



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

COURSE NAME :19CS407 DATA ANALYTICS WITH R
II YEAR /IV SEMESTER

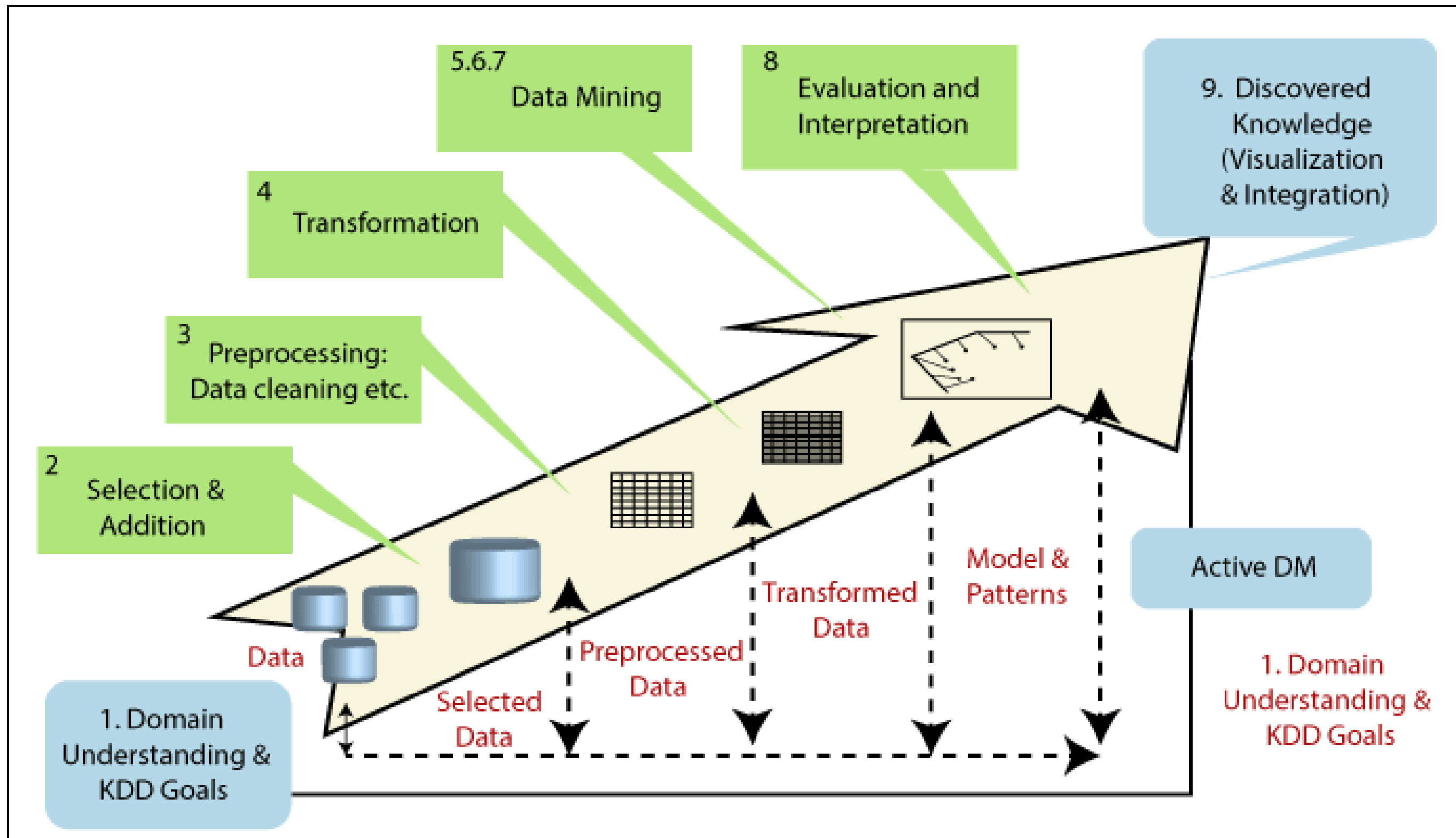
Unit 1- Introduction

Topic : KDD Process



KDD - KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY IN DATABASES







The KDD Process

- ✓ Intended to be a methodology that could cope with all the processes necessary to extract knowledge from data, the KDD process proposes a sequence of nine steps.
- ✓ In spite of the sequence, the KDD process considers the possibility of going back to any previous step in order to redo some part of the process.



Learning the application domain



- ✓ What is expected in terms of the application domain?
- ✓ What are the characteristics of the problem; its specificities?
- ✓ A good understanding of the application domain is required



Creating a target dataset



- ✓ What data are needed for the problem?
- ✓ Which attributes?
- ✓ How will they be collected and put in the desired format (say, a tabular data set)?
- ✓ Once the application domain is known, the data analyst team should be able to identify the data necessary to accomplish the project



Data cleaning and pre-processing:

- ✓ How should missing values and/or outliers such as extreme values be handled?
- ✓ What data type should we choose for each attribute?
- ✓ It is necessary to put the data in a specific format, such as a tabular format.

- ✓ Cleaning in case of Missing values.
- ✓ Cleaning noisy data, where noise is a random or variance error.
- ✓ Cleaning with Data discrepancy detection and Data transformation tools



Data reduction and projection

- ✓ Which features should we include to represent the data? From the available features, which ones should be discarded?
- ✓ Should further information be added, such as adding the day of the week to a timestamp?
- ✓ This can be useful in some tasks. Irrelevant attributes should be removed.



Choosing the data mining function



- ✓ Which type of methods should be used?
- ✓ Four types of method are: summarization, clustering, classification and regression.
- ✓ The first two are from the branch of descriptive analytics while the latter two are from predictive analytics.



Choosing the data mining algorithm(s)



- ✓ Given the characteristics of the problem and the characteristics of the data, which methods should be used?
- ✓ It is expected that specific algorithms will be selected



Data mining



- ✓ Given the characteristics of the problem, the characteristics of the data, and the applicable method type, which specific methods should be used?
- ✓ Which values should be assigned to the hyper-parameters?
- ✓ The choice of method depends on many different factors: interpretability, ability to handle missing values, capacity to deal with outliers, computational efficiency, among others.



Interpretation



- ✓ What is the meaning of the results?
- ✓ What is the utility for the final user?
- ✓ To select the useful results and to evaluate them in terms of the application domain is the goal of this step.
- ✓ It is common to go back to a previous step when the results are not as good as expected



Using discovered knowledge



- ✓ How can we apply the new knowledge in practice?
- ✓ How is it integrated in everyday life?
- ✓ This implies the integration of the new knowledge into the operational system or in the reporting system



Assessment 1



To create your own KDD Process





References



1. João Moreira, Andre Carvalho, Tomás Horvath – “A General Introduction to Data Analytics” – Wiley -2018

Thank You