

Data Mining Algorithms and Applications

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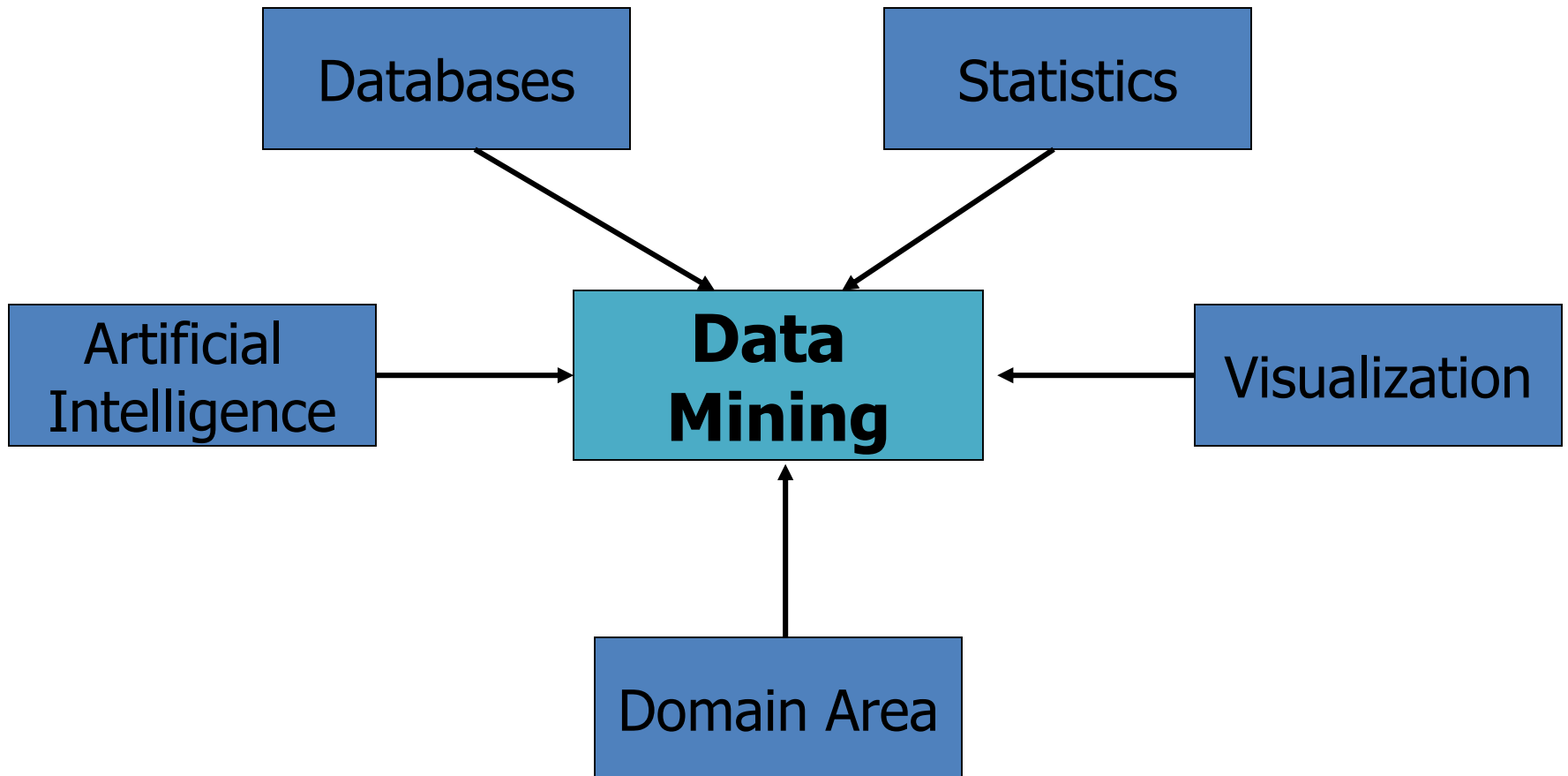
**Centro Federal de Educação Tecnológica
Celso Suckow da Fonseca
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Data Mining

- **Extraction knowledge (rules, patterns, constraints) from "large" databases**
- **Data Deluge & Big Data introduce more complexity**
 - We are immersed in data, but hungry for knowledge!

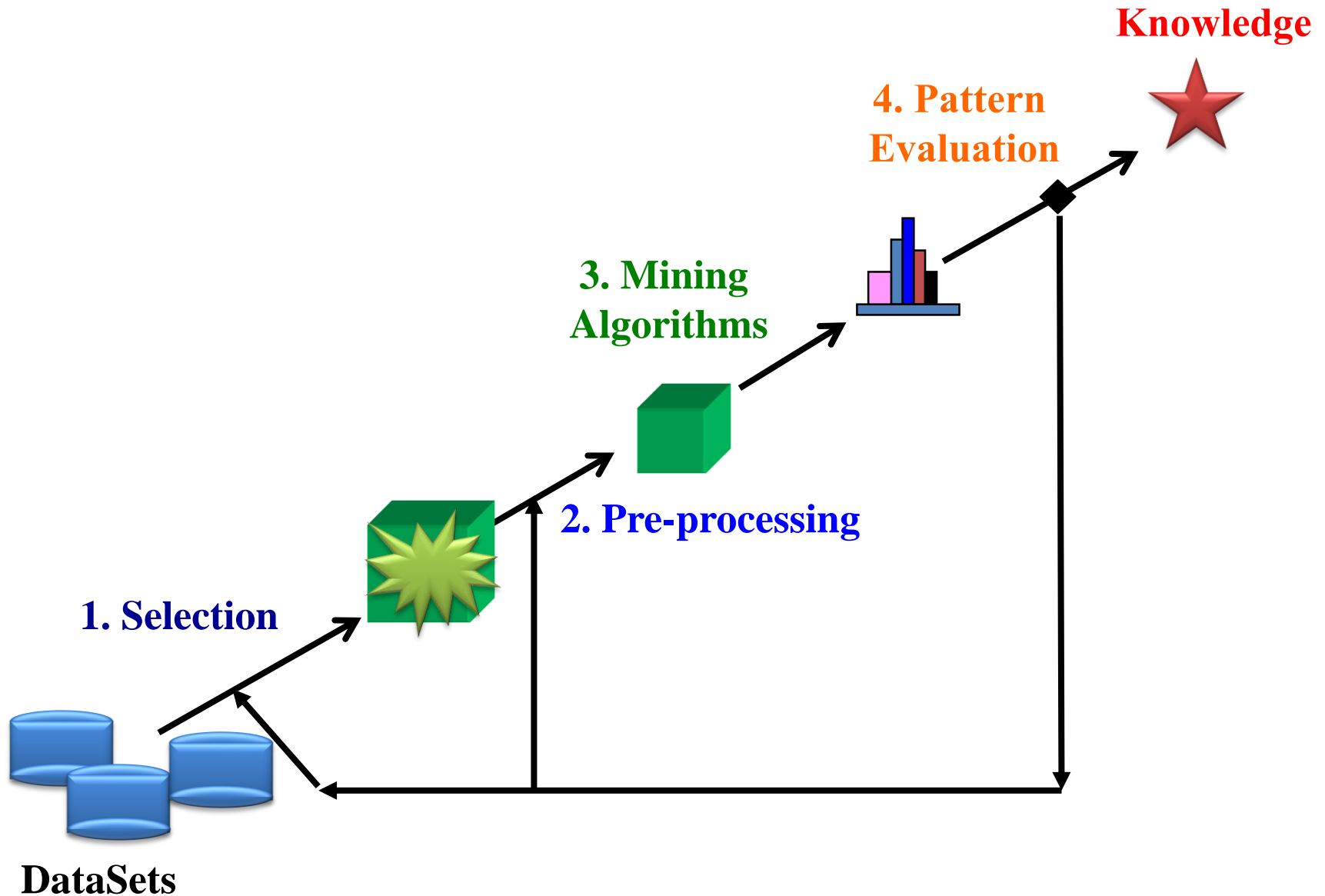
Overview: Confluence of various disciplines



Goal: Answer key questions

- **Consider an example of a internet sales system**
- **Do we have the data?**
 - Transactions involving credit cards, loyalty cards, central customer service, lifestyle customer
- **Can we identify groups?**
 - Identified clusters for "models" of customers who share certain characteristics: interest, income, spending habits
- **Can we classify or predict?**
 - Identified patterns of consumption?
 - Can establish a pattern of consumption for single and married?
- **Can we associate patterns?**
 - Association / correlation between product sales
 - Prediction based on association information

Data Mining Process (DMP)



DMAA - Research Project

- **Goal**
 - **Develop Data Mining Algorithms and Application for practical problems**
- **Research Process**
 - **Basic Research**
 - **Produce data knowledge extraction algorithms or tools without immediate application for real problems**
 - **Applied Research**
 - **Usage of know or developed algorithms or tools for solving real problems**



Basic Research

- **Data Management & Data Mining Process**
 - Data Streaming
 - Data Sources Location
 - Uniform Data Model
 - Data Experiment Representation
 - Modeled through Workflows
- **Algorithms and Methods**
 - Research on specific Data Mining Activities

DMP: Step #1 – Selection and Integration

- **Types of data**
 - Relational, Spatial, Temporal, Textual, Graph
- **Sources**
 - Centralized
 - Distributed
 - Streaming
- **Integration**
 - Data integration from different sources
- **Dataset Production**
 - Projection
 - Selection

DMP: Step #2 – Pre-processing

- **Very important step**
 - 60% of Data Mining effort!
- **Data Reduction**
 - Filtering or Sampling
- **Attribution Reduction**
 - Selection of important attributed
 - Reduction of Dimensionality
- **Transformation**
 - Combination
 - Derivation
 - Aggregation

DMP: Step #3 – Data Mining Algorithms and Methods

- **Focus: Searching for patterns of interest**
- **Data Mining Methods**
 - **Clustering**
 - **Classification and Prediction**
 - **Association**
 - **New Approaches**

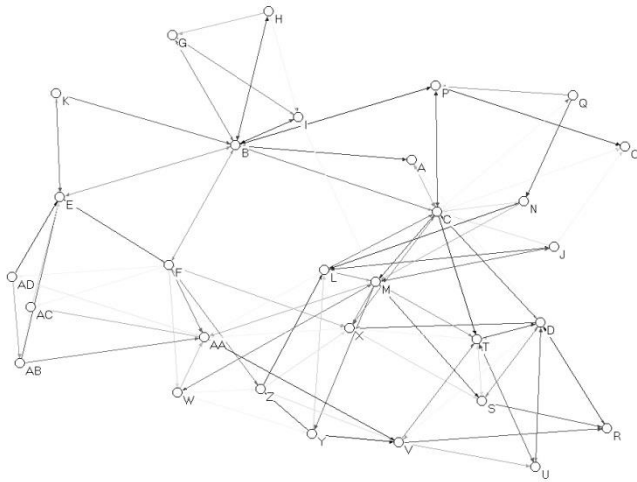
DMP: Step #4 – Pattern Evaluation

- **Error Measurements**
 - Error Metrics
- **Evaluation of patterns and extracted knowledge**
 - Visualization
 - Transformation
 - Redundant pattern removal
- **Use of discovered knowledge**
- **Are all discovered patterns important?**

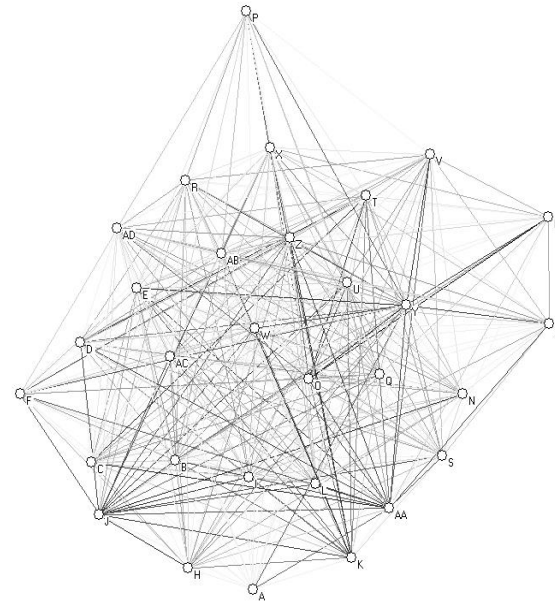
Applied Research

- **Focus on solving target application areas (datasets)**
- **Basic domain of target area**
 - data
 - Problem
 - Identification of goals
- **Examples**
 - Astronomy
 - Production engineering
 - Social Networks
 - Computing in Educational

Evaluation of Enterprise Social Networks Adoption



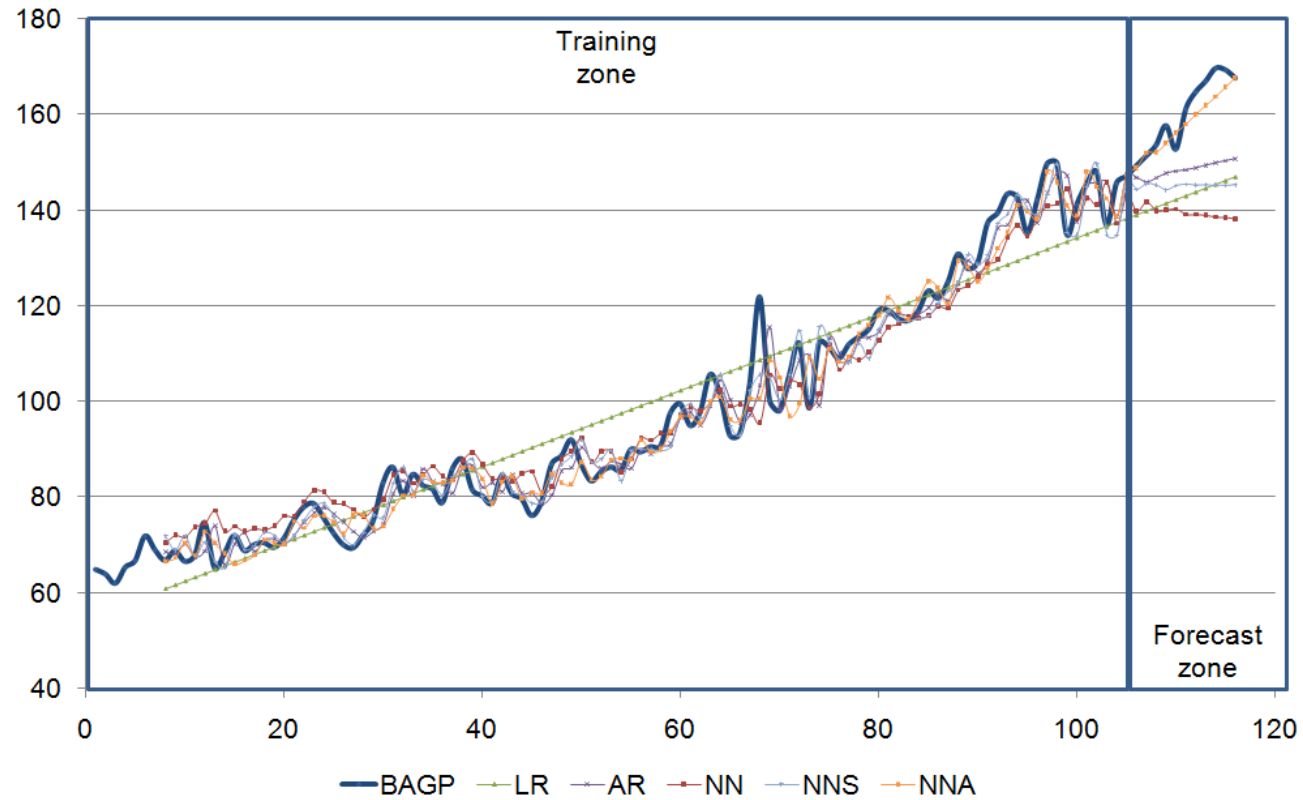
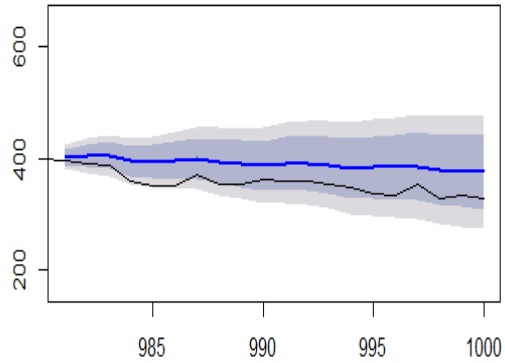
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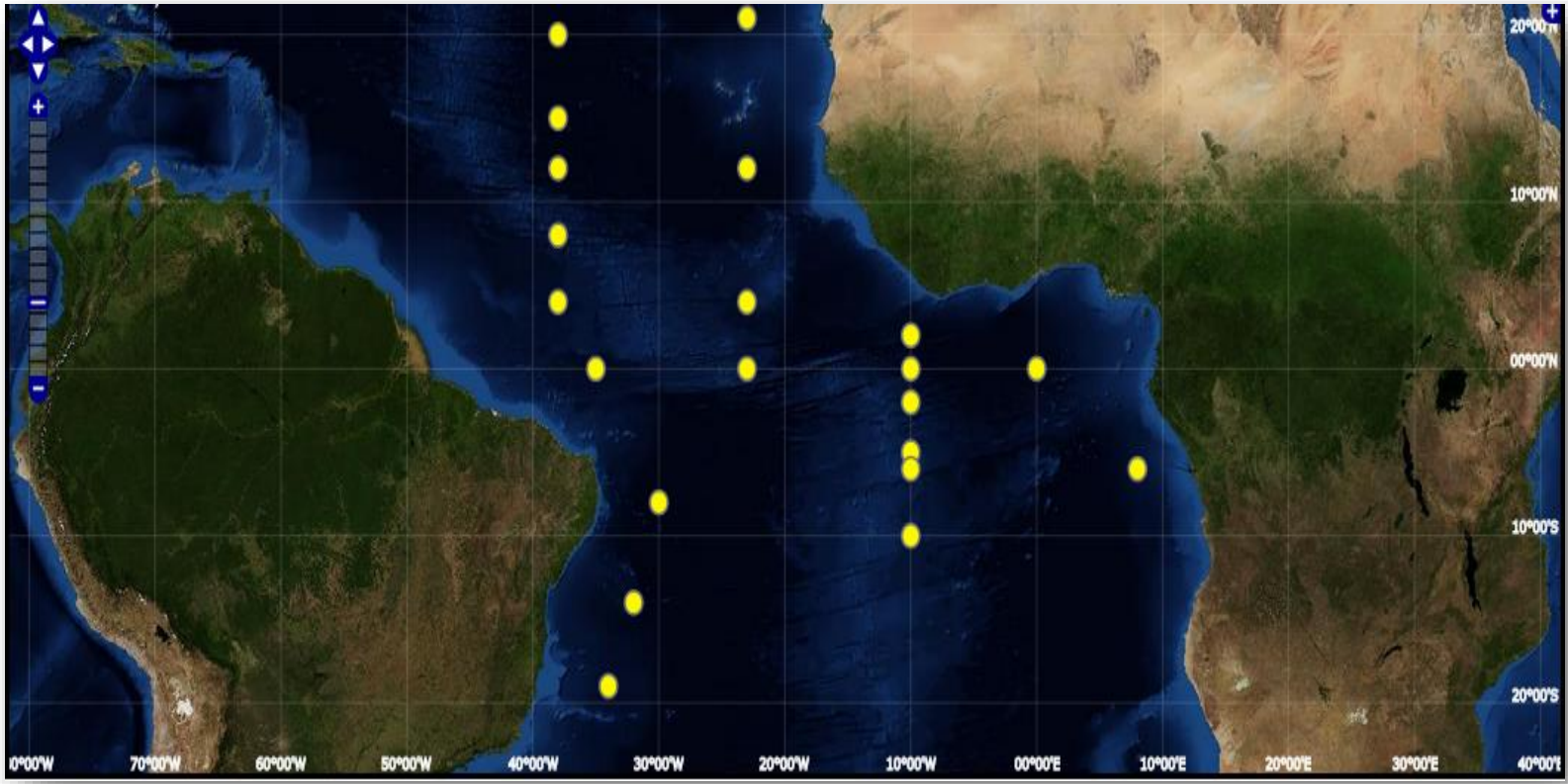
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Time Series Prediction

Forecasts from ARIMA(3,2,4)



Forecast Sea Surface Temperature in Atlantic Pacific Ocean

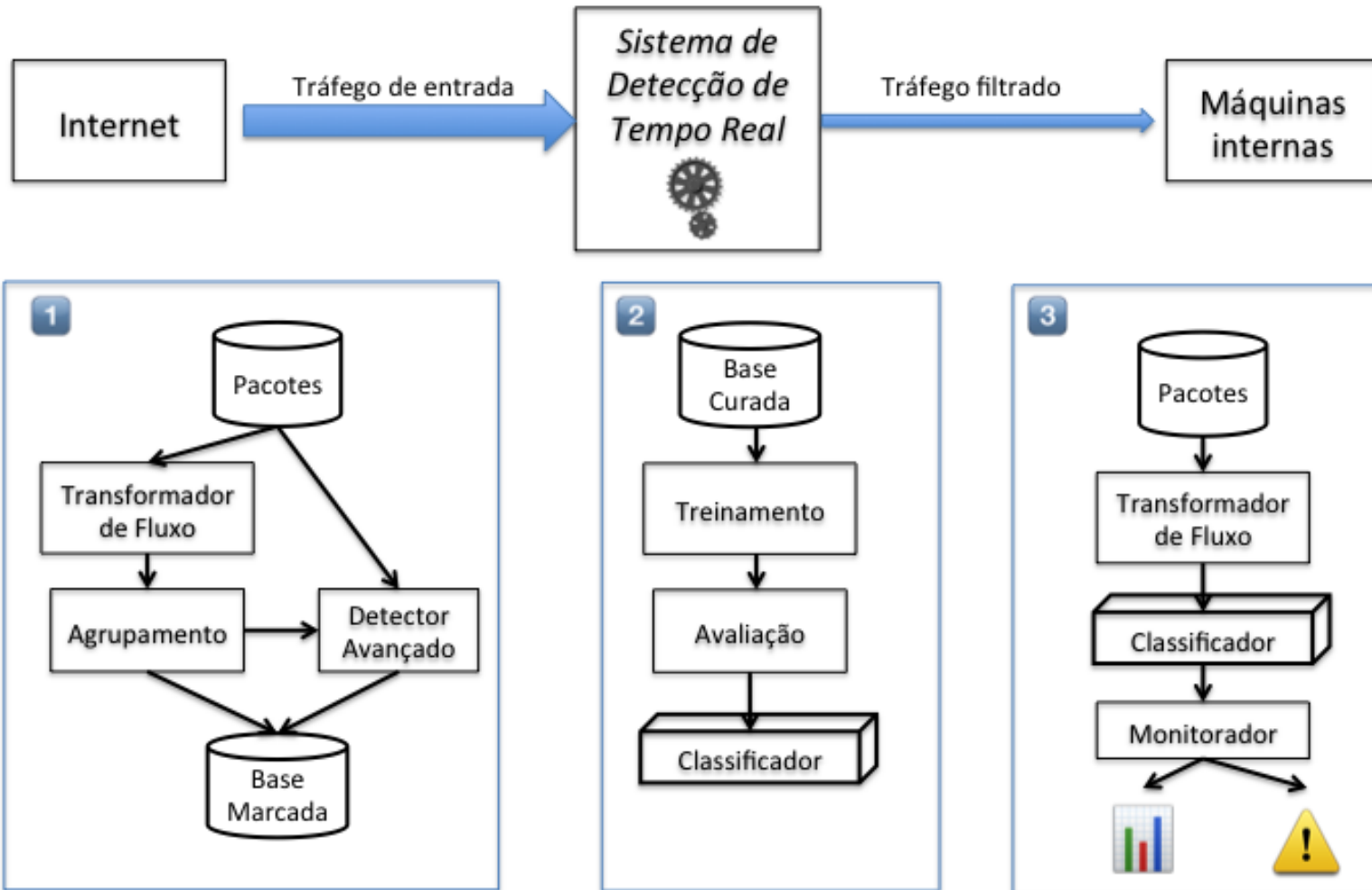


Identification of Stars and Galaxies



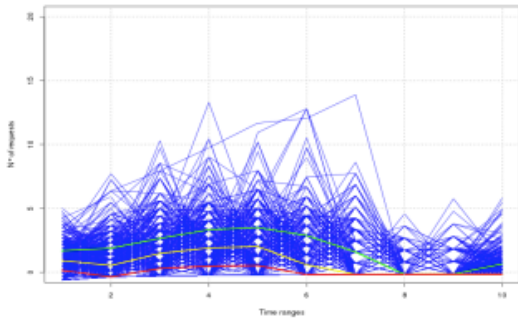
NGC 7793: a spiral galaxy

Production of Access Flow Dataset for Identification of Deny of Service (DoS) Attacks

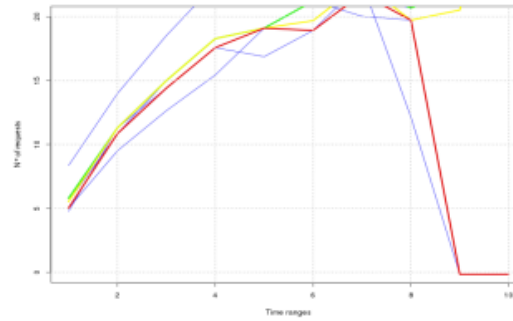


Clustering of Access Flow Dataset (Clustering of Time Series)

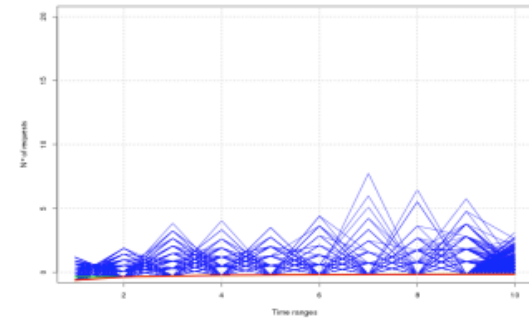
Grupo 1
Group 1



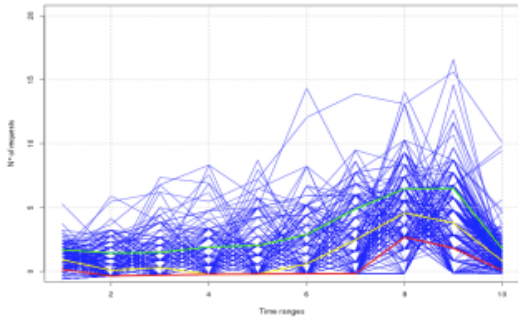
Grupo 2
Group 2



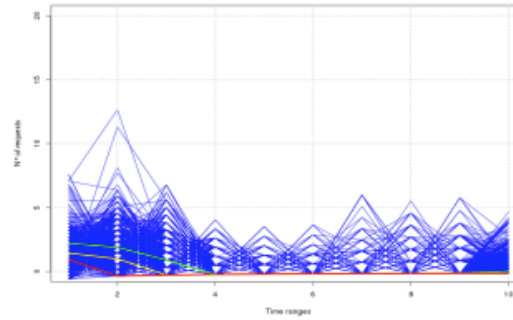
Grupo 3
Group 3



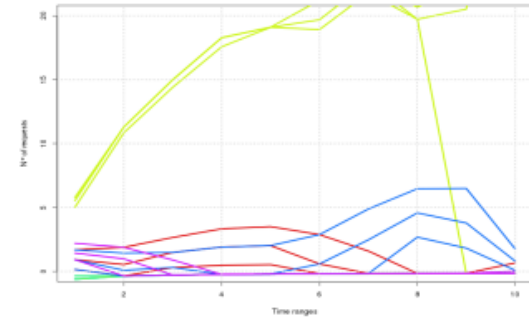
Grupo 4
Group 4



Grupo 5
Group 5



All medians and Qs
All groups

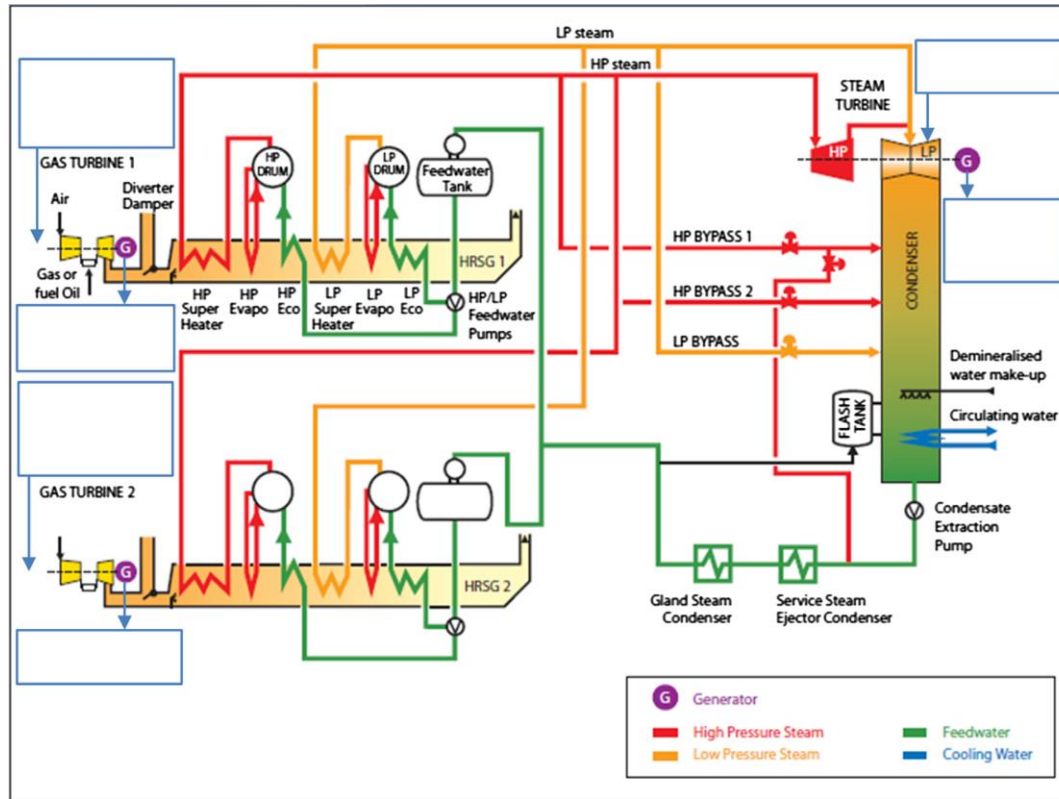


Forecasting Delays in Airports

Fluxos de passageiros



Prediction of electrical power output of a base load operated combined cycle power plan



Tüfekci, P. 2014

Referências

