Data mining fundamentals

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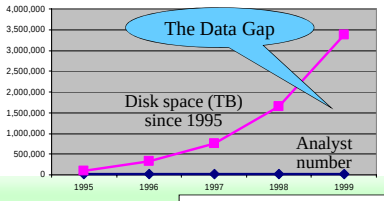
Data analysis

- Most companies own huge databases containing
  - operational data
  - textual documents
  - experiment results
- These databases are a potential source of useful information

Data analysis

- Information is "hidden" in huge datasets
  - not immediately evident
  - human analysts need a large amount of time for the analysis
  - most data *is never analyzed at all*

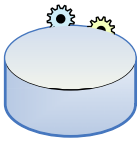


From R. Grossman, C. Kamath, V. Kumar, "Data Mining for Scientific and Engineering Applications"

Data mining

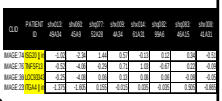
- Non trivial extraction of
  - implicit
  - previously unknown
  - potentially useful

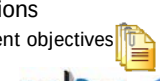
  information from available data
- Extraction is automatic
  - performed by appropriate algorithms
- Extracted information is represented by means of abstract models
  - denoted as *pattern*



Example: biological data

- Microarray
  - expression level of genes in a cellular tissue
  - various types (mRNA, DNA)
- Patient clinical records
  - personal and demographic data
  - exam results
- Textual data in public collections
  - heterogeneous formats, different objectives
  - scientific literature (PUBMed)
  - ontologies (Gene Ontology)





PubMed GO the Gene Ontology

Biological analysis objectives

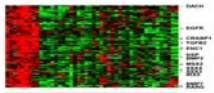
- Clinical analysis
  - detecting the causes of a pathology
  - monitoring the effect of a therapy

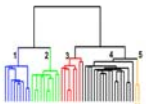
  ⇒ diagnosis improvement and definition of new specific therapies
- Bio-discovery
  - gene network discovery
  - analysis of multifactorial genetic pathologies
- Pharmacogenesis
  - lab design of new drugs for genic therapies

How can data mining contribute?

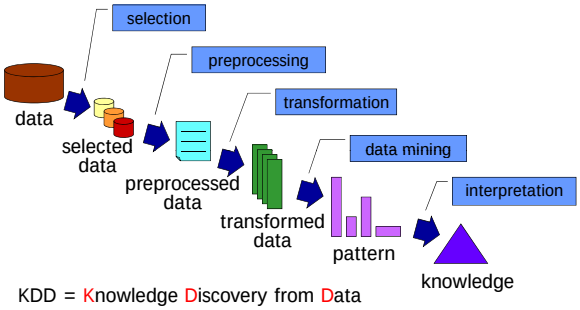
Data mining contributions

- Pathology diagnosis
  - classification
- Selecting genes involved in a specific pathology
  - feature selection
  - clustering
- Grouping genes with similar functional behavior
  - clustering
- Multifactorial pathologies analysis
  - association rules
- Detecting chemical components appropriate for specific therapies
  - classification



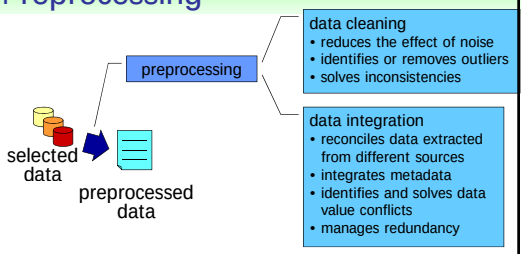


Knowledge Discovery Process



KDD = Knowledge Discovery from Data

Preprocessing

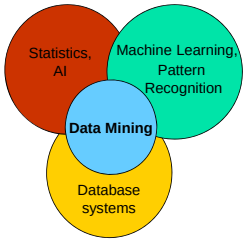


Real world data is “dirty”

Without good quality data, no good quality pattern

Data mining origins

- Draws from
  - statistics, artificial intelligence (AI)
  - pattern recognition, machine learning
  - database systems
- Traditional techniques are not appropriate because of
  - significant data volume
  - large data dimensionality
  - heterogeneous and distributed nature of data



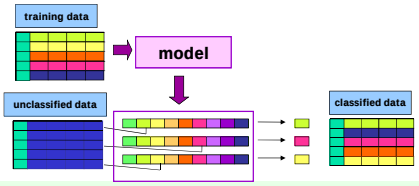
From: P. Tan, M. Steinbach, V. Kumar, "Introduction to Data Mining"

Analysis techniques

- Descriptive methods
  - Extract interpretable models describing data
  - Example: client segmentation
- Predictive methods
  - Exploit some known variables to predict unknown or future values of (other) variables
  - Example: “spam” email detection

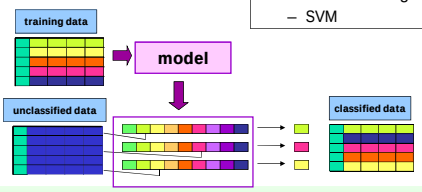
Classification

- Objectives
  - prediction of a class label
  - definition of an interpretable model of a given phenomenon



Classification

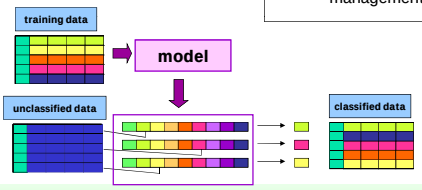
- Approaches
  - decision trees
  - bayesian classification
  - classification rules
  - neural networks
  - k-nearest neighbours
  - SVM



DBMG 13

Classification

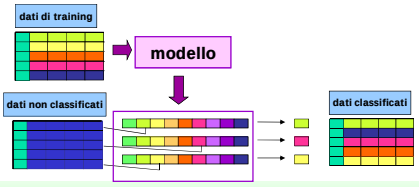
- Requirements
  - accuracy
  - interpretability
  - scalability
  - noise and outlier management



DBMG 14

Classification

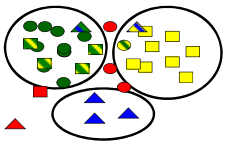
- Applications
  - detection of customer propension to leave a company (churn or attrition)
  - fraud detection
  - classification of different pathology types
  - ...



DBMG 15

Clustering

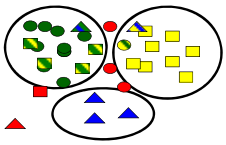
- Objectives
  - detecting groups of similar data objects
  - identifying exceptions and outliers



DBMG 16

Clustering

- Approaches
  - partitional (K-means)
  - hierarchical
  - density-based (DBSCAN)
  - SOM

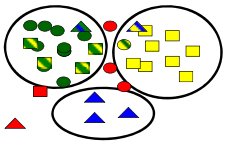


- Requirements
  - scalability
  - management of
    - noise and outliers
    - large dimensionality
  - interpretability

DBMG 17

Clustering

- Applications
  - customer segmentation
  - clustering of documents containing similar information
  - grouping genes with similar expression pattern
  - ...



DBMG 18

Association rules

- Objective
  - extraction of frequent correlations or pattern from a transactional database

Tickets at a supermarket counter

TID	Items
1	Bread, Coke, Milk
2	Beer, Bread
3	Beer, Coke, Diapers, Milk
4	Beer, Bread, Diapers, Milk
5	Coke, Diapers, Milk
...	...

- Association rule

  diapers ⇒ beer
  - 2% of transactions contains both items
  - 30% of transactions containing diapers also contains beer

Association rules

- Applications
  - market basket analysis
  - cross-selling
  - shop layout or catalogue design

Tickets at a supermarket counter

TID	Items
1	Bread, Coca Cola, Milk
2	Beer, Bread
3	Beer, Coca Cola, Diapers, Milk
4	Beer, Bread, Diapers, Milk
5	Coca Cola, Diapers, Milk
...	...

- Association rule

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  - 2% of transactions contains both items
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Other data mining techniques

- Sequence mining
  - ordering criteria on analyzed data are taken into account
  - example: motif detection in proteins
- Time series and geospatial data
  - temporal and spatial information are considered
  - example: sensor network data
- Regression
  - prediction of a continuous value
  - example: prediction of stock quotes
- Outlier detection
  - example: intrusion detection in network traffic analysis

Open issues

- Scalability to ***huge*** data volumes
- Data dimensionality
- Complex data structures, heterogeneous data formats
- Data quality
- Privacy preservation
- Streaming data