

15-826: Multimedia (Databases) and Data Mining

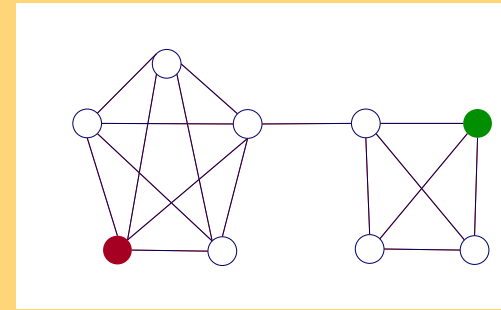
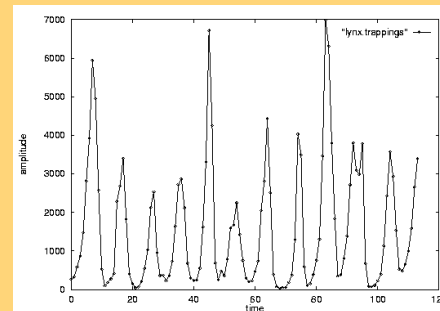
Lecture #31: Conclusions

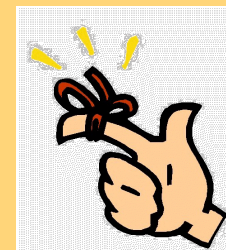
C. Faloutsos



Problem

- Given a large dataset (points; text doc's; time series; images; nodes in a graph)
- Find similar/interesting things





Summary

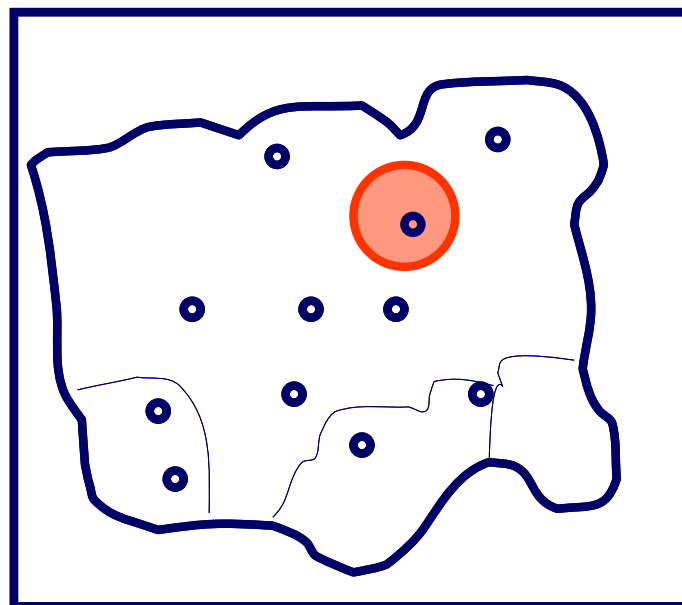
- **T1: fractals / power laws** lead to startling discoveries
 - ‘the mean may be meaningless’
 - Don’t assume Gaussian (average, k-means, etc)
- **T2: SVD:** behind PageRank/HITS/tensors/...
- **T3: Wavelets:** Nature seems to prefer them
- ~~**T4: RLS: matrix inversion, without inverting**~~

Outline

Goal: ‘Find **similar / interesting** things’

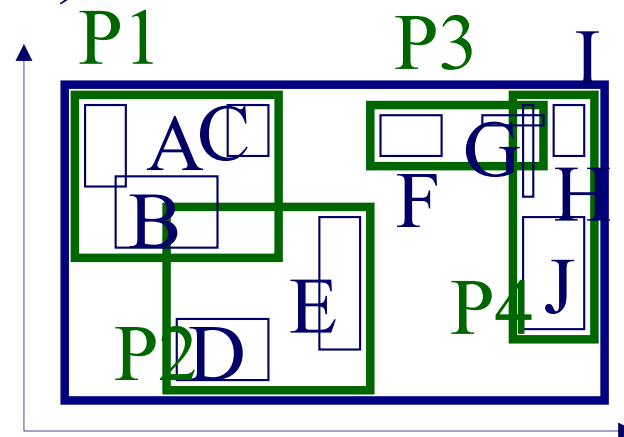
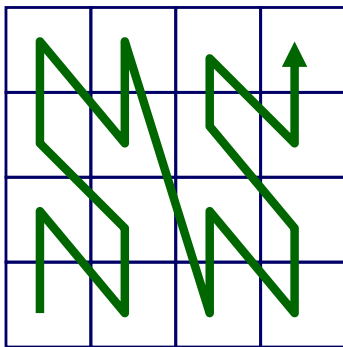
- Intro to DB
- Indexing - similarity search
 - Points
 - Text
 - Time sequences; images etc
 - Graphs

Indexing - similarity search



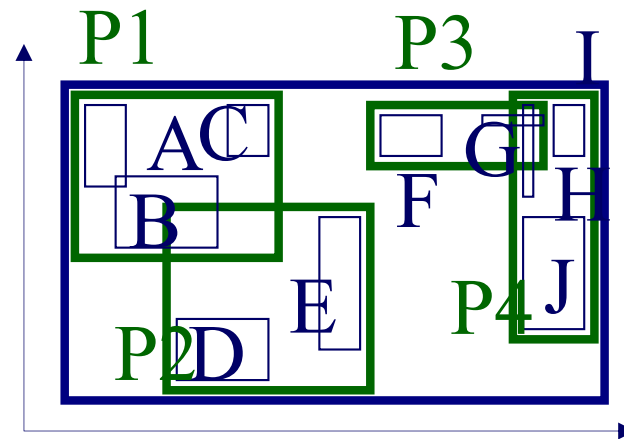
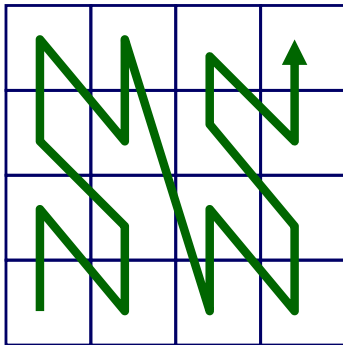
Indexing - similarity search

- R-trees
- z-ordering / hilbert curves
- M-trees
- (DON' T FORGET ...)




Indexing - similarity search

- R-trees
- z-ordering / hilbert curves
- M-trees
- **beware of high intrinsic dimensionality**



Outline

Goal: ‘Find **similar / interesting** things’

- Intro to DB
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 - Points
 -  – Text
 - Time sequences; images etc
 - Graphs

Text searching

- ‘find all documents with word *bla*’



Text searching

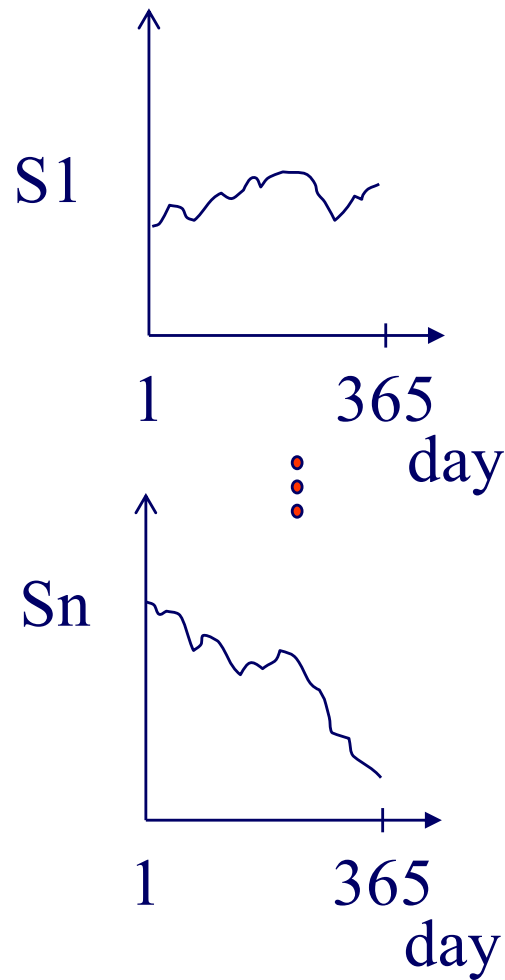
- Full text scanning (‘grep’)
- Inversion (B-tree or hash index)
- signature files – Bloom filters
- Vector space model
 - Ranked output
 - Relevance feedback
- String editing distance (-> dynamic prog.)

Outline

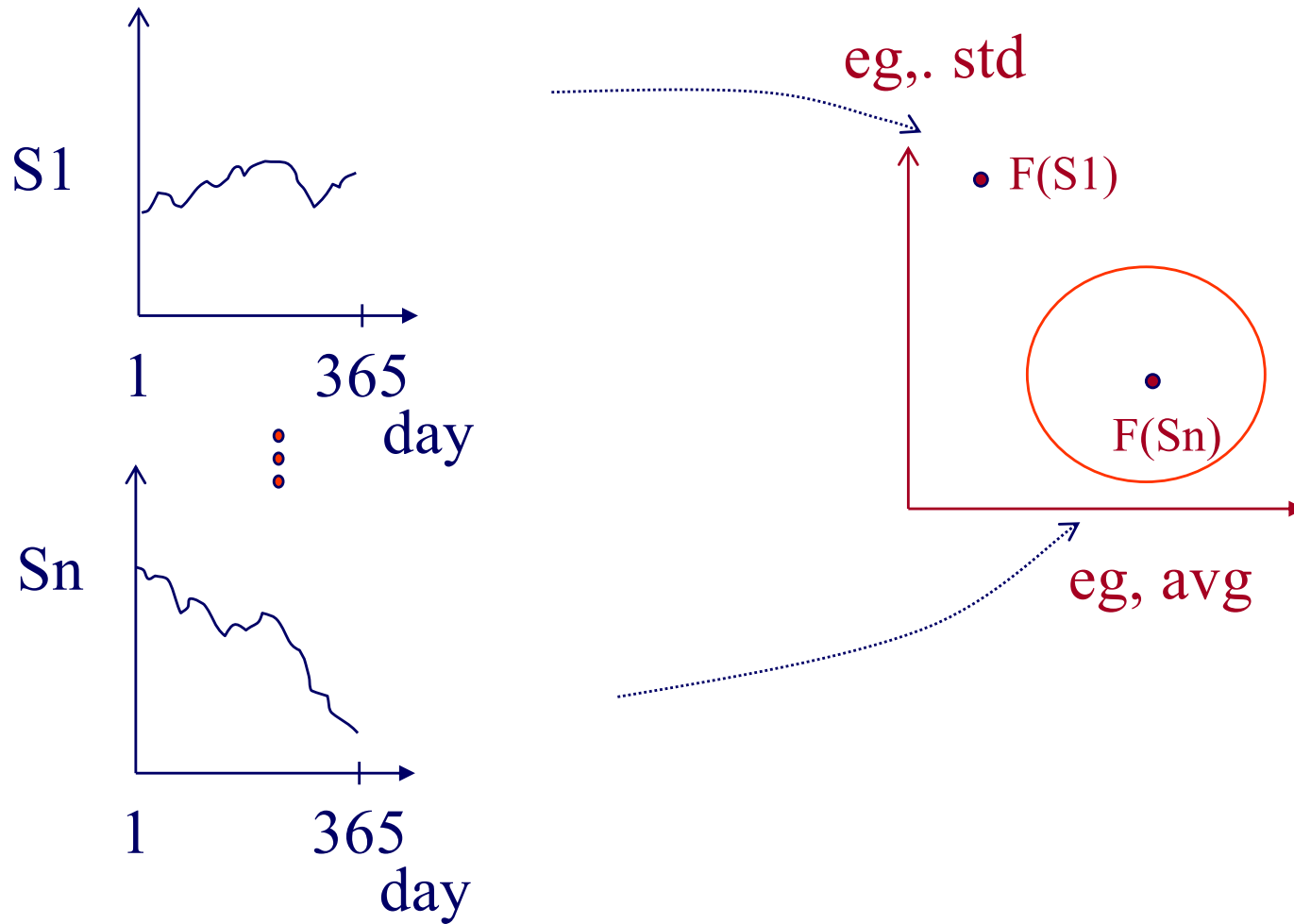
Goal: ‘Find **similar / interesting** things’

- Intro to DB
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 - ➔ – Time sequences; images etc
 - Graphs

Multimedia indexing

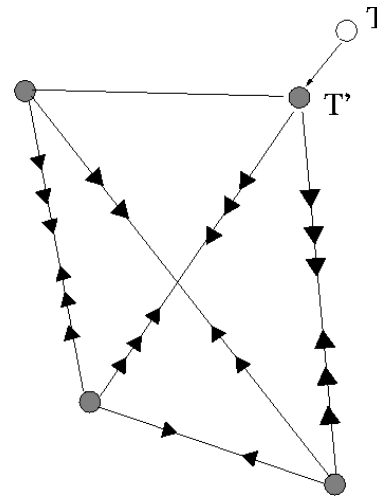


'GEMINI' - Pictorially



Multimedia indexing

- Feature extraction for indexing (GEMINI)
 - Lower-bounding lemma, to guarantee no false alarms
- MDS/FastMap
- tSNE/UMap



Outline

Goal: ‘Find **similar / interesting** things’

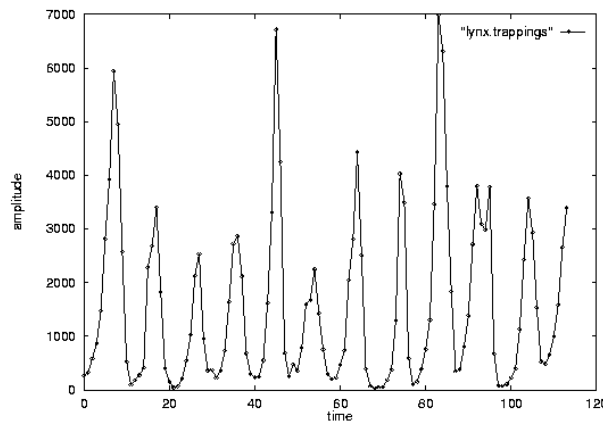
- Intro to DB
- Indexing - similarity search
 - Points
 - Text
 - ➔ – Time sequences; images etc – **DFT/DWT**
 - Graphs

Time series ~~& forecasting~~

Goal: given a signal (eg., sales over time and/or space)

Find: patterns and/or compress

count

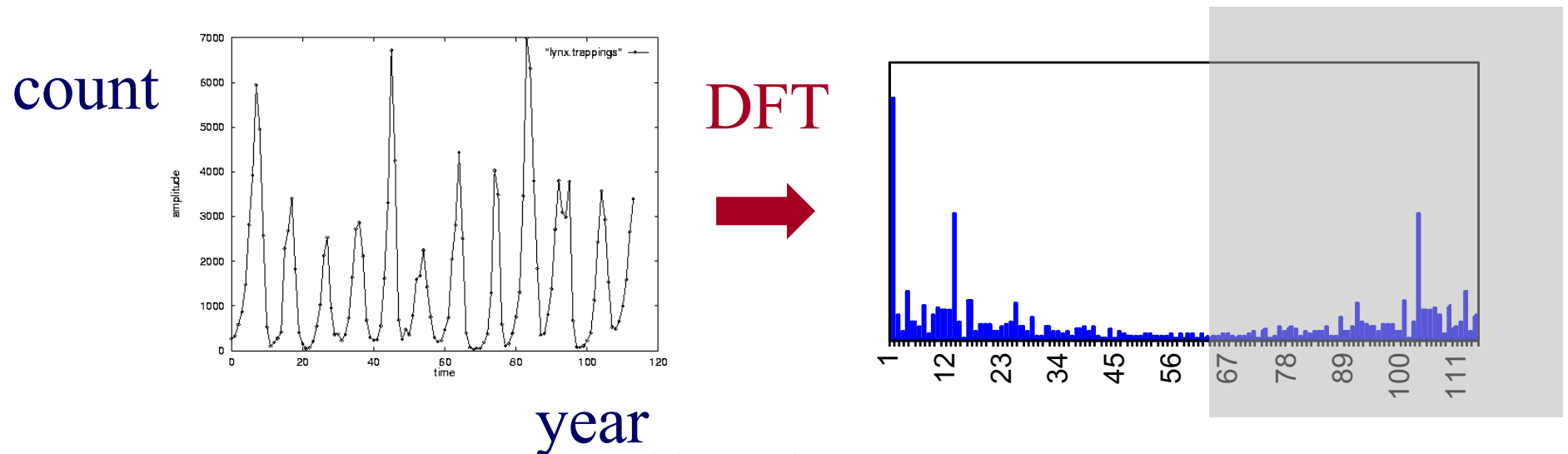


year

Time series & forecasting

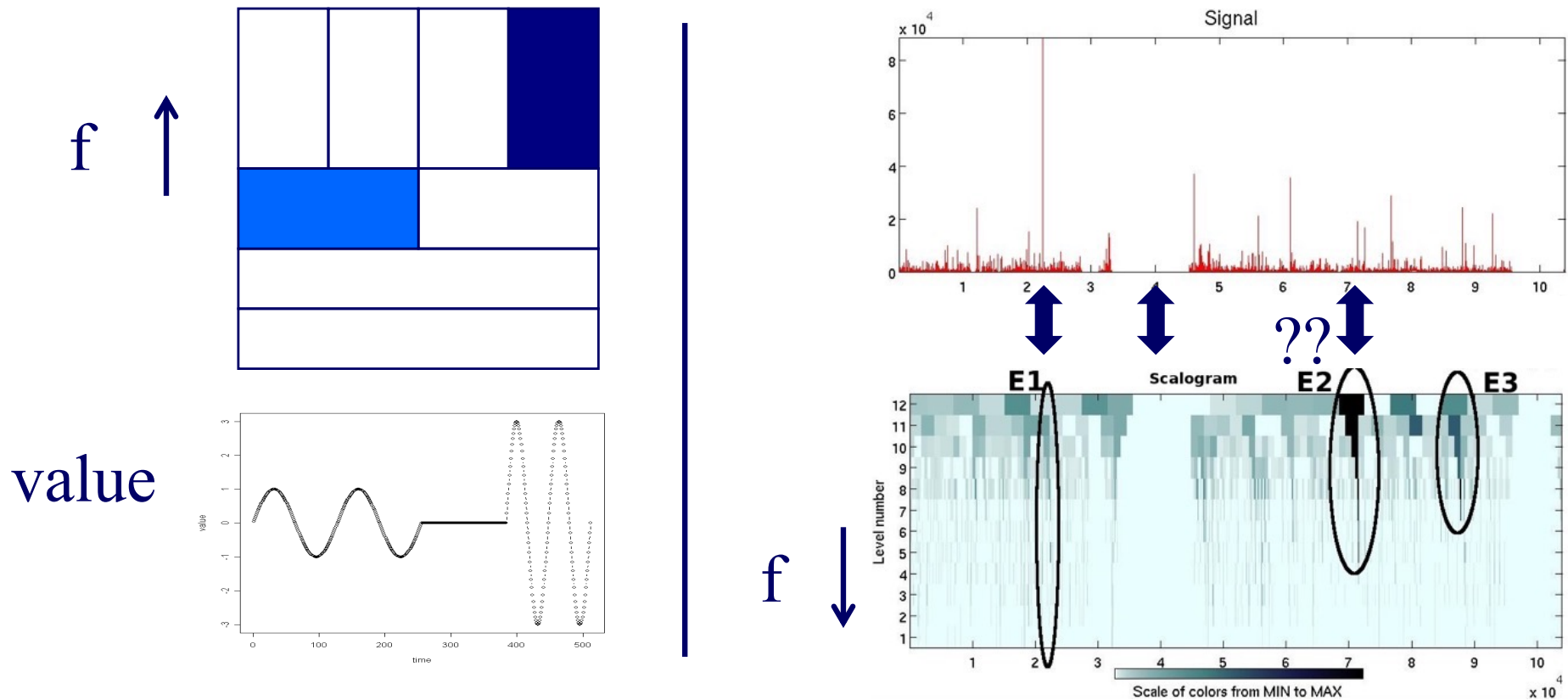
Goal: given a signal (eg., sales over time and/or space)

Find: patterns and/or compress



Wavelets

- Q: baritone/silence/soprano - DWT?

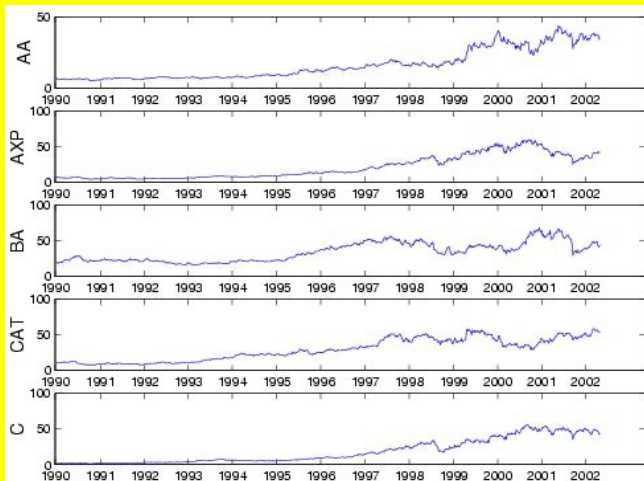


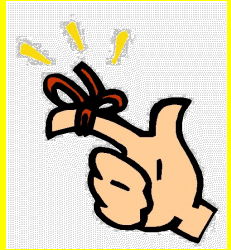


Not in the final exam

Problem:

Q: mine/forecast (one, or more)
time sequences

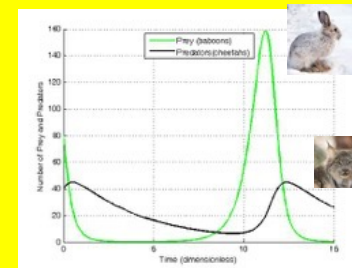
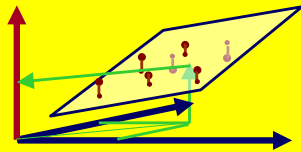




Not in the final exam


Answers

- Similarity search: **Euclidean/time-warping; feature extraction and SAMs**
- Linear Forecasting: **AR (Box-Jenkins)**
- Non-linear forecasting: **lag-plots**
- Gray-box modeling: **Lotka-Volterra**



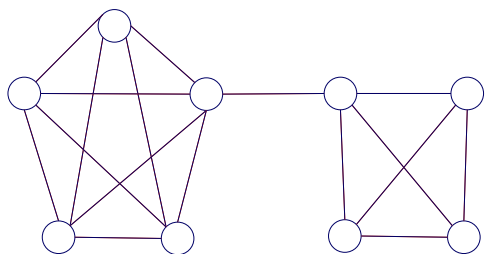
Outline

Goal: ‘Find similar / interesting things’

- Intro to DB
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 - Points
 - Text
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 -  – Graphs

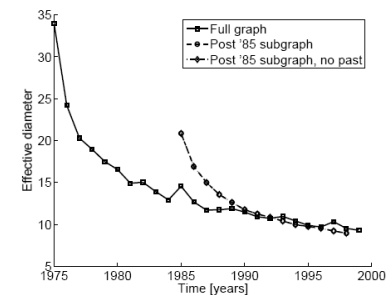
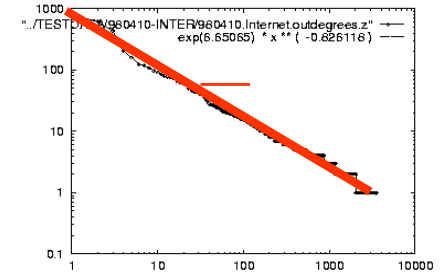
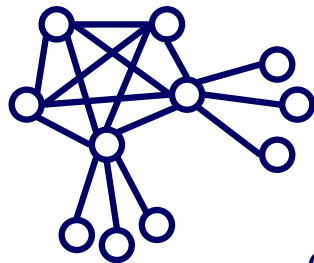
Graphs

- Real graphs: surprising patterns
 - ??



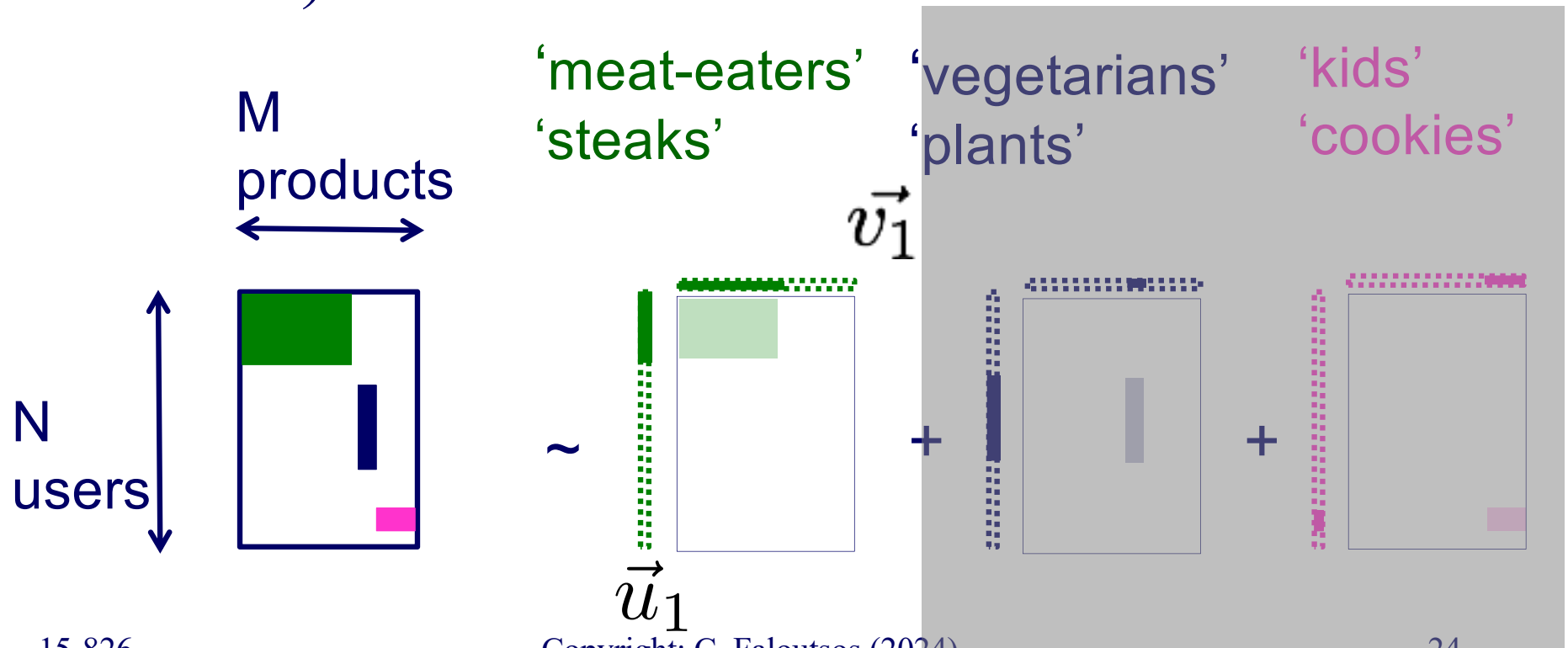
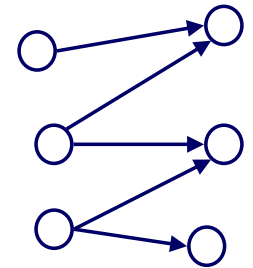
Graphs

- Real graphs: surprising patterns
 - ‘six degrees’
 - **Skewed** degree distribution (‘rich get richer’)
 - Super-linearities (2x nodes -> 3x edges)
 - Diameter: **shrinks** (!)
 - Might have **no** good cuts



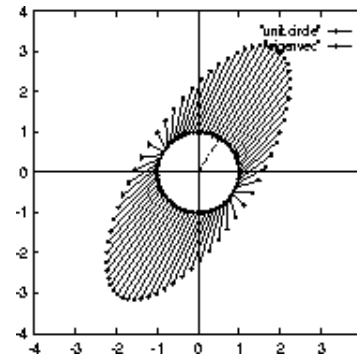
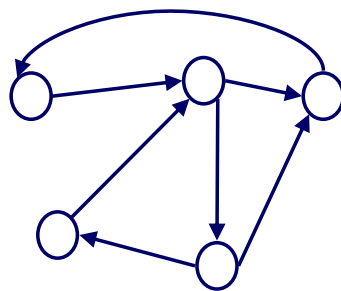
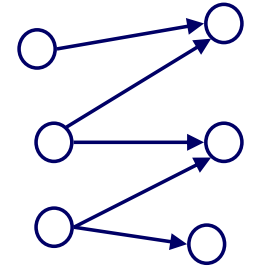
Graphs - SVD

- Hubs/Authorities (SVD on adjacency matrix)



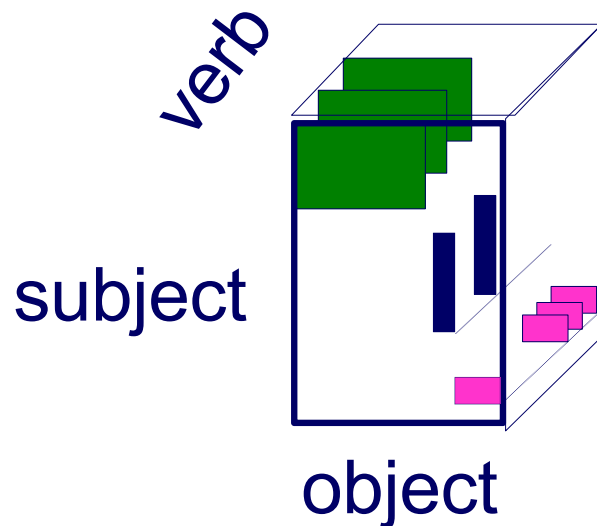
Graphs - PageRank

- Hubs/Authorities (SVD on adjacency matrix)
- PageRank (fixed point \rightarrow eigenvector)



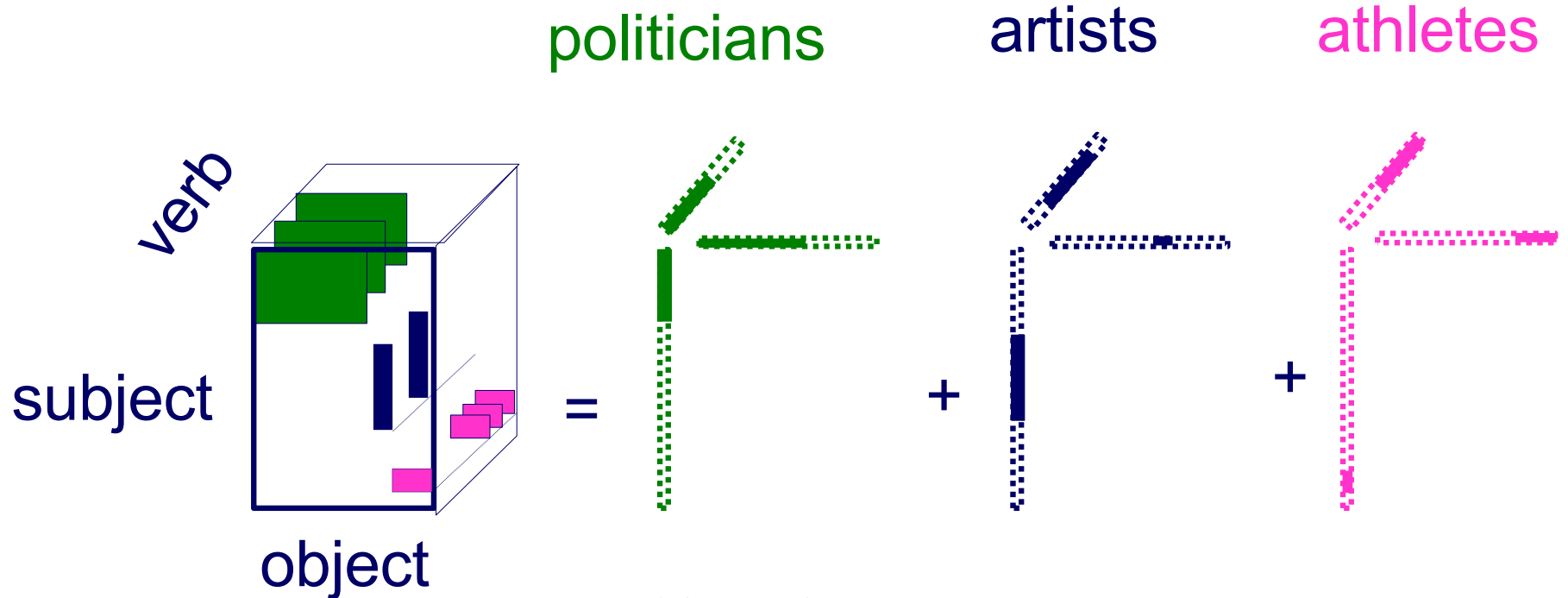
Tensors

- Eg., time evolving graphs; Subject-verb-object triplets; etc



Tensors

- Eg., time evolving graphs; Subject-verb-object triplets; etc

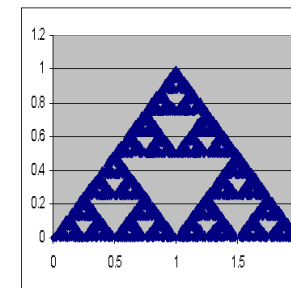


Taking a step back:

We saw some fundamental, recurring concepts and tools:

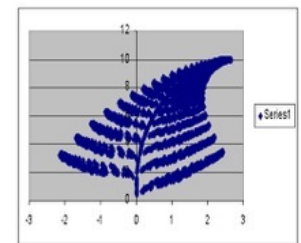
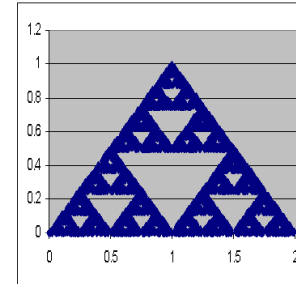
T1: Powerful, recurring tools

- Fractals/ self similarity

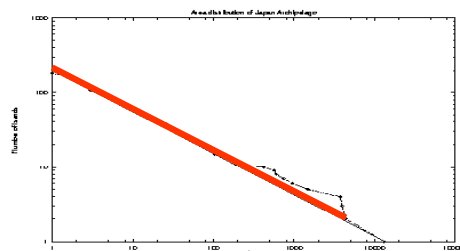


T1: Powerful, recurring tools

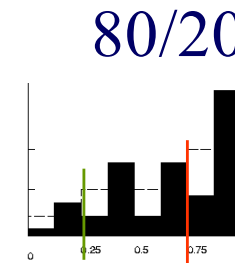
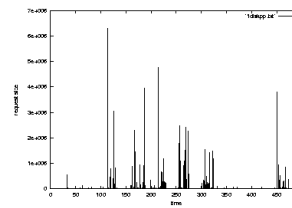
- Fractals/ self similarity \leftrightarrow Power laws
 - Zipf, Korcak, Pareto's laws
 - intrinsic dimension (Sierpinski triangle)
 - correlation integral
 - Barnsley's IFS compression
 - ~~Kronecker graphs~~



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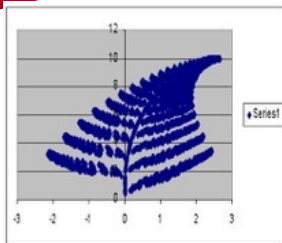
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T1: Powerful, recurring tools

- Fractals/ self similarity

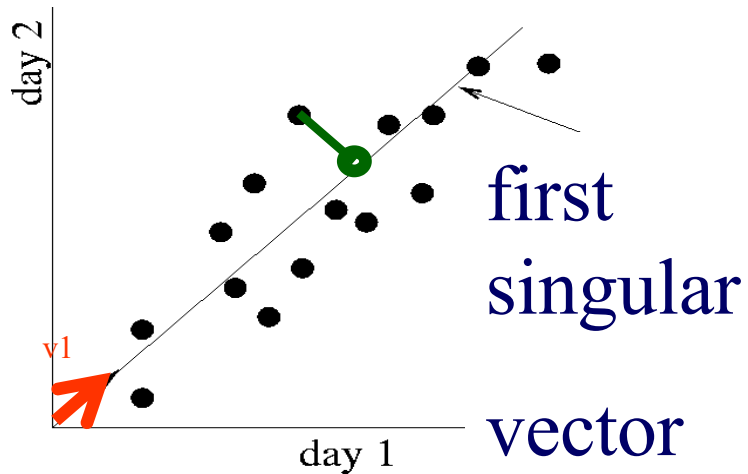
- Zipf, Ker

- **‘Take logarithms’**
- **mean → meaningless**
- **Gaussian trap**



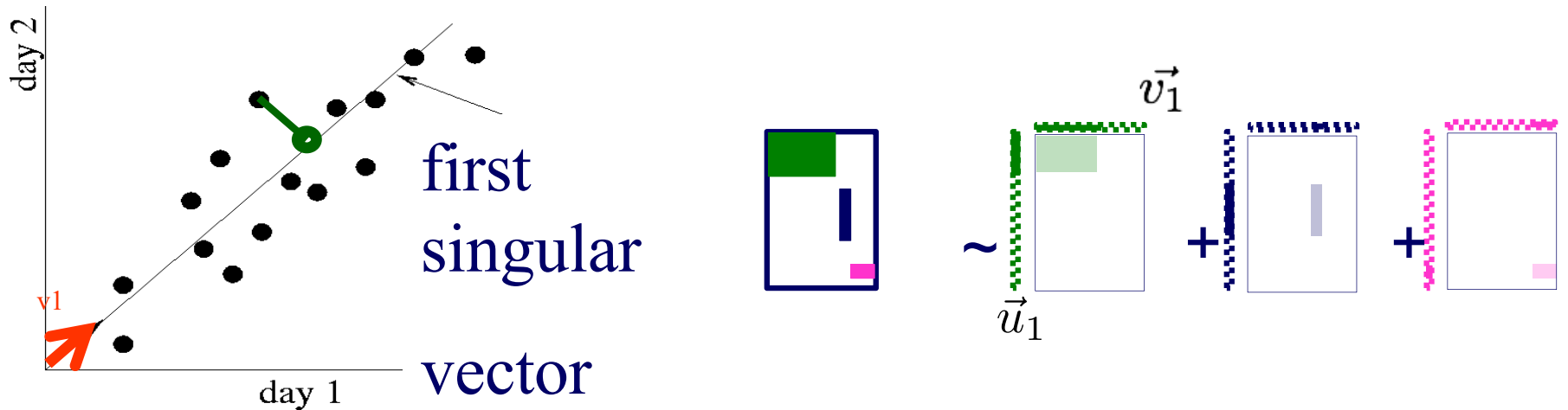
T2: Powerful, recurring tools

- SVD (optimal L2 approx)



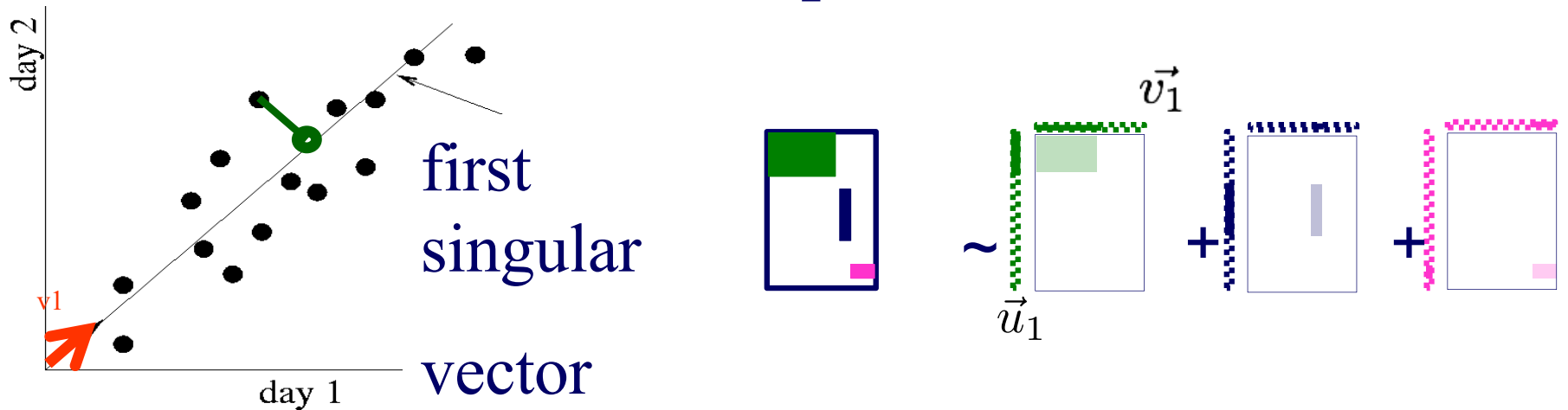
T2: Powerful, recurring tools

- Q: Cases we have a matrix as input?
- A: ...



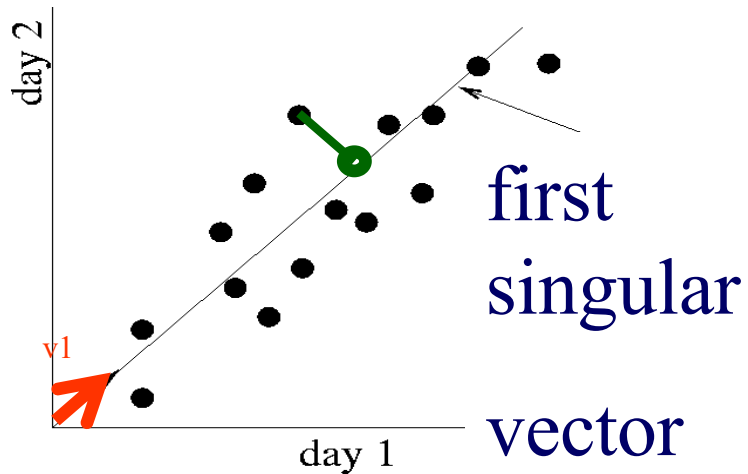
T2: Powerful, recurring tools

- Q: Cases we have a matrix as input?
- A1: graphs
- A2: co-evolving time sequences
- A3: entities in feature space



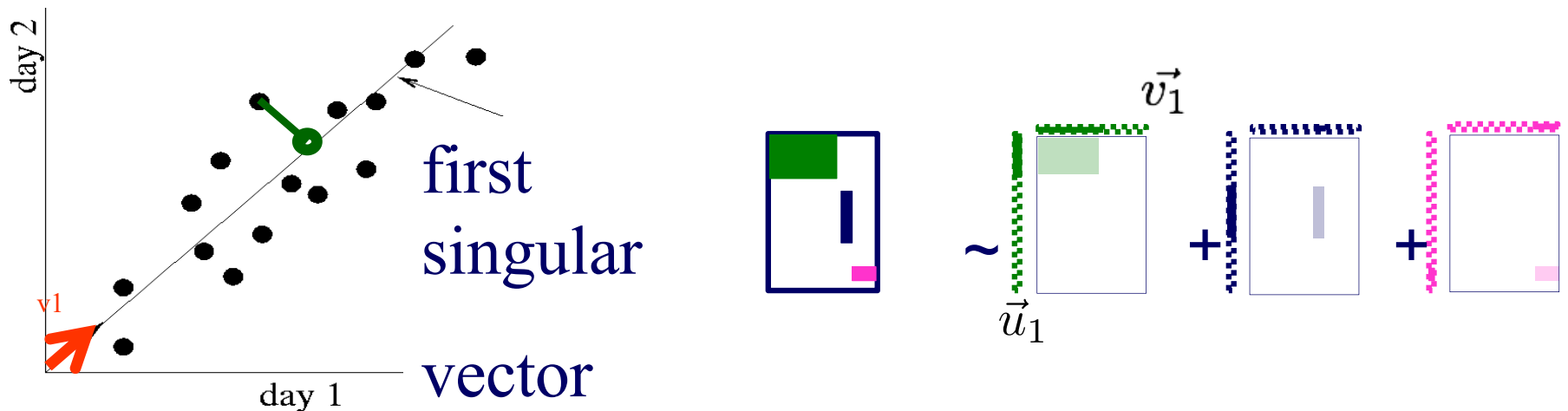
T2: Powerful, recurring tools

- SVD (optimal L2 approx)
- Algorithms in course, where SVD worked?



T2: Powerful, recurring tools

- SVD (optimal L2 approx)
 - LSI, KL, PCA, ‘eigenSpokes’, (& in ICA)
 - HITS (PageRank)



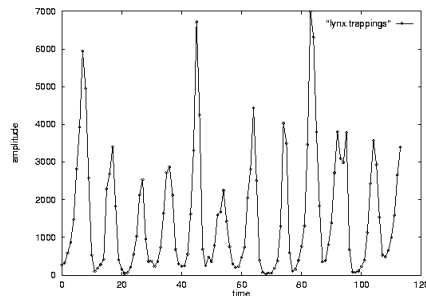
T3: powerful, recurring tools

DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform)

DWT (Discrete Wavelet Transform)



count



year

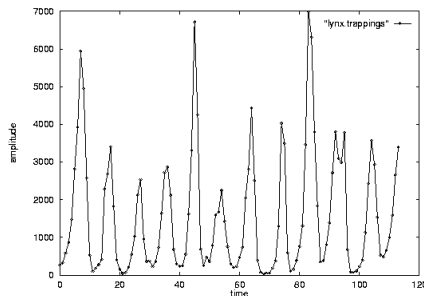
T3: powerful, recurring tools

DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform)

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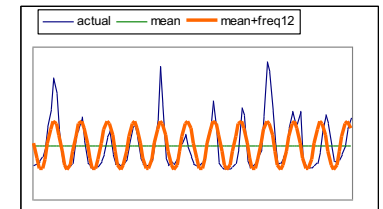


count

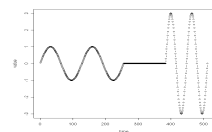
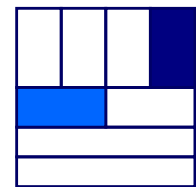


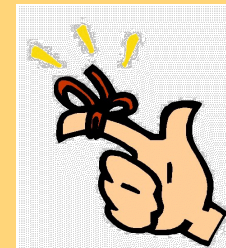
year

A1: Fourier (DFT)



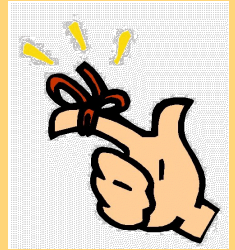
A2: Wavelets (DWT)





Summary of summary

- **T1: fractals / power laws** lead to startling discoveries
 - ‘the mean may be meaningless’
 - Don’t assume Gaussian (average, k-means, etc)
- **T2: SVD:** behind PageRank/HITS/tensors/...
- **T3: Wavelets:** Nature seems to prefer them
- ~~**T4: RLS: matrix inversion, without inverting**~~

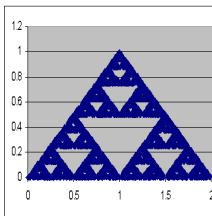


Summary of summary

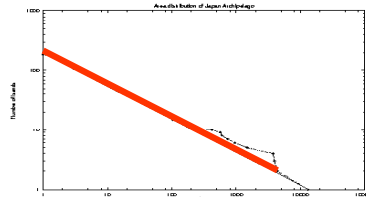
- **T1: fractals / power laws** lead to surprising discoveries
 - ‘the mean is meaningless’
- **‘Take logarithms’**
 - mean \rightarrow meaningless
 - Gaussian trap
- **T2: low-rank/HITS/tensors/...**
- **T3: wavelets:** Nature seems to prefer them
- ~~**T4: RLS: matrix inversion, without inverting**~~

Thank you!

- Feel free to contact me:
 - Cell#; christos@cs; GHC 7003
- Reminder: faculty course eval' s:
 - <http://www.cmu.edu/hub/fce/>
- Have a great holiday!



15-826



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• ‘Take logarithms’
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• Gaussian trap

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