



# INTRODUCTION TO DATA MINING

BEIYU LIN



## COURSE INFORMATION

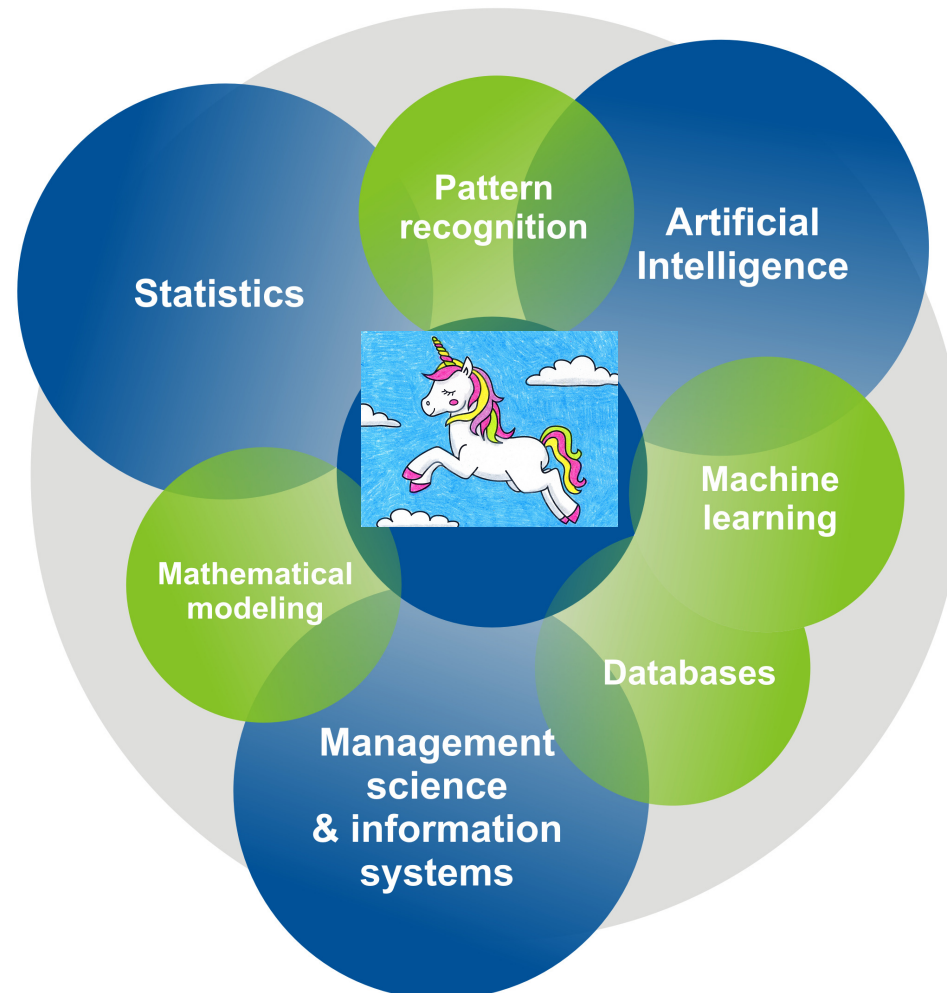
Outline: [https://beiyulincs.github.io/teach/fall\\_21/dm.html](https://beiyulincs.github.io/teach/fall_21/dm.html)

Syllabus: [https://beiyulincs.github.io/teach/fall\\_21/syllabus\\_cs\\_458.pdf](https://beiyulincs.github.io/teach/fall_21/syllabus_cs_458.pdf)

# OUTLINE

- **What is Data Mining?**
- **Why Data Learning is important?**
- **Data Learning and its Applications**
- **Real Life Examples**

# DATA MINING



# WHAT IS DATA MINING



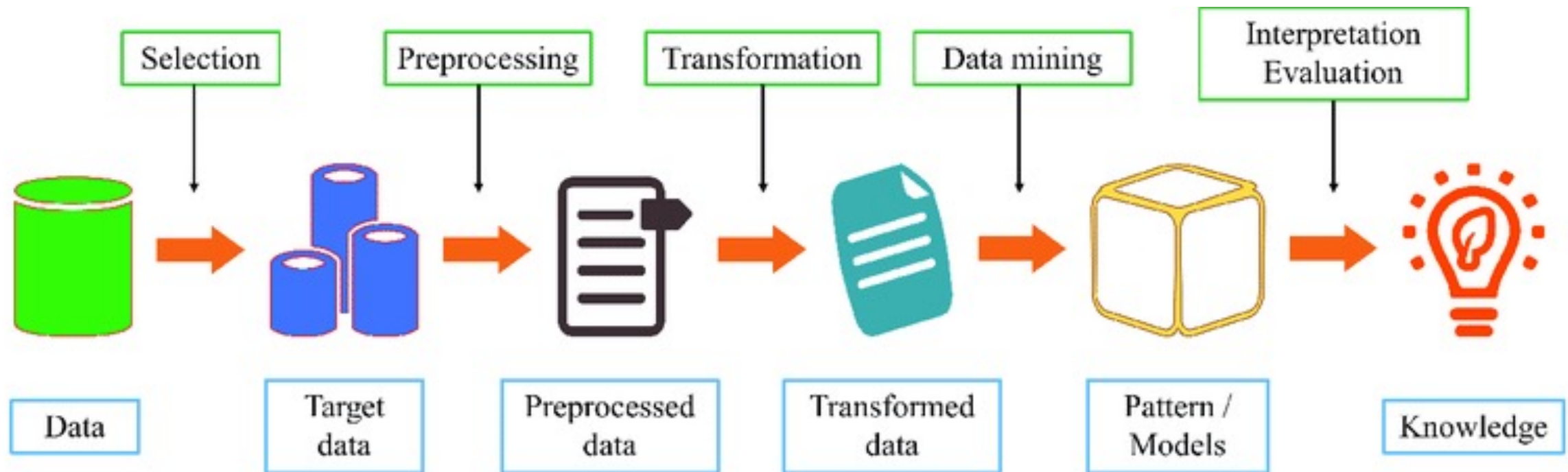
## The process of discovering meaningful new

- correlations
- Patterns
- Trends

By learning from large amounts of stored data  
Via

- Pattern recognition
- Statistical
- Mathematical
- Machine learning methods

# DATA MINING PROCESS



# WHAT IS DATA MINING

- Data mining (knowledge discovery from data (KDD))
  - – Extraction of interesting (non-trivial, implicit, previously unknown and potentially useful) patterns or knowledge from huge amount of data
  - – Data mining: a misnomer (outliner)?
- • Alternative names
  - – Knowledge discovery in data,
  - – knowledge extraction,
  - – data/pattern analysis,
  - – data archeology,
  - – data dredging, information harvesting, business intelligence, etc.

# DATA MINING IN REAL LIFE



Image Classification



# DATA MINING IN REAL LIFE

Document Categorization



Speech Recognition

Protein Classification

Fraud Detection

Playing Games

Spam Detection



# WHY DATA MINING

“The world is one big data problem.”

(by Andrew McAfee, co-director of the MIT Initiative)



“Data is the new science. Big Data holds the answers.” (Pat Gelsinger, CEO, VMWare)

transforming raw data  
into useful knowledge



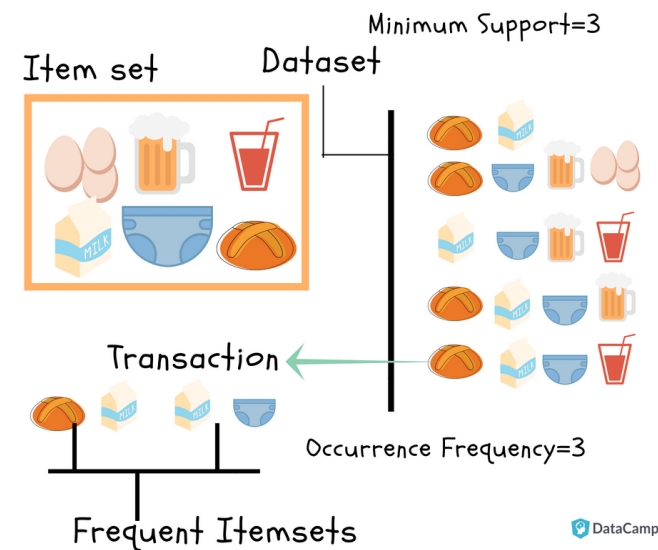
# WHY DATA MINING

- Data analysis and decision support
  - – Market analysis and management
    - • Target marketing, customer relationship management (CRM), market basket analysis, cross selling, market segmentation
  - – Risk analysis and management
    - • Forecasting, customer retention, improved underwriting, quality control, competitive analysis
  - – Fraud detection and detection of unusual patterns (outliers)
- Other Applications
  - – Text mining (news group, email, documents) and Web mining
  - – Stream data mining
  - – DNA and bio-data analysis

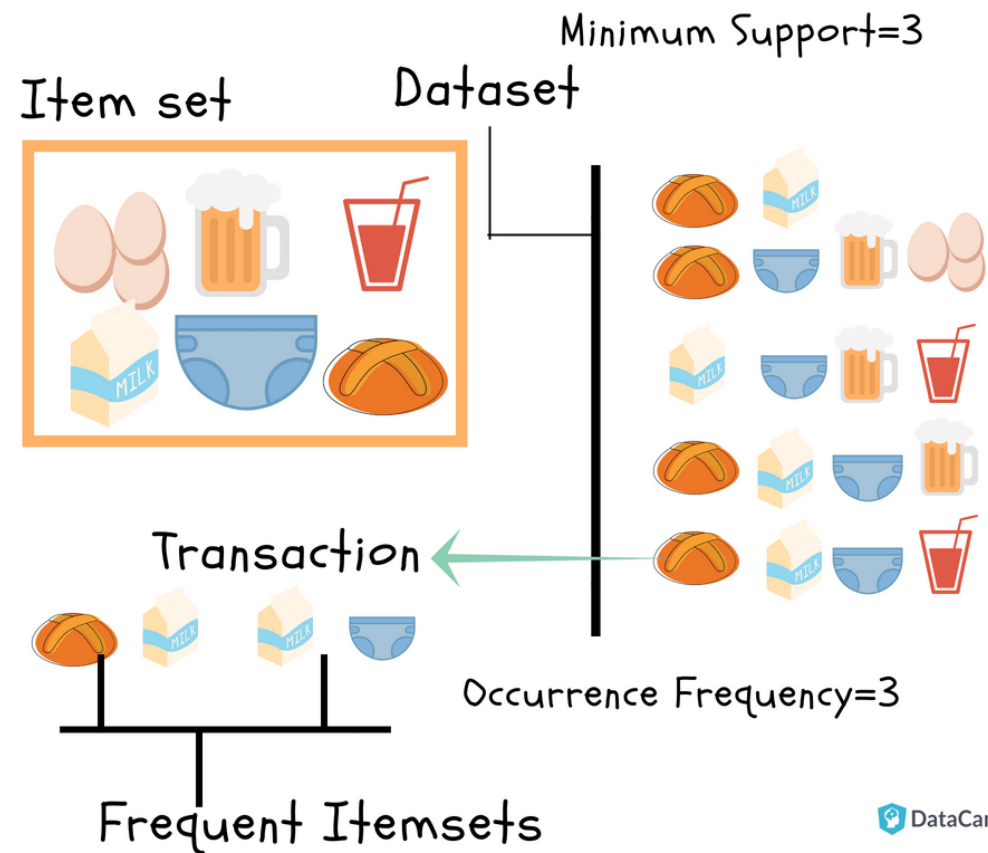


# DATA MINING ALGORITHMS

- Association rule
- Categorization (supervised learning)
- Clustering (unsupervised learning)
- Mining Internet of Things (IoT) data



# ASSOCIATION RULE



# SUPERVISED CLASSIFICATION

Decide whom credit card application should be approved.



**Goal:** use a person's information seen so far to produce good prediction rule for future applications.

## MODELS – SUPERVISED LEARNING

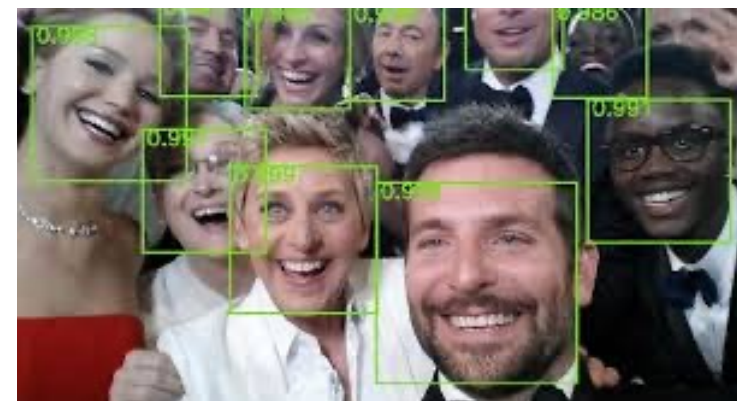
- Learn a **classification model** from the data
- Use the model to classify future loan applications into
  - Yes (approved) and
  - No (not approved)
- What is the class for following case/instance?

Age	Has_Job	Own_house	Credit-Rating	Class
young	false	false	good	?

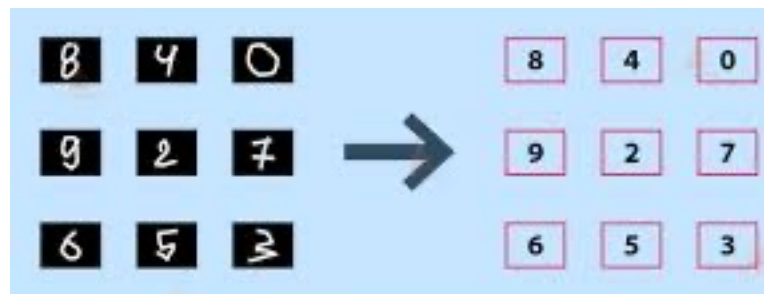


# MODELS – SUPERVISED LEARNING (IMAGE CLASSIFICATION)

## Face Detection and Recognition



Handwritten digit recognition  
(convert hand-written digits  
to characters 0..9)



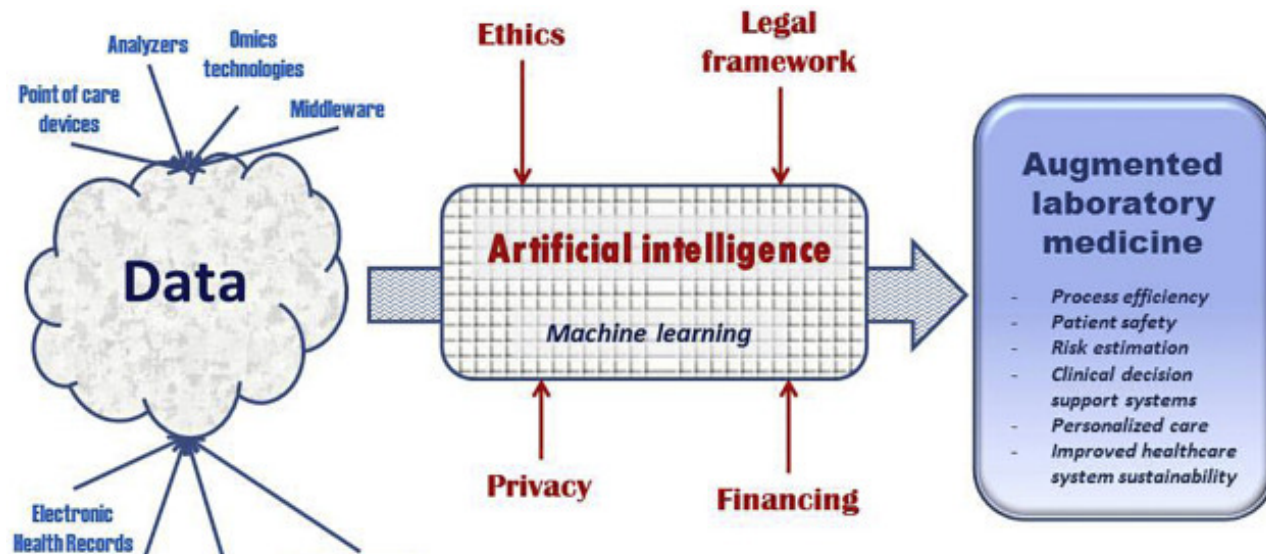


# MODELS – SUPERVISED LEARNING (OTHER EXAMPLES)

## Weather Prediction

90% accurate					80% accurate		50% accurate		
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
							?	?	?
76°	74°	70°	70°	71°	76°	75°			

## Medicine



## Computational Economics:

- predict if a stock will rise or fall
- predict if a user will click on an ad or not
- in order to decide which ad to show

# MODELS – SUPERVISED LEARNING (REGRESSION)

Regression: Predicting a numeric value

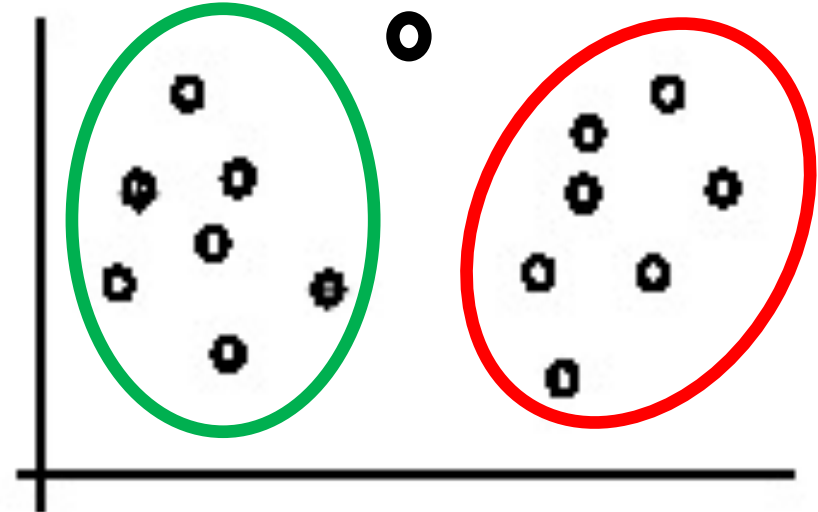
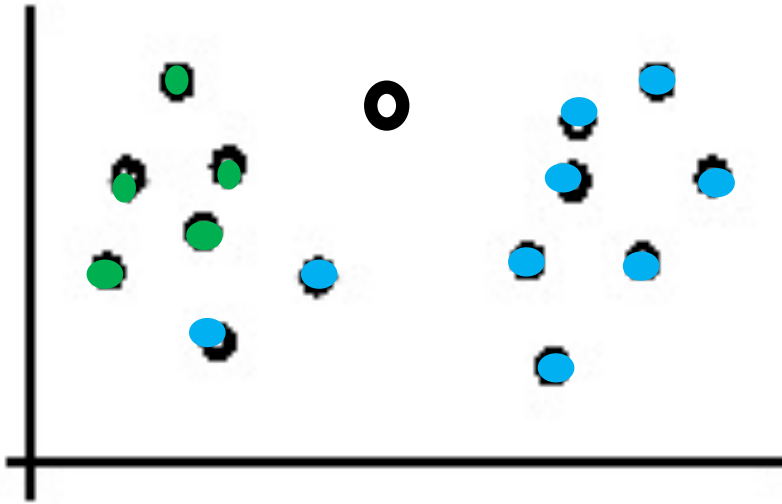
Stock market



Weather prediction

90% accurate					80% accurate		50% accurate		
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
							?	?	?
76°	74°	70°	70°	71°	76°	75°			

## MODELS – UNSUPERVISED LEARNING (CLUSTERING)





Thank you!