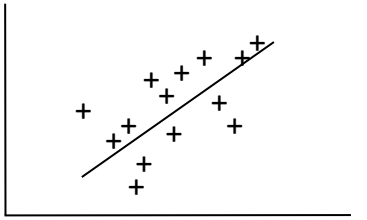
Classification: Sky Survey Cataloging

- Goal: To predict class (star or galaxy) of sky objects, especially visually faint ones, based on the telescopic survey images (from Palomar Observatory).
- Approach:
  - Segment the image to identify objects.
  - Derive features per object (40).
  - Use known objects to model the class based on these features.
- Result: Found 16 new high red-shift quasars.



From [Fayyad, et.al.] Advances in Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, 1996

Data Mining Tasks



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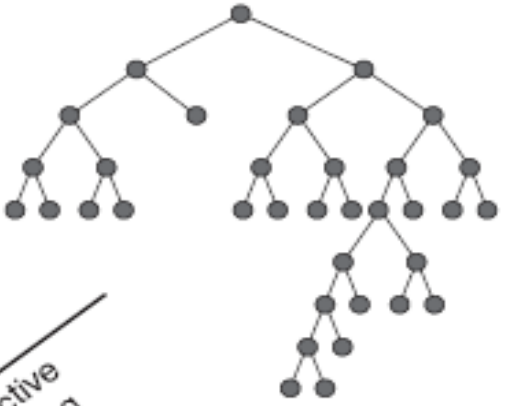

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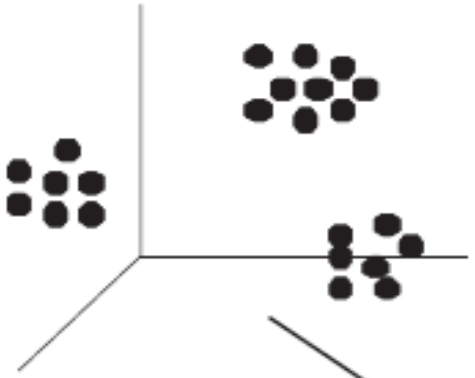

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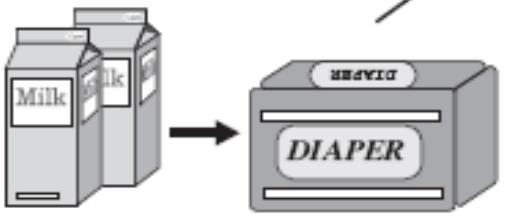

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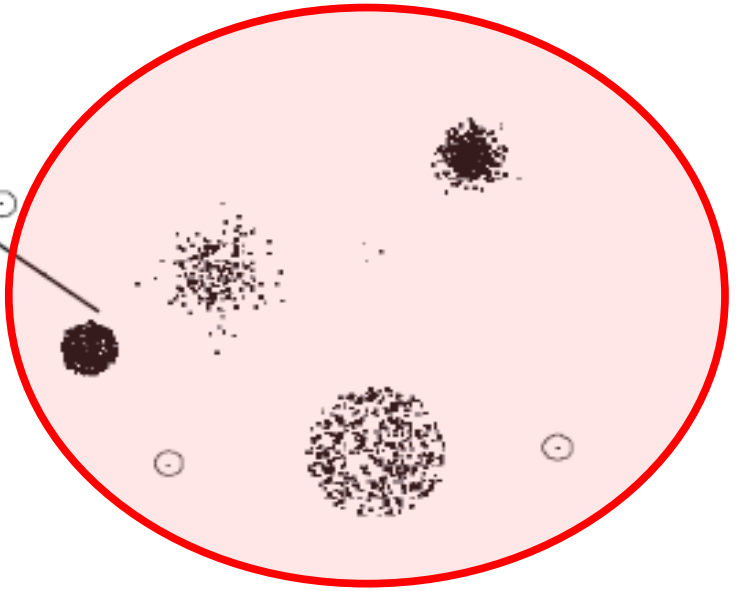
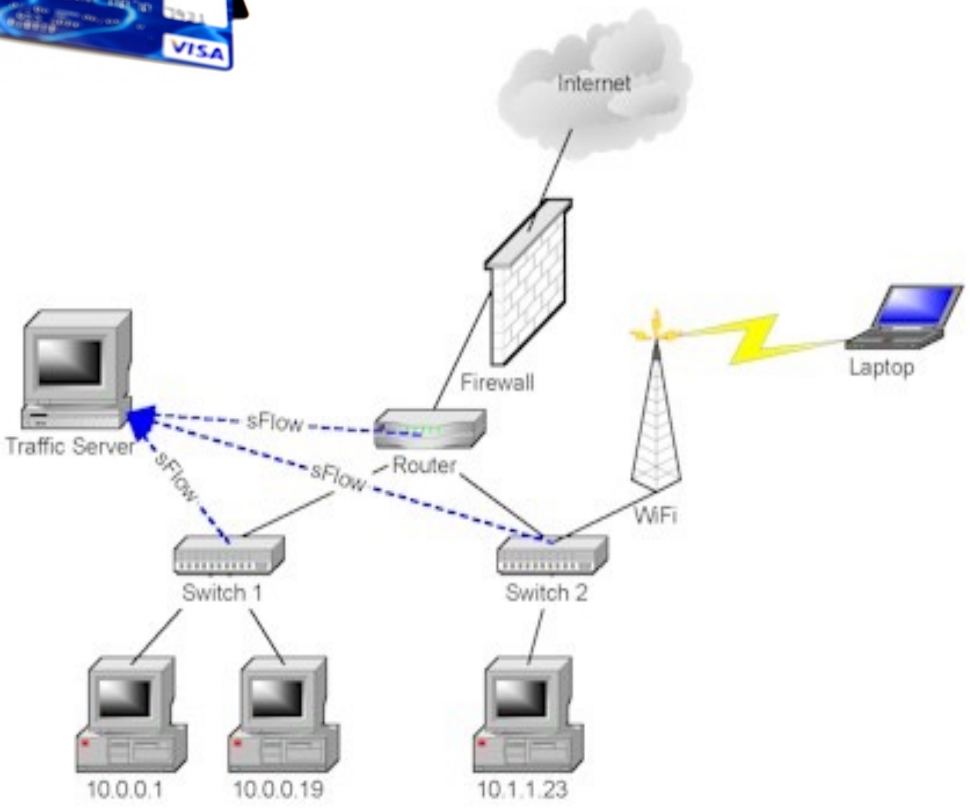


Deviation/Anomaly Detection

- Detect significant deviations from normal behavior.
- Applications:
  - —Credit Card Fraud Detection

  - —Network Intrusion Detection



Typical network traffic at University level may reach over 100 million connections per day

Other Data Mining Tasks

Text mining – document clustering, topic models

Graph mining – social networks

Data stream mining/real time data mining

Mining spatiotemporal data (e.g., moving objects)

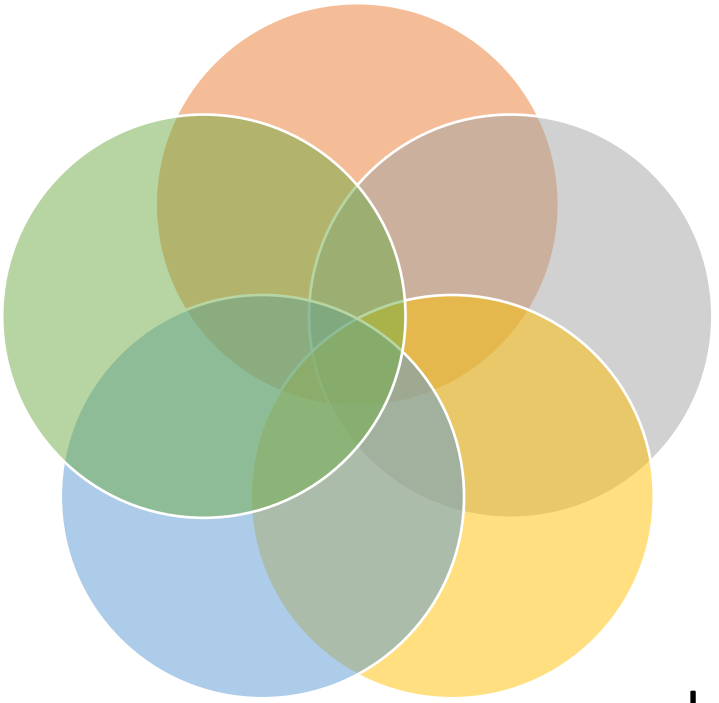
Visual data mining

Distributed data mining

Challenges of Data Mining

Scalability

Data ownership and privacy



Dimensionality

Data quality

Complexity and heterogeneous data

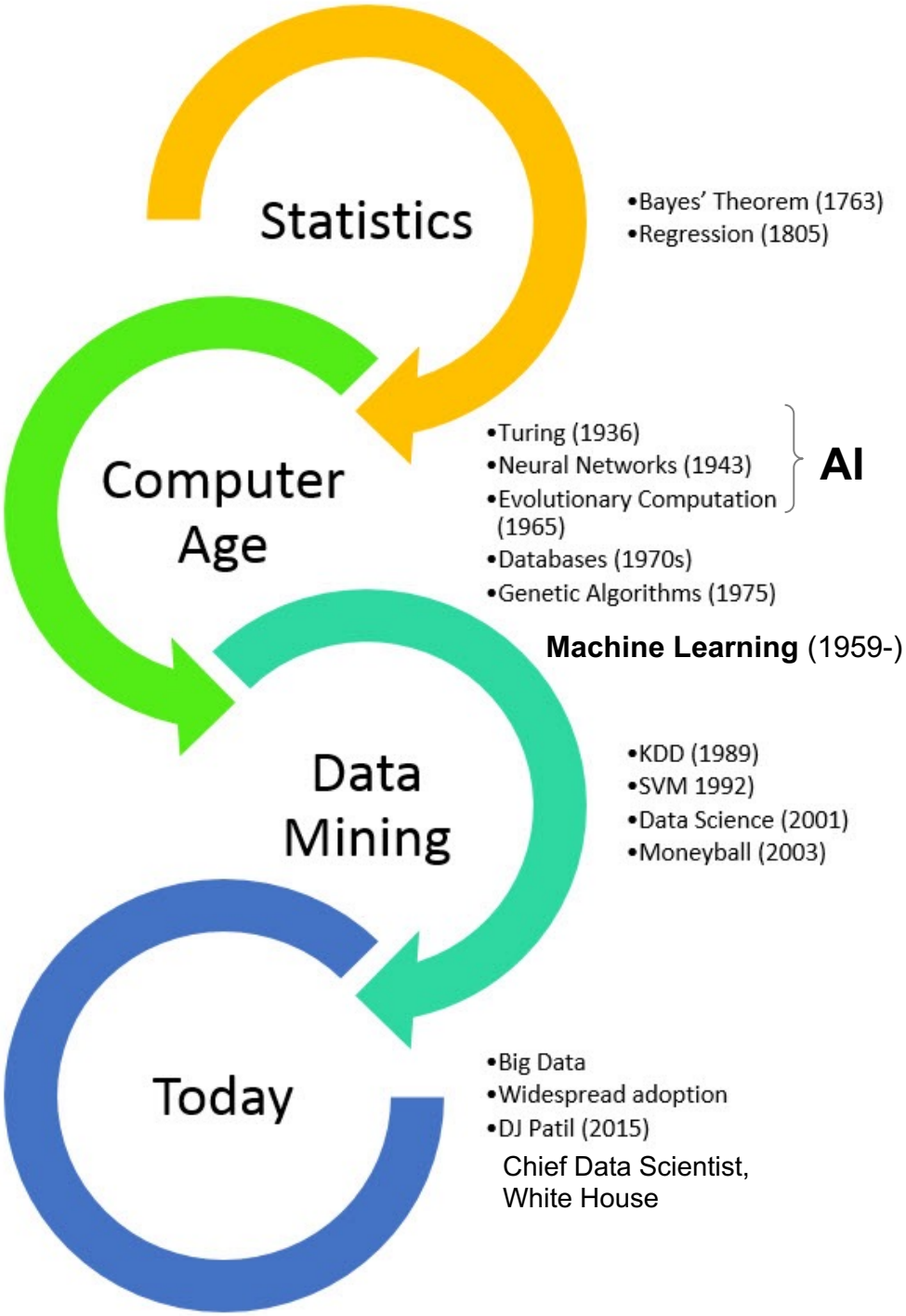
Agenda

- What is Data Mining?
- Data Mining Tasks
- **Relationship to Statistics, Optimization, Machine Learning and AI**
- Tools
- Data
- Legal, Privacy and Security Issues

Origins of Data Mining

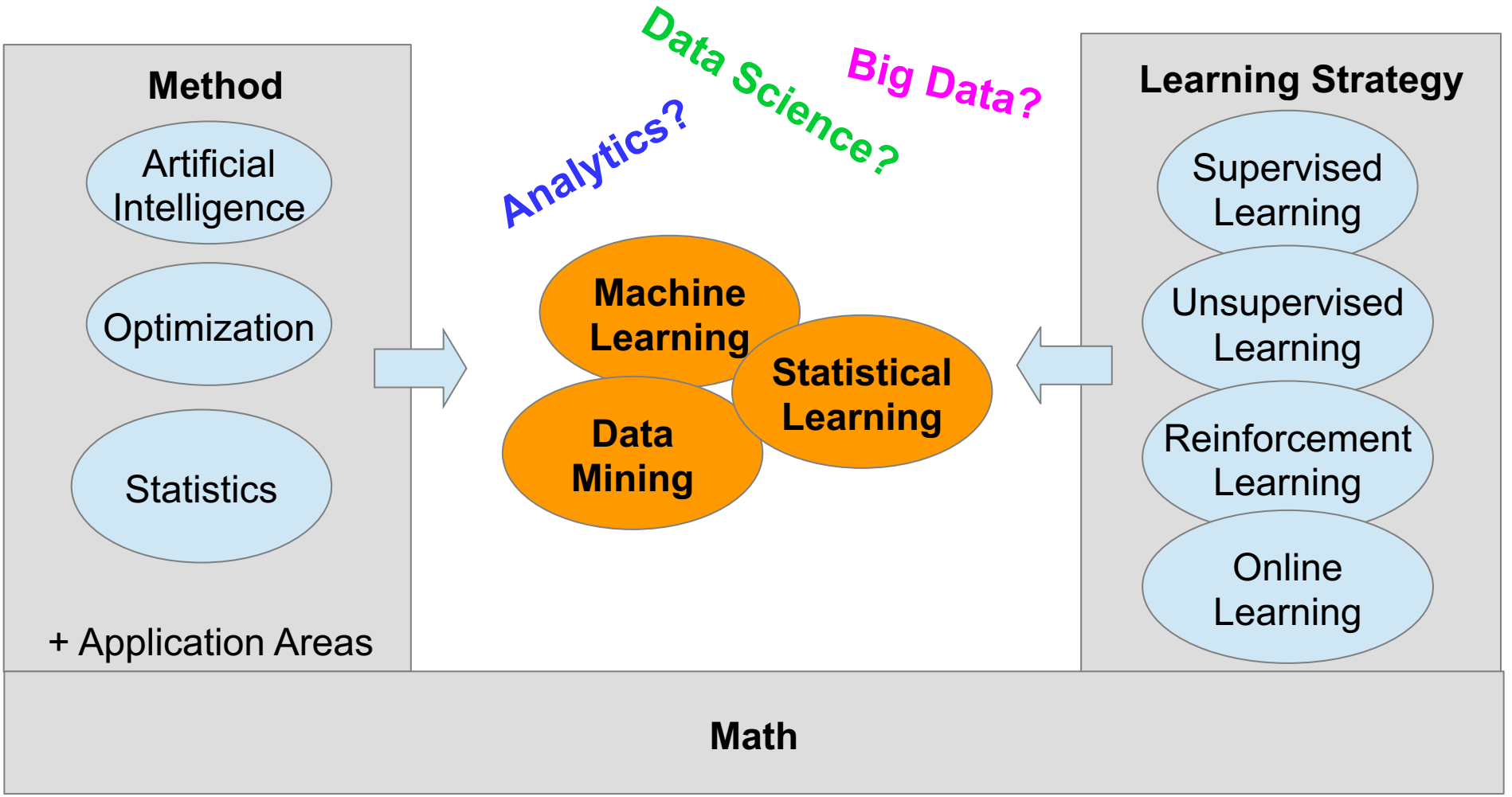
- Draws ideas from AI, machine learning, pattern recognition, statistics, and database systems.

- There are differences in terms of
  - —used data and
  - —the goals.

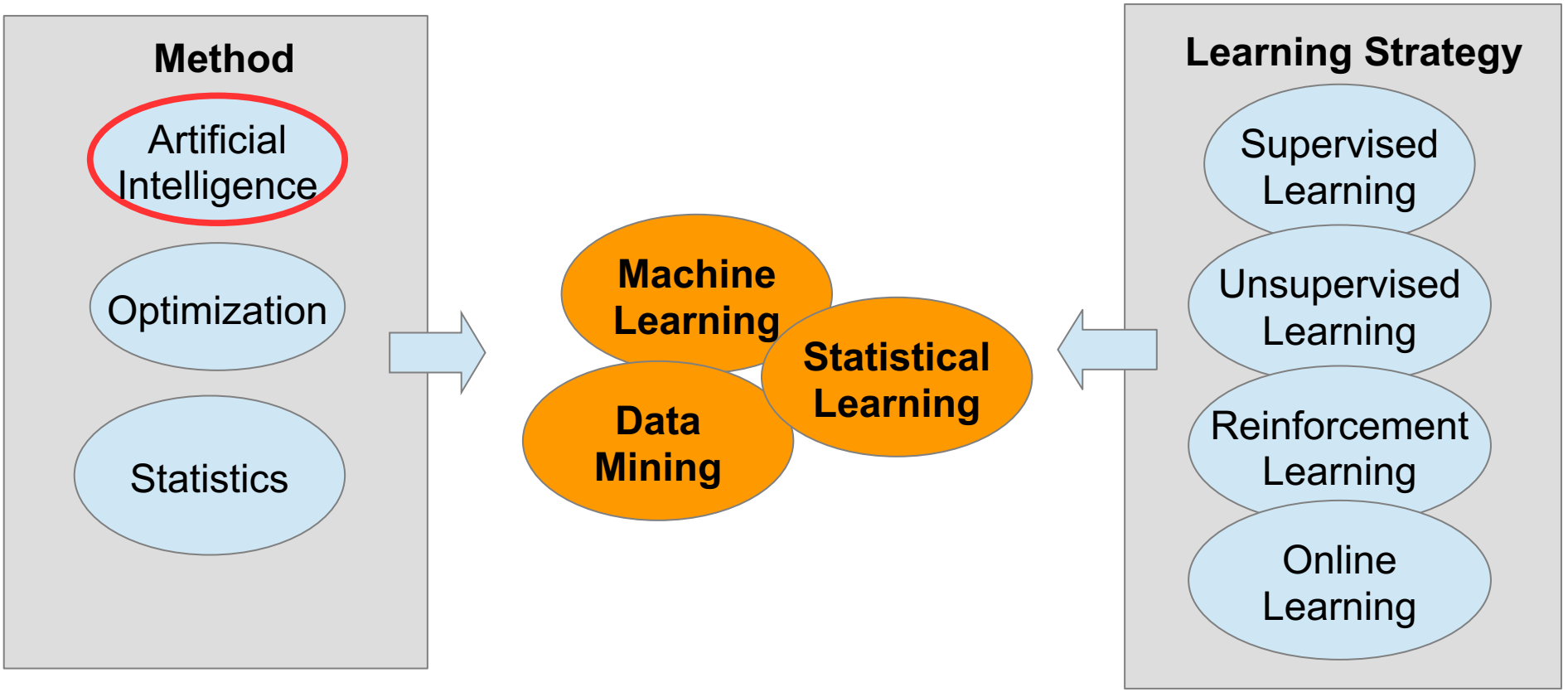


https://rayli.net/blog/data/history-of-data-mining/

Relationship to other Fields

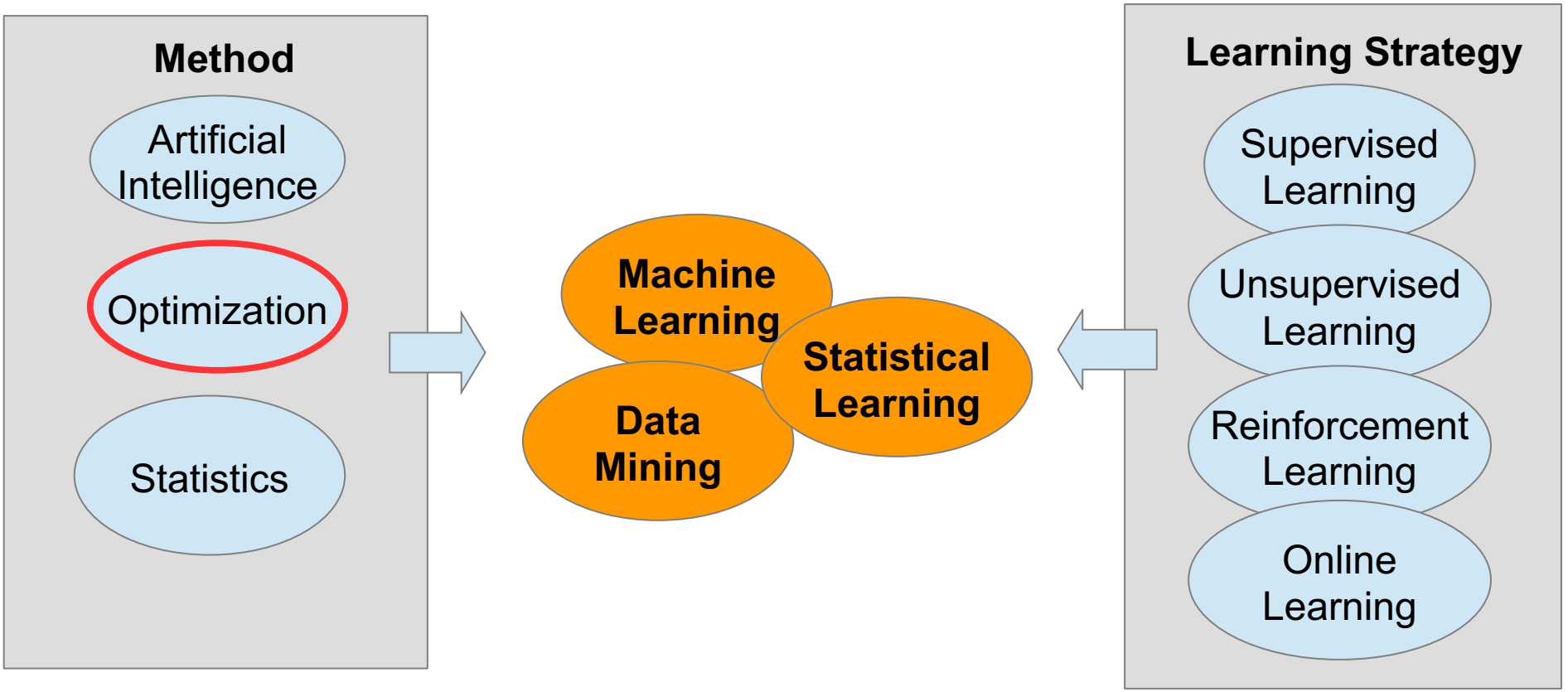


Relationship to other Fields



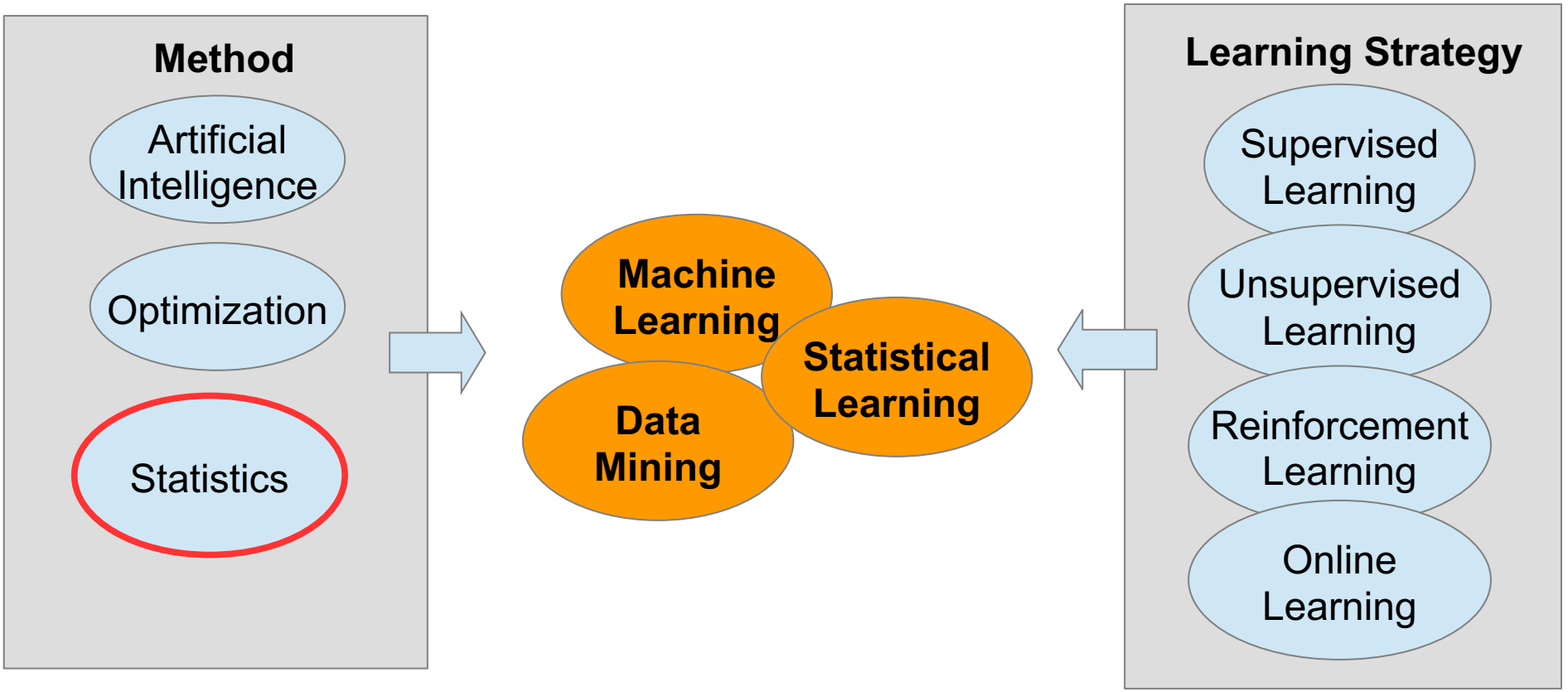
Artificial Intelligence: Create an **autonomous agent** that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of reaching some goal.
Areas: reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, and vision.

Relationship to other Fields



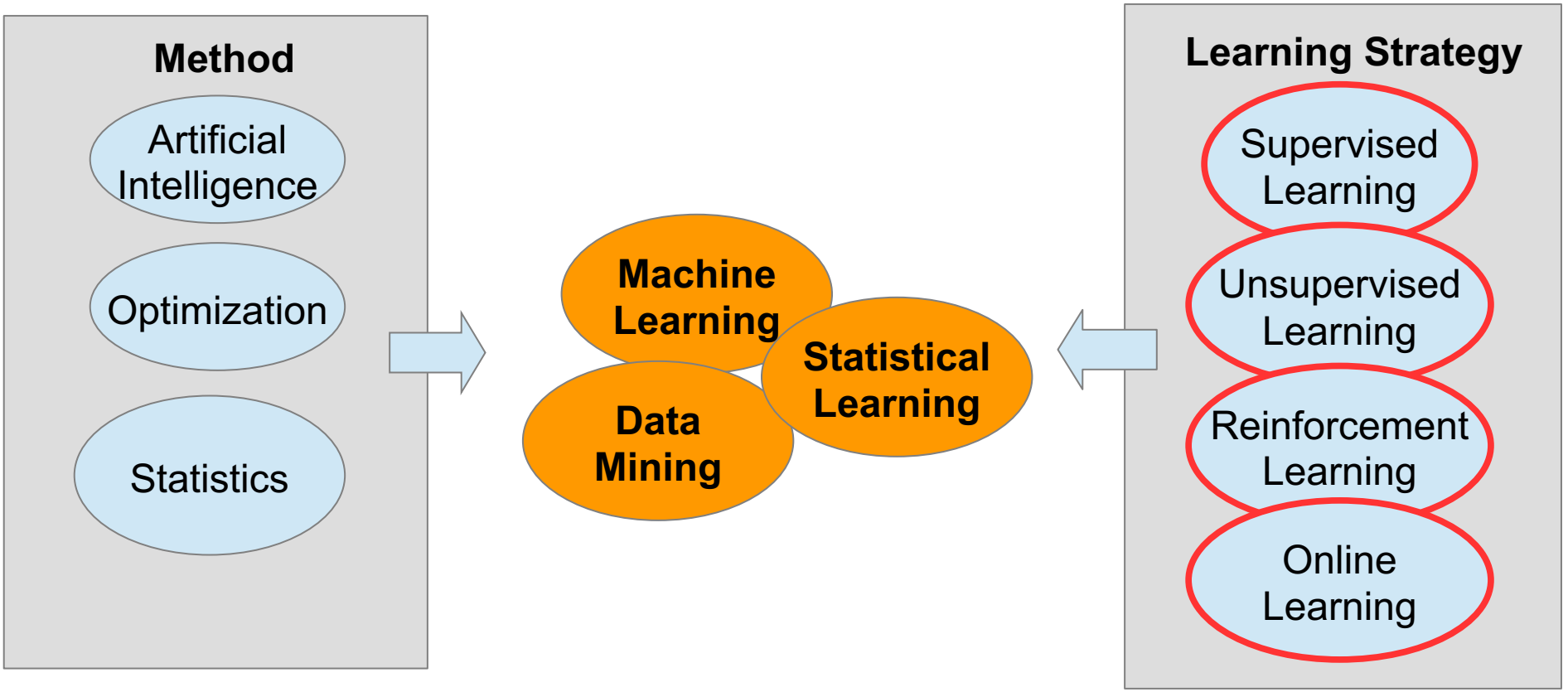
Optimization: Selection of a best alternative from some set of available alternatives with regard to some criterion.
Techniques: Linear programming, integer programming, nonlinear programming, stochastic and robust optimization, heuristics, etc.

Relationship to other Fields



Statistics: Study of the collection, analysis, interpretation, presentation, and organization of data.
Techniques: Descriptive statistics, statistical inference (estimation, testing), design of experiments.

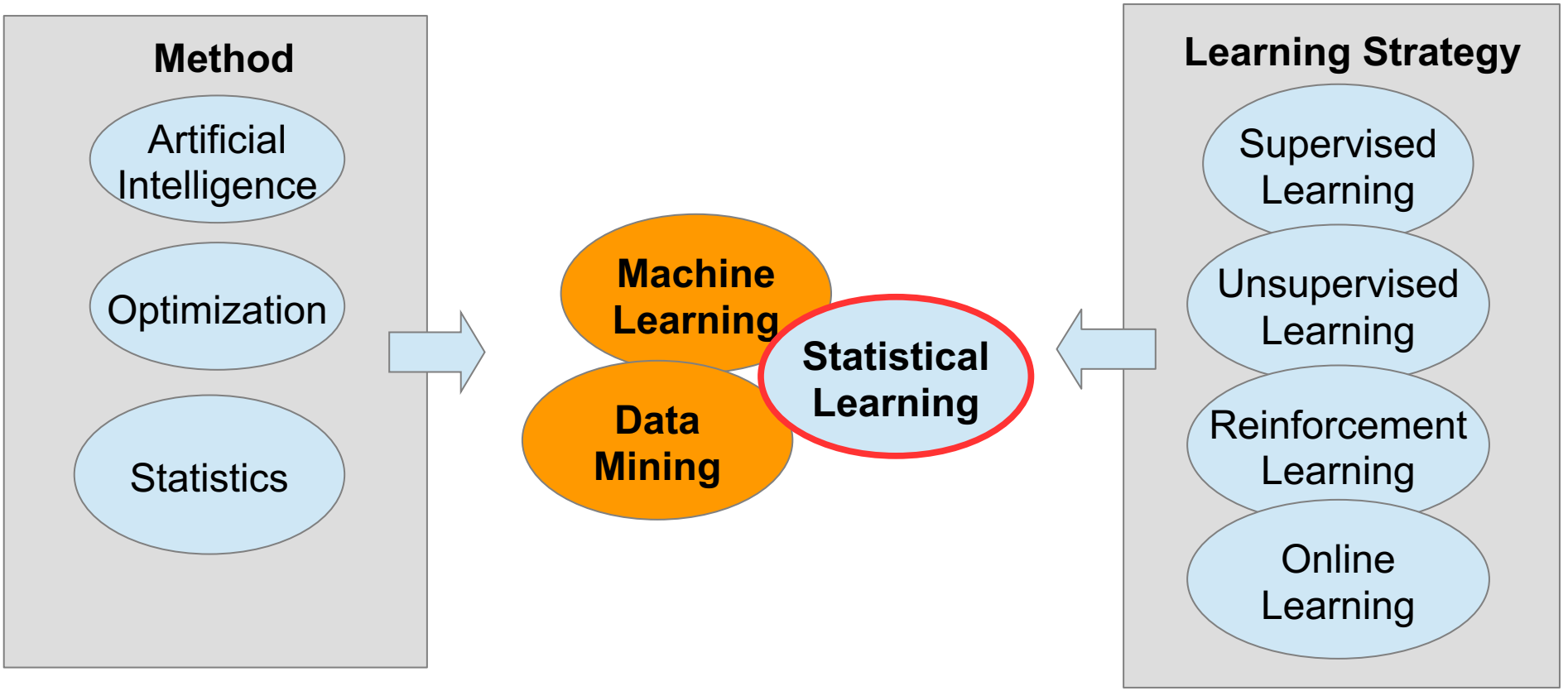
Relationship to other Fields



Learning Strategy: From what data do we learn?

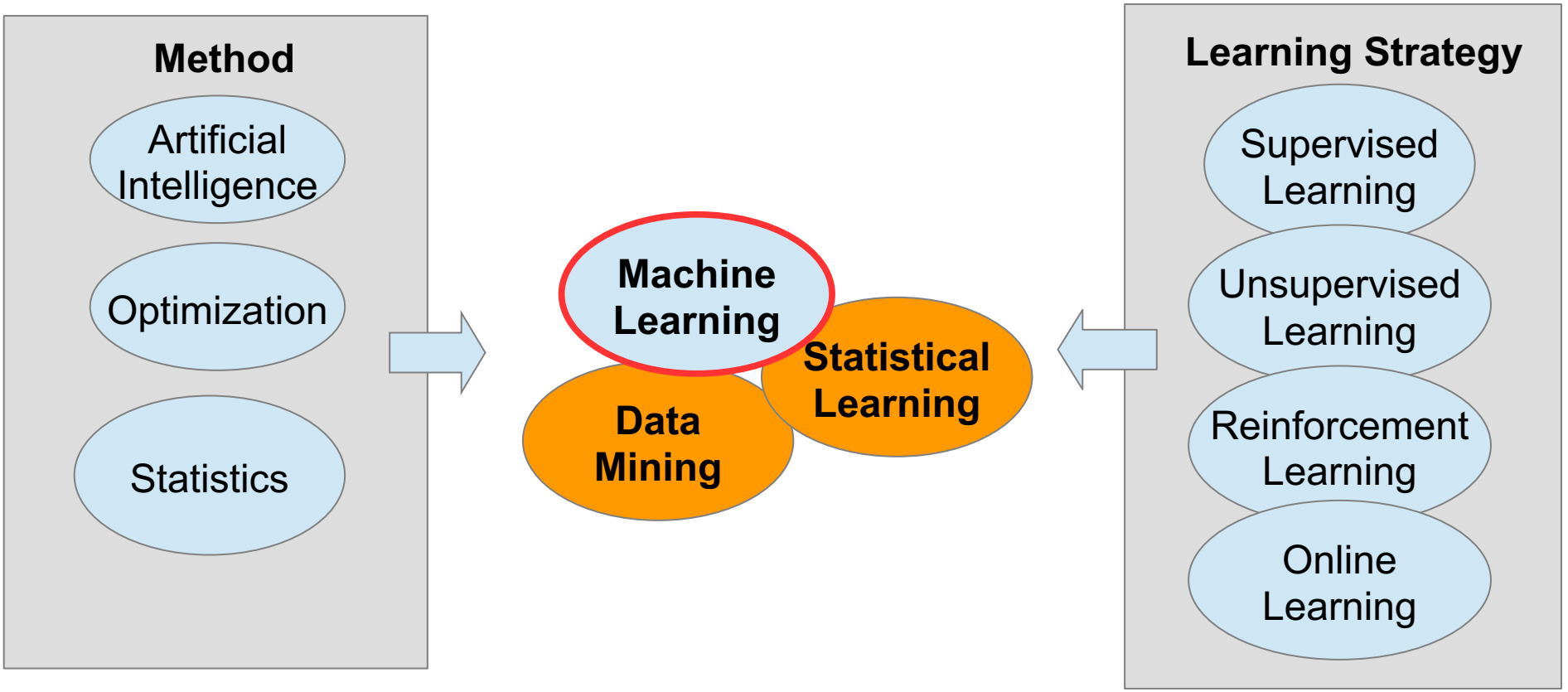
- Is a training set with correct answers available? → Supervised learning
- Long-term structure of rewards? → Reinforcement learning
- No answer and no reward structure? → Unsupervised learning
- Do we have to update the model regularly? → Online learning

Relationship to other Fields



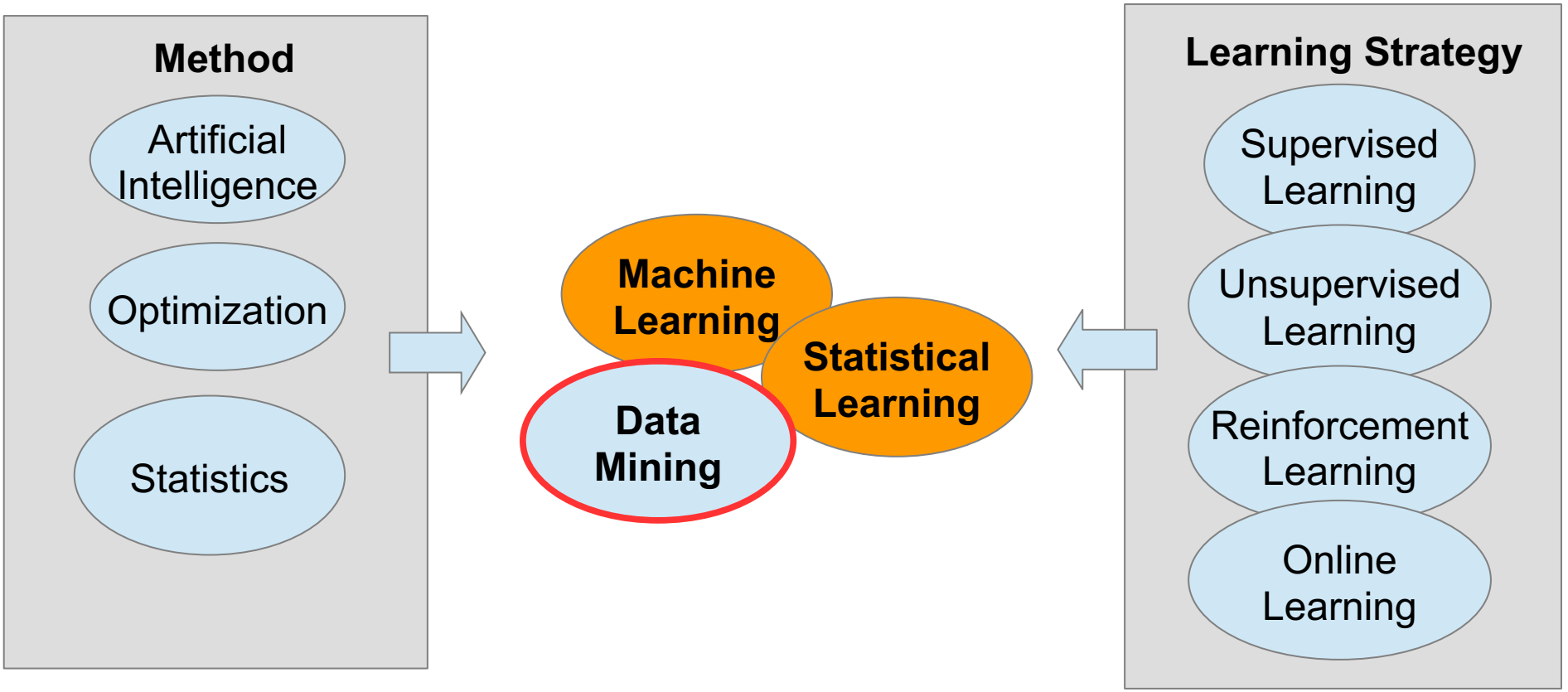
Statistical learning: deals with the problem of finding a **predictive function** based on data.
Tools: (Linear) classifiers, regression and regularization.

Relationship to other Fields



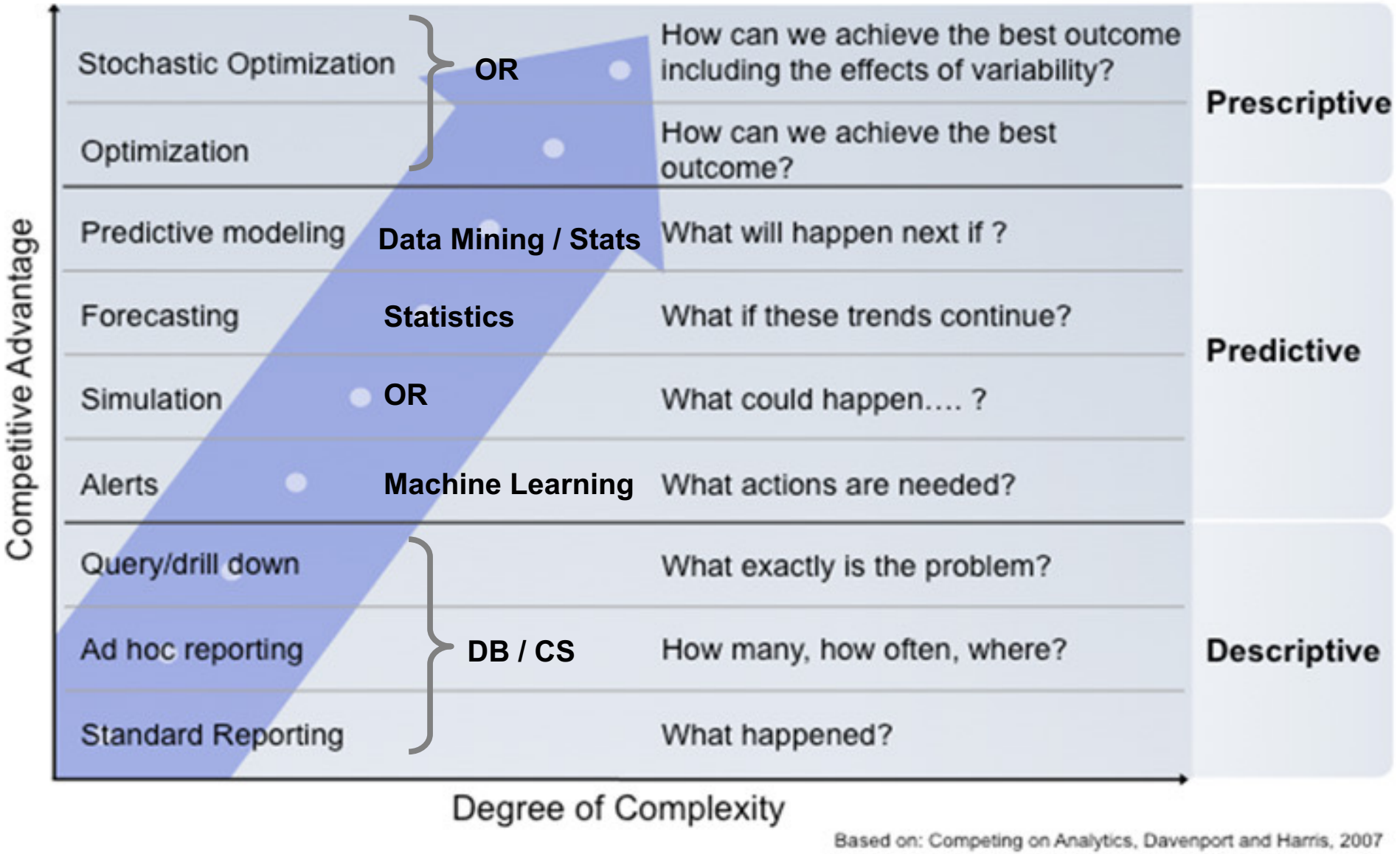
Machine Learning involves the study of algorithms that can extract information **automatically**, i.e., without on-line human guidance.
Techniques: Focus on supervised learning.

Relationship to other Fields



Data Mining: Manually analyze a given dataset to gain insights and predict potential outcomes.
Techniques: Any applicable technique from databases, statistics, machine/statistical learning. New methods were developed by the Data Mining community.

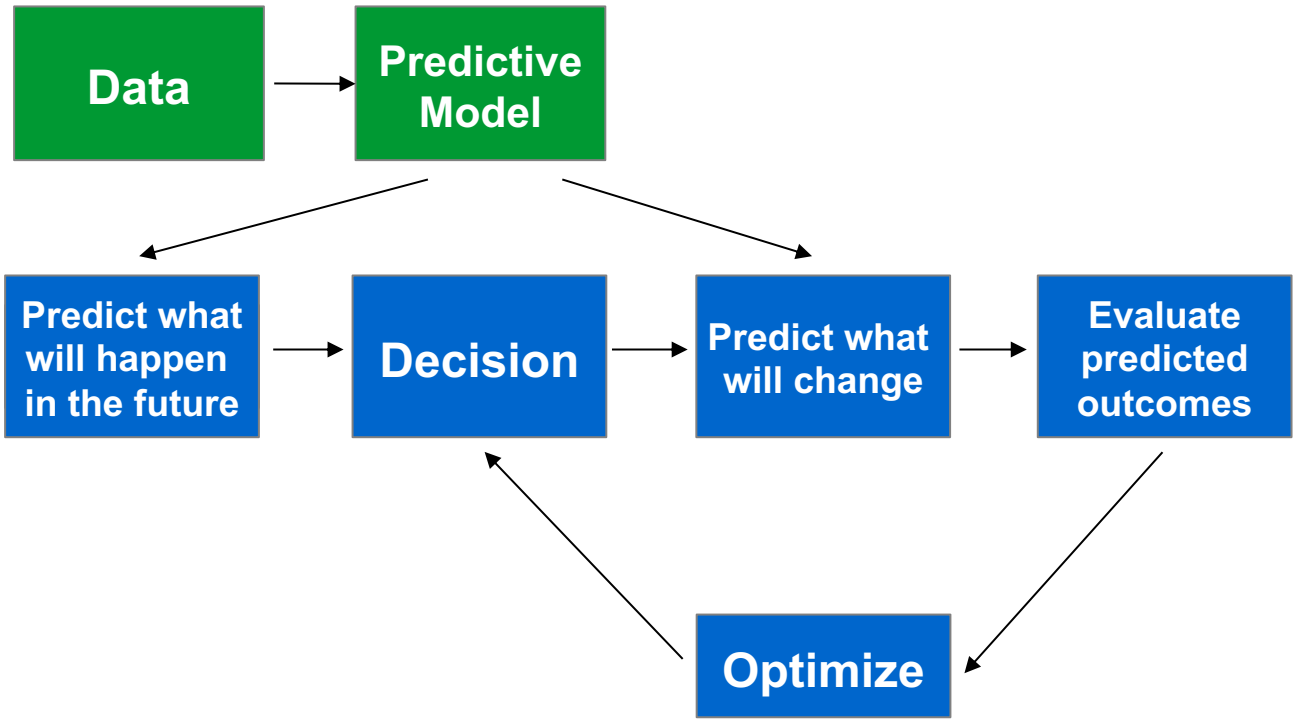
Data Mining & Analytics



Based on: Competing on Analytics, Davenport and Harris, 2007

Prescriptive Analytics

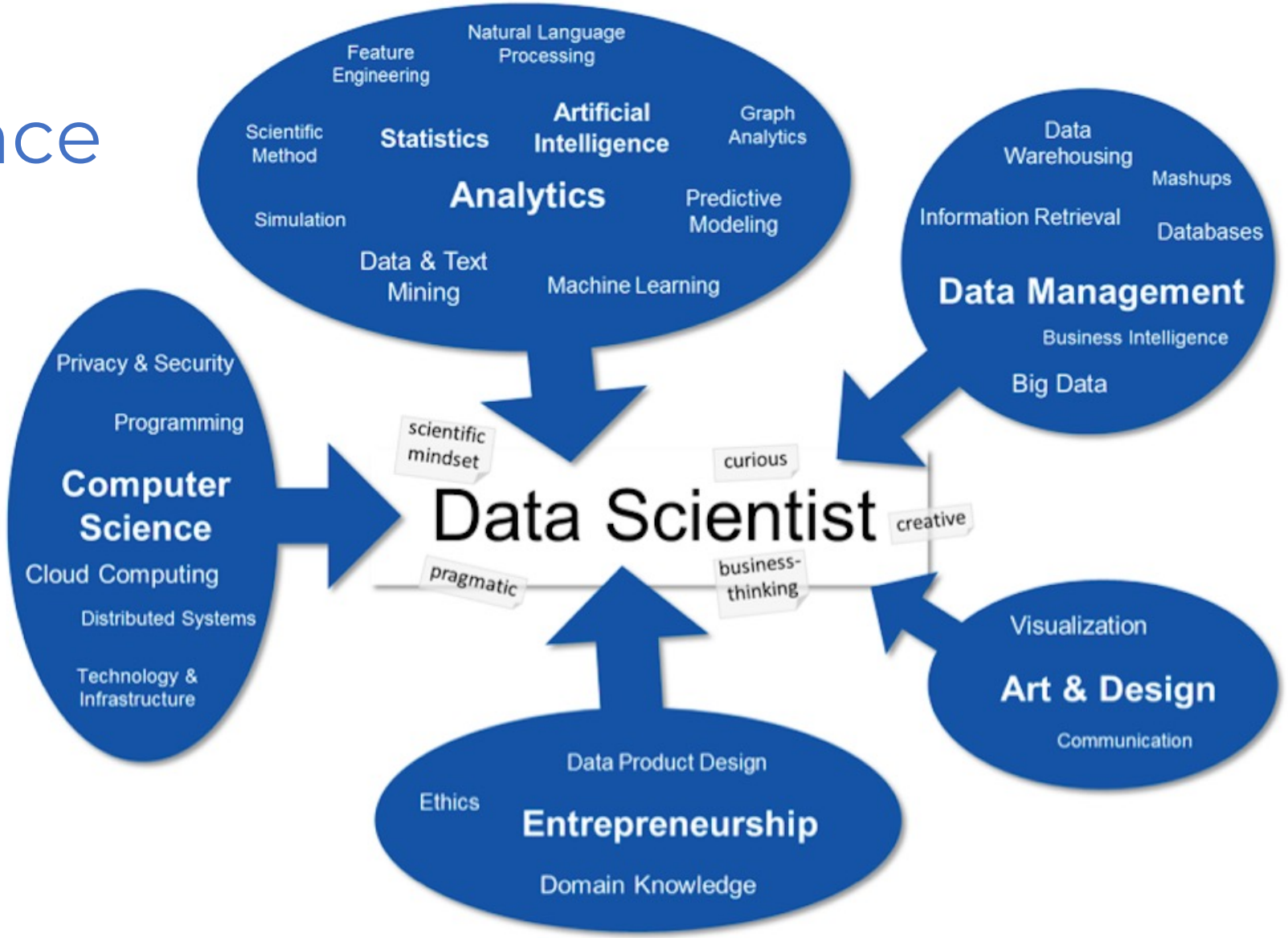
What decisions should we make now
to achieve the best future outcome?



Issues:

- What are the decision variables? Causality?
- Relationship can be non-linear. Convex?
- Uncertainty about quality and reliability of the predictive model.

Data Science



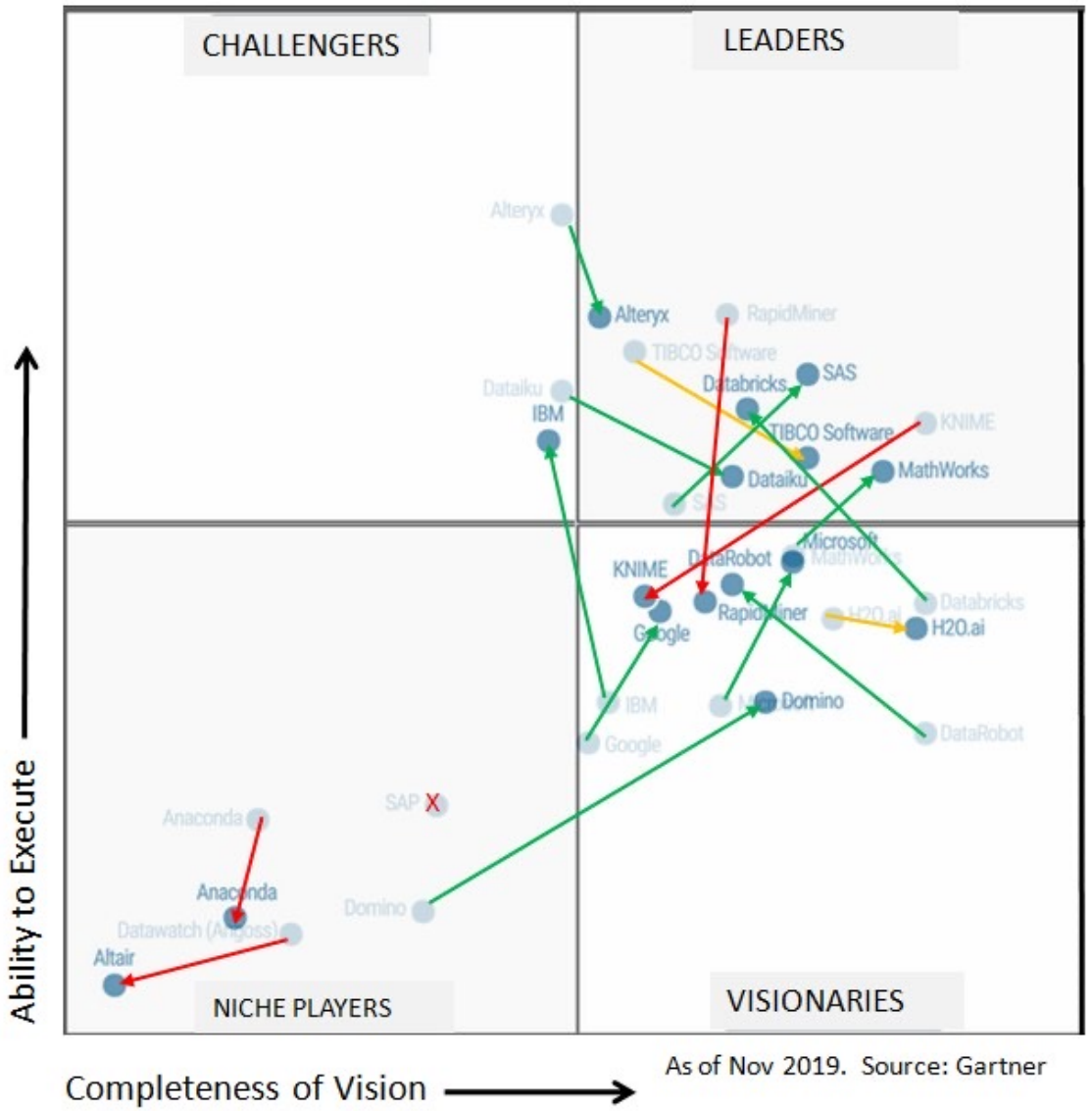
Source: T. Stadelmann, et al., Applied Data Science in Europe

Good luck finding this person!
Probably a team effort!

Agenda

- What is Data Mining?
- Data Mining Tasks
- Relationship to Statistics, Optimization, Machine Learning and AI
- **Tools**
- Data
- Legal, Privacy and Security Issues

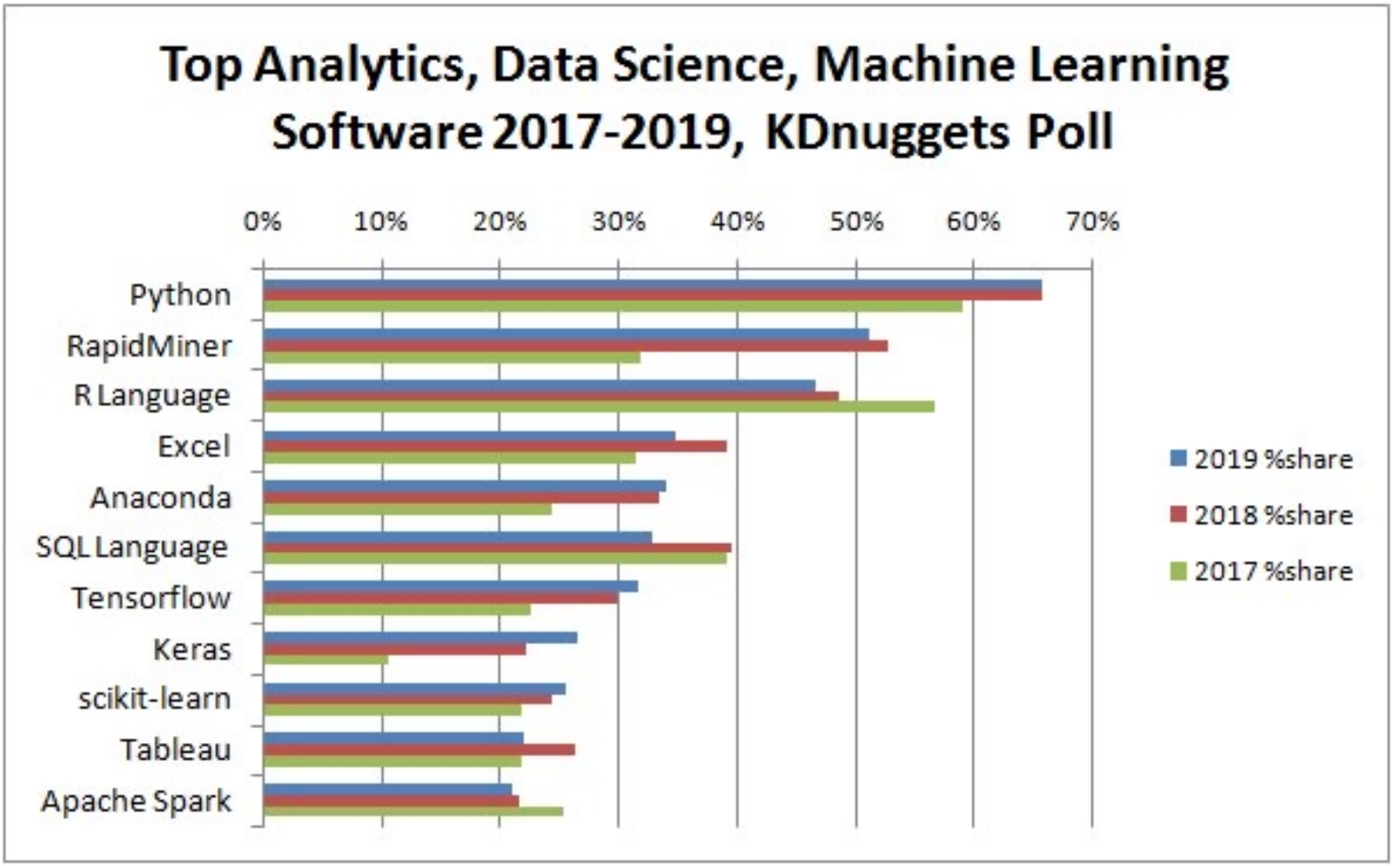
Tools: Commercial Players



Gartner

Gartner MQ for Data Science and Machine Learning Platforms, 2020 vs 2019 changes.

Tools: Popularity



https://www.kdnuggets.com/polls/

Tools: Types

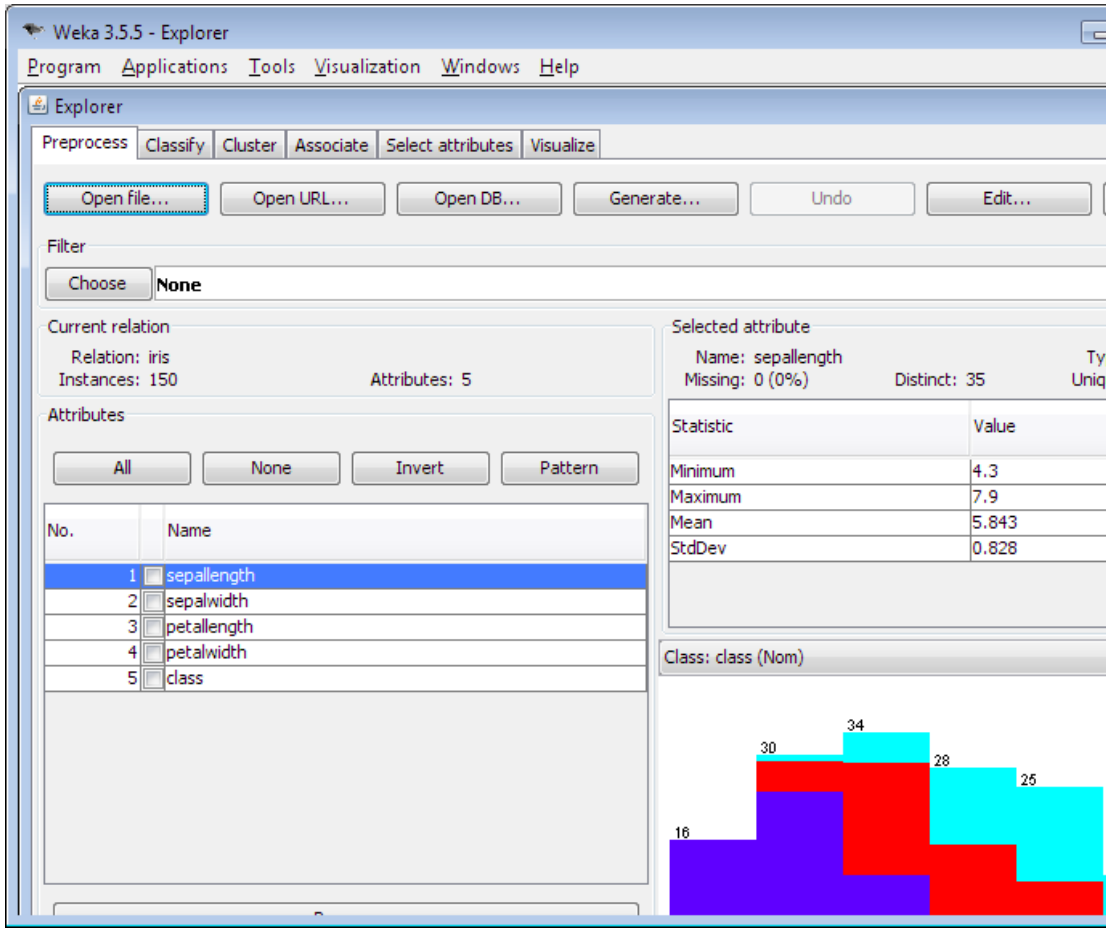
Simple graphical user interface

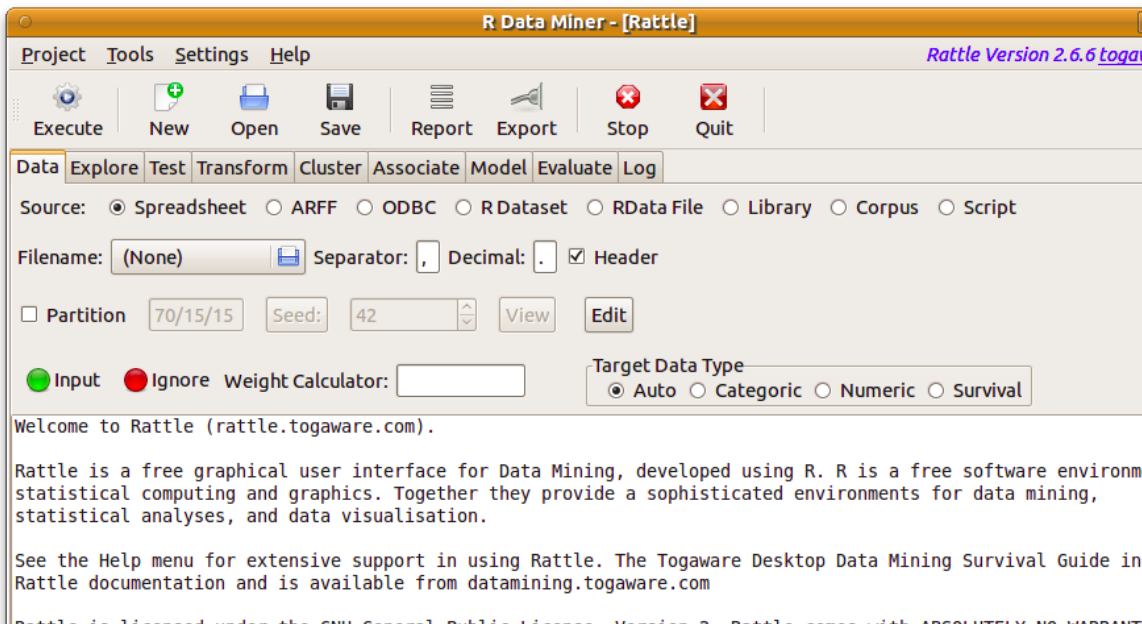
Process oriented

Programming oriented

Tools: Simple GUI

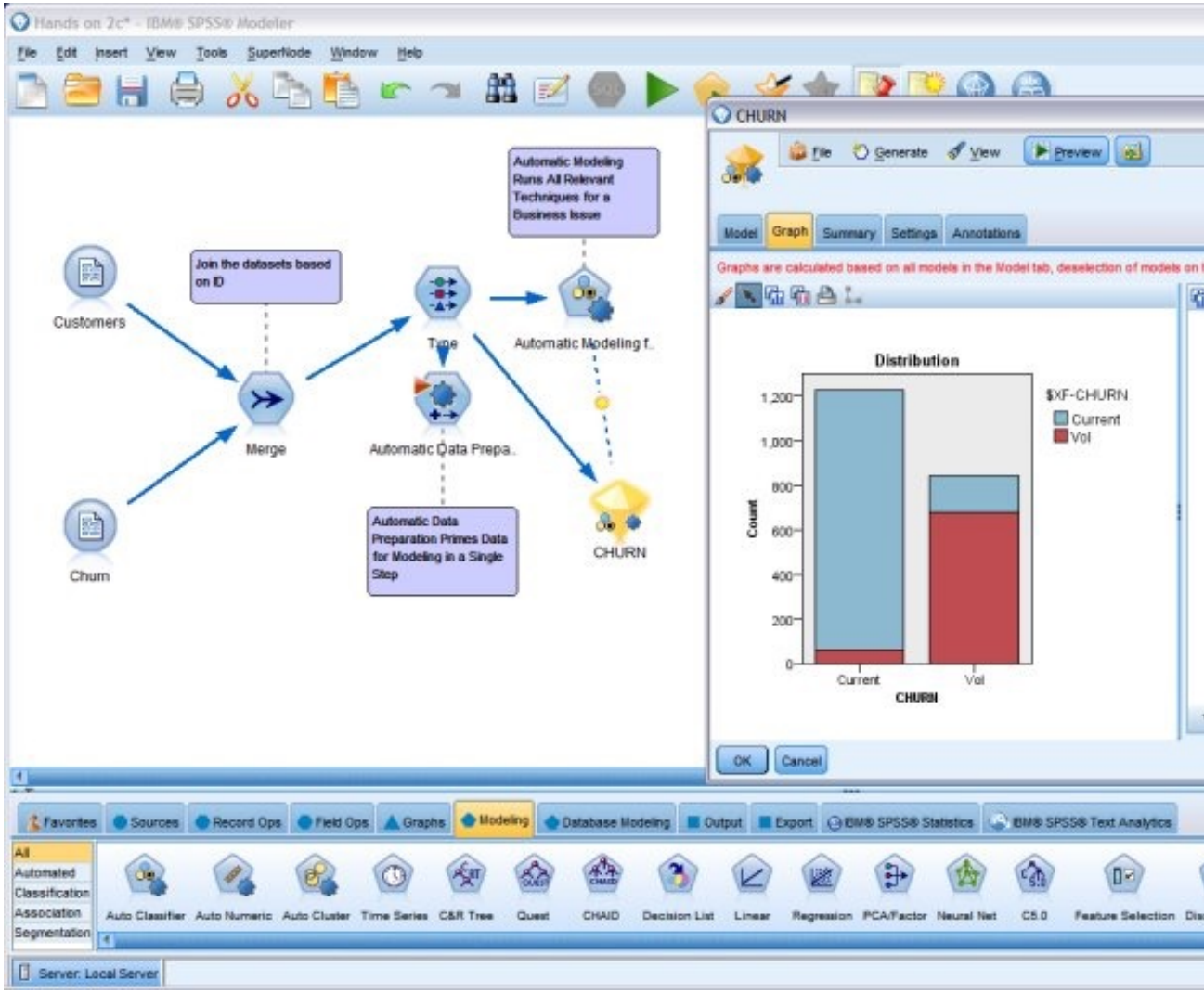
- Weka: Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis (Java API)
- Rattle: GUI for Data Mining using R





Tools: Process oriented

- SAS Enterprise Miner
- IBM SPSS Modeler
- RapidMiner
- Knime
- Orange



Tools: Programming oriented

- R
  - Rattle for beginners
  - RStudio IDE, markdown, shiny
  - Microsoft Open R

- Python
  - Numpy, scikit-learn, pandas
  - Jupyter notebook

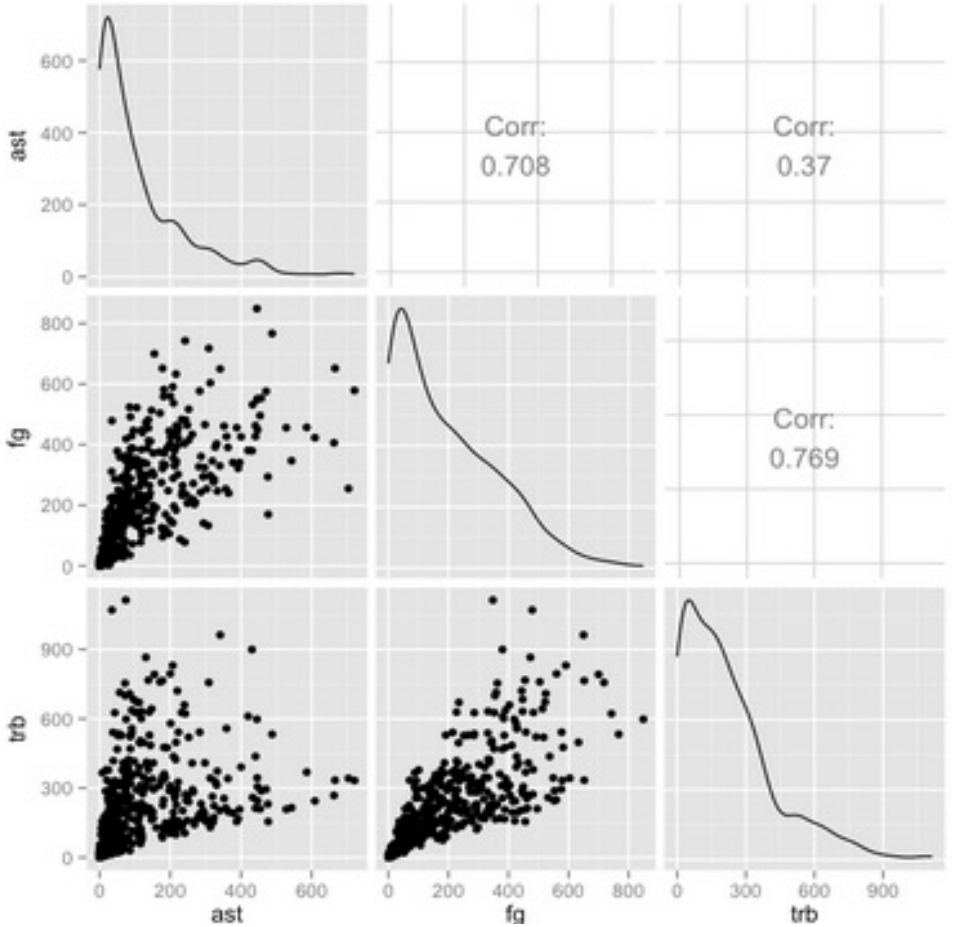
→ Both have similar capabilities. Slightly different focus:
  - R: statistical computing and visualization
  - Python: Scripting, big data
  - Interoperability via rpy2 and rediculate

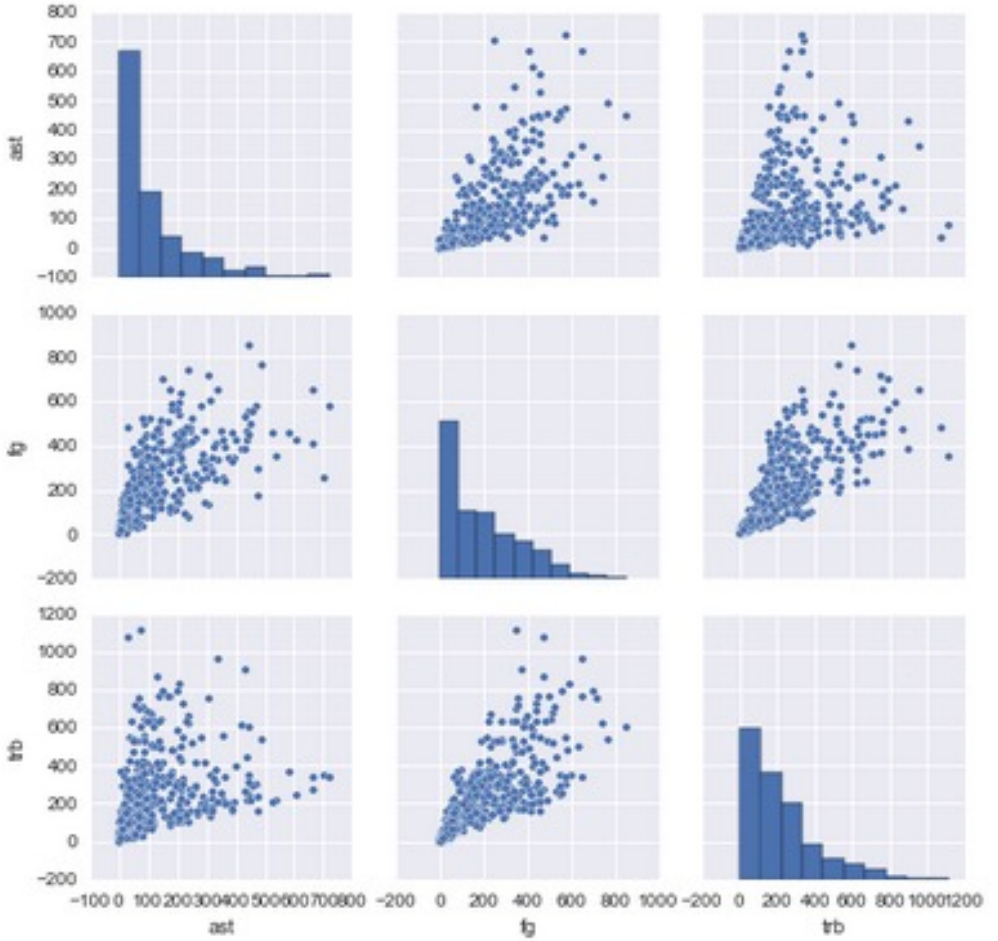
R

```r
library(GGally)
ggpairs(nba[,c("ast", "fg", "trb")])
```

Python

```python
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
sns.pairplot(nba[["ast", "fg", "trb"]])
plt.show()
```





https://www.dataquest.io/blog/python-vs-r/

Agenda

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Data

WebSiteUsers.csv - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

```
Web Customer ID,Email,Country,Telephone,First name,Surname,Company,,,
456,A@A.com,United Kindom,123,A,A,A,,,
457,B@B.com,United States,124,B,B,B,,,
458,C@C.com,Aran Emerates,125,C,C,C,,,
459,D@D.com,New Zealand,126,D,D,D,,,
460,E@E.com,United Kindom,127,E,E,E,,,
461,F@F.com,United States,128,F,F,F,,,
462,G@G.com,Aran Emerates,129,G,G,G,,,
463,H@H.com,New Zealand,130,H,H,H,,,
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465,J@J.com,United States,132,J,J,J,,,
466,K@K.com,Aran Emerates,133,K,K,K,,,
467,L@L.com,New Zealand,134,L,L,L,,,
468,M@M.com,United Kindom,135,M,M,M,,,
469,,United States,136,N,N,N,,,
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472,,United Kindom,139,Q,Q,Q,,,
473,R@R.com,United States,140,R,R,R,,,
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480,Y@Y.com,United Kindom,147,Y,Y,Y,,,
481,Z@Z.com,United States,148,Z,Z,Z,,,
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Microsoft Excel - Excel training sample 3.xls

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

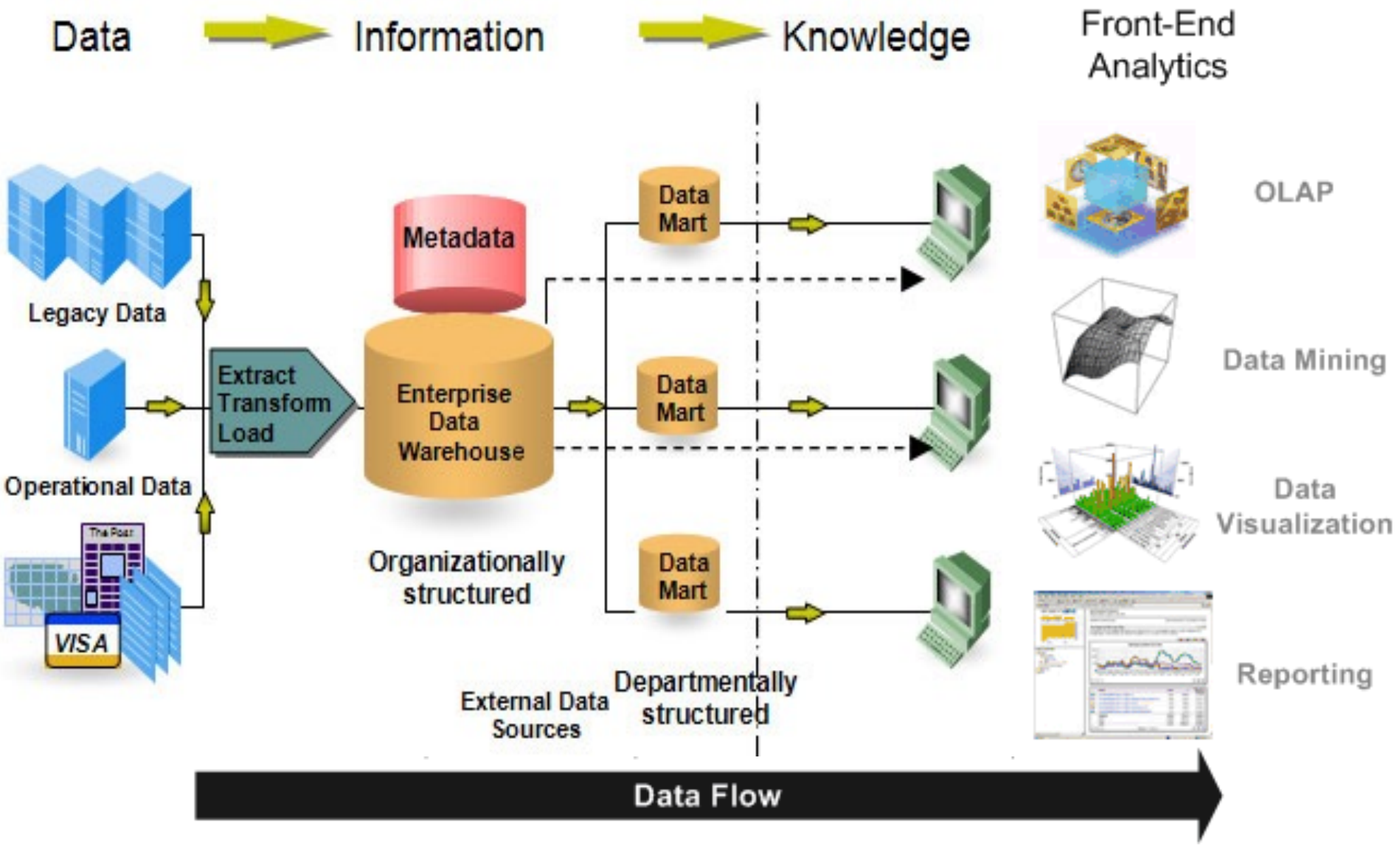
Arial 10

SnagIt Window

E20

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Date	Amount	Budgeted	Difference	Department	Category
2	9/1/2005	$ 3,498.56	$ 3,200.00	$ 298.56	Grounds	Equipment
3	9/1/2005	$ 1,912.11	$ 2,000.00	$ (87.89)	IT	Software
4	9/3/2005	$ 2,121.21	$ 2,100.00	$ 21.21	Telephones	Services
5	9/8/2005	$ 1,837.27	$ 2,000.00	$ (162.73)	IT	Consulting
6	9/10/2005	$ 323.99	$ 150.00	$ 173.99	Grounds	Supplies
7	9/12/2005	$ 81.61	$ 100.00	$ (18.39)	Telephones	Supplies
8	9/14/2005	$ 2,500.00	$ 4,000.00	$ (1,500.00)	Administration	Consulting
9	9/14/2005	$ 1,000.00	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	IT	Services
10	9/15/2005	$ 31,872.22	$ 32,000.00	$ (127.78)	Administration	Payroll
11	9/15/2005	$ 10,330.31	$ 10,000.00	$ 330.31	Grounds	Payroll
12	9/15/2005	$ 12,897.69	$ 12,500.00	$ 397.69	IT	Payroll

Data Warehouse

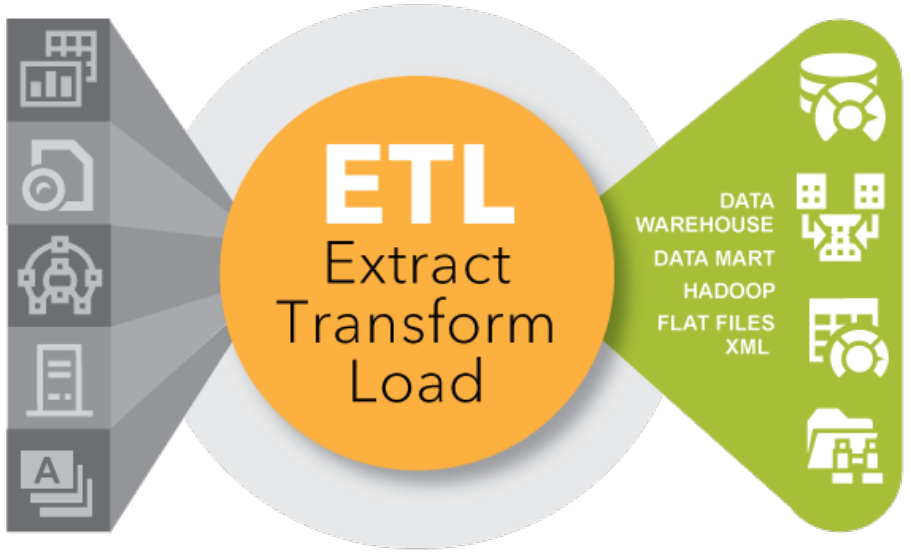


http://www.fulcrumlogic.com/data_warehousing.shtml

Data Warehouse

- Subject Oriented: Data warehouses are designed to help you analyze data (e.g., sales data is organized by product and customer).
- Integrated: Integrates data from disparate sources into a consistent format.
- Nonvolatile: Data in the data warehouse are never overwritten or deleted.
- Time Variant: maintains both historical and (nearly) current data.

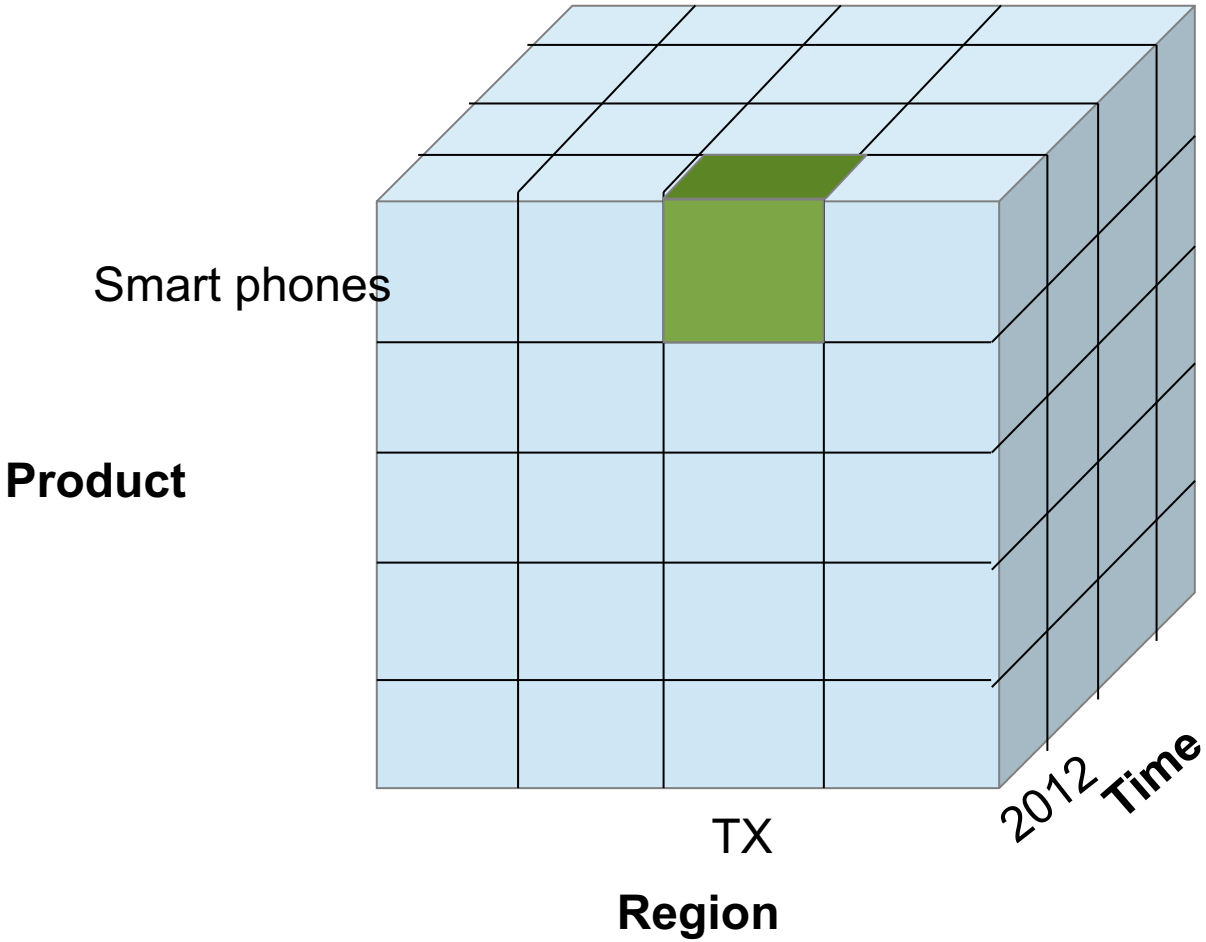
ETL: Extract, Transform and Load



Source: SAS, ETL: What it is and why it matters

- Extracting data from outside sources
- Transforming data to fit analytical needs. E.g.,
  - Clean missing data, wrong data, etc.
  - Normalize and translate (e.g., 1 → "female")
  - Join from several sources
  - Calculate and aggregate data
- Loading data into the data warehouse

OnLine Analytical Processing (OLAP)



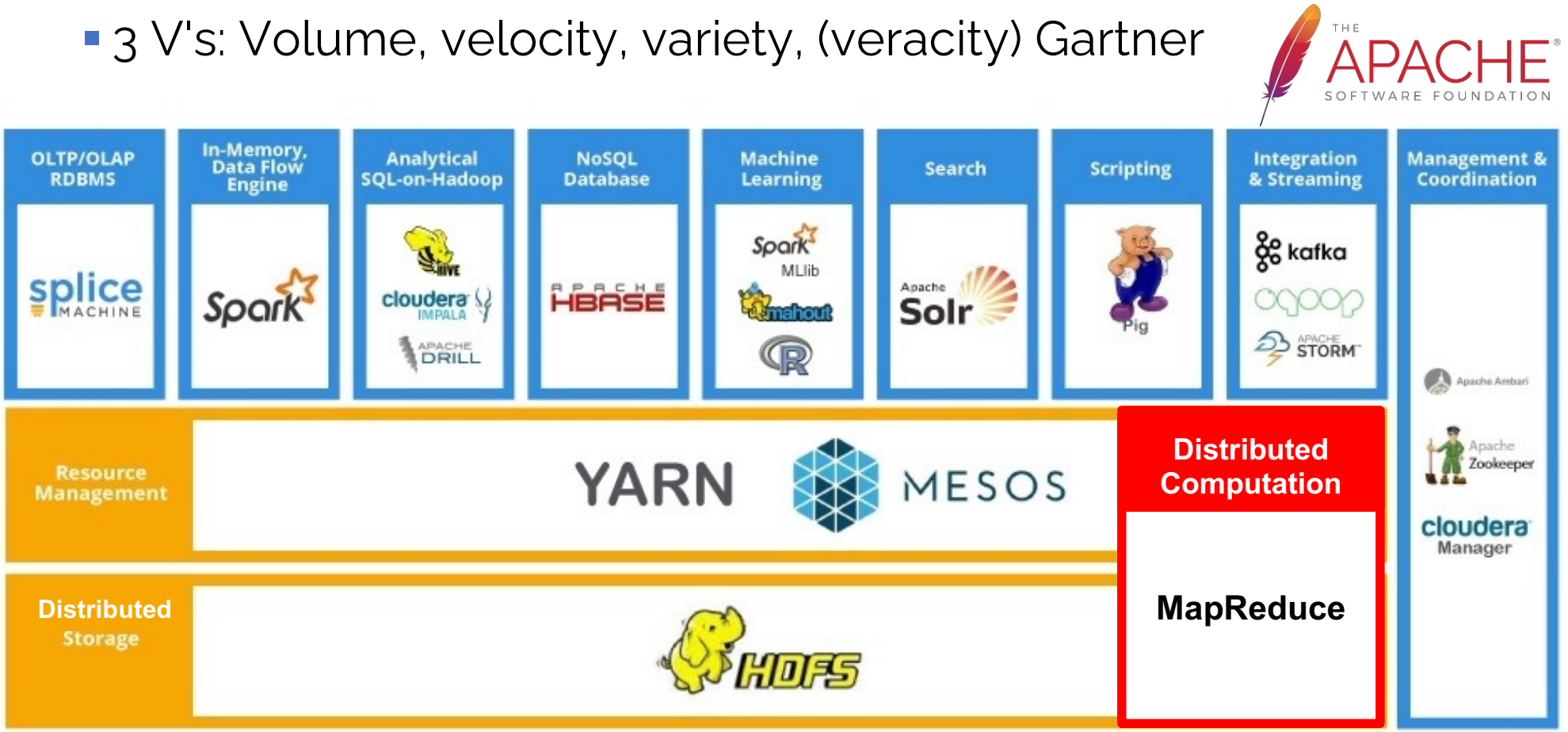
Operations:

- Slice
- Dice
- Drill-down
- Roll-up
- Pivot

Store data in "data cubes" for fast OLAP operations.
Requires a special database structure (Snow-flake scheme).

Big Data

- "Big data is a term for data sets that are so large or complex that traditional data processing applications are inadequate to deal with them." Wikipedia
- 3 V's: Volume, velocity, variety, (veracity) Gartner



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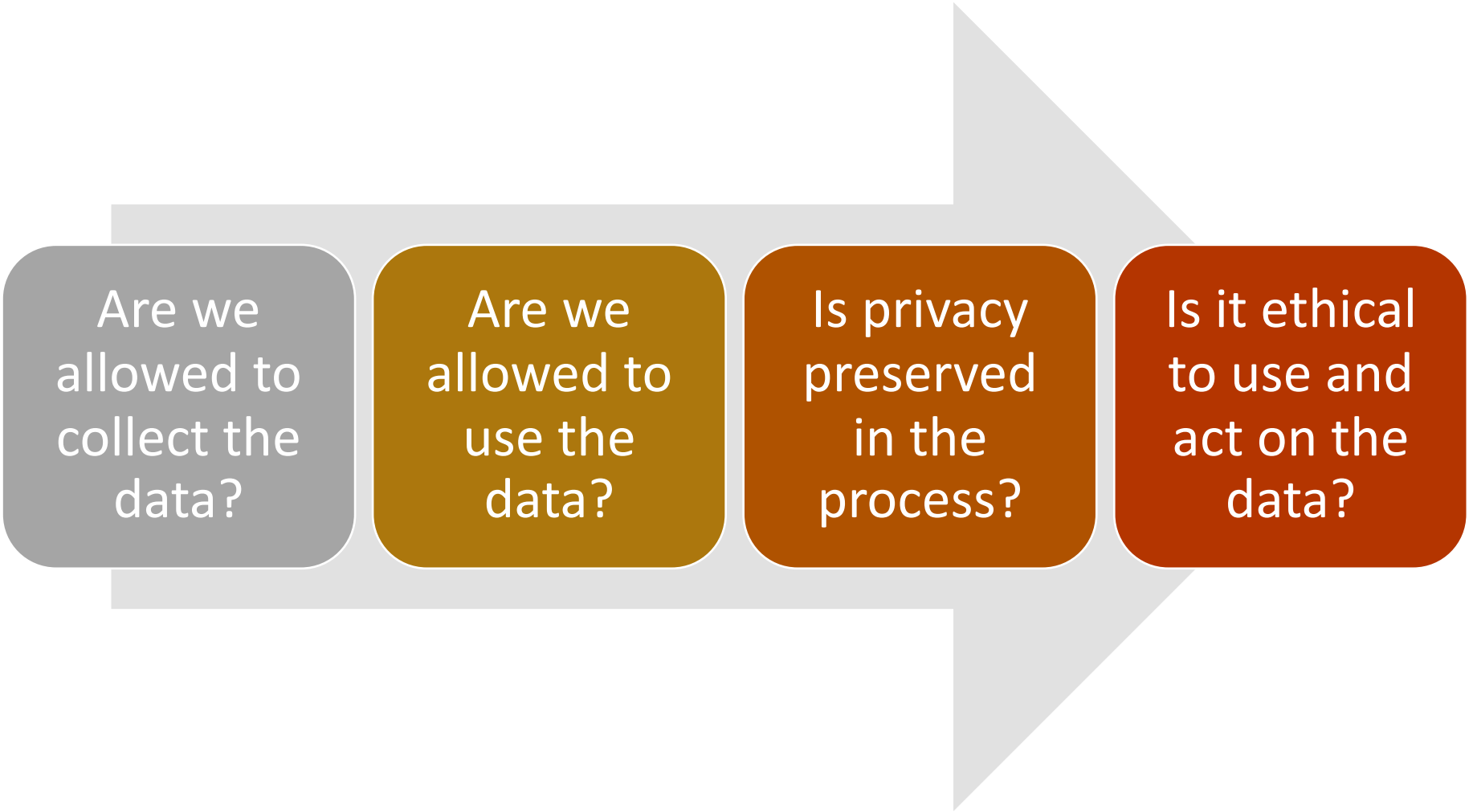
- **Legal, Privacy and Security Issues**

Legal, Privacy and Security Issues

Legal, Privacy and Security Issues



Problem: Internet is global, but legislation is local!

Legal, Privacy and Security Issues

The New York Times

Data-Gathering via Apps
Presents a Gray Legal Area
By KEVIN J. O'BRIEN
Published: October 28, 2012

BERLIN — Angry Birds, the top-selling paid mobile app for the iPhone in the United States and Europe, has been downloaded more than a billion times by devoted game players around the world, who often spend hours slinging squawking fowl at groups of egg-stealing pigs.

When Jason Hong, an associate professor at the Human-Computer Interaction Institute at Carnegie Mellon University, surveyed 40 users, all but two were unaware that the game was storing their locations so that they could later be the targets of ads....


Pokémon
GO

Here is what the small print says...

USA Today Network Josh Hafner, 2:38 p.m. EDT July 13, 2016

Pokémon Go's constant location tracking and camera access required for gameplay, paired with its skyrocketing popularity, could provide data like no app before it.

"Their privacy policy is vague," Hong said. "I'd say deliberately vague, because of the lack of clarity on the business model."

...

The agreement says Pokémon Go collects data about its users as a "business asset." This includes data used to personally identify players such as email addresses and other information pulled from Google and Facebook accounts players use to sign up for the game.

If Niantic is ever sold, the agreement states, all that data can go to another company.

Conclusion

Data Mining is interdisciplinary and overlaps significantly with many fields

- Statistics
- CS (machine learning, AI, data bases)
- Optimization

Data Mining requires a team effort with members who have expertise in several areas

- Data management
- Statistics
- Programming
- Communication
- + Application domain