



The Big Data Marketing Analytics

大數據行銷分析

行銷理論、商業與人生 學術與實務的對話



- Concept, Technology, and Application

曹修源

23/12/2023

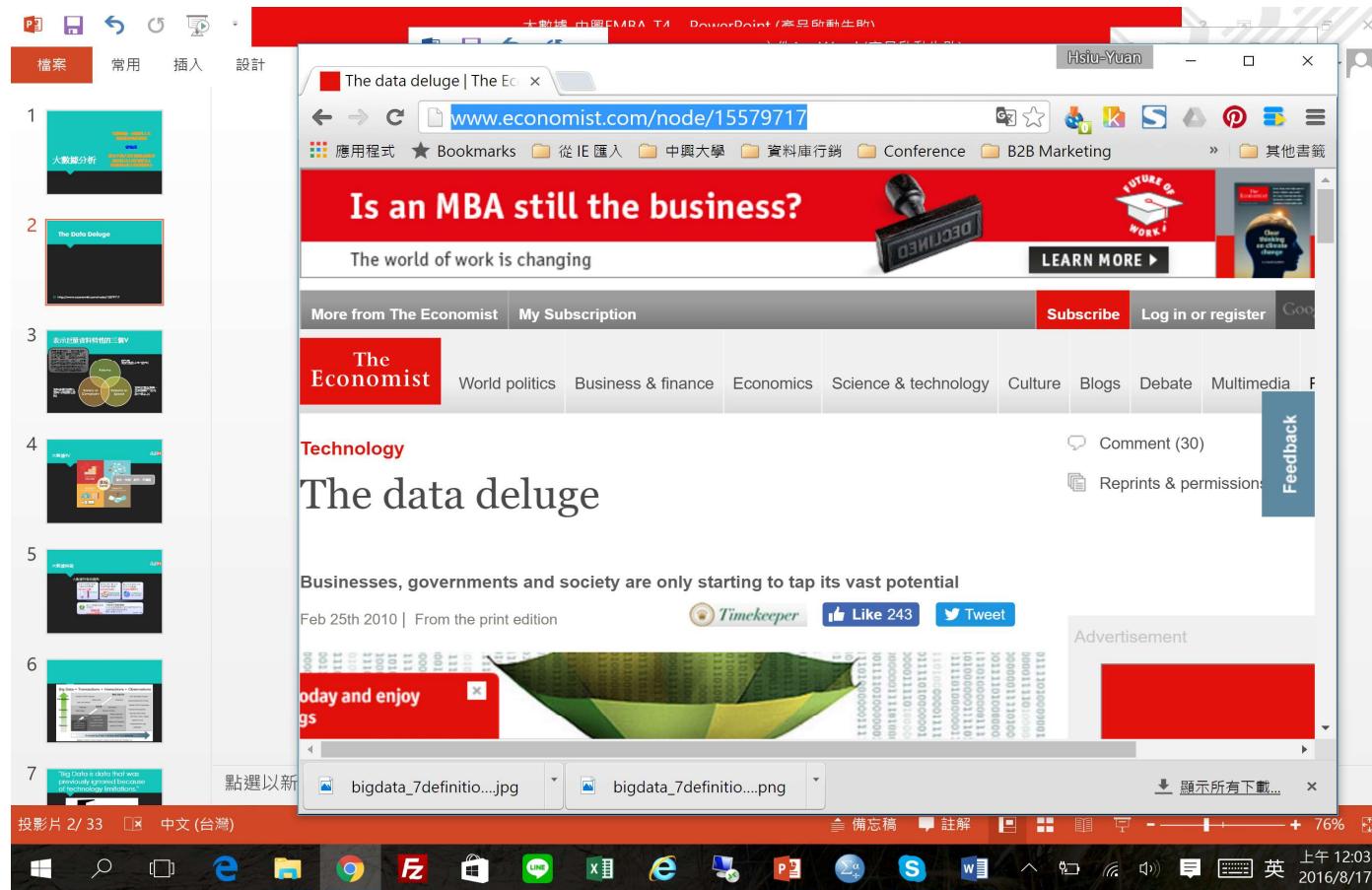


CONCEPT

Big Data Marketing Analytics

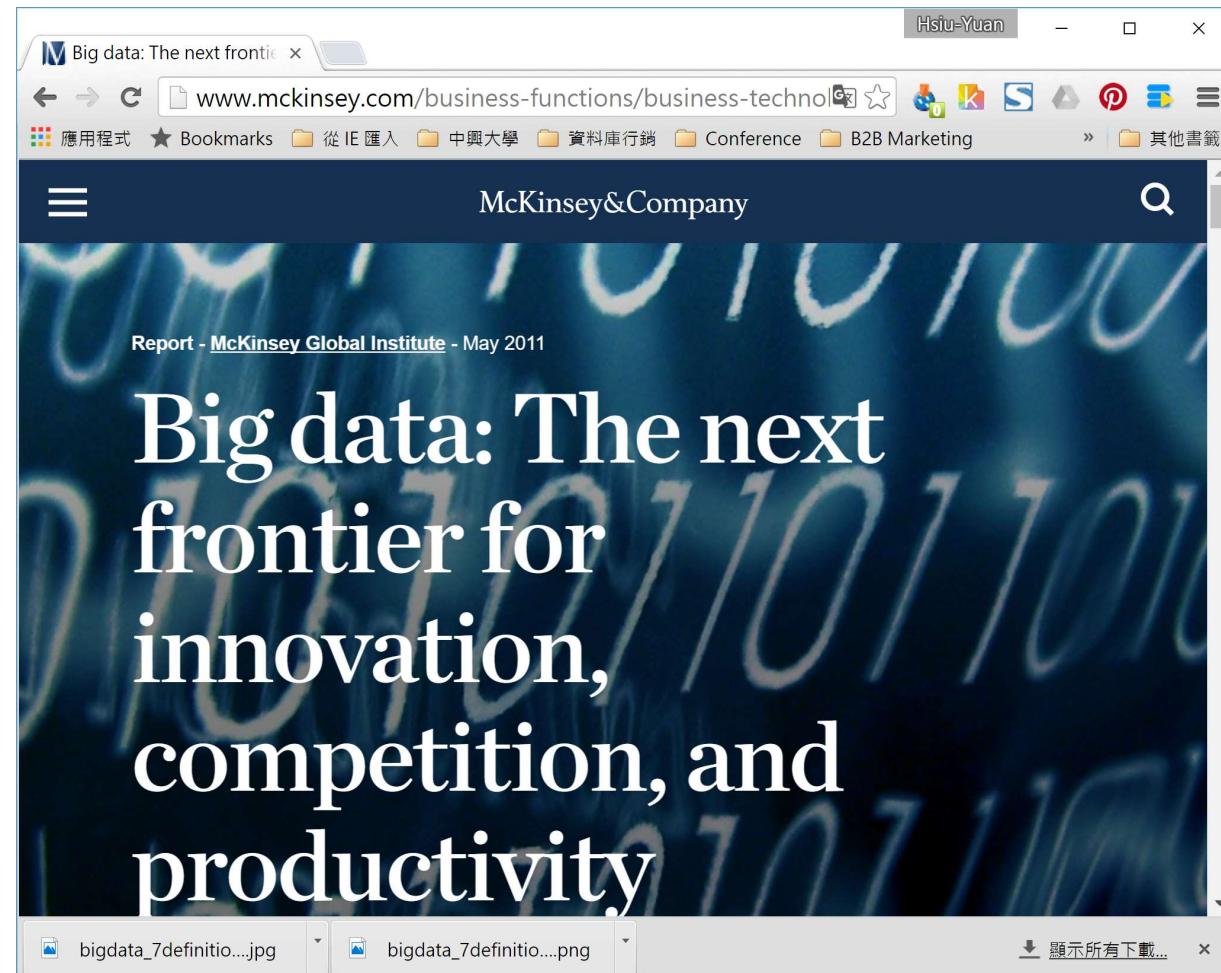


The Data Deluge



- <http://www.economist.com/node/15579717>

>>> The Big Data

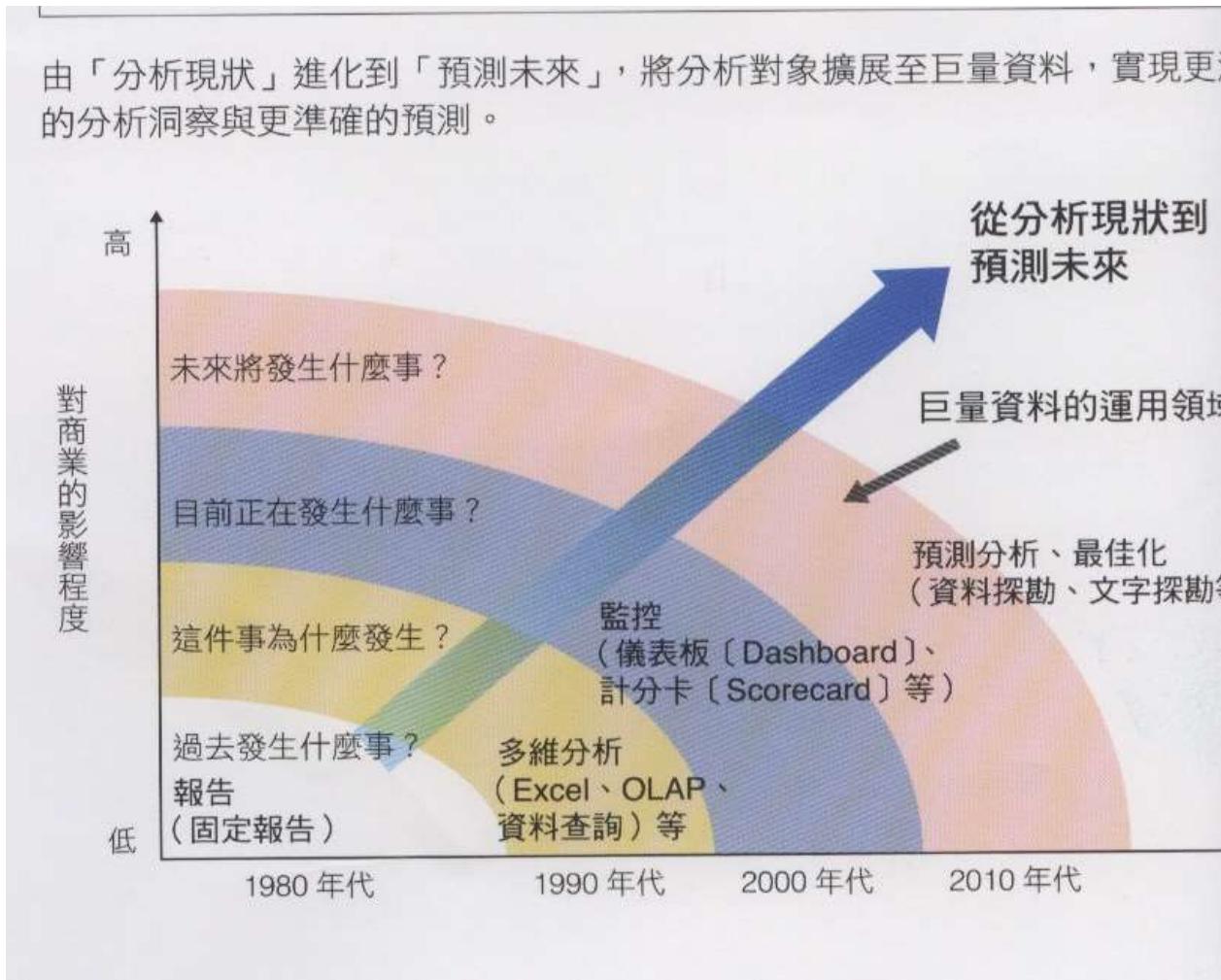


<http://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/business-technology/our-insights/big-data-the-next-frontier-for-innovation>



Business Intelligent

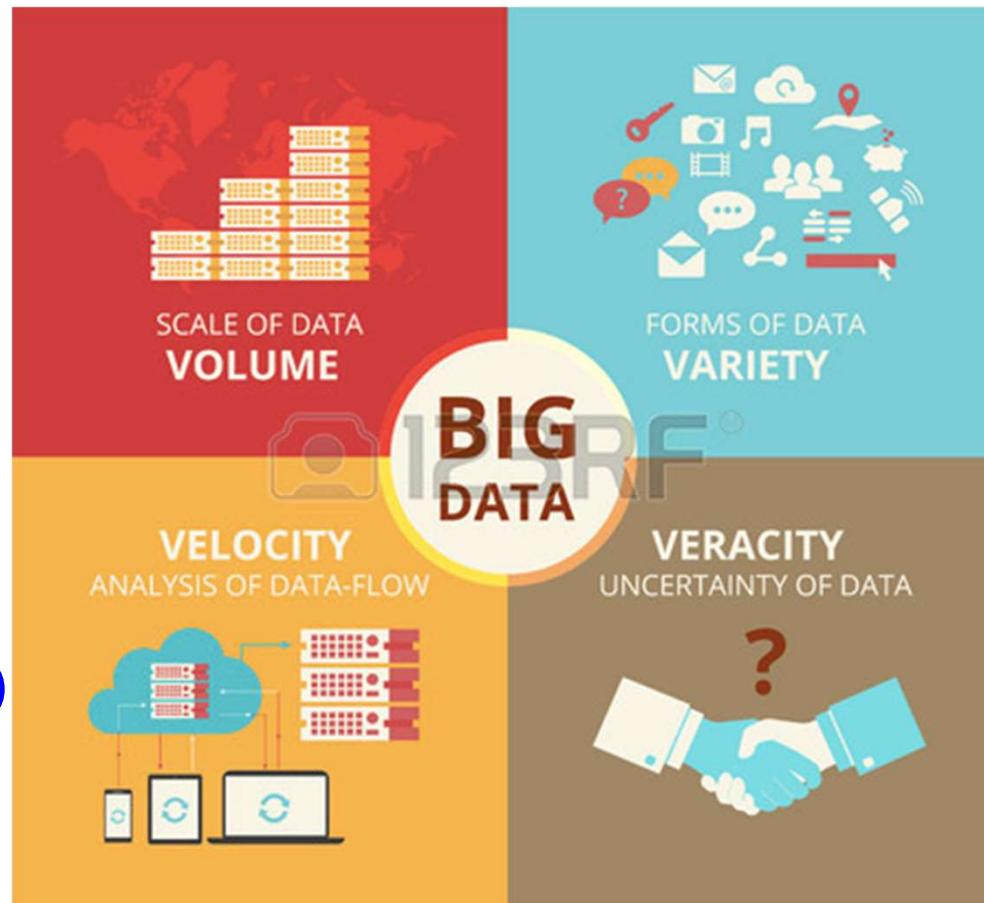
由「分析現狀」進化到「預測未來」，將分析對象擴展至巨量資料，實現更深的分析洞察與更準確的預測。



巨量資料特性的4V

資料量

資料的產生頻率、
更新頻率
(一秒內數十條以上)



資料多樣
(結構化資料 +
非結構化資料)

不確定性

APPLICATION

Big Data Marketing Analytics



巨量資料運用案例

- 精準推薦商品或服務
- 行為定位廣告
- 運用地點資訊的行銷
- 揪出盜刷
- 顧客流失分析
- 預測設備故障
- 驗出異常
- 改善服務
- 預測路況
- 預測電力需求
- 預測感冒流行
- 預測股市行情
- 郵資成本的優化

▶▶▶ 大數據運用 數據驅動決策



以大數據分析為商業核心驅動力，打造以消費者為導向之電商系統



單日RMB**350億**營業額
2013光棍節創下世界紀錄

每分賣**4.8萬**件商品
總商品數超過8億件

超過**5億**會員數
每日訪客數為臺灣人口三倍

➤➤➤ 大數據運用 預測與推薦



▶▶▶ 大數據運用 數據分析行為

decide. + ebay

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大數據運用 輿論分析與預測

Sentiment v.s Stock Market

The screenshot shows a web browser window for AlgoTechnology Limited. The URL in the address bar is sentiment.algotechnology.com/secure/index.jsp?inst=EQXRAY&refresh_inst=y. The page title is "Sentiment Alerts". The main content area displays a "TheySay" sentiment analysis for DENTSPLY International Inc. The analysis shows a "Spot +96.2 / 20d Average +19.6" sentiment score. It includes a table of recent news items and a "Sentiment Signal Analysis" section with a table of trade statistics. Below this is a "Sentiment Trend" section with two line charts: "Price vs Sentiment over the last 60 days" and "Price vs Sentiment over the last 260 days". The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

<http://www.algotechnology.com/>



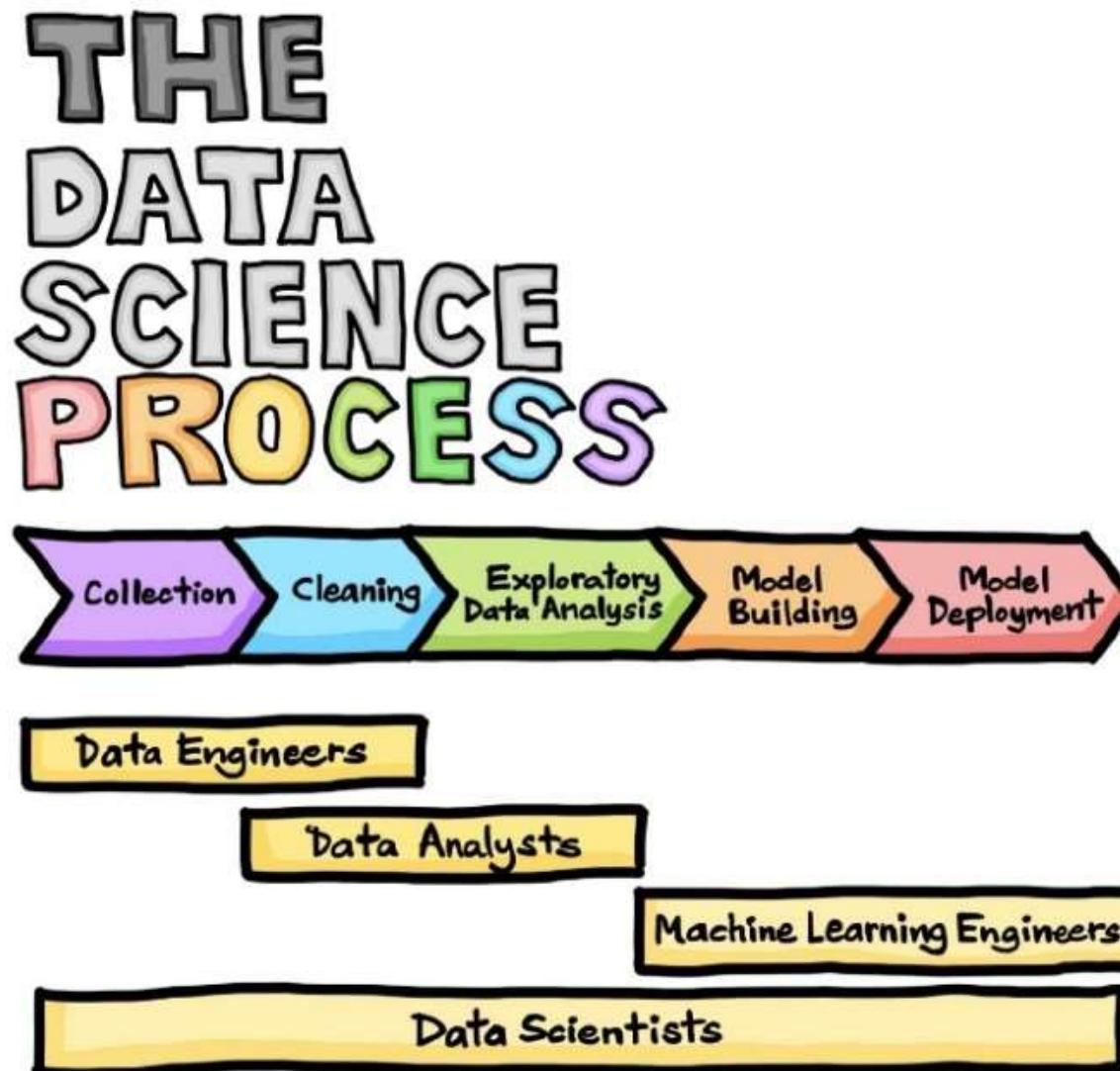
大數據運用深度

- 1 • 對過去/現況的掌握
- 2 • 發現行為模式
- 3 • 預測
- 4 • 優化

TECHNOLOGY

Big Data Marketing Analytics

資料科學處理流程



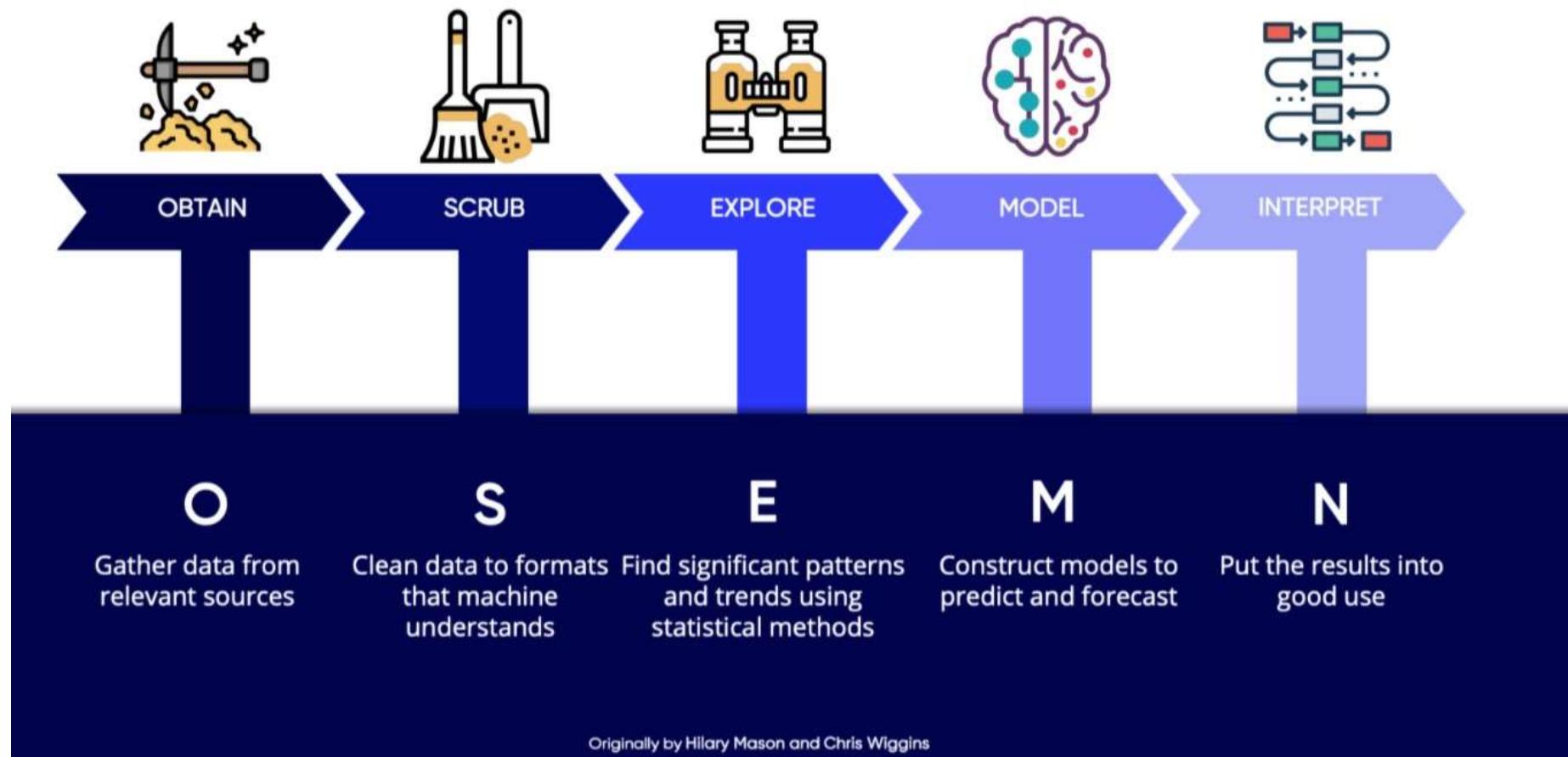
Data science life cycle. (Drawn by Chanin Nantasenamat in collaboration with Ken Jee)



資料科學處理流程



Data Science Process





大數據分析相關技術

分群(Clustering)

分類(Classification)

預測(Prediction)

關聯規則(Association)

文字分析(Text Mining)

機器學習(Machine Learning)

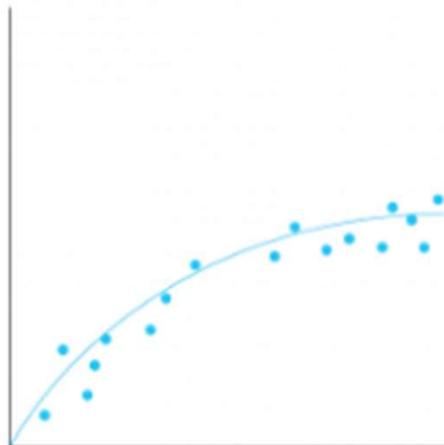


行銷分析 Marketing Analytics

Basic Concept you need to know

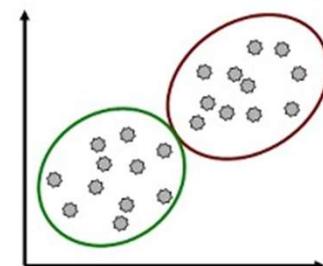
分類還是分群

Regression



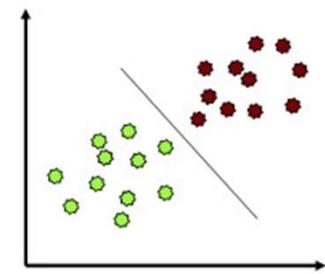
CLUSTERING

- Data is not labeled
- Group points that are “close” to each other
- Identify structure or patterns in data
- Unsupervised learning

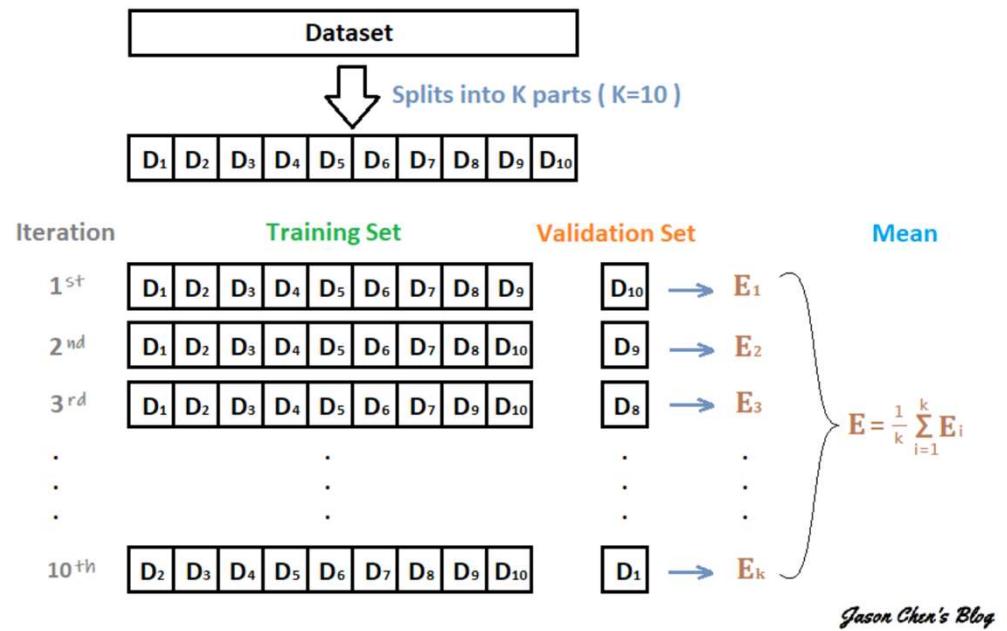
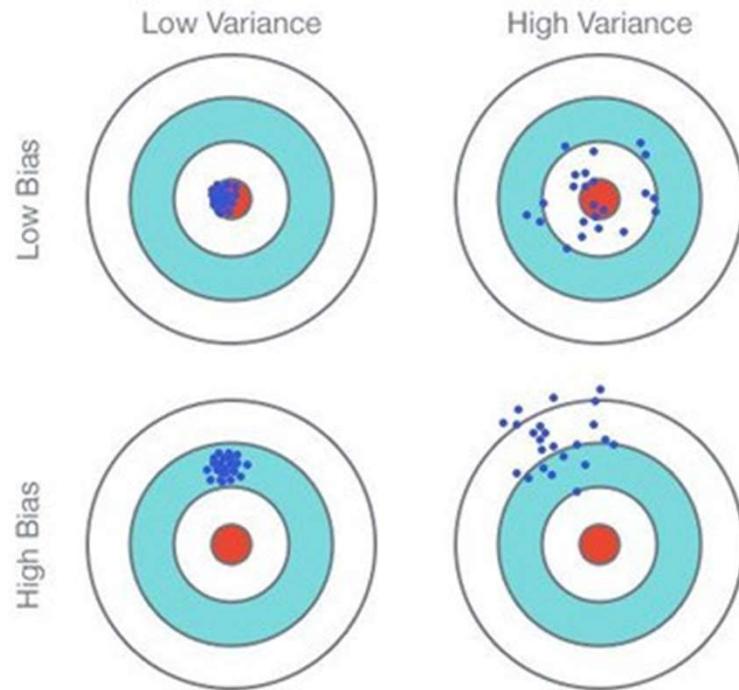


CLASSIFICATION

- Labeled data points
- Want a “rule” that assigns labels to new points
- Supervised learning

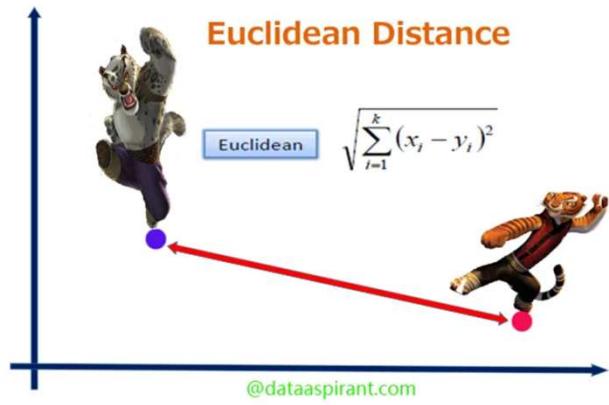


➤➤➤ 叢異還是偏誤



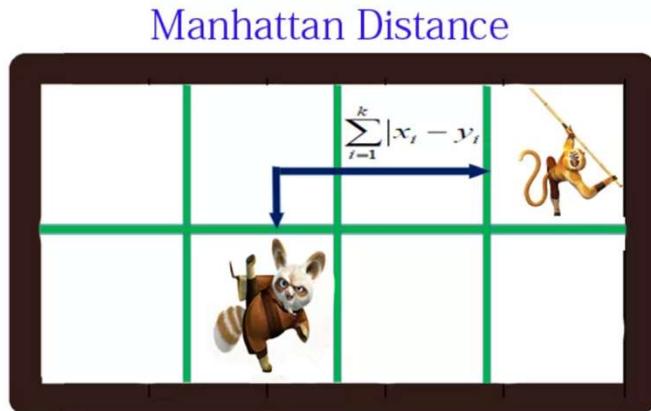
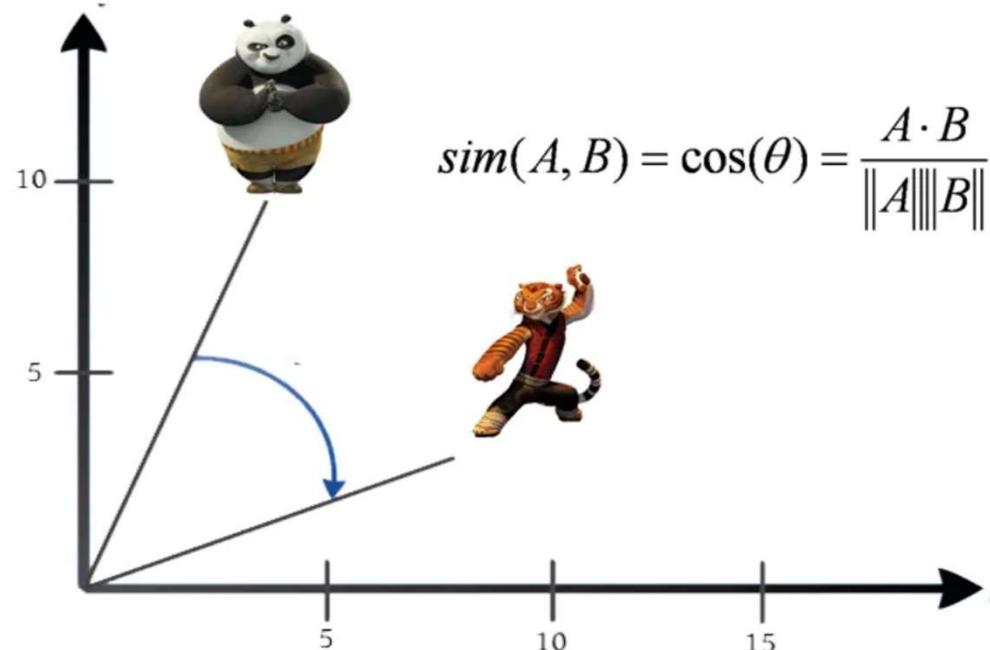


何謂距離



Cosine Similarity

$$sim(A, B) = \cos(\theta) = \frac{A \cdot B}{\|A\| \|B\|}$$





機器學習演算法

1. Gathering Data.

2. Preparing Data.

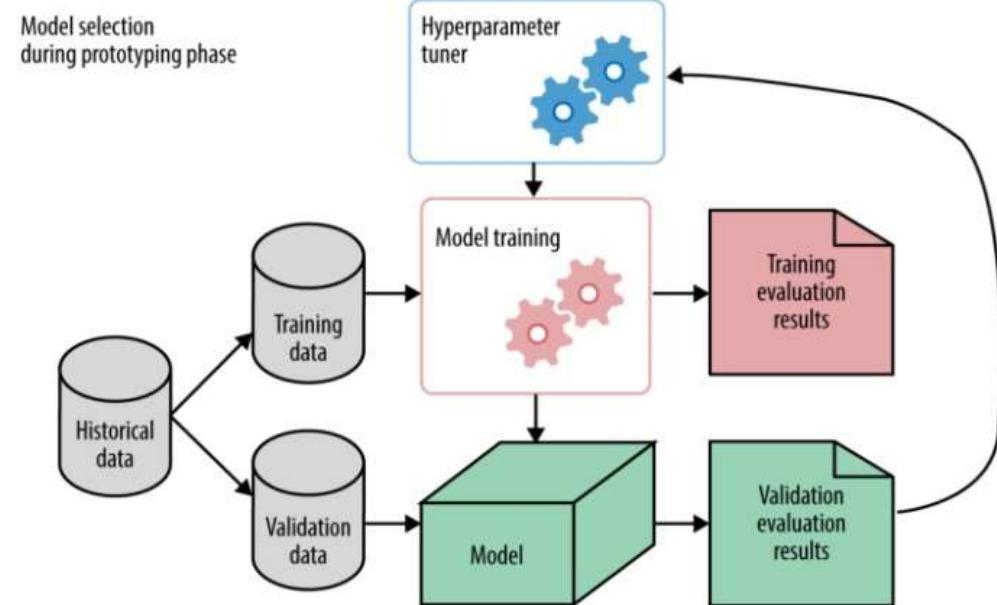
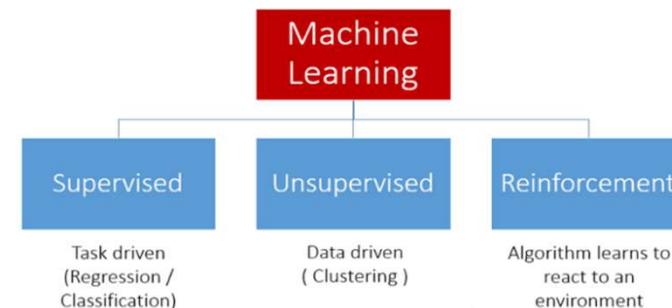
3. Model Selection.

4. Training.

5. Evaluation.

6. Prediction.

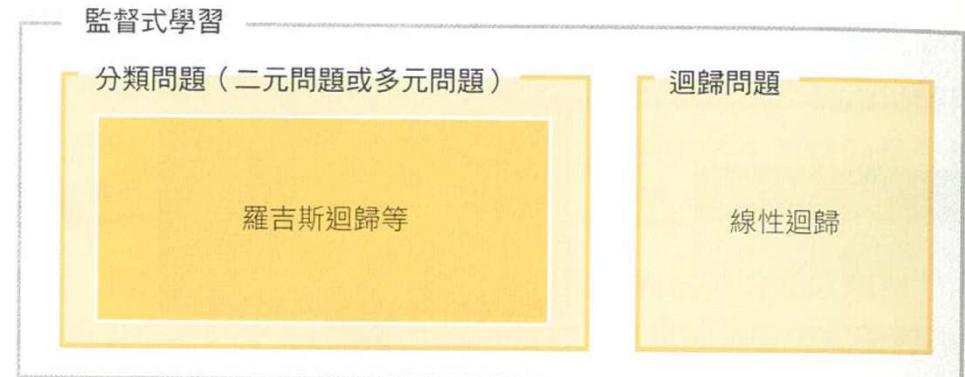
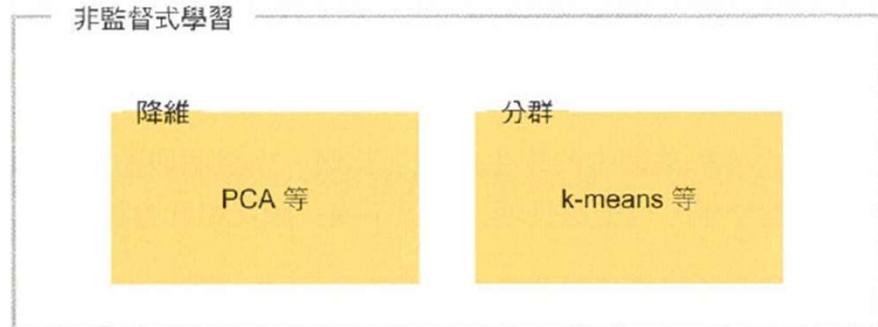
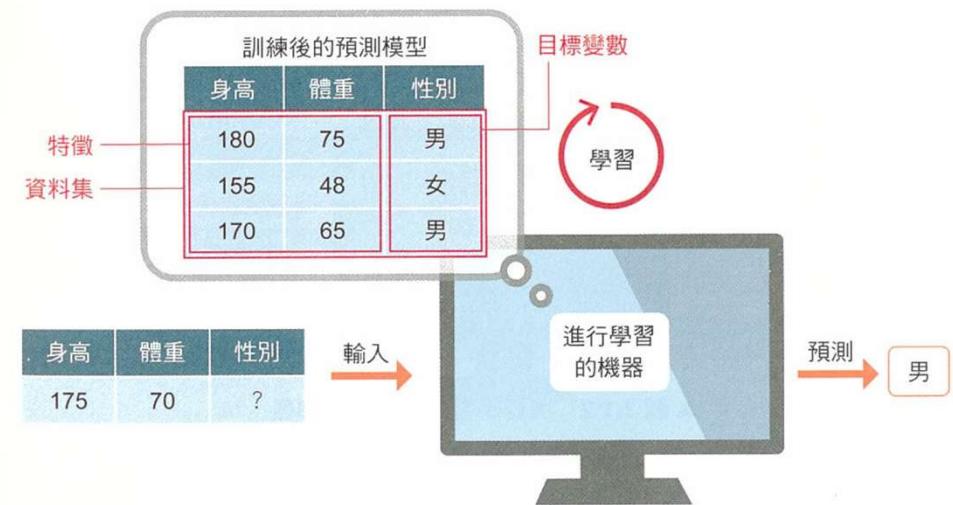
Types of Machine Learning





分類分群還是預測

Prediction (numerical)	Classification (categorical)	Clustering (categorical)
Supervised	Supervised	Unsupervised
Linear Regression	Logistic Regression	K-Means
Multiple Regression	KNN - K Nearest Neighbor	Hierarchical
Ridge Regression	Naïve Bayes	Neural Networks
Lasso Regression	Decision Trees	
Bayesian	Ensemble Trees	
Neural Networks	SVM -Support Vector Machines	
Quantum Computing	Neural Networks	





顯著性還是混淆矩陣

Confusion Matrix- (Also called fitting)

		Predicted class	
		P	N
Actual Class		P	True Positives (TP)
		N	False Negatives (FN)
Actual Class	P	False Positives (FP)	True Negatives (TN)

- 正確率 (Accuracy) : $\frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$
- 精確率 (Precision) : $\frac{TP}{TP + FP}$
- 召回率 (Recall) : $\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$
- F1 值 (F1-Score) : $2 \times (\text{精確率} \times \text{召回率}) / (\text{精確率} + \text{召回率})$



大數據分析相關工具與步驟

- 程式語言:

- R / Python

- Excel Addon:

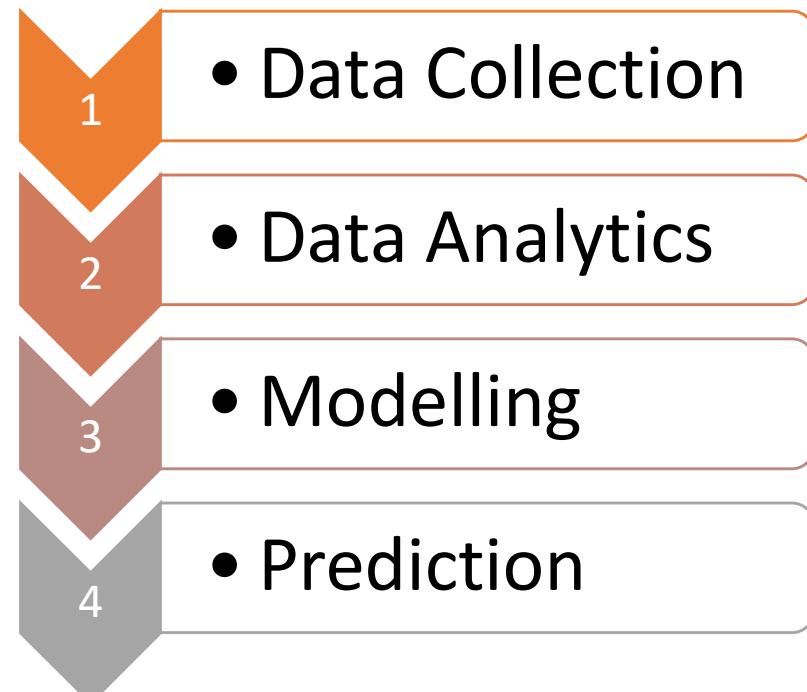
- XLSTAT
- XLMINER

- 分析軟體:

- IBM SPSS / IBM SPSS Modeller
- Microsoft Azure Machine Learning

- 機器學習分析平台

- DataRobot
- Paperspace Gradient
- IBM Cognos Analytics



**Ten Machine Learning Algorithms You
Should Know to Become a Data
Scientist**

機器學習演算法



Clustering / Segmentation (範例一)

The image shows two Microsoft Excel windows demonstrating k-means clustering analysis.

Top Window: The title bar says "US Cities_Text - Excel". The ribbon tabs include "XLSTAT" and "Hsiu-Yuan TSOA". The "XLSTAT" tab has a dropdown menu open under "Discover, explain and predict" showing various statistical methods. The "k-means clustering" option is highlighted. The main worksheet displays data for 12 US cities across columns A through L, with the formula "%age Asian" entered in cell E1.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	City #	City	%age Black	%age His								
2	1	Albuquerque		3								
3	2	Atlanta		67								
4	3	Austin		12								
5	4	Baltimore		59								
6	5	Boston		26								
7	6	Charlotte		32								
8	7	Chicago		39								
9	8	Cincinnati		38								
10	9	Cleveland		47	5	1	32					
11	10	Columbus		23	1	2	29					
12	11	Dallas		30	21	2	30					

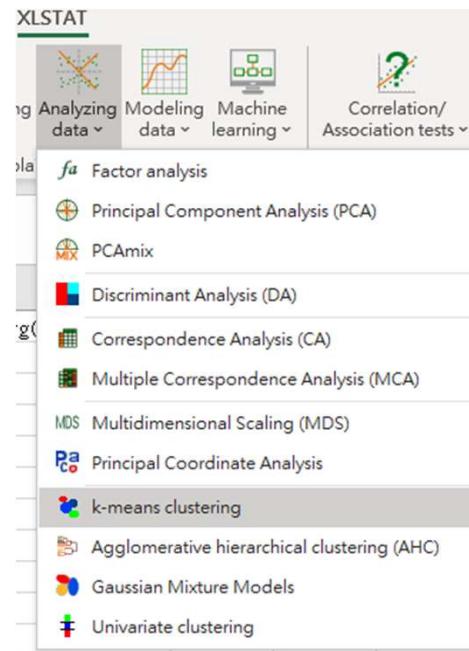
Bottom Window: The title bar says "US Cities_Text - Excel". The ribbon tabs include "XLSTAT" and "Hsiu-Yuan TSOA". The "XLSTAT" tab has a dropdown menu open under "Discover, explain and predict" showing various statistical methods. The "k-means clustering" option is highlighted. The main worksheet displays data for 12 US cities across columns A through F, with the formula "Univariate" entered in cell H132.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
125	Class	1		2	3	4
126	Objects		15		11	20
127	Sum of we		15		11	20
128	Within-cla	180.552		221.255	372.437	241.667
129	Minimum	6.881		5.685	7.203	9.809
130	Average di	12.484		12.988	13.896	12.468
131	Maximum	17.423		23.940	65.965	15.585
132	Albuquerque	Atlanta	Boston	El Paso		
133	Austin	Baltimore	Charlotte	Miami		
134	Dallas	Chicago	Columbus			
135	Denver	Cincinnati	Honolulu	San Antonio		
136	Fort Worth	Cleveland	Indianapolis			
137	Fresno	Detroit	Jacksonville			
138	Houston	Memphis	Kansas City			
139	Long Beach	New Orleans	Las Vegas			
140	Los Angeles	Oakland	Milwaukee			
141	NY	Philadelphia	Minneapolis			
142	Phoenix	St. Louis	Nashville			
143	Sacramento	Oklahoma City				
144	San Diego	Omaha				
145	San Jose	Pittsburgh				
146	Tucson	Portland				
147		San Francisco				
148		Seattle				

Modal Dialog Box: The title is "k-means clustering". It contains several tabs: General, Options, Missing data, Outputs, and Charts. The "General" tab is selected. It includes fields for "Observations/variables table" (set to "USCities!\$C:\$H"), "Column weights" (unchecked), "Row weights" (unchecked), "Column labels" (checked), and "Row labels" (checked, set to "USCities!\$B:\$B"). It also includes a "Clustering criterion" dropdown set to "Determinant(W)" and a "Number of classes" section with "from:" and "to:" fields both set to 4. At the bottom are "OK", "Cancel", and "Help" buttons.



Clustering / Segmentation(範例二)



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	CustomerID	TotalSales	OrderCount	AvgOrderValue								
1	12346	77183.6	1	77183.6								
2	12347	4085.18	6	680.8633333								
3	12348	1797.24	4	449.31								
4	12349	1757.55	1	1757.55								
5	12350	334.4	1	334.4								
6	12352	2506.04	8	313.255								
7	12353	89	1	89								
8	12354	1079.4	1	1079.4								
9	12355	459.4	1	459.4								
10	12356	2811.43	3	937.1433333								
11	12357	6207.67	1	6207.67								
12	12358	484.86	1	484.86								
13	12359	6372.58	4	1593.145								
14	12360	2662.06	3	887.3533333								
15	12361	189.9	1	189.9								
16	12362	4697.19	9	521.91								
17	12363	552	2	276								
18	12364	1000.00	2	500.00								

k-means clustering

General | Options | Missing data | Outputs | Charts |

Observations/variables table: Range:
 Sheet:

Column weights:
 Row weights:

Column labels
 Row labels:

Clustering criterion: Determinant(W) Number of classes: from: 3 to: 5

OK Cancel Help

Evolution of variances:

Variance\Class	4	5	6
Within-class	9,873,172.72	8,843,801.88	8,449,023.09
Between-cl	61,536,875.05	62,566,245.90	62,961,024.68
Total	71410047.773	71410047.773	71410047.773

Central objects:

Class	TotalSales	OrderCount	AvgOrderValue
1 (14088)	50491.810	13.000	3883.985
2 (14223)	991.130	3.000	330.377
3 (13001)	9227.810	12.000	768.984
4 (17450)	192988.390	45.000	4288.631

What a beautiful world!



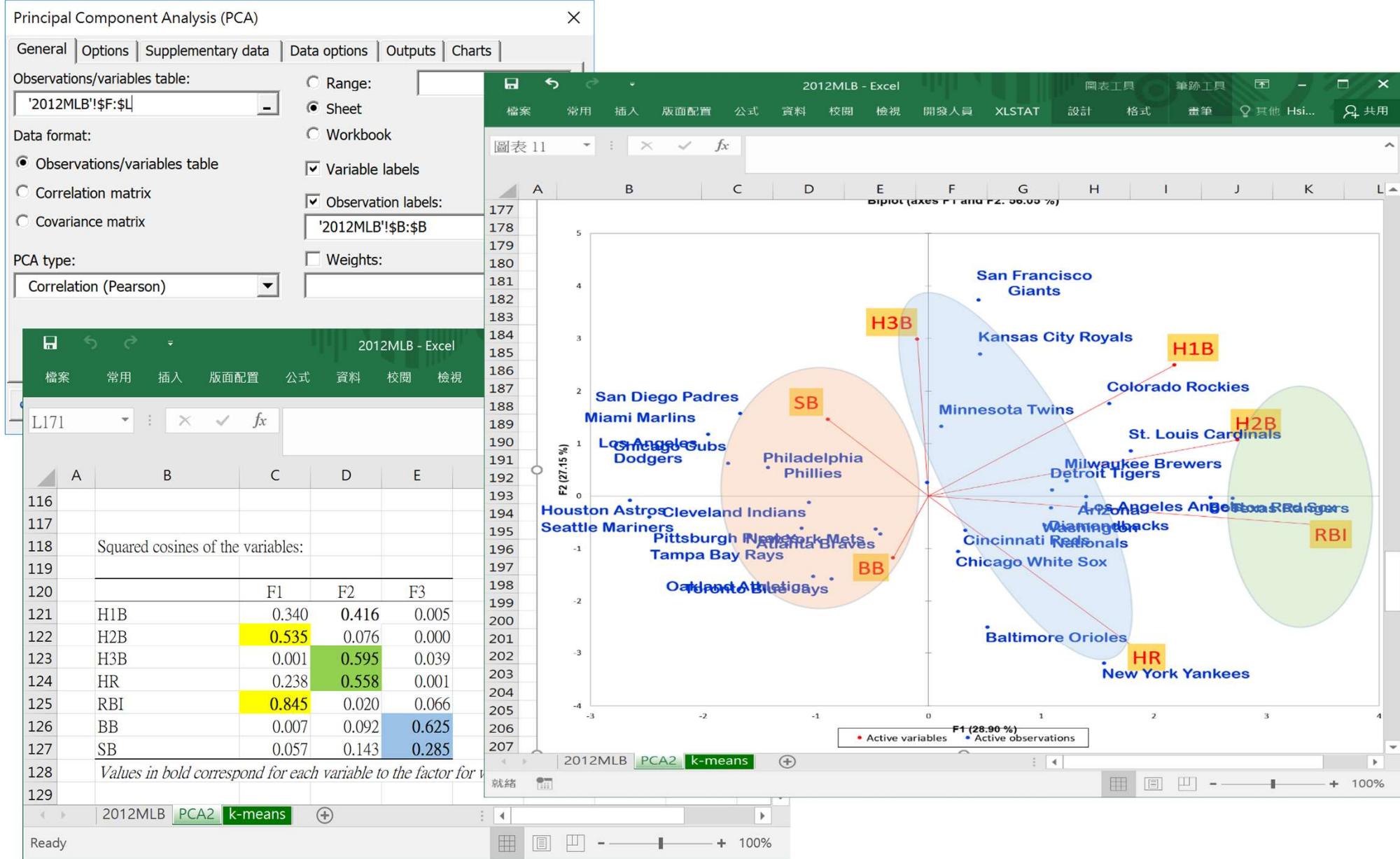
Principal Component Analysis

2012MLB - Excel

Hsiu-Yuan TSAO 共用

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	Team	G	R	H	H1B	H2B	H3B	HR	RBI	BB	SB	SO	Avg	OBP				
2	1 Texas Rangers	152	764	1444	941	283	32	188	738	448	89	1030	0.275	0.335				
3	2 Los Angeles Angels	153	726	1424	972	252	20	180	691	423	125	1041	0.273	0.331				
4	3 Colorado Rockies	152	718	1425	932	286	49	158	680	432	96	1129	0.272	0.329				
5	4 St. Louis Cardinals	153	723	1447	983	277	35	152	691	503	89	1128	0.272	0.338				
6	5 San Francisco Giants	153	683	1419	997	273	54	95	642	453	111	1032	0.27	0.327				
7	6 Detroit Tigers	152	689	1379	922	267	37	153	663	490	53	1042	0.268	0.336				
8	7 Kansas City Royals	152	644	1412	971	282	37	122	613	380	126	958	0.267	0.319				
9	8 Boston Red Sox	154	716	1413	907	330	16	160	678	411	92	1129	0.264	0.319				
10	9 Minnesota Twins	153	673	1377	964	258	29	126	640	481	129	1004	0.262	0.326				
11	10 Washington Nationals	152	680	1377	894	281	23	179	640	448	95	1236	0.261	0.322				
12	11 New York Yankees	152	736	1345	849	259	12	225	710	523	90	1115	0.261	0.333				
13	12 Milwaukee Brewers	152	733	1362	854	284	36	188	699	447	150	1185	0.261	0.327				
14	13 Arizona Diamondbacks	152	693	1334	855	293	32	154	673	504	87	1190	0.261	0.329				
15	14 Philadelphia Phillies	153	652	1340	910	253	25	152	628	429	112	1021	0.256	0.317				
16	15 Chicago White Sox	152	702	1321	875	220	29	197	681	423	101	1124	0.255	0.317				
17	16 Cincinnati Reds	153	651	1315	834	284	28	169	618	462	87	1182	0.253	0.318				
18	17 New York Mets	152	612	1276	856	272	19	129	591	482	72	1186	0.25	0.317				
19	18 Atlanta Braves	153	672	1283	860	251	27	145	635	537	93	1215	0.249	0.321				
20	19 Cleveland Indians	153	620	1290	890	246	24	130	590	513	102	1005	0.249	0.321				
21	20 Los Angeles Dodgers	153	591	1270	894	252	21	103	563	462	97	1094	0.248	0.314				
22	21 San Diego Padres	153	617	1269	858	257	41	113	579	506	142	1173	0.248	0.32				
23	22 Baltimore Orioles	152	667	1296	826	260	16	194	635	456	51	1227	0.247	0.312				
24	23 Pittsburgh Pirates	152	622	1250	825	229	34	162	591	413	66	1271	0.245	0.306				
25	24 Miami Marlins	153	587	1260	843	250	37	130	555	458	144	1143	0.245	0.309				
26	25 Toronto Blue Jays	151	669	1242	804	231	21	186	631	439	121	1178	0.243	0.307				
27	26 Chicago Cubs	153	586	1238	821	251	36	130	545	413	92	1171	0.242	0.302				
28	27 Tampa Bay Rays	153	659	1229	802	241	29	157	628	539	131	1241	0.241	0.318				
29	28 Houston Astros	153	551	1211	821	232	27	131	514	443	103	1293	0.237	0.303				
30	29 Oakland Athletics	152	651	1223	767	249	29	178	622	515	117	1296	0.236	0.309				
31	30 Seattle Mariners	153	573	1206	824	218	26	138	543	436	101	1183	0.233	0.294				

Principal Component Analysis



Correspondence Analysis (CA) /Positioning

CA Brand Preference XLS 1220

XLSTAT

- Preventing data
- Describing data
- Visualizing data
- Analyzing data
- Modeling data
- Machine learning
- Correlation/Association tests

G16

Brand	Product	Servcies	Device	Convience	Promotion
Starbucks	5	5	3	1	1
85C	3	1	2	5	5
Louisa	4	4	4	3	4
Brown	2	3	1	2	2
Cama	1	2	5	4	3

Factor analysis

- Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
- PCAmix
- Discriminant Analysis (DA)
- Correspondence Analysis (CA)
- Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA)
- MDS Multidimensional Scaling (MDS)
- Principal Coordinate Analysis
- k-means clustering
- Agglomerative hierarchical clustering (AHC)
- Gaussian Mixture Models
- Univariate clustering

Correspondence Analysis (CA)

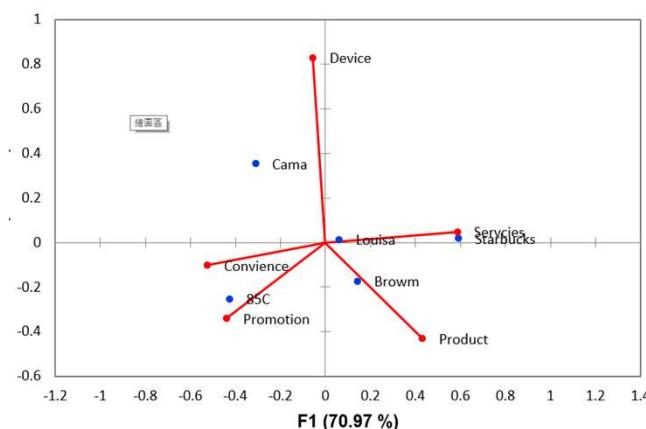
General Options Missing data Outputs Charts

Two-way table: CoffeeShop!\$A\$1:\$F\$6

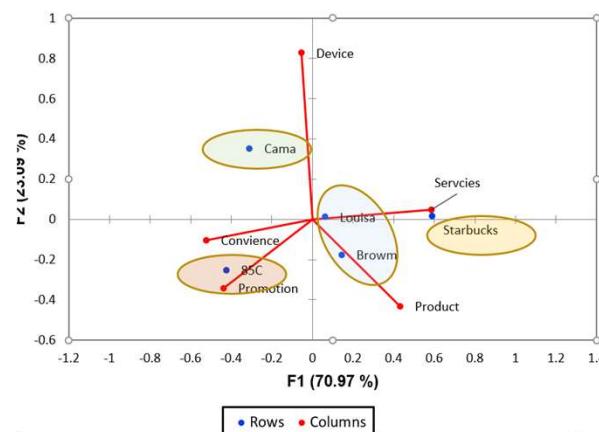
Data format: Two-way table Labels included Observations/variables table Weights:

OK Cancel Help

(axes F1 and F2: 94.06 %)



Contribution biplot(rows)
(axes F1 and F2: 94.06 %)





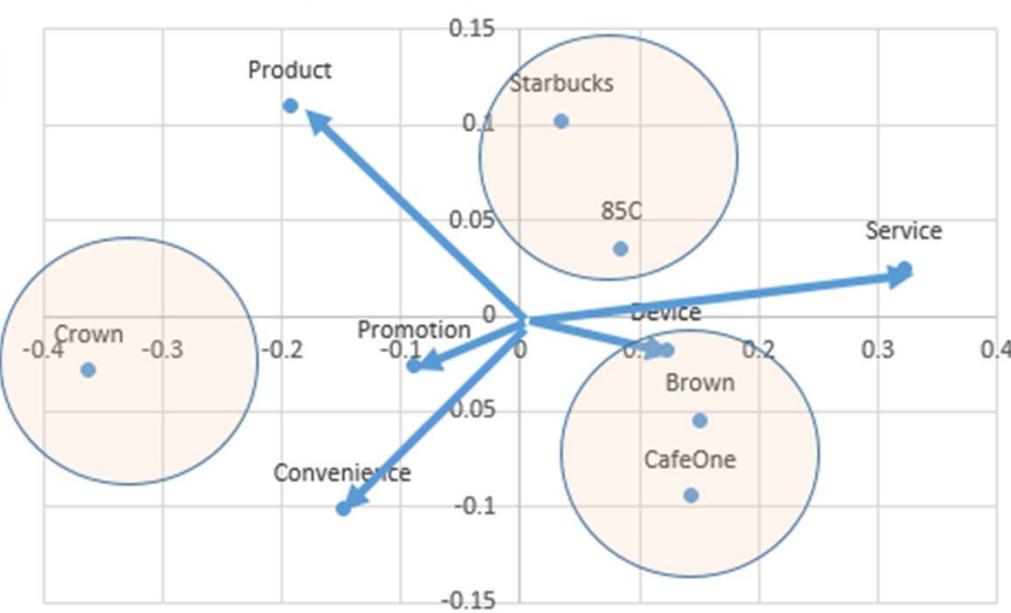
Mult iDimensional Scaling

Brand	Product	Servcies	Device	Convience	Promotion
Starbuck	4.2	3.92	3.98	3.68	4.07
85C	4.1	3.95	3.98	3.65	4.04
Crown	4.18	3.2	3.56	3.7	3.97
Brown	3.05	3.06	3.07	2.77	3.08
CafeOne	2.99	3	3	2.75	3

Configuration:

	Dim1	Dim2
Starbuck	0.605	0.817
85C	0.495	0.825
Crown	0.739	-0.010
Brown	-0.888	-0.755
CafeOne	-0.951	-0.877

	Dim1	Dim2
Product	-0.531	0.099
Servcies	0.500	0.177
Device	0.139	0.122
Convience	0.174	-0.485
Promotion	-0.281	0.087



Step 1: Compute row and column averages

	Big	Athletic	Friendly	Trainab	Resourc	Animal	Lucky	Average
Dog	80	20	90	90	5	100	40	61
Cat	50	40	40	70	10	100	40	50
Rat	10	70	20	90	80	99	40	58
Cockroach	0	80	2	20	95	20	40	37
Wallaby	35	52	38	47	48	80	40	49
Average	35	52	38	63	48	80	40	51
	$35*61/52$							

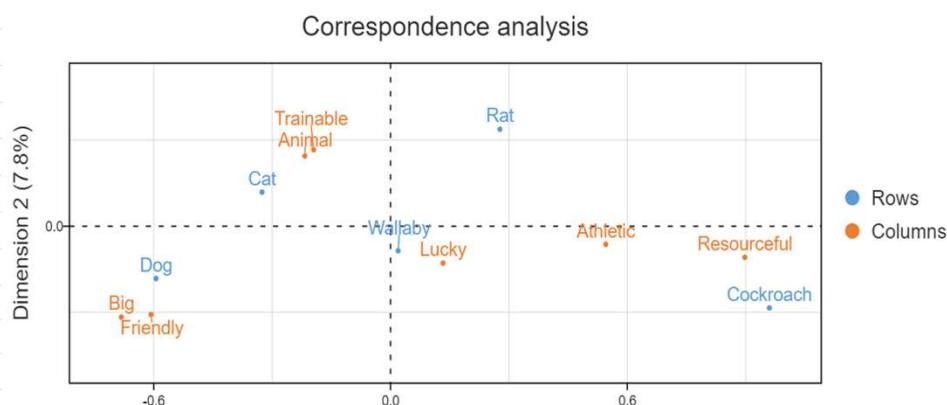
Step 2: Compute the expected values

	Big	Athletic	Friendly	Trainab	Resourc	Animal	Lucky	
Dog	42	63	45	76	57	95	48	
Cat	34	51	37	62	47	78	39	
Rat	40	60	44	73	55	92	46	
Cockroach	25	38	27	46	34	58	29	
Wallaby	33	50	36	61	45	76	38	
	$38=80-42$							

Step 3: Compute the residuals

	38	-43	45	14	-52	5	-8
Dog	38	-43	45	14	-52	5	-8
Cat	16	-11	3	8	-37	22	1
Rat	-30	10	-24	17	25	7	-6
Cockroach	-25	42	-25	-26	61	-38	11
Wallaby	2	2	2	-14	3	4	2

Step 4: Plotting labels with similar residuals close together



Step 5: Interpreting the relationship between row and column labels

1. Look at the length of the line connecting the row label to the origin. Longer lines indicate that the row label is highly associated with some of the column labels (i.e., it has at least one high residual).
2. Look at the length of the label connecting the column label to the origin. Longer lines again indicate a high association between the column label and one or more row labels.
3. Look at the angle formed between these two lines. Really small angles indicate association. 90 degree angles indicate no relationship. Angles near 180 degrees indicate negative associations.

强度

方向

▶▶▶ Multi Dimensional Scaling(MDS)

Screenshot of SPSS software interface showing the "Similarity/Dissimilarity matrices (correlation...)" dialog box.

Data: Range: 'MDS'!\$M\$1

Data type: Quantitative

Proximity type: Euclidean distance

Similarities: Dissimilarities

Outputs:

- Range: MDS!\$M\$1
- Sheet
- Workbook
- Column labels (checked)
- Row labels (checked): MDS!\$A:\$A
- Dissimilarities: Compute proximities for the: Columns (checked)

Buttons: OK, Cancel, Help

Proximity matrix (Euclidean distance):

	Product	Servcies	Device	Convience	Promotion
Product	0	1.030	0.669	0.916	0.256
Servcies	1.030	0	0.366	0.738	0.790
Device	0.669	0.366	0	0.609	0.424
Convience	0.916	0.738	0.609	0	0.732
Promotion	0.256	0.790	0.424	0.732	0

▶▶▶ Multi Dimensional Scaling(MDS)

Analyzing data ▾ Modeling data ▾ Machine learning ▾ Correlation/Association tests ▾ P.

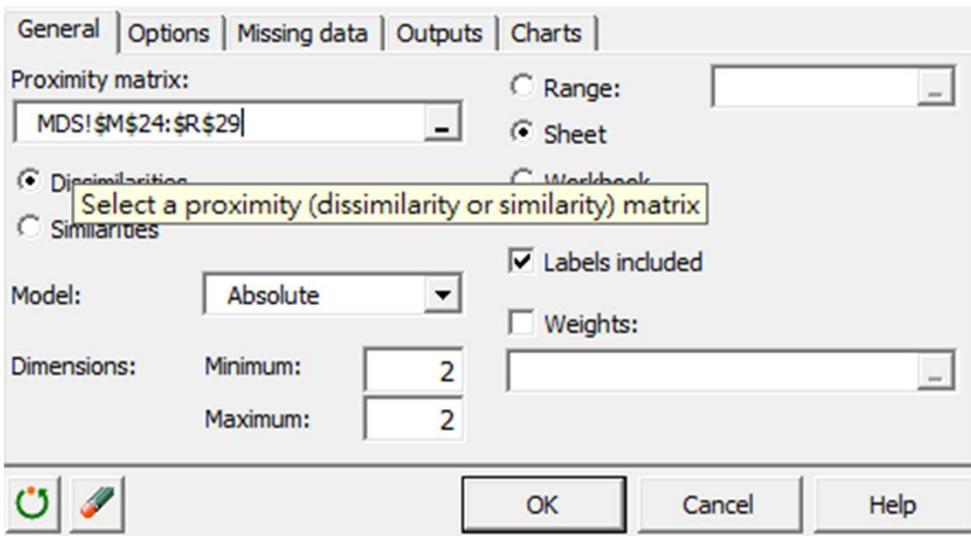
- fa Factor analysis
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
- PCAmix
- Discriminant Analysis (DA)
- Correspondence Analysis (CA)
- Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA)
- MDS Multidimensional Scaling (MDS)
- Principal Coordinate Analysis
- k-means clustering
- Agglomerative hierarchical clustering (AHC)
- Gaussian Mixture Models
- Univariate clustering

	Dim1	Dim2
Product	0.356	-0.407
Servcies	-0.100	0.521
Device	0.035	0.181
Convience	-0.507	-0.095
Promotion	0.215	-0.200

Proximity matrix (Euclidean distance):

	Product	Servcies	Device	Convience	Promotion
Product	0	1.030	0.669	0.916	0.256
Servcies	1.030	0	0.366	0.738	0.790
Device	0.669	0.366	0	0.609	0.424
Convience	0.916	0.738	0.609	0	0.732
Promotion	0.256	0.790	0.424	0.732	0

Multidimensional Scaling (MDS)





Multi Dimensional Scaling(MDS)

Proximity matrix (Euclidean distance):

	Starbuck	85C	Crown	Brown	CafeOne
Starbuck	0	0.113	0.840	2.168	2.298
85C	0.113	0	0.868	2.102	2.233
Crown	0.840	0.868	0	1.787	1.901
Brown	2.168	2.102	1.787	0	0.137
CafeOne	2.298	2.233	1.901	0.137	0

Multidimensional Scaling (MDS)

General Options Missing data Outputs Charts

Proximity matrix:

MDS!\$M\$33:\$R\$38

Dissimilarities

Model: Absolute

Dimensions: Minimum: 2 Maximum: 2

Labels included

Weights:

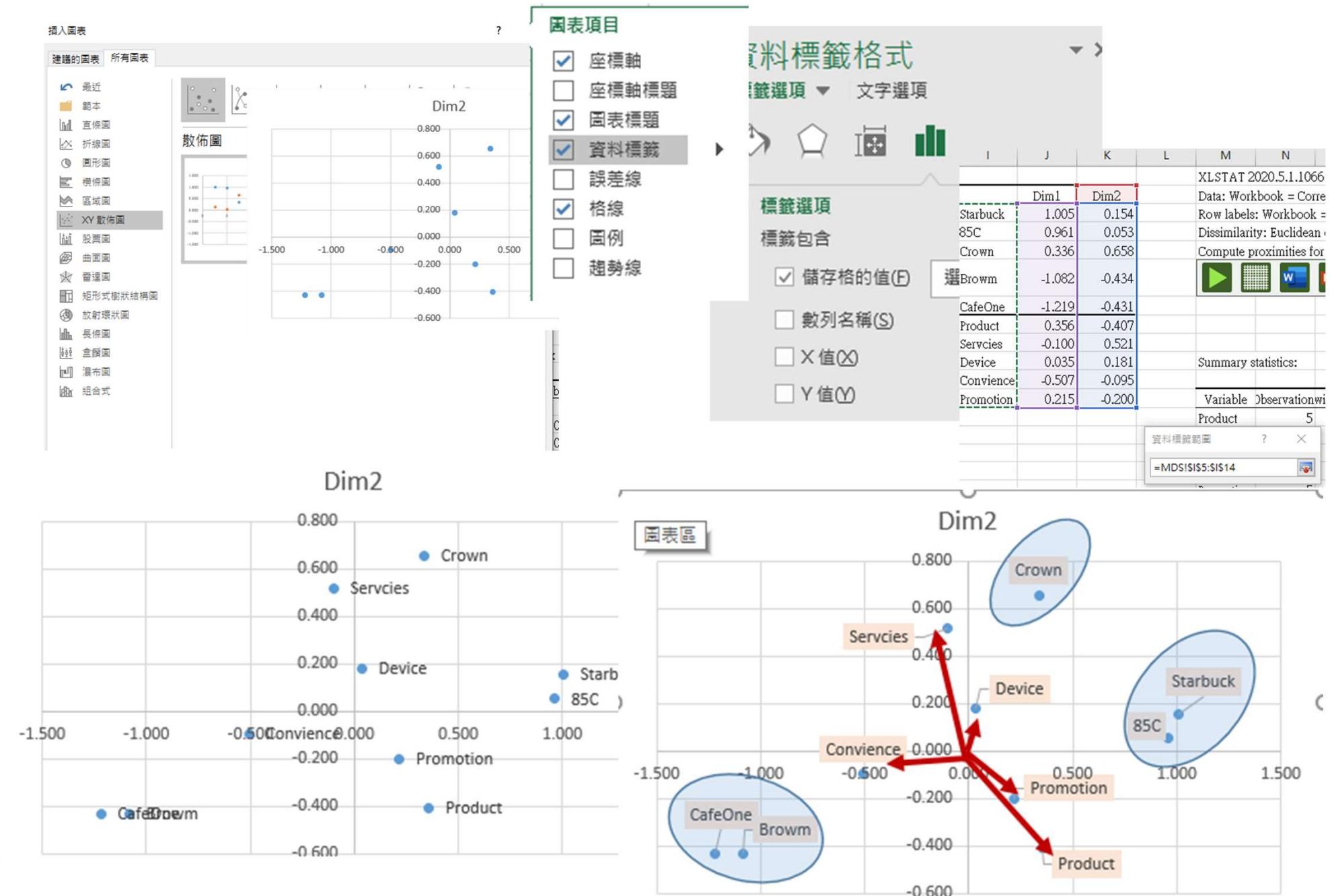
OK Cancel Help

	Starbuck	85C	Crown	Brown	CafeOne
Starbuck	0	0.113	0.840	2.168	2.298
85C	0.113	0	0.868	2.102	2.233
Crown	0.840	0.868	0	1.787	1.901
Brown	2.168	2.102	1.787	0	0.137
CafeOne	2.298	2.233	1.901	0.137	0

	Dim1	Dim2
Starbuck	1.005	0.154
85C	0.961	0.053
Crown	0.336	0.658
Brown	-1.082	-0.434
CafeOne	-1.219	-0.431

	Dim1	Dim2
Starbuck	1.005	0.154
85C	0.961	0.053
Crown	0.336	0.658
Brown	-1.082	-0.434
CafeOne	-1.219	-0.431
Product	0.356	-0.407
Servcies	-0.100	0.521
Device	0.035	0.181
Convience	-0.507	-0.095
Promotion	0.215	-0.200

▶▶▶ Multi Dimensional Scaling(MDS)





Association Rule (關聯法則)

	柳橙汁	碳酸飲料	清潔劑	牛奶	洗衣精	底片	洋芋片
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

分析工具：

[XLSTA \(example\)](#)

[WEKA \(example\)](#)

R

Association Rule (關聯法則)

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "AssociationRule - Excel" with the following data:

	柳橙汁	碳酸飲料	清潔劑	牛奶	洗衣精
1	1	1	1	0	0
2	1	0	1	1	0
3	1	1	0	0	1
4	0	1	0	0	0
5	0	1	0	0	0

The "Association rules" dialog box is open, showing the following settings:

- General tab selected.
- Items: Sheet1!\$C\$5:\$I\$10
- Data format: Contingency table (selected).
- Labels included: checked.
- Minimum support: 0.3
- Minimum confidence: 1
- Min. number antecedent: 1

Other visible sections in the Excel sheet include:

- Sort: Confidence
- Summary of association rules
- Items: 7
- Transactions: 5
- Rules: 1
- Summary of association rules:
- Antecedent Consequen Confidence Support Lift
- 清潔劑 柳橙汁 1.000 0.400 1.667
- Exact rules are displayed in bold
- Matrix of influence:
- 柳橙汁 清潔劑 1.000
- Exact rules are displayed in bold
- Influence chart:

機器學習範例

Azure Machine Learning Studio

<https://studio.azureml.net>

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Machine Learning Studio (classic) interface. On the left, there's a navigation bar with options: NEW, DATASET, MODULE (selected), PROJECT PREVIEW, and EXPERIMENT. Below the navigation bar, there's a sidebar titled "Microsoft Samples" with sections for "Discover Association Rules" (selected) and "Frequently Bought Together". The main workspace is titled "Association Rule" and shows a flowchart with two steps: "Enter Data Manually" and "Discover Association Rules". The "Discover Association Rules" step has a status of "1". To the right of the flowchart, there's a "Properties" panel with settings for "Input Dataset Type" (set to "Items Matrix"), "Minimal Support" (set to 0.3), "Minimal Confidence" (set to 1), "Minimal Number of Items" (set to 2), "Maximal Number of Items" (set to 2), "Sort By" (set to "Confidence"), and "Prune Redundancies" (checked). There's also a "Quick Help" section at the bottom.

NEW

MODULE

Microsoft Machine Learning Studio (classic)

Hsiu-Yuan Tsao-Free-Wor...

Upload a new custom module from a local file

Association

Association Rule

In draft

Draft saved at 午后6:38:24

Properties Project

Input Dataset Type Items Matrix

Columns

Selected columns: All columns Column type: Categorical, All

Launch column selector

Minimal Support 0.3

Minimal Confidence 1

Minimal Number of It... 2

Maximal Number of It... 2

Sort By Confidence

Left Hand Side

Right Hand Side

Prune Redundancies

Quick Help

Discover relations between variables in dataset

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Machine Learning Studio (classic) interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with options: NEW, DATASET, MODULE (which is selected), PROJECT PREVIEW, and EXPERIMENT. Below the sidebar, there's a search bar with the text 'Association'. The main workspace is titled 'Association Rule' and contains two parallel steps: 'Enter Data Manually' and 'Discover Association Rules'. The 'Discover Association Rules' step has a circled number '1' next to it. To the right of the workspace is a properties panel with various configuration settings like 'Input Dataset Type' set to 'Items Matrix', 'Minimal Support' set to '0.3', and 'Minimal Confidence' set to '1'. There are also sections for 'Columns' (with 'Selected columns' set to 'All columns' and 'Column type' set to 'Categorical, All'), 'Sort By' (set to 'Confidence'), and 'Prune Redundancies'. At the bottom of the properties panel, there's a note: 'Discover relations between variables in dataset'.



Recommended System KNN推薦系統

Customer	Age	Income	Purchase Product
1	45	46000	Book
2	39	100000	TV
3	35	38000	DVD
4	69	150000	Car Cover
5	58	51000	???

Step 1: Determine the Distance Formula

$$\text{Distance} = \text{SQRT}((58 - \text{AGE}) / (69 - 35))^2 + (51000 - \text{Income}) / (150000 - 38000))^2$$

Step 2: Calculate the Score			Purchase Product	
Customer	Age	Income		
1	0.38495	46	Book	1
2	0.709711	100	TV	3
3	0.686356	38	DVD	2
4	0.941276	150	Car Cover	4
5	0	51	???	

KNN Example

▶▶▶ Decision Tree (決策樹) 信用評等範例

决策樹信用評等範例 - Excel (產品啟動失敗)

檔案 常用 插入 版面配置 公式 資料 校閱 檢視 POWER QUERY Hsiu-Yuan TSAO

新細明體 12 % 數值 設定格式化的條件
B I U A A 格式化為表格
剪貼簿 字型 對齊方式 儲存格
樣式 編輯

P12

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	客戶代號	負債狀況	用歷史記	抵押品	月薪	風險程度	客戶代號	負債狀況	用歷史記	抵押品	月薪	風險程度						
2	1	1	0	0	0	2		1	壞	無	<2萬	高						
3	2	1	1	0	1	2		2	高	未知	無	2-4萬	高					
4	3	0	1	0	1	1		3	低	未知	無	2-4萬	中					
5	4	0	1	0	0	2		4	低	未知	無	<2萬	高					
6	5	0	1	0	2	0		5	低	未知	無	>4萬	低					
7	6	0	1	1	2	0		6	低	未知	適當	>4萬	低					
8	7	0	0	0	0	2		7	低	壞	無	<2萬	高					
9	8	0	0	1	2	1		8	低	壞	適當	>4萬	中					
10	9	0	2	0	2	0		9	低	好	無	>4萬	低					
11	10	1	2	1	2	0		10	高	好	適當	>4萬	低					
12	11	1	2	0	0	2		11	高	好	無	<2萬	高					
13	12	1	2	0	1	1		12	高	好	無	2-4萬	中					
14	13	1	2	0	0	0		13	高	好	無	>4萬	低					
15	14	1	0	0	1	2		14	高	壞	無	2-4萬	高					

月薪 風險

<2萬	2-4萬	>4萬
高	中	低
高	中	低
高	中	低
高	中	低

出現在比例

高	"4/4"	"1/2"	
中	"1/2"	"1/6"	
底		"5/6"	

亂度? 0 1 0.650022

以月薪分類 整體亂度 0.564295
未分類 整體亂度 1.530619
降低亂度 0.966324

Entropy概念 信用評等資料 工作表3 工作表1

```

graph TD
    Root[月薪] --<2萬--> Node1[風險高]
    Root --2-4萬--> Node2[信用歷史記錄]
    Root -->4萬--> Node3[風險低]
    Node1 --高--> Node4[負債]
    Node1 --中--> Node5[風險中]
    Node1 --低--> Node6[風險低]
    Node2 --未知--> Node7[風險高]
    Node2 --壞--> Node8[風險中]
    Node2 --好--> Node9[風險低]
    Node3 --未知--> Node10[風險中]
    Node3 --壞--> Node11[風險低]
    Node4 --高--> Node12[風險高]
    Node4 --底--> Node13[風險中]
    
```

資訊與火商



對大多數的讀者來說，熱力學是一門抽象難懂的學問，有關熱力學難懂的笑話很多，最常被引用的一段是：
「三個話題：政治、宗教及熱力學是不宜與朋友談論的。」

a^x=b	log(x,b)					
10^2	2					
100						
x	0.00001	0.25	0.5	0.75	1	
log(x,2)	-16.60964047	-2	-1	-0.41504	0	

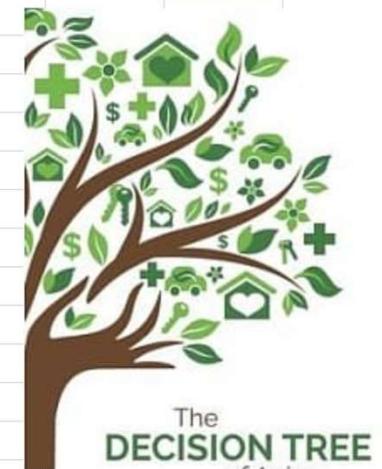
公正銅板出現正反機率為1/2		
正	"(1/2)*LOG(1/2,2)"	0.5
反	"(1/2)*LOG(1/2,2)"	0.5
Entropy	1	
何者亂度較大？		
何謂亂度？		

不公正銅板出現正機率為3/4		
正	"(3/4)*LOG(3/4,2)"	0.311278
反	"(1/4)*LOG(1/4,2)"	0.5
Entropy	0.811278	

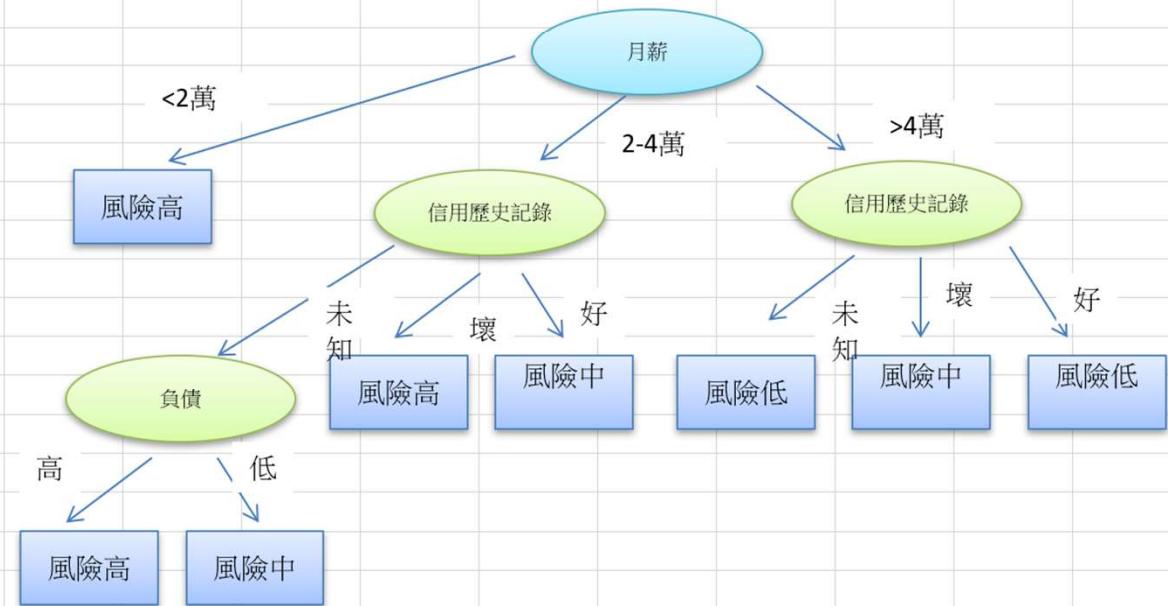
不公正銅板出現正機率為100%		
正	"(1)*LOG(1,2)"	0
反	"(0)*LOG(0,2)"	0
Entropy	0	
何者亂度較大？		
何謂亂度？		

客戶代號	負債狀況	信用歷史記錄	抵押品	月薪	風險程度	風險程度			1.00
						高	中	低	
						"6/14"	"3/14"	"5/14"	
1	高	壞	無	<2萬	高	0.43	0.21	0.36	1.00
2	高	未知	無	2-4萬	高				
3	低	未知	無	2-4萬	中				
4	低	未知	無	<2萬	高	Entropy=?			
5	低	未知	無	>4萬	低	0.52388247	0.476226947	0.53051	1.530619
6	低	未知	適當	>4萬	低				
7	低	壞	無	<2萬	高				
8	低	壞	適當	>4萬	中				
9	低	好	無	>4萬	低				
10	高	好	適當	>4萬	低				
11	高	好	無	<2萬	高				
12	高	好	無	2-4萬	中				
13	高	好	無	>4萬	低				
14	高	壞	無	2-4萬	高				

客戶代號	負債狀況	用歷史記	抵押品	月薪	風險程度		客戶代號	負債狀況	用歷史記	抵押品	月薪	風險程度
1	1	0	0	0	2		1	高	壞	無	<2萬	高
2	1	1	0	1	2		2	高	未知	無	2-4萬	高
3	0	1	0	1	1		3	低	未知	無	2-4萬	中
4	0	1	0	0	2		4	低	未知	無	<2萬	高
5	0	1	0	2	0		5	低	未知	無	>4萬	低
6	0	1	1	2	0		6	低	未知	適當	>4萬	低
7	0	0	0	0	2		7	低	壞	無	<2萬	高
8	0	0	1	2	1		8	低	壞	適當	>4萬	中
9	0	2	0	2	0		9	低	好	無	>4萬	低
10	1	2	1	2	0		10	高	好	適當	>4萬	低
11	1	2	0	0	2		11	高	好	無	<2萬	高
12	1	2	0	1	1		12	高	好	無	2-4萬	中
13	1	2	0	0	0		13	高	好	無	>4萬	低
14	1	0	0	1	2		14	高	壞	無	2-4萬	高



風險	月薪		
	<2萬	2-4萬	>4萬
高	高	低	
高	中	低	
高	中	中	
高	高	低	低



高	"4/4"	"1/2"	
中		"1/2"	"1/6"
底			"5/6"

亂度? 0 1 0.650022

以月薪分類

整體亂度 0.564295

未分類

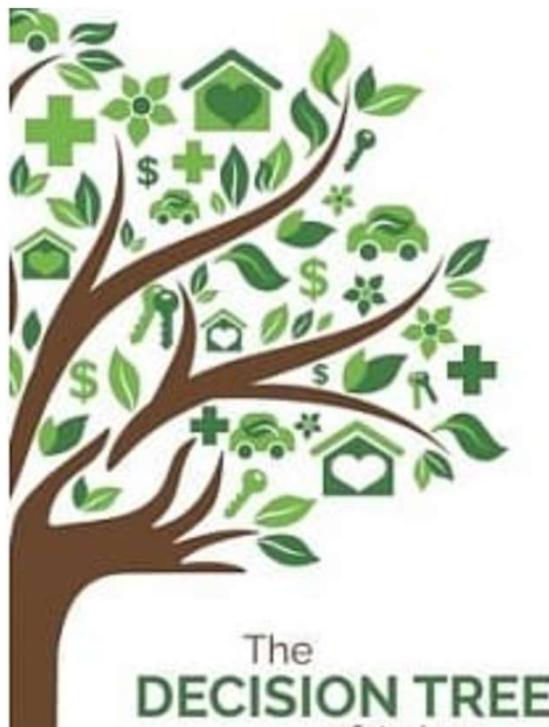
整體亂度 1.530619

降低亂度

0.966324

常見的決策樹演算法比較

演算法	資料屬性	分割規則	修剪樹規則
ID3	離散型	Entropy, Gain Ratio	Predicted Error Rate
C4.5	離散型	Gain Ratio	Predicted Error Rate
CHAID	離散型	Chi-Square Test	No Pruning
CART	離散與連續型	Gini Index	Entire Error Rate (Training and Predicted)



To give a proper background for `rpart` package and `rpart` method with `caret` package:

1. If you use the `rpart` package directly, it will construct the complete tree by default. If you want to prune the tree, you need to provide the optional parameter `rpart.control` which controls the fit of the tree. R documentation below, eg.:

```
rpart(formula, data, method, control = prune.control)

prune.control = rpart.control(minsplit = 20,
                             minbucket = round(minsplit/3), cp = 0.01,
                             maxcompete = 4, maxsurrogate = 5, usesurrogate = 2,
                             xval = 10, surrogatestyle = 0, maxdepth = 30 )
```

these are the hyper parameters you can tune to obtain a pruned tree.

One followed way is to not provide the `cp` i.e complexity parameter and perform cross validation (`xval`), something like:

```
rpart.control(minsplit = 20, minbucket = round(minsplit/3), xval = 10)
```

complexity parameter (`cp`) can be thought of as a measure of *complexity/no of splits* of your model and you want to increase complexity until your model generalizes to new observations. i.e. regularization

Therefore evaluate the *cross validated error vs cp* and choose the `cp` that gives the good value (`cp_good`).

Finally, add it as your control parameter i.e. `rpart.control(cp = cp_good)` or use the `prune` function i.e. `prune(fit, cp = cp_good)` to get the desired tree.

2. `caret` package on the other hand already implements the `rpart` method with `cp` as the tuning parameter. `caret` by default will prune your tree based on a default run it makes on a default parameter grid (even if you don't supply any `tuneGrid` and `trControl` while training your model):

```
model <- train(data,
                 labels,
                 method = "rpart")
```

決策樹挑選變數常用的測量值

常見的資訊量（衡量資料純度）：

- Entropy (熵):

$$I_H(t) = - \sum_{i=1}^c p(i|t) \log_2 p(i|t)$$

其中，H代表Homogeneity(同質性)。

當Entropy=0表示completely homogeneous(pure)，而當Entropy=1則表示資料為50%-50%之組成，是不純的(impurity)。

- Gini Impurity (Gini不純度):

$$I_G(t) = \sum_{i=1}^c p(i|t)(1 - p(i|t)) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^c p(i|t)^2$$

其中，G則代表Gini Impurity。

- Information Gain (資訊增益): 則衡量節點切割前後資料純度的變化。節點的選擇，當選IG值越大的變數為佳。

$$IG = Info(D) - Info_A(D)$$

其中， $Info(D)$ 為原始資料純度，而 $Info_A(D)$ 則表示使用A規則切割後的資料純度。

$$Info_A(D) = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{N_j}{N_p} Info(D_j)$$

當m=2，即為二元分類時，

$$IG = Info(D) - \frac{N_{left}}{N_p} Info(D_{left}) - \frac{N_{right}}{N_p} Info(D_{right})$$

There are two main ways to do hyper parameter tuning using the `train()`:

1. Set the `tuneLength`
2. Define and set the `tuneGrid`

Grid Search: Automatic Grid

There are two ways to tune an algorithm in the Caret R package, the first is by allowing the system to do it automatically. This can be done by setting the `tuneLength` to indicate the number of different values to try for each algorithm parameter.

This only supports integer and categorical algorithm parameters, and it makes a crude guess as to what values to try, but it can get you up and running very quickly.

The following recipe demonstrates the automatic grid search of the size and k attributes of LVQ with 5 (`tuneLength=5`) values of each (25 total models).

```
1 # ensure results are repeatable
2 set.seed(7)
3 # load the library
4 library(caret)
5 # load the dataset
6 data(iris)
7 # prepare training scheme
8 control <- trainControl(method="repeatedcv", number=10, repeats=3)
9 # train the model
10 model <- train(Species~, data=iris, method="lvq", trControl=control, tuneLength=5
11 # summarize the model
12 print(model)
```

The final values used for the model were size = 10 and k = 1.

Grid Search: Manual Grid

The second way to search algorithm parameters is to specify a tune grid manually. In the grid, each algorithm parameter can be specified as a vector of possible values. These vectors combine to define all the possible combinations to try.

The recipe below demonstrates the search of a manual tune grid with 4 values for the size parameter and 5 values for the k parameter (20 combinations).

```
Grid search with the caret r package
1 set.seed(7)
2 # load the library
3 library(caret)
4 # load the dataset
5 data(iris)
6 # prepare training scheme
7 control <- trainControl(method="repeatedcv", number=10, repeats=3)
8 # design the parameter tuning grid
9 grid <- expand.grid(size=c(5,10,20,50), k=c(1,2,3,4,5))
10 # train the model
11 model <- train(Species~, data=iris, method="lvq", trControl=control, tuneGrid=grid
12 # summarize the model
13 print(model)
```

The final values used for the model were size = 50 and k = 5.



機器學習演算法資料前處理心法

To increase the predictive power by **modifying variables** or **creating new variables** from existing variables.

This specific task is called **Feature Engineering**.

This is perhaps the single most important activity in the entire process and decides the success or failure of a classification problem.

This part can not be put into any template as it varies on a case by case basis and one requires a lot of experience and domain expertise to gain a mastery of this skill.



機器學習演算法資料前處理心法

– 訓練與測試集

```
#===== 產生 訓練資料及測試資料集 ======
```

```
# Create the training and test datasets
set.seed(100)

# Step 1: Get row numbers for the training data
trainRowNumbers <- createDataPartition(credit$Response, p=0.8, list=FALSE)

# Step 2: Create the training dataset
trainData <- credit[trainRowNumbers,-1]

# Step 3: Create the test dataset
testData <- credit[-trainRowNumbers,-1]

# Store X (自變數) and Y (依變數) for later use.
x = trainData[, -4]
y = trainData$Response
```

```
library(caTools)
```

```
sample <- sample.split(df$customer, splitRatio = .7)

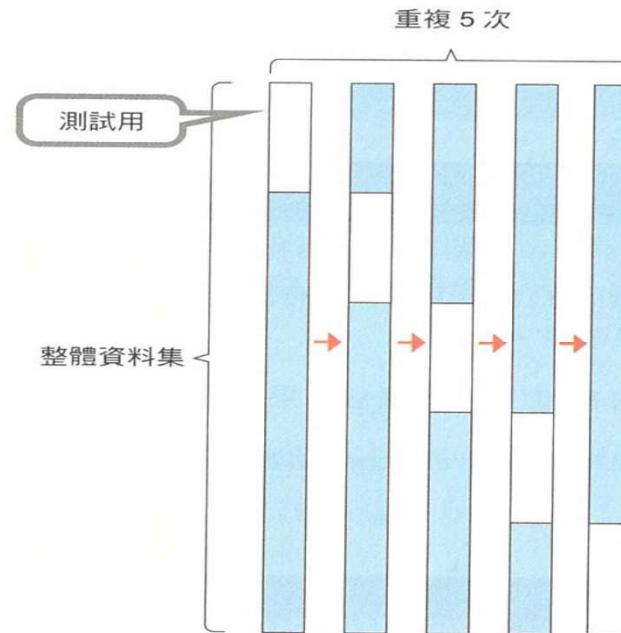
trainX <- as.matrix(subset(encodedDF, sample == TRUE))
trainY <- as.double(as.matrix(subset(df$Engaged, sample == TRUE)))

testX <- as.matrix(subset(encodedDF, sample == FALSE))
testY <- as.double(as.matrix(subset(df$Engaged, sample == FALSE)))
```

```
set.seed(123)
train_sample <- sample(1000, 900)
credit_train <- credit[train_sample, ]
credit_test <- credit[-train_sample, ]
```

機器學習演算法資料前處理心法 – 交叉驗證(Cross Validation)

```
#-----  
#我們為了避免模型過度擬合(overfitting)，故要利用K-fold Cross-validation#  
#的方法進行交叉驗證，我們使用caret這個套件，而K先設定為10次~  
#-----  
train_control <- trainControl(method="cv", number=10)  
train_control.model <- train(default~,  
                                data=credit_train,  
                                method="C5.0",  
                                trControl=trai  
  
train_control.model
```



▲ 圖 4.1.6 交叉驗證



機器學習演算法資料前處理心法

Categorical

Some algorithms (ex: decision tree) can work with categorical data directly.

Many machine learning algorithms cannot operate on label data directly. They require all input variables and output variables to be numeric.

Logistic regression **will not accept categorical variables**.

For this we need to transform those variables using “one hot encoding”
In traditional term used in Statistics named “**Dummy Variable**”

Numerical

It is always advisable to **standardize the numeric variables** before feeding them to a **PCA algorithm/Kmean** or a **Neural Network model**

(Efficient vs. Limitation)



One-Hot-Encoding– option 1

```
# Using model.matrix
new_df <- df
new_df$city <- factor(new_df$city, exclude = NULL)
new_df$hml <- factor(new_df$hml, exclude = NULL)
new_df <- model.matrix(~.-1, data = new_df[, c("city", "hml")],
                      contrasts.arg = list(
                        city = contrasts(new_df$city, contrasts = FALSE),
                        hml = contrasts(new_df$hml, contrasts = FALSE)
                      ))
head(new_df[, 1:3])
##   cityAlameda cityAmes cityApple Valley
## 1          0        0           0
## 2          0        0           0
## 3          0        0           0
## 4          0        0           0
## 5          0        0           0
## 6          0        0           0
```



One-Hot-Encoding option 2

```
library(caret)
## Loading required package: lattice
## Loading required package: ggplot2
new_df <- df
new_df$city <- factor(new_df$city, exclude = NULL)
new_df$hml <- factor(new_df$hml, exclude = NULL)
new_df$city <- addNA(new_df$city)
new_df$hml <- addNA(new_df$hml)
dv <- caret::dummyVars(~ city + hml, data = new_df)
new_df <- data.frame(predict(dv, newdata = df))
head(new_df[, 1:3])
##      city.Alameda city.Ames city.Apple.Valley
## 1              0      0                  0
## 2              0      0                  0
## 3              0      0                  0
## 4              0      0                  0
## 5              0      0                  0
## 6              0      0                  0
detach("package:caret", unload = TRUE)
```



One-Hot-Encoding option 3

```
library(vtreat)
tz <- vtreat::designTreatmentsZ(df, c("city", "hml"))
## [1] "vtreat 1.5.1 inspecting inputs Mon Feb 03 00:16:33 2020"
## [1] "designing treatments Mon Feb 03 00:16:33 2020"
## [1] " have initial level statistics Mon Feb 03 00:16:33 2020"
## [1] " scoring treatments Mon Feb 03 00:16:33 2020"
## [1] "have treatment plan Mon Feb 03 00:16:34 2020"
new_df <- vtreat::prepare(tz, df, extracols = "target")
head(new_df[, 1:5])
##   city_catP hml_catP city_lev_NA city_lev_x_Alameda city_lev_x_Ames
## 1 0.0090    0.3174          0          0          0
## 2 0.0094    0.3090          0          0          0
## 3 0.0106    0.3090          0          0          0
## 4 0.0116    0.3236          0          0          0
## 5 0.0106    0.3236          0          0          0
## 6 0.0094    0.3090          0          0          0
detach("package:vtreat", unload = TRUE)
```



standardize the numeric variables

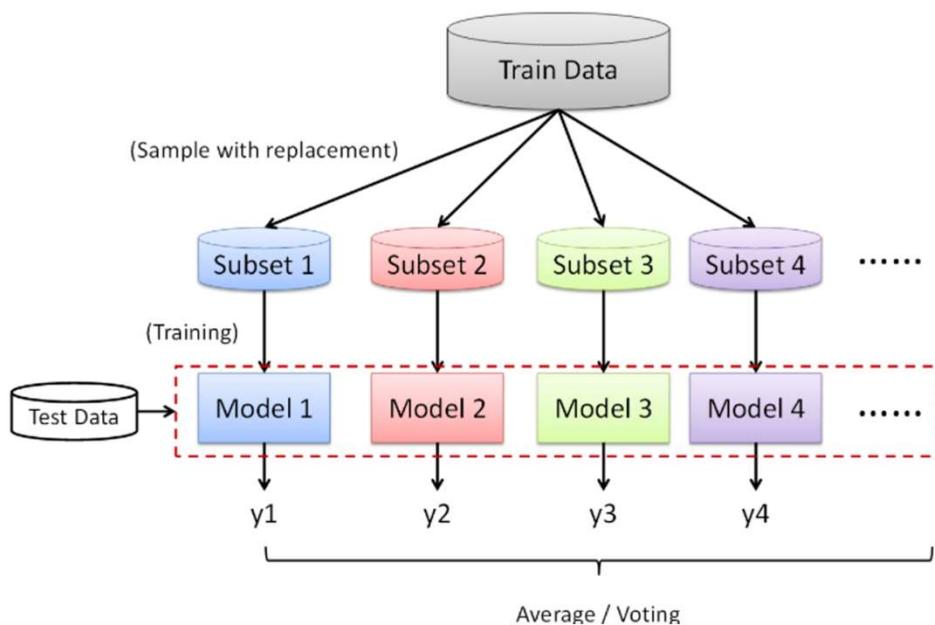
```
rankDF <- customerDF %>%
  mutate(TotalSales=rank(TotalSales),
        OrderCount=rank(OrderCount, ties.method="first"),
        AvgOrderValue=rank(AvgOrderValue))
```

```
normalizedDF <- rankDF %>%
  mutate(TotalSales=scale(TotalSales),
        OrderCount=scale(OrderCount),
        AvgOrderValue=scale(AvgOrderValue))
```

Ensemble Machine Learning

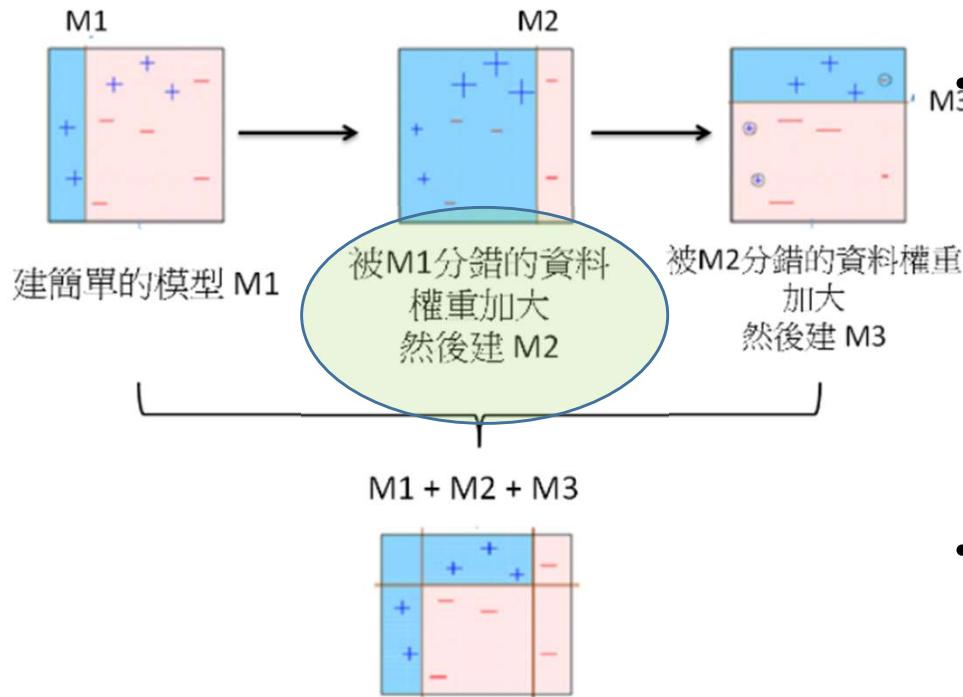
集成學習

Bagging



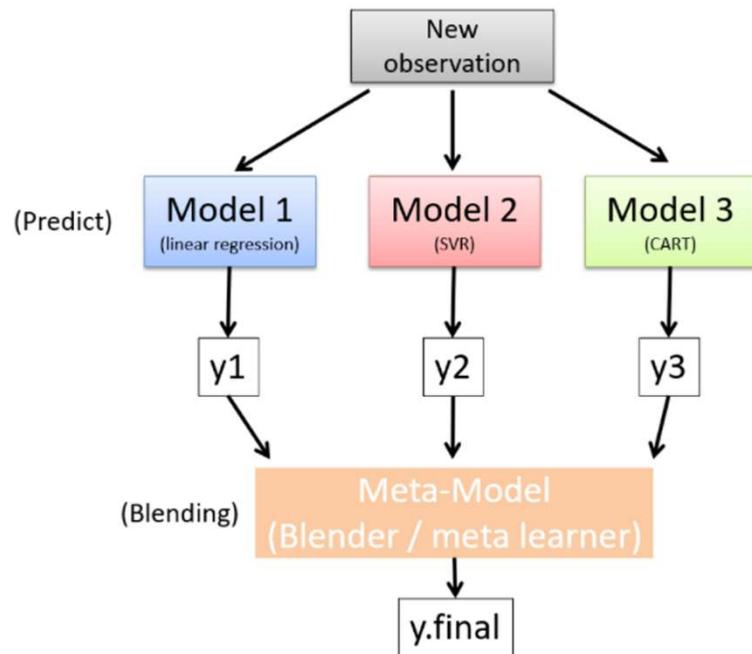
- Bootstrap aggregating (Bagging) , 從字面上來看，就是將資料裝成一個袋子一個袋子(Bag) ，然後將每個袋子的結果結合在一起。
- 演算法上，是將樣本重複抽樣(**取後放回**)，產生多個子資料集(Subsets)後，依序建立多個模型，最後再將所有模型的結果彙整在一起。

Boosting



- 「三個臭皮匠，勝過一個諸葛亮」
- M1 M2 M3 如果太複雜(太強)，那彼此之間就會互相干擾，影響最後預測/分類結果；唯有彼此都是「弱模型」，才能好好專注在自己本身的預測/分類，然後再把彼此的成果結合一起，這就是 Boosting 的概念。
- XGboost 被譽為是「Kaggle 神器」。原因無他，就是因為每年的得名隊伍，使用 XGboost 的團隊基幾乎大多數！

Stacking



- 「在訓練多個模型、得到多個預測值/分類結果後，與其使用投票法(hard voting)或平均法(average)將這些結果整合(ensemble)起來，為何不多訓練一個模型來做這樣的整合呢？」



How to Discovery Insight via Text Mining

行銷理論、商業與人生 學術與實務的對話

曹修源 教授

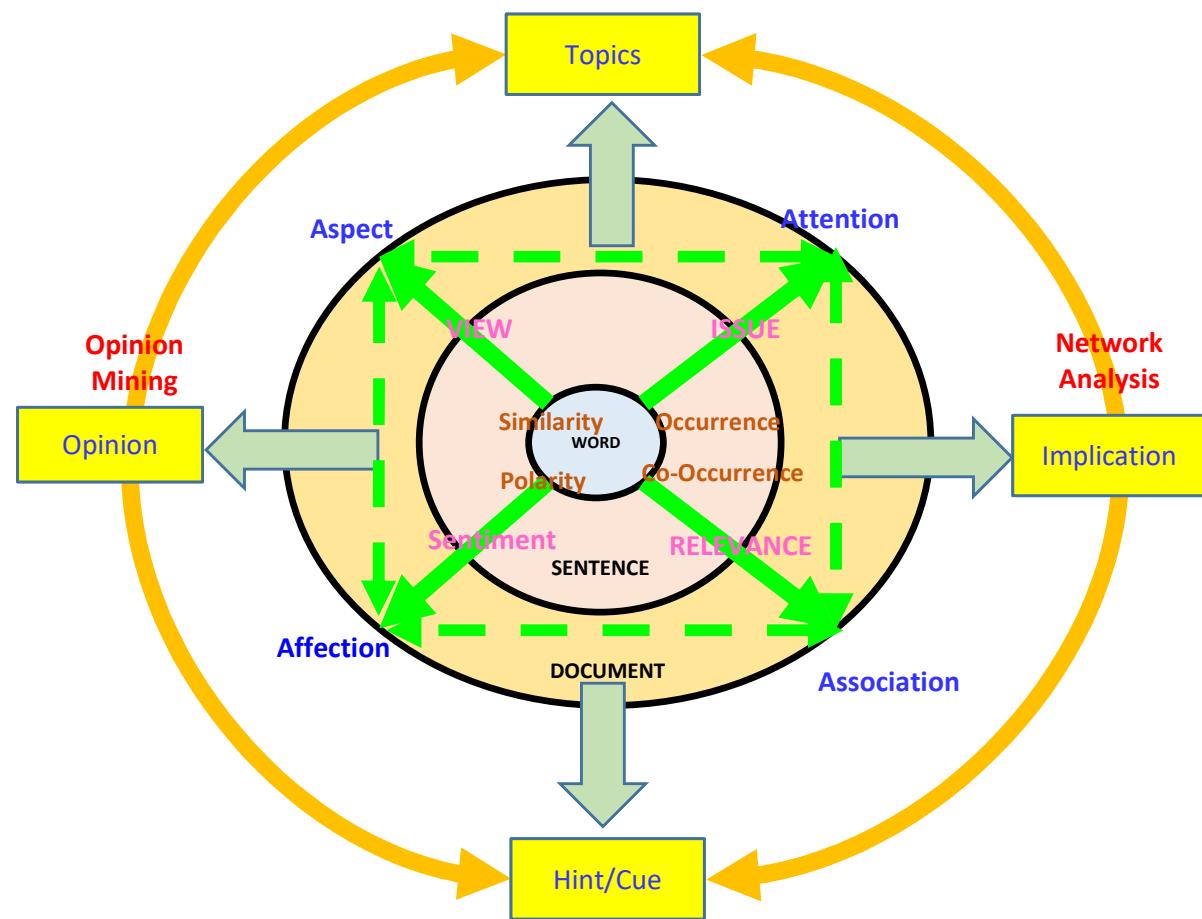
04/2021

- Concept, Technology, and Application

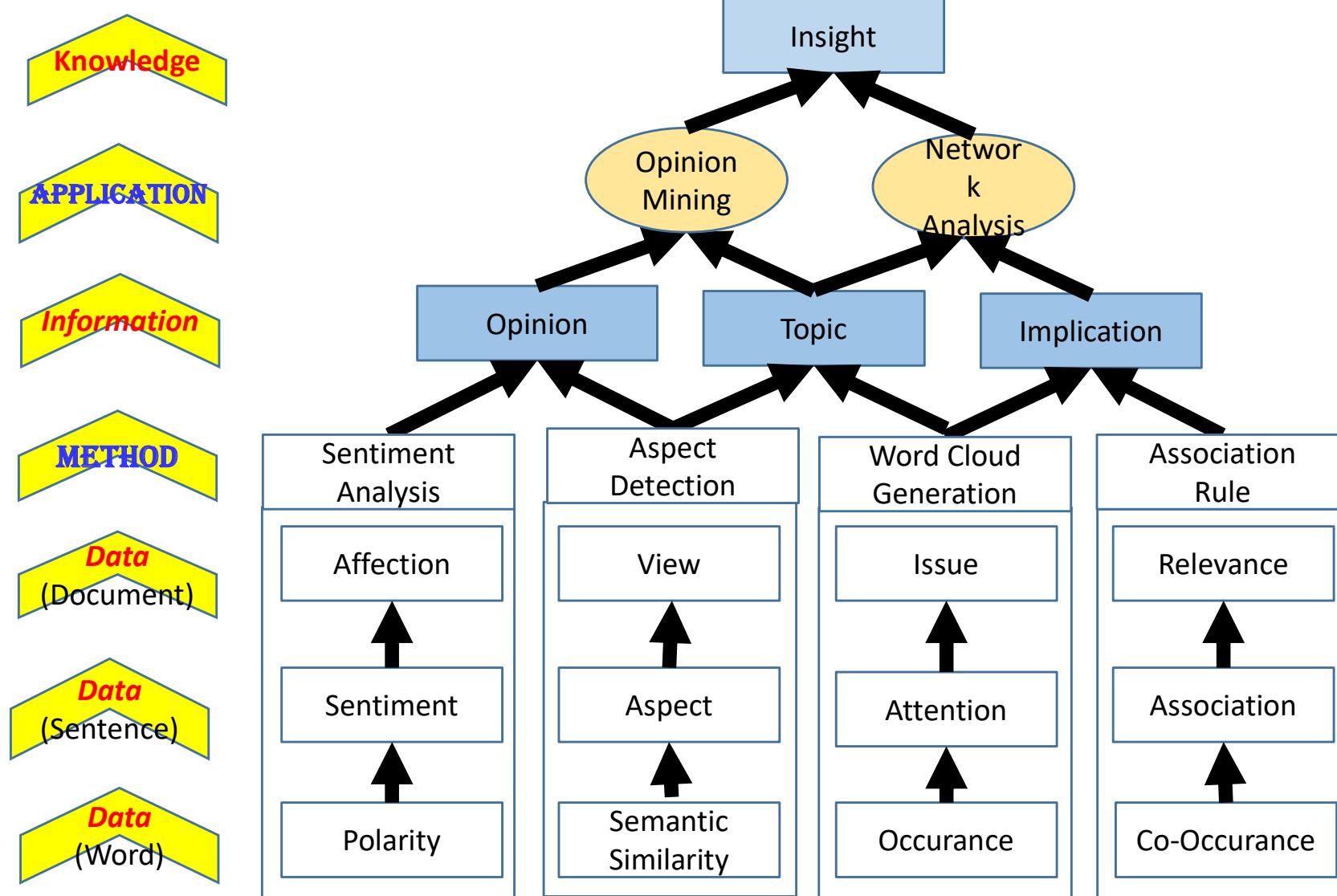




Framework of Textual Analytics



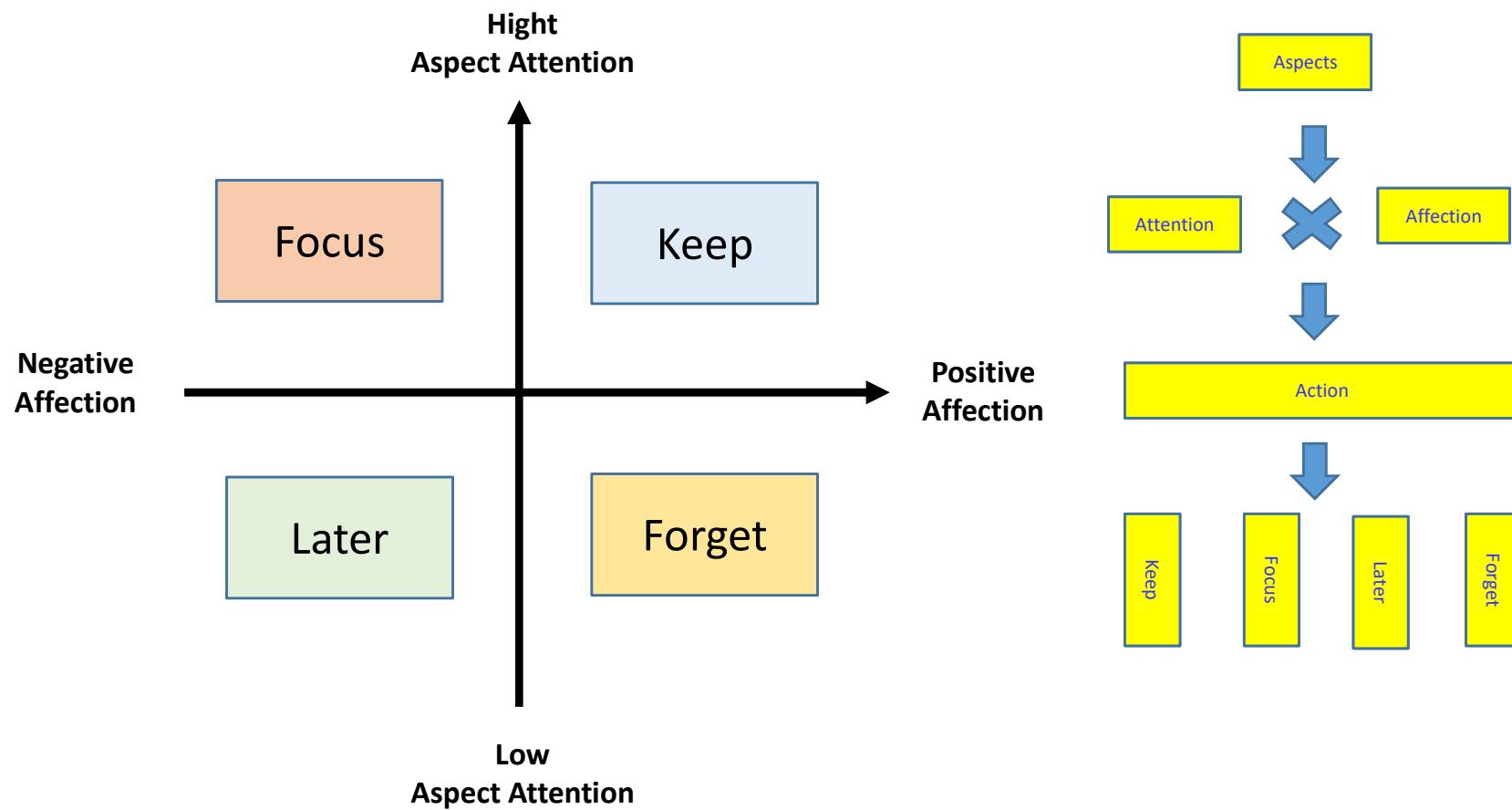
The Structural Textual Data Analytics





From Text to Action(FTTA3A)

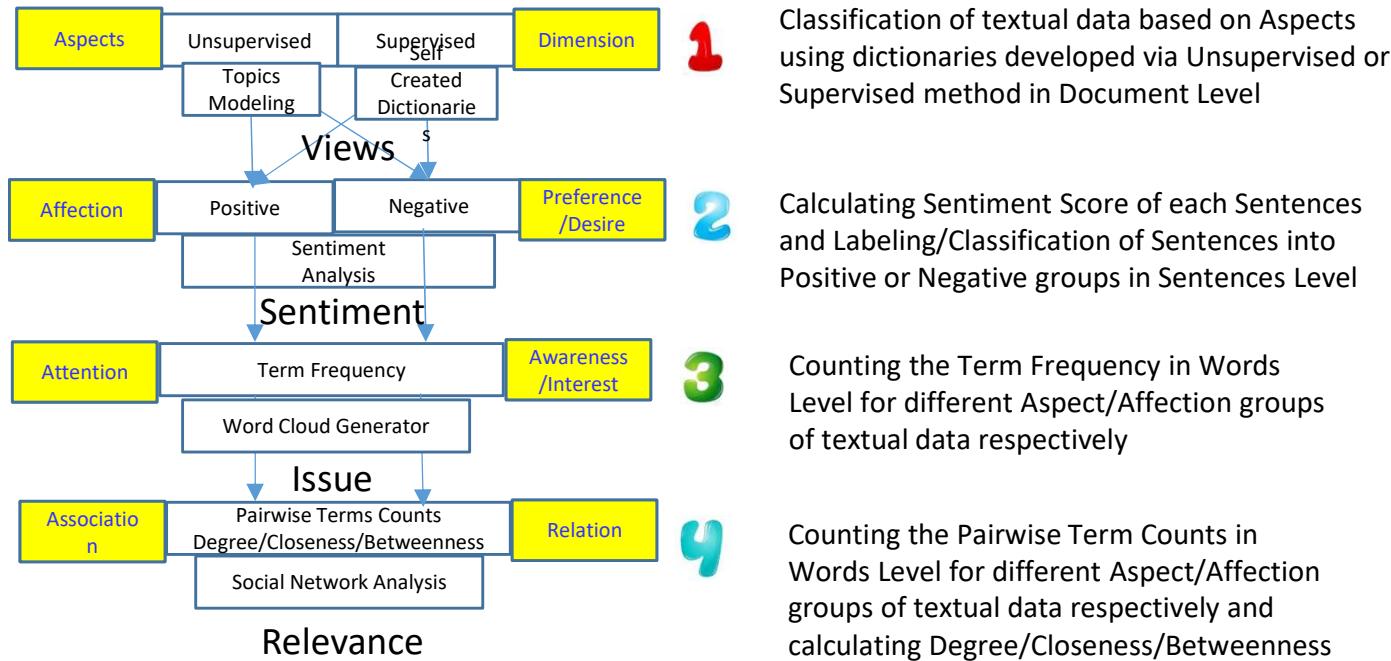
-- Aspect, Affection and Attention





Structural Textual Data Discovery (STDD4A)

-- Aspects, Affection, Attention, and Association



Topics Modeling

Aspect Semi-Auto Detention:
Ex: Sports, Science,
Food Topics

Self Created Dictionaries

Existed Dimensions of Marketing Scale:
Ex: Competence, Excitement , Ruggedness,
Sincerity, Sophistication of Brand Personality

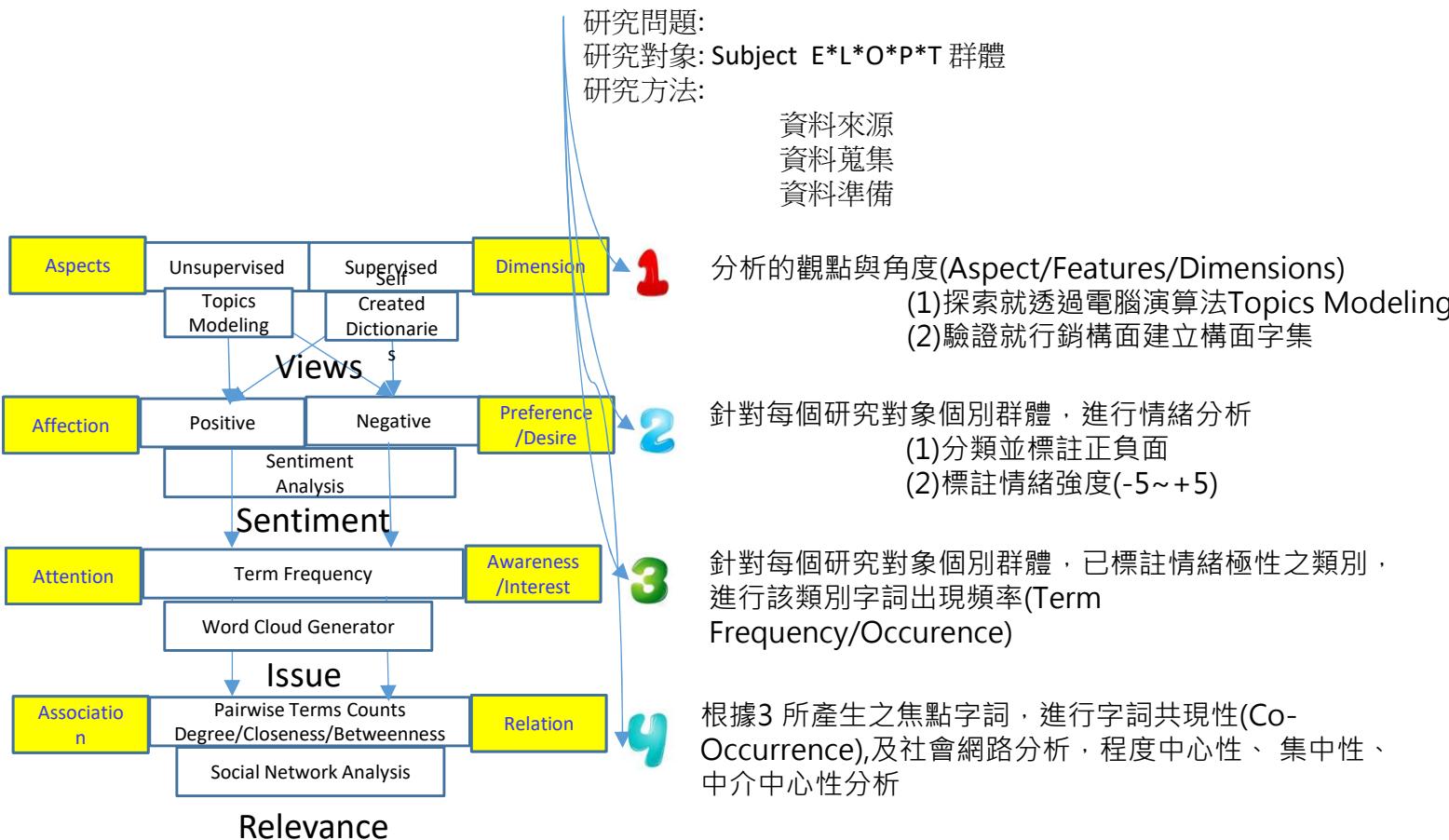


Structural Textual Data Discovery (STDD4A)

-- Aspects, Affection, Attention, and Association

研究問題:
研究對象: Subject E*L*O*P*T 群體
研究方法:

Los Angeles/Spring Break/Family
Travelers/ Accommodation
-地點
-價格
-服務
-





How to Discovery Insight

First, we define the factor $\text{Subject}_{\text{elopt}}$ as the multiple combination of Event, Location, Object, People, and Time for the Subjects from which we discovering insight

$\text{Subject}_{\text{elopt}} = f(\text{事件}[Event] E_n * \text{地點}[Location] L_n * \text{物件}[Object] O_n * \text{人物}[People] P_n * \text{時間}[Time] T_n)$

assume:

- 1.E, L, O, P, T for possible focal groups cross Event, Location, Object , People ,Time
- 2.n of En, Ln, On, Pn, are index n_{th} element of the list of E, L, O, P, T respectively
- 3.elopt can be any one of combination of list of E,L,O,P,T

Second, we define $\text{Insight}_{\text{eloptAx}}$ as the Insight discovering from any one of combination of list of E,L,O,P,T
 $\text{Insight}_{\text{eloptAx}} = \text{STDD}(Z_{\text{eloptAx}})$

assume: x of Ax ranging from 1~4 , for Aspect, Affection, Attention, Association respectively



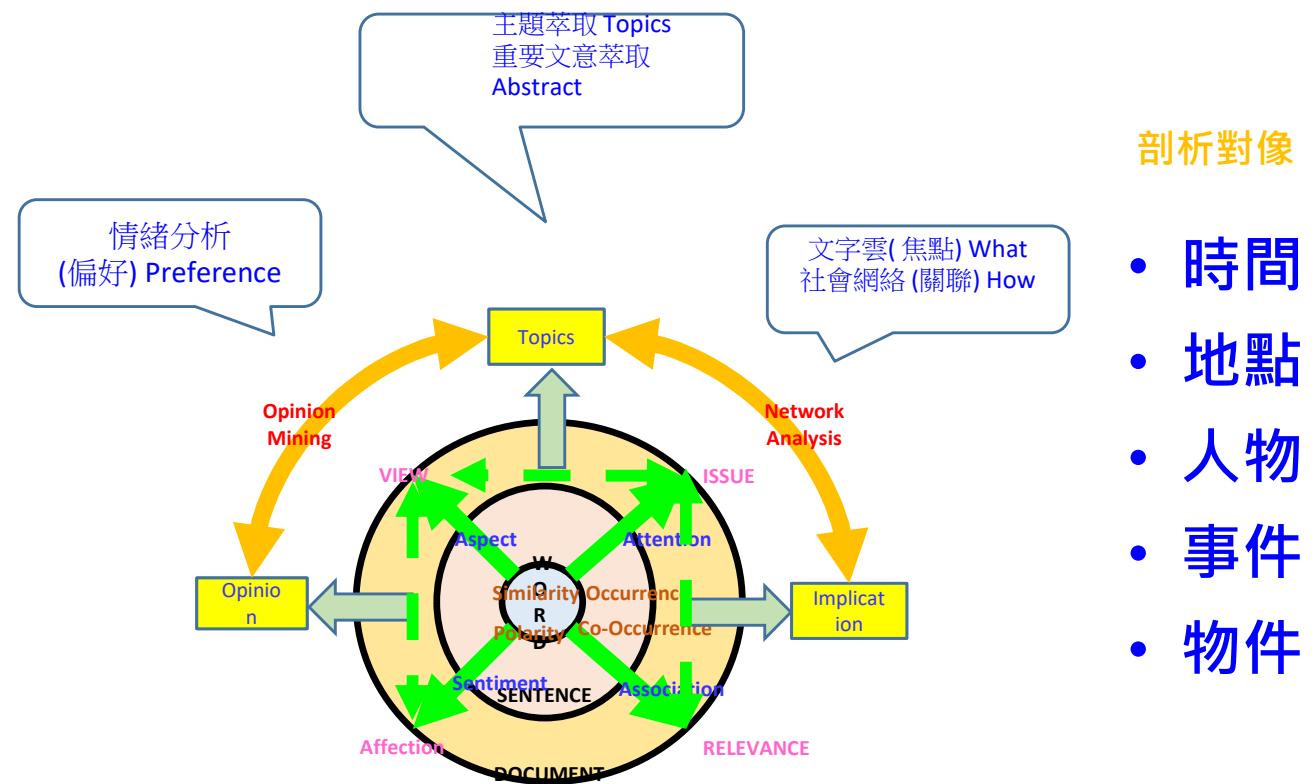
The Example of Deploying the STDD4A in Marketing Discipline

The Application of STDD4A					
Marketing Task	Marketing Measure	Text Analytics	Marketing Analytics	Example	Literatures
Branding	Brand Attitude	Aspect (View) Affection (Sentiment)	Scale(Dimensional) Likers(Preference/Attitude)	Brand Personality	Tsao, J., Campbell, C. L., Ferraro, C., Mavrommatis, A. & Lu, S. (2020). A machine-learning based approach to measuring constructs through text analysis. European Journal of Marketing, 54 (3), pp. 511-524.
Communication	Advertising Effectiveness	Aspect (View) Affection (Sentiment) Attention(Issue)	Scale(Dimensional) Likers(Preference/Attitude) Open Question (What mostly like/ What mostly dislike/	AIDA	
Marketing Research	Satisfaction	Aspect (View) Affection(Sentiment) Attention(Issue) Association(Relevance)	Scale(Dimensional) Likers(Preference/Attitude) Open Question (What mostly like/ What mostly dislike/ Why)	Service Quality Customer Satisfaction	

文字探勘見解剖析

探勘方法

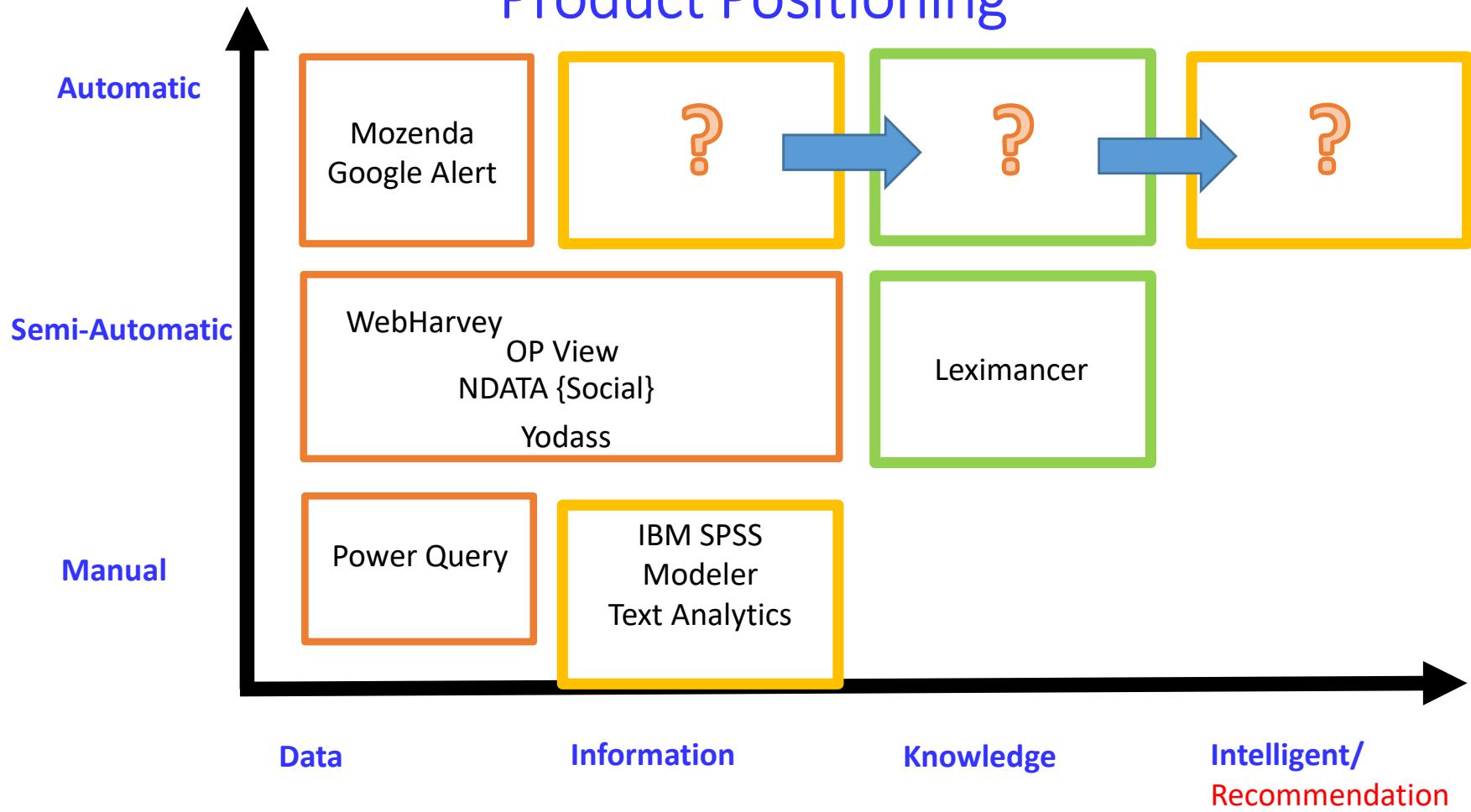
- 文字分析
 - 文字出現頻率 -> 文字雲(焦點)
 - 字詞共線性-> 社會網絡(關聯)
 - 字詞的正負向情緒-> 情緒分析(偏好)
- 文件分類
 - 主題萃取
- 摘要自動化
 - 重要文意萃取

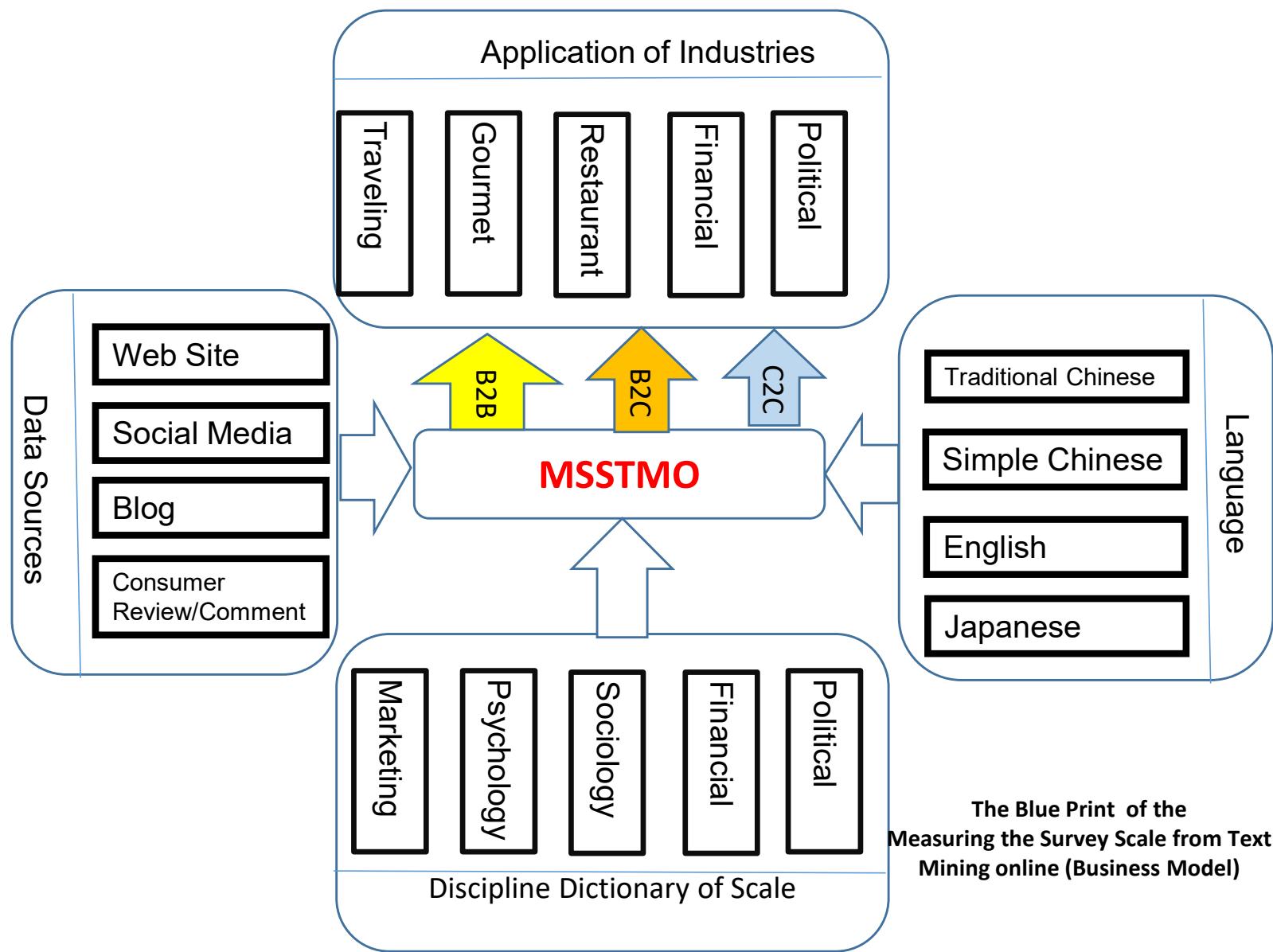




- 競爭分析
 - 品牌
 - 定位
 - 市場區隔
- 消費者偏好(情緒分析)
 - 喜歡的是甚麼(What)
 - 不喜歡的什麼
 - 多喜歡(How)
 - 多不喜歡
- 行銷溝通效果衡量
 - 廣告效果
 - 新產品試銷
- 公關
 - 聲量(焦點)
 - 情緒(偏好)
 - 主題(議題)
 - 趨勢(時間)
 - 預警(危機訊號)

Big Text Analytics Product Positioning





The Application of Big Text Analytics				
Marketing Task	Marketing Measure	Text Analytics	Applied Industries	Literatures
Branding	Brand Personality Brand Experience Brand Attitude	Opinion Mining	Tourism Hospitality	TSAO POKU
Communication	Advertising Effectiveness	Opinion Mining		
Marketing Research	Product Preference Satisfaction	Opinion Mining+ Network Analysis	Goverment Tourism Restaurant Political and Communication	
Public Relationship	Monitoring, warning, and WOM		E-Commerce Intelligence Institute Non-profit	



Social Insight Discovery Research(SIDR)

當馬斯克碰到比特幣

(April,2021)

行銷理論、商業與人生
學術與實務的對話



- Concept, Technology, and Application

盧瑞山 曹修源

05/01/2021

請輸入搜尋關鍵字

關鍵字:

(可建立交集、聯集與排除規則，並可依據需求加上排除規則。規則需以`_AND_`, `_OR_`, `_NOT_`半形大寫輸入，規則之間不需空格且規則前後需要下底線)

比特幣_and_特斯拉_NOT_那對夫妻

平台:

Facebook PTT News Forum Dcard

開始日期: (搜尋區間上限為三個月)

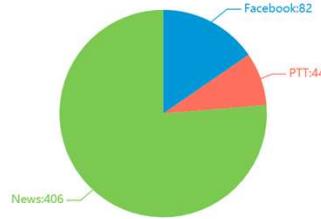
2021-04-01

結束日期: (結束日期需大於等於開始日期)

2021-04-30

社群/新聞文章數佔比

Facebook
PTT
News

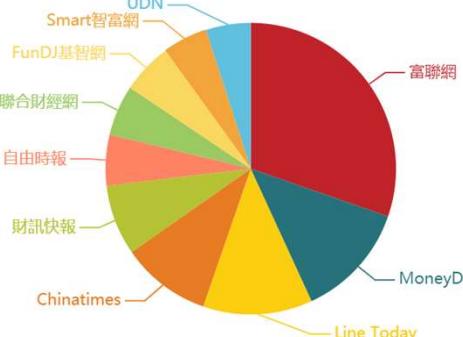


比特幣飆破 63,000 美元大關，與以太幣雙創新高

總聲量: 532

Top10 新聞媒體文章佔比

富聯網
MoneyDJ
Line Today
Chinatimes
財訊快報
自由時報
聯合財經網
FunDJ基智網
Smart智富網
UDN



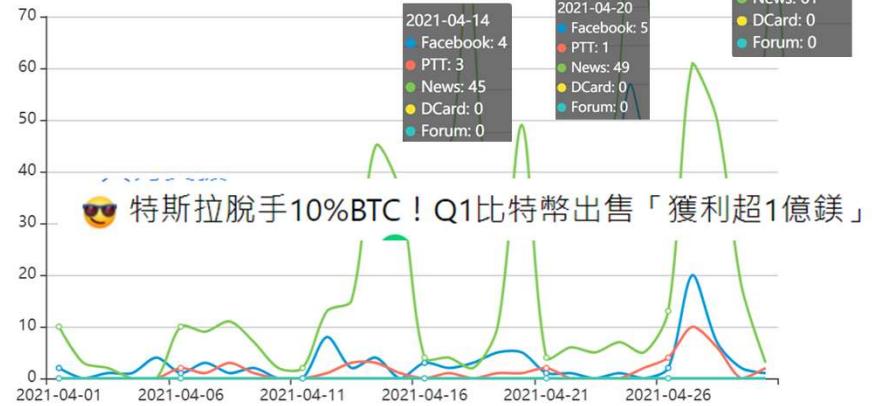
國際金融：馬斯克等揚言要在「狗狗幣日」推上新高，狗狗幣24小時飆升近18%

社群/新聞文章數趨勢

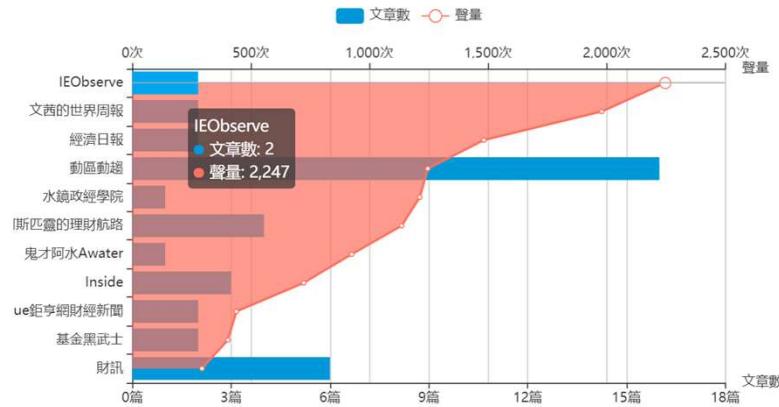
財訊新聞 2021/04/20 15:25

-○ Facebook -○ PTT -○ News -○ Forum -○ DCard

2021-04-27
Facebook: 20
PTT: 10
News: 61
DCard: 0
Forum: 0



Top10 Facebook粉專聲量



擴散強FB 比特幣 v.s 特斯拉

發文時間	網址	粉專名稱	總互動數	讚數	留言數	分享數
2021-04-27 11:30:15	https://www.facebook.com/179043295447791/posts/4241629512522462/	179043295447791 經濟日報	1463	1071	49	56
2021-04-27 08:20:25	https://www.facebook.com/203839673117112/posts/301918161292819/	203839673117112 IEObserve 國際經濟觀察	1270	1195	12	55
2021-04-18 15:09:18	https://www.facebook.com/2359076411080525/posts/2941987116122782/	2359076411080525 水鏡政經學院	1212	875	23	56
2021-04-17 09:32:47	https://www.facebook.com/322447507832934/posts/4021563741254607/	322447507832934 文茜的世界周報 Sisys World News	1006	958	4	19
2021-04-20 07:38:37	https://www.facebook.com/203839673117112/posts/297710171713618/	203839673117112 IEObserve 國際經濟觀察	977	928	10	24



水鏡政經學院
April 18 at 3:09 PM ·

#加密幣初4啦

- 1.3/4比特幣登上商週封面
- 2.今天傳出美國將針對加密貨幣洗錢進行調查，比特幣從62000下跌到53000
- 3.幣安下單出現問題

一般認為數位幣上漲，部分是洗錢需求

特別是中國外匯管制下，買數位幣拉高數位幣，再到海外換成美元，成為熱門洗錢管道
有人猜測，特斯拉公司買比特幣就是幫忙中國特定族群洗錢出去
也因此被中共官方找麻煩

若美國真查洗錢，隨之而跌的數位幣

台灣除了投資數位幣的受影響，最近飆漲的顯卡（挖礦概念），明天拉回的機會很大
3/4商周封面領先指標再次顯神通

#加百列

熱門討論鄉民聲音 比特幣 v.s 特斯拉

發文時間	發文標題	討論版	總留言數	推文數	箭頭數	噹文數
2021-04-26 23:57:07	[心得] 投資策略分享	stock	269	104	146	19
2021-04-30 17:00:57	[新聞] 蔡明影觀點：印度疫情全面失控 紡織股	stock	114	69	40	5
2021-04-21 17:08:50	[新聞] 4年前鎮壓比特幣，中國如今大改口支持：	Gossiping	113	68	41	4
2021-04-25 01:36:31	Fw: [支付] 第一槍!比特幣可以買房子了	home-sale	102	48	54	0

批踢踢實業坊 > 看板 Stock

聯絡資訊 | 關於我們

作者: ppoiwe (nn)
 標題: [心得] 投資策略分享
 時間: Mon Apr 26 23:57:07 2021

看板 Stock

1. 發文前請先詳閱[心得]分類發文規範，未依規範發文將受處份。
 2. 若提及股號股名，且屬未來性的預測或分析有推薦意圖，
 請寫到 [標的] 分類，否則將以板規4-1砍文處份。

-----按ctrl+y可刪除以上內容。-----

看到很多人在討論綠角的被動投資
 我自認為我有個主動投資的方法比綠角好得多

其實我覺得投資最大的祕密就是一便宜的槓桿
 根據分散時間投資法，年輕的時候要用比較大的槓桿
 而最便宜的槓桿就是一期貨
 期貨的槓桿可以自己控制，不用付利息，比融資好得多
 所以我的策略也是以期貨為中心

以我自身為例，我目前總資產(不含房子)大約2000萬元
 我持有台積電個股期貨12口，實際價值等於24張台積電，約1450萬元，但是我期貨保證金
 只放300萬元而已，意思是我不用付任何利息就借到了 $1450 - 300 = 1150$ 萬
 (實際上是負利率啦，因為遠期還有逆價差可以吃，等於借你錢還給你利息)
 可能有人會覺得重押單一個股台積電很不妥
 我倒是很安心XD



熱門焦點新聞

比特幣 v.s 特斯拉

1億美金！「楓之谷」南韓母公司大買1717枚比特幣
2021/04/29 00:21

[A+](#) [LINE](#) [Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [Line](#)

推出多種熱門遊戲的南韓知名遊戲公司Nexon，宣布花費近1億美金購買比特幣。（路透）

LINE TODAY 理財

傳臉書最新財報將揭露「持有比特幣」

anue 電子網 更新於 2天前 • 發布於 04月28日07:41

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比特幣概念股買啥好？高盛：19檔概念股 今年漲46%

2021/04/28 11:33

回應(0) 人氣(0) 收藏(0)

MoneyDJ新聞 2021-04-28 11:33:52 記者 陳苓 報導



比特幣漲勢驚人，今年以來飆高86%，許多投資人想從此一趨勢獲利，又怕比特幣過於波動，轉向擁抱相關概念股。到底哪些標的可以抱？高盛篩選後，選出19檔純度最高的概念股。

Barron's 27日報導，儘管有好幾家公司接受比特幣、採納比特幣背後的區塊鏈技術、甚至直接敲進比特幣，但是對投資人來說，很難判斷哪些個股和比特幣價格走勢的連動性最強。高盛分析師Ben Snider用三個標準衡量，找出19檔純度最高的個股。

特斯拉披露：目前持有價值24.8億美元的比特幣

2021/04/29 11:26

[A+](#) [LINE](#) [Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [Line](#)



美國電動車大廠特斯拉（Tesla）28日表示，截至3月31日為止，該公司持有比特幣的公允市場價值為24.8億美元。（路透）



馬斯克碰上比特幣--解讀文字雲



只在此山中，雲深不知處

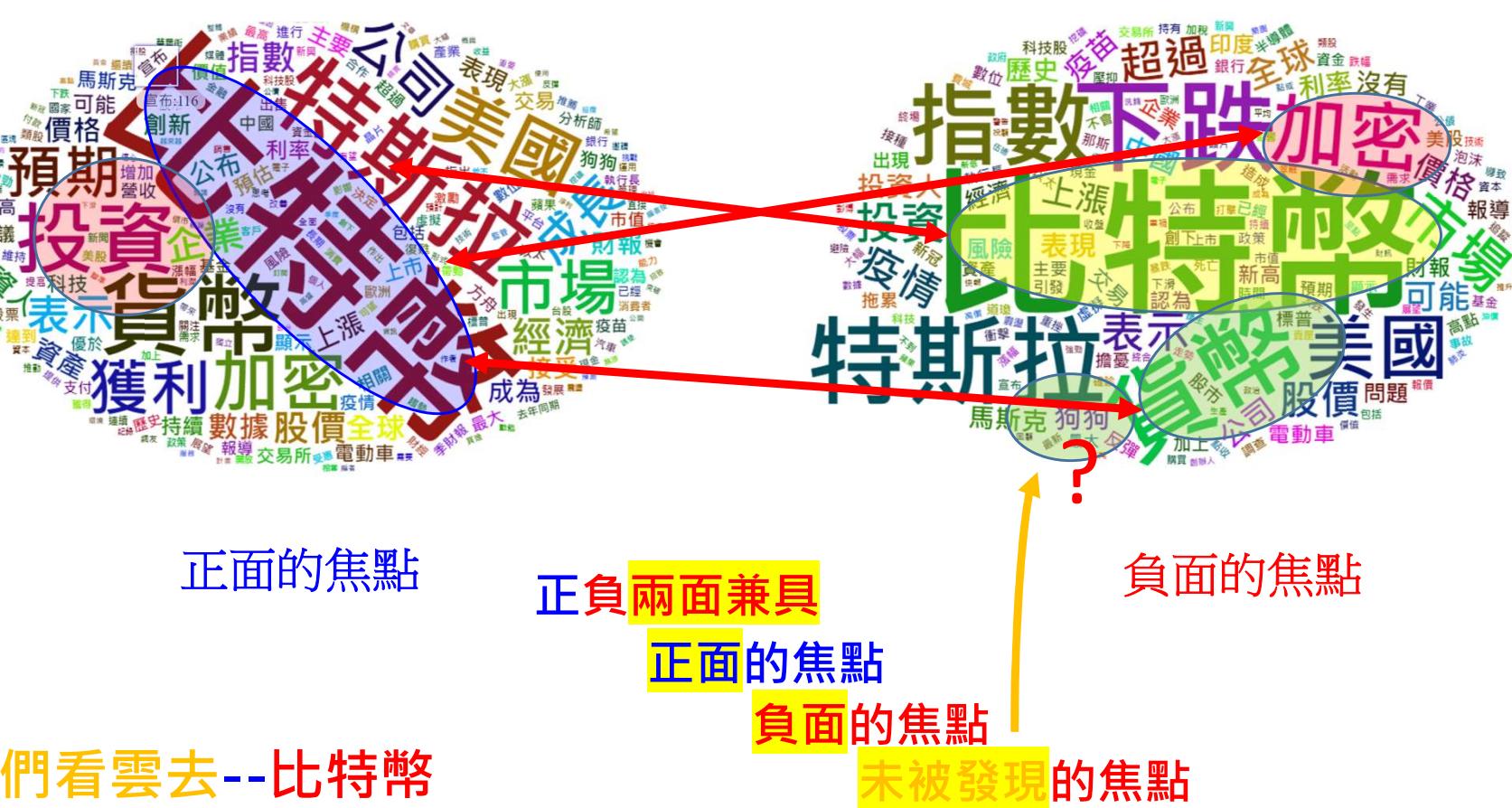


行到水窮處，坐看雲起時





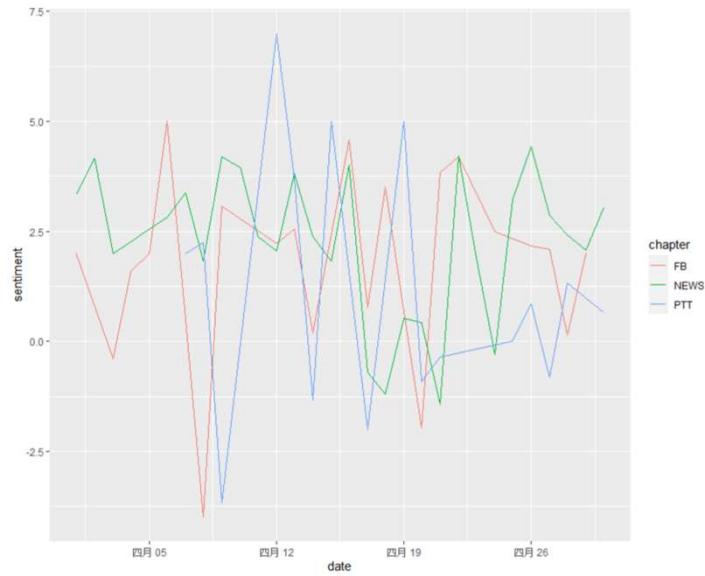
社群正負面意見焦點比特幣 v.s 特斯拉



讓我們看雲去--比特幣



讓我們看雲去--比特幣 v.s 特斯拉



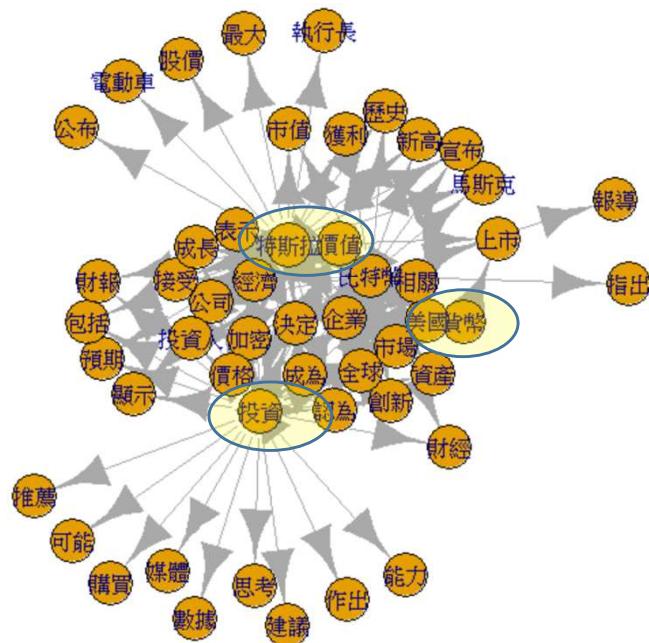
輿論語意情緒變化



多元語意情緒分數



讓我們看雲去--比特幣 v.s 特斯拉



正面

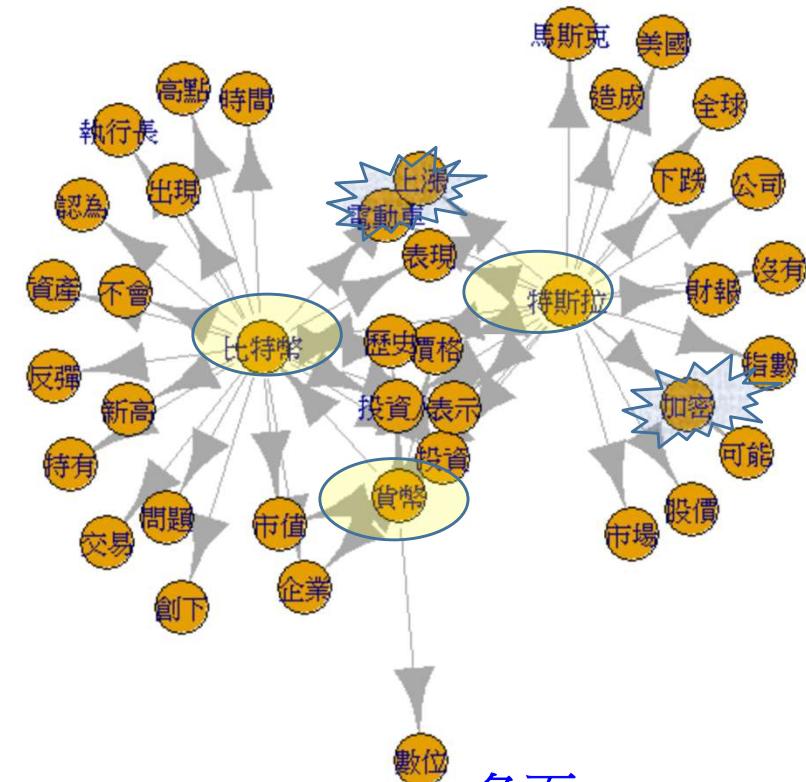
未被發現的焦點

正負兩面兼具

正面的焦點

負面的焦點

未被發現的焦點

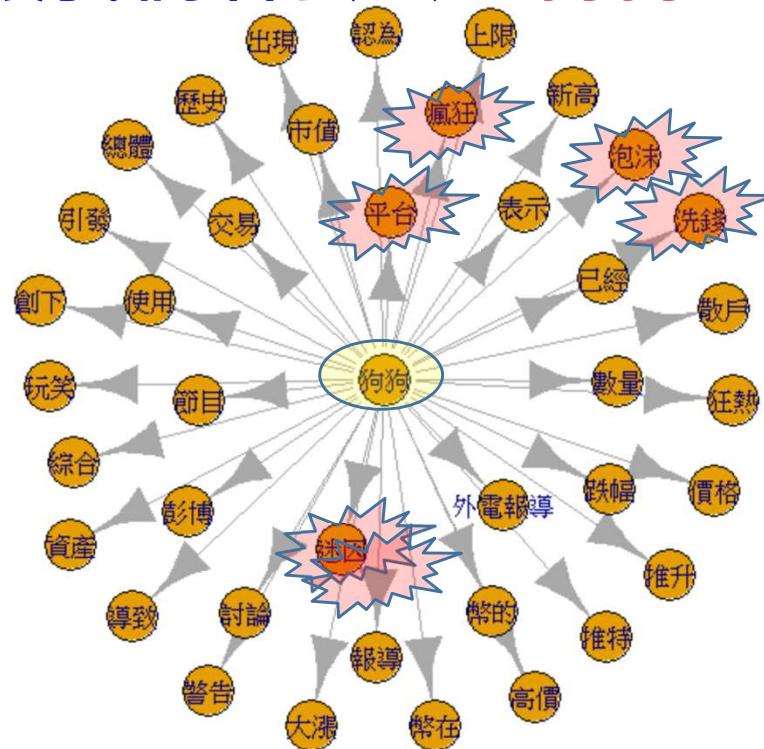


負面

未被發現的焦點

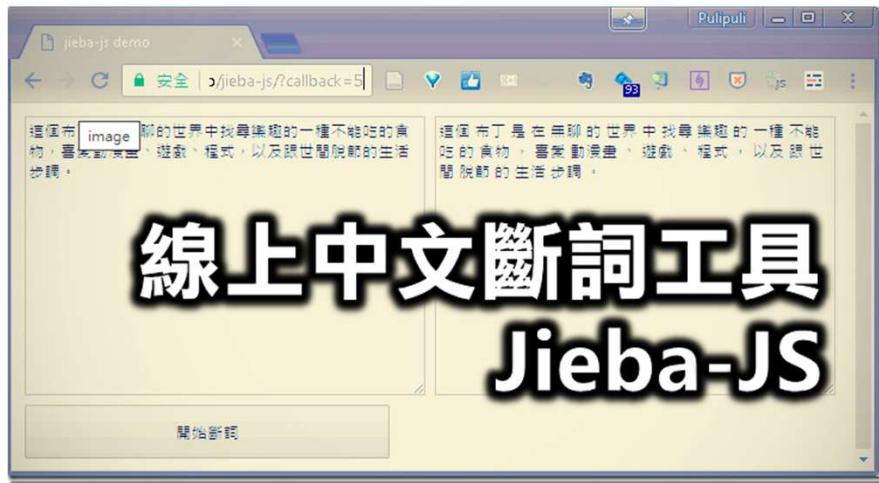


讓我們看雲去—狗狗？



意外的焦點

中文斷字
文字雲產生器



Input Raw Text

國內今(22日)新增3例新冠肺炎確定病例，中央流行疫情指揮中心將於下午1時30分召開臨時記者會，由指揮官陳時中說明病例情況，據了解其中有本土病例，確診病患目前已在醫院接受治療中，也讓台灣連續253天無本土病例破功。

以往指揮中心例行記者會為每週三，一般的臨時記者會如果是境外移入，僅由發言人莊人祥說明，而今天臨時記者會改由陳時中主持，不排除有本土個案，台灣上一次有本土病例已經是4月12日，是案386的男性，被美國境外移入的同住友人傳染。

指揮中心統計，國內目前累積769例確診，分別為675例境外移入，55例本土病例，36例敦睦艦隊、2例航空器感染及1例不明；另1例(案530)移除為空號。確診個案中7人死亡，627人解除隔離，其餘住院隔離中。

【生1妹浪漫人生明語

START SEGMENTATION

Output Segmentation Result

國內 22 新增 例 新冠 痢疾 確定 病例 中央 流行 疫情 指揮 中心 下午 30 召開 臨時 記者 會 指揮 官 陳 說明 病例 情況 了解 本土 病例 確診 病患 目前 醫院 接受 治療 台灣 連續 253 天 本土 病例 破功

以往 指揮 中心 例行 記者 會 每週 三 臨時 記者 會 境外 移入 僅 發言 人 莊 祥 說明 今天 臨時 記者 會 改由 陳 主持 排除 本土 個案 台灣 一 次 本土 病例 已經 12 案 386 男 性 美國 境外 移入 住 友 傳染

指揮 中心 統計 國內 目前 累積 769 例 確診 675 例 境外 移入 55 例 本土 病例 36 例 敦睦 艦隊 例 航空器 感染 例 不明 例 案 530 移除 空 號 確診 個案 死亡 627 解除 隔離 住院 隔離

Copy

Save as text

Save as sheet

線上展示 / Online Demo

Filename Raw Text

Input Raw Text

message
這個布丁是在無聊的世界中找尋樂趣的一種不能吃的東西，喜愛動漫畫、遊戲、Coding，以及ABCDV讓世間脫節的生活步調。

START SEGMENTATION

Output Segmentation Result

message
布丁 無聊的世界 找尋 code 1998 種 不能 吃 code
喜愛 動漫畫 遊戲 code abcdv 世間 脫節 生活 步調

Copy

Remove first line (header)

Draw word cloud

Text

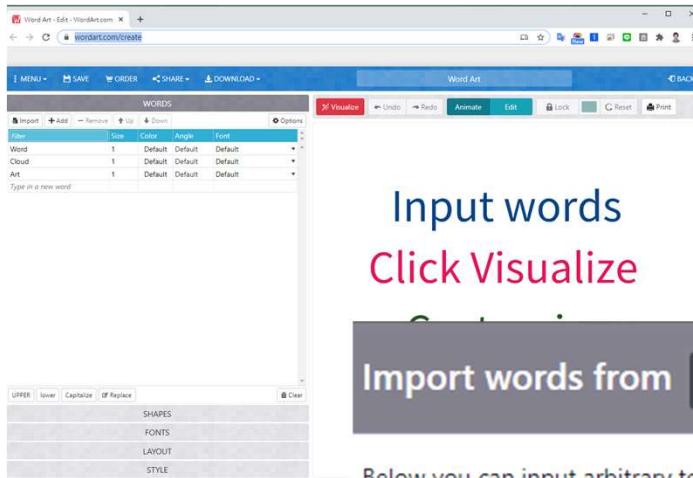
253天無本土病例破功！陳時中13:30親上火線說明

【寵物聖誕市集】寵物賣商城全館結帳89折！

4,446

讚





Input words

Click Visualize

Import Words from [Text](#) [Web](#)

Below you can input arbitrary text or [use CSV format](#) or [paste text from Excel](#)

指揮中心呼籲民眾國外入境發燒咳嗽不適症狀應主動通報機場港口檢疫人員配合防疫措施返國應落實居家檢疫期間出現疑似症狀聯繫衛生局各縣市關懷中心指示就醫切勿搭乘眾運輸工具就醫務必告知醫師旅遊史職業接觸史是否群聚tocc供及時通報

指揮中心再次提醒民眾出入醫療照護、公共運輸、生活消費、教習觀展、觀賽、休閒、娛樂、宗教祭祀、治公機關構、大類高感染傳播風險場域，不易保持社交距離，近距離接觸特定對象，務必佩戴口罩落實勤洗手、咳嗽禮節、個人衛生習慣，降低感染風險。

Remove common words Remove numbers
 CSV format

[Import words](#)



SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

文字情緒分析



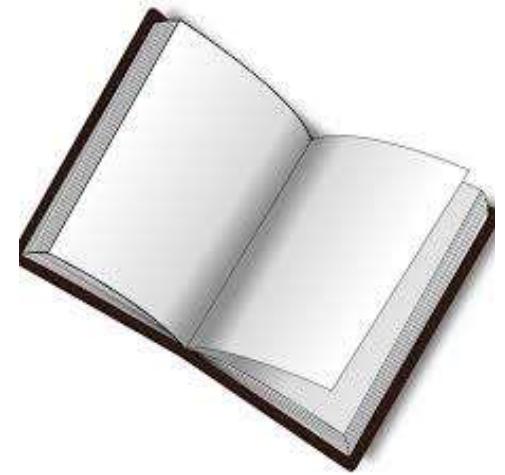
Also known as **opinion mining**: to understand the attitude of a speaker or a writer with respect to some topic

- The attitude may be their judgment or evaluation, their Affection state or the intended emotional communication
- - Most popular classification of sentiment:
 - **positive** or **negative**

- unbelievably **disappointing**

- Full of zany characters and **richly** applied satire, and some
 **great** plot twists
- this is **the greatest** screwball comedy ever filmed

- It was **pathetic**. The **worst** part about it was the boxing
 scenes.



AFINN Sentiment Analysis

AFINN情緒辭典是一個評分範圍從-5(非常負面)到5(非常正面)的英文單字列表，是附有極性的評分方式。



分數	辭彙
-4	遜、歧視、渣、發脾氣、輸、爛透、不要臉、笨蛋、智障、etc.
-3	可怕、受不了、恐慌、討厭、欺騙、傻眼、厭惡、賠償、etc.
-2	小氣、干涉、不耐煩、反感、欠缺、叫囂、失望、丟人現眼、etc.
-1	不對勁、丟棄、兇、有待加強、吵、取消、延遲、浪費、etc.
1	心安、充足、平淡、安心、安全感、自由、吸引、明晰、etc.
2	及格、友善、心儀、支持、主動、出色、合適、划算、etc.
3	大笑、不賴、心愛、名正言順、好吃、有趣、完美、etc.
4	可圈可點、哇、棒、精彩、豪華、優雅、驚艷、贏、etc.

[TLSSD\(Tsao, Lin & Su Sentiment Dictionary\)](#)



否定詞的加入將會影響到詞彙或句子的意思。像是「好吃」這詞本身就有正面情緒的意思，但是如果在前面加入否定詞「不」來做修飾，變成一個新的字詞「不喜歡」，也使得原本正面情緒的字詞改變為負面情緒。本研究自行編撰否定詞詞庫並將此以-1表示。

否定詞詞庫

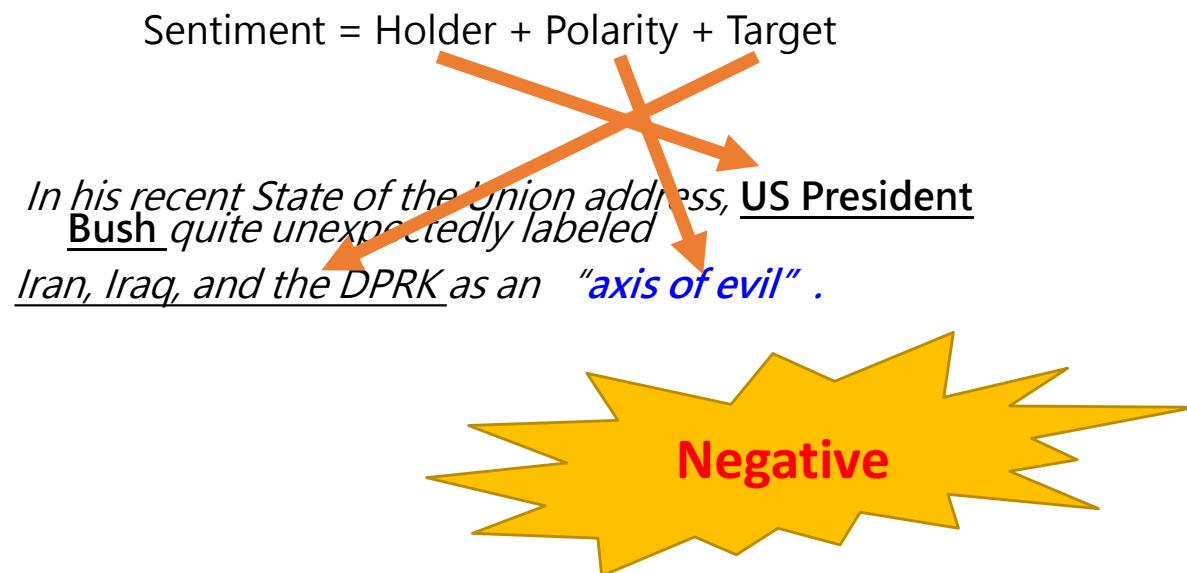
不、不及、不太、不必、不用、不再、不如、勿、未、杜絕、
沒、拒絕、非、無法、禁止、etc.



利用知網的程度值字別建立程度詞詞庫，依照強度大小分成「級、較、很、稍、無」，五個級別。

級別程度	權重值	程度詞詞庫
極 extreme	5	十分、有夠、卓越、極度、絕對、etc.
較 more	4	太、更、越、較、還要、比較、etc.
很 very	3	出奇、多麼、如此、相當、滿、頗etc.
稍 ish	2	多少、有些、尚可、些微、稍加、etc.
無 least	1	無、沒有、再也、etc.

- Sentiment = Holder + Polarity + Target
 - **Holder**: who expresses the sentiment
 - **Target**: what/whom the sentiment is expressed to
 - **Polarity**: the nature of the sentiment (e.g., positive or negative)



The Example of Analysis of Sentiment Analysis

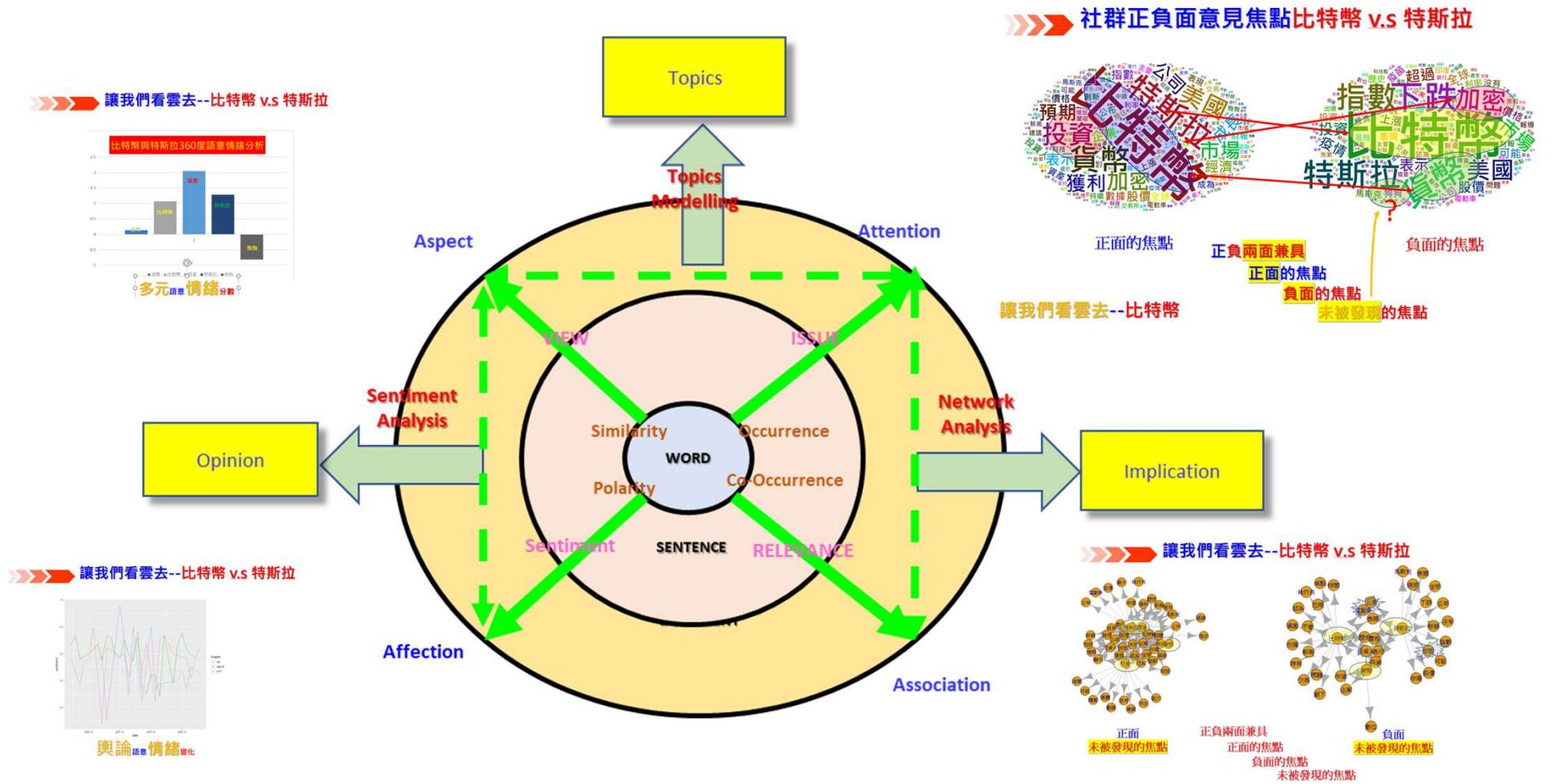
- Sentiment = Holder + Polarity + Target

- *In his recent State of the Union address, US President Bush quite unexpectedly labeled Iran, Iraq, and the DPRK as an “**axis of evil**”.*



Why sentiment analysis?

- **Movie** : is this review positive or negative?
- **Products** : what do people think about the new iPhone?
- **Public sentiment** : how is consumer confidence?
 - Is despair increasing?
- **Politics** : what do people think about this candidate or issue?
- **Prediction** : predict election outcomes, market trends, or stock price from sentiment





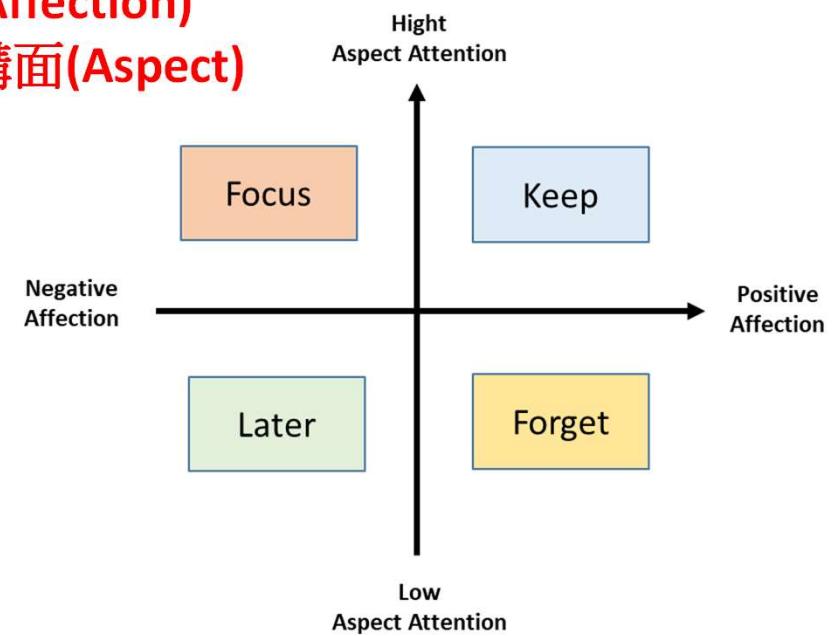
文字 → 意見

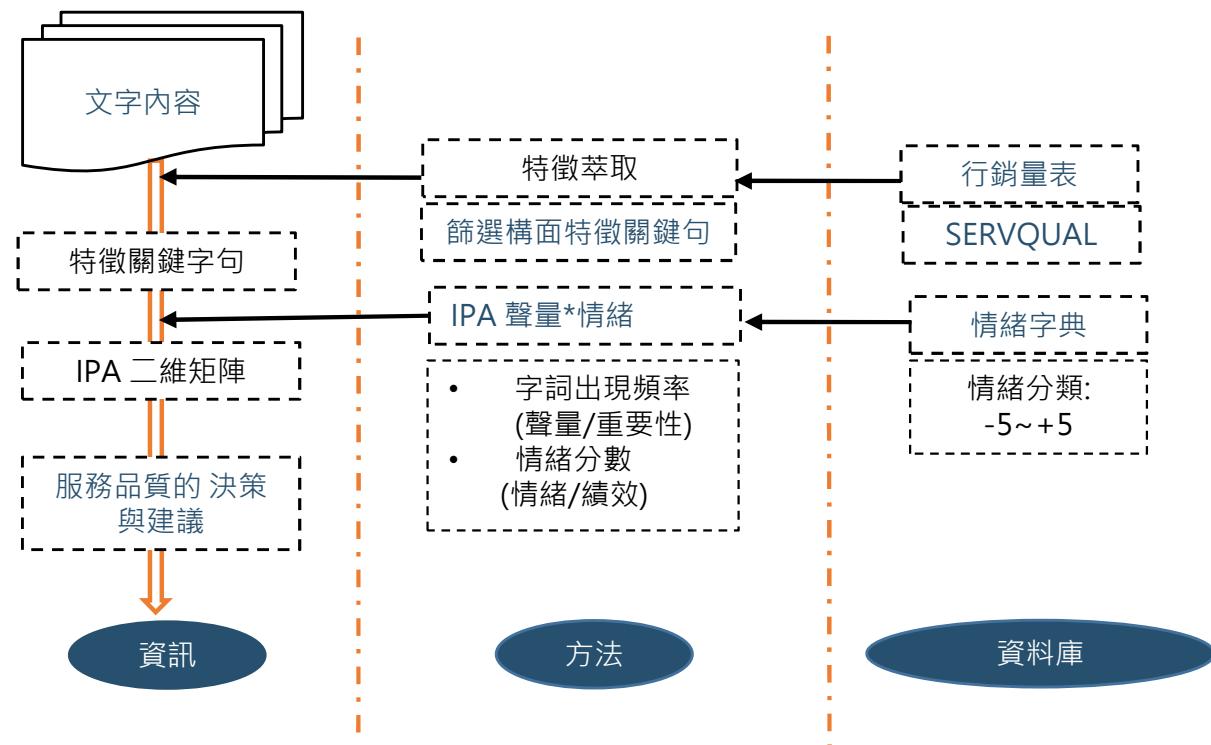
↓
聲量(Attention)
正負情緒(Affection)
銷量表的構面(Aspect)

智慧 ← 見解

↓ 領域專家

行動







斷字

171	1 確認 數據 綠燈 平均速度 低於
172	1 表示 狀況 許久 並非 遠方 基地 近期 故障 影響
173	1 通話 斷斷續續 穩定
174	1 本人 反映 住家 今天 上網 緩慢 通話 正常 體驗 綠燈 热點 分享 網速 緩慢 聯電 開單
175	1 本人 反映 住家 上網 緩慢 通話 正常 體驗 綠燈 持續 滿格 其他 FET 相同 热點 分享 網速
176	2 簡述 問題 陽台 才能 使用

斷句

171	1 已確認數據為綠燈且平均速度低於7M
172	1 表示此狀況已許久,並非遠方基地台(近期故障影響)
173	1 通話斷斷續續不穩定\"
174	1 本人反映住家今天上網緩慢,通話正常,體驗綠燈,3~4格,無熱點分享,網速緩慢<7M,聯電,開單
175	1 本人反映住家上網緩慢,通話正常,體驗綠燈,持續2~3天,滿格,其他FET相同,有熱點分享,網速緩慢<7M位,開單
176	2 簡述客問題：室不佳,要到陽台才能使用

特徵關鍵字 字典

電信業 服務品質構面	有形性 (Tangibles)	可靠性 (Reliability)	回應性 (Responsiveness)	保證性 (Assurance)	同理性 (Empathy)
地點	承諾	確實	任務	聆聽	
連線	完成	及時	知識	理解	
場所	達成	樂意	能力	心情	
門市	穩定	意願	尊重	建議	
服務	正確	快速	行為	經驗	
速度	準時	負責	技術	分享	
價格	信賴	解決	誠意	處境	
效率	一致	協助	接觸	互動	
功能	準確	授予	支援	道歉	
設施	履行	確認	專業	朋友	
資料	滿意	準確	溝通	公司	
空間	品質	機制	解決	家庭	
環境	管理	資訊	處理	方便	
速率	控管	積極		關心	
上網	訓練	授權		重視	
費率		態度		權益	
網路		熱忱		主動	
合約				需求	
通路				補償	
產品				風險	
				傾聽	
				關懷	
				體驗	



1. 網路爬文(資料蒐集)

經由輿情系統或爬蟲程式下載

2. 特徵關鍵字句(資料分類) 構面分類及情緒分數計算

ID	構面	特徵詞	特徵關鍵句	TLSSD 情緒字詞	情緒分數
2	Tangibility	車廂	車廂非常清潔與舒適	舒適	+4
2	Assurance	服務態度	人員服務態度欠佳	欠佳	-2

2. 特徵關鍵字句(資料分類)

以台中捷運議題話務內容為例

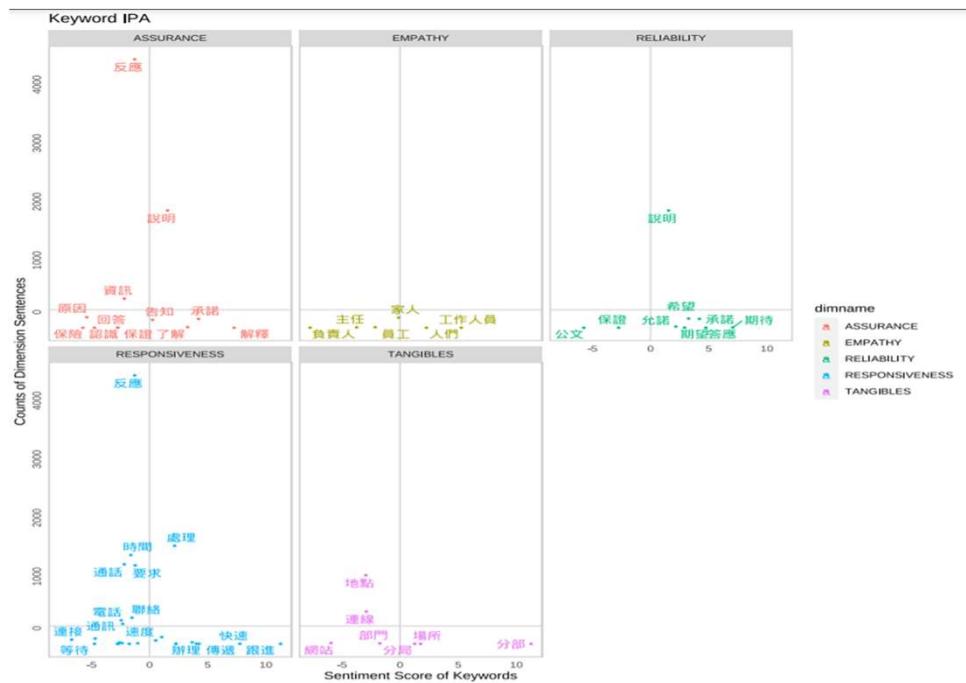
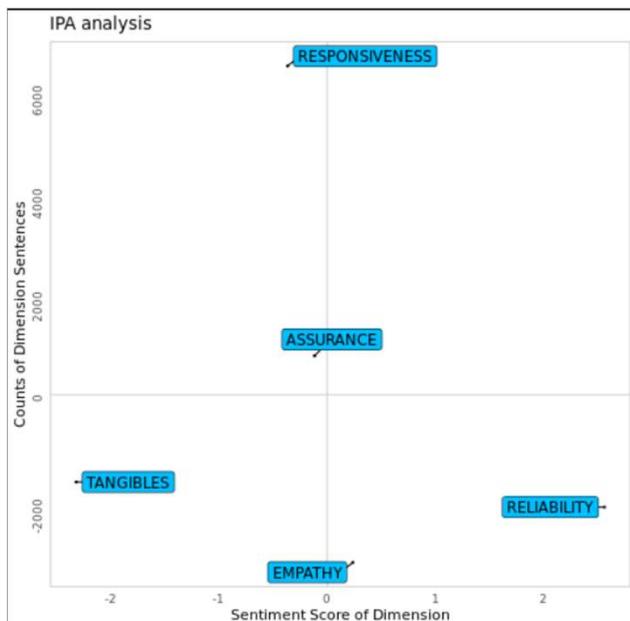
台中捷運服務品質構面	Tangible	Reliability	Responsiveness	Assurance	Empathy
斷裂	問題	報告	安全	公車轉乘	
人行道	服務	川崎	態度	需求	
高鐵	提供	處理	服務	公車	
車廂	正確	服務	信任	乘客	
設備	協助	旅客	能力	重視	
設計	品質	迅速	處理	娛樂	
時間	完善	搭乘	表示	旅遊	
環境	困難	回應	測試	景點	
路線	解決	抱怨	負責	交通	
路網	延誤	規定	知道	接駁	
綠線	承諾	幫助	道歉	商店街	
藍線	資訊	資訊	保證	處理	
橘線	態度	旅遊	確保	抱怨	
運量	重視	即時	交代	表示	
營運	安心	回答	解決	負責	
列車	信任	改善	決定	重要	
車站	信賴	規劃	謹慎	道歉	
軌道	詢問	通車	發現問題	設計	
月台	權益	負責		習慣	
高架	過程	知道		養成	
停車位	方便	發現		方便	
收費	及時	發生		需要	
票證	誤點	搭乘			
		處理			

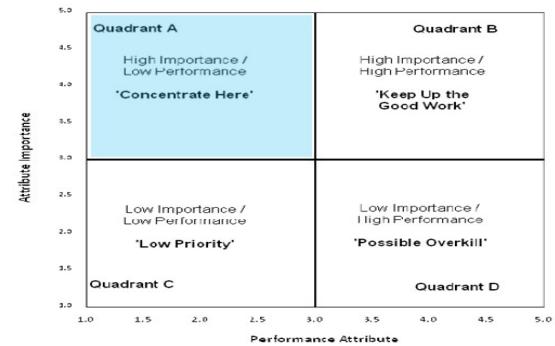
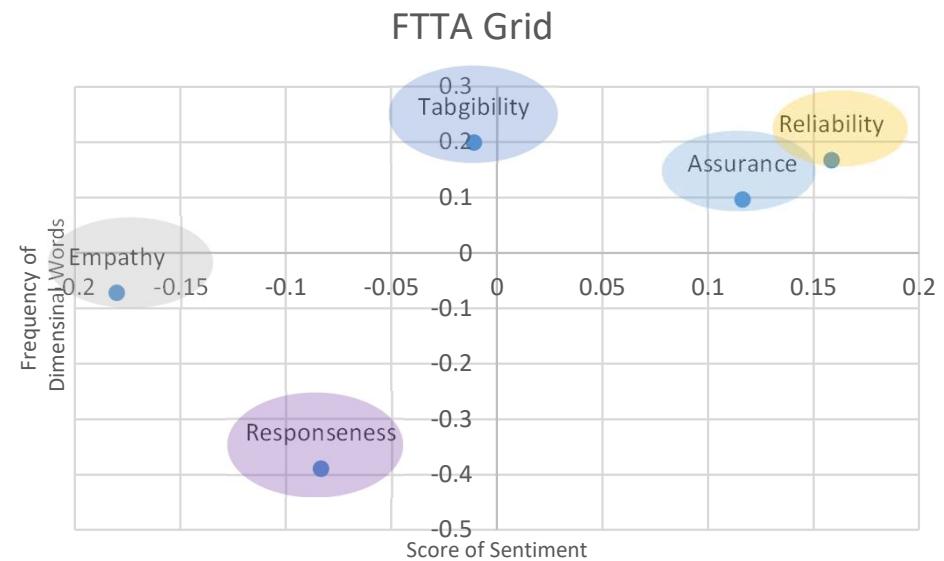
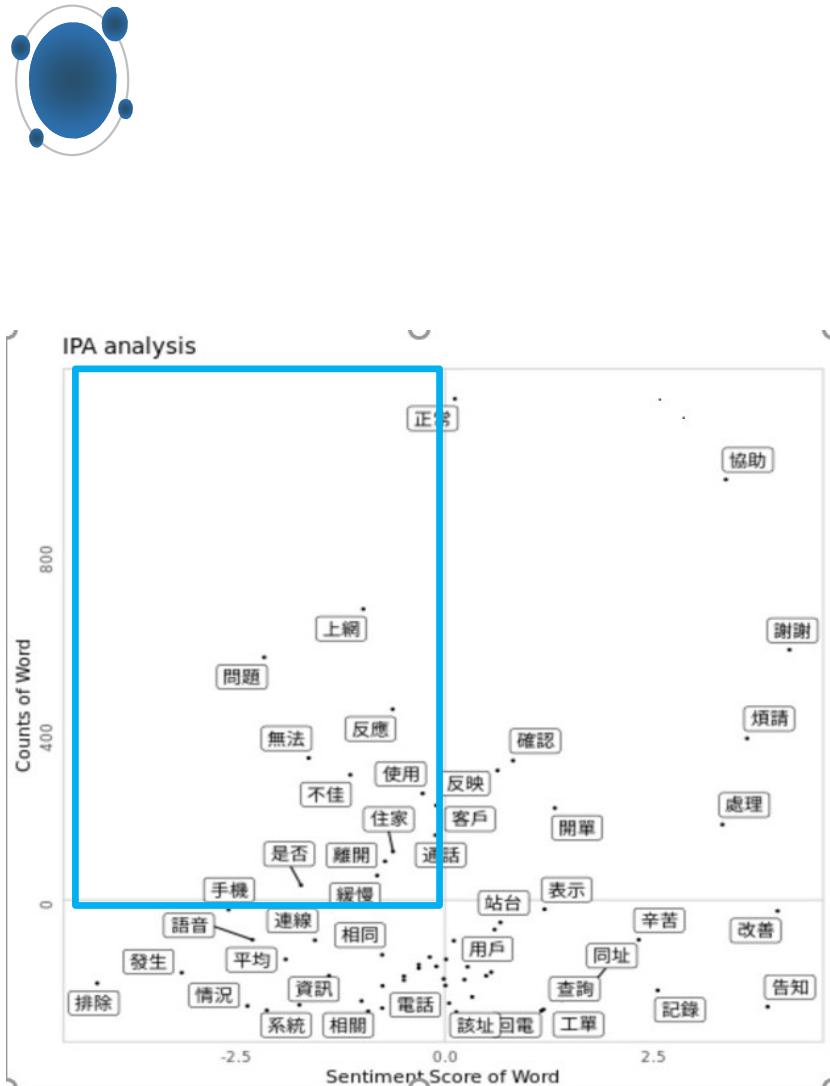


line	sentenceo	sentiment	word	dimname	text
173	1	3	通話	RESPONSIVENESS	通話斷斷續續不穩定"
174	1	-1	通話	RESPONSIVENESS	本人反映住家今天上網緩慢,通話正常,體驗綠燈,3~4格,無熱點分享,網速緩慢.
175	1	-3	通話	RESPONSIVENESS	本人反映住家上網緩慢,通話正常,體驗綠燈,持續2~3天,滿格,其他FET相同,有電、,GIS無法定位,以常駐站
177	2	-2	反應	ASSURANCE	反應地點：住家(彰化縣).因
177	2	-2	反應	RESPONSIVENESS	反應地點：住家(彰化縣).因
177	2	-2	地點	TANGIBLES	反應地點：住家(彰化縣).因

dimname	sentiment
ASSURANCE	3.007622677
EMPATHY	3.362244898
RELIABILITY	5.688485804
RESPONSIVENESS	2.759298889
TANGIBLES	0.803876853

- 特徵關鍵字句情緒分數(情緒)
- 特徵關鍵字句出現次數(聲量)
- IPA <--- 聲量*情緒





文字分析產品服務市場

分析主題	實例	分析項目	行銷管理內函	應用產業
品牌個性 品牌經驗 品牌概念	Starbucks v.s 85Cafe 85Cafe vs. 壹咖啡 怡客 vs. 丹堤 海尼根 vs. 老虎	品牌 vs. 競爭品牌 代言人 vs. 競品代言人	網路品牌管理 (品牌定位與差異化) 廣告效果衡量	企業 娛樂業 餐旅業
產品主題情緒分析	85C Café海鹽咖啡 王品菜單 Apple iPhone7 柯P 大巨蛋事件	針高情緒分數與低情緒分數觀察 高關注的項目 產品特性之與高關聯之項目分析	新產品開發 產品滿意度調查 廣告關鍵字之投放建議	餐旅業 政府(觀光局) 3C產業 政治傳播
問卷文字化分析	餐飲業(王品滿意度) 飯店業(雲品滿意度) 1999專線滿意度	廣告效果 滿意度 服務品質	問卷調查	餐旅業 政治傳播
網路口碑管理之流程	電商或Hotel暨競爭者消費者 的聲音 Trump vs. Hillary 太陽花學運 個人情緒分析	社群媒體 監測、預警、建議、推薦	網路公關 民意探勘 情資蒐集 高風險個案監測	電商餐旅業 政治傳播 研究調查機構 非營利組織
情緒分數預測民調 情緒分數預測產品市場 成長及股市漲跌	柯P vs. 連勝文 Trump vs. Hillary	民調與情緒分數關連性 預測民調及選舉結果	銷售預測 市場預測	政治傳播 企業/零售/電商 財金

情緒分析網站 (練習範例)

- [AFINN Sentiment](#)
- [lexalytics 簡介PPT](#)

網路爬蟲步驟範例

- Microsoft Power Query 為例
 - 柯P
 - Donald Trump
 - 政府開放資料
- Webharvy (練習範例)
- Youtube
- PTT



爬蟲軟體Webharvy Step by Step Demo

東森新聞網 拜登相關新聞





WebHarvy Evaluation

Home Configuration Actions Tools Help

File Configuration

Open Save Edit Start Stop Clear Settings Start-Mine

Url https://news.ebc.net.tw/Search/Result?type=keyword&value=%25E6%258B%259C%25E7%2599%25BB

EBC 東森電視 | 東森 Apps | 東森美洲 | 简体

CBC
東森新聞

Dr.White 白博士 去味交給它 —

即時 | 熱門 | 娛樂 | 總覽 | 影音 | 關鍵 | 直播 | BBC

Capture

美國大選：習近平祝拜登

Capture

Please provide a name for the item:

Title:

OK Cancel

T Capture Text

Follow this link

Capture target URL

Set as Next Page link

Capture Image

More Options

d: 30s AJAX 5s] Miner Options [High,10,2] Mining Threads [4] Zoom [100%]

不出國也超好玩！耶誕跨年全攻略

家 | 即時 | 熱門 | 娛樂 | 總覽 | 影音 | 關鍵 | 直播 | BBC News 中文 | 話題

首頁 > 搜尋結果

| 搜尋結果：符合「**拜登**」的查詢結果共771筆

美國大選：習近平祝拜登****

Proxy [OFF] Timeout [PageLoad: 30s AJAX 5s] Miner Options [High,10,2] Mining Threads [4] Zoom [100%]

Captured Data Preview

Title

美國大選：習近平祝拜登
川普不想認輸！翻轉選舉結果 國務院通知職員展開...
川普辦了！拜登創紀錄...
川普「瘋狂退群」卻獨厚台灣？吳斯懷：影響不能輕忽
拜登外交核心三人組：
美環保署長取消訪台！外交部證實：行程變動
快訊／包機訪台要花700萬！美環保署長取消行程 外交...
白宮批准向拜登提供情...
美國大選：拜登獲准進...
美國大選：川普承認拜登
政權交接啟動後首度現身 川普讚股市破紀錄
快訊／川普終於批准！允許拜登...
川普再踢鐵板！內華達州最高法院確認
拜登、疫苗利多 美股收...
紐時：中國侵略性增強 拜登

| 搜尋結果：符合「**拜登**」的查詢結果共771筆



美國大選：習近平祝**拜登**

美國大選：習近平祝**拜登**當選的賀電來了。在**拜登**被...

2020/11/26 08:14

Capture

↶ ↷ ⌂ T | ⌂ ↵ { }

美國大選：習近平祝**拜登**
美國大選：習近平祝**拜登**當選的賀電來了。在**拜登**被...

2020/11/26 08:14

T Capture Text

Follow this link

Capture target URL

Set as Next Page link

Capture Image

More Options

WebHarvy Evaluation

Home Configuration Actions Tools Help

File Configuration

Open Save Edit Start Stop Clear Settings Start-Mine

https://news.ebc.net.tw/news/article/237882

美國大選：習近平祝**拜登**當選的賀電來了

2020/11/26 08:14

00:00 / 4:37

字級：字

美國大選：習近平祝**拜登**當選的賀電來了

東森新聞 51頻道 點我看直播

產銷履歷 認真如你

WebHarvy Evaluation

Home Configuration Actions Tools Help

File Configuration

Open Save Edit Start Stop Clear Settings Start-Mine

https://news.ebc.net.tw/news/article/237882

美國大選：習近平祝**拜登**當選的賀電來了

OS

Joe Biden

习近平

▲ (圖／REUTERS/EPA)

在拜登當選後僅下屆美國總統之後兩個多星期，中國最高領導人習近平向他發去賀電。

PA)

T Capture Text

Please provide a name for the item:

Content

OK Cancel

後兩個多星期，中國最高領導人習近
勝出之後不久，包括德國總理默克爾、法國總統馬
克龍、英國首相約翰遜在內的多國領導人都在第一時間致電**拜登**表示祝
Proxy [OFF] Timeout [PageLoad: 30s] AJAX [5s] Miner Options [High,10.2] Mining Threads [4] Zoom [100%]

Captured Data Preview

Title

Content

美國大選：習近平祝**拜登**
美國大選：習近平祝**拜登**當選的賀電來了 2020/11/26 08:14 作者：李宇 ▲ (圖／REUTERS/EPA) 在**拜登**當選後僅下屆美國總統之後兩個多星期，中國最高領導人習近平向他發去賀電。 美國大選：
川普不認輸！翻牆轉播單結果 因法院通知聯員異議
川普：「瘋狂退群」卻獨厚台灣？奧斯懷：影響不能輕忽
川普「瘋狂退群」卻獨厚台灣？奧斯懷：影響不能輕忽
拜登外交核心三人組：

WebHarvy Evaluation

Home Configuration Actions Tools Help

File Open Save Edit Configuration Start Stop Clear Settings Start-Mine

https://news.ebc.net.tw/Search/Result?type=keyword&value=%25E6%258B%259C%25E7%2599%25BB

家 即時 熱門 娛樂 總覽 影音 關鍵 直播 BBC News 中立 評論 拍攝

WebHarvy Evaluation

直頁 > 搜尋結果

搜尋結果：符合「**拜登**」的結果

美國大選

美國大選：臺灣獨立派支持者必主黨的**拜登**

2020/11/26 0

2020/11/22 08:43

川普不想開...

訴支持者必主黨的**拜登**

2020/11/26 0

川普還能翻盤？預告將公開喬治亞州的結果不服，喬治亞州最終還是宣布由拜登****

陣營對搖擺州喬治亞州的結果不服，喬治亞州最終還是宣布由**拜登**

2020/11/22 08:43

川普辦了

川普辦了！**當選人**

2020/11/25 2

1 2 3 4 5 >

Capture

T Capture Text

Follow this link

Capture target URL

Set as Next Page link

Stop

Start-Mine

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東森電視首頁 | 財經新聞台 | 綜合台 | 戲劇台 | 幼幼台 | 電影台 | 洋片台 | 超視 | 美洲衛視 | YOYO幼兒園 | 東

東森電視事業股份有限公司 10041 台北市忠孝西路一段
服務時間：週一至週五 09:00-20:00 | 客服電話：02-2555-1111

東森新聞

WebHanvy Miner

Title

1 美國大選：習近平祝賀拜登的實電來了

2 川普不認輸！翻轉選舉結果 當局通知職員展開過渡

3 川普躺了！拜登競選贏8千多萬票 習近平終於致電恭賀

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7 快訊／包括訪台要花700萬！美環保署長取消行程 外交部：很惋惜

8 白宮批進步陣營提供偽情報 支援美國外交工作

9 美國大選：拜登派通報員關閉交接工作，多位深資官員內閣提名

10 美國大選：川普承認選舉結果又操作可見眉關但誓言仍將挑戰選舉結果

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14 拜登、耶倫利多 美聯儲高通貨首度站上某點

15 紳士：中國總理賀錦濤 拜登派通報員關閉交接工作

16 快訊／川普笑了！美聯儲高通報員關閉交接工作可開始

17 快訊／川普去歐盟擺架！密西根州正式認錯拜登勝出

18 美眾院批計長員會詭詐 與拜登開闊接觸

19 布林肯當美國副總統名利擅用台灣國際參與

20 專家：拜登上場多邊關係 矮縮台美兩面關係恐倒退

Content

美國大選：習近平祝賀拜登的實電來了 2020/11/26 08:14 字級：字字 ▲ (圖／REUTERS/SEPA) ...

川普不認輸！翻轉選舉結果 當局通知職員展開過渡 2020/11/25 06:48 中央社 字級：字字 ...

川普躺了！拜登競選贏8千多萬票 習近平終於致電恭賀 2020/11/25 21:52 字級：字字 美聯網 ...

川普「瘋狂退群」卻慶摩台灣？吳斯懷：影響不能輕忘 2020/11/25 17:16 東森財經 字級：字字 20 ...

WebHanvy Miner

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Export Captured Data

Select File Format: XLSX - Excel Workbook

Save as:

If file already exists: Append (radio button selected), Overwrite, Update

Export

Mine all pages Number of pages to mine: 2 Start Stop

[0 Records mined from 0 Page] Mining Page #1 - https://news.ebc.net.tw/Search/Result?type=keyword&value=%25E6%25B8%25C9%25E7%2599%25BB

Auto scroll above table Mine Settings

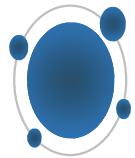
Mine all pages Number of pages to mine: 2 Start Stop Export

Auto scroll above table Mine Settings

This block contains a screenshot of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled '拜登Harvey華森' (Biden Harvey Watson). The spreadsheet includes columns for 'Content' and 'Text' (Text), showing news articles from Reuters and various news sources about Biden's visit to Taiwan. The interface shows multiple tabs at the bottom, including 'Sheet1', 'Sheet2', and 'Sheet3'. The ribbon menu at the top includes tabs for Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, and Help.

輿情系統

範例介紹



篩選測關注的議題

新冠肺炎本土案例 + 新增關鍵字群組 關鍵字群組使用量 1/100

1 點選輸入關鍵字，如往右按+新增關鍵字為「OR(或)」例:搜尋新冠肺炎 或 COVID-19

2 包含關鍵字：新冠肺炎 X COVID-19 X +
包含關鍵字：確診 X +
排除關鍵字：境外移入 X +

往下新增包含關鍵字關係為「AND(且)」
例:新冠肺炎 或 COVID19 且包含確診

3 排除關鍵字，提升分析準確性
(例：排除包含有“境外移入”之文章)

... 查看報表

擷取公開網站的資料

全頻道報表

是否置頂: 選擇頻道: 直接修改關鍵字: 第二層搜尋:

搜尋標題及主文 ▾

最近的

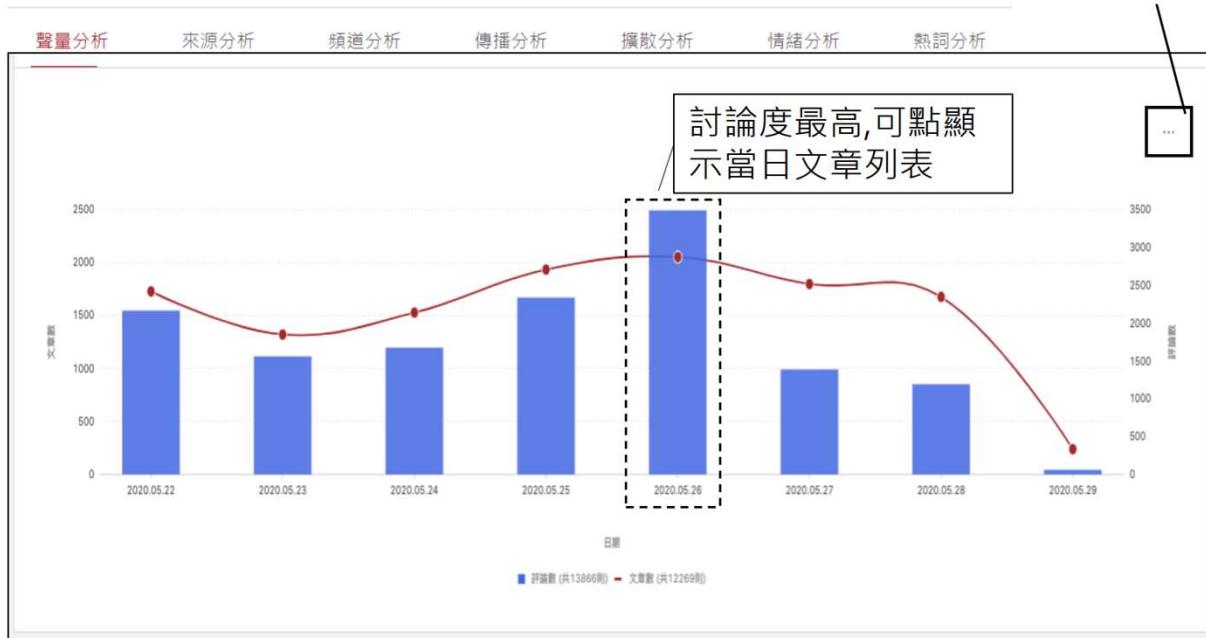
頻道:

Ptt 踏實 新聞 國外新聞 論壇 影音新聞 部落格 踏實社團 instagram Twitter 行銷 Youtube網紅

X



聲量(攸關性)



關鍵字文章/評論數(回文數)趨勢圖

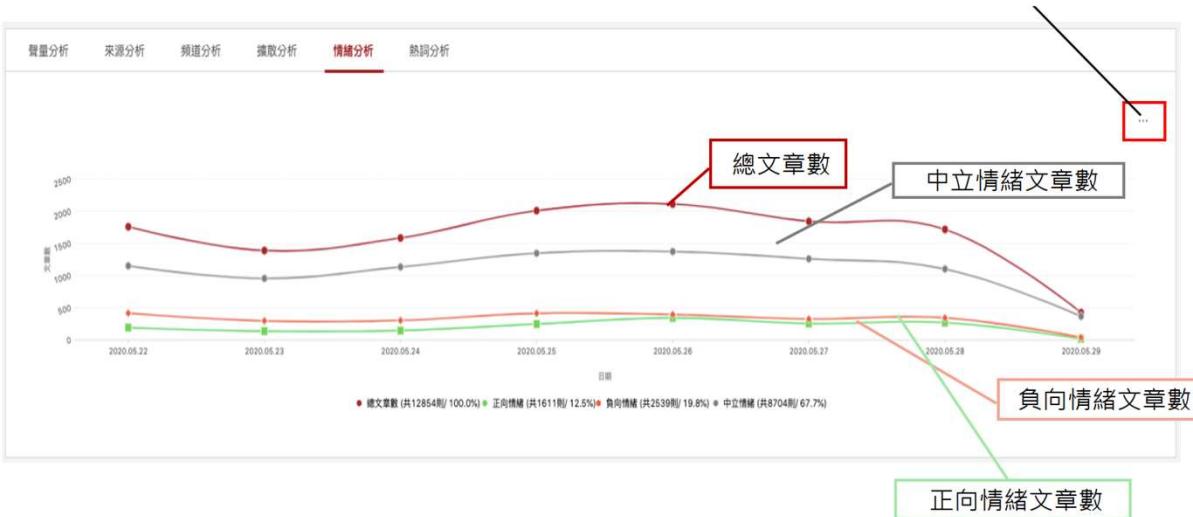
橫軸：日期

縱軸：關鍵字文章數(折線)

文章評論數(回文數)(直條)



情感(篇好與態度)

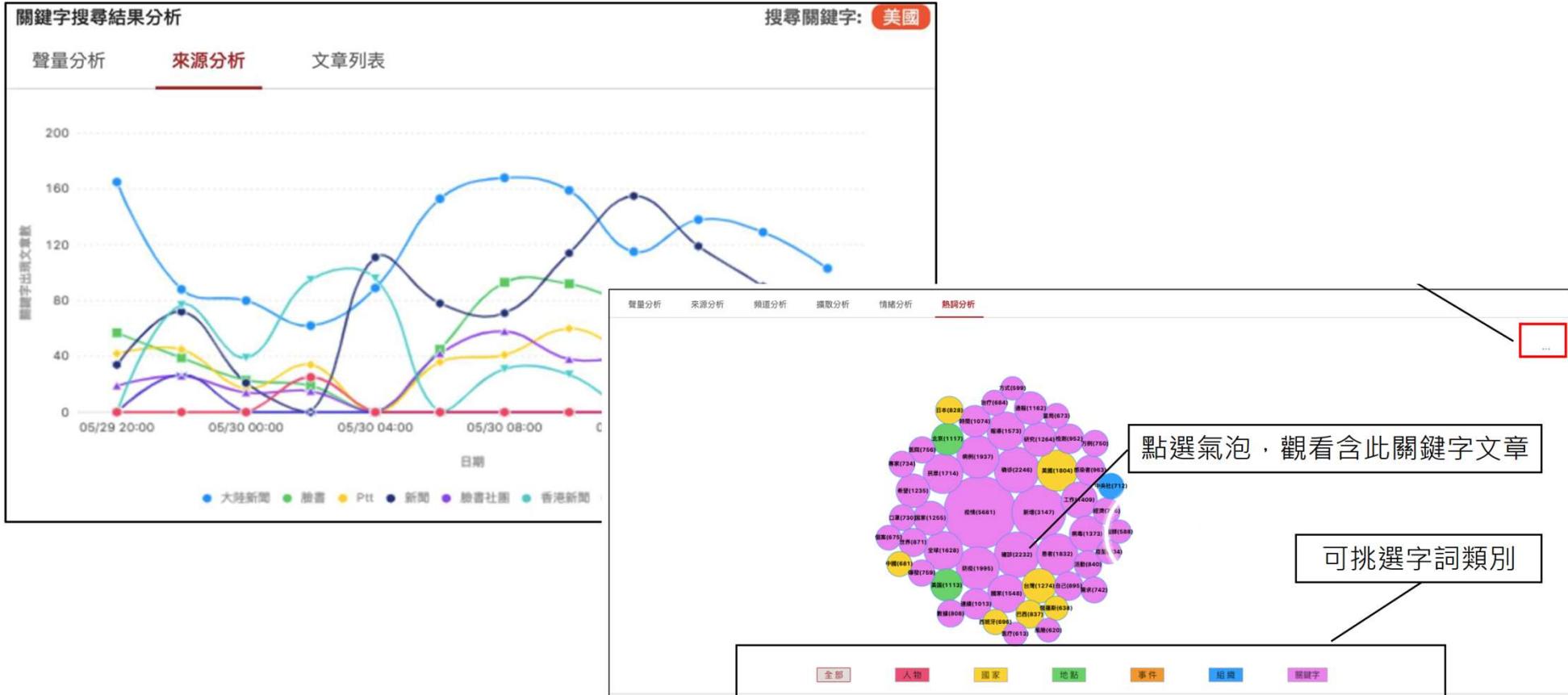




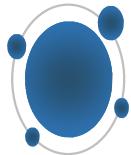
聲量(攸關性)

熱門議題分群-熱門關鍵字





含關鍵字文章之字詞氣泡圖



提供目前台灣地區輿情系統的供應商供參考

1. InfoMiner <https://www.largitdata.com/>
2. LOWI <https://www.chiefappc.com>
3. Opview <https://www.opview.com.tw/>
4. Quickseek <https://www.quickseek.com.tw/>

機器學習範例

Azure Machine Learning Studio

<https://studio.azureml.net>

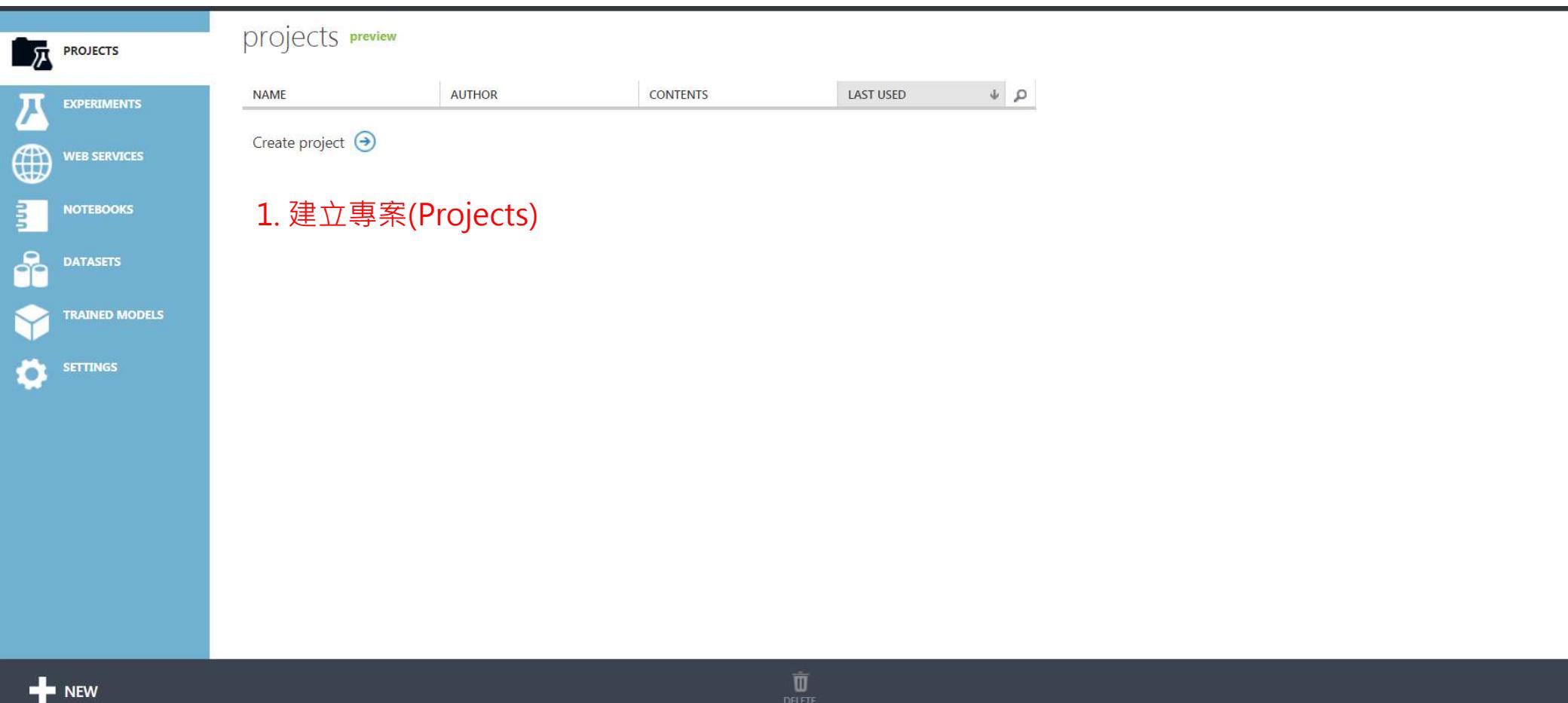


Azure Machine Learning Studio

- 資料集: iris.csv
-
- 步驟:
 - 1.Data 匯入
 - 2.Select Column in dataset
 - 3.APPLY SQL transformation
 - 4.Split data (將檔案分割)
 - 5.(左邊開始寫演算法ex Multiclass Neural Network)
 - 6.Train Model
 - 7.Score Model
 - 8.Evaluate Model
-
-



Azure Machine Learning Studio



The screenshot shows the Azure Machine Learning Studio interface. On the left, a vertical sidebar lists various project types with corresponding icons: PROJECTS (selected), EXPERIMENTS, WEB SERVICES, NOTEBOOKS, DATASETS, TRAINED MODELS, and SETTINGS. At the bottom of this sidebar is a 'NEW' button with a plus sign. The main area is titled 'projects' with a 'preview' link. It features a table header with columns: NAME, AUTHOR, CONTENTS, LAST USED (sorted by down arrow), and a search icon. Below the header, there is a 'Create project' button with a circular arrow icon. The main content area is currently empty, displaying only the heading '1. 建立專案(Projects)'.

Azure Machine Learning Studio

The screenshot shows the Azure Machine Learning Studio interface. On the left, a vertical sidebar menu lists various project components: PROJECTS, EXPERIMENTS, WEB SERVICES, NOTEBOOKS, DATASETS, TRAINED MODELS, and SETTINGS. The PROJECTS item is currently selected, indicated by a blue background. The main workspace is titled "experiments". At the top of the workspace, there are tabs for "MY EXPERIMENTS" and "SAMPLES". Below the tabs is a search bar with columns for "NAME", "AUTHOR", "STATUS", "LAST EDITED", "PROJECT", and a magnifying glass icon. A message "No experiments found" is displayed. In the bottom right corner of the workspace, it says "0 items selected". At the bottom of the screen, there is a dark footer bar with a red-bordered "NEW" button containing a plus sign, and other buttons for "DELETE" and "ADD TO PROJECT". Red text at the bottom left of the screen says "新增實驗 experiments".

PROJECTS

EXPERIMENTS

WEB SERVICES

NOTEBOOKS

DATASETS

TRAINED MODELS

SETTINGS

experiments

MY EXPERIMENTS SAMPLES

No experiments found

LAST EDITED PROJECT

0 items selected

新增實驗 experiments

NEW

DELETE

ADD TO PROJECT

Azure Machine Learning Studio

Experiment created on 2019/5/1

In draft

Properties Project

Experiment Properties

NEW

DATASET

MODULE

PROJECT PREVIEW

EXPERIMENT

NOTEBOOK PREVIEW

Search experiment templates

Microsoft Samples

VIEW MORE IN GALLERY

Blank Experiment

Experiment Tutorial

Sample 1: Download dataset from UCI: Adult 2 class dataset

Sample 2: Dataset Processing and Analysis: Auto Imports Regression

Sample 3: Cross Validation for Binary Classification: Adult

Sample 4: Cross Validation for Regression: Auto Imports Dataset

Sample 5: Train, Test, Evaluate for Binary Classification: Adult

Sample 6: Train, Test, Evaluate for Regression: Auto Imports Dataset

The screenshot shows the Azure Machine Learning Studio interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for folder, file, and search, followed by the text "Experiment created on 2019/5/1", "In draft", "Properties Project", and "Experiment Properties". Below the navigation bar is a sidebar with "NEW" and several categories: DATASET, MODULE, PROJECT PREVIEW, EXPERIMENT (which is selected and highlighted in blue), and NOTEBOOK PREVIEW. A search bar labeled "Search experiment templates" is present. The main area displays "Microsoft Samples" with a "VIEW MORE IN GALLERY" link. It features six cards: "Blank Experiment" (highlighted with a red box), "Experiment Tutorial" (green card with a right-pointing arrow icon), "Sample 1: Download dataset from UCI: Adult 2 class dataset" (card with a cylinder and green arrow icon), "Sample 2: Dataset Processing and Analysis: Auto Imports Regression" (card with a magnifying glass and gears icon), "Sample 3: Cross Validation for Binary Classification: Adult" (card with a progress bar icon), "Sample 4: Cross Validation for Regression: Auto Imports Dataset" (card with a progress bar icon), "Sample 5: Train, Test, Evaluate for Binary Classification: Adult" (card with two cylinders icon), and "Sample 6: Train, Test, Evaluate for Regression: Auto Imports Dataset" (card with a scatter plot icon).

Azure Machine Learning Studio

Experiment created on 2019/5/1

To create your experiment, drag and drop datasets and modules here

基本樣本模式

Drag Items Here

The screenshot shows the Azure Machine Learning Studio interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with various icons and a list of modules categorized under 'Python Language Modules' and 'R Language Modules'. A red box highlights this sidebar. In the center, there is a workspace titled 'Experiment created on 2019/5/1' with a placeholder message 'To create your experiment, drag and drop datasets and modules here'. A red box highlights the workspace area. On the right, there is a 'Properties' panel with sections for 'Experiment Properties' (Status Code: InDraft) and 'Summary' (with a text input field for describing the experiment). Another red box highlights this panel. At the bottom, there is a toolbar with icons for 'NEW', 'RUN HISTORY', 'SAVE', 'SAVE AS', 'DISCARD CHANGES', 'RUN', 'SET UP WEB SERVICE', and 'PUBLISH TO GALLERY'.

In draft

Properties Project

Experiment Properties

STATUS CODE InDraft

Summary

Enter a few sentences describing your experiment (up to 140 characters).

Description

Enter the detailed description for your experiment.

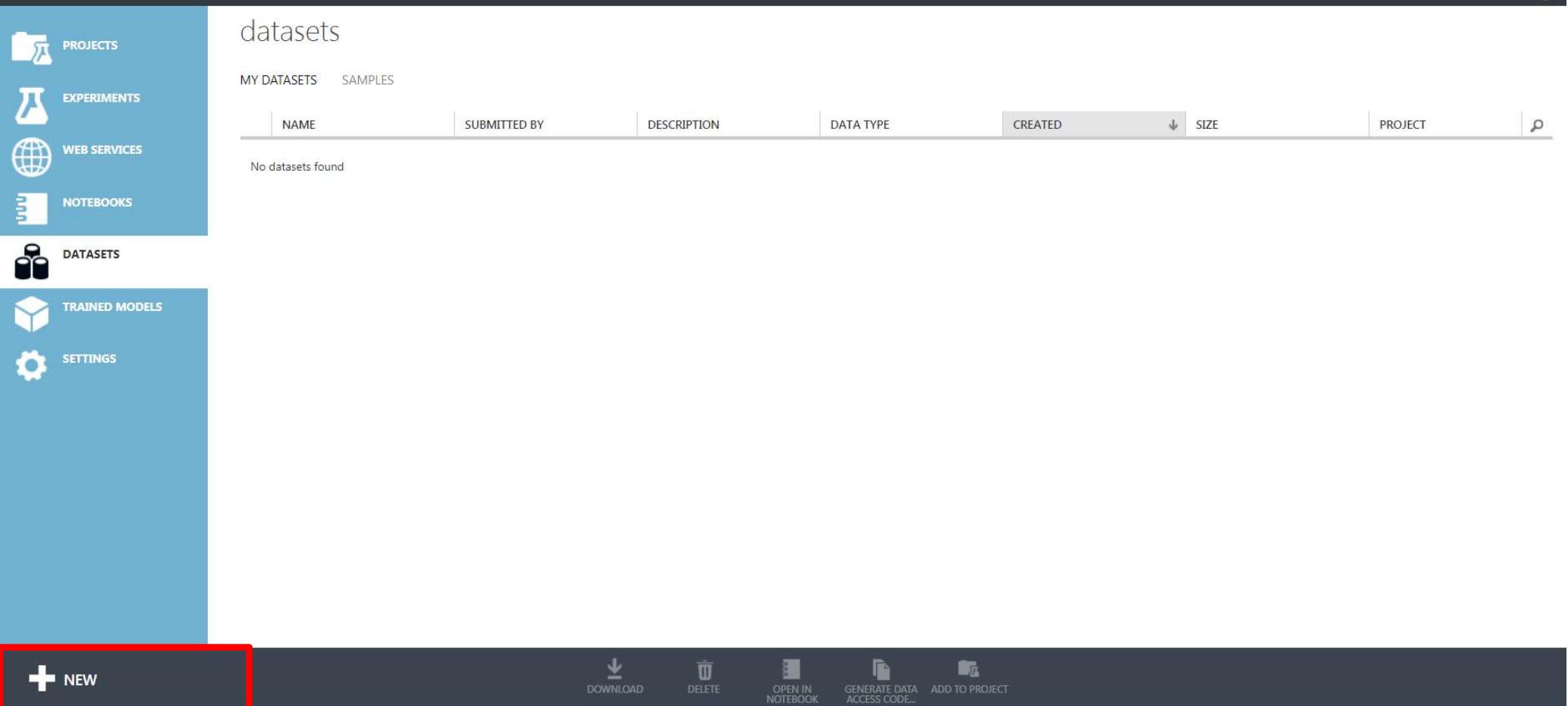
Quick Help

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

1. 資料集(Dataset)上傳



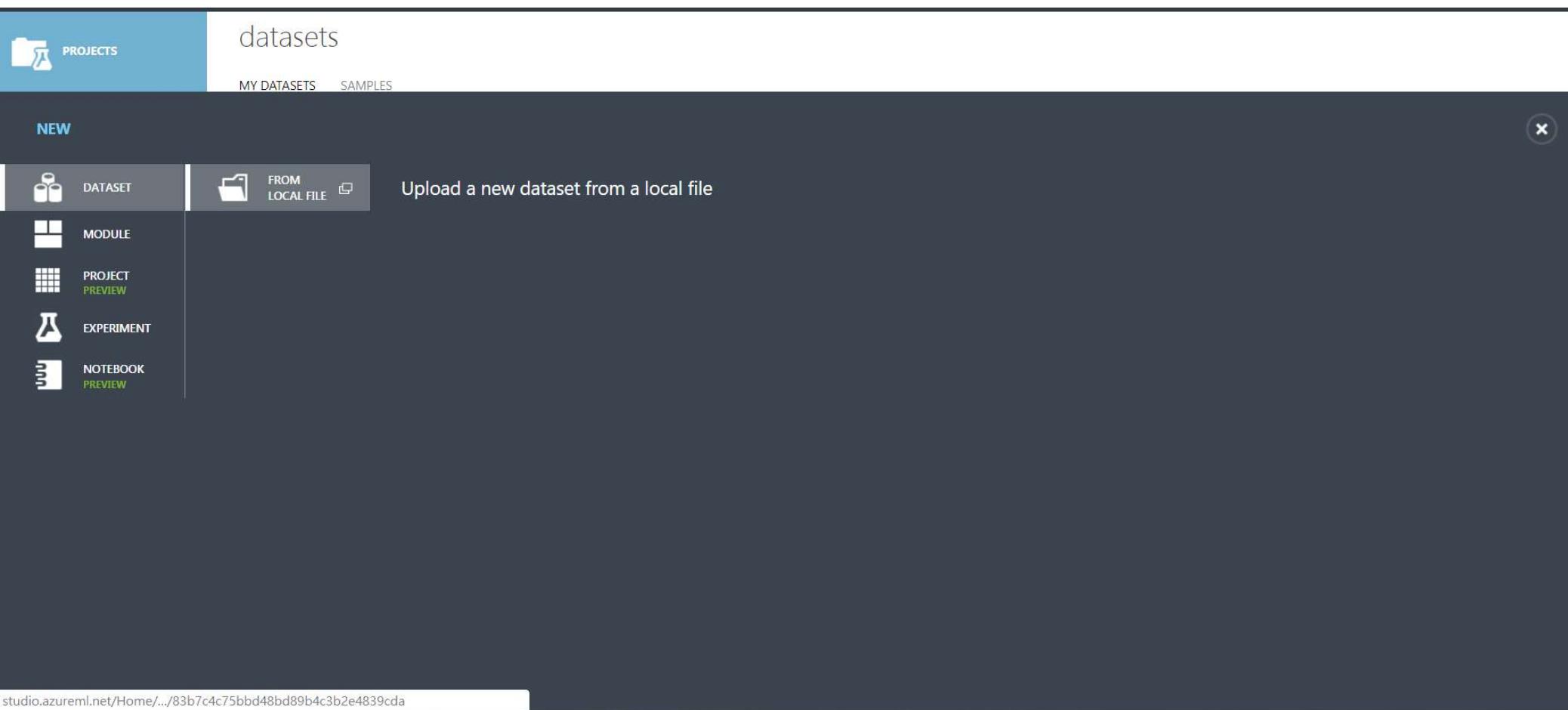
Azure Machine Learning Studio



The screenshot shows the 'datasets' page in the Azure Machine Learning Studio. On the left, a vertical sidebar menu lists various options: PROJECTS, EXPERIMENTS, WEB SERVICES, NOTEBOOKS, DATASETS (which is selected and highlighted in blue), TRAINED MODELS, and SETTINGS. Below this menu is a red-bordered button labeled '+ NEW'. The main content area is titled 'datasets' and contains tabs for 'MY DATASETS' and 'SAMPLES'. A table header with columns 'NAME', 'SUBMITTED BY', 'DESCRIPTION', 'DATA TYPE', 'CREATED', 'SIZE', 'PROJECT', and a search icon is present. A message 'No datasets found' is displayed. At the bottom of the page are several action buttons: DOWNLOAD (with a download icon), DELETE (with a trash bin icon), OPEN IN NOTEBOOK (with a notebook icon), GENERATE DATA ACCESS CODE... (with a document icon), and ADD TO PROJECT (with a folder icon).



Azure Machine Learning Studio



The screenshot shows the Azure Machine Learning Studio interface. At the top left, there is a navigation bar with a blue header containing icons for 'PROJECTS' (a folder), 'datasets' (a folder with a document icon), 'MY DATASETS' (a folder with a document icon), and 'SAMPLES' (a folder with a document icon). Below this is a dark grey main area with a 'NEW' button at the top left. On the left side, there is a vertical sidebar with icons for 'DATASET' (two cylinders), 'MODULE' (a grid), 'PROJECT PREVIEW' (a grid with a play button), 'EXPERIMENT' (a flask), and 'NOTEBOOK PREVIEW' (a book). In the center, there is a large text input field with the placeholder 'Upload a new dataset from a local file'. At the bottom left, there is a URL bar containing the text 'studio.azureml.net/Home/.../83b7c4c75bbd48bd89b4c3b2e4839cda'.

Azure Machine Learning Studio

Experiment created on 2019/5/8

In draft

Properties Project

Experiment Properties

Status Code InDraft

Summary

Enter a few sentences describing your experiment (up to 140 characters).

Description

Enter the detailed description for your experiment.

Quick Help

✓ Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed. OK

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

上傳資料成功

The screenshot shows the Azure Machine Learning Studio interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons for data management, experiments, and machine learning modules. A red box highlights the 'Saved Datasets' section under 'My Datasets', where 'iris.csv' is listed and highlighted with a blue selection bar. Another red box highlights the status bar at the bottom, which displays a green checkmark and the message 'Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed.' To the right, there's a main workspace with a 'Mini Map' placeholder, some experimental properties like 'Status Code: InDraft', and sections for 'Summary' and 'Description' with input fields. The overall theme is light blue and white.

Azure Machine Learning Studio

Experiment created on 2019/5/8

In draft

Properties Project

Experiment Properties

Status Code InDraft

Summary

Enter a few sentences describing your experiment (up to 140 characters).

Description

Enter the detailed description for your experiment.

Quick Help

OK

Search experiment items

Saved Datasets

My Datasets

iris.csv

TripAdvisorOpin_200...

Samples

Data Format Conversions

Data Input and Output

Data Transformation

Feature Selection

Machine Learning

OpenCV Library Modules

Python Language Modules

R Language Modules

Statistical Functions

Mini Map

iris.csv

✓ Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed.

OK

NEW

RUN HISTORY

SAVE

SAVE AS

DISCARD CHANGES

RUN

SET UP WEB SERVICE

PUBLISH TO GALLERY

1

The screenshot shows the Azure Machine Learning Studio interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons for different tools like saved datasets, samples, and machine learning modules. A red box highlights the 'iris.csv' entry under 'My Datasets'. The main workspace shows the 'iris.csv' dataset centered. A red box also highlights the text '拖曳至中心' (Drag to center) overlaid on the workspace. The top bar indicates the experiment was created on 2019/5/8 and is currently in draft status. The right side contains sections for experiment properties, summary, and description, with input fields for these details. At the bottom, there's a message about the dataset upload being completed, along with standard studio navigation buttons like Run History, Save, and Publish.

Azure Machine Learning Studio

The screenshot shows the Azure Machine Learning Studio interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons for different tools and datasets. The main workspace displays an experiment created on 2019/5/8, which is currently in draft status. In the center, a dataset named "iris.csv" is selected, shown in a "Mini Map" view. A context menu is open over the dataset icon, listing options like Delete, Copy, Cut, Paste, dataset (with a dropdown arrow), Download, and Open in a new Notebook. To the right of the workspace, there's a "Properties" panel for the "iris.csv" dataset, showing details such as SUBMITTED BY (blue085771...), SIZE (3.78 KB), FORMAT (GenericCSV), and CREATED ON (5/8/2019 9:...). Below the properties panel, there's a "Quick Help" section. At the bottom of the screen, there's a dark footer bar with icons for NEW, RUN HISTORY, SAVE, SAVE AS, DISCARD CHANGES, RUN, SET UP WEB SERVICE, and PUBLISH TO GALLERY.

Experiment created on 2019/5/8

In draft

Properties Project

iris.csv

SUBMITTED BY blue085771...
SIZE 3.78 KB
FORMAT GenericCSV
CREATED ON 5/8/2019 9:...
View dataset

click右鍵後即可操作

Mini Map

iris.csv

Delete
Copy
Cut
Paste
dataset
Download
Open in a new Notebook

Quick Help

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

2. Select Columns in Dataset (選擇欄位/構面)

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure Microsoft Professional Program

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/Draft/ViewExp...
應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前__DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace

Experiment created on 2019/5/8 In draft

Properties Project

1. 選擇資料集dataset
iris.csv

2. Select Columns in Dataset

Select columns
Selected columns:
Launch the selector tool to make a selection
Launch column selector

Quick Help
Selects columns to include or exclude from a dataset in an operation. Formerly known as Project Columns.

Mini Map

✓ Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed.

OK

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure Microsoft Professional Program

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/Draft/ViewExp...

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前__DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace

Experiment created on 2019/5/8 In draft

Properties Project

Select Columns in Dataset

Select columns
Selected columns:
Launch the selector tool to make a selection
Launch column selector
選擇欄位

iris.csv

Select Columns in Dataset ①

Mini Map

iris.csv

Select Columns in Dataset ①

Quick Help

Selects columns to include or exclude from a dataset in an operation. Formerly known as Project Columns.

OK

Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed.

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure Microsoft Professional Program

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/Draft/ViewExp...

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前_DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace

Experiment created on 2019/5/8 In draft Properties Project

Select columns in Dataset

Selected columns: Launch the selector tool to make a selection

Launch column selector

全部欄位匯入→

Search experiment items

Data Transformation

Filter Learning with Counts Manipulation

Add Columns Add Rows Apply SQL Transformation Clean Missing Data Convert to Indicator Value Edit Metadata Group Categorical Values Join Data Remove Duplicate Rows Select Columns in Dataset... Select Columns Transform... SMOTE Sample and Split

BY NAME WITH RULES

AVAILABLE COLUMNS All Types search columns

SELECTED COLUMNS All Types search columns

Sepal_Length Sepal_Width Petal_Length Petal_Width Species

5 columns available 0 columns selected

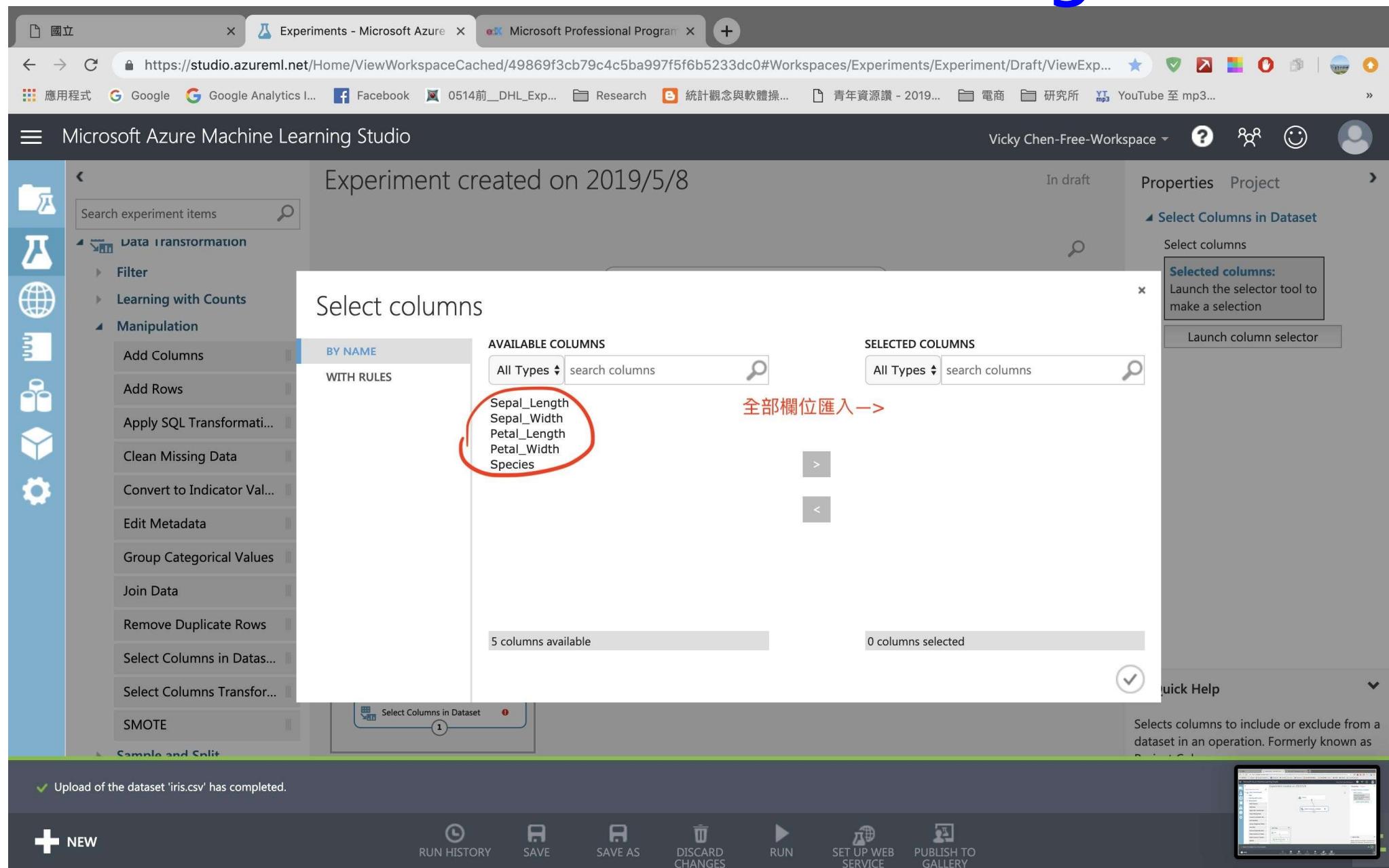
Select Columns in Dataset

Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed.

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

Quick Help

Selects columns to include or exclude from a dataset in an operation. Formerly known as Project Columns



國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure Microsoft Professional Program

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79...

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前__DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace Properties Project

Experiment created on 2019/5/8

rows 150 columns 5

My datasets

view as

	Sepal_Length	Sepal_Width	Petal_Length	Petal_Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
13	4.8	3	1.4	0.1	setosa

Statistics

Visualizations

To view, select a column in the table.

Run完後
將檔案開啟visualize看檔案是否有匯入

Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed.

OK

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY 1

#3.APPLY SQL transformation

4.Split data (將檔案分割)

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure Microsoft Professional Program

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79...

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Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio

Iris_example_0508 In draft Draft saved at 上午9:56:05

Properties Project

Experiment Properties

- START TIME 5/8/2019 9:56:05
- END TIME 5/8/2019 9:56:05
- STATUS CODE InDraft
- STATUS DETAILS None

Summary

Enter a few sentences describing your experiment (up to 140 characters).

Description

Enter the detailed description for your experiment.

Quick Help

Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed.

OK

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY 1 E

```
graph TD; iris[iris.csv] --> select[Select Columns in Dataset];
```

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure Microsoft Professional Program

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace

Iris_example_0508 In draft Draft saved at 上午9:59:16

Properties Project

Split Data

Splitting mode: Split Rows

Fraction of rows in the first set: 0.5

Randomized split: checked

Random seed: 0

Stratified split: False

查看是否需要更改設定格式內容

Split Data 分割檔案

Mini Map

Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed.

OK

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure Microsoft Professional Program

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79...

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前_DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace

Iris_example_0508 Finished running ✓ Properties Project

Split Data

Splitting mode: Split Rows
Fraction of rows in the first dataset: 0.5
Randomized split: checked
Random seed: 0
Stratified split: False

START TIME: 5/8/2019 1...
END TIME: 5/8/2019 1...
ELAPSED TIME: 0:00:02.133
STATUS CODE: Finished
STATUS DETAILS: None

Mini Map

可以點到會有兩個dataset

Partition and Sample

Split Data

Delete, Copy, Cut, Paste, Results dataset1, Results dataset2, View Log, Edit Comment, Run selected, Help

Download, Save as Dataset, Save as Trained Model, Save as Transform, Visualize, Generate Data Access Code..., Open in a new Notebook

OK

Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed.

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure Microsoft Professional Program

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79...

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前__DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace ? ? ? ? ?

Iris_example_0508 In draft

Search experiment items

Saved Datasets Data Format Conversions Data Input and Output Data Transformation Filter Learning with Counts Manipulation Sample and Split Partition and Sample Split Data Scale and Reduce Feature Selection Machine Learning OpenCV Library Modules Python Language Modules R Language Modules

iris.csv

Select Columns in Dataset

Split Data 1 2

Properties Project

Split Data

Splitting mode: Split Rows

Fraction of rows in the first set: 0.7 (70%/30%) **更改為0.7 (70%/30%)** Randomized split

Random seed: 0

Stratified split: False

Quick Help: Split the rows of a dataset into two distinct sets

Mini Map

Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed.

OK

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

5. 選擇機器學習演算法(Initial Model) Multiclass Neural Network

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure Microsoft Professional Program

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79...

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前__DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace

Iris_example_0508 In draft Draft saved at 上午10:03:08

Properties Project

Split Data

Splitting mode: Split Rows

Fraction of rows in the first set: 0.7

Randomized split: checked

Random seed: 0

Stratified split: False

START TIME: 5/8/2019 1...

END TIME: 5/8/2019 1...

ELAPSED TIME: 0:00:02.422

STATUS CODE: Finished

STATUS DETAILS: None

View output log

Quick Help: Split the rows of a dataset into two distinct sets

OK ✓

选择演算法

iris.csv

Select Columns in Dataset

Split Data

1 2

Mini Map

iris.csv

Select Columns in Dataset

Split Data

1 2

Upload of the dataset 'iris.csv' has completed.

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

6.Train Model

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure +

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79... ☆ 🔍 ↗ 🎨 🖐️ 📁 📈

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前_DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace ? 🌐 😊 🚙

Iris_example_0508 In draft Draft saved at 上午10:25:27

Properties Project

Train Model

Label column
Selected columns:
Launch the selector tool to make a selection
Launch column selector

Search experiment items

Initialize Model

- Anomaly Detection
- Classification
- Clustering
- Regression

Score

Train

- Sweep Clustering
- Train Anomaly Detection Model
- Train Clustering Model
- Train Matchbox Recommender
- Train Model
- Tune Model Hyperparameters

OpenCV Library Modules

Python Language Modules

R Language Modules

Statistical Functions

Text Analytics

Time Series

iris.csv

Select Columns in Dataset

Multiclass Decision Forest

Split Data

選擇Train Model

Train Model

Quick Help

Train a previously created classification or regression model
(more help...)

```
graph TD; iris[iris.csv] --> select[Select Columns in Dataset]; select --> forest[Multiclass Decision Forest]; select --> split[Split Data]; forest --> train[Train Model];
```

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

Azure Machine Learning Studio

Screenshot of Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio interface showing a workflow for training a Multiclass Decision Forest model.

The workflow consists of the following steps:

```
graph TD; iris[iris.csv] --> Select[Select Columns in Dataset]; Select --> Split[Split Data]; Split --> TrainModel[Train Model];
```

The "Train Model" step has a red error message: "Value required." and "需要比對的資料 (value required)".

The interface includes a sidebar with experiment items and a properties panel for the "Train Model" step.

Properties Panel (Train Model):

- Label column: Selected columns: Launch the selector tool to make a selection
- Launch column selector

Quick Help: Train a previously created classification or regression model (more help...)

Toolbar: NEW, RUN HISTORY, SAVE, SAVE AS, DISCARD CHANGES, RUN, SET UP WEB SERVICE, PUBLISH TO GALLERY

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79...

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前__DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace

Iris_example_0508 In draft Draft saved at 上午10:26:02

Search experiment items

Initialize Model

- Anomaly Detection
- Classification
- Clustering
- Regression

Score

Train

- Sweep Clustering
- Train Anomaly Detection Model
- Train Clustering Model
- Train Matchbox Recommender
- Train Model
- Tune Model Hyperparameters

OpenCV Library Modules

Python Language Modules

R Language Modules

Statistical Functions

Text Analytics

Time Series

iris.csv

Select Columns in Dataset

Multiclass Decision Forest

Split Data

Train Model

Dataset (Dataset, DataTableDotNet, GenericCSV, GenericCSVNoHeader)

Properties Project

Train Model

Label column

Selected columns:
Launch the selector tool to make a selection

Launch column selector

Quick Help

Train a previously created classification or regression model
(more help...)

NEW

RUN HISTORY SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

```
graph TD; iris[iris.csv] --> select[Select Columns in Dataset]; select --> split[Split Data]; split --> forest[Multiclass Decision Forest]; split --> train[Train Model];
```

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79...

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前__DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace

Iris_example_0508 In draft Draft saved at 上午10:26:19

Properties Project Train Model

Label column Selected columns: Launch the selector tool to make a selection Launch column selector

Select a single column

BY NAME WITH RULES

AVAILABLE COLUMNS All Types search columns

Sepal_Length Sepal_Width Petal_Length Petal_Width

SELECTED COLUMNS All Types search columns

Species

4 columns available 1 columns selected

比對預測的column

Quick Help

Train a previously created classification or regression model (more help...)

+

RUN HISTORY SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

NEW

6.Train Model

7.Score Model

8.Evaluate Model

連結Initial Train Score and Evaluate



Azure Machine Learning Studio

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio

Iris_example_0508

In draft
Draft saved at 上午10:29:11

```
graph TD; iris[iris.csv] --> Select[Select Columns in Dataset]; Select --> Multiclass[Multiclass Decision Forest]; Select --> Split[Split Data]; Multiclass --> Train[Train Model]; Split --> Train; Train --> Score[Score Model]
```

Properties Project

Score Model

Append score columns ...

Quick Help

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79...

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前_DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace

Iris_example_0508 In draft Draft saved at 上午10:29:44

Machine Learning

- Evaluate
- Initialize Model
 - Anomaly Detection
 - Classification
 - Clustering
 - Regression
- Score
 - Apply Transformation
 - Assign Data to Clusters
 - Score Matchbox Recommender
 - Score Model
- Train
 - OpenCV Library Modules
 - Python Language Modules
 - R Language Modules
 - Statistical Functions
 - Text Analytics
 - Time Series

Properties Project

Experiment Properties

START TIME	5/8/2019 10:29:44
END TIME	5/8/2019 10:29:44
STATUS CODE	InDraft
STATUS DETAILS	None

Prior Run

Summary

Description

Diagram:

```
graph TD; iris[iris.csv] --> select[Select Columns in Dataset]; select --> multiclass[Multiclass Decision Forest]; select --> split[Split Data]; multiclass --> train[Train Model]; split --> train; train --> score[Score Model];
```

Score Model node is circled in red.

Bottom navigation bar:

- NEW
- RUN HISTORY
- SAVE
- SAVE AS
- DISCARD CHANGES
- RUN
- SET UP WEB SERVICE
- PUBLISH TO GALLERY

Quick Help

Azure Machine Learning Studio

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79...

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前__DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace

Iris_example_0508 In draft

Draft saved at 上午10:31:03

iris.csv

Select Columns in Dataset

Multiclass Decision Forest

Split Data

Train Model

Score Model

Evaluate Model

Properties Project

Experiment Properties

START TIME 5/8/2019 10:31:03
END TIME 5/8/2019 10:31:03
STATUS CODE InDraft
STATUS DETAILS None

Prior Run

Summary

Enter a few sentences describing your experiment (up to 140 characters).

Description

Enter the detailed description for your experiment.

Search experiment items

Machine Learning

- Evaluate
 - Cross Validate Model
 - Evaluate Model
 - Evaluate Recommender
- Initialize Model
- Score
- Train
- OpenCV Library Modules
- Python Language Modules
- R Language Modules
- Statistical Functions
- Text Analytics
- Time Series
- Web Service
- Deprecated

Quick Help

+

NEW

RUN HISTORY SAVE SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

8.Evalute Model

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure UCI Machine Learning Repository

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79...

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio

Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace

Iris_example_0508

Finished running ✓

Properties Project

Evaluate Model

START TIME	5/8/2019 10:...
END TIME	5/8/2019 10:...
ELAPSED TIME	0:00:03.211
STATUS CODE	Finished
STATUS DETAILS	None

[View output log](#)

iris.csv

Select Columns in Dataset ✓

Multiclass Decision Forest ✓

Split Data ✓

Train Model ✓

Score Model ✓

Evaluate Model ✓

Download

Save as Dataset

Save as Trained Model

Save as Transform

Visualize

Generate Data Access Code...

Open in a new Notebook

Evaluates a scored classification or regression model with standard metrics (more help...)

Partition and Sample

Split Data

Scale and Reduce

Feature Selection

Machine Learning

Evaluate

Cross Validate Model

Evaluate Model

Evaluate Recommender

Initialize Model

Score

+

RUN HISTORY

SAVE

SAVE AS

DISCARD CHANGES

RUN

SET UP WEB SERVICE

?

Help

```
graph TD; iris[iris.csv] --> Select[Select Columns in Dataset]; Select --> Multiclass[Multiclass Decision Forest]; Select --> Split[Split Data]; Multiclass --> Train[Train Model]; Split --> Train; Train --> Score[Score Model]; Score --> Evaluate[Evaluate Model];
```

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure UCI Machine Learning Repository +

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79... ☆ 🔍 ↗ 🎨 📄 🌐 🌐

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前__DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace ? 🔍 😊 🚙

Iris_example_0508

Finished running ✓ Properties Project

Search experiments Iris_example_0508 > Evaluate Model > Evaluation results

Metrics

Overall accuracy	0.977778
Average accuracy	0.985185
Micro-averaged precision	0.977778
Macro-averaged precision	0.97619
Micro-averaged recall	0.977778
Macro-averaged recall	0.974359

Confusion Matrix

		Predicted Class		
		setosa	versicolor	virginica
Actual Class	setosa	100.0%		
	versicolor	92.3%	7.7%	
	virginica			100.0%

+

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

國立 Experiments - Microsoft Azure UCI Machine Learning Repository +

https://studio.azureml.net/Home/ViewWorkspaceCached/49869f3cb79c4c5ba997f5f6b5233dc0#Workspaces/Experiments/Experiment/49869f3cb79... ☆ 🔍 ↗ 🎨 📄 🌐 🌐

應用程式 Google Google Analytics I... Facebook 0514前__DHL_Exp... Research 統計觀念與軟體操... 青年資源讚 - 2019... 電商 研究所 YouTube 至 mp3...

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio Vicky Chen-Free-Workspace ? 🔍 😊 🚙

Iris_example_0508

Macro-averaged recall 0.974359

Confusion Matrix

		Predicted Class		
		setosa	versicolor	virginica
Actual Class	setosa	100.0%		
	versicolor	92.3%	7.7%	
	virginica			100.0%

+

NEW RUN HISTORY SAVE AS DISCARD CHANGES RUN SET UP WEB SERVICE PUBLISH TO GALLERY

機器學習平台範例介紹

DataRobot

人工智慧醫療應用資料集選輯

中文名稱	英文名稱	資料型態	任務簡述	
心臟病資料集	UCI Cleveland Heart Disease Dataset	單一數字表格文件	分類(classification)	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/cherngs/heart-disease-cleveland-uci
中風資料集	Stroke Prediction Dataset	單一數字文字表格文件	分類(classification)/異常檢測(anomaly detection)	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/fedesoriano/stroke-prediction-dataset
醫療保險詐欺資料集	Healthcare Provider Fraud Analysis	多個數字文字表格文件	分類(classification)/異常檢測(anomaly detection)	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rohitrox/healthcare-provider-fraud-detection-analysis
醫療費用預測資料集	Medical Cost Personal Dataset	單一數字文字表格文件	回歸(regression)	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mirichoi0218/insurance
藥品使用反饋資料集	UCI Drug Review	單一數字文字表格文件	自然語言處理(natural language processing)/情緒分析(sentiment analysis)	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/jessicali9530/kuc-hackathon-winter-2018
新冠肺炎全球趨勢資料集	COVID-19 Gobal Trend	多個數字文字時間表格文件	時間序列分析及預測(time series analysis/forecast)	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sudalairajkumar/novel-corona-virus-2019-dataset
胸部X光肺炎資料集	Chest X-Ray Images (Pneumonia)	圖像文件(.jpeg)	圖像分類(image classification)	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/paultimothymooney/chest-xray-pneumonia
新冠肺炎電腦斷層掃描資料集	COVID-19 CT Scans	圖像文件(.nii)	圖像分割(image segmentation)	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/andrewmvd/covid19-ct-scans
心音檢測資料集	Heartbeat Sound	音頻文件(.wav)	音頻分類(audio classification)/音頻分割(audio segmentation)	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/kingistics/heartbeat-sounds
藥物交互作用資料集	Drug-Drug Interaction Network	單一文字表格文件	連接預測(link prediction)	http://snap.stanford.edu/biodata/datasets/10001/10001-ChCh-Miner.html
乳癌診斷資料集	Breast Cancer Wisconsin Diagnostic	單一數字表格文件	分類(classification)	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/breast-cancer-wisconsin-data

The screenshot shows the Kaggle interface with the dataset page for 'Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) Data Set'. The left sidebar includes links for Create, Home, Competitions, Datasets, Code, Discussions, Learn, and More. Under 'Your Work', there's a 'RECENTLY VIEWED' section with links to Heartbeat Sounds, COVID-19 CT scans, Chest X-Ray Images (P...), Novel Corona Virus 20..., and UCI ML Drug Review d.... The main page features a search bar at the top, followed by a dataset card for 'UCI MACHINE LEARNING - UPDATED 6 YEARS AGO' with 2829 notebooks. A large image of a cell nucleus is displayed. Below the card are tabs for Data, Code (2298), Discussion (49), and Metadata. The 'About Dataset' section contains a detailed description of the dataset, mentioning its use in a 3D space and its availability through UW CS ftp server. It also links to the UCI Machine Learning Repository. The 'Usability' rating is 8.53, 'License' is CC BY-NC-SA 4.0, and 'Expected update frequency' is Not specified. At the bottom, there's information about attribute names and their descriptions.

Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) Data Set

Predict whether the cancer is benign or malignant

Data Code (2298) Discussion (49) Metadata

About Dataset

Features are computed from a digitized image of a fine needle aspirate (FNA) of a breast mass. They describe characteristics of the cell nuclei present in the image. In the 3-dimensional space that is described in: [K. P. Bennett and O. L. Mangasarian: "Robust Linear Programming Discrimination of Two Linearly Inseparable Sets", Optimization Methods and Software 1, 1992, 23-34].

This database is also available through the UW CS ftp server:
ftp ftp.cs.wisc.edu
cd math-prog/cpo-dataset/machine-learn/WDBC/

Also can be found on UCI Machine Learning Repository:
<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Breast+Cancer+Wisconsin+%28Diagnostic%29>

Attribute Information:

- 1) ID number
- 2) Diagnosis (M = malignant, B = benign)
- 3-32) Ten real-valued features are computed for each cell nucleus:
 - a) radius (mean of distances from center to points on the perimeter)
 - b) texture (standard deviation of gray-scale values)
 - c) perimeter

The screenshot shows the Kaggle interface for the "Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) Data Set". The left sidebar includes links for Create, Home, Competitions, Datasets, Code, Discussions, Learn, and More. Under "Your Work", there are links for RECENTLY VIEWED datasets: Heartbeat Sounds, COVID-19 CT scans, Chest X-Ray Images (P...), Novel Corona Virus 20..., and UCI ML Drug Review d... . The main content area displays the dataset details: title "Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) Data Set", subtitle "Predict whether the cancer is benign or malignant", a purple image of a cell nucleus, and a summary table.

	Data	Code (2298)	Discussion (49)	Metadata
About Dataset	<p>Features are computed from a digitized image of a fine needle aspirate (FNA) of a breast mass. They describe characteristics of the cell nuclei present in the image.</p> <p>In the 3-dimensional space is that described in: [K. P. Bennett and O. L. Mangasarian: "Robust Linear Programming Discrimination of Two Linearly Inseparable Sets", Optimization Methods and Software 1, 1992, 23-34].</p> <p>This database is also available through the UW CS ftp server: ftp ftp.cs.wisc.edu cd math-prog/cpo-dataset/machine-learn/WDBC/</p> <p>Also can be found on UCI Machine Learning Repository: https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Breast+Cancer+Wisconsin+%2BDiagnostic%29</p> <p>Attribute Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ID number 2) Diagnosis (M = malignant, B = benign) 3-32) Ten real-valued features are computed for each cell nucleus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) radius (mean of distances from center to points on the perimeter) b) texture (standard deviation of gray-scale values) c) perimeter 			
Usability	8.53			
License	CC BY-NC-SA 4.0			
Expected update frequency	Not specified			

十大特徵值

1. 半徑(中心到邊緣上的點的平均距離)
2. 紋理(灰階值的標準差)
3. 周長
4. 面積
5. 平滑度(半徑長度的局部變化)
6. 繫密度(周長平方/面積 - 1.0)
7. 凹面(輪廓凹面部分的嚴重度)
8. 凹點(輪廓凹面的數量)
9. 對稱性
10. 分形維度(海岸線近似-1)