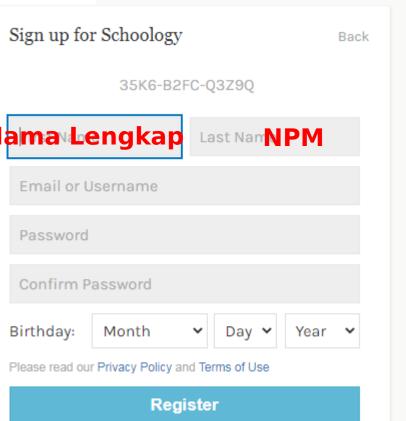
Data Mining (Penambangan data)

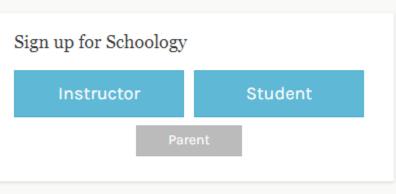
Mulaab, S.Si. M.Kom

085733215507

Persiapan

- Join ke schoology
- https://





persiapan

- Buat akun email gmail (colab di google)
- Buat akun github
- https://github.com/signup?

```
Welcome to GitHub!
Let's begin the adventure

Enter your email

bidatautma@gmail.com

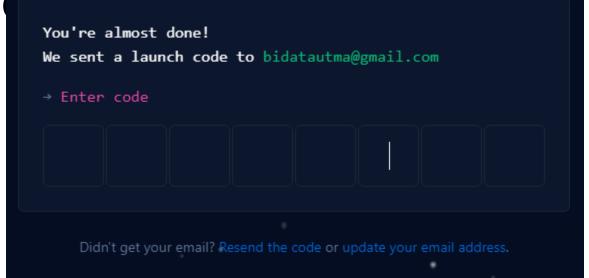
Continue
```

```
Welcome to GitHub!
Enter your email
√ bidatautma@gmail.com
Create a password
Enter a username

√ bidatautma

Would you like to receive product updates and announcements via
email?
Type "y" for yes or "n" for no
                                                   Continue
```

Tulis code yang telah dikirim ke email an



How many team members will be working with you?

This will help us guide you to the tools that are best suited for your projects.

Just me

2 - 5

5 - 10

10 - 20

20 - 50

50+

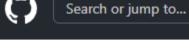
Are you a student or teacher?

Student

Teacher

Continue

Continue for free



Create your first project

Ready to start building? Create a repository for a new idea or bring over an existing repository to keep contributing to it.

Create repository

Import repository

Recent activity

When you take actions across GitHub, we'll provide links to that activity here.

The home for all developers — including you.

Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

Welcome to your personal dashboard, where you can find an introduction to how GitHub works, tools to help you build software, and help merging your first lines of code.



Start writing code



Start a new repository

Collaborate on code with others and track your



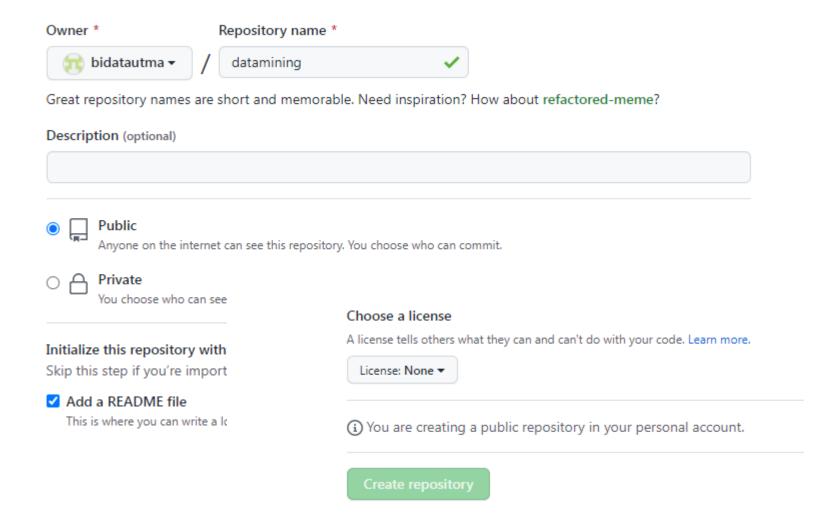
Create your profile README

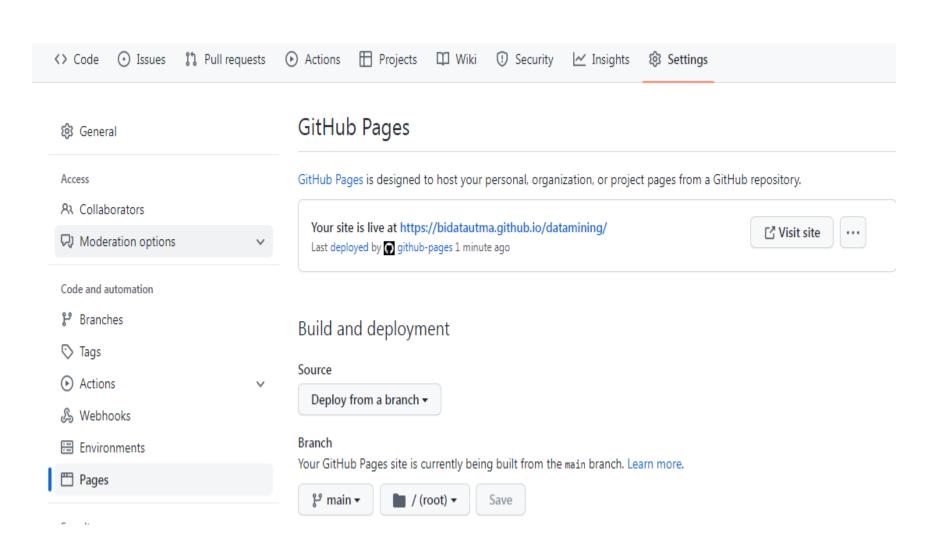
Create a file in a



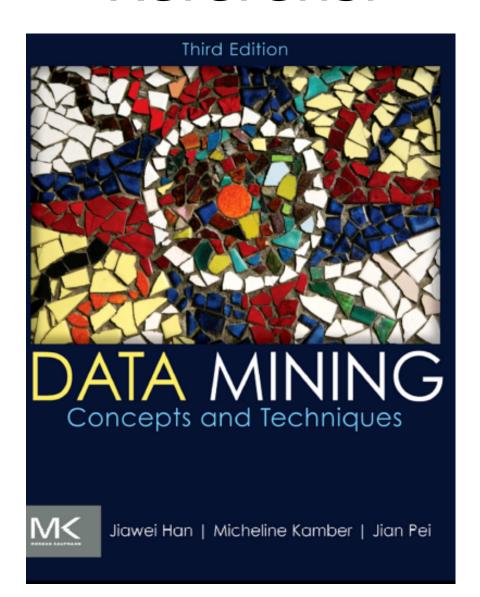
Contribute to an existing repository

Find repos that need

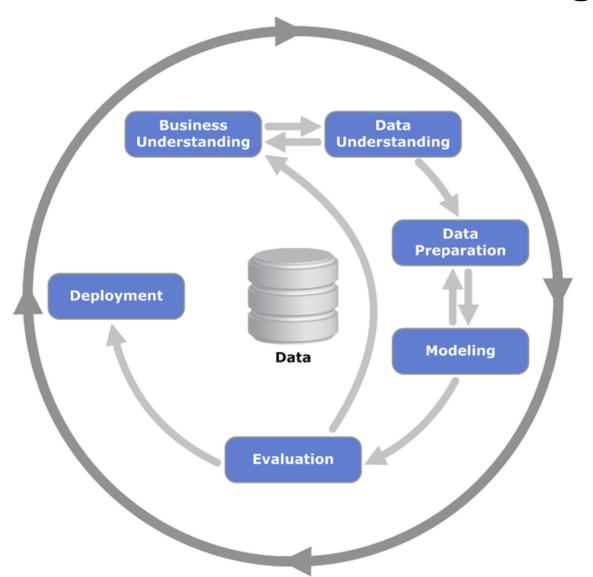




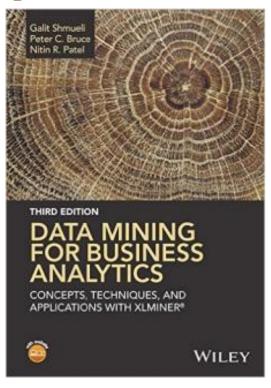
Referensi

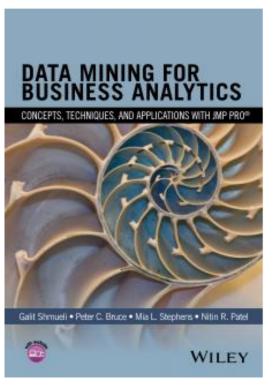


CRISP-DM Standar Proses Datamining

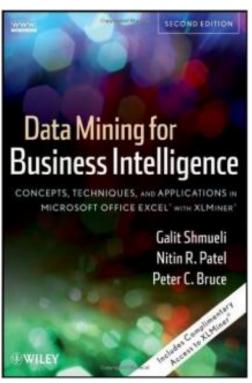


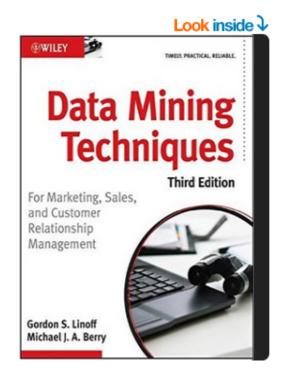
3rd Edition (2016) JMP PRO (2016)





2nd Edition (2010)





Data Mining Techniques: For Marketing, Sales, and Customer Relationship Management Paperback – April 12, 2011

by Gordon S. Linoff (Author), Michael J. A. Berry (Author)



27 customer reviews

See all 4 formats and editions

Kindle \$26,39 Paperback \$36.75

Read with Our Free App

36 Used from \$14.19 47 New from \$14.46

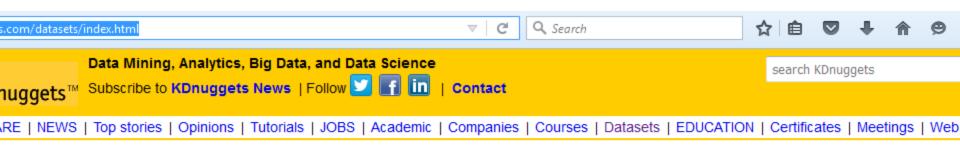
The leading introductory book on data mining, fully updated and revised!

When Berry and Linoff wrote the first edition of *Data Mining Techniques* in the late 1990s, data mining was just starting to move out of the lab and into the office and has since grown to become an indispensable tool of modern business. This new edition—more than 50% new and revised— is a significant update from the previous one, and shows you how to harness the newest data mining

Memahami business (Business Uderstanding)

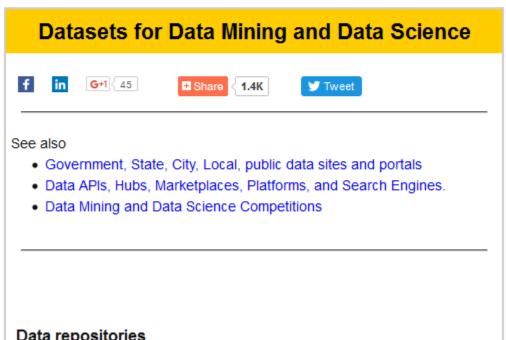
- Pemahaman tujuan proyek dan kebutuhan-kebutuhan yang diinginkan untuk bisnis
- Mendefinisikan kebutuhan-kebutuhan bisnis itu dalam data mining untuk mencapai tujuan bisnis

- Mengumpulkan data awal dan dilanjutkan dengan dengan kegiatan-kegiatan untuk mendapatkan data yang lazim serta
- · Identifikasi data yang berkualitas,
- Pemahaman data sangat diperlukan untuk mendeteksi bagian yang menarik dari data sehingga dapat membangun hipotesa terhadap informasi yang tersembunyi



ets Home » Datasets





More Recent Stor

Wise Athena: Senior Data Sci (Madrid)

7 Big Data Steps in Health Sc

Data Science vs Crime: Detect Pickpocket Suspects from Tra

HPE Haven OnDemand: Powe Connectors for the Cloud and

More answers, less theory fro at Big Data LDN, Nov 3-4

Top tweets, Aug 24-30: #Data sexiest job o...

Learning from Imbalanced Cla

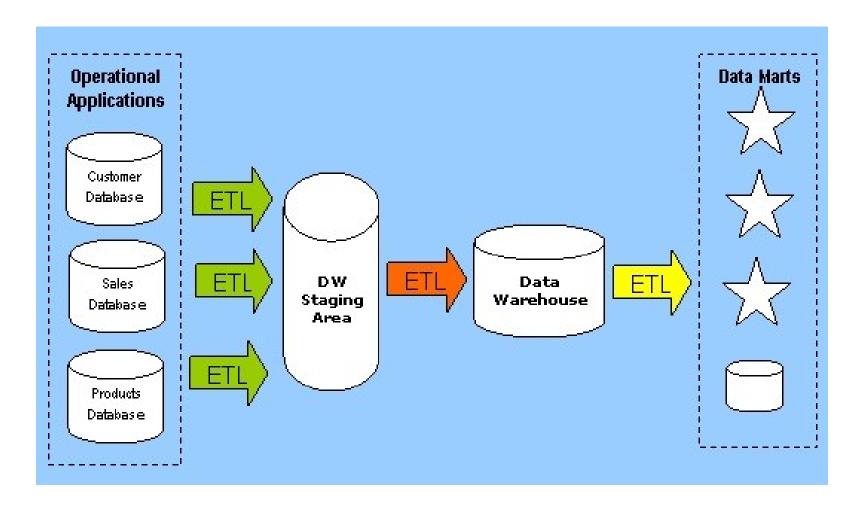
Booking: Data Scientist – Mac

Loamina

Mengumpulkan data awal

- Mendaftar data yang ada
- Membutuhkan tools untuk mengumpulkan data untuk integrasi data dari berbagai sumber
 - SQL POWER ARCHITECT

Proses integrasi Data



Output Pengumpulan data

- Daftar data yang di hasilkan dan dimana data tersebut berada
- Cara mendapatkan
- Permasalahan dari data

Mendeskripsikan data

 Mengamati secara kasar dan yang tampak dari data yang diperoleh dan mendokumentasikan deskripsi data tersebut.

Output:

- format dari data,
- jumlah data,
 - jumlah record dan field dari masing-masing tabel, identitas dari field-field (atribut-atribut) dan karakteristik yang tampak dari data yang sudah dikumpulkan

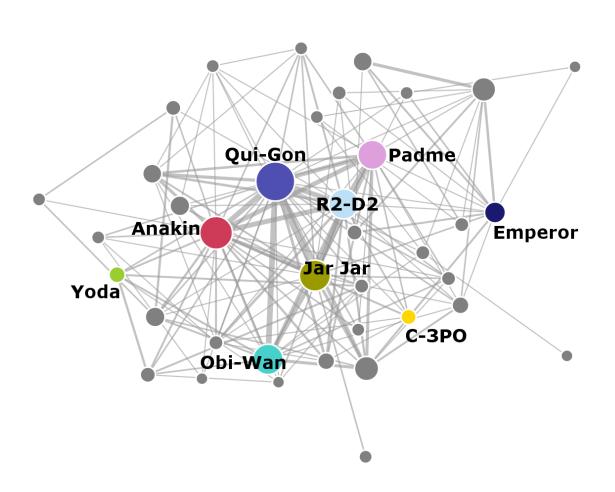
Types of Data Sets

- Record
 - Relational records
 - Data matrix, e.g., numerical matrix
 - Document data: text documents: term-frequency vector
 - Transaction data
- Graph and network
 - World Wide Web
 - Social or information networks
- Ordered
 - Video data: sequence of images
 - Temporal data: time-series
- Spatial, image and multimedia:
 - Spatial data: maps
 - Image data:
 - Video data:

rix	tear		en y Ble	, ball		e ga	. ~.	lost	ume	eukeas
Document 1	3	0	5	0	2	6	0	2	0	2
Document 2	0	7	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Document 3	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	0

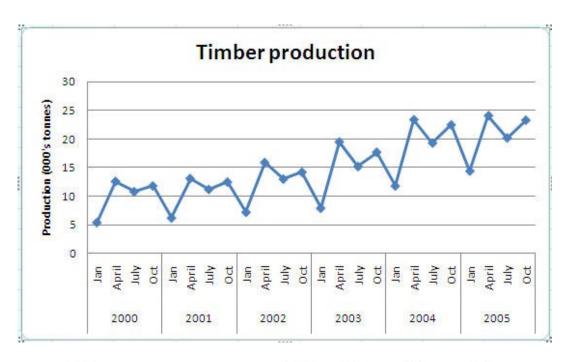
TID	Items
1	Bread, Coke, Milk
2	Beer, Bread
3	Beer, Coke, Diaper, Milk
4	Beer, Bread, Diaper, Milk
5	Coke, Diaper, Milk

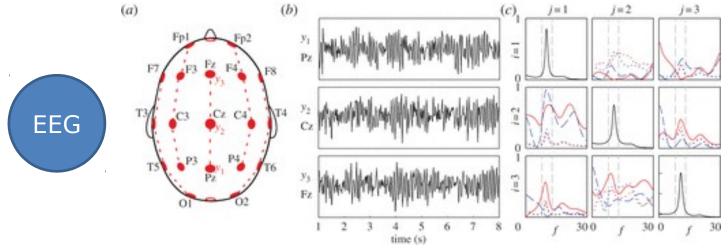
Type data graph



Time series data







data citra (clustering)

Unsupervised Classification



Natural Color Composite of San Fernando Valley, CA





Data clustered by software and colored to match Land Use types (i.e. blue = water, green = vegetation, etc.)

Data Objects

- Data object menyatakan suatu entitas
- Contoh:
 - Database penjualan: customers, barang-barang yang dijual, penjualan
 - Database medis: pasien, perawatan
 - Database universitas: mahasiswa, professor, perkuliahan
- Data objects dijelaskan dengan attribut-atribut.
- Baris-baris Database -> data objects;
- Kolom-kolom ->attribut-atribut.

Atribut

- Attribut (dimensi, fitur, variabel): menyatakan karakteristik atau fitur dari data objek
 - Misal., ID_pelanggan, nama, alama
- Tipe-tipe:
 - Nominal
 - Ordina
 - Biner
 - Numerik:
 - Interval-scaled
 - Ratio-scaled

Attribute Types

- Nominal: kategori, keadaan, atau "nama suatu hal"
 - Warna rambut
 - Status , kode pos, dll, NRP dll
- **Binary**: Atribut Nominal dengan hanya 2 keadaan (0 dan 1)
 - Symmetric binary: keduanya sama penting
 - Misal: jenis kelamin,
 - Asymmetric binary: keduanya tidak sama penting.
 - Misal: medical test (positive atau negative)
 - Dinyatakan dengan 1 untuk menyatakan hal yang lebih penting (positif HIV)

Ordinal

- Memiliki arti secara berurutan, (ranking) tetapi tidak dinyatakan dengan besaran angka atau nilai.
- Size = {small, medium, large}, kelas, pangkat

Atribut Numerik

- Kuantitas (integer atau nilai real)
- Interval
 - Diukur pada skala dengan unit satuan yang sama
 - Nilai memiliki urutan
 - tanggal kalender
 - No true zero-point

Ratio

- Inherent zero-point
- Contoh:Panjang, berat badan, dll
- Bisa mengatakan perkalian dari nilai objek data yang lain
- Misal: panjang jalan A adalah 2 kali dari panjang jalan B

Atribut Discrete dan kontinu

Atribut Diskrit

- Terhingga, dapat dihitung walaupun itu tak terhingga
 - Kode pos, kata dalam sekumpulan dokumen
- Kadang dinyatakan dengan variabel integer
- Catatan Atribut Binary: kasus khusus atribut diskrit

Atribut Kontinu

- Memilki nilai real
 - E.g., temperature, tinggi, berat
- Atribut kontinu dinyatakn dengan floating-point variables

Explorasi data (menyelidiki data)

- analisa statistik sederhana, hubungan antara atribut
- Output :

Ploting data hasil ekplorasi berupa grafik

Verifikasi qualitas data

- Apakah ada missing value (isian dari kolom-kolom apakah lengkap
- Melihat kelengkapan data secara keseluruhan

Persiapan data

- mempersiapkan data mencakup semua aktifitas untuk membangun dataset akhir(data yang siap untuk dijadikan input bagi model data mining
- Tugasnya adalah memilih table, record dan atribut juga tranformasi dan membersihkan data

Preprosessing data

- Tahapan adalah memilih atribut dan record
- Transformasi data
- Membersihkan data



www.kdnuggets.com/2014/10/crisp-dm-top-methodology-analytics-data-mining-data-science-projects.html

Data Science Training

(O) SALFORD

New York City March 18, 19, 20, 2015 - attend one, two, or all three days

Data Science Training: New York City, March 18, 19, 20 - attend 1, 2, or 3 days

Subscribe to our newsletter on Analytics, Big Data, Data Mining |



Follow @kdnuggets voted Best Big Data Twitter | 🚹 🗓 🖸 Contact





KDnuggets Home » News » 2014 » 2014 Oct News, Features » CRISP-DM, still the top methodology for analytics, data mining, or data science projects (14:n28)

Latest News

- → Top stories for Feb 15-21: 10 things statistics taught us about big data analysis; History of Data Science in 5 strands
- → Prismatic Interest Graph [API]: Organize and Recommend Content
- → Top KDnuggets tweets, Feb 18-19: New Face Detection Algorithm to revolutionize search: How to transition from Excel to R
- → Megaputer: Data Analysis Consultant
- → Syracuse University: Interdisciplinary Faculty

CRISP-DM, still the top methodology for analytics, data mining, or data science projects







Next post ▶

CRISP-DM remains the most popular methodology for analytics, data mining, and data science projects, with 43% share in latest KDnuggets Poll, but a replacement for unmaintained CRISP-DM is long overdue.





Tools



Project

Software

Book

Publications

People

Related

Weka 3: Data Mining Software in Java

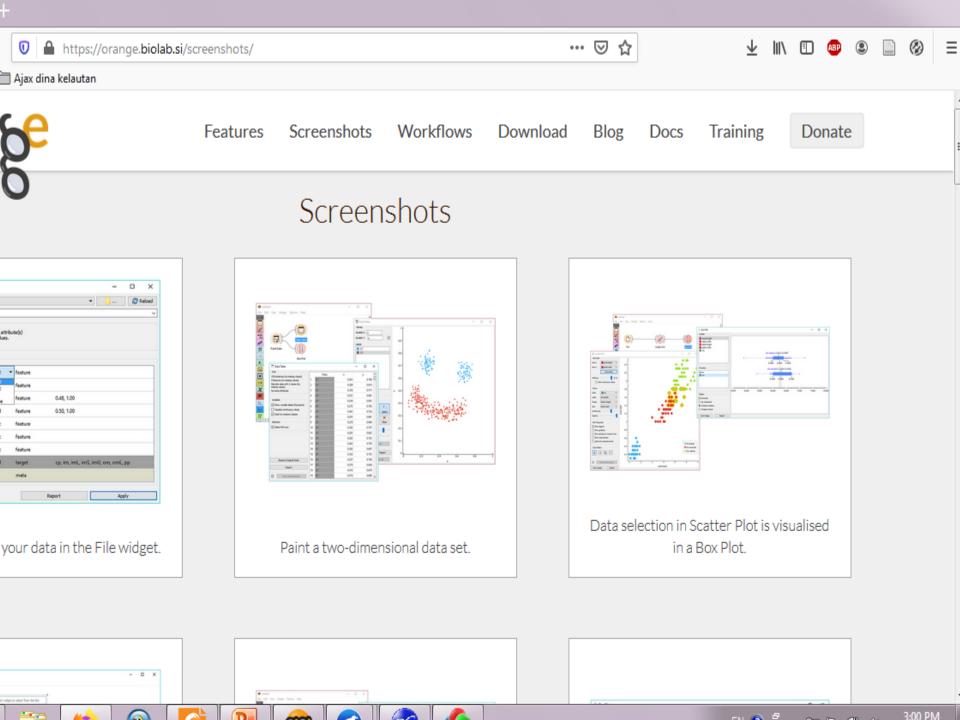
Weka is a collection of machine learning algorithms for data mining tasks. The algorithms can either be applied directly to a dataset or called from your own Java code. Weka contains tools for data pre-processing, classification, regression, clustering, association rules, and visualization. It is also well-suited for developing new machine learning schemes.

Found only on the islands of New Zealand, the Weka is a flightless bird with an inquisitive nature. The name is pronounced like **this**, and the bird sounds like **this**.

Weka is open source software issued under the GNU General Public License.

Yes, it is possible to apply Weka to big data!

Data Mining with Weka is a 5 week MOOC, which was held first in late 2013. Check out the **MOOC site** for video lectures and details on how to enrol into this course and a new, advanced Weka course.



- Memahami Data
 - Objek Data dan Type atribut
 - Statistik deskriptif dari data
 - Visualisasi data
 - Mengukur Data Similarity dan Dissimilarity

- Pre-proses data
 - Pengantar preproses data
 - Membersihkan data
 - Reduksi data
 - Tranformasi data dan diskritisasi data

- Association Rule
 - Apriori Algorithm

- Klasifikasi
 - Konsep dasar
 - Pohon Keputusan
 - Naive Bayes
 - Bayesian Network
 - Backpropagation
 - -EM
 - Evaluasi model klasifikasi

- Analisa Kluster
 - Konsep dasar
 - Metode Partisi
 - Metode Hirarki

- Outlier Detection
 - Pendekatan Statistik

- Tugas 40 %
- UTS 30 %
- UAS 30 %