

LECTURER: Nghia Duong-Trung

DATA UTILIZATION

WHO I AM

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- Check attendance
- Attendance or partial attendance
- Excuse note (yes | no)
- Absence reason (yes | no)

- Course book: Data Utilization_DLMBBD01, provided by IU, myStudies
- Reading list DLMBBD01, provided by IU, myStudies
- Additional teaching materials:

<https://github.com/duongtrung/IU-Data-Utilization-DLMBBD01>

TOPIC OUTLINE

Introduction to Data Utilization

1

Pattern Recognition

2

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

3

Image Recognition

4

Detection and Sensing

5.1

TOPIC OUTLINE

Problem-Solving	5.2
Decision Support	6.1
Data Security and Data Protection	6.2

UNIT 1

INTRODUCTION TO DATA UTILIZATION



On completion of this unit, you will have learned...

- ... definitions of data, information, and knowledge.
- ... the main characteristics of big data.
- ... the different categories of data.
- ... general frameworks for data utilization and business analytics.
- ... different types of pattern recognition problems and their applications.



1. What are the stages from raw data to understanding?
2. What distinguishes *big data* from conventional datasets?
3. Describe the general framework of data utilization.

INTRODUCTION

- Industry 4.0 (fourth industrial revolution) has turned **everything smart**.
 - based on data exchange automation
 - smart manufacturing
 - intelligent robots
 - AI
 - IoT
- Progress made in tech. results in high volumes of data generation.

DATA, INFORMATION, AND KNOWLEDGE

DATA

Those elements that are taken: extracted through observation, computation, experiments and record-keeping; partial, selective and representative—does not speak for itself

INFORMATION

Data in context: a set of data along with its explanations, reasons and interpretations

METADATA

Data about data/information: data providing information about one or more aspects of the data (e.g., descriptive summaries, high-level categorization of data and information)

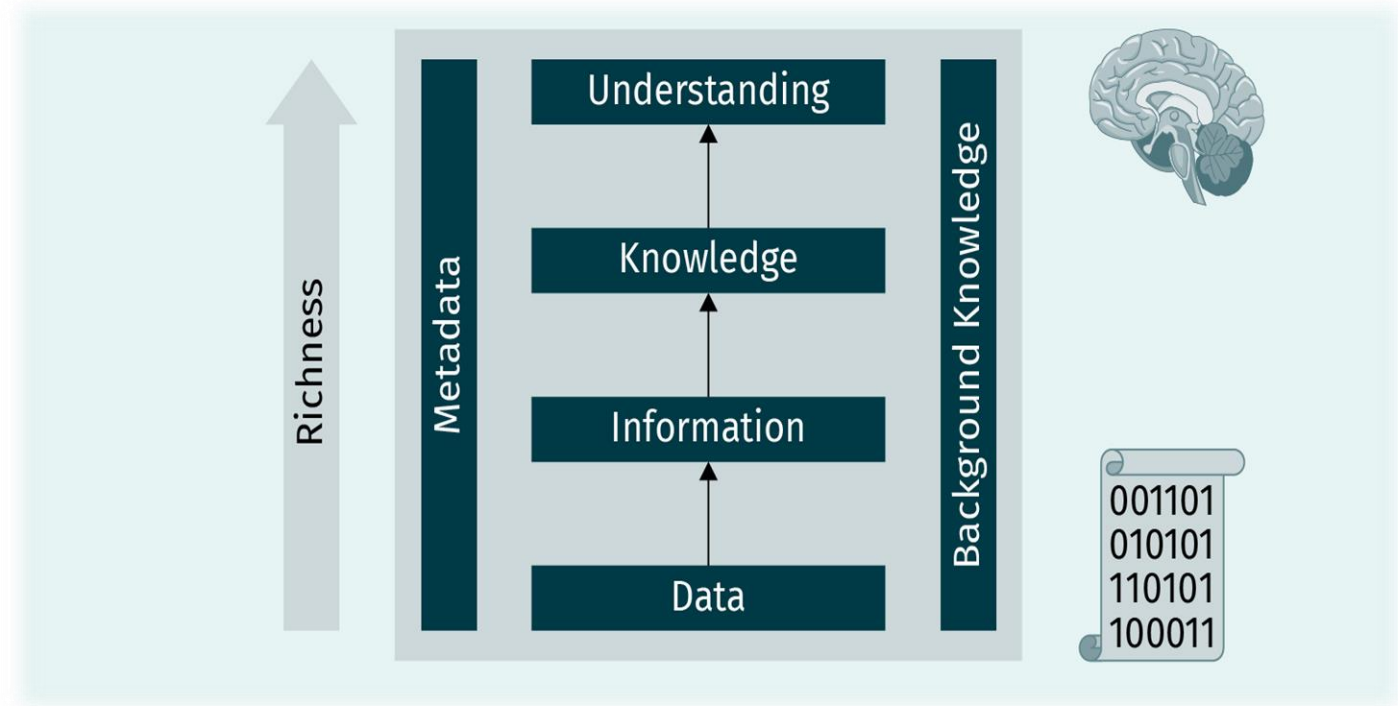
KNOWLEDGE

Organized, synthesized, or summarized information to enhance comprehension, awareness, or understanding: metadata + awareness of the context

BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

Prior knowledge; abstract notions deep inside the subconscious mind

Different people with varying background knowledge will understand **different** things from the **same information**; essentially, the **cognition process** depends on **background knowledge**.

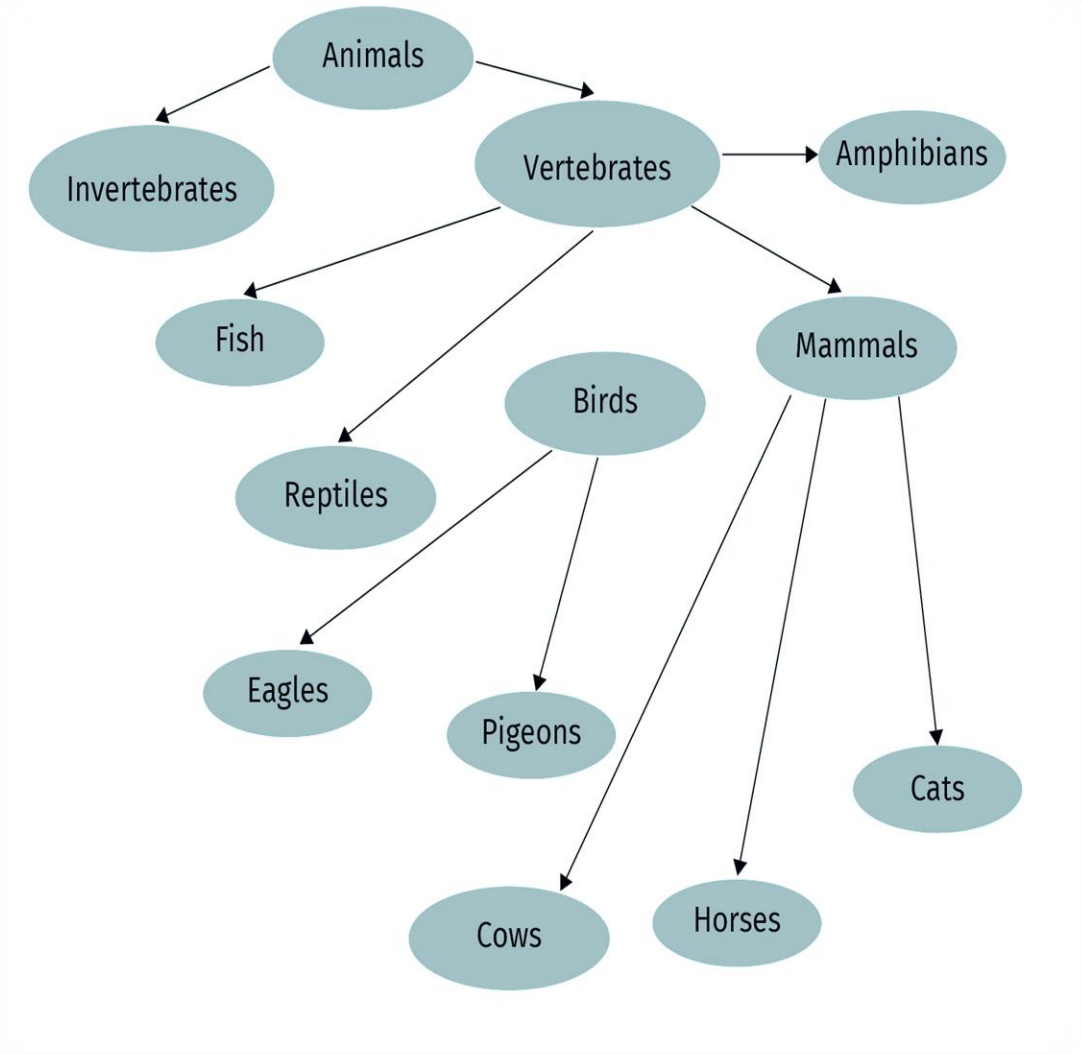


ONTOLOGY

- A way to express knowledge by means of defining **concepts**, their **properties**, and **interrelationships**.
- Organizes information and knowledge.
- Describes individuals (instances), classes (concepts), class attributes, and the relationships between concepts.
- **Diversity features:** differentiate members within a group (identifying feature)
- **Similarity features:** features coming from an upper set or superset

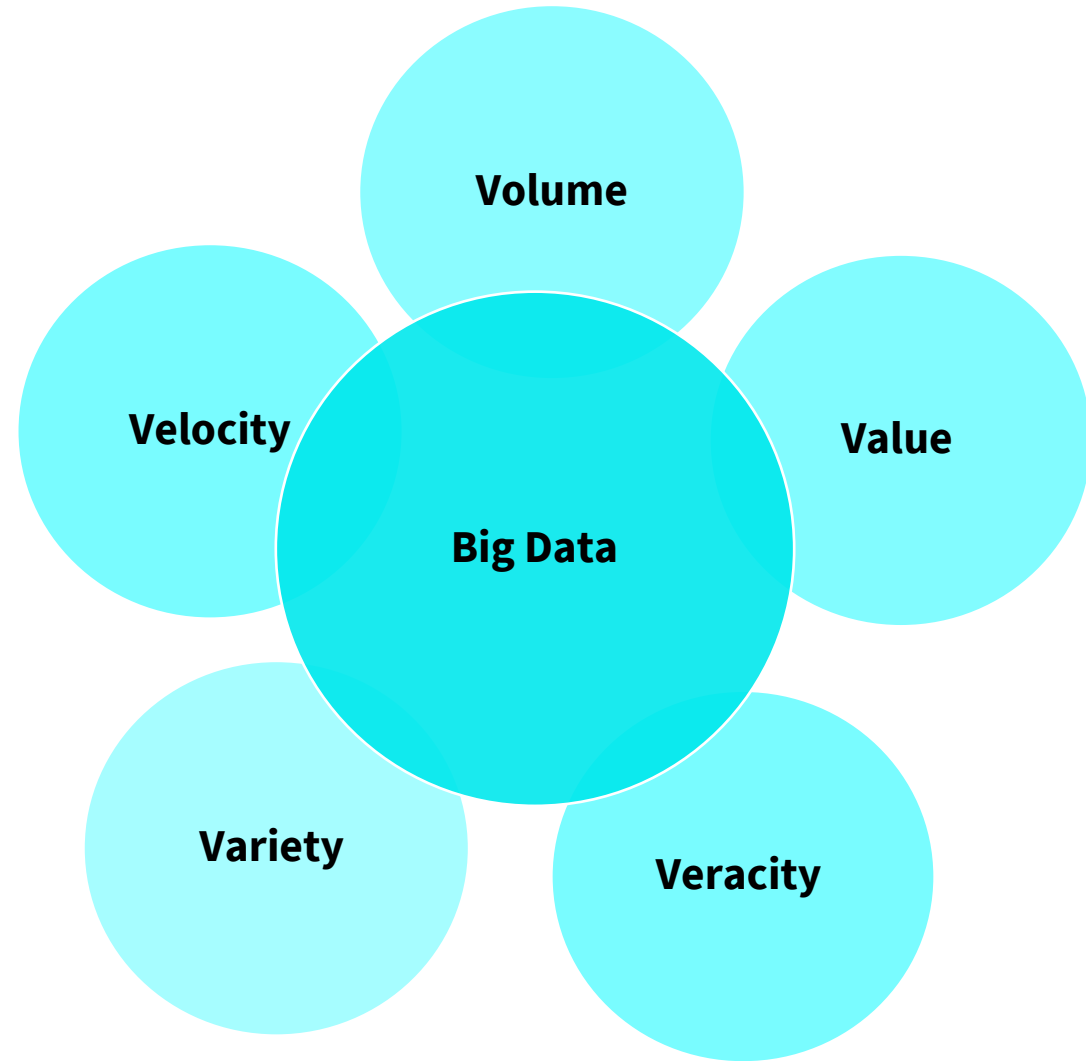
HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE OF ONTOLOGY

- Ontologies are hierarchical taxonomies used for representing knowledge in **generalized** and **specialized classes**
- Advantages:
 - Separating entities and operations
 - Reusing knowledge
 - Avoiding data repetition



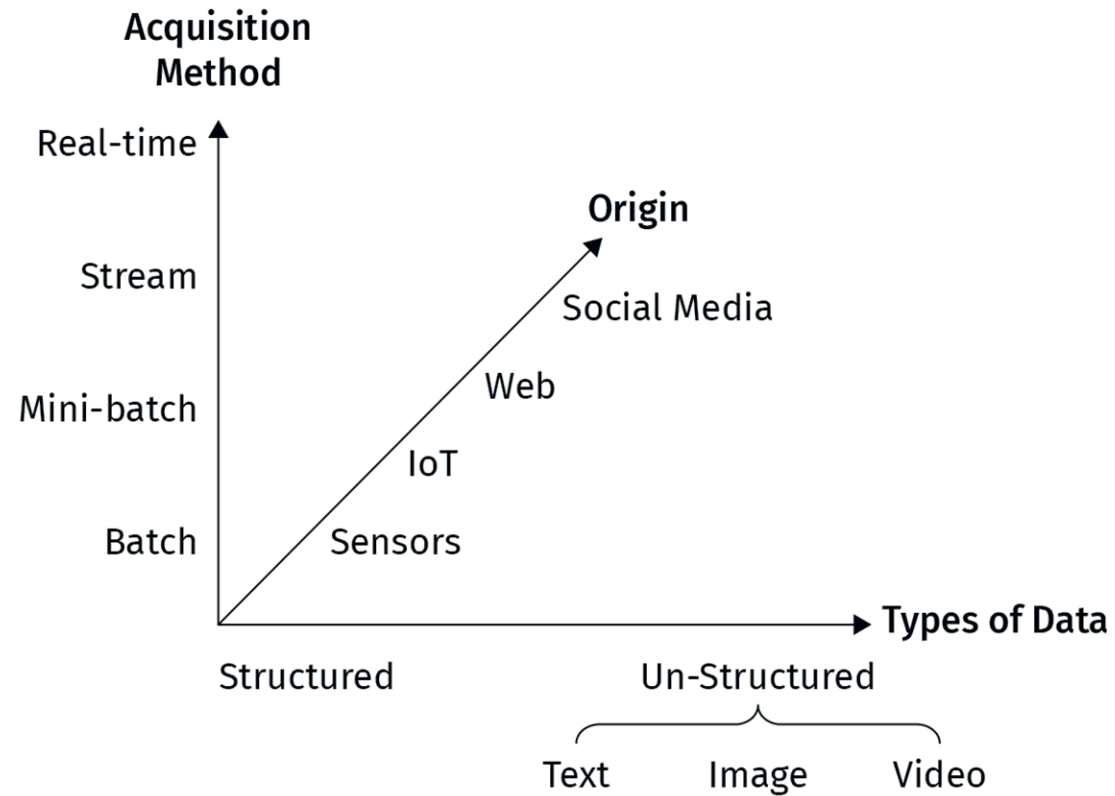
BIG DATA

Large datasets that can
only be analyzed by
powerful computers to
reveal **patterns**.

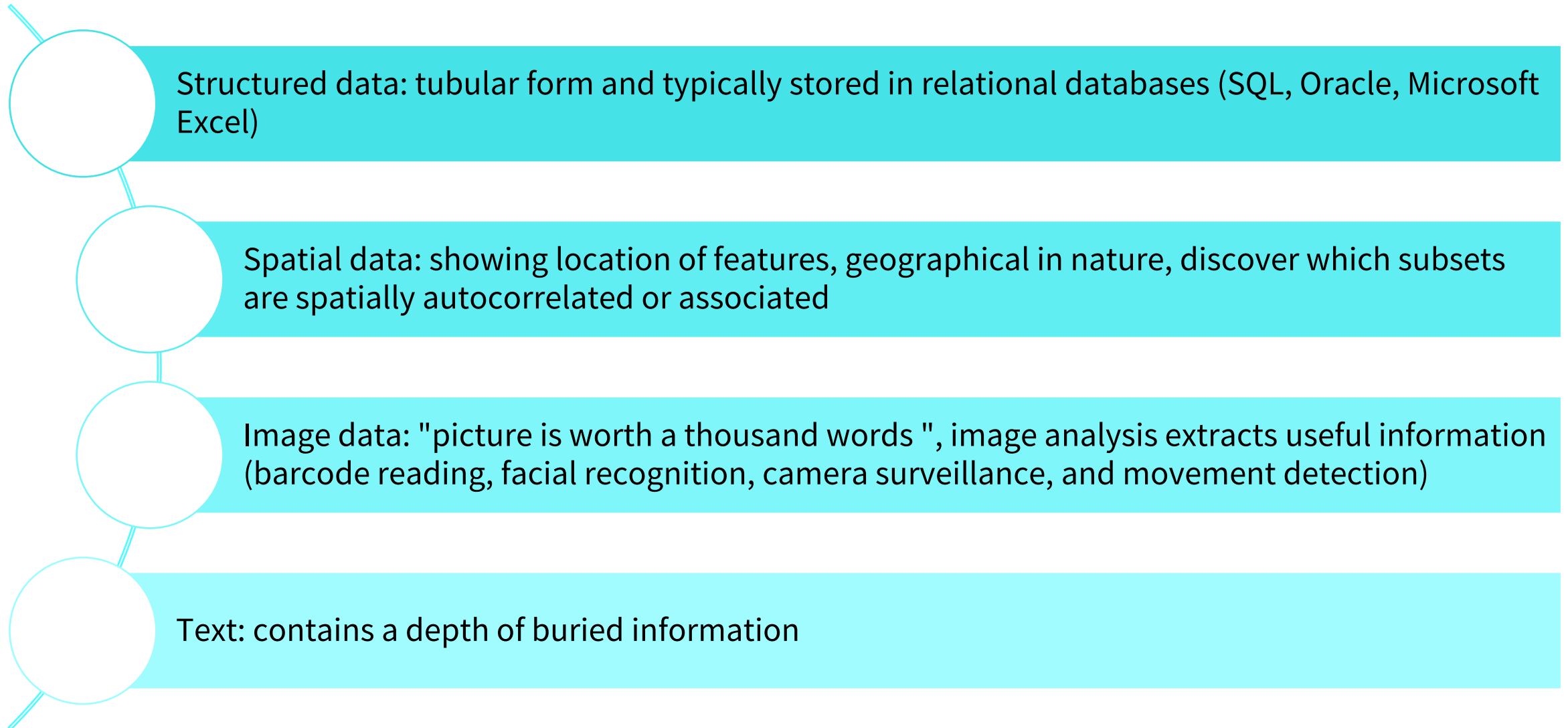


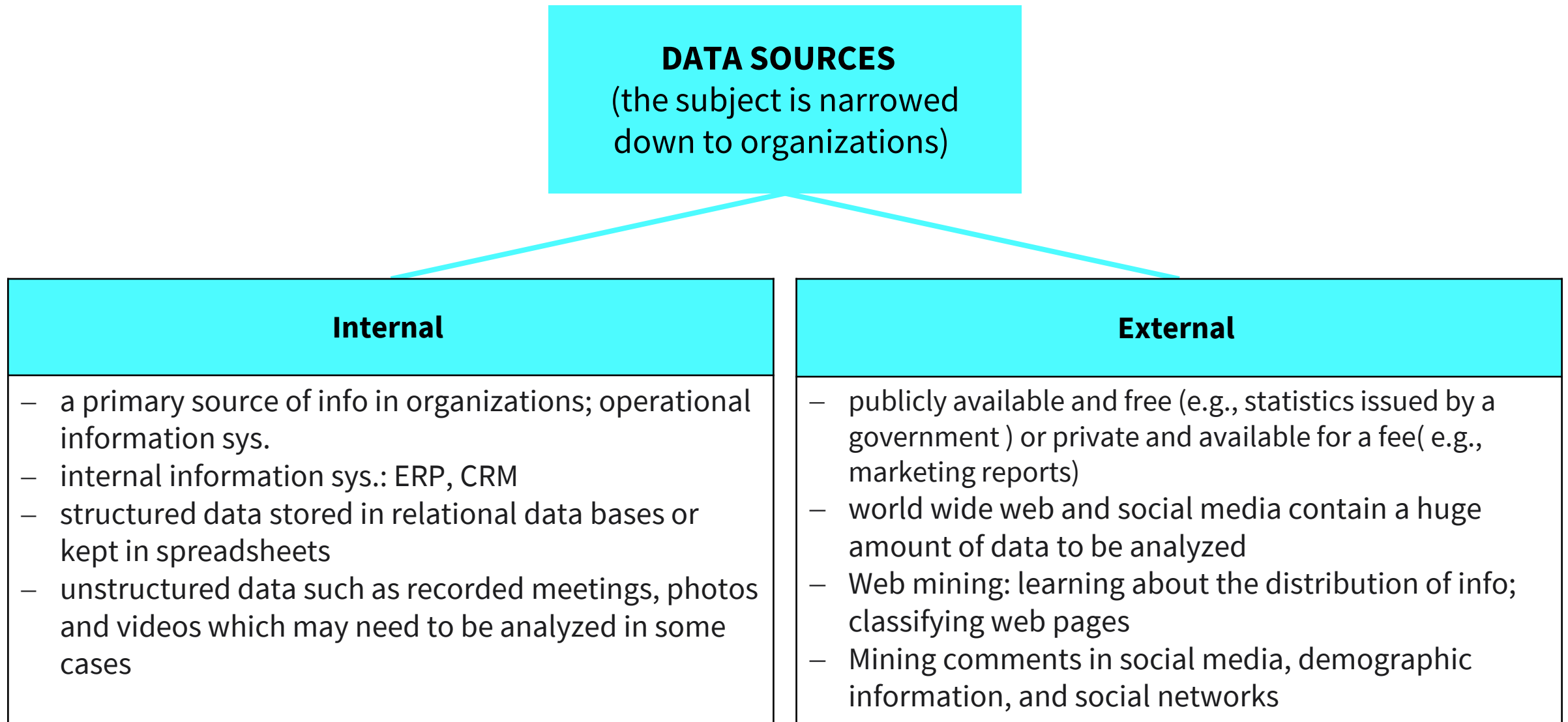
DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF DATA

Data can be categorized by **type**, **origin**, and **method of acquisition**.



TYPES OF DATA





ACQUISITION METHODS

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graph TD; A[ACQUISITION METHODS] --> B[Data Streams]; A --> C[Time-Related Data];
```

Data Streams

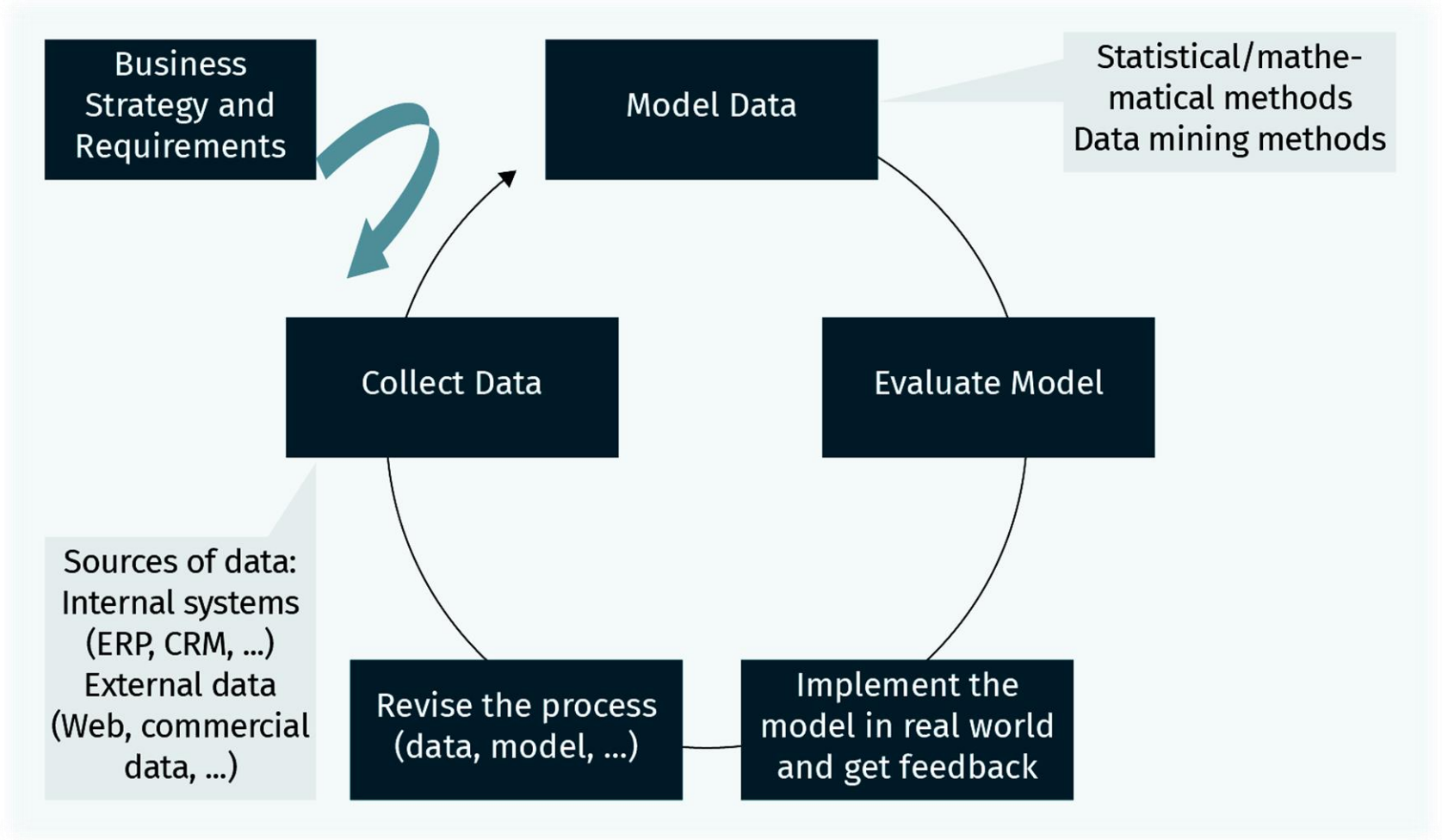
- Generated in a continuous manner and transmitted by different sources, such as IoT devices, sensors, and CCTV cameras.
- Processed incrementally as they are received.
- **Concept drift:** Statistical properties of the variables may change over time so predictions based on the data may be inaccurate.

Time-Related Data

- time-related and sequential in nature
- Stock exchange data can be mined to uncover trends that can help investment strategies.
- Mine computer network data streams to find intrusions. Such intrusions are discovered by analyzing the sequence of data or by comparing the current frequent pattern with those in the past.

- **Three-phase cycle** for data utilization:
 - collection
 - modelling
 - usage (experience delivery)
- **Six-phase cycle:**
 - Add business strategies and requirements (search questions concerning the subject at hand) to the beginning of the cycle.

GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF DATA UTILIZATION

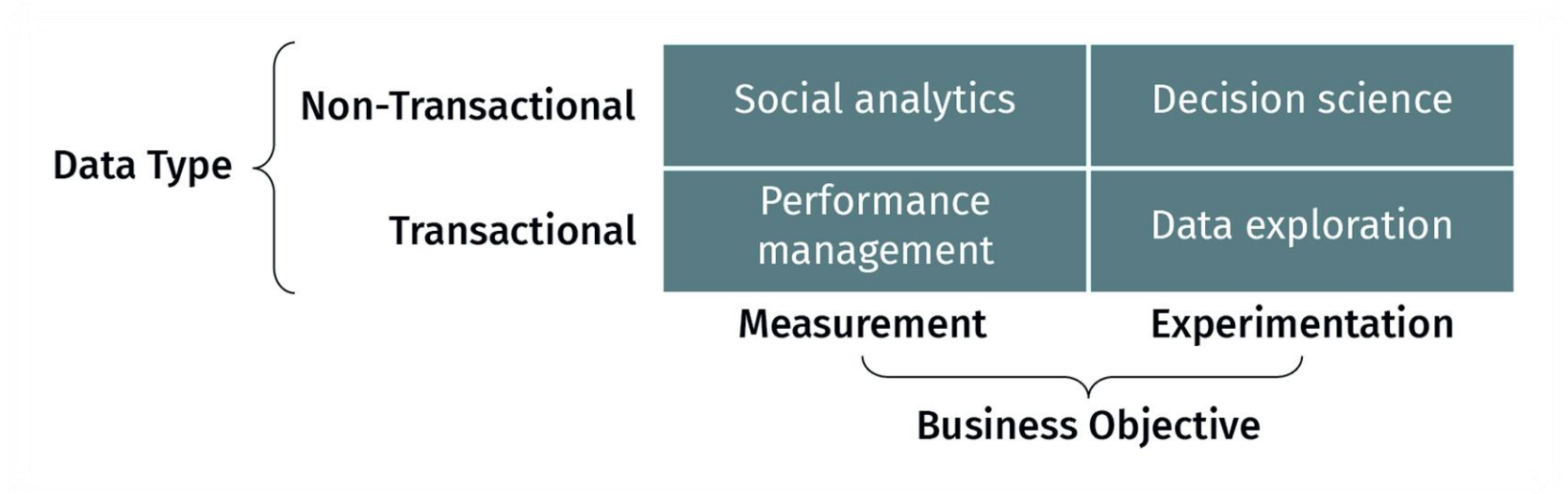


Several models are proposed according to the type of application:

Analysis and description	Answers what question
Explanation	Concerned with understanding and answering <i>Why</i> -questions and providing insight into the behavior of individuals.
Prediction	Extracts knowledge from past events and exploits this knowledge to forecast future events with an acceptable degree of reliability.
Design and Action	Seeks to understand how people do certain activities.

SALVATORE MODEL

- Studies the relationship between data type and business objective.
- Sorts data into transactional and non-transactional.
- Categorizes business objectives into measurement and experimentation.



GARTNER MODEL - UTILIZATION FRAMEWORK

DESCRIPTIVE

- Includes performance analytics, context analytics, and research.
- Answers: What happened?
- Completed by research on the development of descriptive statistics around KPIs.

PREDICTIVE

- Builds a model to make predictions.
- Answers: What might happen?
- Fulfilled through statistical and data mining methods.

FOUR TYPES OF DATA ANALYTICS

DIAGNOSTIC

- Answers: Why did it happen?
- It is performed by analyzing probabilities, filtering, etc.

PERSPECTIVE

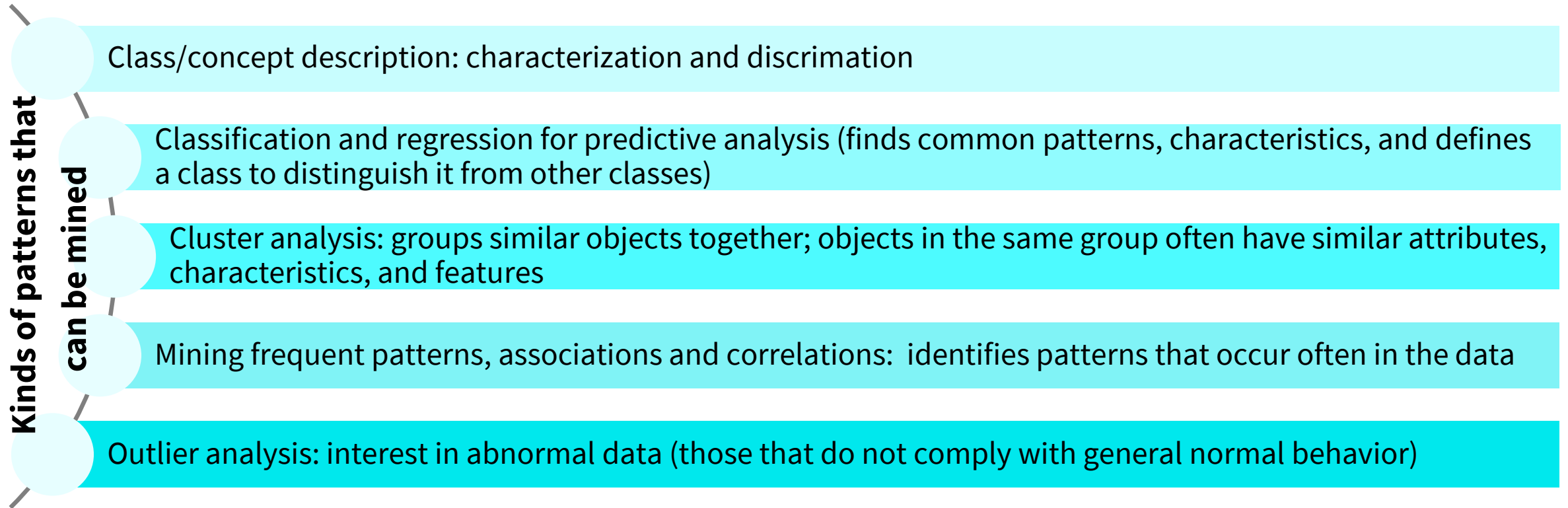
- Helps with the creation of recommendations regarding which specific steps to take or the most appropriate decisions to make in order to reach certain goals.
- Answers: What should we do?

Four Main Layers of Data Analytics

		Tools used
Descriptive	What happened?	Data dashboard, KPI
Diagnostic	Why did it happen?	Probabilities, filtering
Predictive	What might happen?	Statistical and data mining methods (classification, regression, clustering)
Prescriptive	What should we do?	Simulation, optimization models

- Microsoft Power BI
- <https://dash.plotly.com>
- <https://github.com/mljar/mercury>
- <https://towardsdatascience.com/4-python-packages-to-create-interactive-dashboards-d50861d1117e>

Places objects into categories or classes, depending on the application. These objects/patterns can be images, signals, etc.





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SESSION 1

TRANSFER TASK

TRANSFER TASK

Assume your company wants to analyze and describe its customers' behavior at the end of the year from their purchases and written feedback. Future production is intended to be planned based on this.

1. Define the type of acquired data.
2. Select a proper utilization framework and based on that explain the stages and questions that can be answered using the model .

**TRANSFER TASK
PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS**

Please present your
results.

The results will be
discussed in plenary.





1. “Information that is organized, synthesized, or summarized to enhance comprehension, awareness, or understanding” is the best description of...
 - a) ... knowledge.
 - b) ... information.
 - c) ... ontology.
 - d) ... metadata.



2. Which of the following types of data is structured?

- a) text
- b) image
- c) ERP system
- d) speech



3. Which of the following is not a benefit of using a hierarchical structure of ontologies for categorizing objects?
- a) sharing of operational knowledge
 - b) reuse of knowledge
 - c) avoidance of data repetition
 - d) prediction of target variables

LIST OF SOURCES

Gregor, Shirley. (2006). The nature of theory in information systems. *MIS Quarterly* 30(3), 611-642.

Margaliot, M. (2008) Pattern Recognition (Theodoridis, S. and Koutroumbas, K.; 2006) [Book reviews]. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks* 19(2), 376-376. DOI [10.1109/TNN.2008.929642](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNN.2008.929642)

Salvatore, P., Iyer, B. & Vesset, D. (2012). Four strategies to capture and create value from big data. *Ivey Business Journal* 76(4). 1-5.

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