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# Top 10 Algorithms in Data Mining

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# **“Top 10 Algorithms in Data Mining”**

**by the IEEE ICDM Conference**

- 1. The 3-step identification process**
- 2. 18 identified candidates in 10 data mining topics**
- 3. The top 10 algorithms**
- 4. Follow-up actions**



## The 3-Step Identification Process

1. **Nominations.** ACM KDD Innovation Award and IEEE ICDM Research Contributions Award winners were invited in September 2006 for nominations

Each nomination was asked to come with the following information:

- a) the algorithm name
- b) a brief justification
- c) a representative publication reference

Up to 10 nominations from each nominator

The nominations as a group should have a reasonable representation of the different areas in data mining

All except one in this distinguished set of award winners responded.



## The 3-Step Identification Process (2)

**2. Verification.** Each nomination was verified for its citations on Google Scholar in late October 2006, and those nominations that did not have at least 50 citations were removed.

18 nominations survived and were then organized in 10 topics.

**3. Voting** by the wider community.

- (a) Program Committee members of KDD-06, ICDM '06, and SDM '06 and
- (b) ACM KDD Innovation Award and IEEE ICDM Research Contributions Award winners
- The top 10 algorithms are ranked by their number of votes, and when there is a tie, the alphabetic order is used.



# Agenda

1. **The 3-step identification process**
2. **18 identified candidates (in 10 data mining topics)**
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# 18 Identified Candidates

## Classification

- #1. **C4.5**: Quinlan, J. R. 1993. C4.5: Programs for Machine Learning. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc.
- #2. **CART**: L. Breiman, J. Friedman, R. Olshen, and C. Stone. Classification and Regression Trees. Wadsworth, Belmont, CA, 1984.
- #3. **K Nearest Neighbours (kNN)**: Hastie, T. and Tibshirani, R. 1996. Discriminant Adaptive Nearest Neighbor Classification. IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell. (TPAMI). 18, 6 (Jun. 1996), 607-616.
- #4. **Naive Bayes**: Hand, D.J., Yu, K., 2001. Idiot's Bayes: Not So Stupid After All? Internat. Statist. Rev. 69, 385-398.

## Statistical Learning

- #5. **SVM**: Vapnik, V. N. 1995. The Nature of Statistical Learning Theory. Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.
- #6. **EM**: McLachlan, G. and Peel, D. (2000). Finite Mixture Models. J. Wiley, New York.

## Association Analysis

- #7. **Apriori**: Rakesh Agrawal and Ramakrishnan Srikant. Fast Algorithms for Mining Association Rules. In VLDB '94.
- #8. **FP-Tree**: Han, J., Pei, J., and Yin, Y. 2000. Mining frequent patterns without candidate generation. In SIGMOD '00.

## Link Mining

- #9. **PageRank**: Brin, S. and Page, L. 1998. The anatomy of a large-scale hypertextual Web search engine. In WWW-7, 1998.
- #10. **HITS**: Kleinberg, J. M. 1998. Authoritative sources in a hyperlinked environment. In Proceedings of the Ninth Annual ACM-SIAM Symposium on Discrete Algorithms, 1998.



# 18 Candidates (2)

## Clustering

- #11. **K-Means**: MacQueen, J. B., Some methods for classification and analysis of multivariate observations, in Proc. 5th Berkeley Symp. Mathematical Statistics and Probability, 1967.
- #12. **BIRCH**: Zhang, T., Ramakrishnan, R., and Livny, M. 1996. BIRCH: an efficient data clustering method for very large databases. In SIGMOD '96.

## Bagging and Boosting

- #13. **AdaBoost**: Freund, Y. and Schapire, R. E. 1997. A decision-theoretic generalization of on-line learning and an application to boosting. J. Comput. Syst. Sci. 55, 1 (Aug. 1997), 119-139.

## Sequential Patterns

- #14. **GSP**: Srikant, R. and Agrawal, R. 1996. Mining Sequential Patterns: Generalizations and Performance Improvements. In Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Extending Database Technology, 1996.
- #15. **PrefixSpan**: J. Pei, J. Han, B. Mortazavi-Asl, H. Pinto, Q. Chen, U. Dayal and M-C. Hsu. PrefixSpan: Mining Sequential Patterns Efficiently by Prefix-Projected Pattern Growth. In ICDE '01.

## Integrated Mining

- #16. **CBA**: Liu, B., Hsu, W. and Ma, Y. M. Integrating classification and association rule mining. KDD-98.

## Rough Sets

- #17. **Finding reduct**: Zdzislaw Pawlak, Rough Sets: Theoretical Aspects of Reasoning about Data, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell, MA, 1992.

## Graph Mining

- #18. **gSpan**: Yan, X. and Han, J. 2002. gSpan: Graph-Based Substructure Pattern Mining. In ICDM '02.



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# The Top 10 Algorithms

- #1: **C4.5**, presented by Hiroshi Motoda
- #2: **K-Means**, presented by Joydeep Ghosh
- #3: **SVM**, presented by Qiang Yang
- #4: **Apriori**, presented by Christos Faloutsos
- #5: **EM**, presented by Joydeep Ghosh
- #6: **PageRank**, presented by Christos Faloutsos
- #7: **AdaBoost**, presented by Zhi-Hua Zhou
- #7: **kNN**, presented by Vipin Kumar
- #7: **Naive Bayes**, presented by Qiang Yang
- #10: **CART**, presented by Dan Steinberg



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# Open Votes for Top Algorithms

## Top 3 Algorithms:

- C4.5
- SVM
- Apriori

## Top 10 Algorithms

- The top 10 algorithms voted from the 18 candidates at the panel are the same as the voting results from the 3-step identification process.



## Follow-Up Actions

A survey paper on Top 10 Algorithms in Data Mining  
(X. Wu, V. Kumar, J.R. Quinlan, et al., *Knowledge and Information Systems*, **14**(1), 2008, 1~37)

- Written by the original authors and presenters
- Cited 618 times on Google Scholar as of 1/15/2013

How to make a good use of these top 10 algorithms?

- Curriculum development
- A textbook on *The Top 10 Algorithms in Data Mining*, Chapman and Hall/CRC Press, April 2009

Various questions on these 10 algorithms?

- Why not this algorithm or that topic?

Will the votes change in the future?

- Sure, let's work together to make positive changes!

