

dm22s1

Topic 01 : Module Overview

Part 04 : Review

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Outline

- Selected questions

DM pipeline and Roles

- What are the main stages in the Data Mining pipeline?

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DM terms

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 - ③ Knowledge discovery and its potential to solve evolving problems

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 - Where data comes from
 - Transaction systems, to Unstructured web/social data
 - How the data is processed
 - In-database + Offline extracts, to pipelined streaming engines
 - How the results of that processing are used
 - operations and reporting, to knowledge discovery and integrated controls
 - Describe the technological trends in your answer.
 - see notes

Batch versus Streaming - advantages

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Batch versus Streaming - scenarios

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 - streaming:
 - fraud detection, textual stream classification

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- What is the role of *citizen data scientists* in Data Science teams?
 - original proposed to replace, now seen as adding to the data science team, with mentoring from senior data scientists

DM disadvantages

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 - groups of people
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 - energy usage in data centres
 - use of overly simplified models to represent complex systems

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 - If the outputs affect individuals or groups, is there a procedure to review the findings?
 - Will the output be used to benefit the data processor at the expense of the data subjects or the wider community?

DIKW chain

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- see the lecture notes. Use examples for each phase and transformation.

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 - role of feedback loops
 - integration with software engineering processes more generally

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 - integration with software engineering processes more generally
 - CRISP-DM: bridge waterfall and agile (particularly feature-oriented cyclical development) practices
 - TDSP: full agiles, integrates particularly with devops - resulting in *mlops*.

ML Tribes - Classification

- Classification is a common objective in data mining. For each of the following “tribes” of machine learning, identify a classification technique they might favour, and describe why that might be the case.
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 - Connectionists

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 - Feedforward artificial neural network

Regression versus Classification

- Regression and classification both learn from training data and can be used for prediction
 - How are they similar (at least 2 ways)?
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 - How are they different (2 ways)?
 - Target is numeric for regression and categorical for classification
 - Classification has a richer set of algorithms
 - Results analysis for classification is more complicated

Classification versus Clustering

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 - Clustering is more often used for data exploration rather than prediction

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 - desirable anomalies: discovering new medical treatments or subatomic particles (leading to new theories)

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 - time series data is serially correlated (earlier data predicts later)

ARM and Recommendation Systems

- Describe at least two use cases where each of the following techniques might be useful
 - association rules mining (ARM)
 - recommender systems

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 - cross-selling and up-selling in shopping sites
 - online dating