Agenda

- Housekeeping
- Lecture 1:
 - Intro to data Mining
- R down loads

Definitions

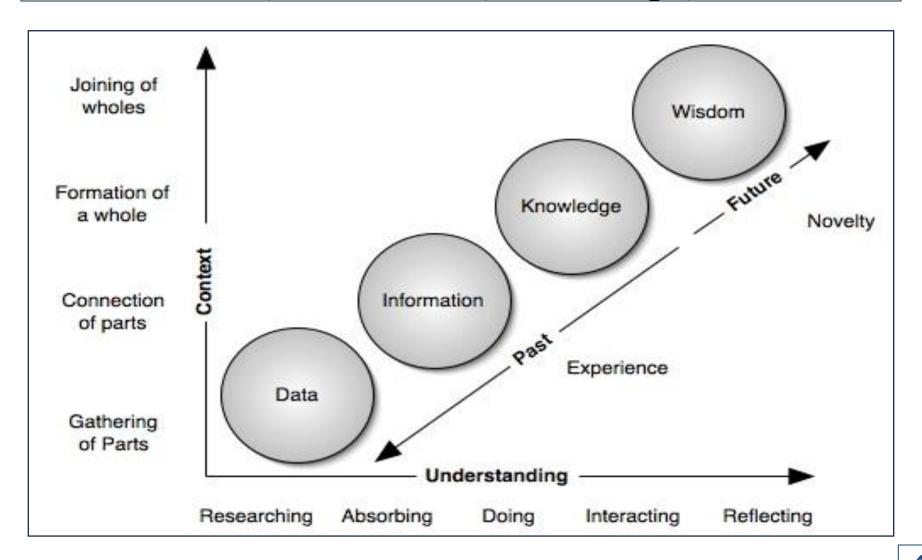
- Data
 - Representations of Facts
- Information
 - Data with "Relevance and Importance"
 - ► Any datum (and/or data) that changes the probability distribution (chances) of a relevant outcome.

Definitions

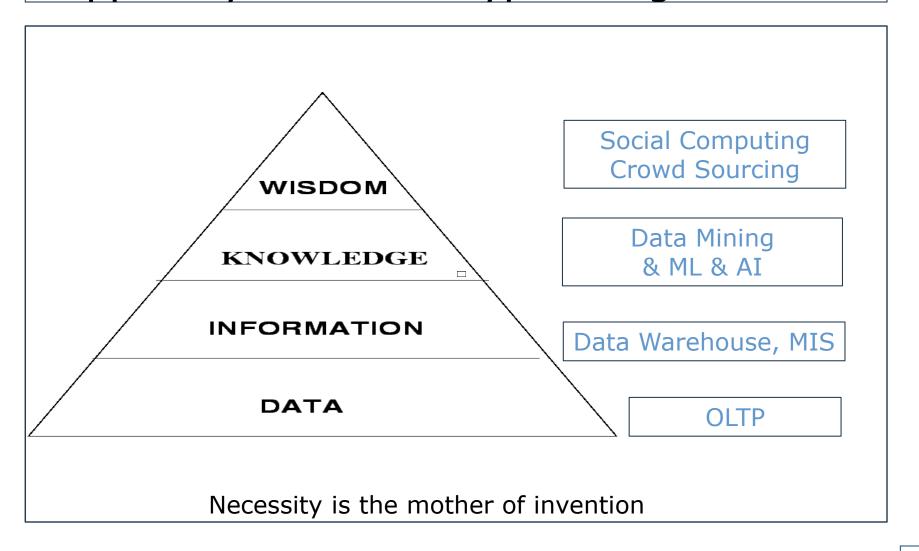
- Knowledge
 - Ability to use information to act (or not), in order to achieve objectives.
 - ► The ability to understand and explain, relationship between different phenomena (usually as a rule)

- Wisdom
 - Ability to synthesize information and knowledge, to create a framework for optimal actions.
- Intelligence
 - The ability to apply knowledge

What are Data, Information, Knowledge, & Wisdom?



Support Systems In a Typical Organization



Evolution of Technology

- **1960s**
 - Data collection, database creation, IMS and network DBMS
- **1970s:**
 - Relational data model, relational DBMS implementation
- **1980s:**
 - RDBMS, advanced data models (extended-relational, OO, deductive, etc.)
 - Application-oriented DBMS (spatial, scientific, engineering, etc.)
- **1990s:**
 - Data mining, data warehousing, multimedia databases, and Web databases
- **2000s**
 - Stream data management and mining
 - Data mining and ML with a variety of applications
 - Web technology and global information systems

Data Explosion Problem ("Big" Data)

- Snapchat users share 527,760 photos
- More than 120 professionals join LinkedIn
- Users watch 4,146,600 YouTube videos
- 456,000 tweets are sent on Twitter
- Instagram users post 46,740 photos

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Source: https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2018/05/21/how-much-data-do-we-create-every-day-

the-mind-blowing-stats-everyone-should-read/#6cc1dc7d60ba

Data Explosion: Facebook

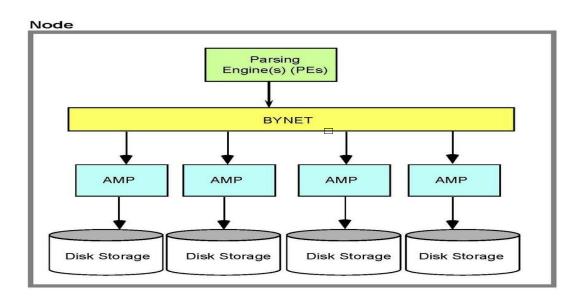
- 1.5 billion people are active on Facebook daily
- Europe has more than 307 million people on Facebook
- There are five new Facebook profiles created every second!
- More than 300 million photos get uploaded per day
- Every minute there are 510,000 comments posted and 293,000 statuses updated

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How to Get Information Out of "Big" Data

New Data Warehouse Architectures

Major Components of a Teradata System



How to Get Knowledge Out of "Big" Data

There is a need for a new generation of techniques with the ability to *intelligently and automatically* assist humans in analyzing 'mountains' of data for nuggets of useful knowledge (and not just information).

This has led to an emerging field:



Data Mining, ML & Knowledge Discovery (DM & KD)

DM vs. ML vs. AI vs. DL

Data Mining :

finding patterns in data to explain some phenomenons. (e.g. loan default)

Machine Learning:

enable machine to "learn" using statistical methods(e.g. Netflix)

Artificial Intelligence:

create ways that machine can mimic human behaviors. (e.g. Deep Blue)

Deep Learning:

creating a machine that mimics the working of our brains (image recognition).

Source: Linked in

What is Data Mining & Knowledge Discovery?

DM & KD Mean Different Things to Different Professionals

- Management: Potentially money making tools
- Computer Scientists: A new Knowledge Discovery breakthrough NOT STATISTICS
- Statisticians: Not statistically, significantly, new A computerized statistician
- Electrical Engineers: Another application of Information Theory and Entropy
- Neuroscientists: Neurocomputer a computer model of the human brain
- Mathematicians: Some weighted average of a bunch of numbers

Data Mining & Knowledge Discovery

- Underlying Disciplines
 Biology, Neurology, Psychology, Statistics, Computer Science,
 Engineering
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
 Integrates the "Underlying Disciplines" for solving various types of problems
- Techniques
 - Symbolic: Rules Based Systems (RBS), Case-Based Reasoning (CBR), Fuzzy Logic (FL)
 - Connectionist: Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)
 - Inductive (ML): C4.5, CART
 - Evolutionary: Genetic Algorithms (GA)

What is Data Mining & Knowledge Discovery?

The non-trivial *process* of identifying *valid*, *novel*, potentially *useful*, and ultimately *understandable* patterns in data.

-- Fayad, Shapiro, Smyth (1996)

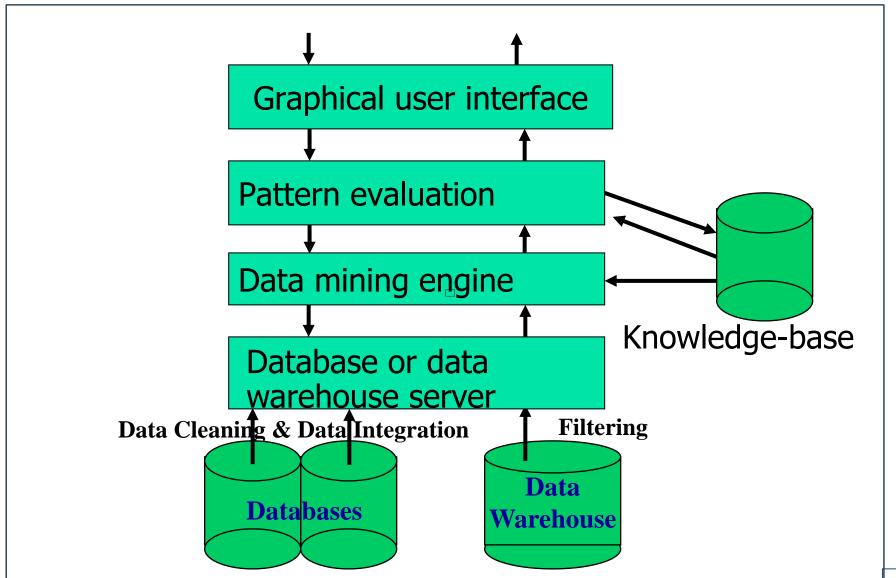
- *process*: knowledge discovery is iterative, as you uncover "nuggets" in the data, you learn to ask better questions
- valid: generalize to the future
- *novel:* not something we already know
- useful: actionable, can be used for a task
- understandable: process leads to human insight

What is Data Mining & Knowledge Discovery?

The New York Times:

Data mining has entered a golden age, whether being used to set ad prices, find new drugs more quickly or fine-tune financial models. Companies as diverse as Google, Pfizer, Merck, Bank of America, the InterContinental Hotels Group and Shell use it.

Architecture: Typical Data Mining System



DM & KD Process: End-to-End Solution

- Pose a Profound Question
- Identify Relevant Data
- Access the Data
- Clean the Data
- Transform & Integrate the Data
- Mine/Discover Knowledge
- Make Intelligent Decisions

Intelligence Chiefs Testify At Senate Hearing

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=70VVbrT P18g 40 minute