# **Week 1 – Activity – What is Data Mining?**

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## **Data Mining Tools**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tool | Developer | Open Source? | About | Programming/GUI |
| RapidMiner | RapidMiner Inc | No | * datapreparation * model creation * data validation * integrations with external systems. | Both |
| Oracle Data Miner | Oracle | No | * visualise data * feature selection * model builder | Both |
| Matillion | Matillion | No | * Data Extraction * Data Transformation | GUI |
| Dataddo | Dataddo Inc | No | * Secure * Datasource connectivity * Data persistence * Data preprocessing * BI tool integration | GUI |
| Rivery | Rivery | No | * Datasource connectivity * Data Transformation | GUI |

## **Applications of Data Mining and Informatics**

Data Mining has many applications, however there are some industries where the application of data mining is imperative to the process of improving services or products. One such application of data mining is within healthcare organisations. Data Mining in the healthcare industry has led to improved patient care and faster diagnostic processes. Data Mining can be used in the healthcare industry for ‘characterizing patient behaviours and predicting office visits to identifying medical therapies for their illnesses.’ (Sharma, 2021)

Informatics applications in healthcare can be seen not just in quality of care but also quality of life for patients. Informatics is used for EHRs (Electronic Health Records), enabling healthcare providers from different hospitals/clinics access to historic patient records. (REZAEI-HACHESU et al., 2017)

## **Histogram vs Bar Graph**

Although they look similar at first glance histograms and bar graphs reflect different information about a dataset. A histogram visualises the distribution of data within a dataset, whereas a bar graph visualises data categorically. Figure 1 shows a histogram displaying the distribution of ages across our adult dataset. (Kohavi and Becker, 1996).

One other key difference is the bars in a bar chart often don’t touch one another, whereas on a histogram, the bars will always touch one another. On a histogram the x-axis can only represent continuous numerical data, the example in the histogram is quantity of individuals with the same age. On a bar graph however, the x-axis can represent anything. (Cuemath, n.d.)

Chart, histogram

Description automatically generated

Figure

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