COMP6237 Data Mining: Introduction to Data Mining

Jo Houghton and Markus Brede

J.Houghton@soton.ac.uk Brede.Markus@gmail.com

Teaching Staff

 Credit goes to Jon Hare who developed a large part of the module

- Jo Houghton VLC
 - J.Houghton@soton.ac.uk
 - -32/4031

- Markus Brede AIC
 - Markus.Brede@soton.ac.uk
 - -32/4033

Module Overview

- Fairly new module, run for the 4th time
 - See feedback from last year
- Created to fill a gap
 - Data mining is almost synonymous with advanced machine learning
 - Inevitably some overlaps with COMP3206/COMP6208
 - Should be complementary and 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 28 lectures + additional tutorials
 - Wide range of data mining topics

- Assessment
 - 50% 2 hour examination
 - 20% Individual coursework
 - 30% Group coursework

Module Timetable

- We have 4 slots timetabled for every week
 - Will not use all slots every week (some weeks we'll use all of them, in other weeks only 2 of them)
 - Have a look at the course webpage!
 - This may sometimes also change we'll update you by email (check ECS module page)
- Roughly the plan is:

Markus – Jo – Markus – Revisions

Coursework Timetable

Group coursework

- Set next week; report submission at the end of the term (May 17)
- Will have presentation sessions at the end of the term
- More in CW Q & A session Feb 8 in which we want you to have formed groups
- Individual coursework
 - Set week 4 (Feb 18)
 - Due one week before the Easter break (March 22)

Resources

- Course website [handouts, slides, 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
 - Aurélien Géron. Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn and TensorFlow: Concepts, Tools, and Techniques to Build Intelligent Systems. O'Reilly Media. March 2017

What is Data Mining?

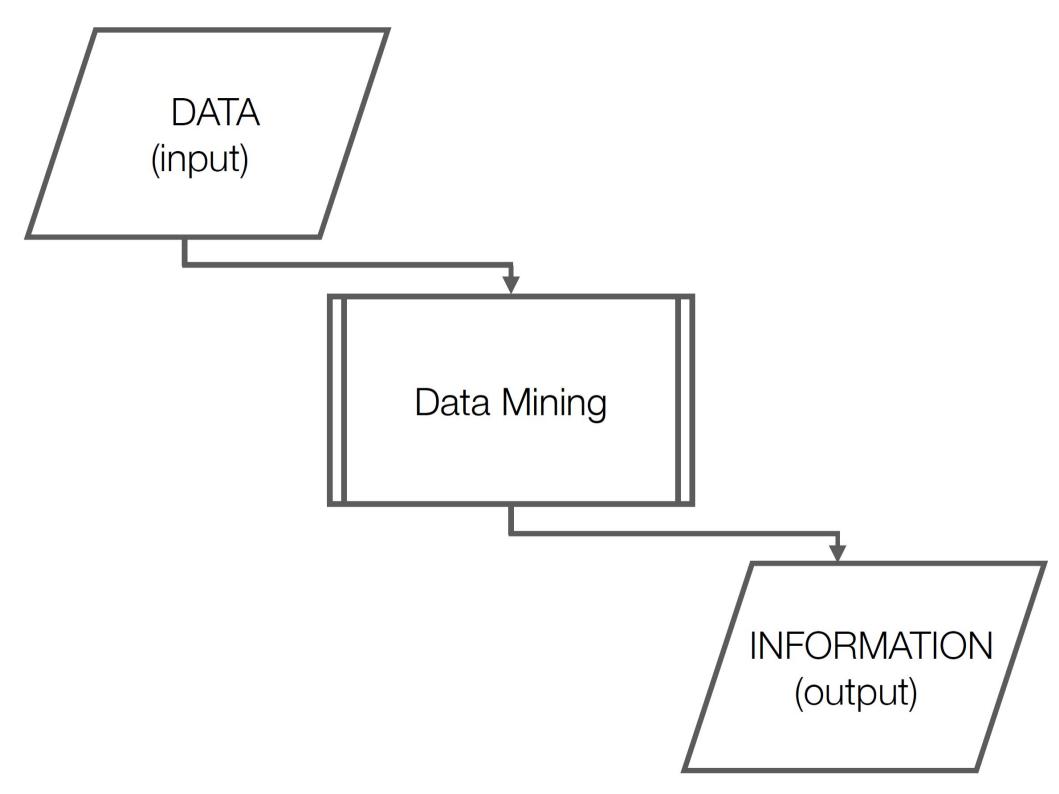
"Data mining is an interdisciplinary subfield of computer science. It is the computational process of discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics, and database systems. The overall goal of the data mining process is to extract information from a data set and transform it into an understandable structure for further use."

wikipedia

What is Data Mining?

"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?

- 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?

 There is a formal definition → Information theory ... will have a bit of a look at this later.

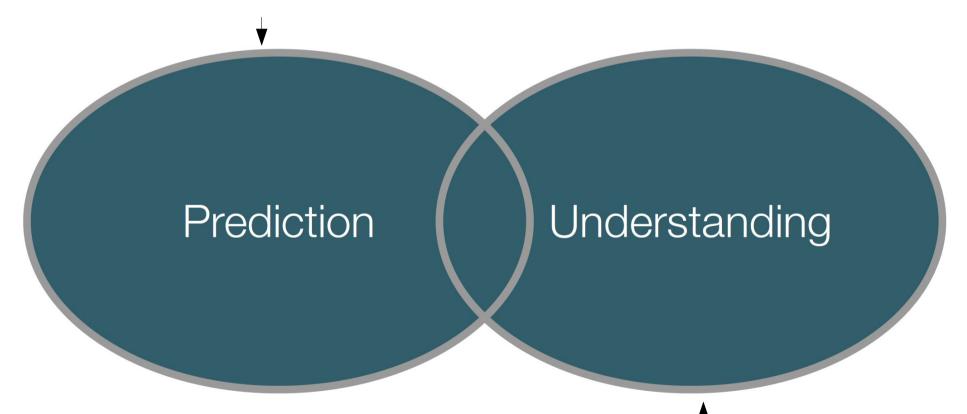
- "Actionable knowledge"
 - Prediction
 - Christoph Adami (Michigan State) defines information as: 'the ability to make predictions with a likelihood better than chance'.
 - Understanding
 - Making sense of the data

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

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



Find human-interpretable patterns that describe the data

What kinds of data are we interested in mining?



! back ıd. is still e up 17 en my ibow าลท up his

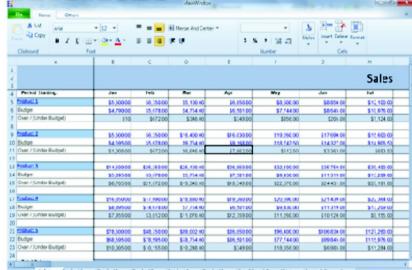
ere ding in that old sea-song that he sang so often afterwards:

'Fifteen men on the dead man's chest-Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!' in the high, old tottering voice that seemed to have been tuned and broken at the capstan bars. Then he rapped on the door with a bit of stick like a handspike that he carried, and when my father appeared, called roughly for a glass of rum. This, when it was

berth f he crie the bar and he here a plain n eggs is up thei What y mough see wh he thre











Categorizing data: Structured/ Unstructured



; back
id,
: is still
e up
17—
en my
ibow

ere ling

up his

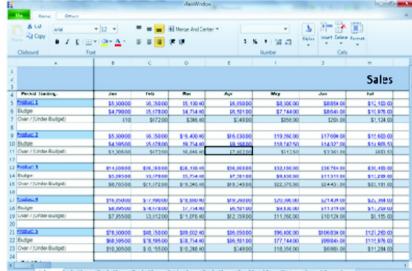
in that old sea-song that he sang so often afterwards:

'Fifteen men on the dead man's chest-Vo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!' in the high, old tottering voice that seemed to have been tuned and broken at the capstan bars. Then he rapped on the door with a bit of stick like a handspike that he carried, and when my father appeared, called roughly for a glass of rum. This, when it was

berth f
he crie
the bar
and he
here a
plain n
eggs is
up ther
What y
mough
see wh
he thre











Categorizing data: Dynamic/static



! back ıd. is still e up 17 en my ibow าลท

up his

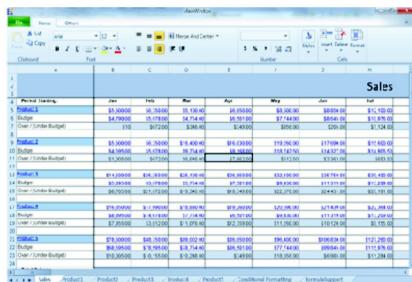
ere ding in that old sea-song that he sang so often afterwards:

'Fifteen men on the dead man's chest-Vo-ho-ho, and a bottle of *rum!*' in the high, old tottering voice that seemed to have been tuned and broken at the capstan bars. Then he rapped on the door with a bit of stick like a handspike that he carried, and when my father appeared, called roughly for a glass of rum. This, when it was

berth f he crie the bar and he here a plain n eggs is up thei What y mough see wh he thre











Categorizing data: Unimodal/multimodal



t back id, is still e up 17 en my ibow ian up his

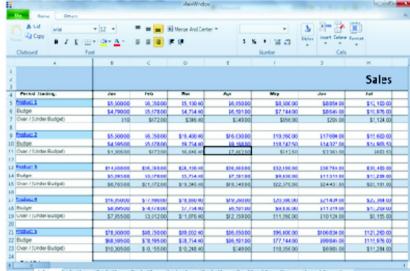
ere ding in that old sea-song that he sang so often afterwards:

'Fifteen men on the dead man's chest-Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!' in the high, old tottering voice that seemed to have been tuned and broken at the capstan bars. Then he rapped on the door with a bit of stick like a handspike that he carried, and when my father appeared, called roughly for a glass of rum. This, when it was

berth f he crie the bar and he here a plain n eggs is up ther What y mough see wh he thre



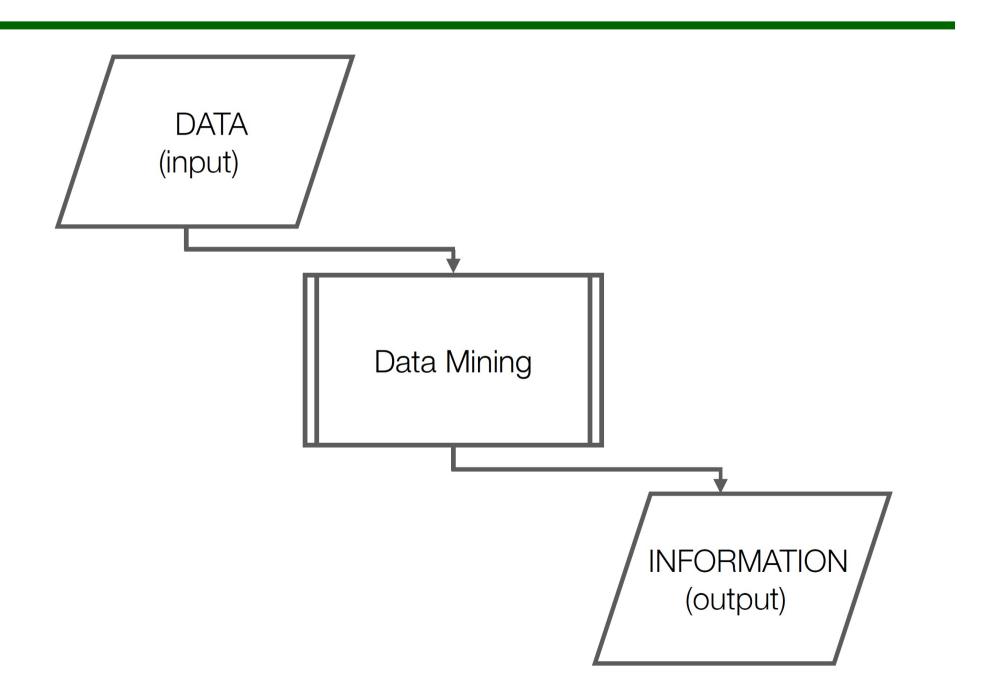


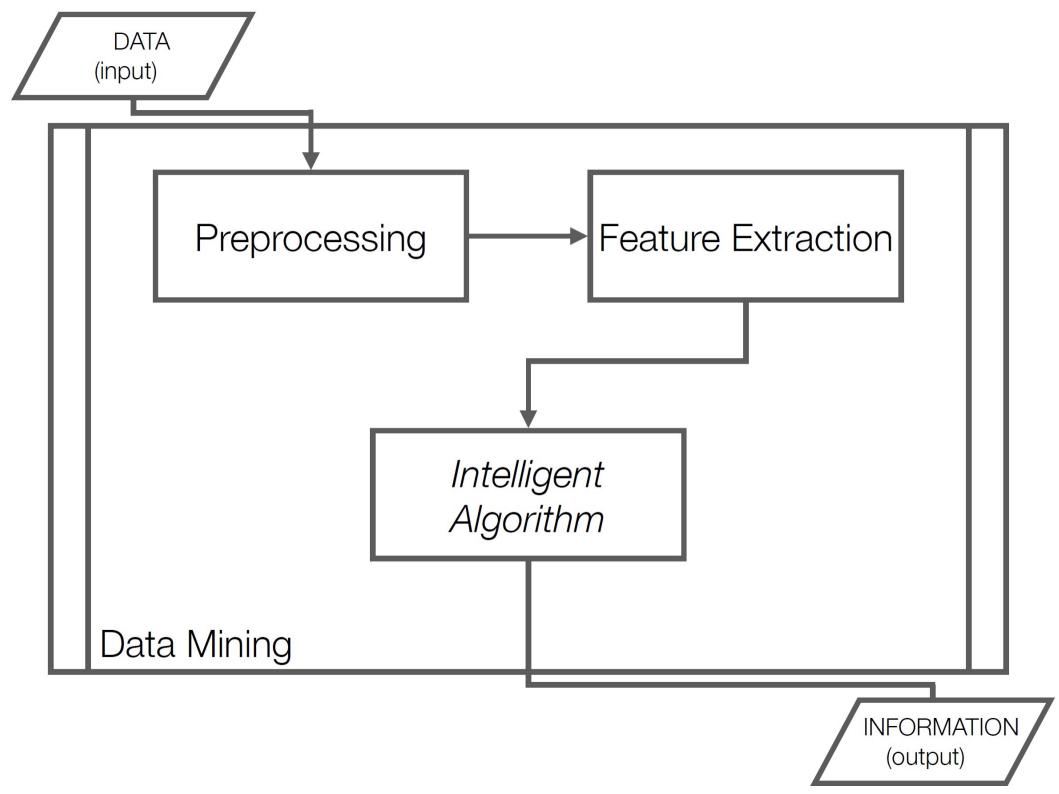






Typical Data Mining Pipeline





Descriptive Techniques

Predictive Techniques

PCA
ICA
MDS
Clustering
Anomaly Detection

Intelligent Algorithm Classification
Ranking
Regression
Matrix Completion

. . .

The Plan for the Next 12 Weeks

- 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)
- You will learn a bit of theory
 - Statistics of regression analysis
 - Information theory
 - Network theory

The Group Coursework

- You need to form groups
 - Target size is 6 (+/- 1)
 - As a group, you need to choose 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 Friday slot next week to discuss your ideas for problems to work on with us

Key Dates

- Each team needs to submit a 1-page project brief by the end of the day of the 15th of Feb.
- In week 9 must present their idea and approaches to the class.
 - Teams should be prepared to present in the first slot; to ensure fairness we will pick teams at random
- Teams must submit a conference paper by 4pm on May 17.