

Inspired from:

Data Mining:

Concepts and Techniques

— Chapter 1 —
— Introduction —

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Chapter 1. Introduction

- Motivation: Why data mining?
- What is data mining?
- Data Mining: On what kind of data?
- Data mining functionality
- Classification of data mining systems
- Top-10 most popular data mining algorithms
- Major issues in data mining
- Overview of the course

Why Data Mining?



- The Explosive Growth of Data: from terabytes to petabytes
 - Data collection and data availability
 - Automated data collection tools, database systems, Web, computerized society
 - Major sources of abundant data
 - Business: Web, e-commerce, transactions, stocks, ...
 - Science: Remote sensing, bioinformatics, scientific simulation, ...
 - Society and everyone: news, digital cameras, YouTube
- We are drowning in data, but starving for knowledge!
- “Necessity is the mother of invention”—Data mining—Automated analysis of massive data sets

Evolution of Sciences

- Before 1600, **empirical science**
- 1600-1950s, **theoretical science**
 - Each discipline has grown a *theoretical* component. Theoretical models often motivate experiments and generalize our understanding.
- 1950s-1990s, **computational science**
 - Over the last 50 years, most disciplines have grown a third, *computational* branch (e.g. empirical, theoretical, and computational ecology, or physics, or linguistics.)
 - Computational Science traditionally meant simulation. It grew out of our inability to find closed-form solutions for complex mathematical models.
- 1990-now, **data science**
 - The flood of data from new scientific instruments and simulations
 - The ability to economically store and manage petabytes of data online
 - The Internet and computing Grid that makes all these archives universally accessible
 - Scientific info. management, acquisition, organization, query, and visualization tasks scale almost linearly with data volumes. **Data mining** is a major new challenge!
- Jim Gray and Alex Szalay, *The World Wide Telescope: An Archetype for Online Science*, Comm. ACM, 45(11): 50-54, Nov. 2002

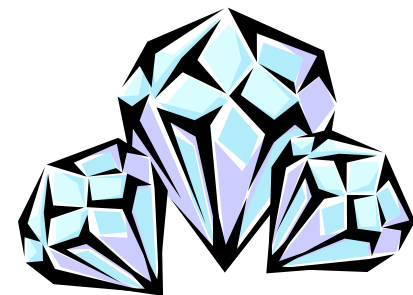
Evolution of Database Technology

- 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 its applications
 - Web technology (XML, data integration) and global information systems

What Is Data Mining?

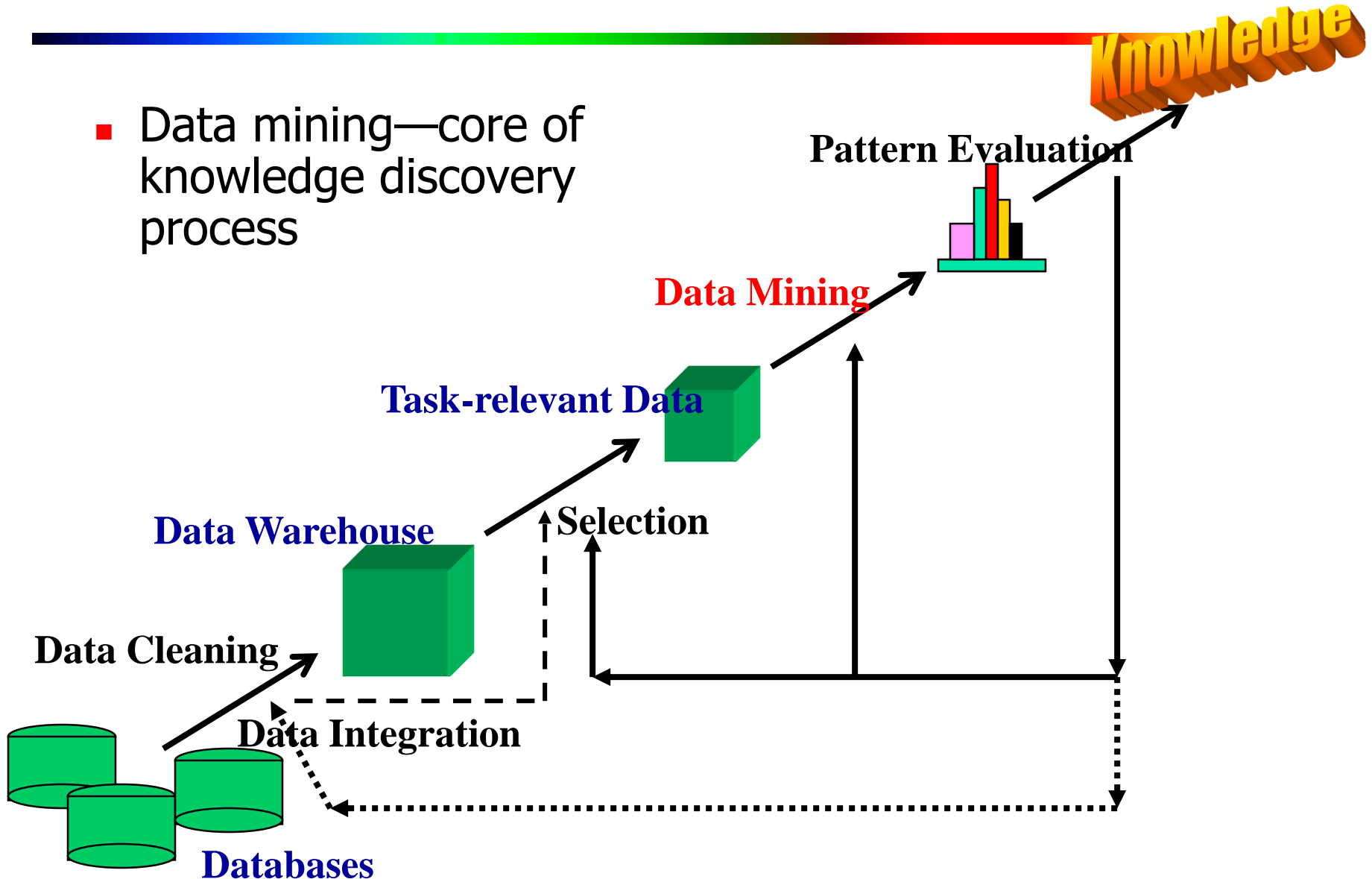


- Data mining (knowledge discovery from data)
 - Extraction of interesting (non-trivial, implicit, previously unknown and potentially useful) patterns or knowledge from huge amount of data
 - Data mining: a misnomer?
- Alternative names
 - Knowledge discovery (mining) in databases (KDD), knowledge extraction, data/pattern analysis, data archeology, data dredging, information harvesting, business intelligence, etc.
- Watch out: Is everything “data mining”?
 - Simple search and query processing
 - (Deductive) expert systems

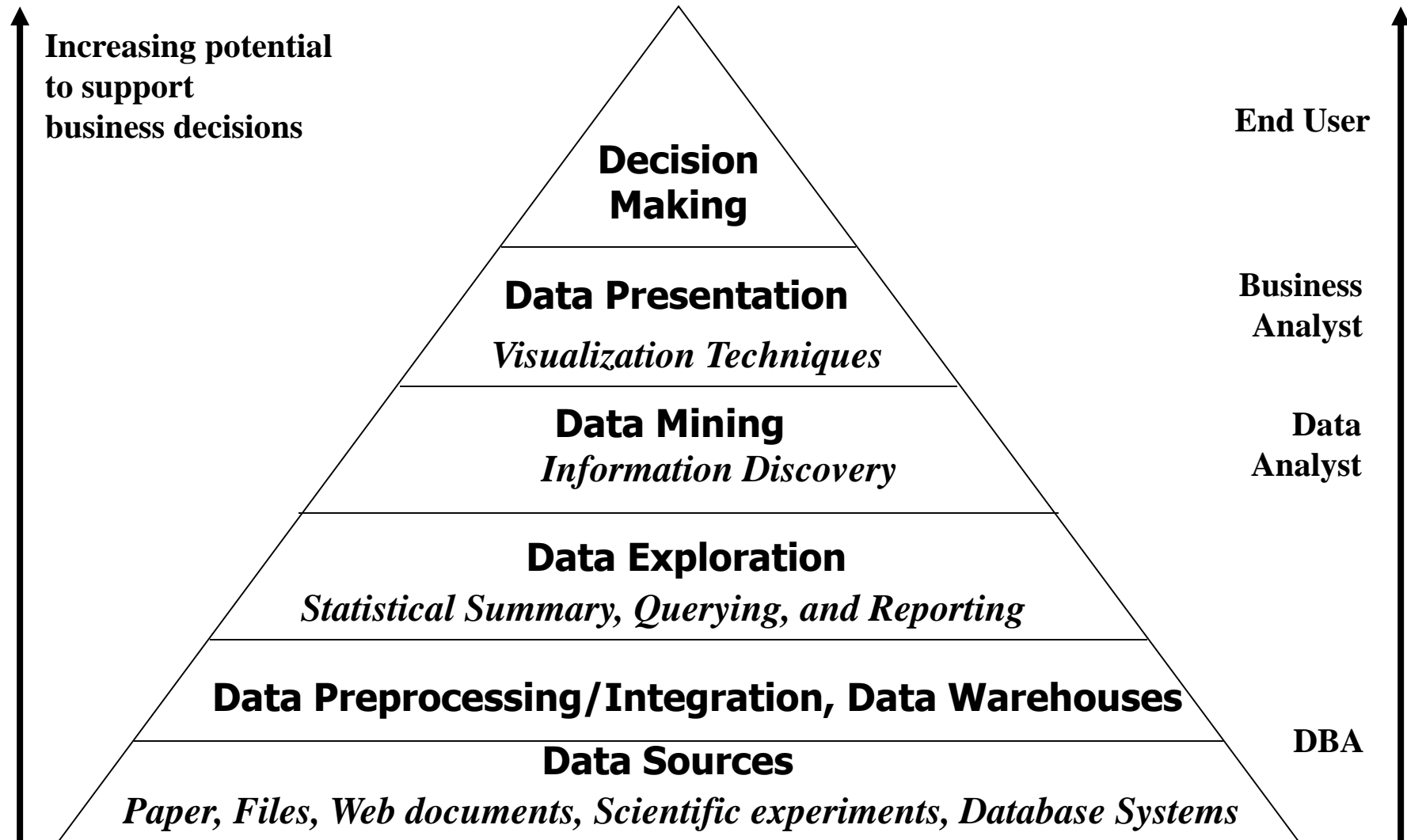


Knowledge Discovery (KDD) Process

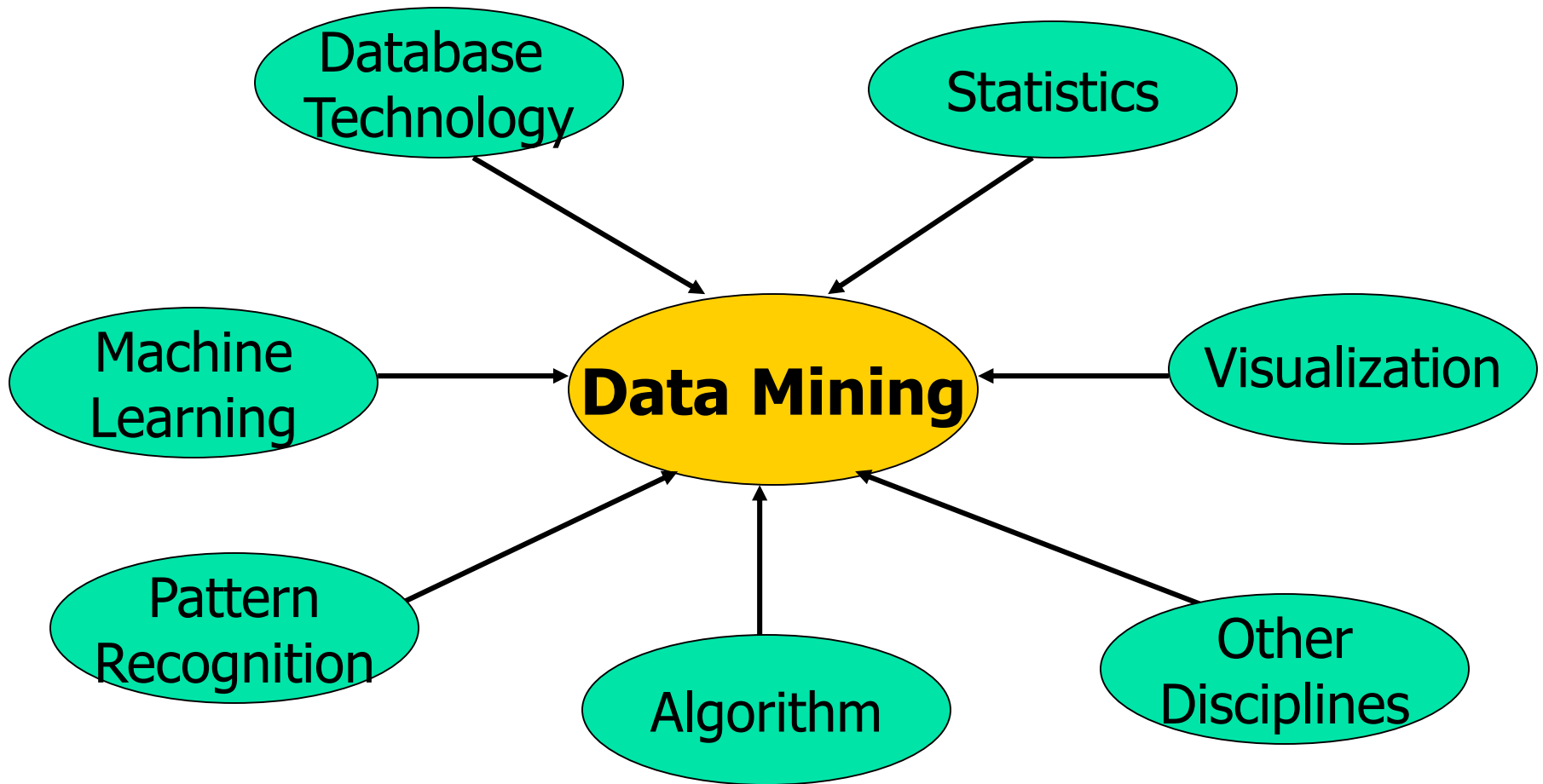
- Data mining—core of knowledge discovery process



Data Mining and Business Intelligence



Data Mining: Confluence of Multiple Disciplines



Why Not Traditional Data Analysis?

- Tremendous amount of data
 - Algorithms must be highly scalable to handle such as tera-bytes of data
- High-dimensionality of data
 - Micro-array may have tens of thousands of dimensions
- High complexity of data
 - Data streams and sensor data
 - Time-series data, temporal data, sequence data
 - Structure data, graphs, social networks and multi-linked data
 - Heterogeneous databases and legacy databases
 - Spatial, spatiotemporal, multimedia, text and Web data
 - Software programs, scientific simulations
- New and sophisticated applications

Multi-Dimensional View of Data Mining

■ Data to be mined

- Relational, data warehouse, transactional, stream, object-oriented/relational, active, spatial, time-series, text, multi-media, heterogeneous, legacy, WWW

■ Knowledge to be mined

- Characterization, discrimination, association, classification, clustering, trend/deviation, outlier analysis, etc.
- Multiple/integrated functions and mining at multiple levels

■ Techniques utilized

- Database-oriented, data warehouse (OLAP), machine learning, statistics, visualization, etc.

■ Applications adapted

- Retail, telecommunication, banking, fraud analysis, bio-data mining, stock market analysis, text mining, Web mining, etc.

Data Mining: Classification Schemes

- General functionality
 - Descriptive data mining
 - Predictive data mining
- Different views lead to different classifications
 - **Data** view: Kinds of data to be mined
 - **Knowledge** view: Kinds of knowledge to be discovered
 - **Method** view: Kinds of techniques utilized
 - **Application** view: Kinds of applications adapted

Data Mining: On What Kinds of Data?

- Database-oriented data sets and applications
 - Relational database, data warehouse, transactional database
- Advanced data sets and advanced applications
 - Data streams and sensor data
 - Time-series data, temporal data, sequence data (incl. bio-sequences)
 - Structure data, graphs, social networks and multi-linked data
 - Object-relational databases
 - Heterogeneous databases and legacy databases
 - Spatial data and spatiotemporal data
 - Multimedia database
 - Text databases
 - The World-Wide Web

Data Mining Functionalities

- Multidimensional concept description: Characterization and discrimination
 - Generalize, summarize, and contrast data characteristics, e.g., dry vs. wet regions
- Frequent patterns, association, correlation vs. causality
 - Diaper → Beer [0.5%, 75%] (Correlation or causality?)
- Classification and prediction
 - Construct models (functions) that describe and distinguish classes or concepts for future prediction
 - E.g., classify countries based on (climate), or classify cars based on (gas mileage)
 - Predict some unknown or missing numerical values

Data Mining Functionalities (2)

- Cluster analysis
 - Class label is unknown: Group data to form new classes, e.g., cluster houses to find distribution patterns
 - Maximizing intra-class similarity & minimizing interclass similarity
- Outlier analysis
 - Outlier: Data object that does not comply with the general behavior of the data
 - Noise or exception? Useful in fraud detection, rare events analysis
- Trend and evolution analysis
 - Trend and deviation: e.g., regression analysis
 - Sequential pattern mining: e.g., digital camera → large SD memory
 - Periodicity analysis
 - Similarity-based analysis
- Other pattern-directed or statistical analyses

Top-10 Most Popular DM Algorithms: 18 Identified Candidates (I)

- Classification
 - #1. C4.5: Quinlan, J. R. C4.5: Programs for Machine Learning. Morgan Kaufmann., 1993.
 - #2. CART: L. Breiman, J. Friedman, R. Olshen, and C. Stone. Classification and Regression Trees. Wadsworth, 1984.
 - #3. K Nearest Neighbours (kNN): Hastie, T. and Tibshirani, R. 1996. Discriminant Adaptive Nearest Neighbor Classification. TPAMI. 18(6)
 - #4. Naive Bayes Hand, D.J., Yu, K., 2001. Idiot's Bayes: Not So Stupid After All? Internat. Statist. Rev. 69, 385-398.
- Statistical Learning
 - #5. SVM: Vapnik, V. N. 1995. The Nature of Statistical Learning Theory. Springer-Verlag.
 - #6. EM: McLachlan, G. and Peel, D. (2000). Finite Mixture Models. J. Wiley, New York. Association Analysis
 - #7. Apriori: Rakesh Agrawal and Ramakrishnan Srikant. Fast Algorithms for Mining Association Rules. In VLDB '94.
 - #8. FP-Tree: Han, J., Pei, J., and Yin, Y. 2000. Mining frequent patterns without candidate generation. In SIGMOD '00.

The 18 Identified Candidates (II)

- Link Mining
 - #9. PageRank: Brin, S. and Page, L. 1998. The anatomy of a large-scale hypertextual Web search engine. In WWW-7, 1998.
 - #10. HITS: Kleinberg, J. M. 1998. Authoritative sources in a hyperlinked environment. SODA, 1998.
- Clustering
 - #11. K-Means: MacQueen, J. B., Some methods for classification and analysis of multivariate observations, in Proc. 5th Berkeley Symp. Mathematical Statistics and Probability, 1967.
 - #12. BIRCH: Zhang, T., Ramakrishnan, R., and Livny, M. 1996. BIRCH: an efficient data clustering method for very large databases. In SIGMOD '96.
- Bagging and Boosting
 - #13. AdaBoost: Freund, Y. and Schapire, R. E. 1997. A decision-theoretic generalization of on-line learning and an application to boosting. J. Comput. Syst. Sci. 55, 1 (Aug. 1997), 119-139.

The 18 Identified Candidates (III)

- Sequential Patterns
 - #14. GSP: Srikant, R. and Agrawal, R. 1996. Mining Sequential Patterns: Generalizations and Performance Improvements. In Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Extending Database Technology, 1996.
 - #15. PrefixSpan: J. Pei, J. Han, B. Mortazavi-Asl, H. Pinto, Q. Chen, U. Dayal and M-C. Hsu. PrefixSpan: Mining Sequential Patterns Efficiently by Prefix-Projected Pattern Growth. In ICDE '01.
- Integrated Mining
 - #16. CBA: Liu, B., Hsu, W. and Ma, Y. M. Integrating classification and association rule mining. KDD-98.
- Rough Sets
 - #17. Finding reduct: Zdzislaw Pawlak, Rough Sets: Theoretical Aspects of Reasoning about Data, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell, MA, 1992
- Graph Mining
 - #18. gSpan: Yan, X. and Han, J. 2002. gSpan: Graph-Based Substructure Pattern Mining. In ICDM '02.

Top-10 Algorithm Finally Selected at ICDM'06

- **#1: C4.5 (61 votes)**
- **#2: K-Means (60 votes)**
- **#3: SVM (58 votes)**
- **#4: Apriori (52 votes)**
- **#5: EM (48 votes)**
- **#6: PageRank (46 votes)**
- **#7: AdaBoost (45 votes)**
- **#7: kNN (45 votes)**
- **#7: Naive Bayes (45 votes)**
- **#10: CART (34 votes)**

Major Issues in Data Mining

■ Mining methodology

- Mining different kinds of knowledge from diverse data types, e.g., bio, stream, Web
- Performance: efficiency, effectiveness, and scalability
- Pattern evaluation: the interestingness problem
- Incorporation of background knowledge
- Handling noise and incomplete data
- Parallel, distributed and incremental mining methods
- Integration of the discovered knowledge with existing one: knowledge fusion

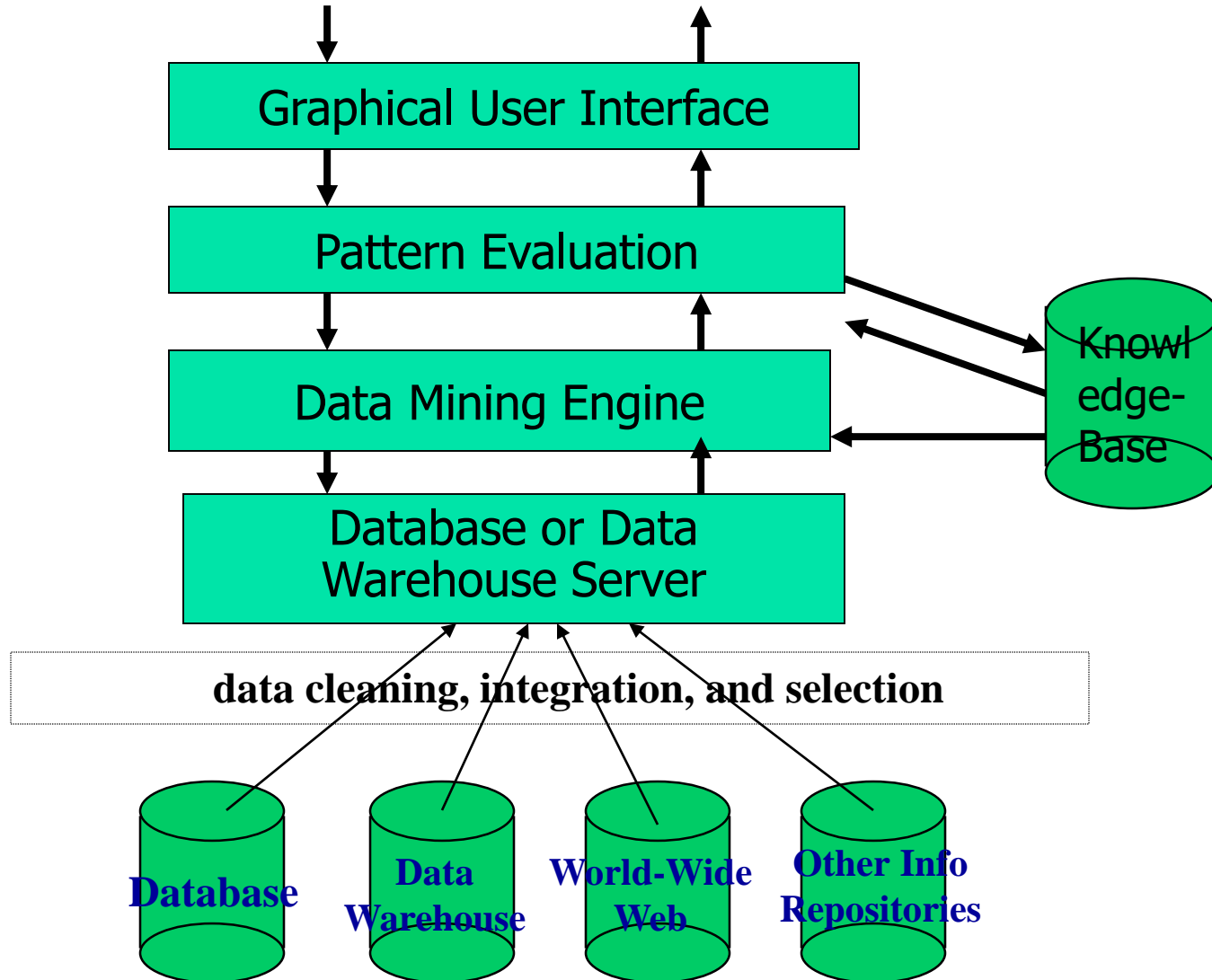
■ User interaction

- Data mining query languages and ad-hoc mining
- Expression and visualization of data mining results
- Interactive mining of knowledge at multiple levels of abstraction

■ Applications and social impacts

- Domain-specific data mining & invisible data mining
- Protection of data security, integrity, and privacy

Architecture: Typical Data Mining System



Summary

- Data mining: Discovering interesting patterns from large amounts of data
- A natural evolution of database technology, in great demand, with wide applications
- A KDD process includes data cleaning, data integration, data selection, transformation, data mining, pattern evaluation, and knowledge presentation
- Mining can be performed in a variety of information repositories
- Data mining functionalities: characterization, discrimination, association, classification, clustering, outlier and trend analysis, etc.
- Data mining systems and architectures
- Major issues in data mining