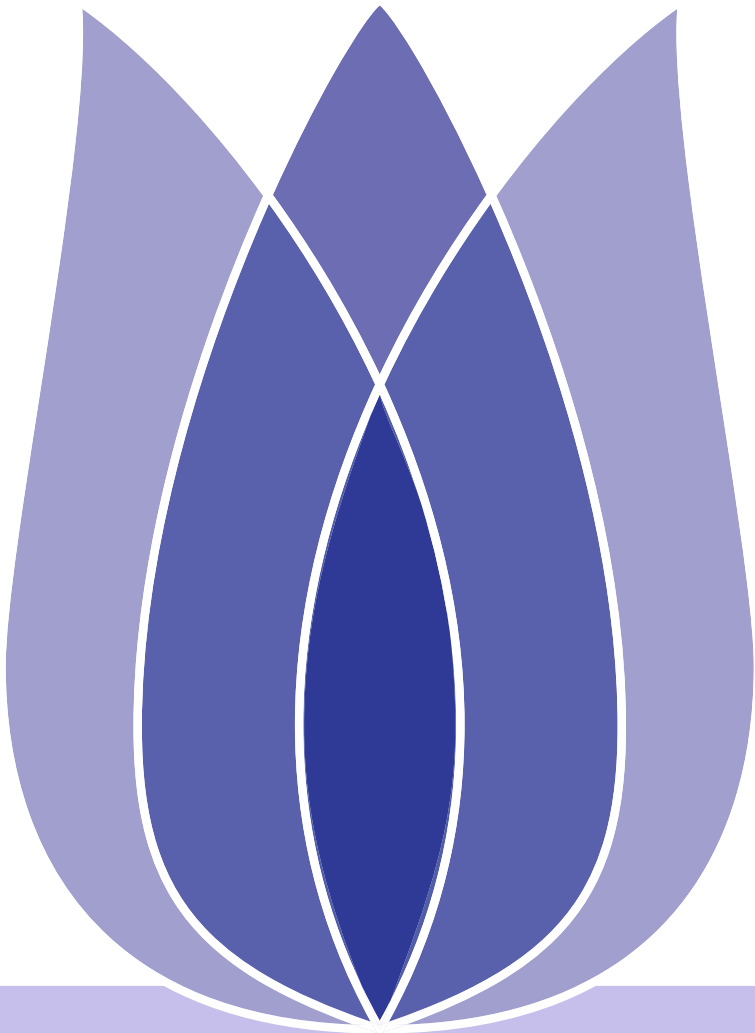




# FLIP00 Interim Inspection

Cong Ma

(None)





# Overview

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## Problem Definition

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## Related Work and Challenges

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Challenges (1)

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# Problem Definition



# Background

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Defn

Kobe Bryant marked his retirement from the NBA by scoring 60 points in his final game as a Los Angeles Laker on Wednesday, April 12, 2016. Drafted into the NBA at the age of 17, Kobe earned the sport’s highest accolades throughout his long career.



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# Related Work and Challenges



# Related Work - data collection

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- Existing Methods - [Download from kaggle](#)
- Existing Methods - [Configure the running environment and load the required packages](#)



# Challenges (1)

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- How to **represent** the group features.
  - ◆ Can be affected by outlier values.
  - ◆ Can **Not** reflect the overall distribution of group features.





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# GOAM Algorithm



# Step One - Group Feature Extraction

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- Step One - Group Feature Extraction**
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■ Suppose  $f_1, f_2, f_3$  are three features of  $G_q$ .

$$f_1: \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_1, x_2\}$$

$$f_2: \{y_2, y_2, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_3, y_5, y_4, y_4, y_2\}$$

$$f_3: \{z_1, z_4, z_2, z_4, z_5, z_3, z_1, z_2, z_4, z_2\}$$

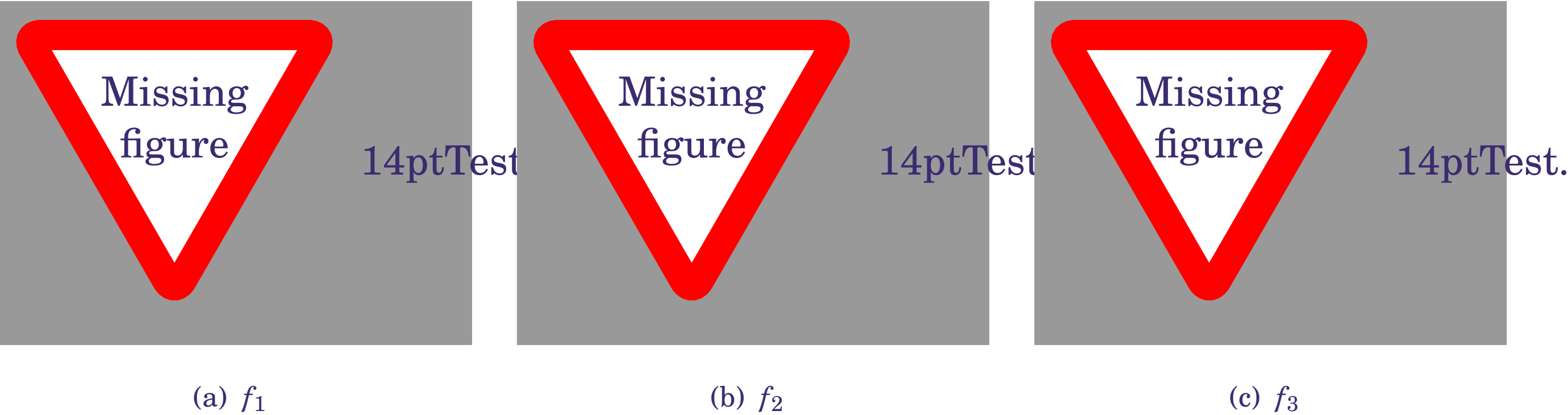


Figure 1: Histogram of  $G_q$  on three features

## Step Two - Outlying Degree Scoring

Problem Definition

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- Calculate Earth Mover Distance
  - ◆ Represent one feature among different groups
  - ◆ Purpose: calculate the minimum mean distance

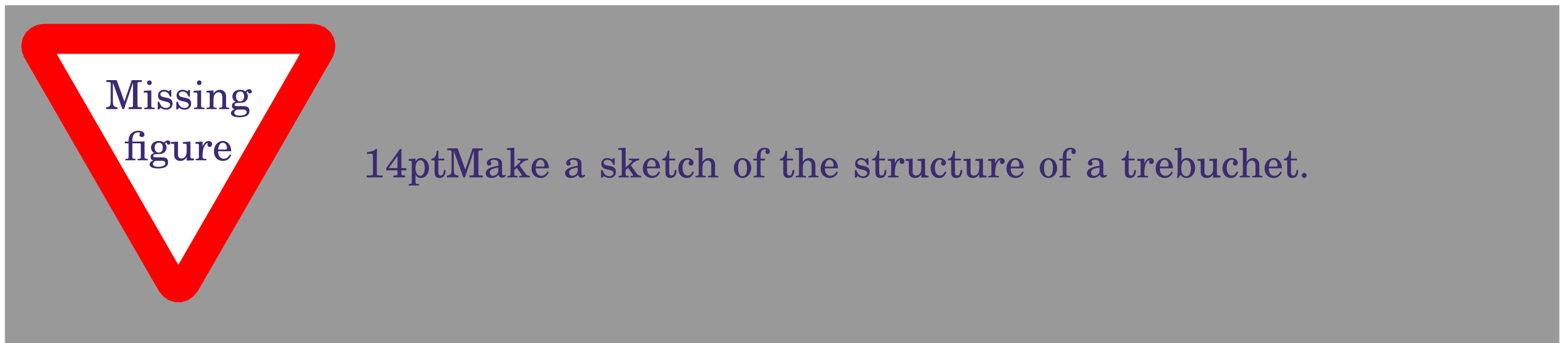


Figure 2: EMD of one feature



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# Step Two - Outlying Degree Scoring

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## ■ Calculate the outlying degree

$$OD(G_q) = \sum_1^n EDM(h_{q_s}, h_{k_s})$$

- ◆  $n \Leftrightarrow$  the number of contrast groups.
- ◆  $h_{k_s} \Leftrightarrow$  the histogram representation of  $G_k$  in the subspace  $s$ .





# Step Three - Outlying Aspects Identification

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- Identify group outlying aspects mining based on the value of outlying degree.
- The greater the outlying degree is, the more likely it is group outlying aspect.



# Illustration

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Table 1: Original Dataset

$G_1$	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$	$F_4$	$G_2$	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$	$F_4$
	10	8	9	8		7	7	6	6
	9	9	7	9		8	9	9	8
	8	10	8	8		6	7	8	9
	8	8	6	7		7	7	7	8
	9	9	9	8		8	6	6	7
$G_3$	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$	$F_4$	$G_4$	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$	$F_4$
	8	10	8	8		9	8	8	8
	9	9	7	9		7	7	7	9
	10	9	10	7		8	6	6	8
	9	10	8	6		9	8	8	7
	9	9	7	9		8	7	9	8



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# Evaluation Results





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## ■ Synthetic Dataset and Ground Truth

Table 2: Synthetic Dataset and Ground Truth

Query group	<b>F<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>F<sub>2</sub></b>	<i>F<sub>3</sub></i>	<b>F<sub>4</sub></b>	<i>F<sub>5</sub></i>	<i>F<sub>6</sub></i>	<i>F<sub>7</sub></i>	<i>F<sub>8</sub></i>
<i>i</i> <sub>1</sub>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	9	<b>7</b>	7	6	6	8
<i>i</i> <sub>2</sub>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	7	<b>8</b>	9	9	8	9
<i>i</i> <sub>3</sub>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	8	<b>9</b>	6	8	7	8
<i>i</i> <sub>4</sub>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	6	<b>7</b>	8	8	6	7
<i>i</i> <sub>5</sub>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	9	<b>7</b>	7	7	8	8
<i>i</i> <sub>6</sub>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	8	<b>8</b>	6	6	8	7
<i>i</i> <sub>7</sub>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	7	<b>9</b>	8	8	8	7
<i>i</i> <sub>8</sub>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	10	<b>7</b>	7	7	7	7
<i>i</i> <sub>9</sub>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	8	<b>8</b>	7	6	7	7
<i>i</i> <sub>10</sub>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	7	<b>7</b>	7	8	8	8





# Synthetic Dataset Results

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Table 3: The experiment result on synthetic dataset

Method	Truth Outlying Aspects	Identified Aspects	Accuracy
GOAM	$\{F_1\}, \{F_2F_4\}$	$\{F_1\}, \{F_2F_4\}$	100%
Arithmetic Mean based OAM	$\{F_1\}, \{F_2F_4\}$	$\{F_4\}, \{F_2\}$	0%
Median based OAM	$\{F_1\}, \{F_2F_4\}$	$\{F_2\}, \{F_4\}$	0%



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# Conclusion



# Conclusion

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- Formalize the problem of *Group Outlying Aspects Mining* by extending outlying aspects mining;
- Propose a novel method **GOAM algorithm** to solve the *Group Outlying Aspects Mining* problem;
- Utilize the pruning strategies to reduce time complexity.



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