

Chapitre 7 – Data Mining = Machine Learning

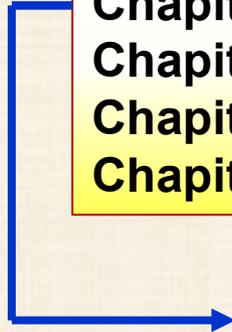
Chapitre 6 : **Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines (MARS)**

Chapitre 7 : **Introduction au Data Mining**

Chapitre 8 : **Classification and Regression Trees**

Chapitre 9 : **Random Forest (RF)**

Chapitre 10 : **Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)**



Chapitre 7 **Introduction**

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STATISTICA data mining



vues dans ces notes

CRT
Classification
Regression
Tree

RF Random Forest

MARS Multivariate
Adaptive
Regression
Splines

ANN Artificial
Neural
Network

Data Miner Recipes

- General Classification/Regression Tree Models
- General CHAID Models
- Interactive Trees (C&RT, CHAID)
- Boosted Tree Classifiers and Regression
- Random Forests for Regression and Classification
- Generalized Additive Models
- MARSplines (Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines)
- Generalized EM & k-Means Cluster Analysis
- Automated Neural Networks
- Machine Learning (Bayesian, Support Vectors, K-Nearest)
- Independent Components Analysis
- Text & Document Mining
- Web Crawling, Document Retrieval
- Association Rules
- Sequence, Association, and Link Analysis
- Rapid Deployment of Predictive Models (PMML)
- Goodness of Fit, Classification, Prediction
- Feature Selection and Variable Screening
- Optimal Binning for Predictive Data Mining
- Data Mining - Workspaces
- Process Optimization

à voir après les 4 méthodes : **Data Miner Recipes**

non vues car
apprentissage non supervisé

MTH8302 = apprentissage supervisé

	Overview	Process	Subtypes	Examples
Supervised Learning	Majority of algorithms. Machine is trained using well-labeled data, inputs and outputs are matched.	Mapping function takes inputs and matches to outputs, creating a target function.	Classification, Regression	Linear regression, Random forest, SVM.
Unsupervised Learning	Unlabeled data (inputs only) is analyzed. Learning happens without supervision.	Inputs are used to create a model of the data.	Clustering, Association.	PCA, k-Means, Hierarchical clustering.
Semi supervised	Some data is labeled, some not. Goal: better results than labeled data alone. Good for real world data.	Combination of above processes.	All the above.	Self training, Mixture models, Semi-supervised SVM

<https://www.datasciencecentral.com/profiles/blogs/supervised-learning-vs-unsupervised-in-one-picture>

DÉFINITIONS du DATA MINING

Data Mining = Machine Learning

fouille de données, extraction de connaissances
KDD = Knowledge Data Discovery

nouveau champ d'application à l'interface de la
statistique et des technologies de l'information
(bases de données, intelligence artificielle, apprentissage ,etc.)

U.M.Fayyad, G.Piatetski-Shapiro

« the nontrivial process of identifying valid, novel, potentially
useful, and ultimately understandable patterns in data »

D.J.Hand « the discovery of interesting, unexpected, or valuable
structures in large data sets »

**Statistique,
Science des données,
Intelligence artificielle :**
liens, différences, convergence

Bernard CLÉMENT, PhD

Société Statistique de Montréal : 26 avril 2018

DÉFINITIONS du DATA MINING

- Exploration d'une grande quantité de données
- (centaines de variables/milliers d'observations) en vue de rechercher des modèles relationnels entre des variables et ensuite de valider ces modèles en les appliquant sur de nouvelles données.
- **Art et la science d'obtenir de la connaissance à partir des données**
- **OBJECTIFS**
 - identifier des structures, groupes, clusters, strates, ou dimensions dans les données qui ne semblent pas avoir de structures évidentes **non supervisé**
 - identifier des facteurs qui sont reliés à un résultat d'intérêt
 - (recherche d'un système de causes) **non supervisé**
 - prédire des variables d'intérêt (variables de réponse): nouveaux clients, nouveaux applicants, etc
data mining prédictif ou **supervisé** (var output Y)

Processus de «torture des données» jusqu'à la «confession»

Introduction to Data Mining

Knowledge Discovery vs. Statistical Analysis



- **Statistical Analysis**
 - Focuses on “hypothesis testing” and “parameter estimation”
 - Fits “parsimonious statistical models” with the goal to “explain” complex relationships with fewer parameters
 - Examples: Regression, nonparametric statistics, factor analysis, traditional quality control
- **Data Mining**
 - Focuses on knowledge discovery, detection of patterns, clusters, and so on; we only have data and no (or few) expectations and hypotheses
 - Fits simple models (such as regression) or complex models (such as neural nets) to enable valid prediction
 - Examples: Neural nets, stochastic gradient boosting of tree classifiers, random forests, support vector machines

LES DONNÉES SONT PARTOUT ! : on est dans l'air du BIG DATA

- Base données relationnelles — commodité de toute entreprise
- **Construction d'immense entrepôt de données (data warehouses)**
- Base de données transactionnelles : point de vente (Point Of Sale)
- **Base de données orientées objet, relationnelles, distribuées, hétérogènes et historiques**
- Base de données spatiales (GIS), remote sensing
- **Base de données scientifiques / ingénierie**
- Données temporelles (e.g., transactions boursières)
- **Text (documents, emails), base de données multimedia**
- **WEB: immense, hyperliens, dynamique, système d'information global**

Web Mining

- Miner ce que les engins de recherche trouvent
- **Classification automatique des documents Web**
- Découvertes de pages Web de référence autoritaire
- **Analyse des structures Web et réseaux**

QUELQUES ÉLÉMENTS DISTINCTIFS

- La métaphore du Data Mining signifie qu'il y a des **trésors ou pépites cachées sous des montagnes de données** que l'on peut découvrir avec des outils spécialisés.
- Le Data Mining analyse des données recueillies à d'autres fins: c'est une analyse secondaire de bases de données, souvent conçues pour la gestion de données individuelles.
- Le Data Mining ne se préoccupe pas de collecter des données de manière efficiente et efficace (sondages, plans d'expériences).
- Recherche de modèles ou patterns (comportements)
exemple : - niche de consommateurs à forte valeur
- consommateurs à haut risque (domaine bancaire)
- Prédicatif (supervisé) ou exploratoire (non supervisé)
- Pas d'estimation / tests mais découverte à l'aide d'algorithmes: arbre de décision, réseaux de neurones, SVM, réseaux bayesiens, classification, cartes de Kohonen, règles d'association, etc

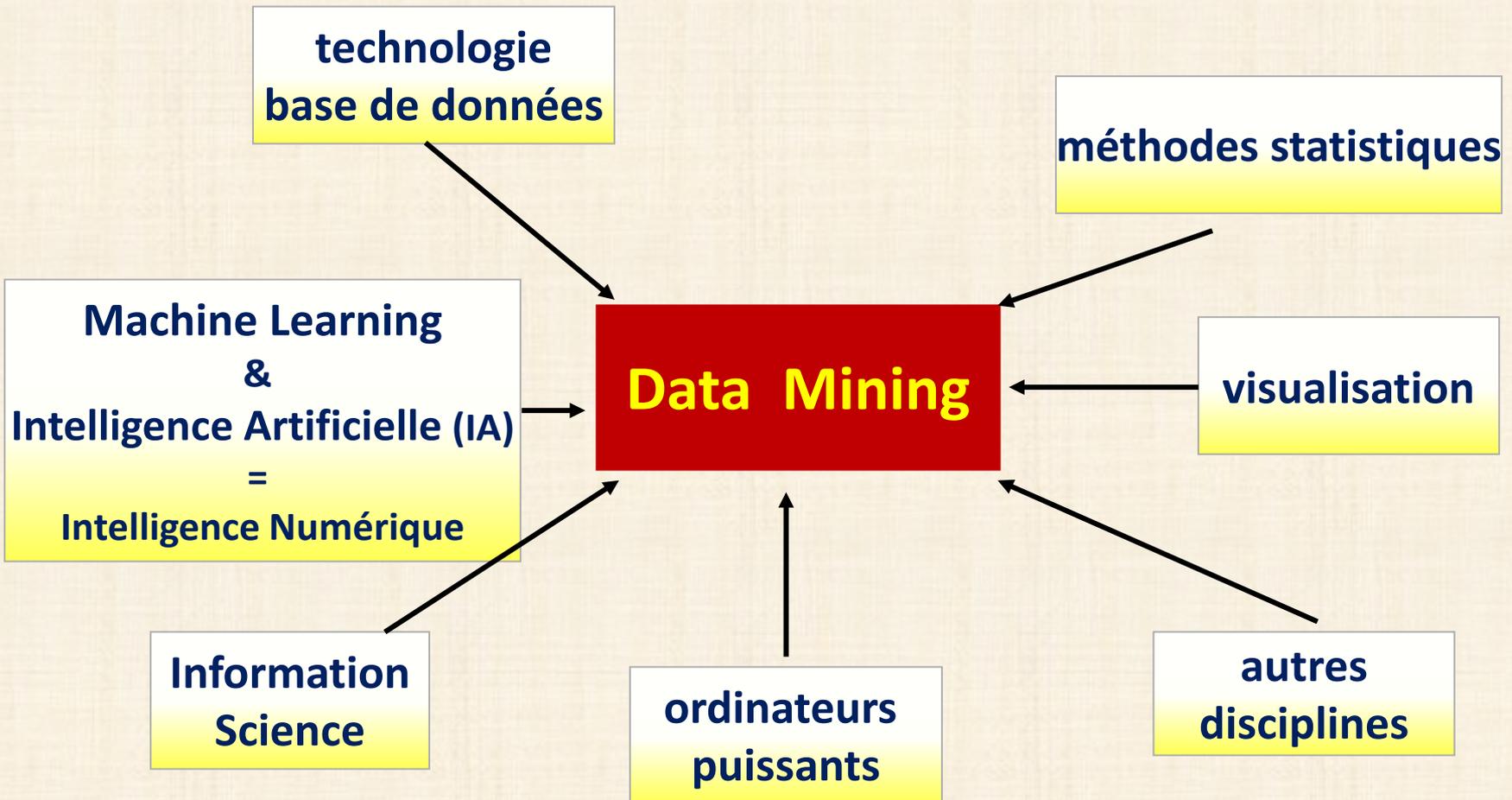
QUELQUES ÉLÉMENTS DISTINCTIFS

- **L'inférence statistique classique** ne fonctionne plus pour les très grands ensembles de données: **toute hypothèse nulle est rejetée.**
- **Il faut remplacer les tests de signification par de la validation croisée** : on testera si une structure reste valable dans une autre partie des données que celle qui a été explorée pour la définir. Critères définis plus loin.
- **Les structures sont-elles valides?**
- **Vérifier l'utilité de ce que l'on découvre:
corrélation n'est pas causalité !**
- **Enjeu majeur:** la qualité des données, données manquantes, données aberrantes (outliers) , biais , . . .

NAISSANCE du DATA MINING

- **L'évolution des SGBD vers l'informatique décisionnelle avec les entrepôts de données (Data Warehouse).**
- **La constitution de giga bases de données : transactions de cartes de crédit, appels téléphoniques, factures de supermarchés : terabytes de données recueillies automatiquement.**
- **Développement de la Gestion de la Relation Client (CRM) marketing client au lieu de marketing produit, attrition, satisfaction, fidélisation, efficacité des campagnes de promotion etc.**
- **Recherches en Intelligence artificielle (IA) apprentissage, extraction de connaissances**

Data Mining convergence de plusieurs disciplines



DATA SCIENCE

Data Mining : convergence de plusieurs disciplines

Data Mining	Méthodes statistiques	Intelligence artificielle
Recherche de règles de classement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Méthodes de discrimination - Réseaux de neurones - Segmentation 	Apprentissage supervisé /ex. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - règles - d'arbre de décision - raisonnement à base de cas
Régression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Méthodes de régression - Réseaux de neurones 	—
Classification automatique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classification automatique hiérarchique - Partitionnement - Réseaux de neurones 	Apprentissage non supervisé -Classification ^o conceptuelle
Description synthétique	Stat. Élémentaire (histogramme, moy, écart-type) Outils d'interprét ^o de classes Méthodes factorielles (ACP)	Apprentissage non supervisé -Généralisation
Recherche de dépendances	Corrélations Analyse factorielles des corr. (AFC) Réseaux bayésiens	Apprentissage non supervisé -Généralisation -Recherche d'associations
Détection de déviations	Test stat sur les écarts	—

Exemples d'applications

- **Détecter des patterns frauduleux dans les transactions sur carte de crédit**
- **Analyser les comportements de clients afin de proposer des achats potentiels (ex. achat de couches et de bière !)**
- **Identifier des stratégies pour acquérir de nouveaux clients**
- **Optimiser la performance de procédés manufacturiers complexes**
- **Déterminer des relations dans les banques de données de toute organisation de production de biens ou services**

A P P L I C A T I O N S

Un site le plus reconnu en
Data Mining :

<http://www.kdnuggets.com>

applications recensées (2003)

- banking
- bioinformatics / biotech
- direct marketing
- e-commerce / web
- entertainment
- fraud detection
- assurance
- investissement / stocks
- manufacturing
- medical / pharmaceuticals
- retail
- scientific data
- security
- supply chain analysis
- telecommunication
- travel

Kantardzic et Zurada (2005)

applications récentes du Data Mining
autres domaines que marketing / ventes

- Mining Wafer Fabrication (puces élect.)
 - **Damage Detection**
 - Sensor Array Data Processing
 - **Car Driver Assessment**
 - Discovery of Patterns in Earth Science
 - **Detection in Digital Imagery**
 - Experiences in Mining from
Computer Simulation
 - **Gene Mapping**
 - Microarray Data Analysis
 - **Gene Expression Profiles for the
Diagnosis of Diseases**
 - Pattern Recognition for
Biomarker Discovery
 - **Mining the Cystic Fibrosis Data**
 - Learning Strategies for Web Crawling
 - **Data Mining for Crime Fighting**
 - Data Mining for Intrusion Detection
 - **Using Fractals in Data Mining**
- Robotics
 - Pattern recognition
 - **Image and speech analysis**
 - **Medical diagnostics and monitoring**
 - Loan or credit solicitations

Besoins décisionnels : exemple d'application : domaine bancaire

Interrogation rapports

Requête sur des
données de
détail

Visualisation

*Combien de
mouvements
chaque client a-t-il
effectué au cours
du dernier mois?*

On Line Application Process

OLAP

Analyse, détection de
problèmes et
opportunités

Analyse

*Quelle est l'évolution
sur 5 ans du nombre
mensuel de mouve-
ments pour chaque
catégorie de clients?*

Data Mining

Découverte de
tendances cachées,
règles significatives

Connaissance et prévision

*Quels clients
clôtureront leur
compte au cours
des 6 prochains
mois? «churning»*

**Besoins décisionnels :
exemple d'application domaine bancaire**

- **Entreprise :** banque
- **Activité :** prêts hypothécaires
- **Problème :** accepter ou refuser une demande de crédit?
- **Solution actuelle**
évaluation de la solvabilité du client
sur la base de critères définis par des
gestionnaires expérimentés

**Une autre alternative:
gestionnaires expérimentés → Data Mining**

**Analyser les données historiques:
solvabilité observée lors des anciens crédits**



pour prévoir la solvabilité des demandeurs de crédit

solvabilité des demandeurs de crédit

données
historiques

Montant crédit	Taux cédit (%)	profession	État civil	revenus	solvabilité
100 000	7,5	enseignant	Marié	98 000	Oui
200 000	9,4	employé	Marié	108 000	Non
250 000	8,1	ouvrier	Célibat	120 000	Oui
220 000	5,3	cadre	Marié	160 000	Oui
300 000	8,1	ouvrier	Marié	150 000	Non
190 000	6,1	prof. libérale	Décédé	210 000	Oui
420 000	6,9	cadre	Marié	180 000	Oui

nouvelles
données

210 000	8,2	employé	Célibat	120 000	
190 000	7,4	employé	Marié	170 000	
330 000	6,9	prof.lib.	Célibat	190 000	
170 000	7,0	cadre	Marié	205 000	
310 000	7,3	ouvrier	Marié	120 000	
240 000	6,9	fonction	Marié	110 000	
400 000	7,1	cadre	Mari.	190 000	

solvabilité des demandeurs de crédit

Exemple - fichier CreditScoring de Statistica : 1000 obs. x 20 var

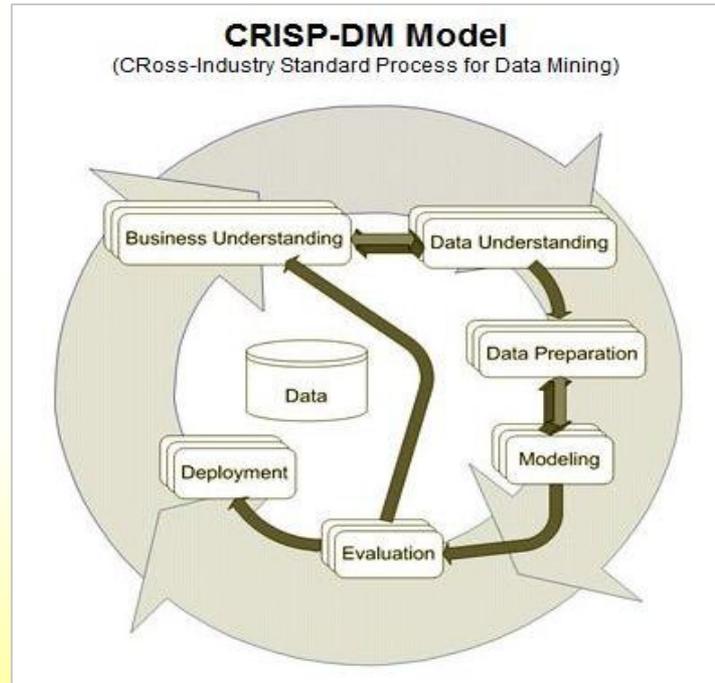
1 ID	2 Credit scoring	3 Balance of Current Account	4 Duration of Credit	5 Payment of Previous Credits	6 Purpose of Credit	7 Amount of Credit	8 Value of Savings	9 Employed by Current Employer for	10 Installment in % of Available Income	11 Marital Status	12 Gender	13 Living in Current Household for	14 Most Valuable Assets	15 Age	16 Further running credits	17 Type of Apartment	18 Number of previous credits at this bank	19 Occupation	20 TrainTest
1	bad	no running account	36	no problems with current credits	retraining	\$3 003,00	no savings	5-8 years	25-35	single	male	<1 year	life insurance	22	no further running credits	rented	2-4	skilled employee	Test
2	good	no balance	48	hesitant	retraining	\$17 085,60	>1400	1-5 years	25-35	single	male	1-5 years	life insurance	46	at other banks	rented	one	executive/self-employed	Train
3	bad	>\$300	36	no previous credits	used car	\$15 363,60	no savings	unemployed	<15	divorced/living apart/mar	female	1-5 years	life insurance	24	no further running credits	rented	2-4	executive/self-employed	Train
4	good	no running account	24	paid back	new car	\$8 986,60	no savings	>8 years	25-35	divorced/living apart/mar	female	>8 years	ownership of house or land	42	no further running credits	owned	2-4	executive/self-employed	Test
5	good	>\$300	24	no previous credits	retraining	\$1 761,20	no savings	5-8 years	<15	single	male	<1 year	no assets	23	no further running credits	rented	one	skilled employee	Test
6	good	no balance	12	no previous credits	retraining	\$1 451,80	<140	5-8 years	15- 25	single	male	>8 years	no assets	37	no further running credits	rented	one	unskilled with permanent re	Train
7	bad	no running account	30	no previous credits	used car	\$4 351,20	no savings	<1 year	25-35	divorced/living apart	male	>8 years	car	29	no further running credits	rented	one	unskilled with permanent re	Train
8	good	no balance	15	paid back	furniture	\$2 151,80	>1400	>8 years	<15	single	male	>8 years	no assets	48	no further running credits	rented	2-4	skilled employee	Test
9	good	>\$300	15	paid back	furniture	\$2 059,40	no savings	1-5 years	<15	single	male	>8 years	ownership of house or land	33	no further running credits	owned	2-4	skilled employee	Train
10	bad	no balance	27	paid back	furniture	\$3 528,00	140-700	1-5 years	<15	single	male	1-5 years	car	21	no further running credits	rented	2-4	unskilled with permanent re	Train
11	bad	no balance	24	no previous credits	used car	\$5 679,80	no savings	5-8 years	15- 25	divorced/living apart	male	5-8 years	life insurance	41	no further running credits	rented	one	skilled employee	Train
12	bad	no running account	18	no previous credits	repair	\$1 050,00	no savings	unemployed	<15	divorced/living apart/mar	female	<1 year	no assets	25	no further running credits	rented	one	unskilled with no permanent	Train
13	bad	no balance	36	no problems with current credits	retraining	\$6 237,00	no savings	1-5 years	25-35	divorced/living apart	male	1-5 years	no assets	28	at department store	rented	2-4	executive/self-employed	Train
14	good	>\$300	6	no problems with current credits	retraining	\$2 440,20	<140	1-5 years	>35	single	male	1-5 years	no assets	32	no further running credits	rented	2-4	unskilled with permanent re	Test
15	good	no running account	12	no previous credits	other	\$2 650,20	no savings	1-5 years	<15	divorced/living apart/mar	female	>8 years	car	27	no further running credits	rented	one	skilled employee	Train
16	good	>\$300	42	no previous credits	furniture	\$10 032,40	>1400	5-8 years	25-35	married/widowed	male	>8 years	car	27	no further running credits	free	one	skilled employee	Test
17	good	no running account	48	no previous credits	new car	\$6 703,20	no savings	5-8 years	<15	single	male	5-8 years	car	24	no further running credits	rented	one	skilled employee	Train

980	good	no running account	24	no previous credits	used car	\$5 836,60	no savings	1-5 years	<15	single	male	>8 years	car	26	no further running credits	rented	one	skilled employee	Test
981	good	no balance	18	no previous credits	furniture	\$1 821,40	no savings	>8 years	<15	married/widowed	male	1-5 years	no assets	30	no further running credits	rented	one	unskilled with permanent re	Test
982	bad	no balance	15	problematic running accounts	other	\$1 769,60	<140	1-5 years	25-35	married/widowed	male	1-5 years	car	23	no further running credits	free	one	skilled employee	Train
983	good	no balance	7	no previous credits	furniture	\$3 260,60	no savings	<1 year	>35	divorced/living apart/mar	female	<1 year	no assets	43	no further running credits	rented	one	skilled employee	Test
984	good	<= \$300	24	no previous credits	furniture	\$1 927,80	<140	>8 years	<15	divorced/living apart/mar	female	1-5 years	ownership of house or land	45	no further running credits	owned	one	skilled employee	Train
985	good	no running account	8	paid back	business	\$1 629,60	no savings	>8 years	15- 25	single	male	>8 years	ownership of house or land	49	at other banks	owned	2-4	executive/self-employed	Test
986	good	>\$300	18	paid back	furniture	\$880,60	140-700	>8 years	<15	single	male	5-8 years	car	30	at other banks	rented	2-4	executive/self-employed	Train
987	good	<= \$300	24	no previous credits	used car	\$5 248,60	no savings	<1 year	25-35	divorced/living apart/mar	female	>8 years	life insurance	24	no further running credits	rented	one	skilled employee	Train
988	bad	no balance	48	paid back	used car	\$7 134,40	no savings	1-5 years	25-35	divorced/living apart/mar	female	5-8 years	life insurance	28	no further running credits	rented	one	executive/self-employed	Train
989	good	no balance	24	no problems with current credits	furniture	\$8 964,20	no savings	<1 year	>35	single	male	1-5 years	life insurance	31	no further running credits	rented	one	skilled employee	Train
990	bad	no running account	48	no previous credits	furniture	\$9 798,60	no savings	5-8 years	>35	married/widowed	male	<1 year	no assets	32	no further running credits	rented	2-4	skilled employee	Test
991	good	no balance	24	paid back	new car	\$10 861,20	700-1400	>8 years	25-35	divorced/living apart/mar	female	>8 years	ownership of house or land	27	no further running credits	free	one	skilled employee	Test
992	bad	>\$300	15	no previous credits	repair	\$6 472,20	<140	1-5 years	15- 25	single	male	1-5 years	car	38	no further running credits	rented	one	executive/self-employed	Train
993	bad	no running account	24	no previous credits	other	\$2 018,80	no savings	5-8 years	<15	divorced/living apart/mar	female	>8 years	life insurance	21	no further running credits	free	2-4	skilled employee	Train
994	good	>\$300	24	paid back	repair	\$2 697,80	>1400	1-5 years	15- 25	divorced/living apart/mar	female	1-5 years	life insurance	31	no further running credits	rented	2-4	skilled employee	Train
995	bad	no balance	60	no previous credits	repair	\$8 803,20	no savings	1-5 years	<15	single	male	>8 years	ownership of house or land	40	no further running credits	owned	one	skilled employee	Train
996	bad	>\$300	21	hesitant	other	\$7 004,20	>1400	1-5 years	>35	divorced/living apart/mar	female	>8 years	car	27	at other banks	rented	2-4	skilled employee	Train
997	good	no balance	30	no previous credits	used car	\$5 364,80	no savings	<1 year	25-35	married/widowed	male	<1 year	car	20	no further running credits	rented	one	skilled employee	Train
998	good	no balance	9	paid back	furniture	\$1 615,60	no savings	>8 years	25-35	single	male	>8 years	no assets	35	no further running credits	rented	5-6	unskilled with permanent re	Test
999	good	>\$300	24	paid back	usehold applian	\$2 881,20	no savings	1-5 years	<15	divorced/living apart	male	1-5 years	no assets	31	no further running credits	rented	2-4	skilled employee	Train
1000	good	no balance	36	no problems with current credits	other	\$4 006,80	<140	>8 years	<15	single	male	5-8 years	ownership of house or land	28	no further running credits	owned	one	skilled employee	Train

MODÈLES D'IMPLANTATION

➤ **CRISP**

European consortium of companies
standard process model for data mining



➤ **SEMMA** (SAS Institute)

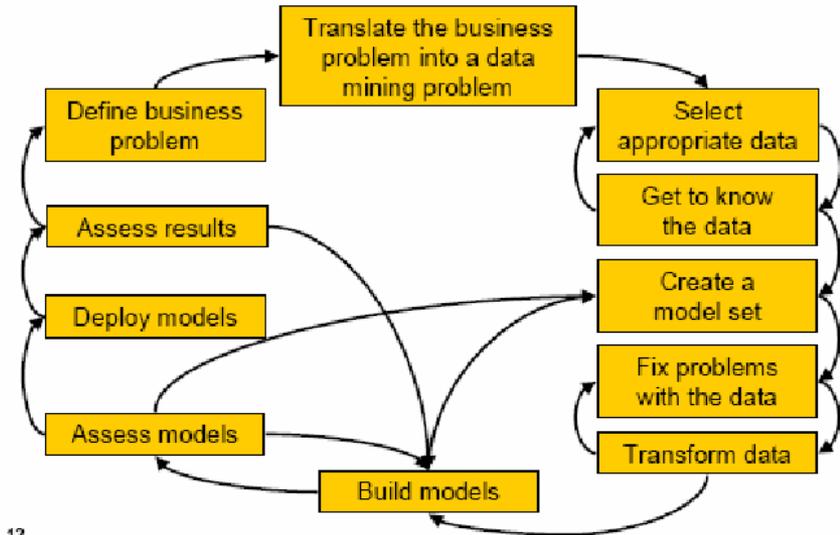
Sample → **E**xplore → **M**odify → **M**odel → **A**ssess

Étapes du processus DATA MINING

1. Définir le problème
2. Identifier et préparer les données (80% de l'activité du DM)
3. Construire le modèle et le tester
4. Évaluer le modèle et choisir la technique optimale

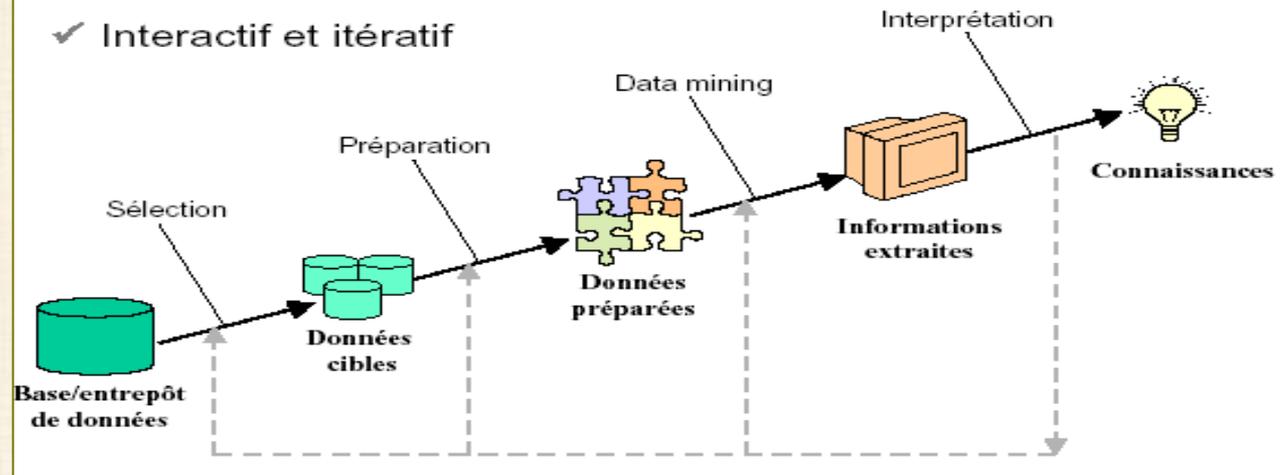
PUIS
appliquer (déployer) le modèle
aux données récentes et
Interpréter les résultats

Data Mining Is Not a Linear Process



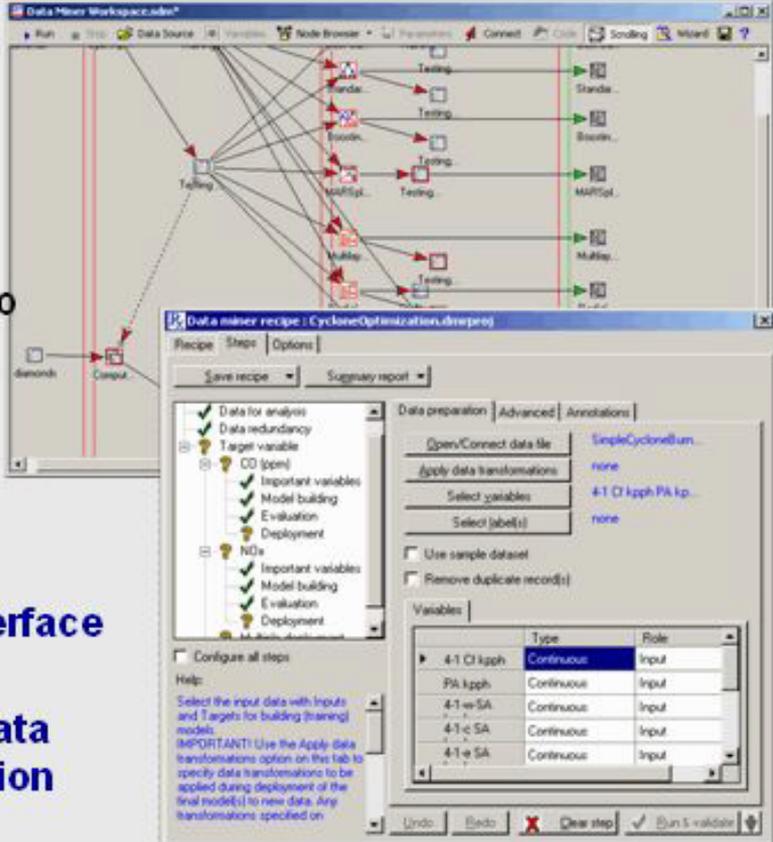
12

✓ Interactif et itératif



Data Miner Workspaces, Recipes

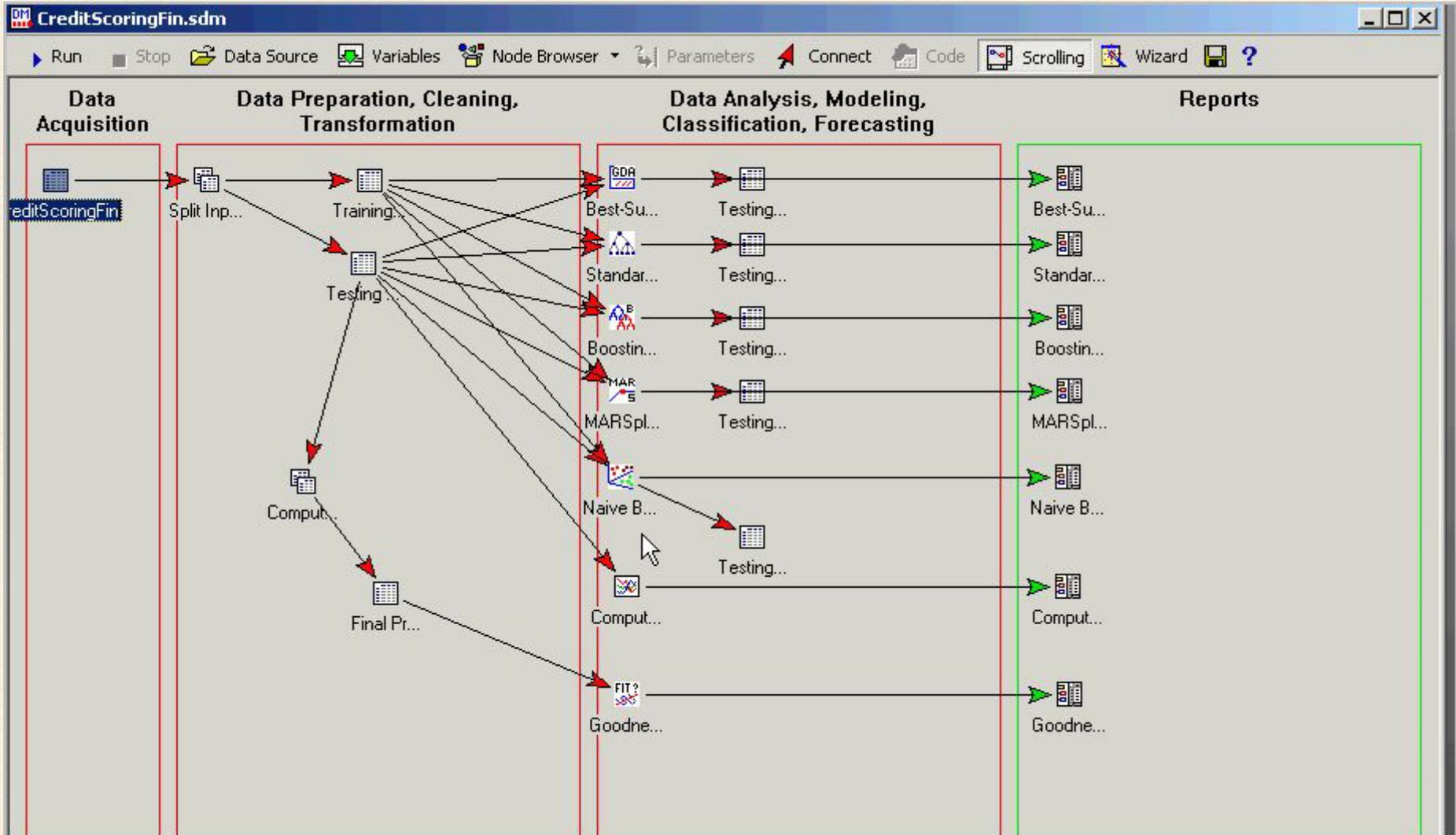
- Efficient UI solutions for effective data mining
- Data Miner Workspaces
 - Custom data mining workflows or templates (best practices)
 - Use *all* STATISTICA functionality to build work flows that go beyond traditional data mining (e.g., perform Predictive QC-Mining,...)
- Run on desktop, offload to server
- Data Miner Recipes
 - **Revolutionary, efficient user interface for both novices and experts**
 - **Single-click data mining, from data definition through model validation and deployment/ scoring**



The screenshot shows the Data Miner Workspace interface. The top window displays a workflow diagram with nodes for 'Testing' and 'Scoring'. Below it, the 'Data miner recipe: CycloneOptimization.dmrproj' dialog is open, showing configuration options for data preparation, advanced settings, and annotations. The 'Variables' table is visible at the bottom right of the dialog.

Variable	Type	Role
4-1 O kpph	Continuous	Input
PK kpph	Continuous	Input
4-1 w-SA	Continuous	Input
4-1 c-SA	Continuous	Input
4-1 e-SA	Continuous	Input

DataMiner Recipes de Statistica



Un site recommandé : STATQUEST

site de Joshua Starmer



STATQUEST!!!

An epic journey through statistics and machine learning

<https://statquest.org/video-index/>

StatQuest!!! Video Index

certaines vidéos

Video Index

This page contains links to playlists and individual videos on Statistics, Statistical Tests, Machine Learning, The StatQuest Musical Dictionary, Webinars, Live Streams, and The AI Buzz, organized, roughly, by category. Generally speaking, the videos are organized from basic concepts to complicated concepts, so, in theory, you should be able to start at the top and work your way down and everything will make sense.

Playlists:

- Statistics Fundamentals - These videos give you a general overview of statistics as well as a be a reference for statistical concepts. Topics include:
 - Histograms
 - What is a...

RECENT POSTS

- Essential Matrix Algebra for Neural Networks, Clearly Explained!!!
- Word Embedding in PyTorch • Lightning Decoder-Only Transformers, ChatGPT's specific Transformer, Clearly Explained!!!
- Transformer Neural Networks, ChatGPT's foundation, Clearly Explained!!!
- Attention for Neural Networks

Γ - Classification and Regression Trees are explained in the following three ways:

- (1) Decision and Classification Trees, Clearly Explained!!!
 - Study Guide
 - NOTE: This topic is covered The StatQuest Illustrated Guide to Machine Learning
- (2) Decision Trees Part 2: Feature Selection and Missing Data
- (3) Regression Trees
- (4) How to Prune Trees (Cost Complexity Pruning)

Classification Trees in Python, from Start-to-Finish

- Jupyter Notebook

- (3) tom Forests Part 1: Building, using and evaluating
- (4) tom Forests Part 2: Missing data and clustering

- (1) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L39rN6gz7Y> **Arbre classification : Y catégorique**
- (2) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9c66TUyIz4> **Arbre de régression : Y continu**
- (3) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J4Wdy0Wc_xQ **Forêts aléatoires 1**
- (4) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sQ870aTKqiM> **Forêts aléatoires 2**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L39rN6gz7Y> **vidéo arbre classification**

Données exemple du vidéo :
arbre classification
chapitre 9

	1 ID	2 X1_loves Popcorn	3 X2_loves Soda	4 X3_Age	5 Y_Loves Cool as Ice
1	1	yes	yes	7	no
2	2	yes	no	12	no
3	3	no	yes	18	yes
4	4	no	yes	35	yes
5	5	yes	yes	38	yes
6	6	yes	no	50	no
7	7	no	no	83	no

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