

Final Review Topics
CSCI 452 – Data Mining
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1. Cross Validation and Sampling
 - a. Training, testing, validation sets
 - b. Cross validation, k-fold and leave-one-out
 - c. Simple random sampling
 - d. Weighted sampling
 - e. Sampling with and without replacement
 - f. Stratified sampling
 - g. Determining sample size
2. Naïve Bayes
 - a. Bayes Theorem
 - b. Naïve Bayes vs Bayesian Belief Network
 - c. Conditional independence assumption
 - d. Advantages
 - e. Output in R, review provided examples
3. Support Vector Machines
 - a. Maximal margin classifier (definition, when is it applicable...)
 - b. Support vector classifier (definition, when applicable, tuning parameter C...)
 - c. Support vector machine (definition, when applicable)
 - d. Output in R, review provided examples
4. Ensemble Methods
 - a. Rationale
 - b. Construction methods, manipulating
 - i. Training methods – bagging and boosting
 - ii. Input features – random forest
 - iii. Class labels (general concept only)
 - iv. Learning algorithms (general concept only)
5. Feature Subsets
 - a. The curse of dimensionality
 - b. Systematic approaches for choosing features (embedded, filter, wrapper)
 - c. Adjusted R^2 statistic
6. Class Imbalance
 - a. Confusion Matrix Counts: True Positive, False Negative, False Positive, True Negative
 - b. Confusion Matrix Rates (TPR, FNR, FPR, TNR)
 - c. Precision and recall
 - d. F_1 measure
 - e. ROC curve
7. Nearest Neighbors
 - a. Similarity vs dissimilarity
 - b. Euclidean vs Manhattan distance
 - c. Distance matrix

- d. Weights and standardization
 - e. K-nearest neighbors algorithm
 - f. Lazy vs eager learning algorithms
 - g. Output in R, review provided examples
8. Clustering
- a. Unsupervised vs supervised learning
 - b. Applications
 - c. Partitional vs Hierarchical, Complete vs Partial, Exclusive vs Non-Exclusive
 - d. Types of clusters (well-separated, center-based, contiguous)
 - e. K-means clustering
 - i. Choosing initial centroids (and problems with this)
 - ii. How to measure distance/assign points to clusters
 - iii. Evaluations
 - iv. Empty clusters, outliers
 - f. Hierarchical clustering
 - i. Agglomerative vs divisive
 - ii. Algorithm
 - iii. Defining proximity
 - g. Output in R, review provided examples
9. Association Mining
- a. Frequent itemsets, support
 - b. Apriori Principle (anti-monotone), how it helps
 - c. Apriori algorithm: Candidate generation and pruning, calculating support using hash tree
 - d. Generating rules, confidence measure, rule lattice, lift