# 绪论

挖掘数据的金矿

#### 我是王校长

•清华大学物理系博士生



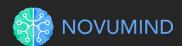
•清华大学交叉信息研究院访问学生



•原百度系统部实习研发工程师



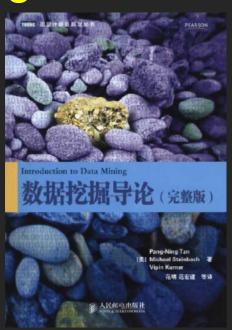
•原异构智能公司实习研发工程师



#### 预备知识

#### 课前

- Coursera 吴恩达《机器学习》WEEK 1 https://www.coursera.org/learn/machine-learning
- ·《数据挖掘导论》第1、2章(选读第3章) 课后
- 学堂在线《数据挖掘:理论与算法》WEEK 1、2 http://www.xuetangx.com/courses/coursev1:TsinghuaX+80240372X+2016\_T2/about



## 数据挖掘的起源

#### 大数据技术的出现

•数据的涌现

```
4V – Volume (容量); Variety (多样性); Value (价值); Velocity (速度)
```

•计算能力的提升

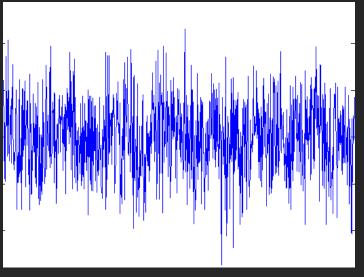
CPU; GPU; 异构计算; 分布式集群

#### Volume



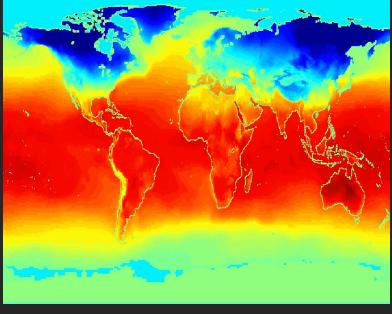
## Variety

Tid	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Cheat
1	Yes	Single	125K	No
2	No	Married	100K	No
3	No	Single	70K	No
4	Yes	Married	120K	No
5	No	Divorced	95K	Yes
6	No	Married	60K	No
7	Yes	Divorced	220K	No
8	No	Single	85K	Yes
9	No	Married	75K	No
10	No	Single	90K	Yes



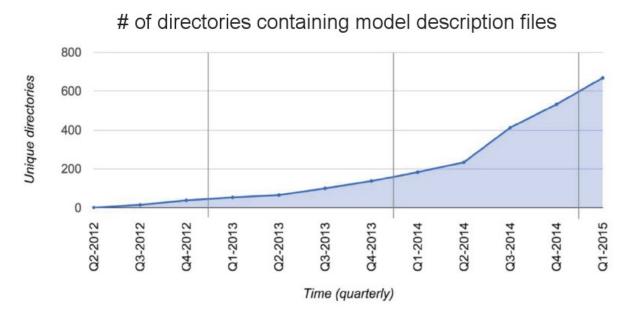
CGCAGGGCCCGCCCCGCGCCGT CGAGAAGGGCCCGCCTGGCGG GCGGGGGGAGGCCGGCC CGAGCCCAACCGAGTCCGACCA GGTGCCCCCTCTGCTCGGCCTAG ACCTGAGCTCATTAGGCGGCAG CGGACAGGCCAAGTAGAACAC GCGAAGCGCTGGGCTGCCTGCT





#### Value

#### Growing Use of Deep Learning at Google



#### Across many products/areas:

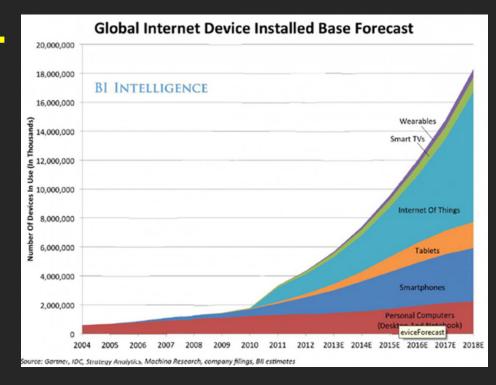
Android
Apps
GMail
Image Understanding
Maps
NLP
Photos
Robotics
Speech
Translation
many research uses..
YouTube

... many others ...



#### Velocity

- •人 Facebook; Twitter; 微信; 微博; ······
- 手机 GPS; WIFI; 蓝牙; 短信; 电话; ······
- •仪器 天文望远镜; 测序仪; ……
- •loT 各种传感器



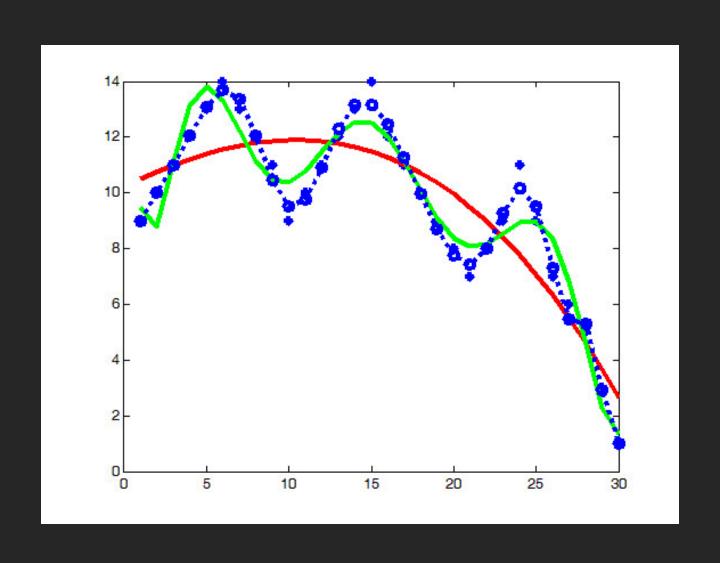
# 分布式集群 – Data Center As A Computer



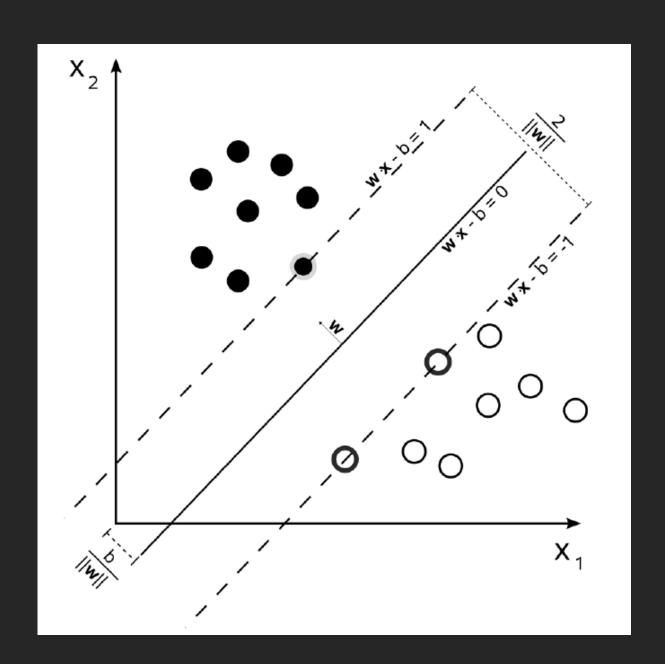
#### 典型的数据挖掘问题

- 拟合 Regression
- 分类 Classification
- •聚类 Clustering
- •异常检测 Anomaly Detection

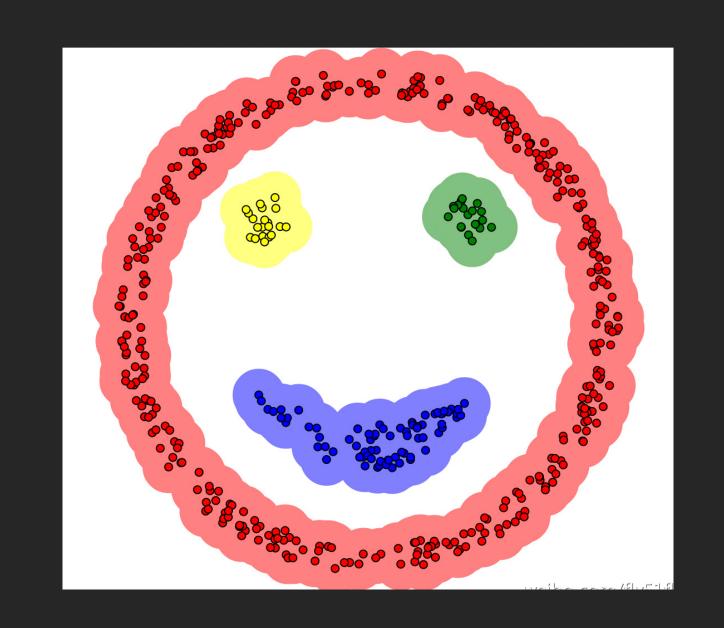
## 拟合



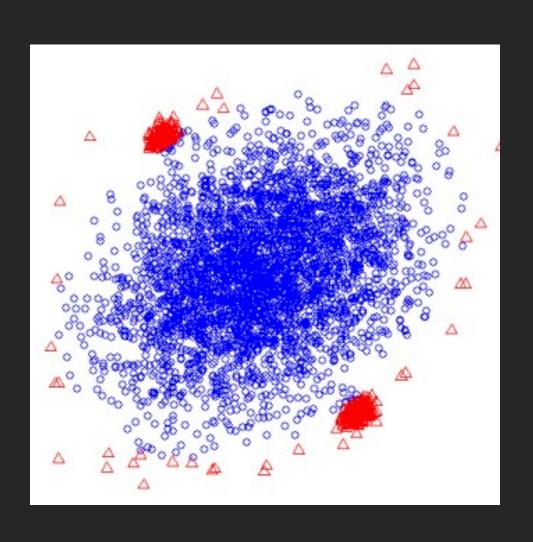
#### 分类



#### 聚类



#### 异常检测

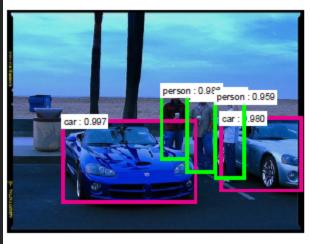


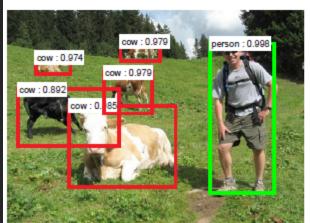
# 复杂任务

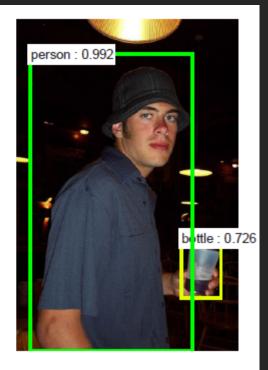






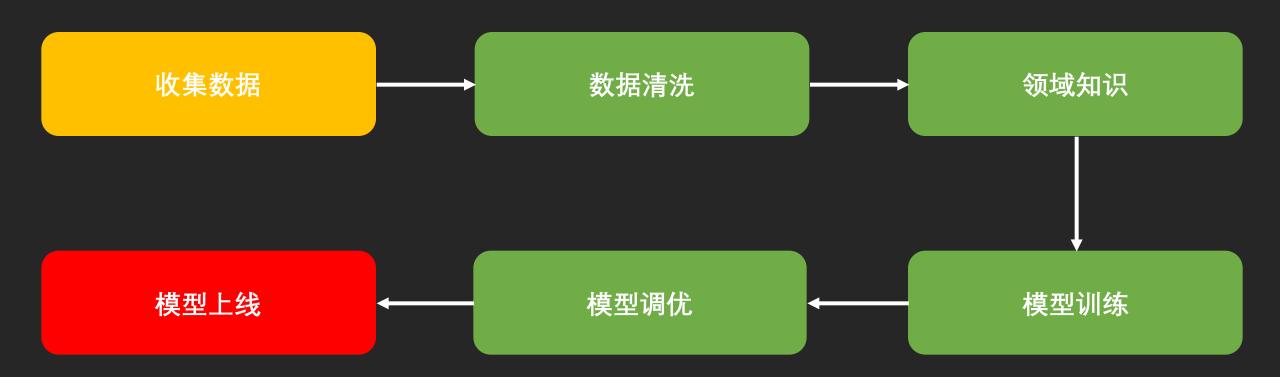




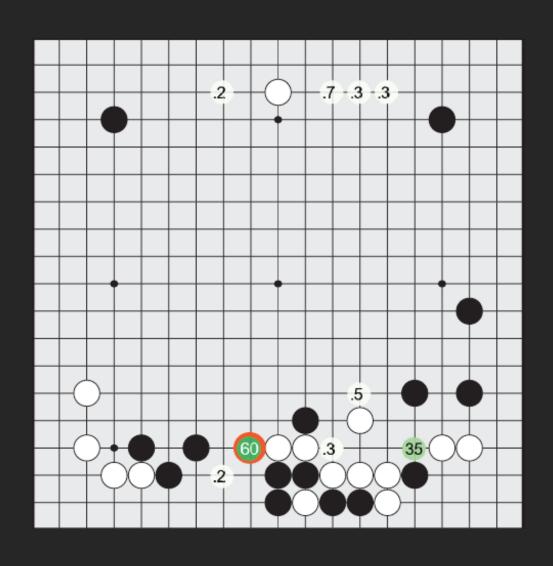




# 数据挖掘的流程



# Alpha Go策略网络模型的训练



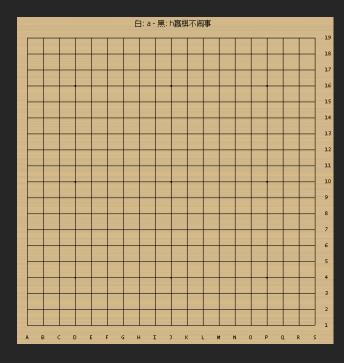
## 收集数据



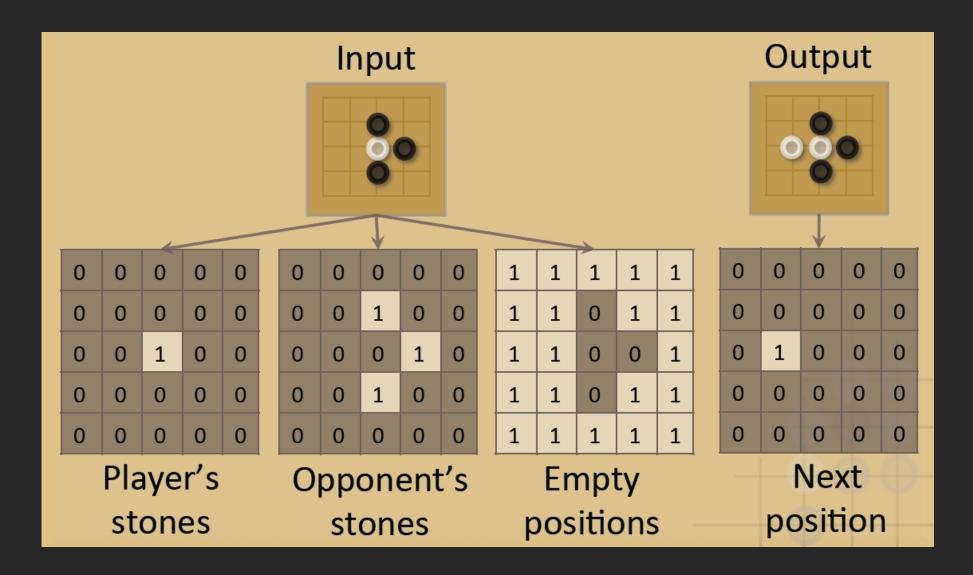
- KGS对战平台 16W 6-9 dan的对战数据
- ·数据格式 SGF 文件

(;GM[1]FF[4]CA[UTF-8]AP[CGoban:3]ST[2]RU[Japanese]SZ[19]KM[0.50]TM[0]OT[5x10 byo-yomi]PW[bisushield]PB[cheater]WR[9d]BR[8d]DT [2016-10-04]PC[The KGS Go Server at http://www.gokgs.com/]C[cheater [8d\]: hibisushield [9d\]: hi]RE[W+Resign];B[pd]BL[10]OB[5];W[dp]WL[10]OW[5];B[qp]BL[10]OB[5];W[dd]WL[10]OW[5];B[nq]BL[10]OB[5];·····)





#### 数据清洗



## 领域知识

Input



Stone color: 3 planes player, opponent, empty

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

0	1	0
0	0	1
0	1	0

1	0	1
1	0	0
1	0	1

Liberty: 8 planes 1~8 liberties

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

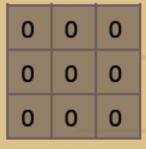
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

0	1	0
0	0	1
0	1	0

0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

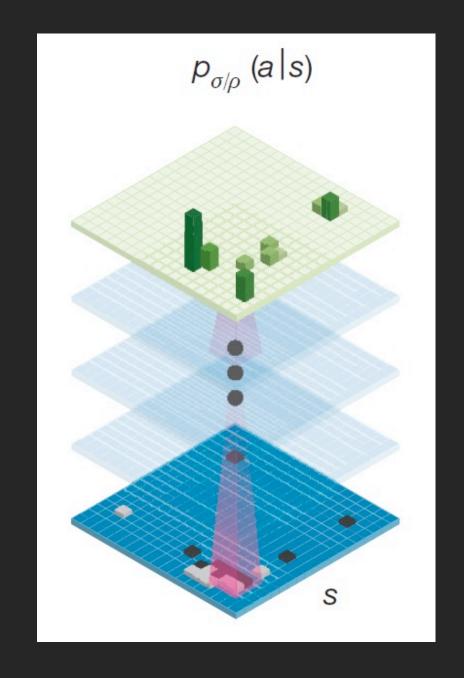


# 模型训练

训练集

验证集

测试集



#### 模型调优

#### 首先确认训练数据是没问题的!

•训练误差大?

更大的模型; 训练更长时间; 新的模型结构; ……

•验证误差大?

更多的数据; 正则化; 新的模型结构; ……

•测试误差大?

更多的数据; ……

## 常见的问题

•数据量不够怎么办?

尝试收集更多的数据; 使用数据放大的方法合成新数据; ……

•不知道选择什么模型?

明确问题类型; 使用前人经验; 尝试最新的技术; ……

•深度学习不能做什么?

人类思考时间大于1s的事情,仅靠目前的深度学习技术无法解决!

## 数据的诅咒

- •统计的前提 样本足够多
- 大数定理 样本数量很大的时候, 样本均值和真实均值充分接近
- 平均数与中位数平均数往往具有欺骗性,柱状图最靠谱!
- •关联与因果关系
- 关联不等于因果关系,很多时候我们不用知道为什么!

#### Next Class – 拟合与优化

#### 课前

- Coursera 吴恩达《机器学习》WEEK 2、3 https://www.coursera.org/learn/machine-learning
- ·《数据挖掘导论》附录D、E 课后
- 网易公开课《机器学习》第2、3课 http://open.163.com/special/opencourse/ machinelearning.html

