Data Mining for Business Analytics MSBA 511

Introduction



What is Data Mining?

Data mining is the process of analyzing large datasets to discover patterns and insights, enabling data-driven decision-making.



Netflix uses data mining to analyze user behavior, such as viewing history and preferences, to deliver personalized recommendations, enhance satisfaction, and optimize content production.



Spotify uses data mining to analyze songs and user behavior, delivering personalized playlists, discovering new artists, and providing insights for the music industry.



Amazon uses sentiment analysis to evaluate customer feedback, identify product strengths and weaknesses, address issues, and highlight helpful reviews to enhance satisfaction and loyalty.



Walmart uses market basket analysis to identify item associations and relationships that are frequently bought together, create bundles, and enhance cross-sell and upsell strategies.

Why Mine Data?

Rapid Growth of Data

Technology Advancements

Competitive Advantage







The volume of data generated globally is increasing exponentially due to digital transactions, social media, IoT devices, and cloud computing.

Modern data storage and processing technologies (cloud computing, big data frameworks) enable large-scale data analysis. Businesses that leverage data mining can uncover trends, optimize operations, and gain strategic advantages over competitors and create business value.

A Deep Dive in the Science of Habit

The <u>Power of Habit</u> by Charles Duhigg explores the science of habits in individuals, organizations, and societies.

In Chapter 7, Part I, the focus is on how companies use data mining to analyze consumer habits and behaviors to influence purchasing decisions.

How do you think retailers such as Target predict what customers want?

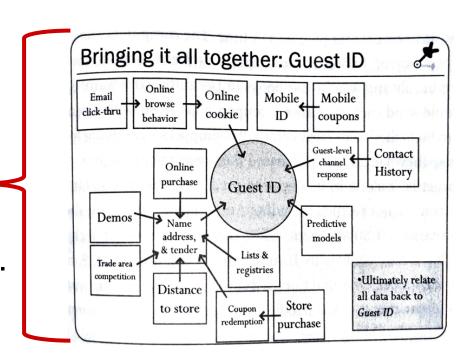
How Target Knows What You Want Before You do



Every year, millions of Target shoppers' unknowingly share vast amounts of data about themselves by using their customer loyalty card, redeeming coupons, and using a credit card ultimately linking purchases to an individualized demographic profile.

Did you know:

- Half of all in-store sales are linked to a specific person.
- Almost all online sales.
- A quarter of online browsing.



Pattern Deviation

Habits have a strong influence on purchase patterns and Target isn't alone in its desire to predict consumers' habits. Almost every major retailer has a predictive analytics departments devoted to figuring out these preferences.

When and why do people deviate from their usual patterns?



Buying a Home or Changing Where You Live



Getting Married or Divorced



Losing or Changing a Job

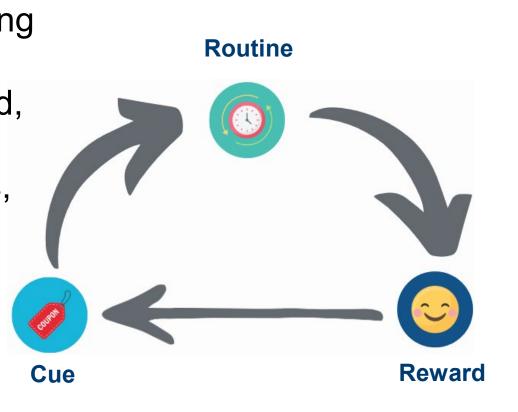


Having a Baby

What do all these examples have in common?

The Habit Loop

By using various data mining techniques on the mass amounts of data it collected, Target developed methods to identify major life events, especially pregnancy, that are key stages for influencing shopping behavior and was able to create highly targeted marketing campaigns.



Did Target's Strategy Work?



Video reference: "The Power of Habit: How Target Knows You Better Than You Do" YouTube (April 2013). Watch here.

Insights vs. Discretion

How much should companies use consumer data without explicit consent?

How do you feel about companies using data mining and predictive analytics to influence your purchases?

Should companies be more transparent about the data they collect and how they use it?

Example 1 – Target Marketing

Amazon uses data mining techniques to identify and target customers with a coupon to incentivize a return visit and establish a new shopping routine.

Does it make sense for Amazon to provide a \$15 off coupon to every customer that shops at an Amazon Fresh store?

Techniques:

- Classification
- > Clustering





Thank you for visiting us in-store. We're so glad you stopped by and had a chance to experience all that we have to offer. To show our appreciation for your visit, please enjoy \$15 off your next in-store purchase of \$50 or more. Terms apply.

Clip coupon

Example 2 – What goes with what

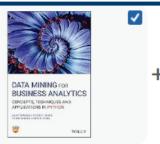
Purchase recommendations for items that frequently go together before and after adding to the cart.

Association Rules aka

Techniques:

Market Basket Analysis

Frequently bought together



This item: Data Mining for Business Analytics: Concepts, Techniques and Applications in...



Python Crash Course, 3rd Edition: A Hands-On, Project-Based Introduction to Programming



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Gillette Fusion5 Men's Razor Blade Refills - 4ct

Edit delivery method in cart

Available deals

Target Circle Deal: \$5 Target GiftCard with 4

select hair & personal care items



Auto-applied Expires Jan 25

Continue shopping

View cart & check out

Frequently also added



\$23.99 \$5 Target GiftCard... Gillette Fusion5 Value Pack Razor - Handle ...



\$5.99 \$5 Target GiftCard... Gillette PRO Men's Sensitive Shaving Ge... Sponsored





\$9838 \$2899 \$**39**95

Example 3 – Recommender Systems

In the prior example, the recommendation is at the product level. The recommendation is the same for everyone viewing the book Data Mining for Business Analytics.

In this example, HBO Max is making recommendations based on my viewing habits.

Techniques:

Collaborative Filtering

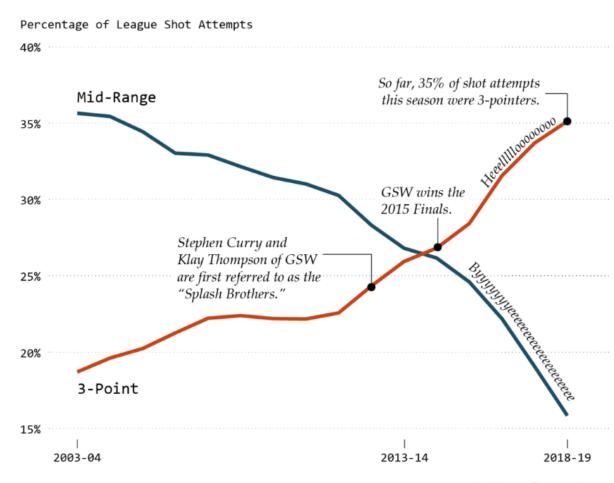


Example 5 – Sports Analytics

On a basketball court, there's an area between the three-point line and the key known as the "mid-range." While it's not off-limits, you rarely see players taking shots from here anymore. This wasn't always the case!

Why do you think NBA teams have shifted away from the "mid-range" to the 3-Point shot?

Goodbye, Mid-Range Shot



Source: NBA / By: FlowingData

Data Driven Strategy

The game has changed, and teams have evolved their strategy based on data. The expected value of a 3-point shot is 1.07 points per attempt vs. only 0.81 points for mid-range shots.

2018-19 Regular Season

Average Points Per Shot



Core Ideas in Data Mining

Supervised Learning

Goal: Predict a single variable where the target value is known.

Methods:

- Classification
- Regression (Prediction)

Unsupervised Learning

Goal: Segment data into meaningful groups; detect patterns where the target variable is **unknown**.

Methods:

- Association Rules & Recommendation Systems
- Cluster Analysis
- Data & Dimension Reduction
- Data Exploration/Visualization

Steps in Data Mining

