



RAMA UNIVERSITY

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

DATA MINING & WAREHOUSEING LECTURE-16

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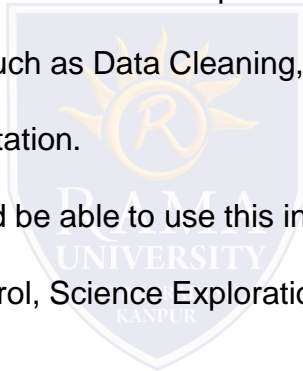
OUTLINE

- ❖ OVERVIEW
- ❖ DATA MINING
- ❖ APPLICATIONS
- ❖ MARKET ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT
- ❖ ANALYSIS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
- ❖ FRAUD DETECTION
- ❖ MCQ
- ❖ REFERENCES

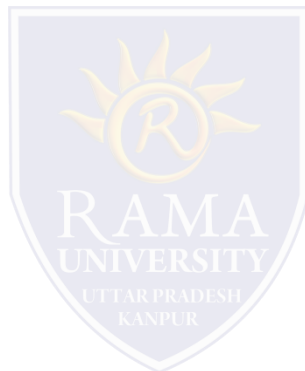


OVERVIEW

- ❑ huge amount of data available in the Information Industry.
- ❑ This data is of no use until it is converted into useful information.
- ❑ necessary to analyze this huge amount of data and extract useful information from it.
- ❑ Extraction of information is not the only process we need to perform
- ❑ data mining also involves other processes such as Data Cleaning, Data Integration, Data Transformation, Data Mining, Pattern Evaluation and Data Presentation.
- ❑ Once all these processes are over, we would be able to use this information in many applications such as Fraud Detection, Market Analysis, Production Control, Science Exploration, etc.



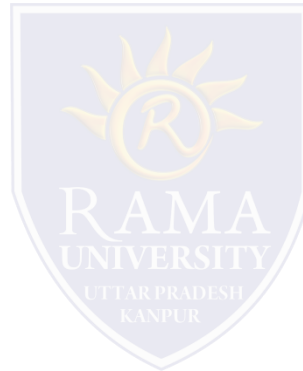
- ❑ **Data Mining** is defined as extracting information from huge sets of data. In other words
 - ❑ procedure of mining knowledge from data.
 - ❑ The information or knowledge extracted so can be used for any of the following applications –
 - ✓ Market Analysis
 - ✓ Fraud Detection
 - ✓ Customer Retention
 - ✓ Production Control
 - ✓ Science Exploration



Applications

- ❑ Market Analysis and Management
- ❑ Corporate Analysis & Risk Management
- ❑ Fraud Detection
- ❑ also be used in the areas of production control, customer retention, science exploration, sports, astrology, and Internet

Web Surf-Aid



Market Analysis and Management

Customer Profiling –

- helps determine what kind of people buy what kind of products.

Identifying Customer Requirements –

- helps in identifying the best products for different customers.
- It uses prediction to find the factors that may attract new customers.

Cross Market Analysis –

- performs Association/correlations between product sales.

Target Marketing –

- helps to find clusters of model customers who share the same characteristics such as interests, spending habits, income, etc.

Determining Customer purchasing pattern –

- helps in determining customer purchasing pattern.

Providing Summary Information –

- provides us various multidimensional summary reports.



Analysis and Risk Management

Finance Planning and Asset Evaluation –

- It involves cash flow analysis and prediction, contingent claim analysis to evaluate assets.

Resource Planning –

- It involves summarizing and comparing the resources and spending.

Competition –

- It involves monitoring competitors and market directions.

Fraud Detection

Data mining is also used in the fields of credit card services and telecommunication to detect frauds. In fraud telephone calls, it helps to find the destination of the call, duration of the call, time of the day or week, etc. It also analyzes the patterns that deviate from expected norms.



Multiple Choice Question

1. _____ is a metadata repository.

- a) Prism solution directory manager.
- b) CORBA
- c) STUNT
- d) COBWEB

2.. _____ is an expensive process in building an expert system.

- a) Analysis
- b) Study
- c) Design.
- d) Information collection.

3. The full form of KDD is _____.

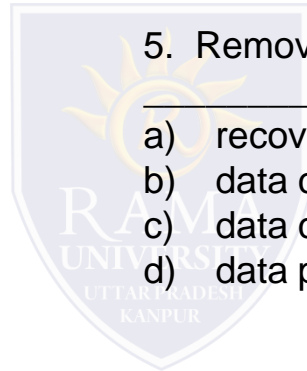
- a) Knowledge database.
- b) Knowledge discovery in database.
- c) Knowledge data house.
- d) Knowledge data definition.

4. The first International conference on KDD was held in the year _____.

- a) 1996
- b) 1997
- c) 1995
- d) 1994

5. Removing duplicate records is a process called _____.

- a) recovery
- b) data cleaning.
- c) data cleansing.
- d) data pruning.



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