COMP6237 Data Mining

Introduction to Data Mining

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Module Overview

- Completely new module this is the first time it has run!
- Created to fill a gap:
 - Data mining is almost synonymous with applied machine learning
 - Inevitably some overlap in topics with COMP3206/COMP6208
 - Should be complementary & offer different views
 - Much more applied/pragmatic focus
 - How do you work with real world data?
 - How do you solve real problems?

Module Structure

- Around 24 lectures + additional tutorials
 - Wide range of data mining topics

- Assessment:
 - 50% 2 Hour Final Exam
 - 20% Individual Coursework
 - 30% Group Coursework

Coursework Timetable

- Group Coursework
 - Set today; report submission on the 5th May; presentations following that.
 - More info at the end of the lecture!

- Individual coursework
 - Set 15th Feb (week 4); due 17th March (just before Easter break)

Resources

- Course web site (handouts, slides [inc interactive demos]):
 - http://comp6237.ecs.soton.ac.uk
- ECS Module pages (syllabus, announcements):
 - https://secure.ecs.soton.ac.uk/module/comp6237
- Reading Material:
 - Toby Segaran. Programming Collective Intelligence: Building Smart Web 2.0 Applications. O'Reilly, 2007.

What is "Data Mining"?

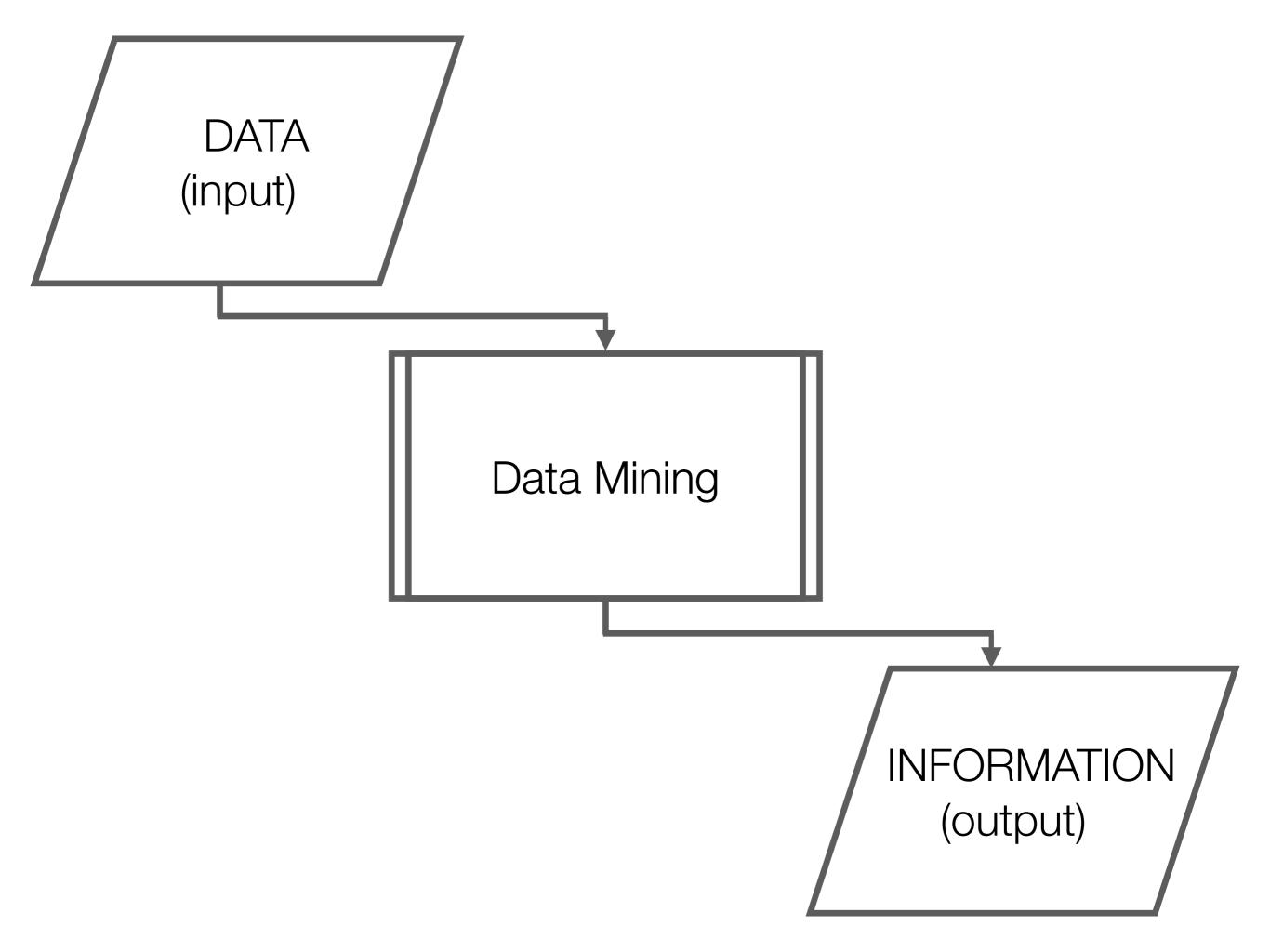
"Data mining is an interdisciplinary subfield of computer science. It is the computational process of discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics, and database systems.

The overall goal of the data mining process is to extract information from a data set and transform it into an understandable structure for further use."

-Wikipedia

"Generally, data mining (sometimes called data or knowledge discovery) is the process of analyzing data from different perspectives and summarizing it into useful information information that can be used to increase revenue, cuts costs, or both"

-Bill Palace, Anderson Graduate School of Management at UCLA, 1996



What is Data?

What is Data?

- Data is any sequence of one or more symbols given meaning by specific act(s) of interpretation.
- · Data (or datum a single unit of data) is not information.
 - Data requires interpretation to become information.
 - To translate data to information, there must be several known factors considered. The factors involved are determined by the creator of the data and the desired information.

What is Information?

What is information?

"Actionable knowledge"

Prediction

 Christoph Adami (Michigan State) defines information as: 'the ability to make predictions with a likelihood better than chance'.

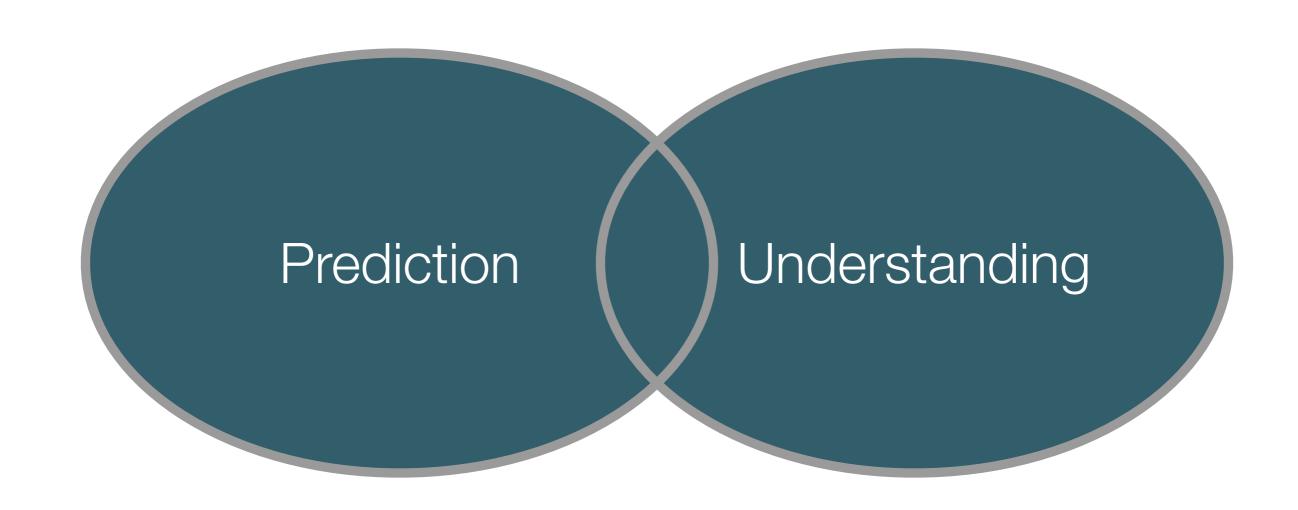
Understanding

Making sense of the data

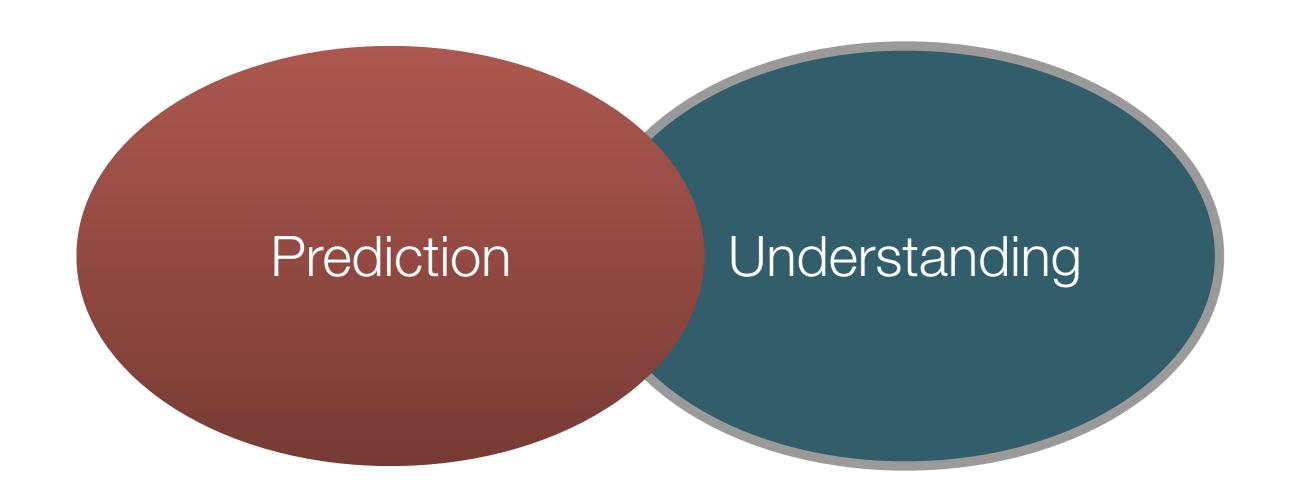
What is Data Mining?

- Given lots of data
- Discover patterns and models that are:
 - Valid: hold on new data with some certainty
 - Useful: should be possible to act on the item
 - Unexpected: non-obvious to the system
 - Understandable: humans should be able to interpret the pattern

Two complementary goals of data mining

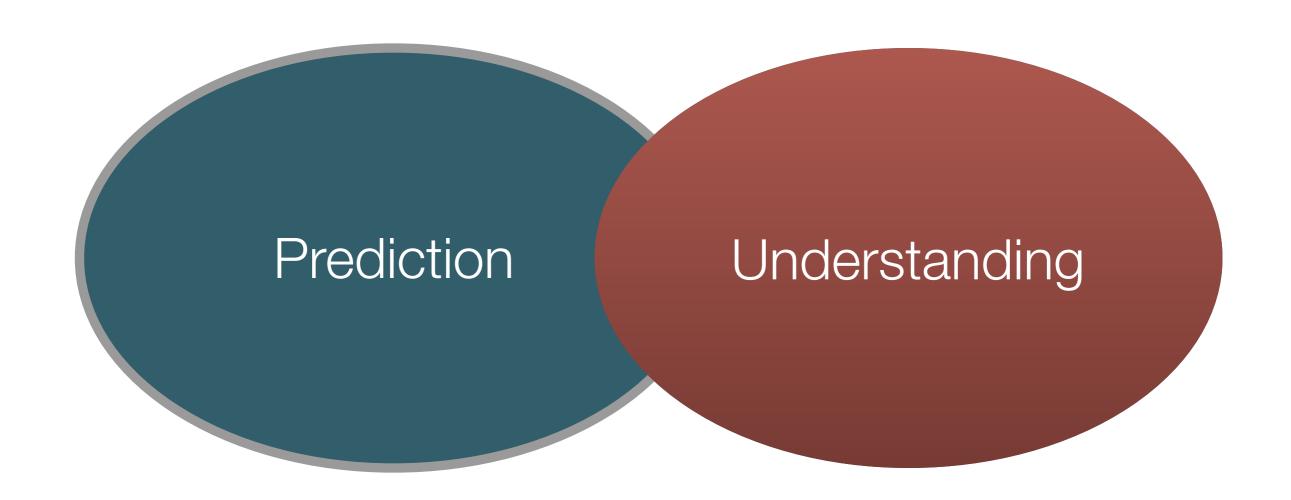


Two complementary goals of data mining



Use some variables to predict unknown or future values of other variables

Two complementary goals of data mining



Find human-interpretable patterns that describe the data

What kinds of data are we interested in mining?



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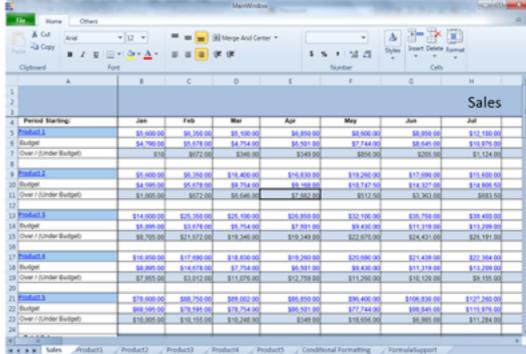
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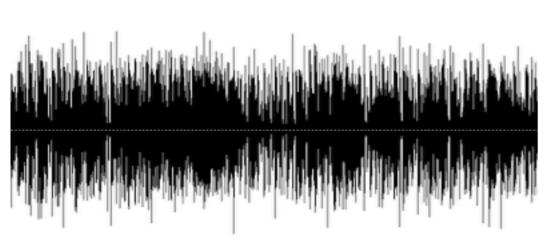
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Categorising data: Structured/unstructured



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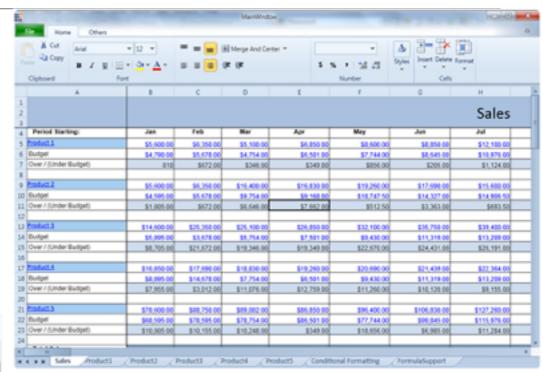
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Categorising data: Dynamic/static



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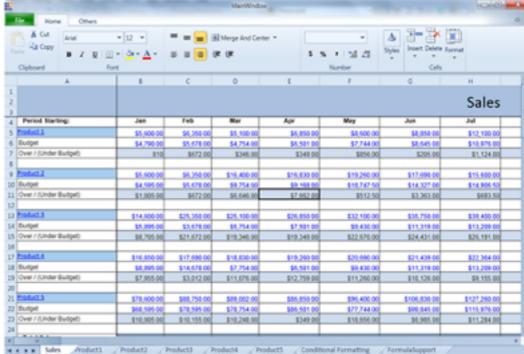
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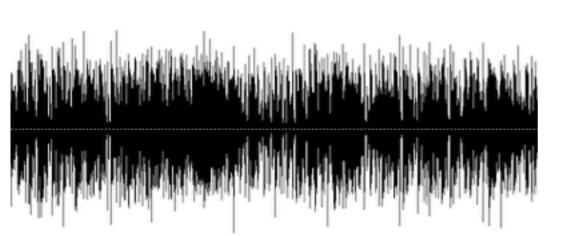
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Categorising data mining: Unimodal/multimodal



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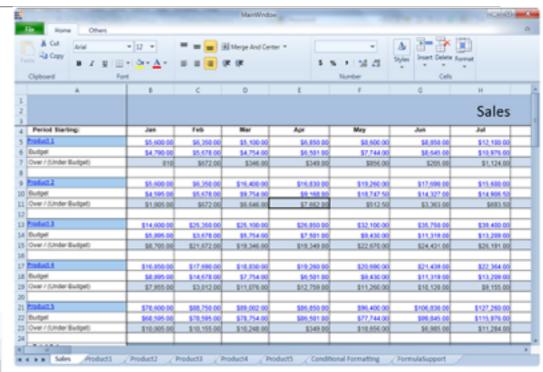
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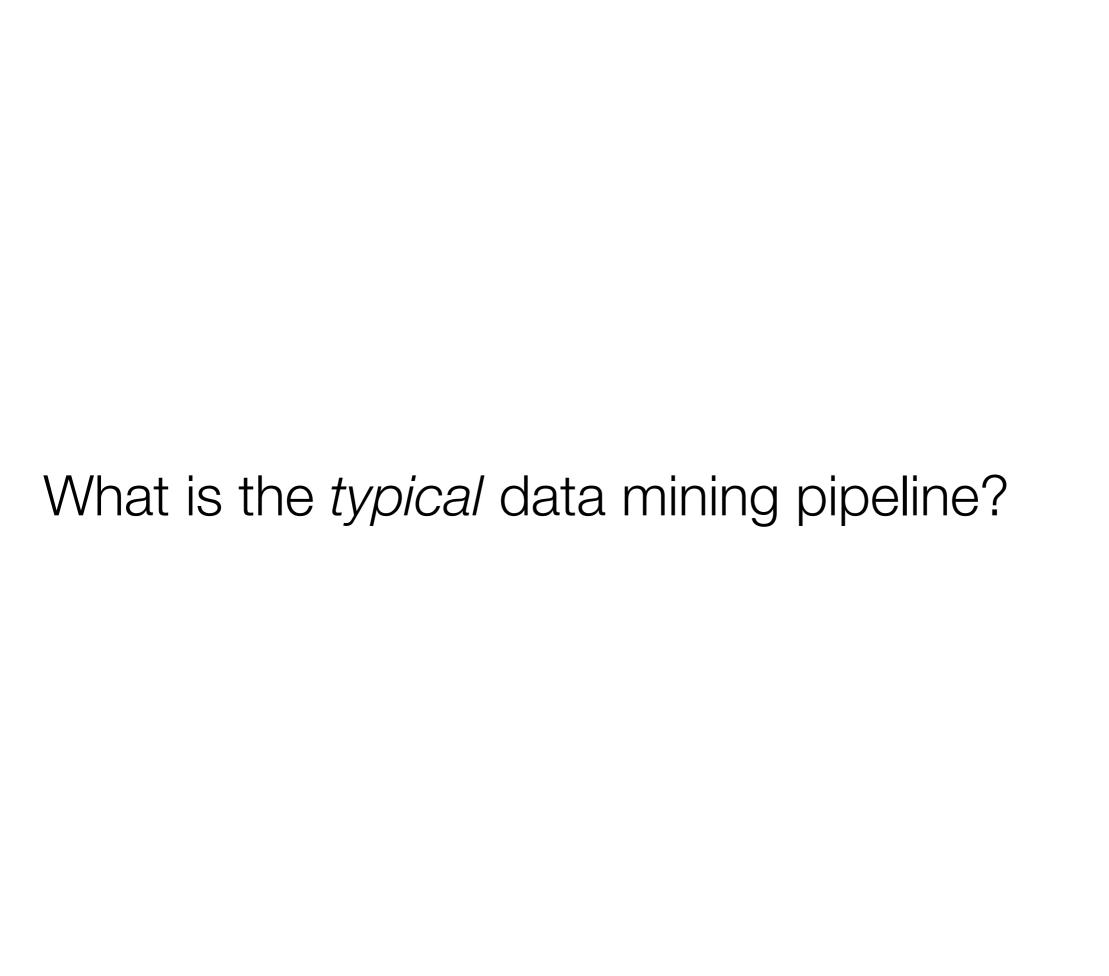
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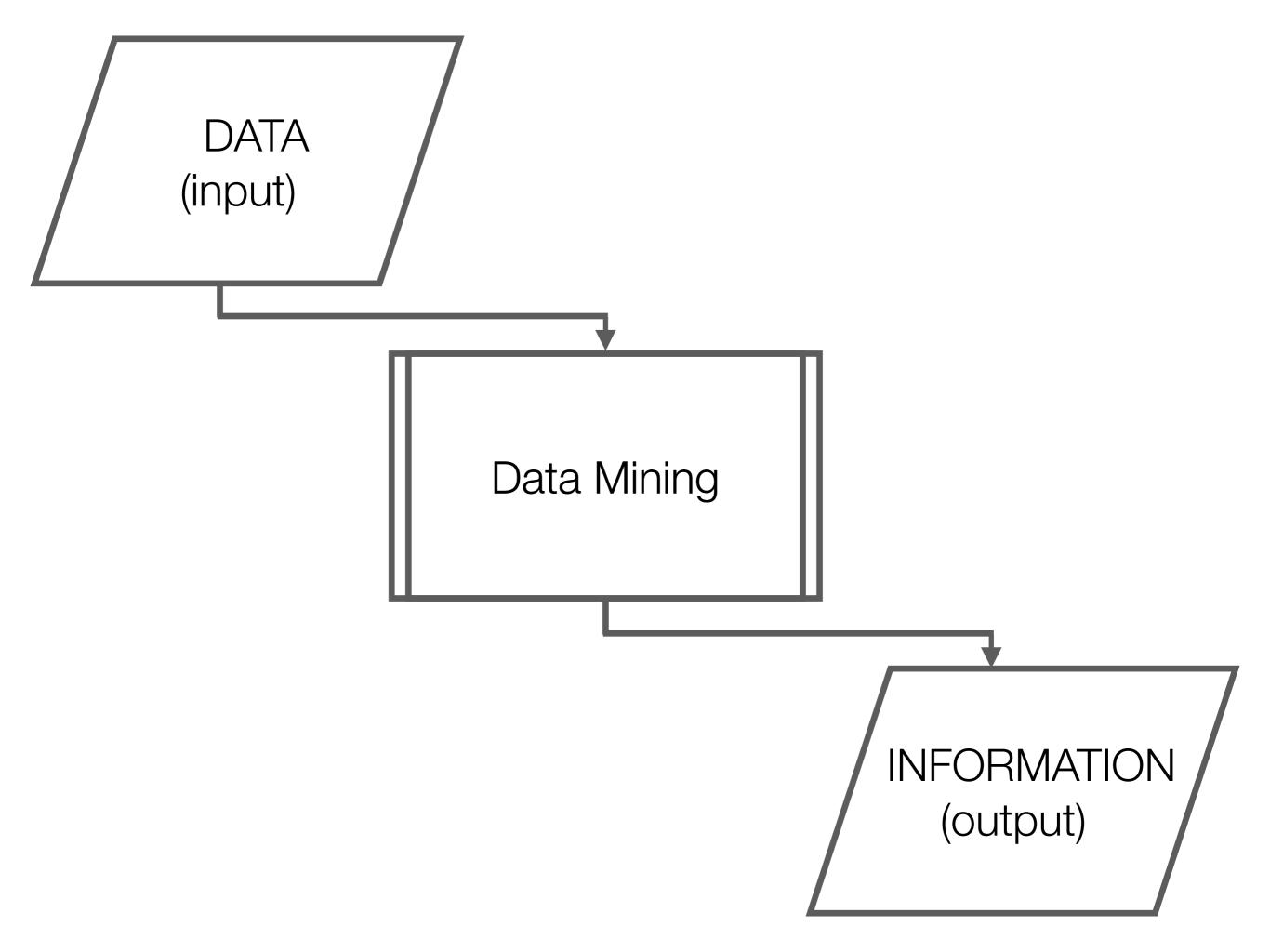


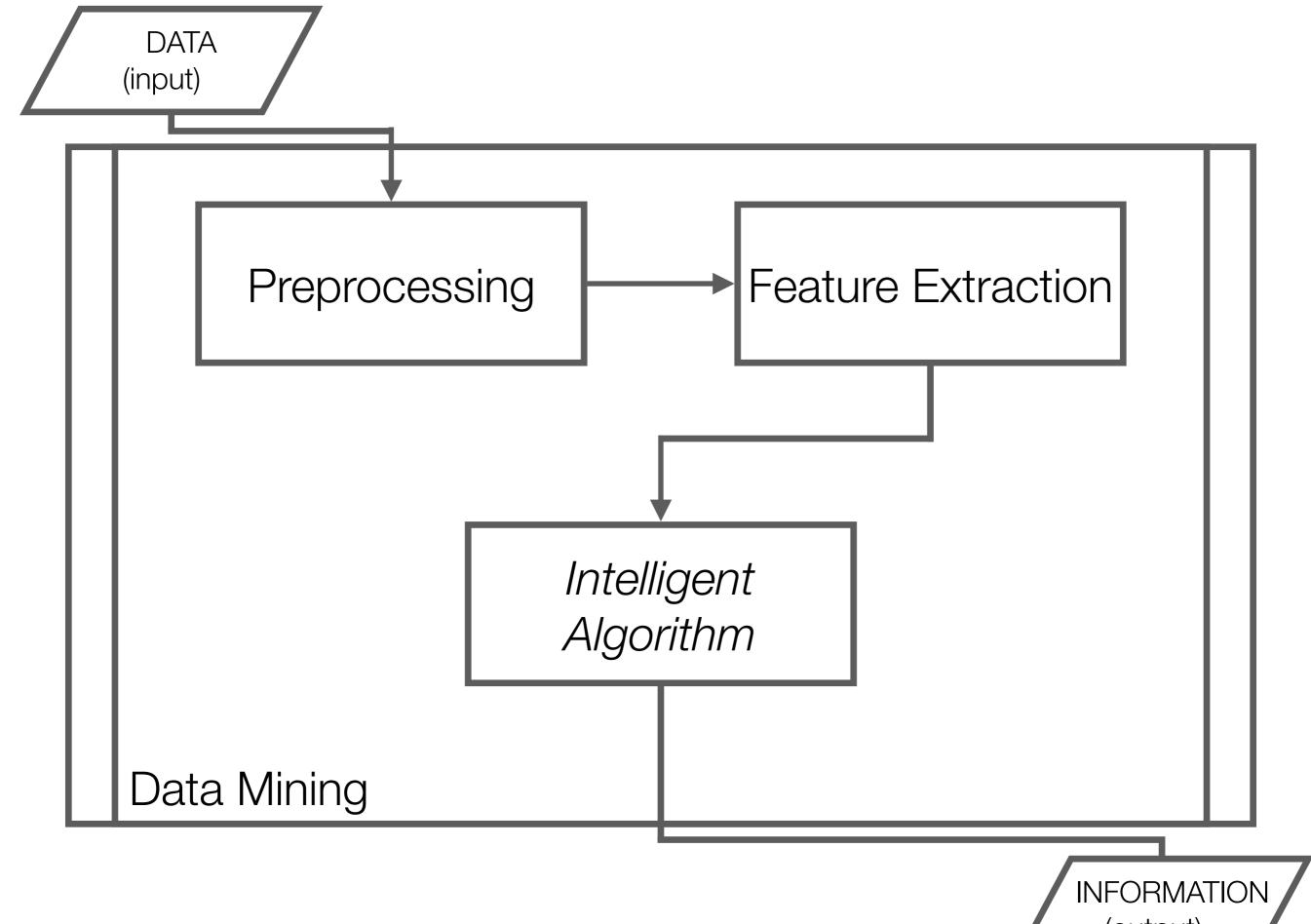












(output)

Descriptive Techniques

Predictive Techniques

PCA
ICA
MDS
Clustering
Anomaly Detection

Intelligent Algorithm Classification
Ranking
Regression
Matrix Completion

. . .

The plan for the next 12 weeks

...we're going to look at a range of topics...

· You will learn to solve real-world problems - e.g.:

- Recommender systems
- Market Basket Analysis
- Document filtering and spam detection
- Duplicate document detection
- You will also learn various tools & techniques e.g.:
 - Linear algebra (SVD, Eigendecomposition & PCA, NNMF, etc)
 - Optimisation (e.g. stochastic gradient descent)
 - Dynamic programming (frequent itemsets)
 - Hashing (LSH, Sketching, Bloom Filters)

The Group Coursework

- You need to form groups
 - Target size is 5-6 people
 - As a group you need to chose a predictive data mining problem to work on
 - (you'll need to train and evaluate models and compare their performance [possibly against approaches from others])

 Come along to the tutorial slot this week to discuss your ideas for problems to work on with us

Key dates:

- Each team must submit a 1-page project brief by the end of the day on the 12th Feb.
- On the 19th Feb each team must pitch their project to the class (2 minutes to pitch; 3 for Q&A)
- Teams must submit a conference paper by 4PM on the 5th May
- Projects will be presented in the lecture/tutorial slots in week 11 & 12
 - Presentation timetable to be published at a later date