



# **Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining**

## **Class 1 Introduction to Data Mining**

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Xuan Song  
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# Contact Information

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**Instructor:** Xuan Song

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**Classroom:** 荔园6栋403

**Time:** Friday, 10:20-12:10

**Laboratory room:** 荔园6栋402

**Time:** Friday, 14:00-15:50

**Office:** Innovation Park 10, Room 505

**Office Phone:** (0755) 8801-5225

**Course TA:** Yicheng Zhao, Guixu Lin, Yizhuo Wang, Hanchen Liu

**Course Wechat Group:** Let us establish it now



# Grading Policy

课堂表现 Class Performance		10%		随机随堂测验 Radom in-class quizzes
平时作业 (Assignments)		40%		平时上机实验 Lab Assignments
期中考试（前沿文献讨论报告） Mid-Term Test		20%		前沿文献讨论和报告 Paper Reading, Discussion and Presentation
期末报告（课程项目） Final Presentation		30%		课程项目最终报告、答辩和程序验收 Final Project Presentation



# Class Schedule (可能根据学习进度有所调整)

第一周: 课程介绍  
第二周: 数据收集与基础预处理  
第三周: 监督学习  
第四周: 无监督学习  
第五周: 数据降维与模型评判标准  
第六周: 深度学习与神经网络  
第七周: 前沿文献阅读、讨论和报告  
第八周: 前沿文献阅读、讨论和报告

第九周: 社交网络  
第十周: 推荐系统  
第十一周: 网页数据挖掘  
第十二周: 城市计算方向的数据挖掘  
第十三周: 数据挖掘前沿讲座1  
第十四周: 数据挖掘前沿讲座2  
第十五周: 课程项目期末答辩  
第十六周: 课程项目期末答辩

Lab 1: Introduction to Python, Anaconda Jupyter Environment  
Lab 2: Introduction to Python Data Crawler  
Lab 3: Basic Data Cleaning Skills 1  
Lab 4: Basic Data Cleaning Skills 2  
Lab 5: Text-based Classification 1  
Lab 6: Text-based Classification 2  
Lab 7: Text-based Classification 3  
Lab 8: Text-based Clustering 1

Lab 9: Text-based Clustering 2  
Lab 10: Graphing in Python  
Lab 11: Interactive Design  
Lab 12: XML Retrieval  
Lab 13: Data Visualization on Map  
Lab 14: Build a simple Social Network  
Lab 15: Final project presentation  
Lab 16: Final project presentation



# Plagiarism

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**From Spring 2018**, the plagiarism policy applied by the Computer Science and Engineering department is the following:

- \* If an assignment is found to be plagiarized, the first time the score of the assignment will be 0.
- The second time the score of the course will be 0.

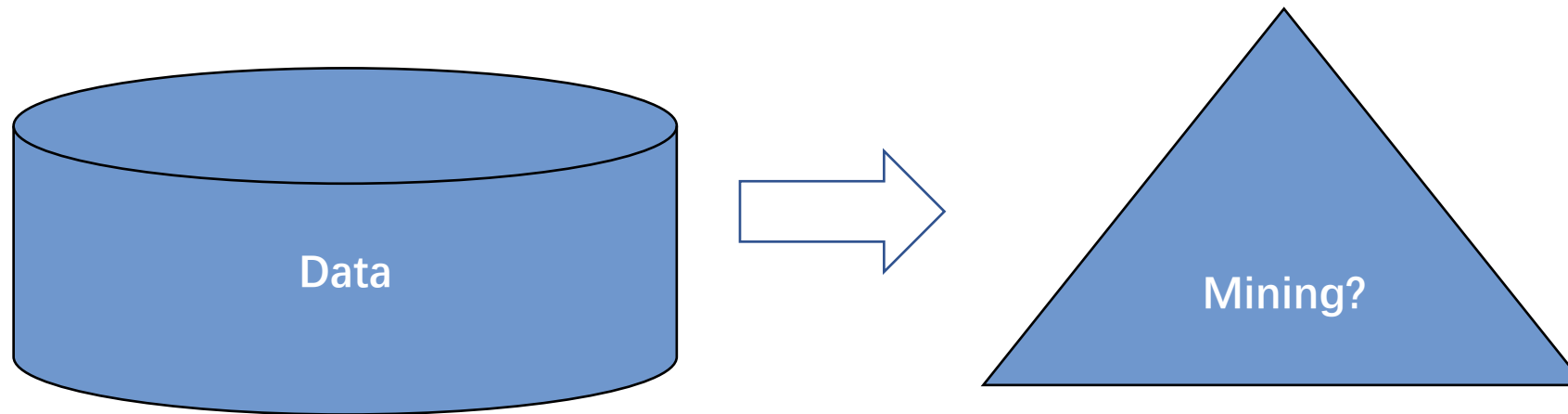
**As it may be difficult** when two assignments are identical or nearly identical who actually wrote it, the policy will apply to BOTH students, unless one confesses having copied without the knowledge of the other.



# What is Data Mining?

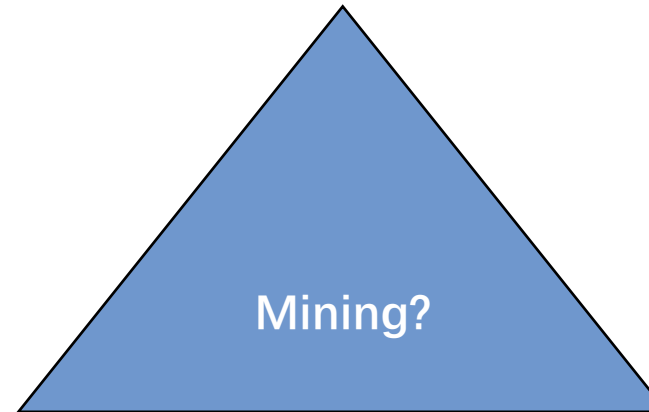
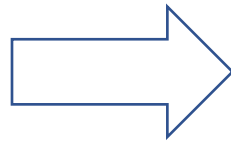
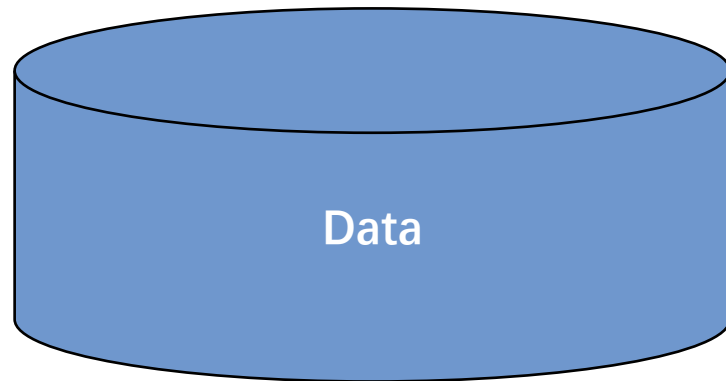


# Why You are Here?





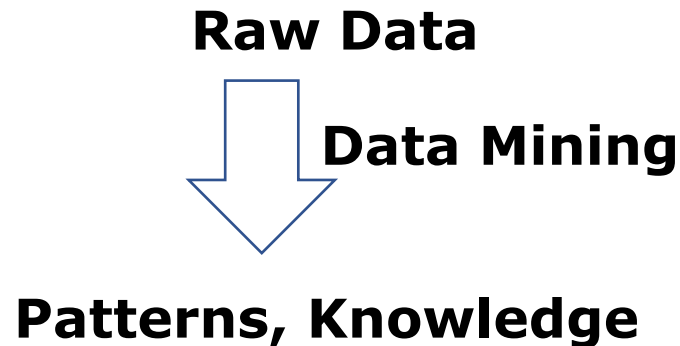
# Why You are Here?





# What is Data Mining?

- Many Definitions
  - Non-trivial extraction of implicit, previously unknown and potentially useful information from data.
  - Exploration & analysis, by automatic or semi-automatic means, of large quantities of data in order to discover meaningful patterns.



# Data Mining and KDD(Knowledge Discovery in Databases)

- Data Mining and KDD (Knowledge Discovery in Databases)
  - Data mining is an integral part of KDD, which is the overall process of converting raw data into useful information [1].



*Figure1 The process of knowledge discovery in databases (KDD).*

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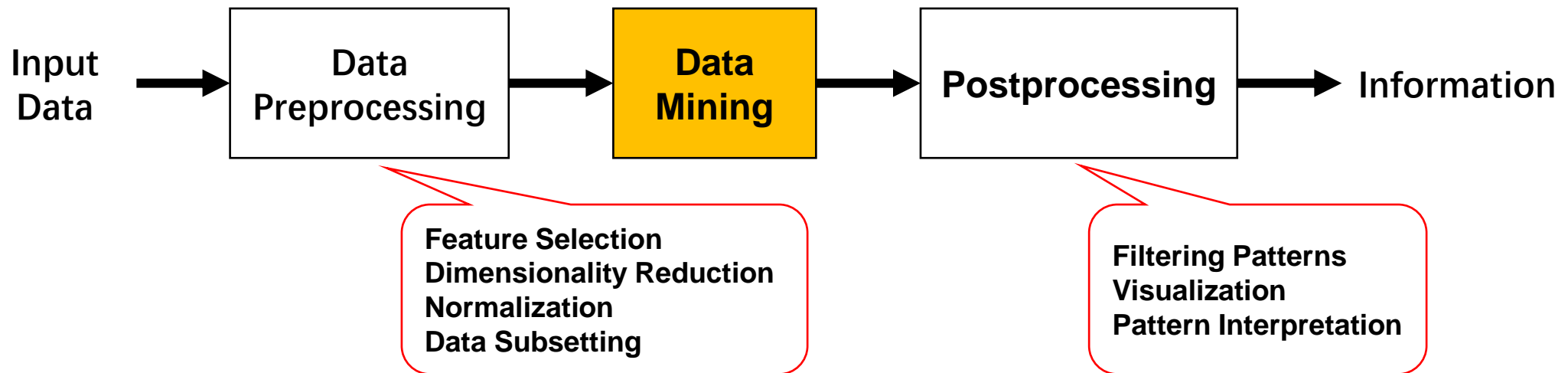


Figure1 The process of knowledge discovery in databases (KDD).

# Why Mine Data?



# Why Mine Data?

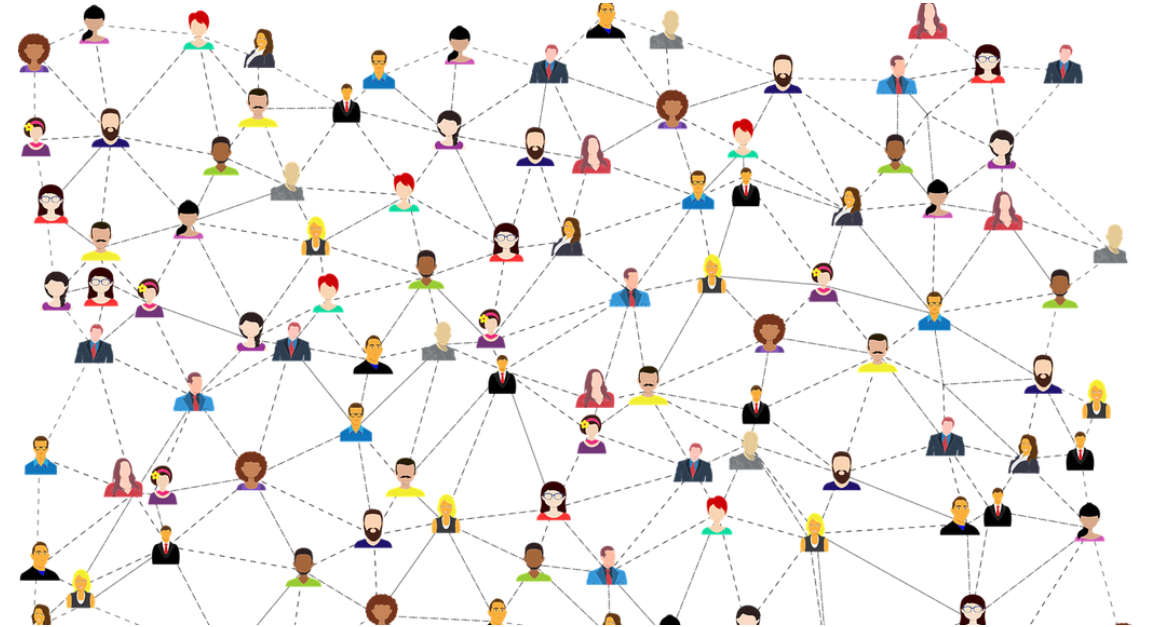
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Before answering this question, we must know the fact that there has been enormous data growth in both commercial and scientific databases due to advances in data generation and collection technologies.



# Bigger and Bigger Volumes of Data

- Social Network



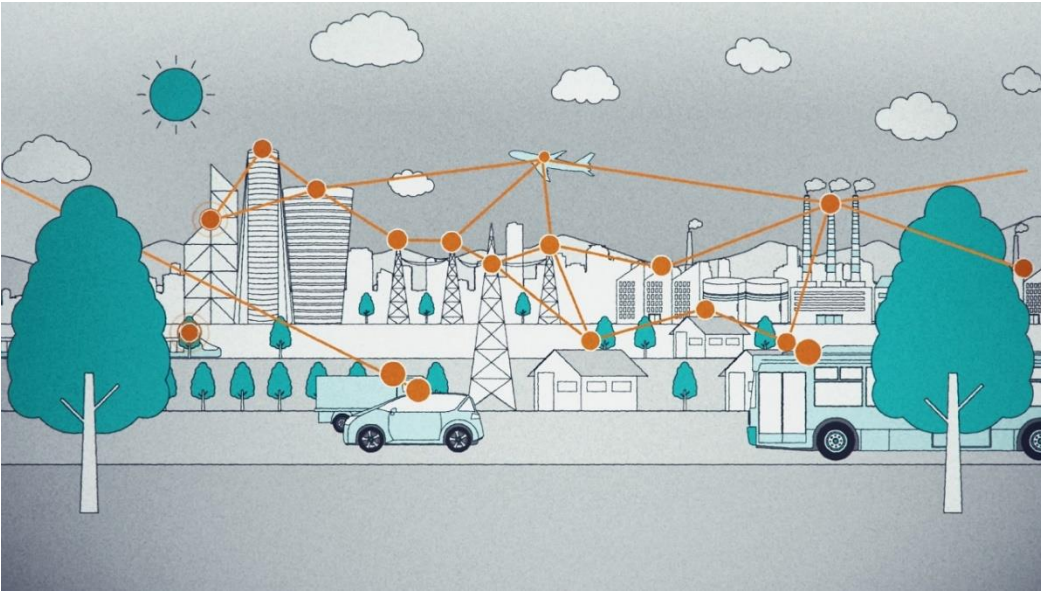
[1] <https://www.thebalancesmb.com/define-social-networks-1794438>

[2] <https://www.euroscientist.com/imagine-a-social-network-like-facebook-with-no-facebook/>



# Bigger and Bigger Volumes of Data

- Sensor Network



- [1] [https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=W1aMmCZ25fw&ab\\_channel=ToshibaNewsandHighlights](https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=W1aMmCZ25fw&ab_channel=ToshibaNewsandHighlights)  
[2] <https://www.channelfutures.com/iot/microsoft-pumps-5-billion-into-iot-eyeing-a-more-intelligent-edge-2>



# Bigger and Bigger Volumes of Data

- Traffic patterns



A Day in the Life of Uber San Francisco [1]



NYC Subway Traffic [2]

- [1] <https://eng.uber.com/data-visualization-intelligence/>  
[2] <http://piratefsh.github.io/mta-maps/public/>

# Bigger and Bigger Volumes of Data

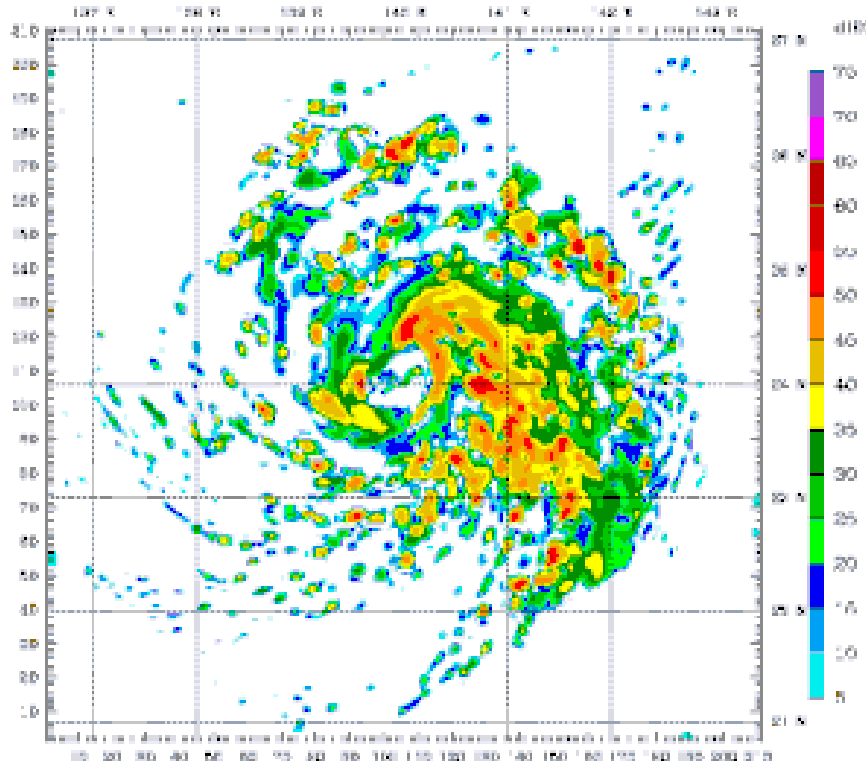
- E-Commerce



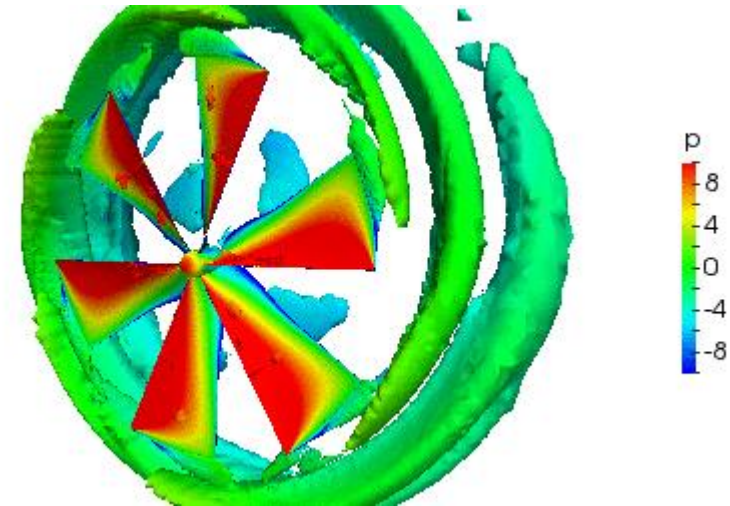
- [1] <https://co-well.vn/en/tech-blog/why-is-ecommerce-important-for-your-business/>
- [2] <https://bulbandkey.com/blog/business/what-is-the-impact-of-e-commerce-on-society/>

# Bigger and Bigger Volumes of Data

- Computational Simulation



*C-CFD*



[1] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer\\_simulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_simulation)

[2] <https://centerforbfd.com/>

# Why Data Mining? Commercial Viewpoint

- Lots of data is being collected and warehoused.
- Computers have become cheaper and more powerful.
- Competitive Pressure is Strong.
  - Provide better, customized services for an edge (e.g. in Customer Relationship Management).

Data → Knowledge/Decision/Understanding/Profit





# Why Data Mining? Scientific Viewpoint

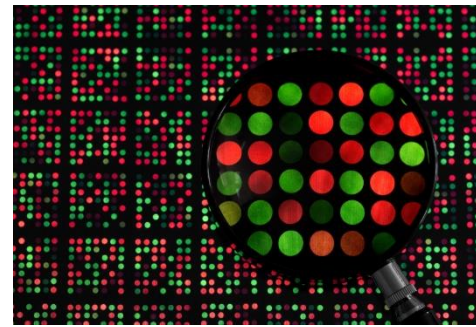
- Data collected and stored at a very high speed.



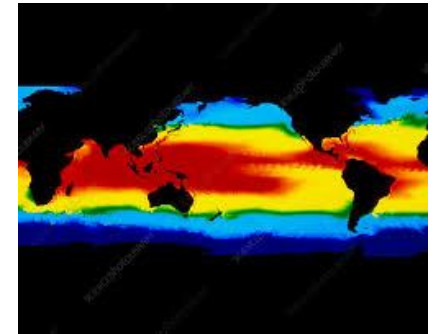
fMRI Data



Sky Survey Data



Gene Expression Data



Computational Simulation Data

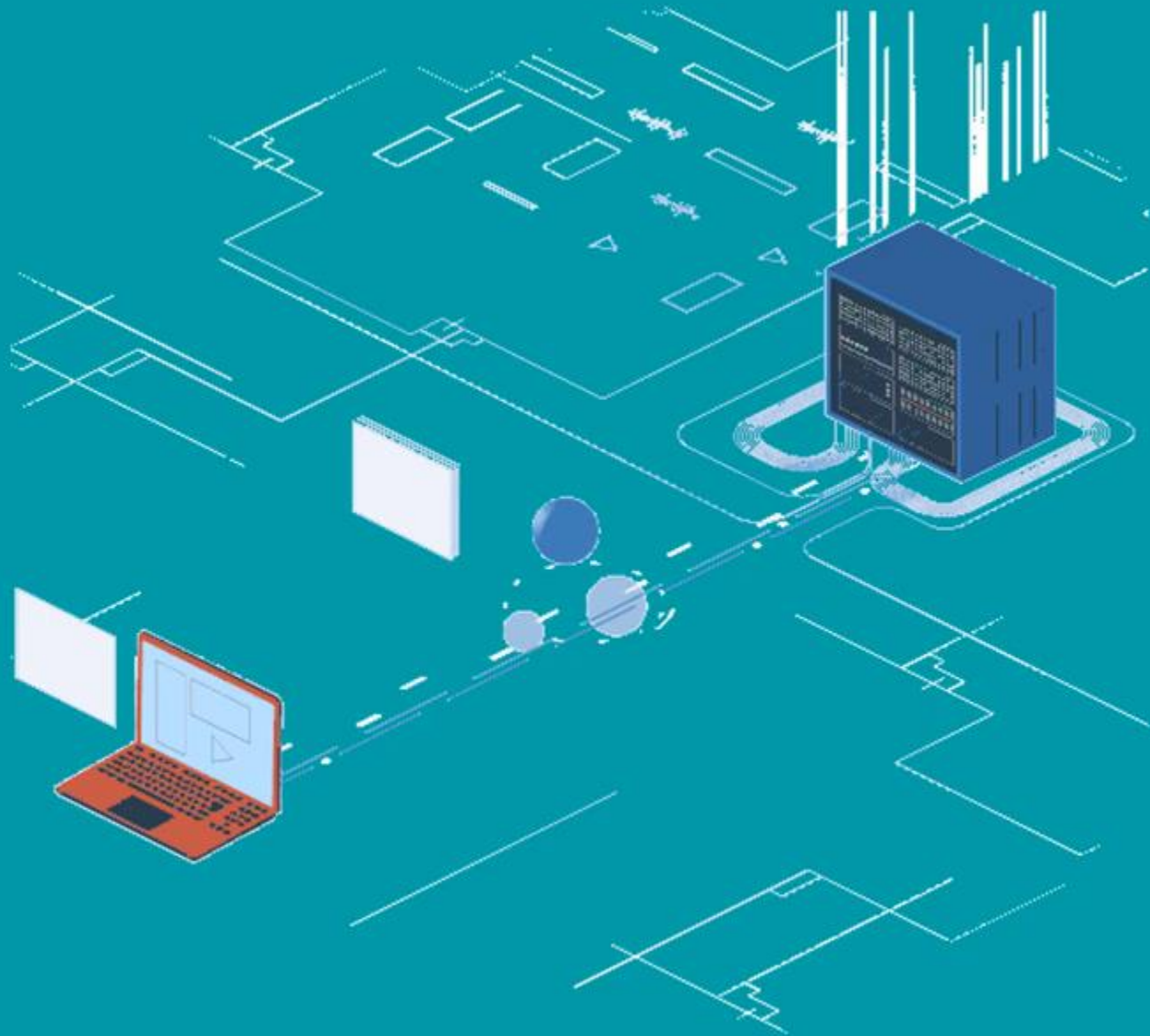
- Data mining helps scientists
  - in automated analysis of massive datasets
  - In hypothesis formation



*Creative  
Learning*

# Data Mining

By: Mariam Rashid



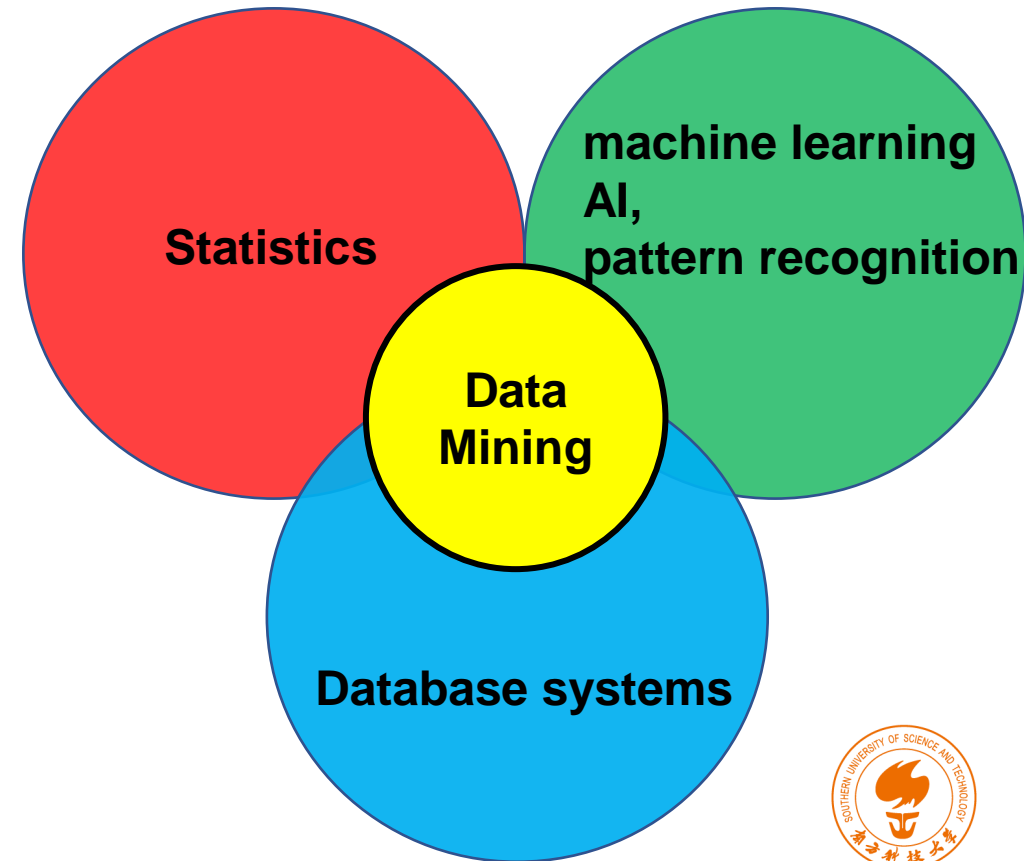
# Data Mining Tasks





# Origins of Data Mining

- Draws ideas from machine learning/AI, pattern recognition, statistics, and database systems.
- Traditional techniques may be unsuitable due to:
  - Enormity of data
  - High dimensionality of data
  - Heterogeneous, distributed nature of data

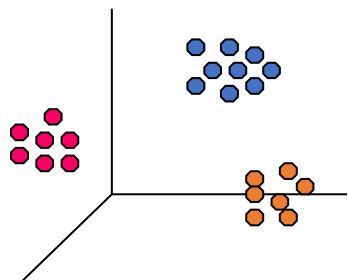


# Data Mining Tasks

- Prediction Tasks
  - Use some variables to predict unknown or future values of other variables.
- Description Tasks
  - Find human-interpretable patterns that describe the data.
  - The objective is to derive patterns (correlations, trends, clusters, trajectories, and anomalies) that summarize the underlying relationships in data.



# Data Mining Tasks...



Clustering  
[Descriptive]

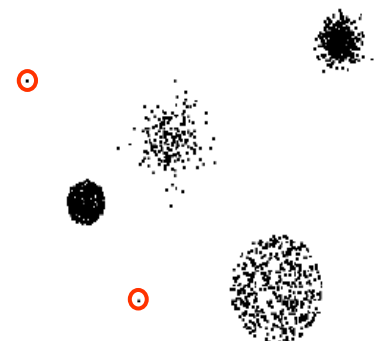
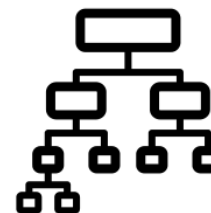
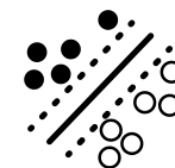
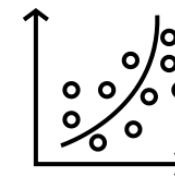
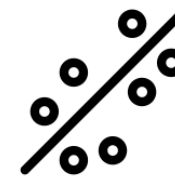
## Data

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
5	No	Divorced	95K	Yes
6	No	Married	60K	No
7	Yes	Divorced	220K	No
8	No	Single	85K	Yes
9	No	Married	75K	No
10	No	Single	90K	Yes
11	No	Married	60K	No
12	Yes	Divorced	220K	No
13	No	Single	85K	Yes
14	No	Married	75K	No
15	No	Single	90K	Yes

Association Rules  
[Descriptive]

Predictive Modeling  
[Predictive]

Anomaly Detection  
[Descriptive]



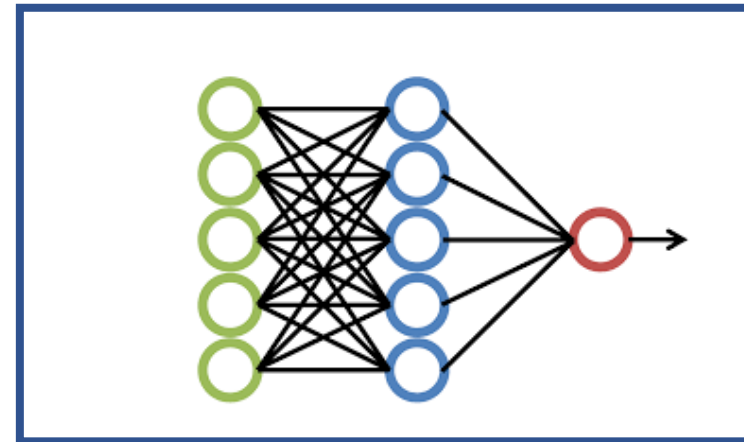
# Predictive Modeling: Classification

- Given a collection of records (training set)
  - Each record contains a set of attributes, one of the attributes is the **class**.
- Find a **model** for class attribute as a function of the values of other attributes.

Class

Tid	Employed	Level of Education	# years at present address	Credit Worthy
1	Yes	Graduate	5	Yes
2	Yes	High School	2	No
3	No	Undergrad	1	No
4	Yes	High School	10	Yes
...	...	...	...	...

Model for predicting credit worthiness

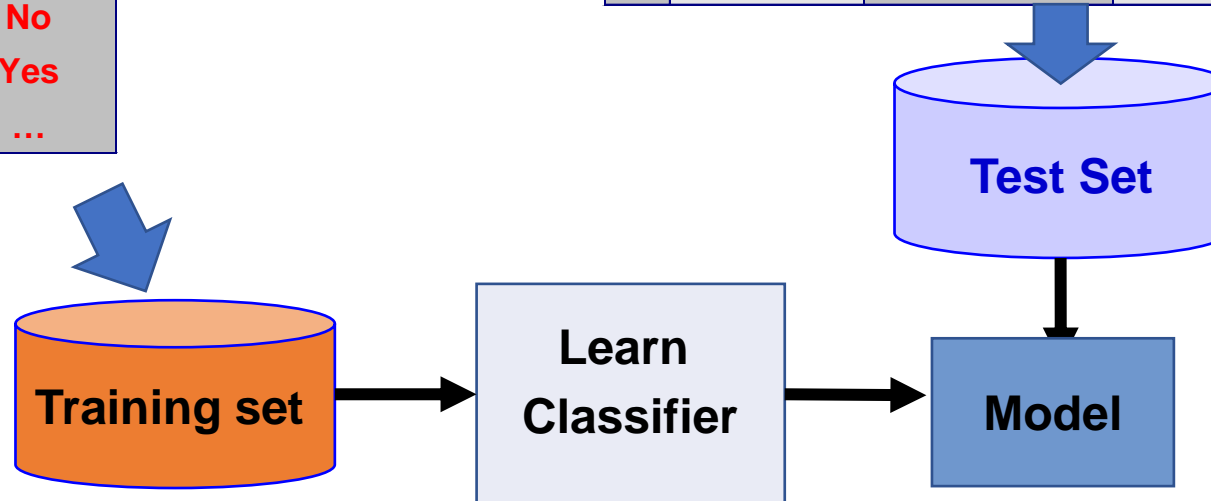


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1	Yes	Graduate	5	Yes
2	Yes	High School	2	No
3	No	Undergrad	1	No
4	Yes	High School	10	Yes
...	...	...	...	...

<i>Tid</i>	Employed	Level of Education	# years at present address	Credit Worthy
1	Yes	Undergrad	7	?
2	No	Graduate	3	?
3	Yes	High School	2	?
...	...	...	...	...



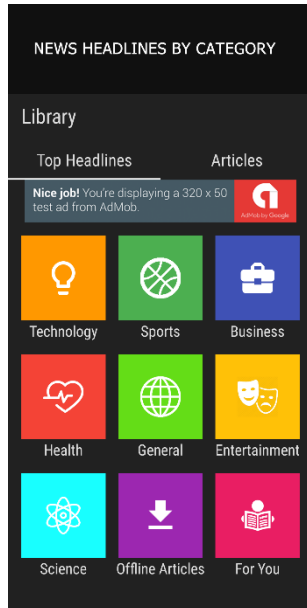
# Classification: Application

- Classifying credit card transactions as legitimate or fraudulent



## Classification: Application

- Categorizing news stories as finance, weather, entertainment, sports, etc.



<https://in.pinterest.com/pin/631770653951937625/>

<https://honestreporting.com/news-literacy-the-eight-categories-of-media-bias/>





# Classification: Application

- Classifying emails as normal or spam

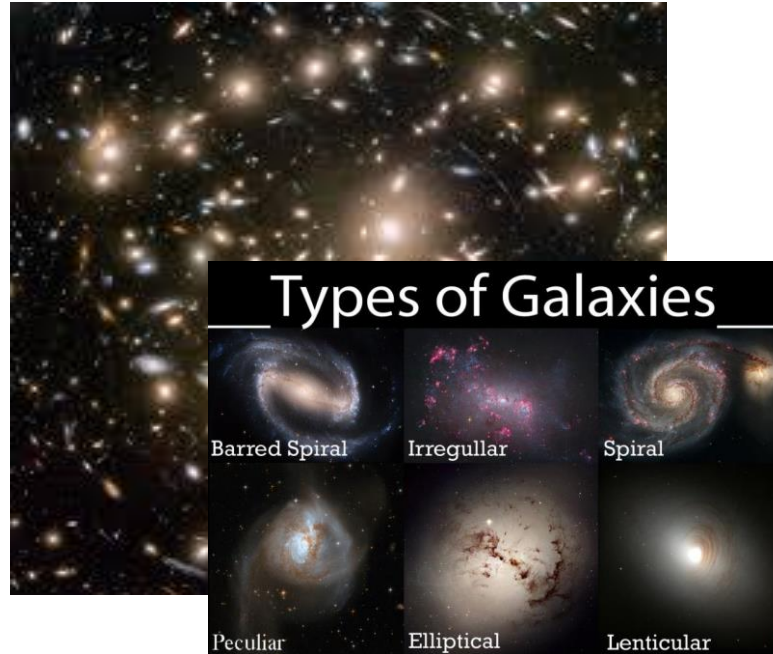


Blanzieri, E. & A. Bryl. "A survey of learning-based techniques of email spam filtering"  
Artificial Intelligence Review  
March 2008, Vol. 29, Issue 1, pp 63–92



# Classification: Application

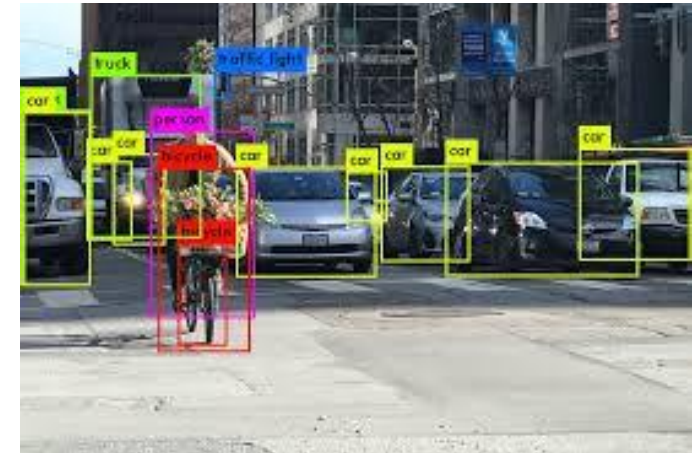
- Classifying galaxies in the universe



Fowler, L., Schawinski, K., & Brandt, B.-E.  
Galaxy Classification using Machine Learning.  
Paper presented at the American Astronomical  
Society Meeting Abstracts. 2017

# Classification: Application

- Image and video processing

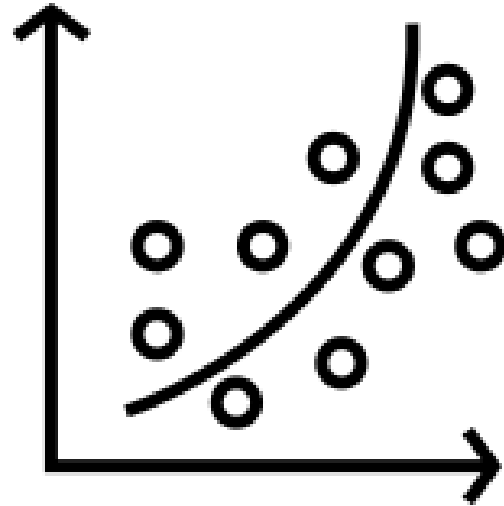


<https://www.classaction.org/blog/facebook-sued-over-face-recognition-feature>



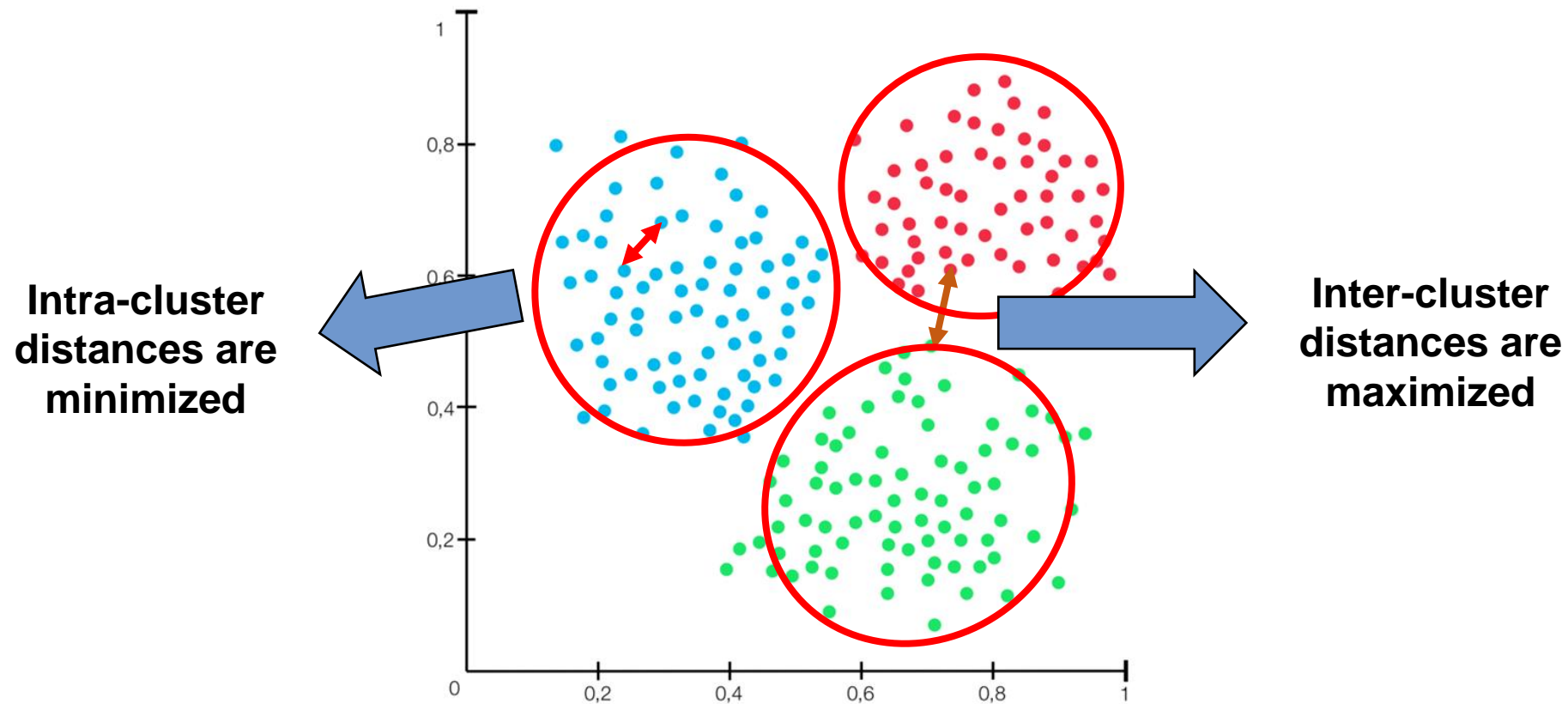
# Predictive Modeling: Regression

- Predict a value of a given **continuous** valued variable based on the values of other variables, assuming a linear or nonlinear model of dependency.



# Clustering

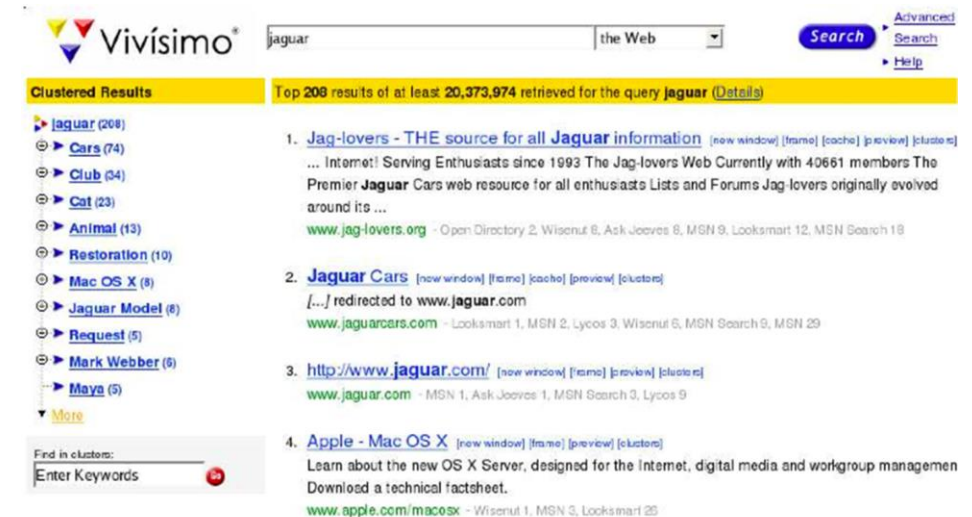
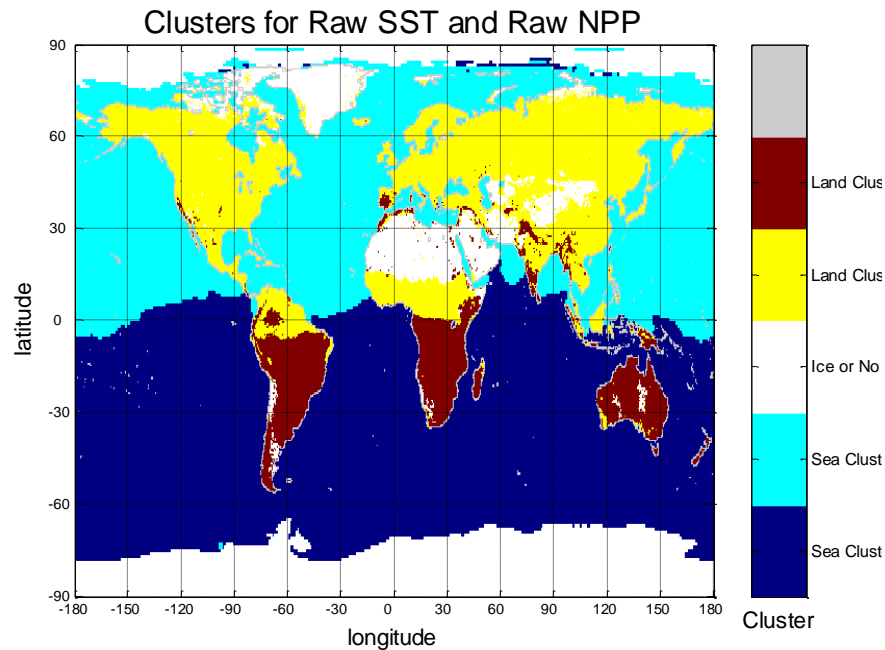
- Finding groups of objects such that the objects in a group will be similar (or related) to one another and different from (or unrelated to) the objects in other groups



# Applications of Cluster Analysis

- Data summarization, compression, and reduction
- Collaborative filtering, recommender systems, or customer segmentation
  - Find like-minded users or similar products

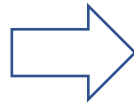
Use of K-means to partition Sea Surface Temperature (SST) and Net Primary Production (NPP) into clusters that reflect the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.



# Association Rule Discovery

- Given a set of records each of which contain some number of items from a given collection
  - Produce dependency rules which will predict occurrence of an item based on occurrences of other items.
  - Association rule discovery can be applied to find items that are frequently bought together by customers.

<i>TID</i>	<i>Items</i>
1	Bread, Coke, Milk
2	Beer, Bread
3	Beer, Coke, Diaper, Milk
4	Beer, Bread, Diaper, Milk
5	Coke, Diaper, Milk



Rules Discovered:

$\{\text{Milk}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Coke}\}$

$\{\text{Diaper, Milk}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Beer}\}$





# Association Analysis: Applications

- Market-basket analysis
  - Rules are used for sales promotion, shelf management, and inventory management
- Telecommunication alarm diagnosis
  - Rules are used to find combination of alarms that occur together frequently in the same time period.
- Medical Informatics
  - Rules are used to find combination of patient symptoms and test results associated with certain diseases.



# Deviation/Anomaly/Change Detection

- Detect significant deviations from normal behavior
- Applications:
  - Credit Card Fraud Detection.
  - Network Intrusion Detection.
  - Identify anomalous behavior from sensor networks for monitoring and surveillance.
  - Detecting changes in the global forest cover.



# Other Data Mining Resources



# Data Mining Resource: Books

- "Data Mining: Practical Machine Learning Tools and Techniques (4th Edition)" I.H. Witten, E. Frank, M. Hall, C. Pal. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers. 2017.
- Introduction to Data Mining (2nd edition) P.-N. Tan, M. Steinbach, A. Karpatne, V. Kumar. Pearson, 2018.
- "Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques (3rd Edition)". J. Han and M. Kamber. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers. 2012.
- "Advances in Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining". Eds.: Fayyad, Piatetsky-Shapiro, Smyth, and Uthurusamy. The MIT Press, 1995.
- ...



# Data Mining Resource: Journals

- Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery Journal
- ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter
- TKDE: IEEE Transactions in Knowledge and Data Engineering
- TODS: ACM Transactions on Database Systems
- JACM: Journal of ACM
- Data and Knowledge Engineering
- JIIS: Intl. Journal of Intelligent Information Systems
- ...



# Data Mining Resource: Conferences

- KDD: ACM SIGKDD Intl. Conf. on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining
- ICDM: IEEE International Conference on Data Mining,
- SIAM International Conference on Data Mining
- PKDD: European Conference on Principles and Practice of Knowledge Discovery in Databases
- PAKDD Pacific-Asia Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining
- DaWak: Intl. Conference on Data Warehousing and Knowledge Discovery

## **Other related Conferences:**

- ICML: Intl. Conf. On Machine Learning
- IDEAL: Intl. Conf. On Intelligent Data Engineering and Automated Learning
- IJCAI: International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence
- AAAI: American Association for Artificial Intelligence Conference
- SIGMOD/PODS: ACM Intl. Conference on Data Management
- ICDE: International Conference on Data Engineering
- VLDB: International Conference on Very Large Data Bases







End of Class 1