

A market place where everyone is exchanging idea and practice around Big data technology; to create a practical realization of Big data in Thailand



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## **BIG DATA**

#### VOLUME

Online & Offline Automatically generated Manually created

#### VELOCITY

Speed of Generation Rate of Analysis Behavioral data - server logs, clickstream, ATM log

- Images & sounds photographs, videos, Google street views images, medical images, handwriting images, voice recordings
- Languages text messages, tweets, web content
- Records medical records, large automated survey, tax
- Sensors temperature, accelerometer, geolocation

#### VARIETY

Unstructured Structured

#### VERACITY

Untrusted Uncleansed Unclear

## **BIG DATA ANALYTICS**

A set of fundamental concepts/principles that underlie techniques for extracting useful knowledge from large datasets containing a variety of data types. To uncover hidden patterns, unknown correlations, market trends, customer preferences, and other useful business information





- Who are the most profitable customers?
  - A straightforward database query, if "profitable" can be defined clearly.
- Is there really a difference between the profitable customers and the average customer?
  - Statistical Hypothesis testing
- But who really are these customers? Can I characterize them?
  - Automated pattern finding
- Will some new customer be profitable ? How much revenue can I expect?
  - Predictive model of profitability



## **METHODS**



### **Data Mining**

The Computational process of discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of statistics, machine learning, and database systems.

automated data mining survey responses cover transcripts classificati text and yos cause ad-hoc an customer dashboards consume trends ad-hoc analysis early warning

## **Text Mining**

The process of deriving high-quality information from text. High-quality information is typically derived through the devising of patterns and trends through means such as statistical pattern learning.



#### Machine Learning

The science of getting computers to learn from data without having to be explicitly programmed by humans. Machine model can teach themselves to grow and change when exposed to new data.



- Clustering : Group individuals in a population by their similarity (not driven by any specific purpose).
- Co-occurrence grouping : Find associations between entities based on transactions involving them.
- Profiling : Characterize the typical behavior of an individual, group, or population.
- Link Prediction : Predict connections between data items (Link should exist at what strength)
- Classification : Predict, for each individual in a population, which of a set of classes this individual belongs to.
- Regression : Produce a model that, given an individual, estimates the value of the particular variable specific to that individual.
- Similarity matching : Identify similar individuals based on data know about them. Similarity underlie solutions to other tasks.



## **TEXT MINING AND NLP**

Deriving high-quality information from text by devising of patterns and trends through means such as statistical pattern learning.

EXPECTED PLACES

## NAMED ENTITY RECOGNITION (NER)

To locate and classify named entities in text into predefined categories such as:

- Names of persons
- Organizations
- Locations
- Expressions of times
- etc.



## TEXT CLASSIFICAITON & CLUSTERING

- Classification
  - ✓ To assign a document to one or more classes or categories.
- Clustering:
  - ✓ The application of cluster analysis to textual documents



## **TOPIC DISCOVERY**

## Characterizes document according to topics

✓ Discover topics mentioned about "ประชามติ" on the social network
✓ Discover topics mentioned about "พร้อมเพย์" on the social network



[Image from Blei, D. Probabilistic Topic Models, Communication of the ACM, 2012]



https://quid.com/feed/brexit-immediate-impacts

## **MACHINE LEARNING**

Learns from data and make predictions about data by using statistics to develop self learning algorithm (no explicit programming)



## **BIG DATA AND MARKETING**







Recommendations for cross-selling



Targeted market

Campaign combinations for effective up-selling

Predicting customer churn



Customer behavior analysis: the key to marketing in this digital era is contacting customers just

- When they wish to be reached
- When they are in the right location
- Then, engaging them with personalized real-time offers.

# BIG DATA FOR HR

- Talent acquisition, retention, placement, promotion, compensation, or workforce and succession planning.
- Analyzing the skills and attributes of high performers in the present; build a template for future quality hiring.
- Non-traditional data gathering sources
  - Social media channels where prospective candidates usually leave their digital 'thought prints'.
- Statistical analysis of productivity and turnover
  - Old indicators (such as GPA and education) were far less critical to performance and retention.



Ref: Forbe



The key technique is to organize food in buckets and map the relationships between these sets. Sets may be based on recipes, taste, or cooks' insight.

- **IBM Chef Watson** crunches through recipes, regional and cultural knowledge and statistical, molecular and food pairing theories. Chef Watson generates new recipes with unusual ingredients.
- McCormick developed FlayorPrint by researching about food tastes, textures, aromas, and preparation techniques. Data then are encoded into a set of algorithms that helped select recipes.
- **Kitchology** uses a cook centric dataset (Collective wisdom of chefs). The algorithms reflect on what people who make food designs learn in culinary schools coupled with a proprietary database.









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