

Data Mining

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January 9, 2013

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- ▶ Finding structure in data?
- ▶ Machine learning on large data?
- ▶ Unsupervised learning?
- ▶ Large scale computational statistics?

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- ▶ What you can recover from data and what you cannot recover.
 - ▶ Algorithms for how to recover it efficiently.

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- ▶ What you can recover from data and what you cannot recover.
 - ▶ Algorithms for how to recover it efficiently.
-
- ▶ How to think about data analytics.

Modeling versus Efficiency

Two Intertwined Objectives:

- ▶ Model Data Correctly
- ▶ Process Data Efficiently



Outline

Statistical Principals:

- ▶ 1. **Understanding random effects**

Data and Distances:

- ▶ 2. **Similarity** (find duplicates and similar items)
- ▶ 3. **Clustering** (aggregate close items)

Structure in Data:

- ▶ 3. **Clustering** (aggregate close items)
- ▶ 4. **Regression** (patterns in data)
- ▶ 5. **Anomaly Detection** (outliers in data)

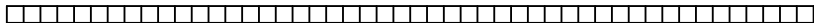
Controlling for Noise and Uncertainty:

- ▶ 5. **Anomaly Detection** (outliers in data)
- ▶ 6. **Link Analysis** (prominent structure in large graphs)
- ▶ 7. **Summaries** (concise representation)

Statistical Principals

What happens as data is generated with replacement
{IP addresses, words in dictionary, edges in graph, hash table}

- ▶ When do items collide?
- ▶ When do you see all items?
- ▶ When is the distribution almost uniform?



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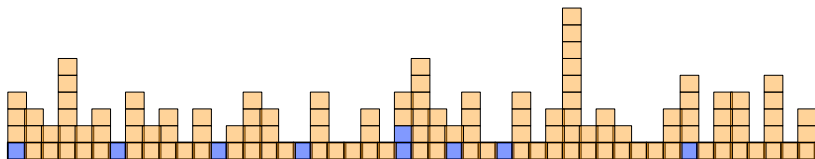
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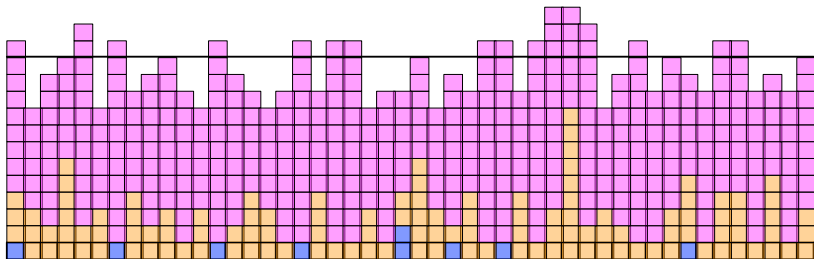
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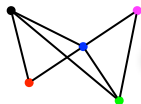



Raw Data to Abstract Representations

How to measure similarity between data?

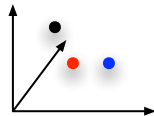
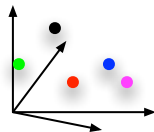
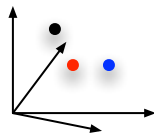
Key idea: data \rightarrow point

a quick brown fox jumped ...



	1	1	1	
1		1		
1	1		1	1
1		1		1
		1	1	

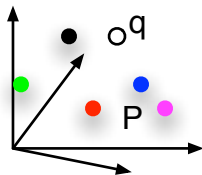
	age	income	height
joe	25	90K	1.85
bob	32	45K	1.52
sue	28	38K	1.61



Similarity

Given a large set of data P .
Given new point q , is q in P ?

Given a large set of data P .
Given new point q , what is *closest* point in P to q ?



Clustering

How to find groups of similar data.

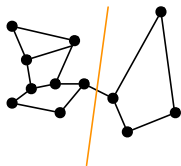
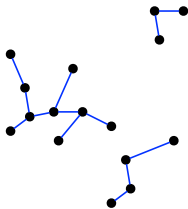
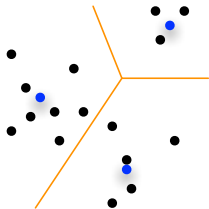
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- ▶ can groups overlap?
- ▶ what is structure of data/distance?

Clustering

How to find groups of similar data.

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- ▶ can groups overlap?
- ▶ what is structure of data/distance?

- ▶ **Hierarchical clustering** : When to combine groups?
- ▶ **k-means clustering** : *k*-median, *k*-center, *k*-means++
- ▶ **Graph clustering** : modularity, spectral



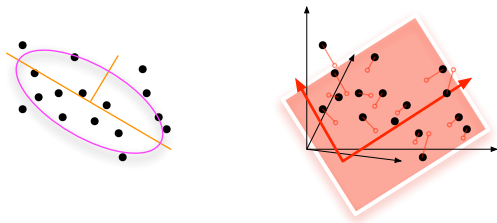
Regression

Consider a data set $P \in \mathbb{R}^d$, where d is BIG!

Want to find representation of P in some \mathbb{R}^k

$\mu(P) \rightarrow Q \in \mathbb{R}^k$ so $\|p_i - p_j\| \approx \|q_i - q_j\|$

$Q \in \mathbb{R}^k$ should capture most data in P



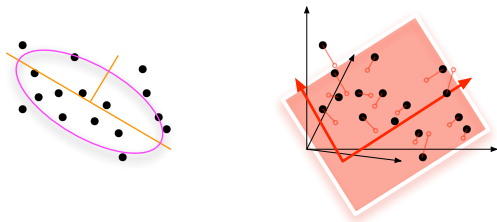
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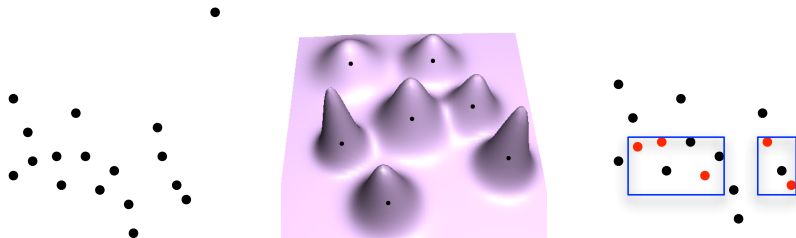


- ▶ **L_2 Regression + PCA** : Common easy approach
- ▶ **Multidimensional Scaling** : Fits in \mathbb{R}^k with k small
- ▶ **Random Projections** : Faster and easier (different bounds)
- ▶ **L_1 Regression** : “Better”, Orthogonal Matching Pursuit
- ▶ **Special Topic** : Compressed Sensing

Anomaly Detection

What to do when data is noisy?

- ▶ **Identify it** : Find and remove outliers
- ▶ **Model it** : It may be real, affect answer
- ▶ **Exploit it** : Differential privacy (*special topic*)

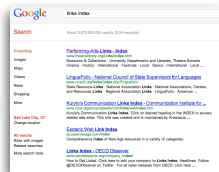
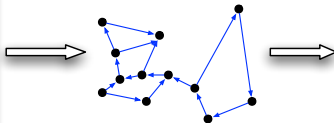


Link Analysis

How does Google Search work?

Converts webpage links into directed graph.

- ▶ **Markov Chains** : Models movement in a graph
- ▶ **PageRank** : How to convert graph into important nodes
- ▶ **MapReduce** : How to scale up PageRank
- ▶ **Communities** : Other important nodes in graphs



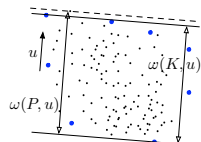
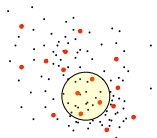
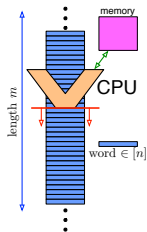
Summaries

Reducing *massive* data to small space.

Want to retain as much as possible (not specific structure)

error guarantees

- ▶ **OnePass Sampling** : Reservoir Sampling
- ▶ **Density Approximation** : Quantiles
- ▶ **MinCount Hash** : Sketching data, \rightarrow abstract features
- ▶ **Spanners** : graph approximations
- ▶ **[...]** : ... on request ...



Themes

What are course goals?

- ▶ Intuition for data analytics
- ▶ How to model data (convert to abstract data types)
- ▶ How to process data efficiently (balance models with algorithms)

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Work Plan:

- ▶ 2-3 weeks each topic.
 - ▶ Overview classic techniques
 - ▶ Focus on modeling / efficiency tradeoff
 - ▶ Special topics
 - ▶ Short homework for each (analysis + with data)
- ▶ Course Project (1/2 grade).
 - ▶ Focus on specific data set
 - ▶ Deep exploration with technique
 - ▶ Ongoing refinement of presentation + approach

Data Group

Data Group Meeting

Thursdays @ *noonish* in Graphics Annex

<http://datagroup.cs.utah.edu/dbgroup.php>