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LEARNING CONTEXT FOR TEXT CATEGORIZATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes our work which is based on discovering context for text document categorization.The document categorization approach is derived from a combination of a learning paradigm known as relation extraction and an technique known as context discovery. We demonstrate the effectiveness of our categorization approach using reuters 21578 dataset and synthetic real world data from sports domain. Our experimental results indicate that the learned context greatly improves the categorization performance as compared to traditional categorization approaches.

KEYWORDS

Relation Extraction, Context Discovery, Context Feature Matrix, Context Score

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FOCUSED WEB CRAWLING USING DECAY CONCEPT AND GENETIC PROGRAMMING

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ABSTRACT

The ongoing rapid growth of web information is a theme of research in many papers. In this paper, we introduce a new optimized method for web crawling. Using genetic programming enhances the accuracy of simialrity measurement. This measurement applies to different parts of the web pages including thetitle and the body. Consequently, the crawler uses such optimized similarity measurement to traverse the pages .To enhance the accuracy of crawling, we use the decay concept to limit the crawler to theeffective web pages in accordance to search criteria. The decay measurements give every page a score according to the search criteria. It decreases while traversing in more depth. This value could be revised according to the similarity of the page to the search criteria. In such case, we use three kinds of measurement to set the thresholds. The results show using Genetic programming along the dynamic decay thresholds leads to the best accuracy.

KEYWORDS

Focused Web Crawler; Genetic Programming; Decay Concept; Similarity Space Model

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A WEB REPOSITORY SYSTEM FOR DATA MINING IN DRUG DISCOVERY

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ABSTRACT

This project is to produce a repository database system of drugs, drug features (properties), and drug targets where data can be mined and analyzed. Drug targets are different proteins that drugs try to bind to stop the activities of the protein. Users can utilize the database to mine useful data to predict the specific chemical properties that will have the relative efficacy of a specific target and the coefficient for each chemical property. This database system can be equipped with different data mining approaches/algorithms such as linear, non-linear, and classification types of data modelling. The data models have enhanced with the Genetic Evolution (GE) algorithms. This paper discusses implementation with the linear data models such as Multiple Linear Regression (MLR), Partial Least Square Regression (PLSR), and Support Vector Machine (SVM).

KEYWORDS

Data Mining, Drug Discovery, Drug Description, Chemoinformatics, and Web Application

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APPLICATION OF SPATIOTEMPORAL ASSOCIATION RULES ON SOLAR DATA TO SUPPORT SPACE WEATHER FORECASTING

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ABSTRACT

It is well known that solar energetic phenomena influence the Space Weather, in special those directed to the Earth environment. In this context, the analysis of Solar Data is a challenging task, particularly when are composed of Satellite Image Time Series (SITS). It is a multidisciplinary domain that generates a massive amount of data (several Gigabytes per year). It includes image processing, spatiotemporal characteristics, and the processing of semantic data. Aiming to enhance the SITS analysis, we propose an algorithm called "Miner of Thematic Spatiotemporal Associations for Images" (MiTSAI), which is an extractor of Thematic Spatiotemporal Association Rules (TSARs) from Solar SITS. Here, a description is given about the details of the modern algorithm MiTSAI, which is an extractor of Thematic Spatiotemporal Association Rules (TSARs) from solar Satellite Image Time Series (SITS). In addition, its adaptation to the Space Weather and discussion about the specific use in favor of forecasting activities are presented. Finally, some results of its application specifically to solar flare forecasting are also presented. MiTSAI has to extract interesting new patterns compared with the art-state algorithms.

KEYWORDS

Satellite Image Time Series; Thematic Spatiotemporal Association Rules; Space Weather Patterns.

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PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTION BIG DATA AND ITS FOUR TYPICAL APPLICATION PARADIGMS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the big data has attracted more and more attention. It can bring us more information and broader perspective to analyse and deal with problems than the conventional situation. However, so far, there is no widely acceptable and measurable definition for the term “big data”. For example, what significant features a data set needs to have can be called big data, and how large a data set is can becalled big data, and so on. Although the "5V" description widely used in textbooks has been tried to solve the above problems in many big data literatures, "5V" still has significant shortcomings and limitations, and is not suitable for completely describing big data problems in practical fields such as industrial production. Therefore, this paper creatively puts forward the new concept of data cloud and the data cloud-based "3M" descriptive definition of big data, which refers to a wide range of data sources (Multisource), ultra-high dimensions (Multi-dimensional) and a long enough time span (Multi-spatiotemporal). Based on the 3M description of big data, this paper sets up four typical application paradigms for the production big data, analyses the typical application of four paradigms of big data, and lays the foundation for applications of big data from petrochemical industry.

KEYWORDS

Big Data, Paradigms, Industrial Big Data.

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SEMANTICS GRAPH MINING FOR TOPIC DISCOVERY AND WORD ASSOCIATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Big Data creates many challenges for data mining experts, in particular in getting meanings of text data. It is beneficial for text mining to build a bridge between word embedding process and graph capacity to connect the dots and represent complex correlations between entities. In this study we examine processes of building a semantic graph model to determine word associations and discover document topics. We introduce a novel Word2Vec2Graph model that is built on top of Word2Vec word embedding model. We demonstrate how this model can be used to analyze long documents, get unexpected word associations and uncover document topics. To validate topic discovery method we transfer words to vectors and vectors to images and use CNN deep learning image classification.

KEYWORDS

Graph Mining, Semantics, Topics Discovery, Word Associations, Deep Learning, Transfer Learning, CNN Image Classification.

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A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF QUANTUM CLUSTERING : FINDING ALL THE POTENTIAL MINIMA

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ABSTRACT

Quantum clustering (QC), is a data clustering algorithm based on quantum mechanics which is accomplished by substituting each point in a given dataset with a Gaussian. The width of the Gaussian is a σ value, a hyper-parameter which can be manually defined and manipulated to suit the application. Numerical methods are used to find all the minima of the quantum potential as they correspond to cluster centers. Herein, we investigate the mathematical task of expressing and finding all the roots of the exponential polynomial corresponding to the minima of a two-dimensional quantum potential. This is an outstanding task because normally such expressions are impossible to solve analytically. However, we prove that if the points are all included in a square region of size σ, there is only one minimum. This bound is not only useful in the number of solutions to look for, by numerical means, it allows to to propose a new numerical approach "per block". This technique decreases the number of particles by approximating some groups of particles to weighted particles. These findings are not only useful to the quantum clustering problem but also for the exponential polynomials encountered in quantum chemistry, Solid-state Physics and other applications.

KEYWORDS

Data clustering, Quantum clustering, energy function, exponential polynomial, optimization.

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PARTITIONING WIDE AREA GRAPHS USING A SPACE FILLING CURVE

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ABSTRACT

Graph structure is a very powerful tool to model system and represent their actual shape. For instance, modelling an infrastructure or social network naturally leads to graph. Yet, graphs can be very different from one another as they do not share the same properties (size, connectivity, communities, etc.) and building a system able to manage graphs should take into account this diversity. A big challenge concerning graph management is to design a system providing a scalable persistent storage and allowing efficient browsing. Mainly to study social graphs, the most recent developments in graph partitioning research often consider scale-free graphs. As we are interested in modelling connected objects and their context, we focus on partitioning geometric graphs. Consequently our strategy differs, we consider geometry as our main partitioning tool. In fact, we rely on Inverse Space-filling Partitioning, a technique which relies on a space filling curve to partition a graph and was previously applied to graphs essentially generated from Meshes. Furthermore, we extend Inverse Space-Filling Partitioning toward a new target we define as Wide Area Graphs. We provide an extended comparison with two state-of-the-art graph partitioning streaming strategies, namely LDG and FENNEL. We also propose customized metrics to better understand and identify the use cases for which the ISP partitioning solution is best suited. Experimentations show that in favourable contexts, edge-cuts can be drastically reduced, going from more 34% using FENNEL to less than 1% using ISP.

KEYWORDS

Graph, Partitioning, Graph partitioning, Geometric partitioning, Spatial, Geography, Geometric, Space Filling Curve, SFC, ISP

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APPLY MACHINE LEARNING METHODS TO PREDICT FAILURE OF GLAUCOMA DRAINAGE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this retrospective study is to measure machine learning models' ability to predict glaucoma drainage device failure based on demographic information and preoperative measurements. The medical records of 165 patients were used. Potential predictors included the patients' race, age, sex, preoperative intraocular pressure (IOP), preoperative visual acuity, number of IOP-lowering medications, and number and type of previous ophthalmic surgeries. Failure was defined as final IOP greater than 18 mm Hg, reduction in intraocular pressure less than 20% from baseline, or need for reoperation unrelated to normal implant maintenance. Five classifiers were compared: logistic regression, artificial neural network, random forest, decision tree, and support vector machine. Recursive feature elimination was used to shrink the number of predictors and grid search was used to choose hyperparameters. To prevent leakage, nested cross-validation was used throughout. With a small amount of data, the best classfier was logistic regression, but with more data, the best classifier was the random forest.

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PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTION BIG DATA AND ITS FOUR TYPICAL APPLICATION PARADIGMS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the big data has attracted more and more attention. It can bring us more information and broader perspective to analyse and deal with problems than the conventional situation. However, so far, there is no widely acceptable and measurable definition for the term “big data”. For example, what significant features a data set needs to have can be called big data, and how large a data set is can be called big data, and so on. Although the "5V" description widely used in textbooks has been tried to solve the above problems in many big data literatures, "5V" still has significant shortcomings and limitations, and is not suitable for completely describing big data problems in practical fields such as industrial production. Therefore, this paper creatively puts forward the new concept of data cloud and the data cloud-based "3M" descriptive definition of big data, which refers to a wide range of data sources (Multisource), ultra-high dimensions (Multi-dimensional) and a long enough time span (Multi-spatiotemporal). Based on the 3M description of big data, this paper sets up four typical application paradigms for the production big data, analyses the typical application of four paradigms of big data, and lays the foundation for applications of big data from petrochemical industry.

KEYWORDS

Big Data, Paradigms, Industrial Big Data.

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Referring Expressions with Rational Speech Act Framework: A Probabilistic Approach

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on a referring expression generation (REG) task in which the aim is to pick out an object in a complex visual scene. One common theoretical approach to this problem is to model the task as a two-agent cooperative scheme in which a 'speaker' agent would generate the expression that best describes a targeted area and a 'listener' agent would identify the target. Several recent REG systems have used deep learning approaches to represent the speaker/listener agents. The Rational Speech Act framework (RSA), a Bayesian approach to pragmatics that can predict human linguistic behavior quite accurately, has been shown to generate high quality and explainable expressions on toy datasets involving simple visual scenes. Its application to large scale problems, however, remains largely unexplored. This paper applies a combination of the probabilistic RSA framework and deep learning approaches to larger datasets involving complex visual scenes in a multi-step process with the aim of generating better-explained expressions. We carry out experiments on the RefCOCO and RefCOCO+ datasets and compare our approach with other endto-end deep learning approaches as well as a variation of RSA to highlight our key contribution. Experimental results show that while achieving lower accuracy than SOTA deep learning methods, our approach outperforms similar RSA approach in human comprehension and has an advantage over end-to-end deep learning under limited data scenario. Lastly, we provide a detailed analysis on the expression generation process with concrete examples, thus providing a systematic view on error types and deficiencies in the generation process and identifying possible areas for future improvements.

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