

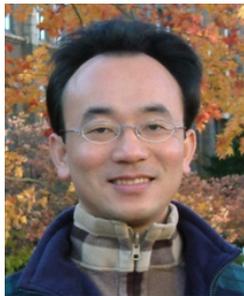
# 資料探勘 (Data Mining)

## ABC：人工智慧，大數據，雲端運算 (ABC: AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing)

1092DM02

MBA, IM, NTPU (M5026) (Spring 2021)

Tue 2, 3, 4 (9:10-12:00) (B8F40)



Min-Yuh Day

戴敏育

Associate Professor

副教授

Institute of Information Management, National Taipei University

國立臺北大學 資訊管理研究所

<https://web.ntpu.edu.tw/~myday>

2021-03-2



# 課程大綱 (Syllabus)

- | 週次 (Week) | 日期 (Date)  | 內容 (Subject/Topics)  |
|-----------|------------|--|
| 1         | 2021/02/23 | 資料探勘介紹 (Introduction to data mining)   |
| 2         | 2021/03/02 | ABC：人工智慧，大數據，雲端運算<br>(ABC: AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing)  |
| 3         | 2021/03/09 | Python 資料探勘的基礎<br>(Foundations of Data Mining in Python)   |
| 4         | 2021/03/16 | 資料科學與資料探勘：發現，分析，可視化和呈現數據<br>(Data Science and Data Mining:<br>Discovering, Analyzing, Visualizing and Presenting Data) |
| 5         | 2021/03/23 | 非監督學習：關聯分析，購物籃分析<br>(Unsupervised Learning: Association Analysis,<br>Market Basket Analysis)                           |
| 6         | 2021/03/30 | 資料探勘個案研究 I<br>(Case Study on Data Mining I)  |

# 課程大綱 (Syllabus)

- | 週次 (Week) | 日期 (Date)  | 內容 (Subject/Topics)   |
|-----------|------------|---|
| 7         | 2021/04/06 | 非監督學習：集群分析，行銷市場區隔<br>(Unsupervised Learning: Cluster Analysis, Market Segmentation) |
| 8         | 2021/04/13 | 監督學習：分類和預測<br>(Supervised Learning: Classification and Prediction)                  |
| 9         | 2021/04/20 | 期中報告 (Midterm Project Report)   |
| 10        | 2021/04/27 | 監督學習：分類和預測<br>(Supervised Learning: Classification and Prediction)                  |
| 11        | 2021/05/04 | 機器學習和深度學習<br>(Machine Learning and Deep Learning)                                   |
| 12        | 2021/05/11 | 卷積神經網絡<br>(Convolutional Neural Networks)   |

# 課程大綱 (Syllabus)

週次 (Week)	日期 (Date)	內容 (Subject/Topics)
13	2021/05/18	資料探勘個案研究 II (Case Study on Data Mining II)
14	2021/05/25	遞歸神經網絡 (Recurrent Neural Networks)
15	2021/06/01	強化學習 (Reinforcement Learning)
16	2021/06/08	社交網絡分析 (Social Network Analysis)
17	2021/06/15	期末報告 I (Final Project Report I)
18	2021/06/22	期末報告 II (Final Project Report II)

**ABC:  
AI,  
Big Data,  
Cloud Computing**

# Outline

- **AI**
- **Big Data**
- **Cloud Computing**

# FinTech ABCD

**A**I

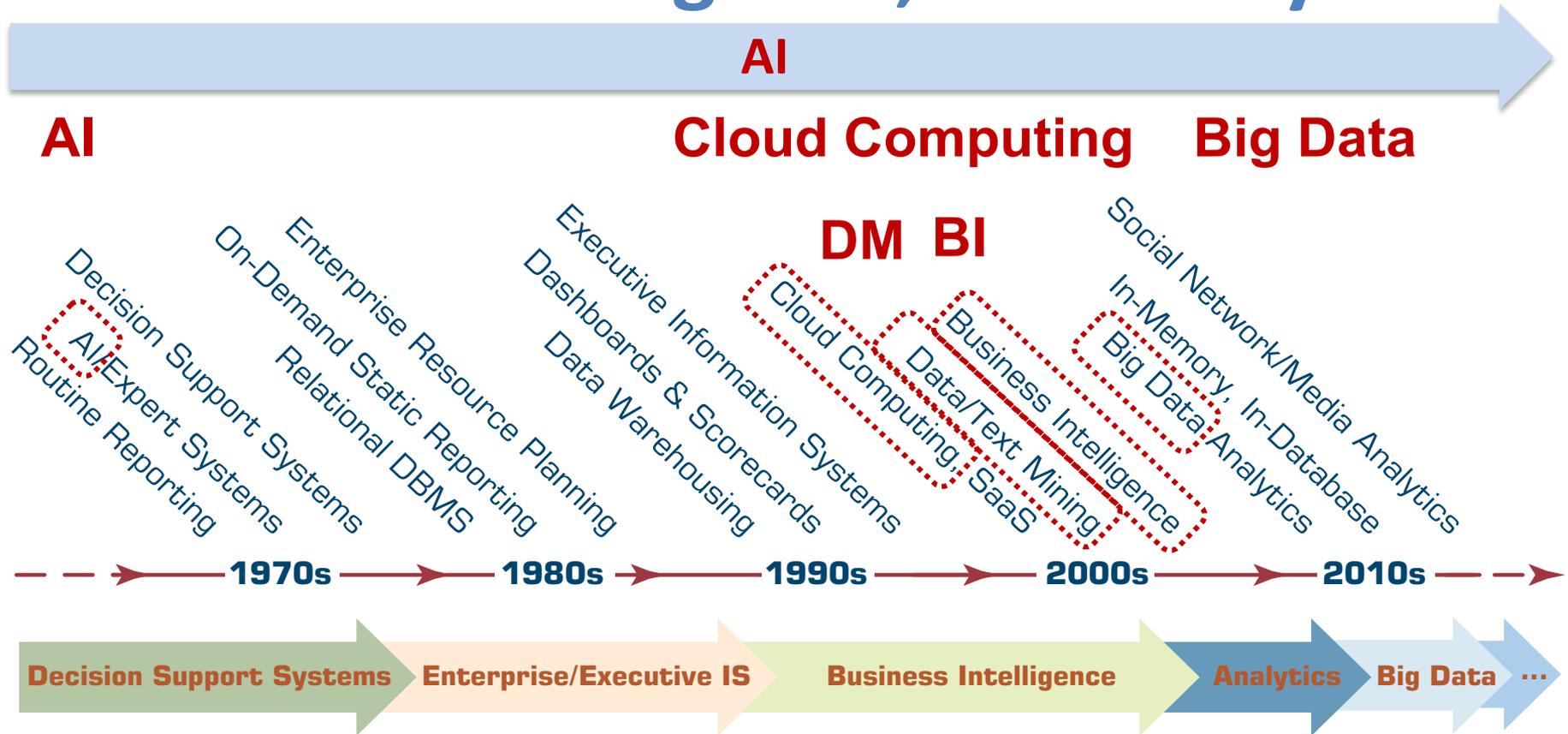
**B**lock Chain

**C**loud Computing

Big **D**ata

# AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing

## Evolution of Decision Support, Business Intelligence, and Analytics



# Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) Timeline

SYZIGY

## A.I. TIMELINE

1950

### TURING TEST

Computer scientist Alan Turing proposes a test for machine intelligence. If a machine can trick humans into thinking it is human, then it has intelligence

1955

### A.I. BORN

Term 'artificial intelligence' is coined by computer scientist, John McCarthy to describe "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines"

1961

### UNIMATE

First industrial robot, Unimate, goes to work at GM replacing humans on the assembly line

1964

### ELIZA

Pioneering chatbot developed by Joseph Weizenbaum at MIT holds conversations with humans

1966

### SHAKY

The 'first electronic person' from Stanford, Shakey is a general-purpose mobile robot that reasons about its own actions

A.I. WINTER

Many false starts and dead-ends leave A.I. out in the cold

1997

### DEEP BLUE

Deep Blue, a chess-playing computer from IBM defeats world chess champion Garry Kasparov

1998

### KISMET

Cynthia Breazeal at MIT introduces Kismet, an emotionally intelligent robot insofar as it detects and responds to people's feelings



1999

### AIBO

Sony launches first consumer robot pet dog AIBO (AI robot) with skills and personality that develop over time



2002

### ROOMBA

First mass produced autonomous robotic vacuum cleaner from iRobot learns to navigate and clean homes



2011

### SIRI

Apple integrates Siri, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface, into the iPhone 4S



2011

### WATSON

IBM's question answering computer Watson wins first place on popular \$1M prize television quiz show Jeopardy



2014

### EUGENE

Eugene Goostman, a chatbot passes the Turing Test with a third of judges believing Eugene is human



2014

### ALEXA

Amazon launches Alexa, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface that completes shopping tasks



2016

### TAY

Microsoft's chatbot Tay goes rogue on social media making inflammatory and offensive racist comments

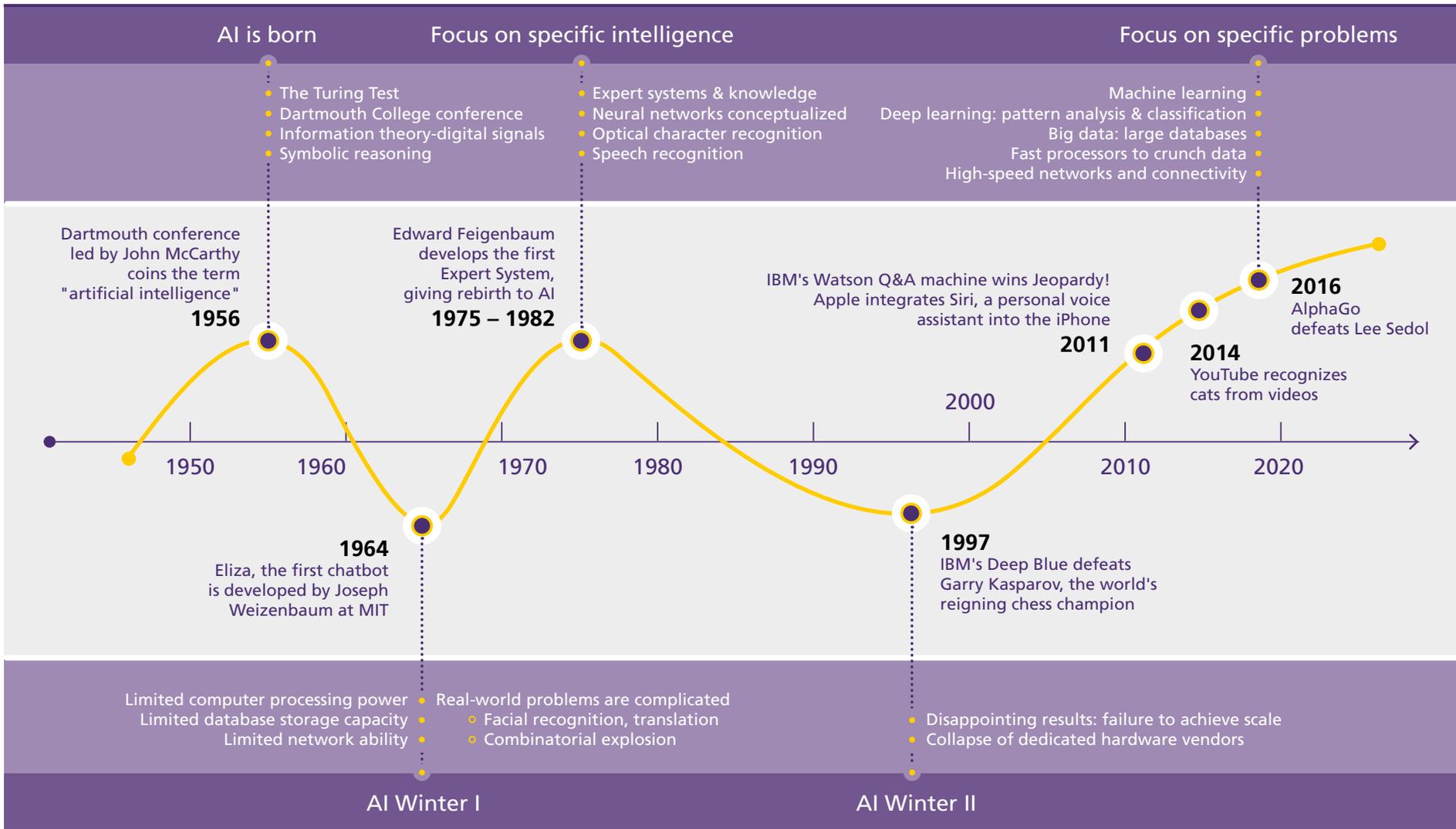


2017

### ALPHAGO

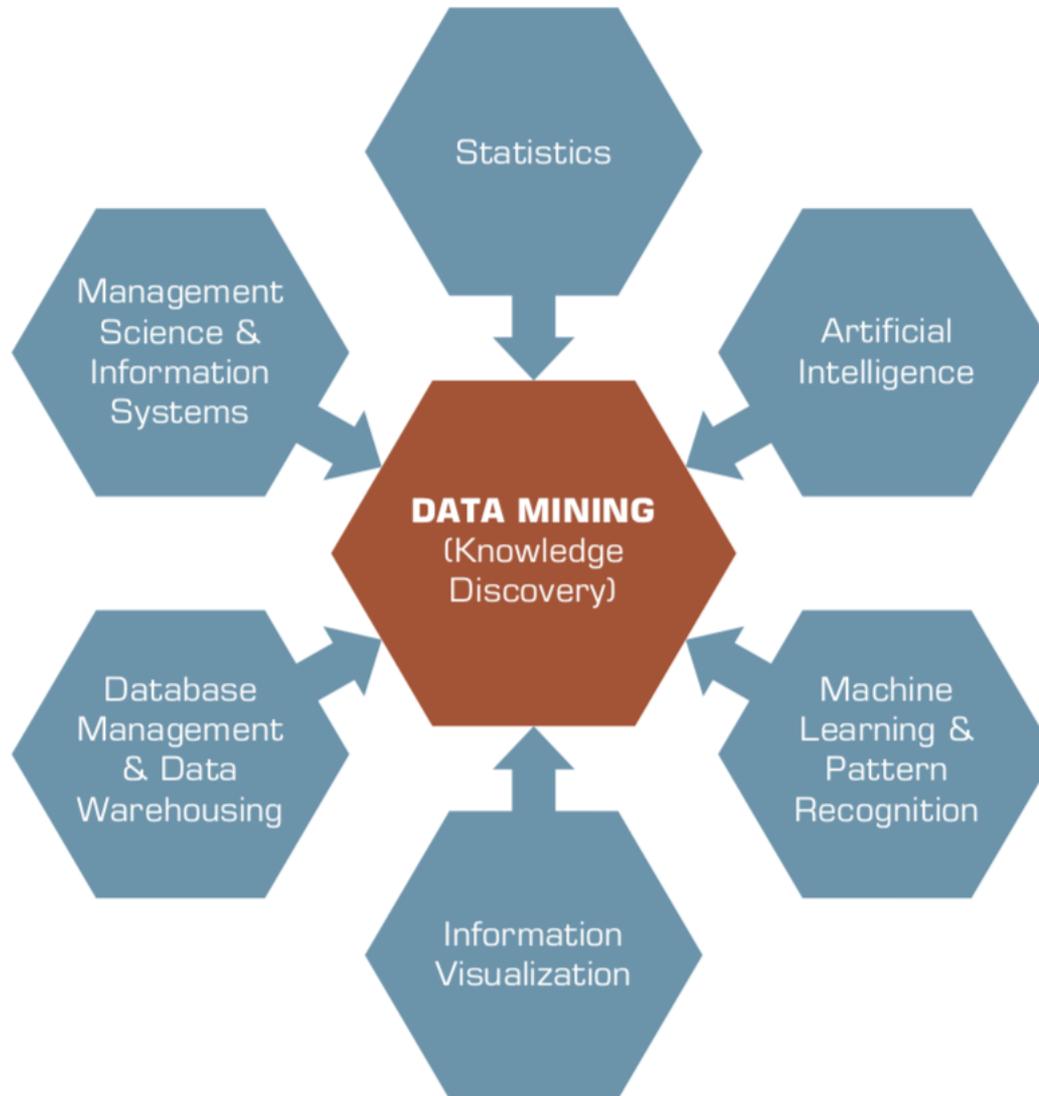
Google's A.I. AlphaGo beats world champion Ke Jie in the complex board game of Go, notable for its vast number ( $2^{170}$ ) of possible positions

# The Rise of AI

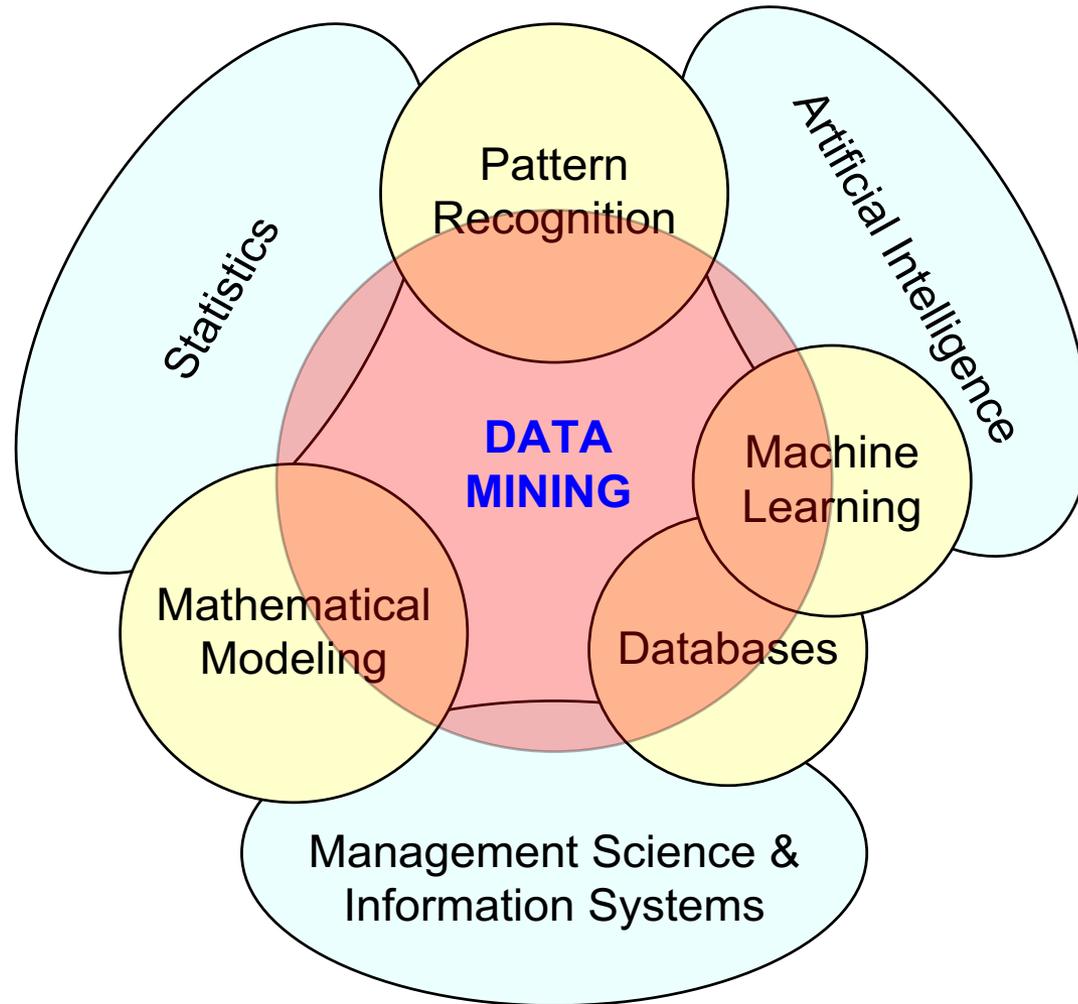


# Data Mining

## Is a Blend of Multiple Disciplines



# Data Mining at the Intersection of Many Disciplines



# Data Mining Tasks & Methods

## Prediction

## Association

## Segmentation

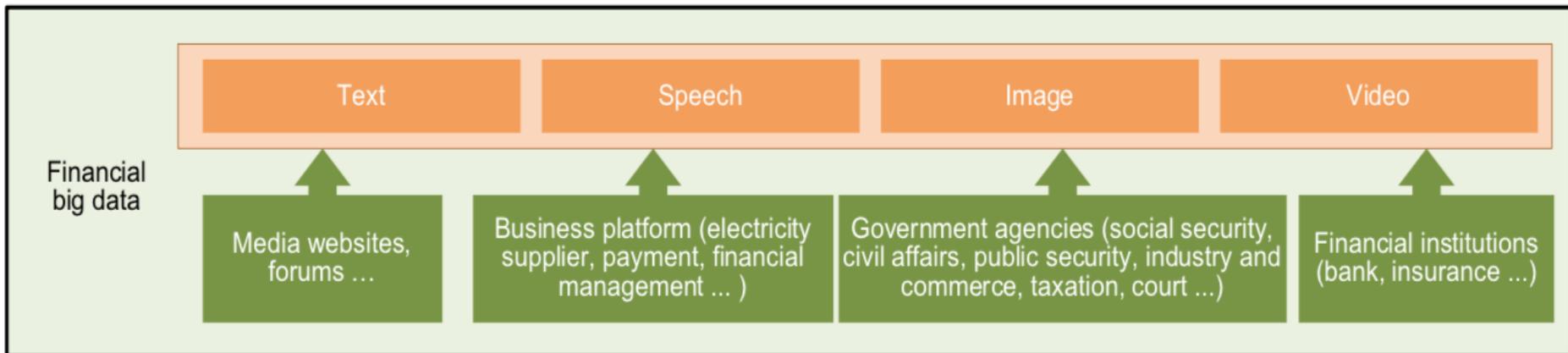
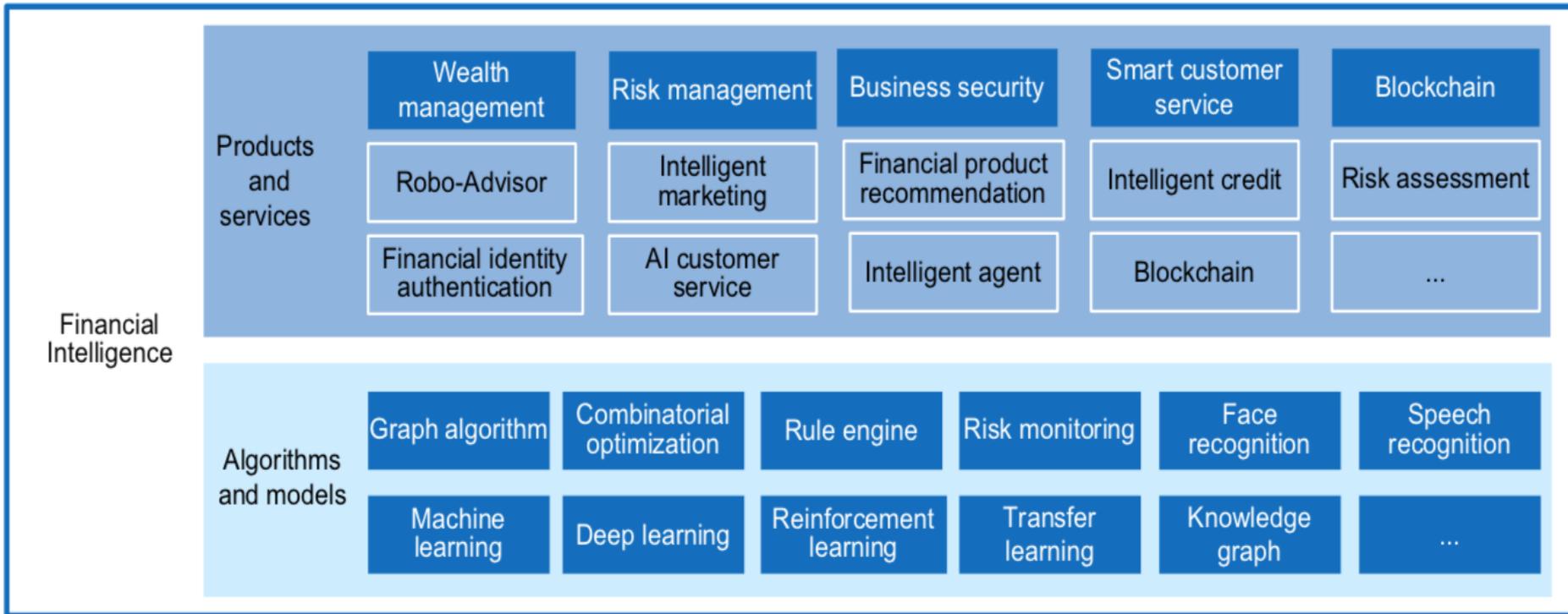
Data Mining Tasks & Methods	Data Mining Algorithms	Learning Type
<b>Prediction</b>		
Classification	Decision Trees, Neural Networks, Support Vector Machines, kNN, Naïve Bayes, GA	Supervised
Regression	Linear/Nonlinear Regression, ANN, Regression Trees, SVM, kNN, GA	Supervised
Time series	Autoregressive Methods, Averaging Methods, Exponential Smoothing, ARIMA	Supervised
<b>Association</b>		
Market-basket	Apriori, OneR, ZeroR, Eclat, GA	Unsupervised
Link analysis	Expectation Maximization, Apriori Algorithm, Graph-Based Matching	Unsupervised
Sequence analysis	Apriori Algorithm, FP-Growth, Graph-Based Matching	Unsupervised
<b>Segmentation</b>		
Clustering	k-means, Expectation Maximization (EM)	Unsupervised
Outlier analysis	k-means, Expectation Maximization (EM)	Unsupervised

# AI 2.0

a new generation of AI  
based on the  
novel information environment of  
major changes and  
the development of  
new goals.

# FinBrain: when Finance meets AI 2.0

(Zheng et al., 2019)

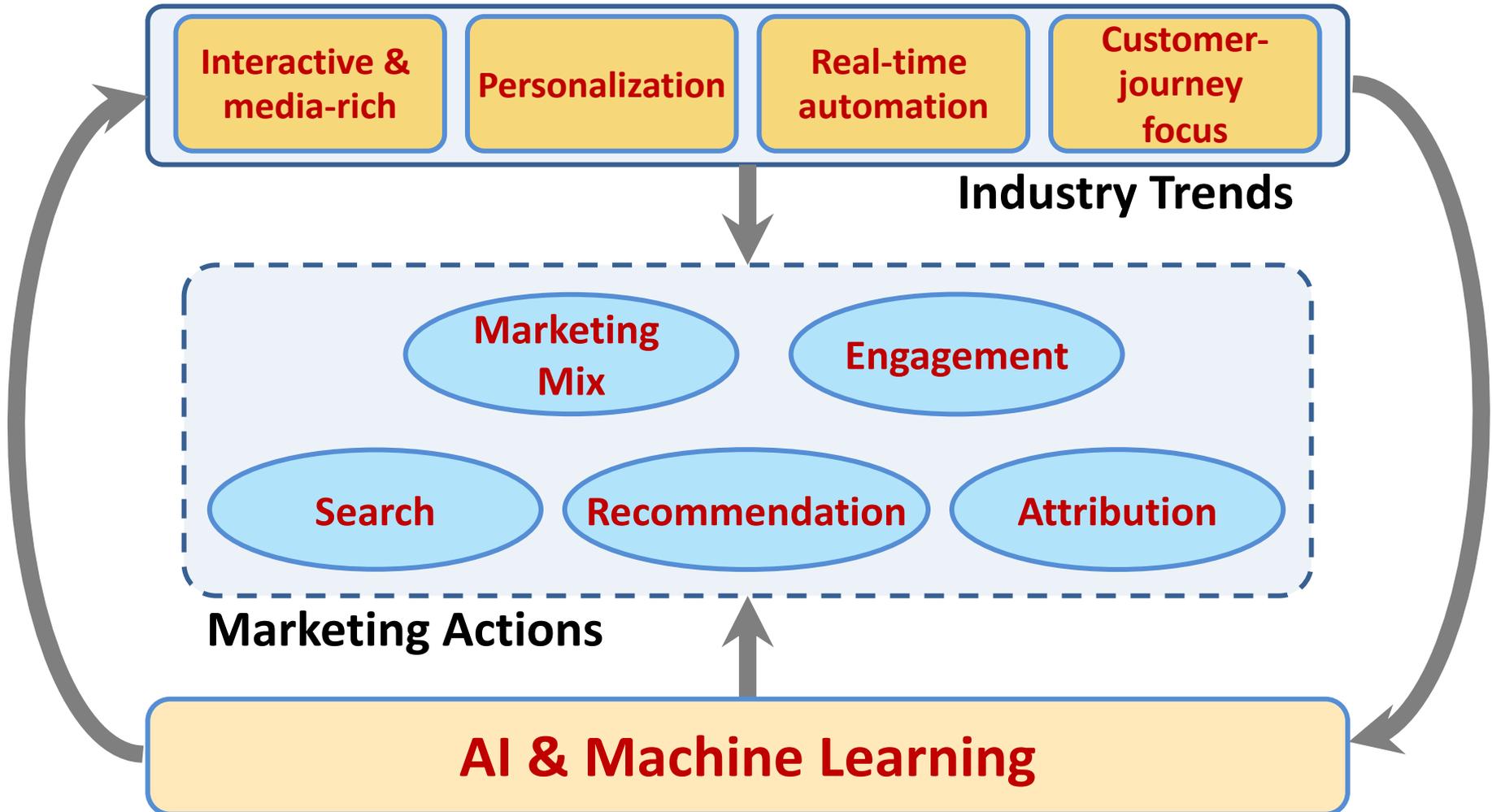


# Technology-driven Financial Industry Development

Development stage	Driving technology	Main landscape	Inclusive finance	Relationship between technology and finance
Fintech 1.0 (financial IT)	Computer	Credit card, ATM, and CRMS	Low	Technology as a tool
Fintech 2.0 (Internet finance)	Mobile Internet	Marketplace lending, third-party payment, crowdfunding, and Internet insurance	Medium	Technology-driven change
Fintech 3.0 (financial intelligence)	AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing, Blockchain	Intelligent finance	High	Deep fusion

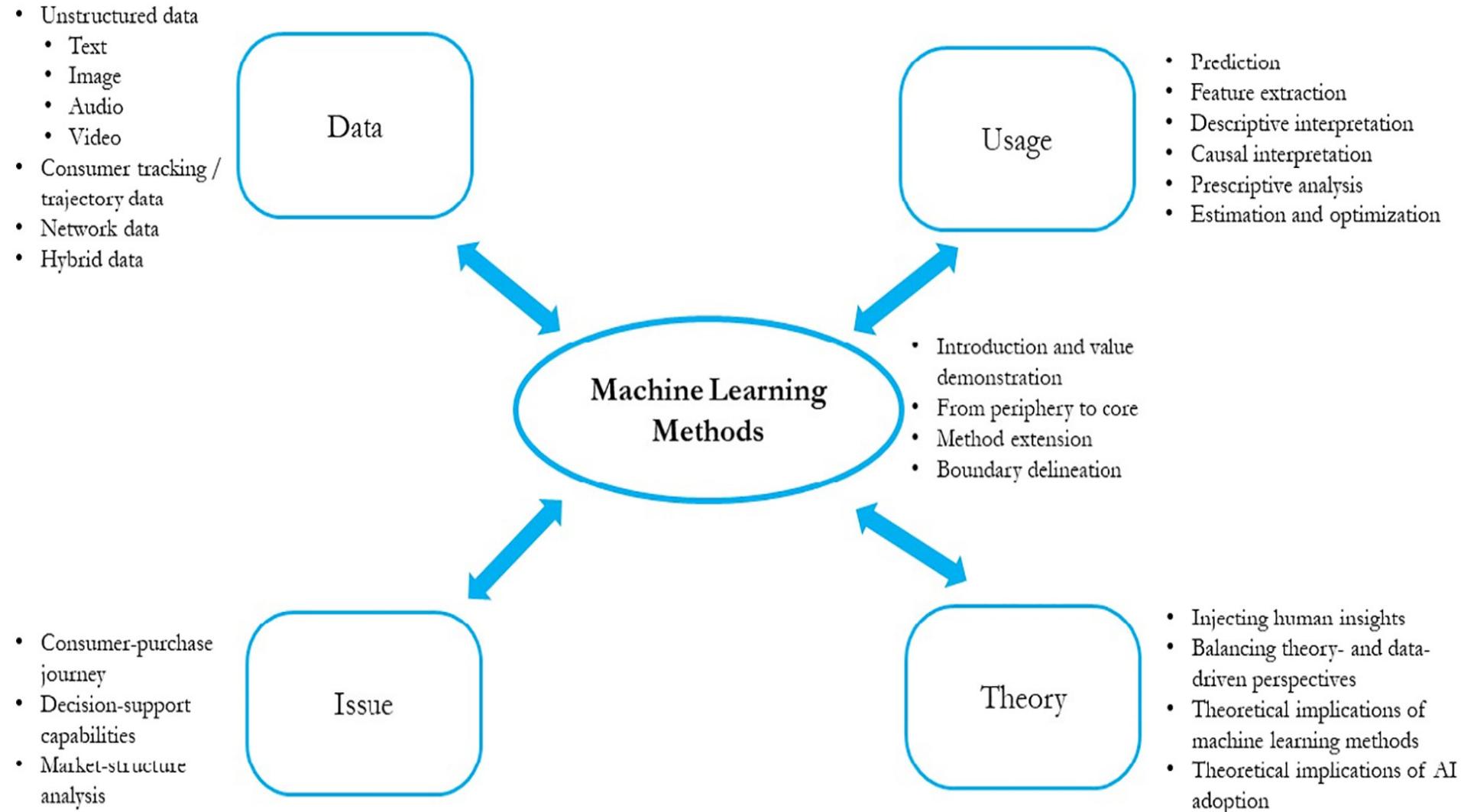
# AI-driven Marketing

(Ma and Sun, 2020)



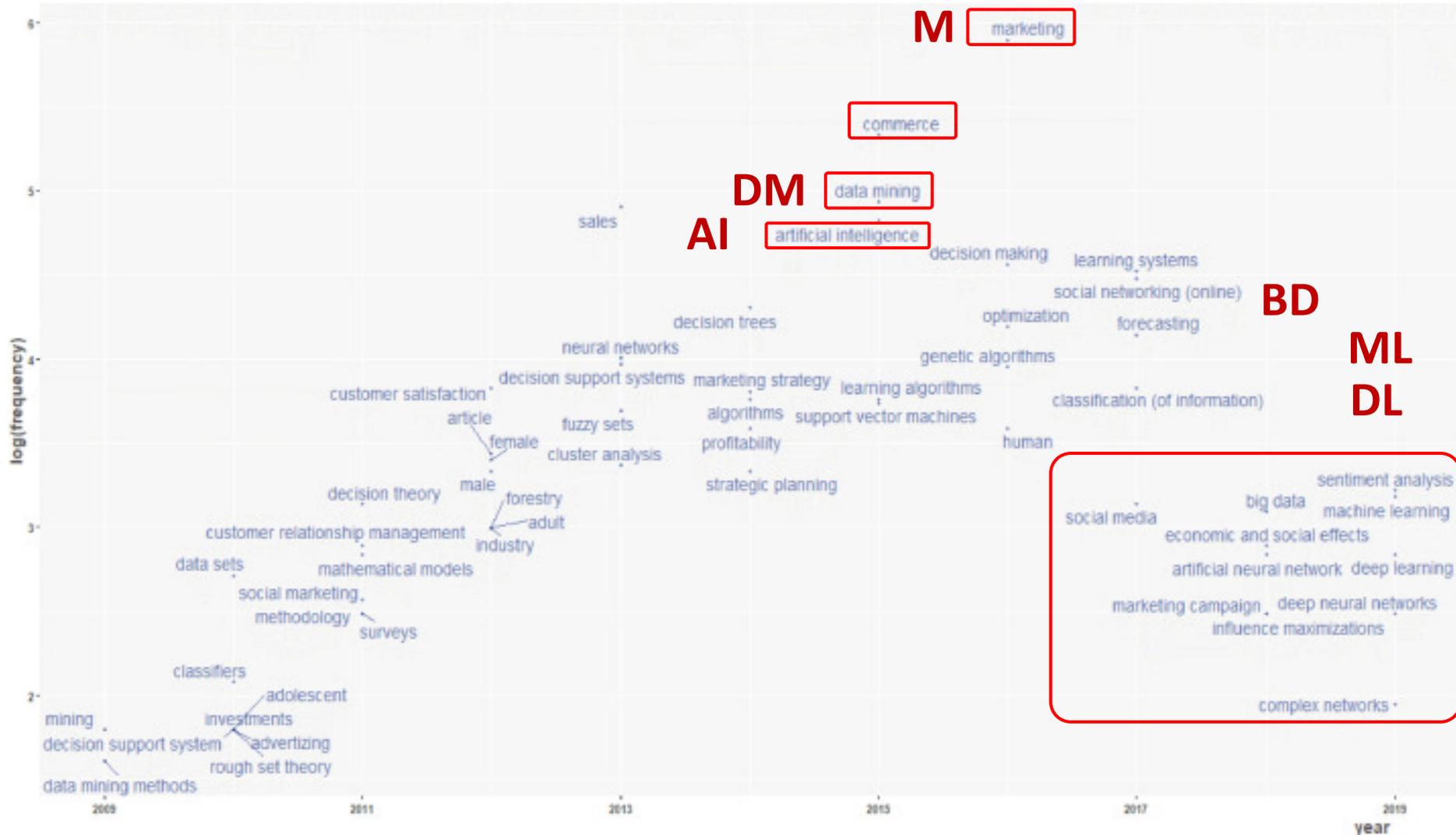
# Machine Learning in Marketing Research

(Ma and Sun, 2020)



# Artificial Intelligence in Marketing

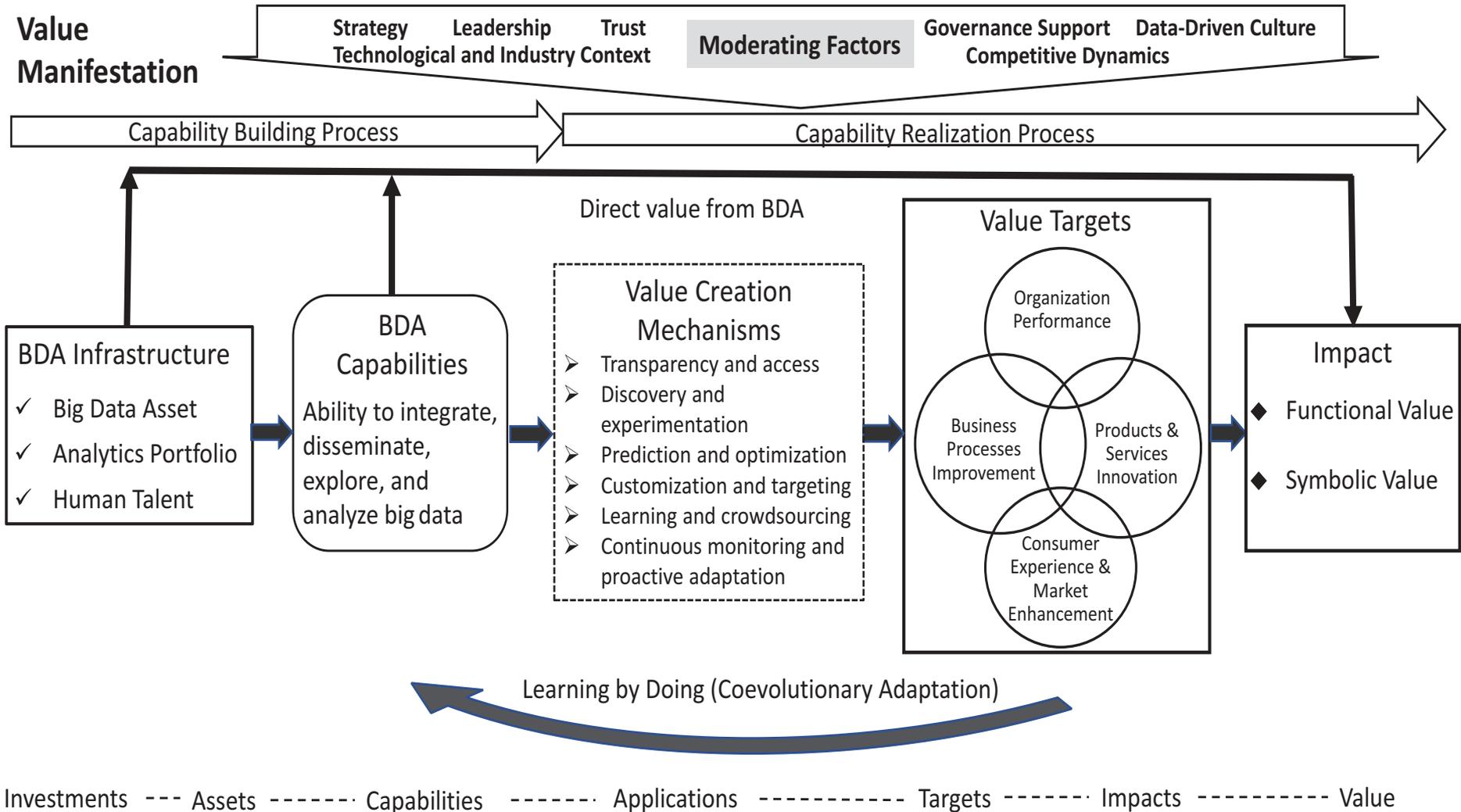
(Verma et al., 2021)



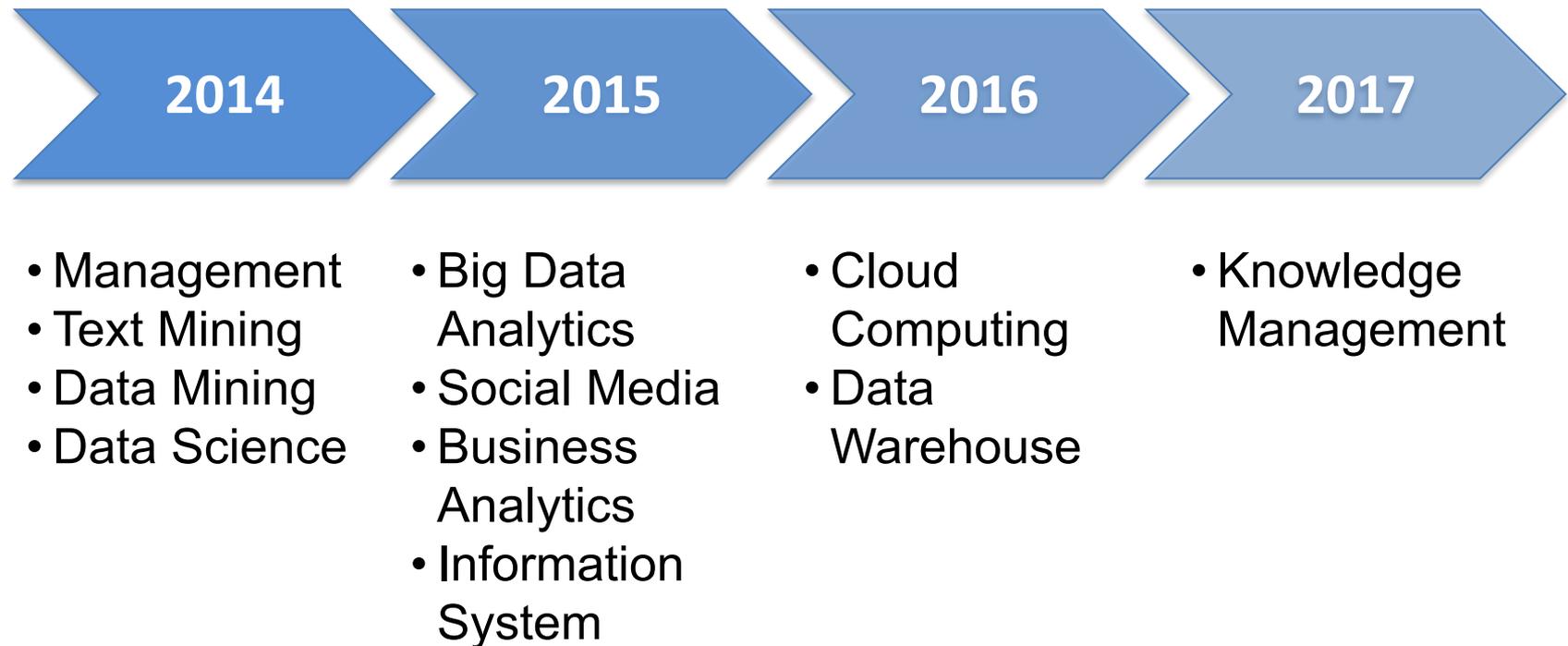
Source: Sanjeev Verma, Rohit Sharma, Subhamay Deb, and Debojit Maitra (2021), "Artificial intelligence in marketing: Systematic review and future research direction." International Journal of Information Management Data Insights (2021): 100002.

# Value Creation by Big Data Analytics

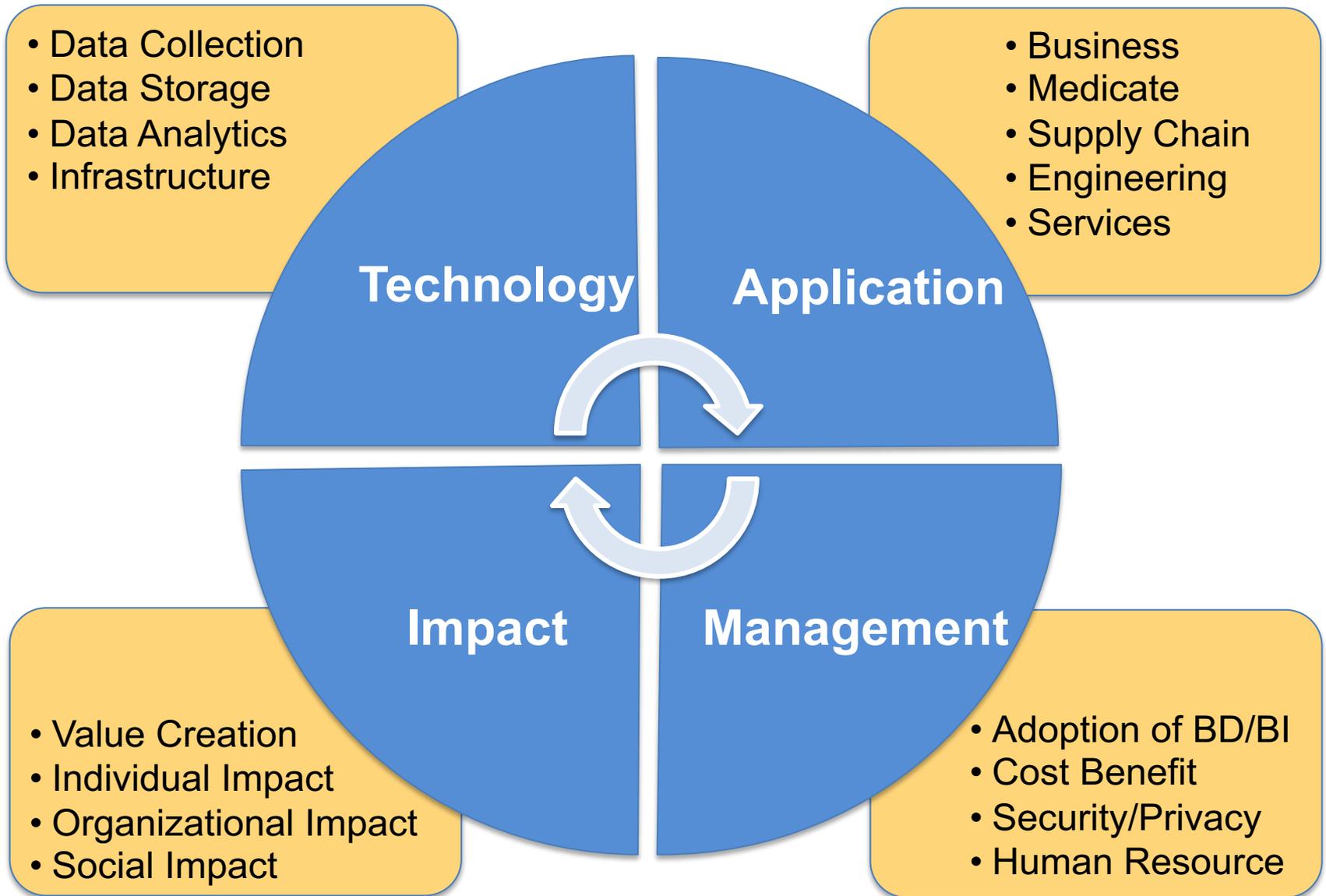
(Grover et al., 2018)



# Evolution of top keywords in “BD & BI” publications



# Framework for BD and BI Research





**AI**

# **Definition of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.)**

# Artificial Intelligence

**“... the science and  
engineering  
of  
making  
intelligent machines”  
(John McCarthy, 1955)**

# Artificial Intelligence

**“... technology that  
thinks and acts  
like humans”**

# Artificial Intelligence

**“... intelligence  
exhibited by machines  
or software”**

# 4 Approaches of AI

<b>Thinking Humanly</b>	<b>Thinking Rationally</b>
<b>Acting Humanly</b>	<b>Acting Rationally</b>

# 4 Approaches of AI

**2.**

**Thinking Humanly:  
The Cognitive  
Modeling Approach**

**3.**

**Thinking Rationally:  
The “Laws of Thought”  
Approach**

**1.**

**Acting Humanly:  
The Turing Test  
Approach** (1950)

**4.**

**Acting Rationally:  
The Rational Agent  
Approach**

# AI Acting Humanly: The Turing Test Approach (Alan Turing, 1950)

- Knowledge Representation
- Automated Reasoning
- Machine Learning (ML)
  - Deep Learning (DL)
- Computer Vision (Image, Video)
- Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- Robotics

# Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach

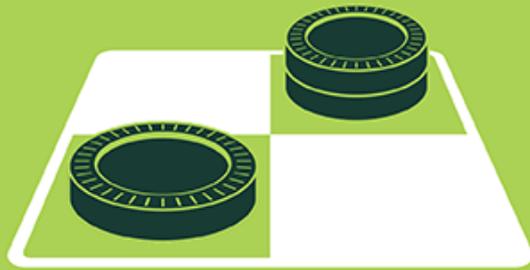
1. Artificial Intelligence
2. Problem Solving
3. Knowledge and Reasoning
4. Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning
5. Learning
6. Communicating, Perceiving, and Acting
7. Philosophy and Ethics of AI

# Artificial Intelligence

## Machine Learning & Deep Learning

### ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Early artificial intelligence stirs excitement.



### MACHINE LEARNING

Machine learning begins to flourish.



### DEEP LEARNING

Deep learning breakthroughs drive AI boom.



1950's

1960's

1970's

1980's

1990's

2000's

2010's

Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

# AI, ML, DL

## Artificial Intelligence (AI)

### Machine Learning (ML)

Supervised  
Learning

Unsupervised  
Learning

### Deep Learning (DL)

CNN

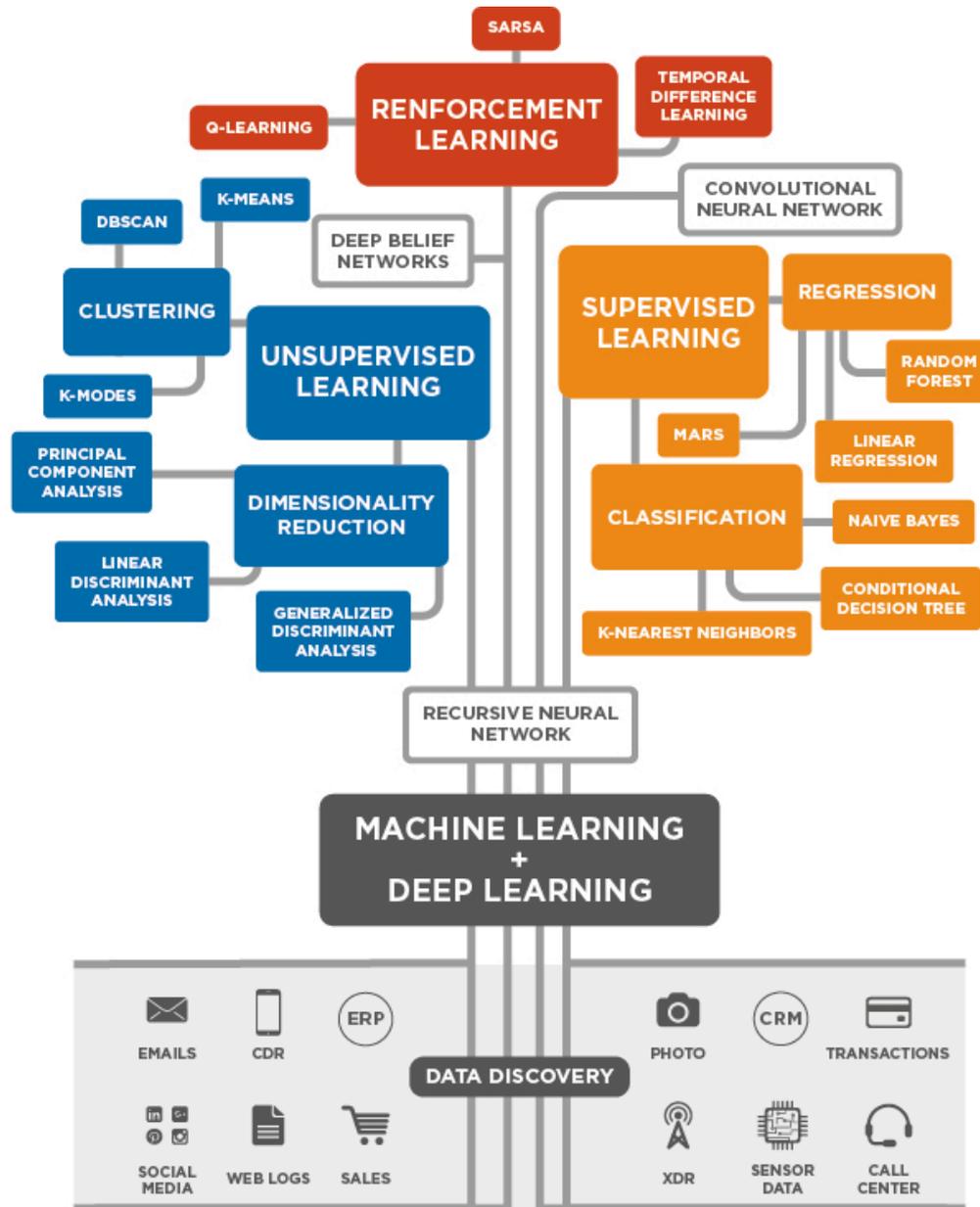
RNN LSTM GRU

GAN

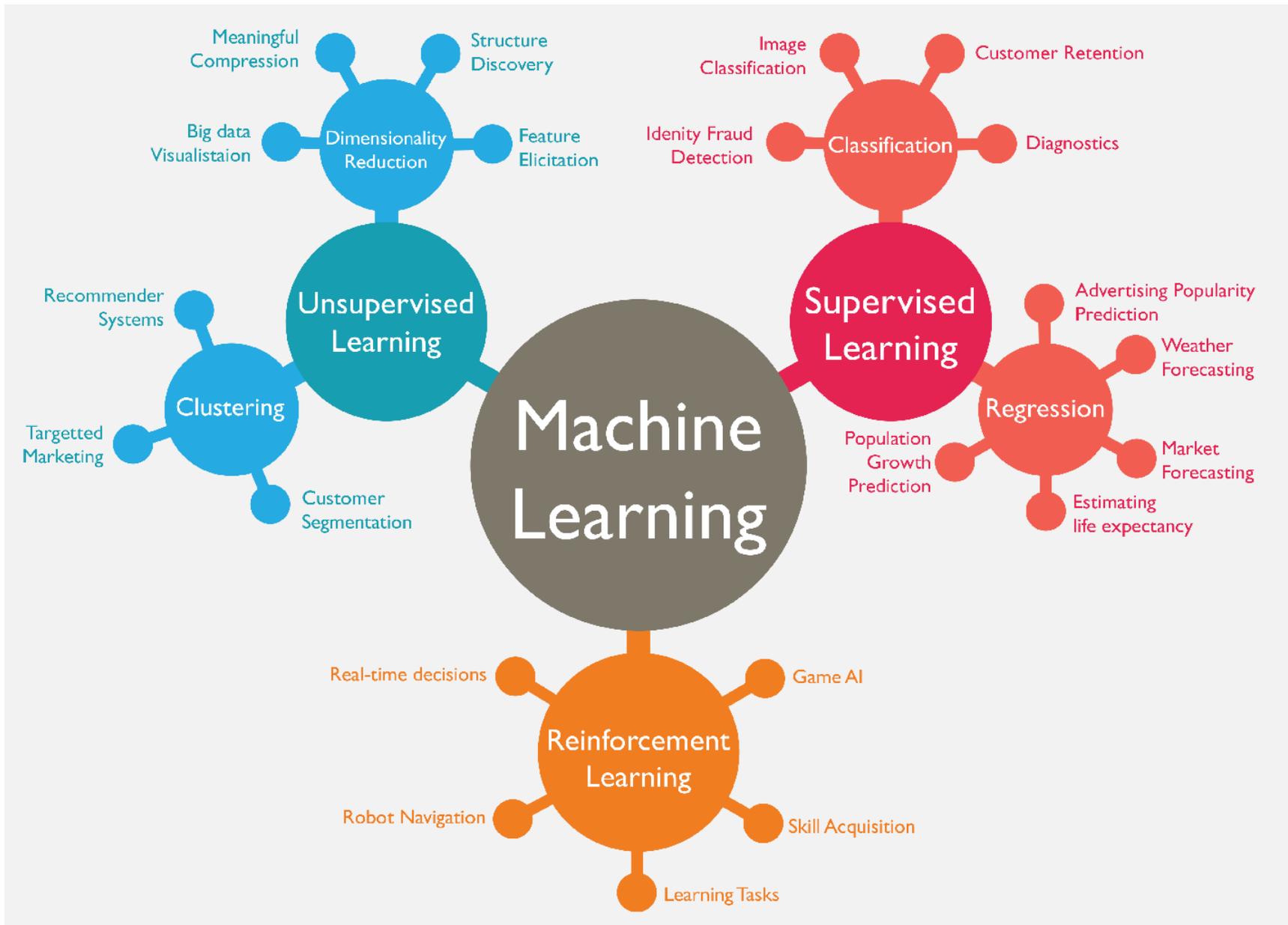
Semi-supervised  
Learning

Reinforcement  
Learning

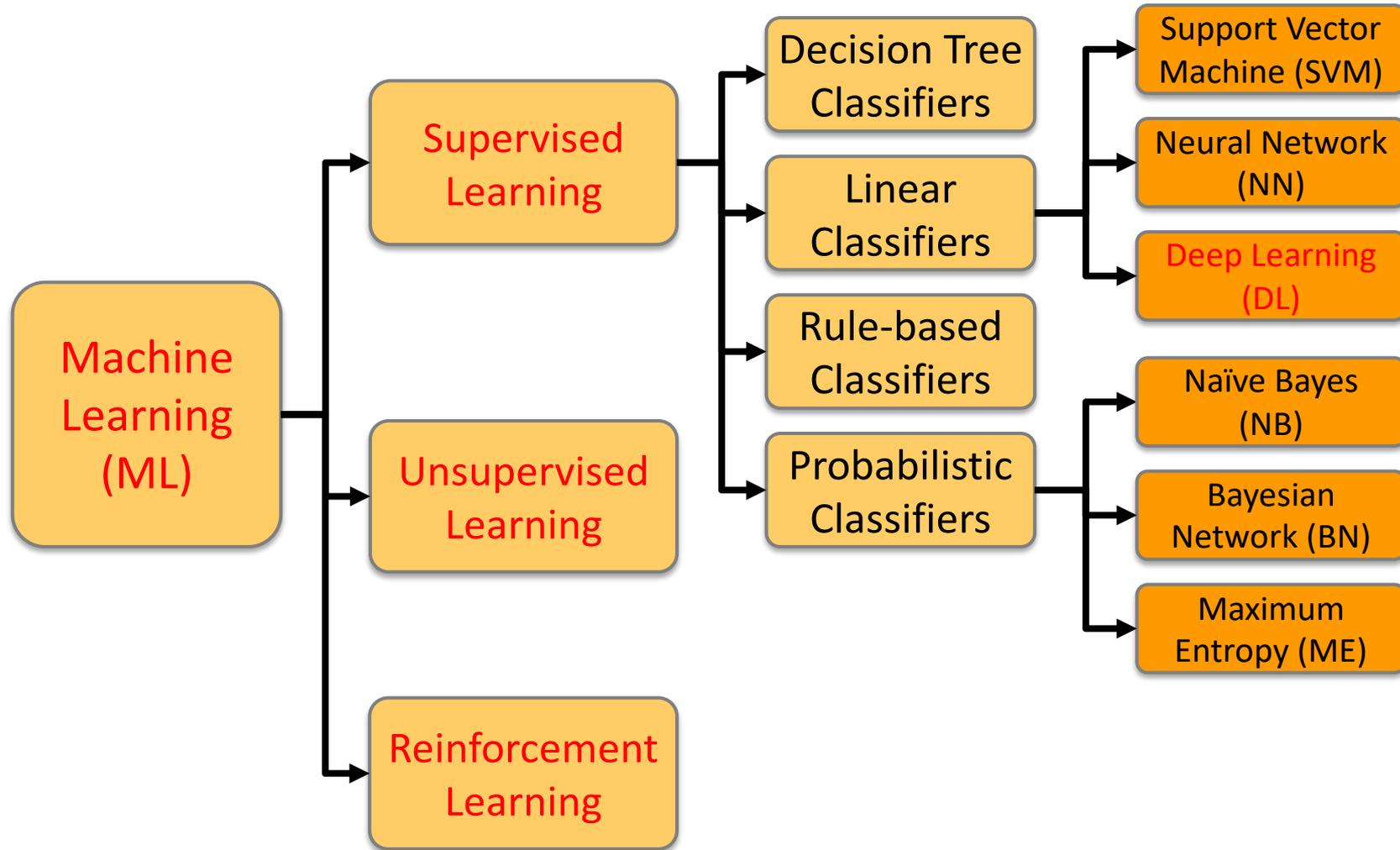
# 3 Machine Learning Algorithms



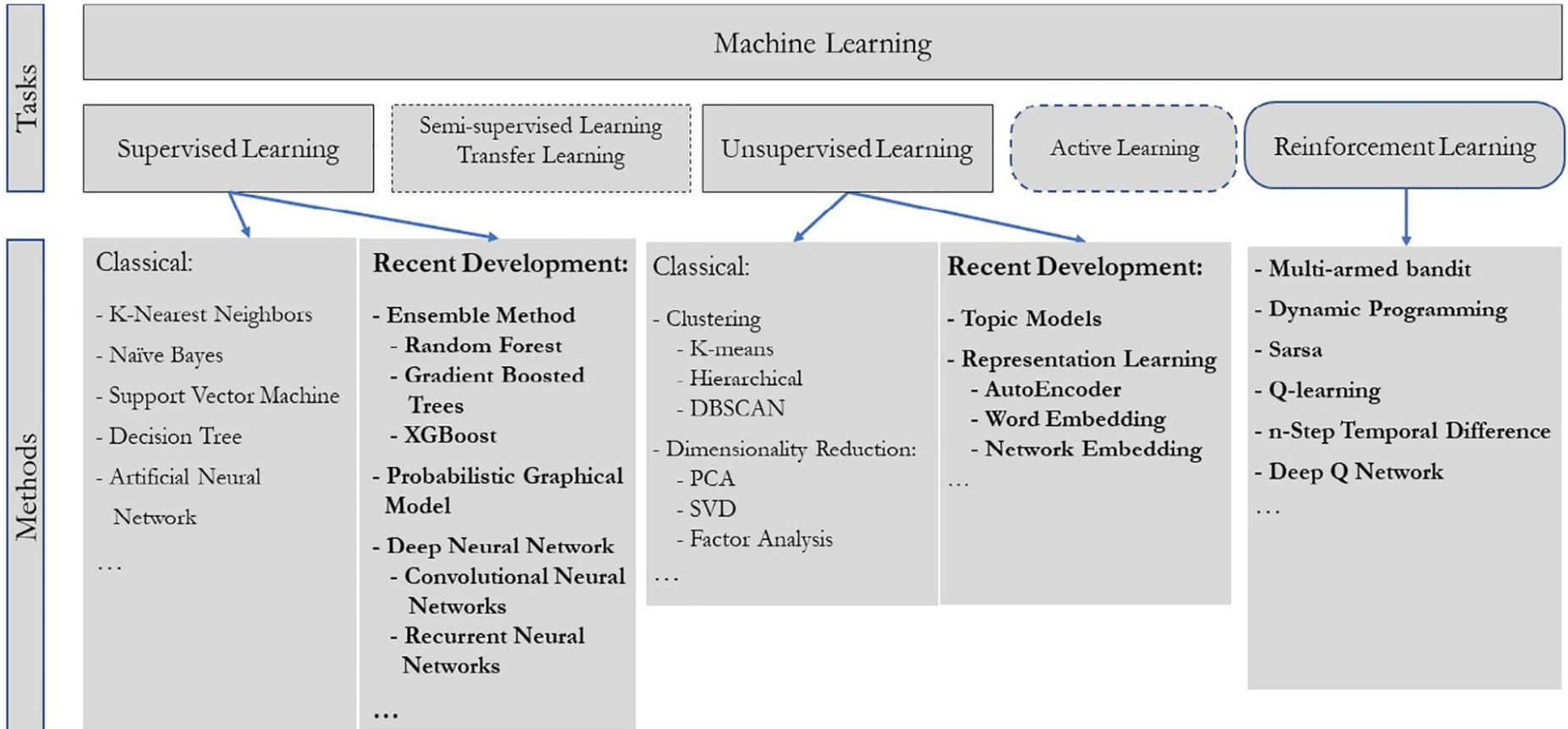
# Machine Learning (ML)



# Machine Learning (ML) / Deep Learning (DL)



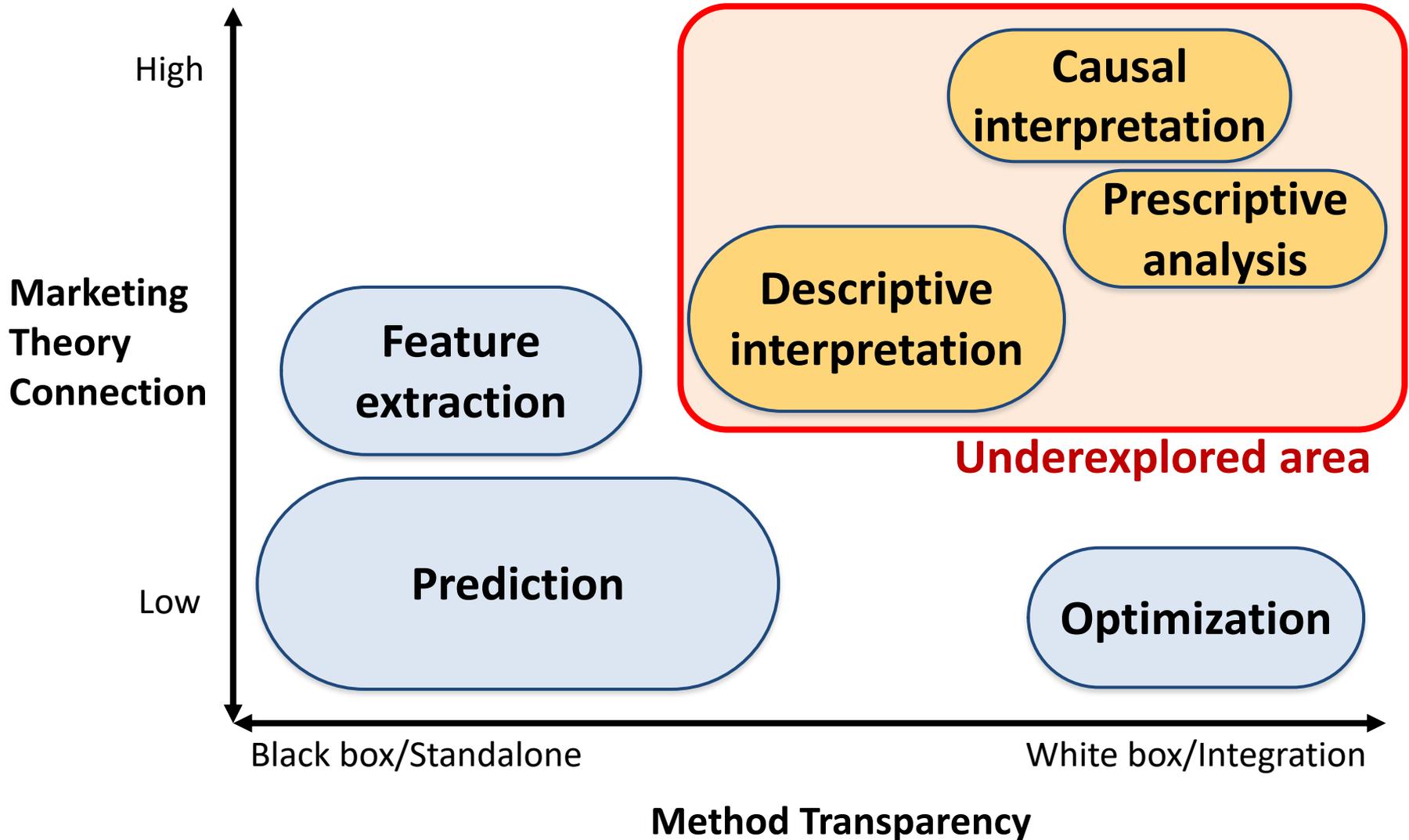
# Machine Learning Tasks and Methods



**Note:** Several entries in the diagram, e.g. word embedding or multi-armed bandit, refer to specific problem formulations for which a collection of methods exist.

: Tasks that take input data as given   
  : Tasks that involve interactive data acquisition   
 Dashed border: methods not elaborated in paper text   
**Bold type:** highlights recent developments

# Machine Learning Methods in Marketing



# Big Data

**Big Data**  
**Analytics**  
and  
**Data Mining**

# Big Data 4 V

**40 ZETTABYTES**

[ 43 TRILLION GIGABYTES ]

of data will be created by 2020, an increase of 300 times from 2005



**Volume**  
SCALE OF DATA

It's estimated that **2.5 QUINTILLION BYTES** [ 2.3 TRILLION GIGABYTES ] of data are created each day



Most companies in the U.S. have at least **100 TERABYTES** [ 100,000 GIGABYTES ] of data stored

**6 BILLION PEOPLE** have cell phones



WORLD POPULATION: 7 BILLION

## The FOUR V's of Big Data

From traffic patterns and music downloads to web history and medical records, data is recorded, stored, and analyzed to enable the technology and services that the world relies on every day. But what exactly is big data, and how can these massive amounts of data be used?

As a leader in the sector, IBM data scientists break big data into four dimensions: **Volume, Velocity, Variety and Veracity**

Depending on the industry and organization, big data encompasses information from multiple internal and external sources such as transactions, social media, enterprise content, sensors and mobile devices. Companies can leverage data to adapt their products and services to better meet customer needs, optimize operations and infrastructure, and find new sources of revenue.

By 2015 **4.4 MILLION IT JOBS** will be created globally to support big data, with 1.9 million in the United States



As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be

**150 EXABYTES** [ 161 BILLION GIGABYTES ]



**30 BILLION PIECES OF CONTENT** are shared on Facebook every month



**Variety**  
DIFFERENT FORMS OF DATA



By 2014, it's anticipated there will be **420 MILLION WEARABLE, WIRELESS HEALTH MONITORS**

**4 BILLION+ HOURS OF VIDEO** are watched on YouTube each month



**400 MILLION TWEETS** are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users



The New York Stock Exchange captures

**1 TB OF TRADE INFORMATION**

during each trading session



**Velocity**  
ANALYSIS OF STREAMING DATA



Modern cars have close to **100 SENSORS** that monitor items such as fuel level and tire pressure

By 2016, it is projected there will be

**18.9 BILLION NETWORK CONNECTIONS**

— almost 2.5 connections per person on earth



**1 IN 3 BUSINESS LEADERS**

don't trust the information they use to make decisions



Poor data quality costs the US economy around

**\$3.1 TRILLION A YEAR**



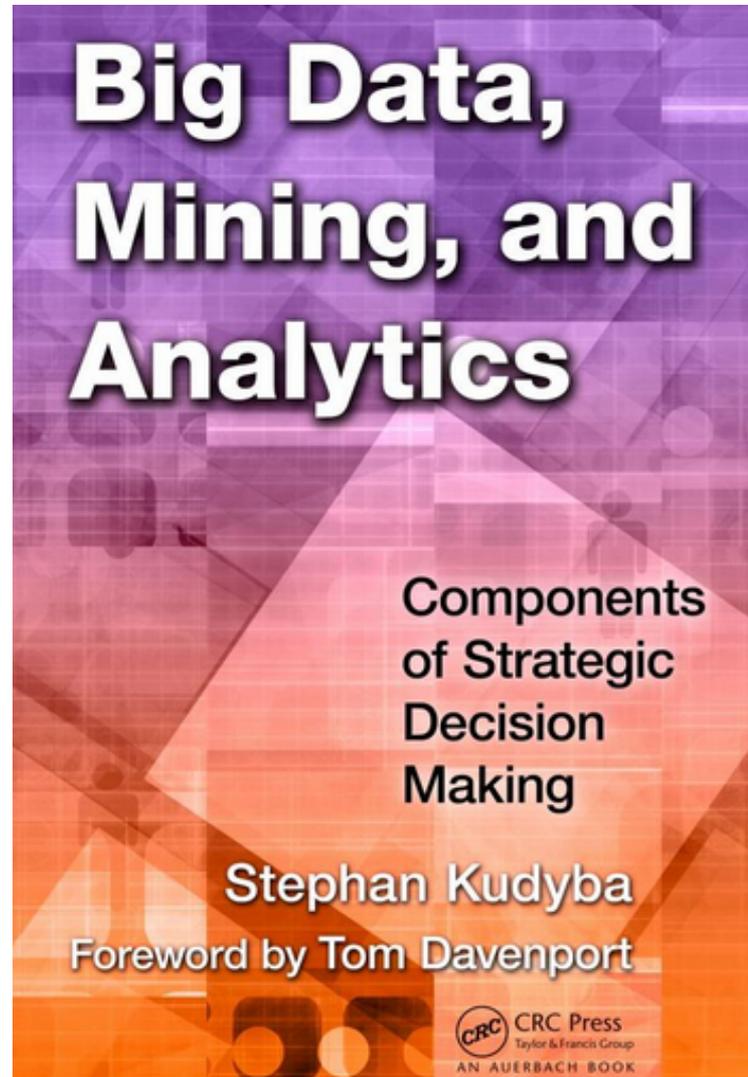
**27% OF RESPONDENTS**

**Veracity**  
UNCERTAINTY OF DATA

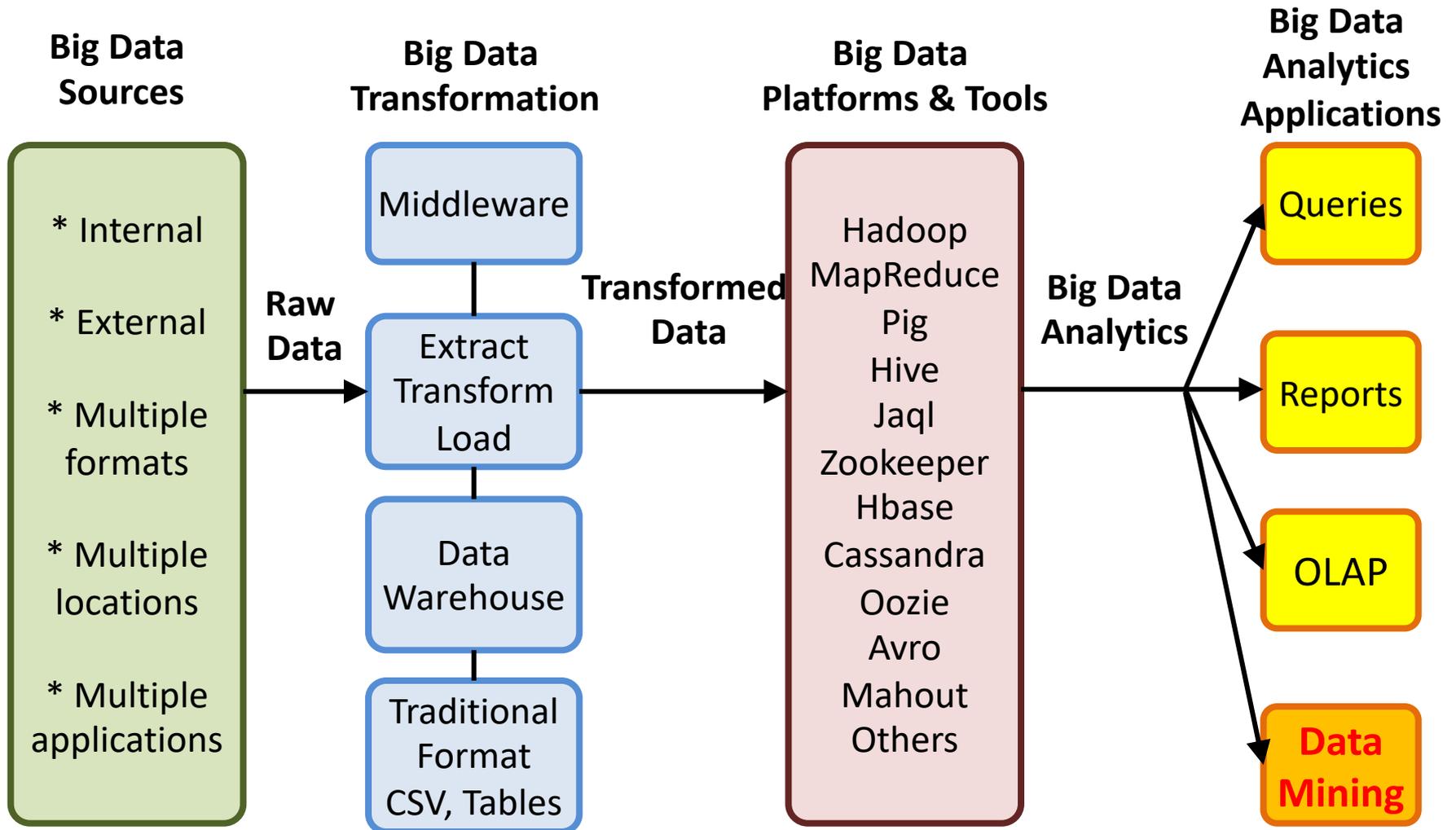
in one survey were unsure of how much of their data was inaccurate

**value**

Stephan Kudyba (2014),  
**Big Data, Mining, and Analytics:**  
**Components of Strategic Decision Making**, Auerbach Publications



# Architecture of Big Data Analytics



# Architecture of Big Data Analytics



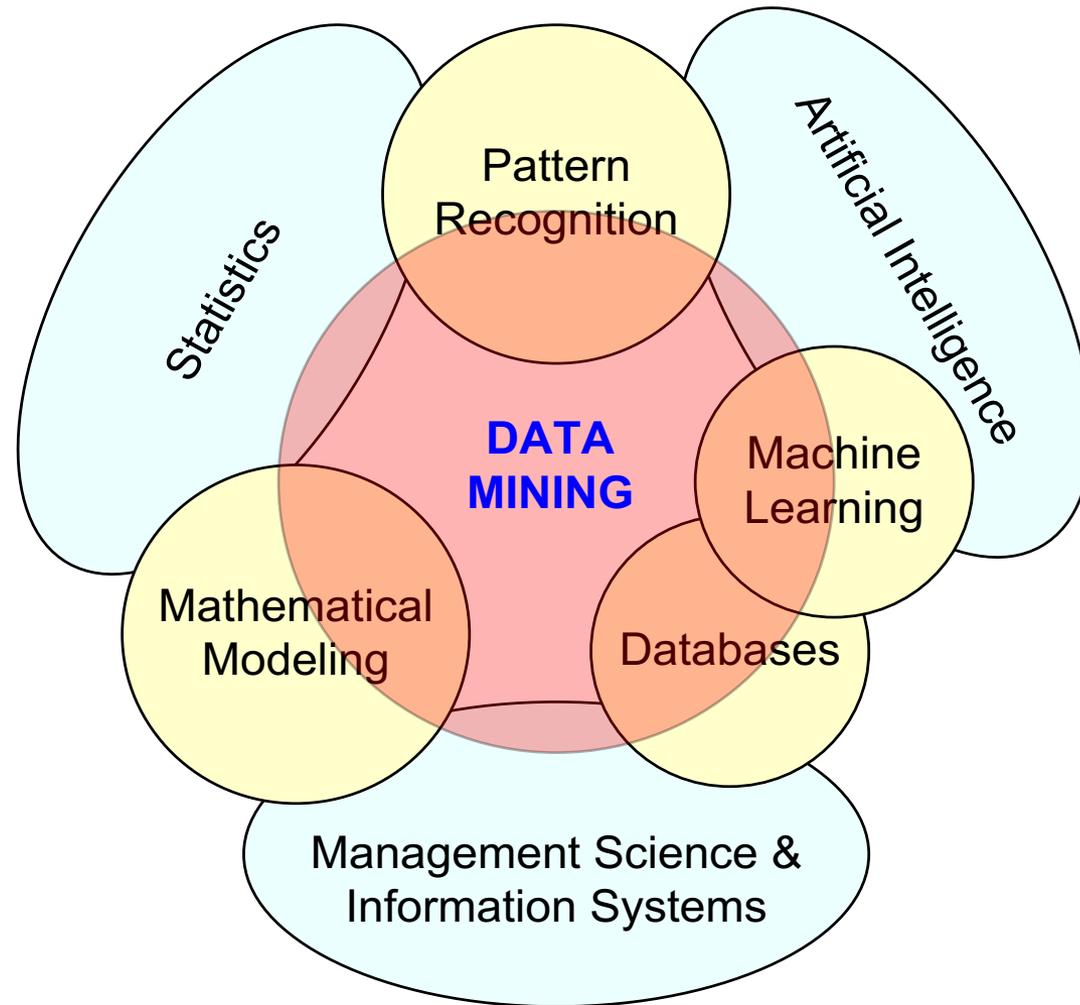
Source: Stephan Kudyba (2014), Big Data, Mining, and Analytics: Components of Strategic Decision Making, Auerbach Publications

# Data Mining

## Is a Blend of Multiple Disciplines



# Data Mining at the Intersection of Many Disciplines



# Data Mining Tasks & Methods

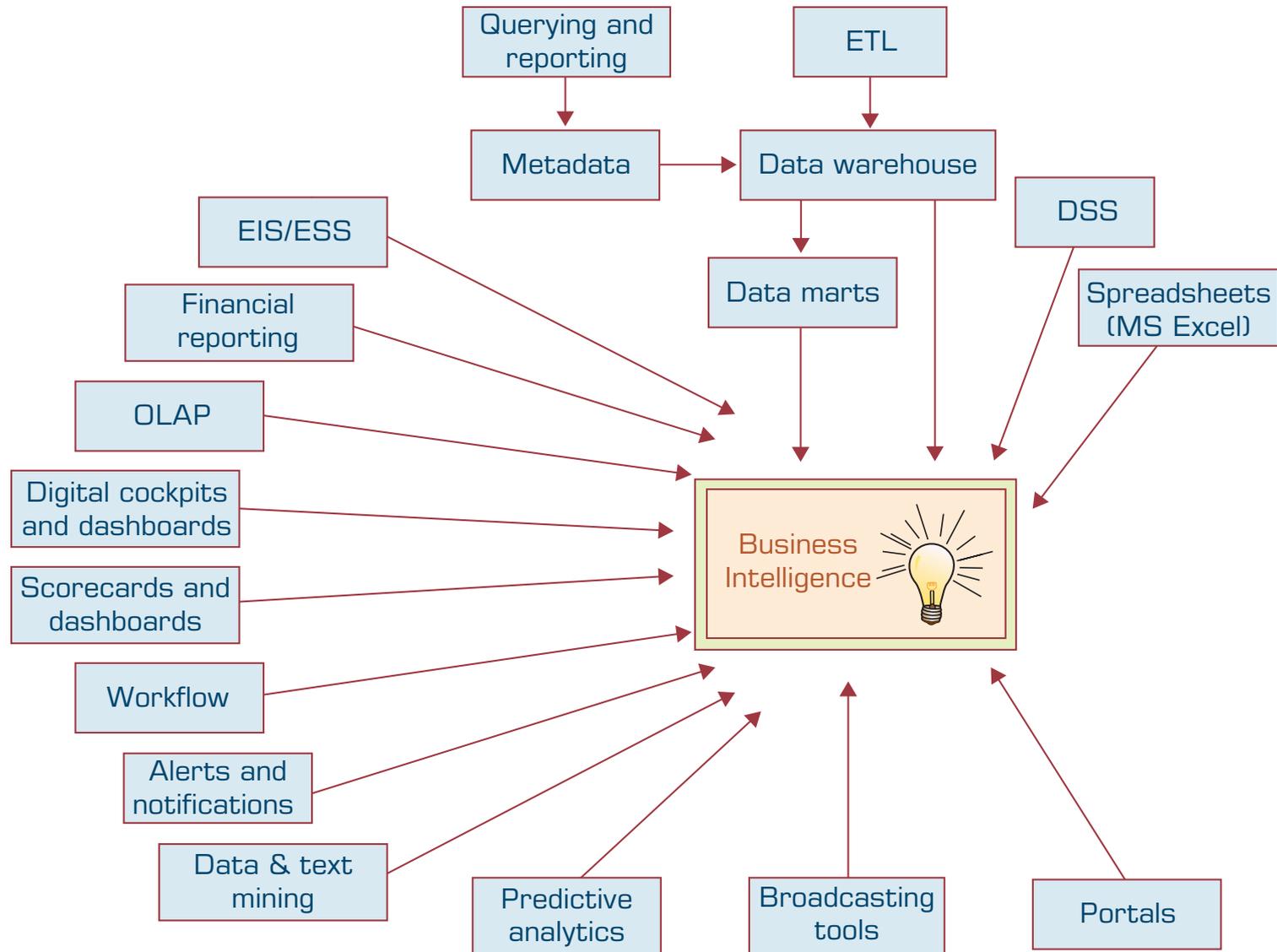
## Prediction

## Association

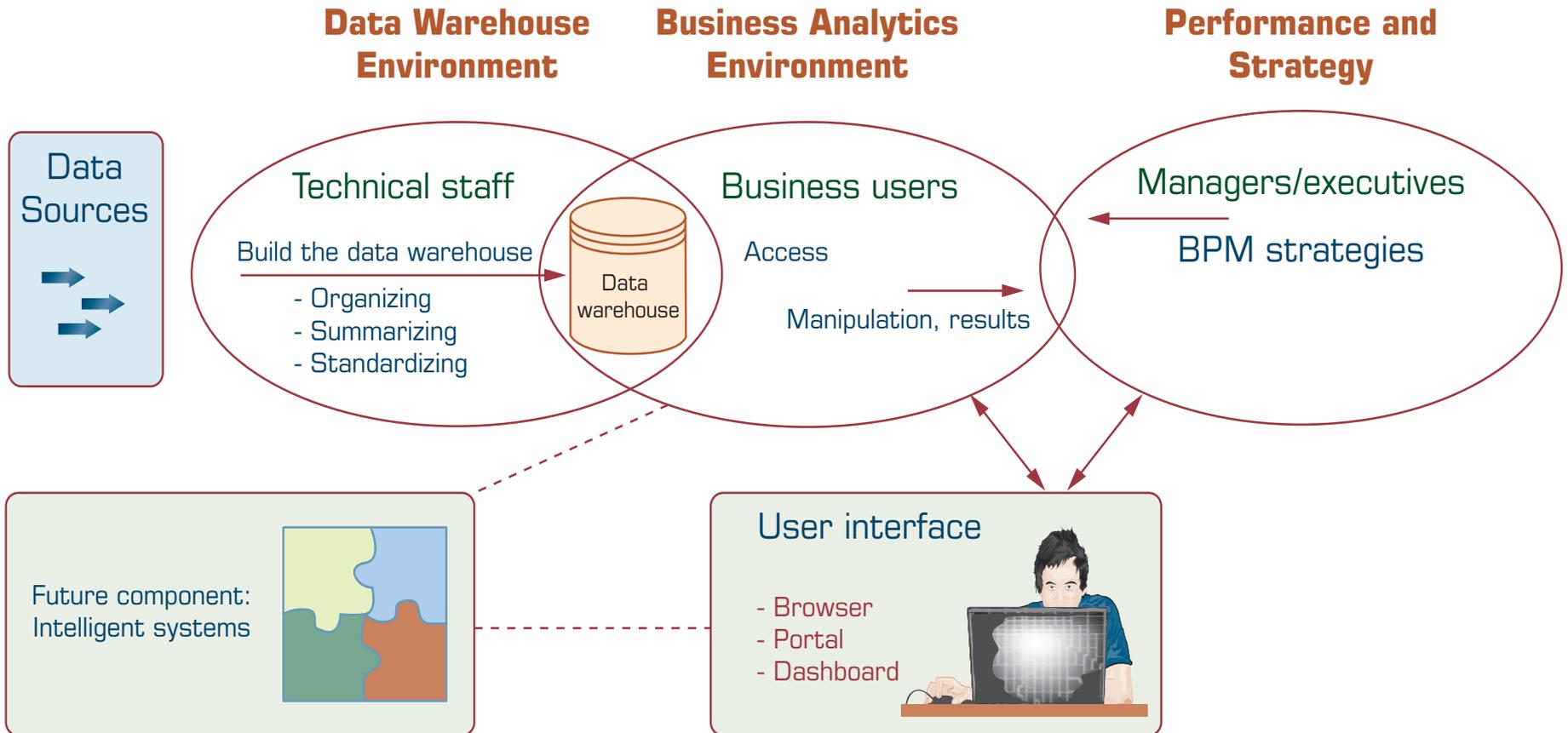
## Segmentation

Data Mining Tasks & Methods	Data Mining Algorithms	Learning Type
<b>Prediction</b>		
Classification	Decision Trees, Neural Networks, Support Vector Machines, kNN, Naïve Bayes, GA	Supervised
Regression	Linear/Nonlinear Regression, ANN, Regression Trees, SVM, kNN, GA	Supervised
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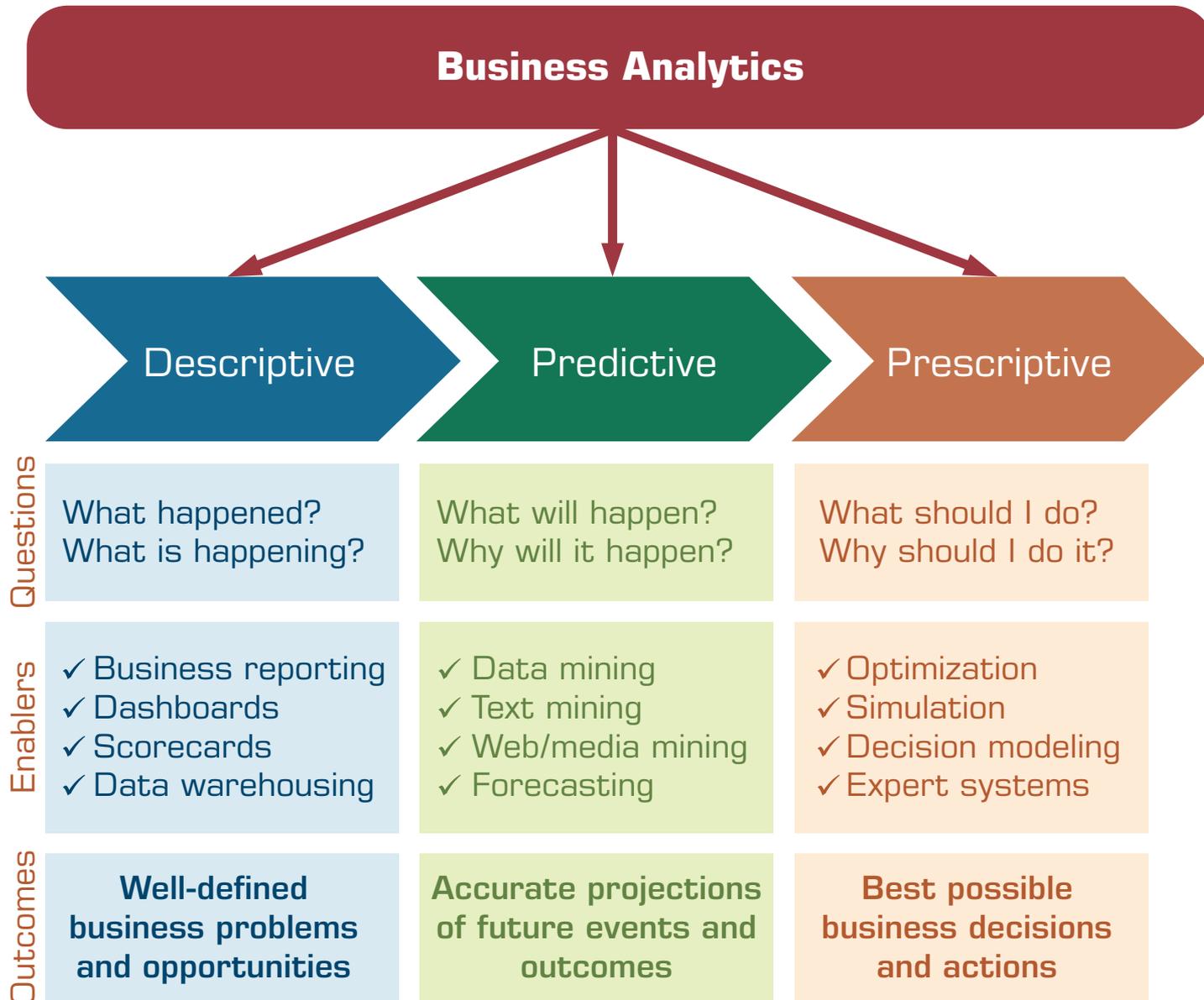
# Evolution of Business Intelligence (BI)



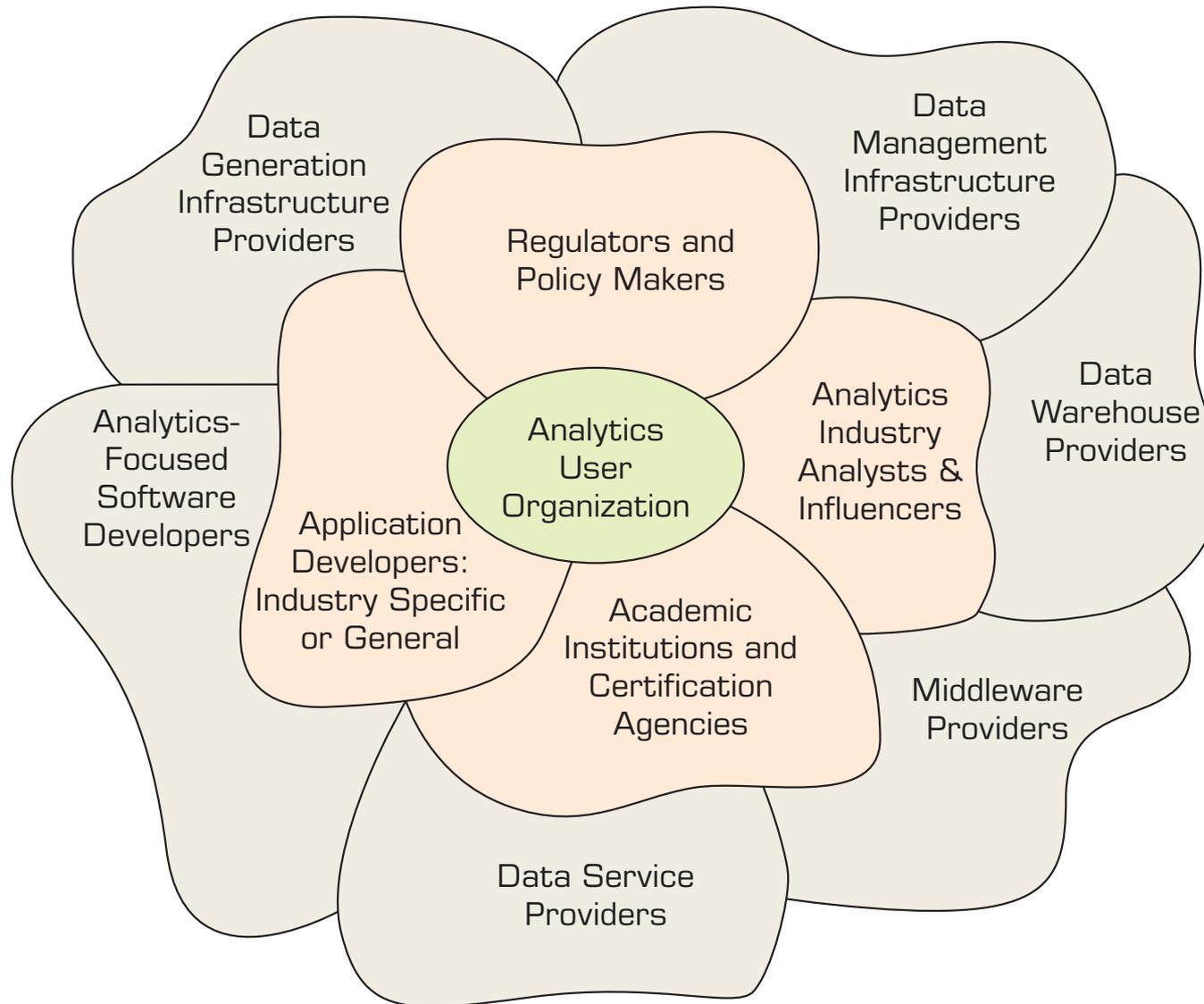
# A High-Level Architecture of BI



# Three Types of Analytics

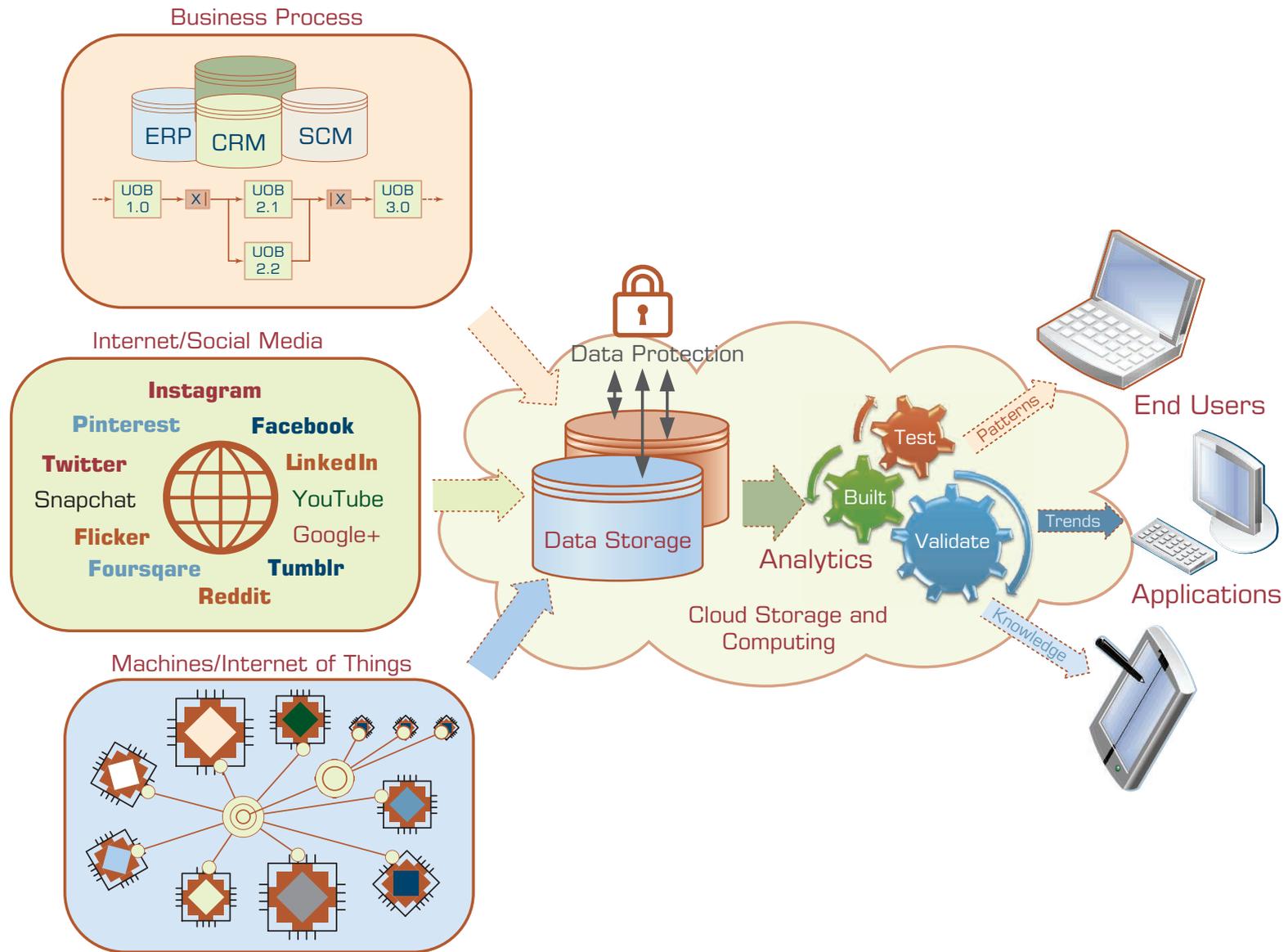


# Analytics Ecosystem



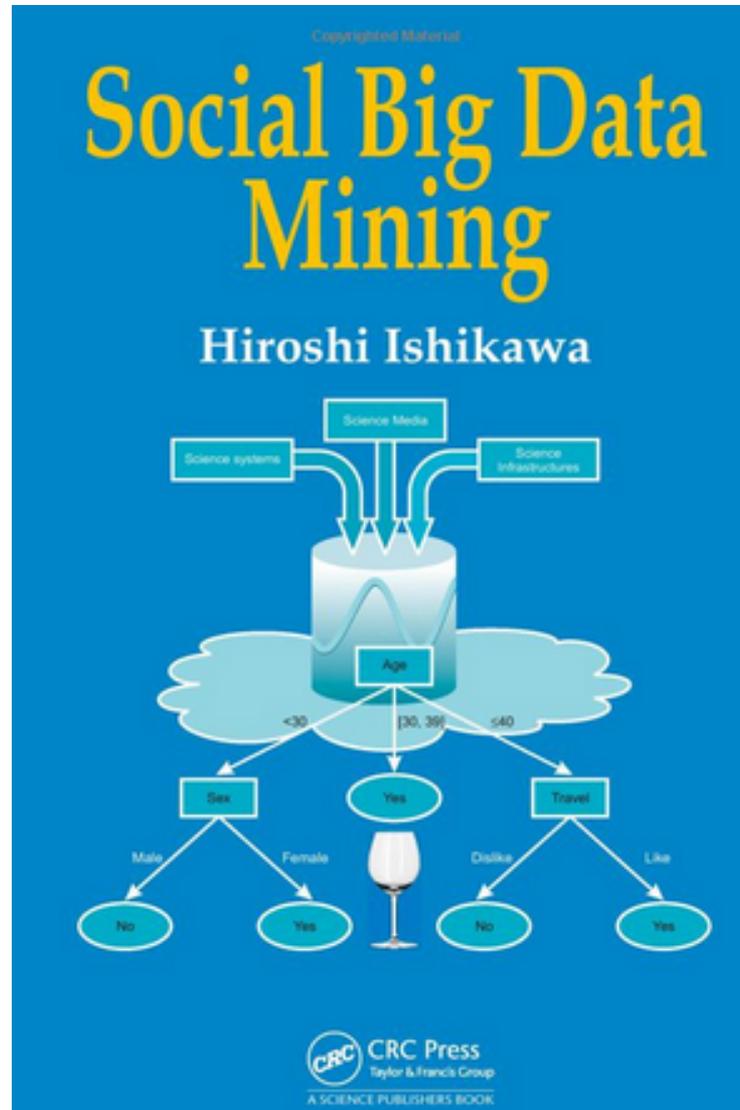


# A Data to Knowledge Continuum



# Social Big Data Mining

(Hiroshi Ishikawa, 2015)

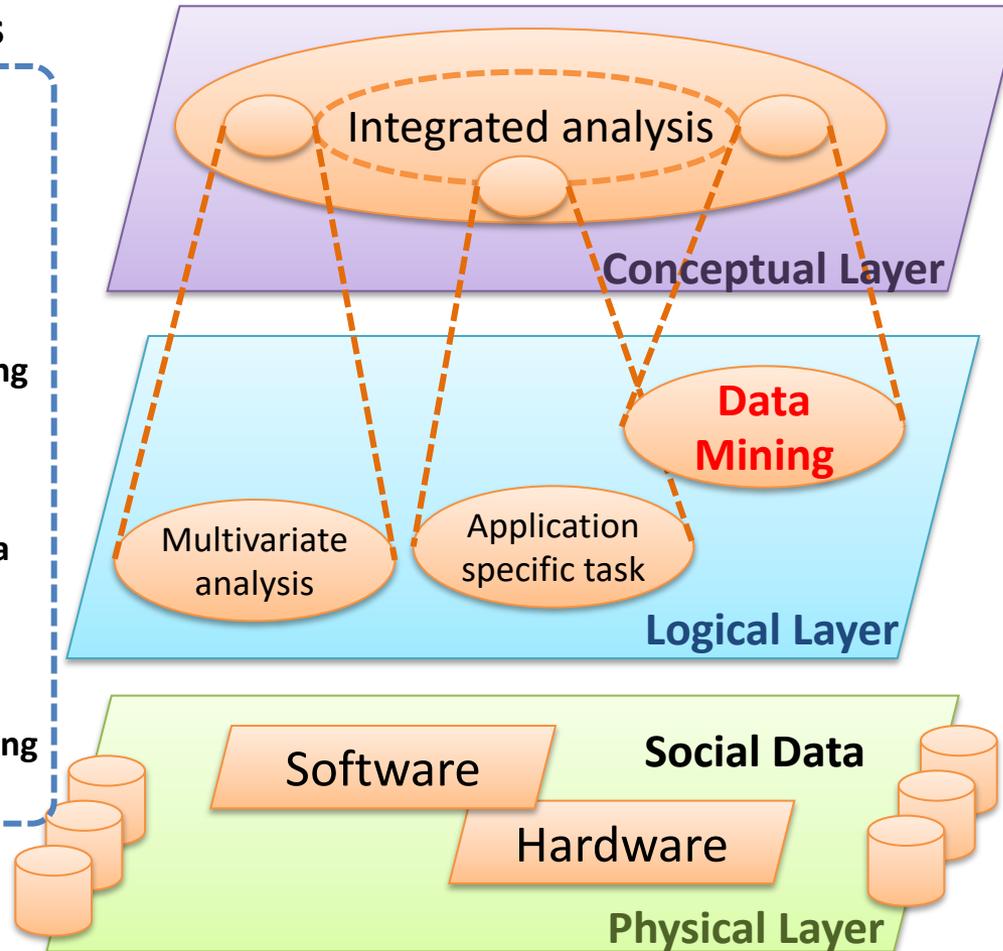


# Architecture for Social Big Data Mining

(Hiroshi Ishikawa, 2015)

## Enabling Technologies

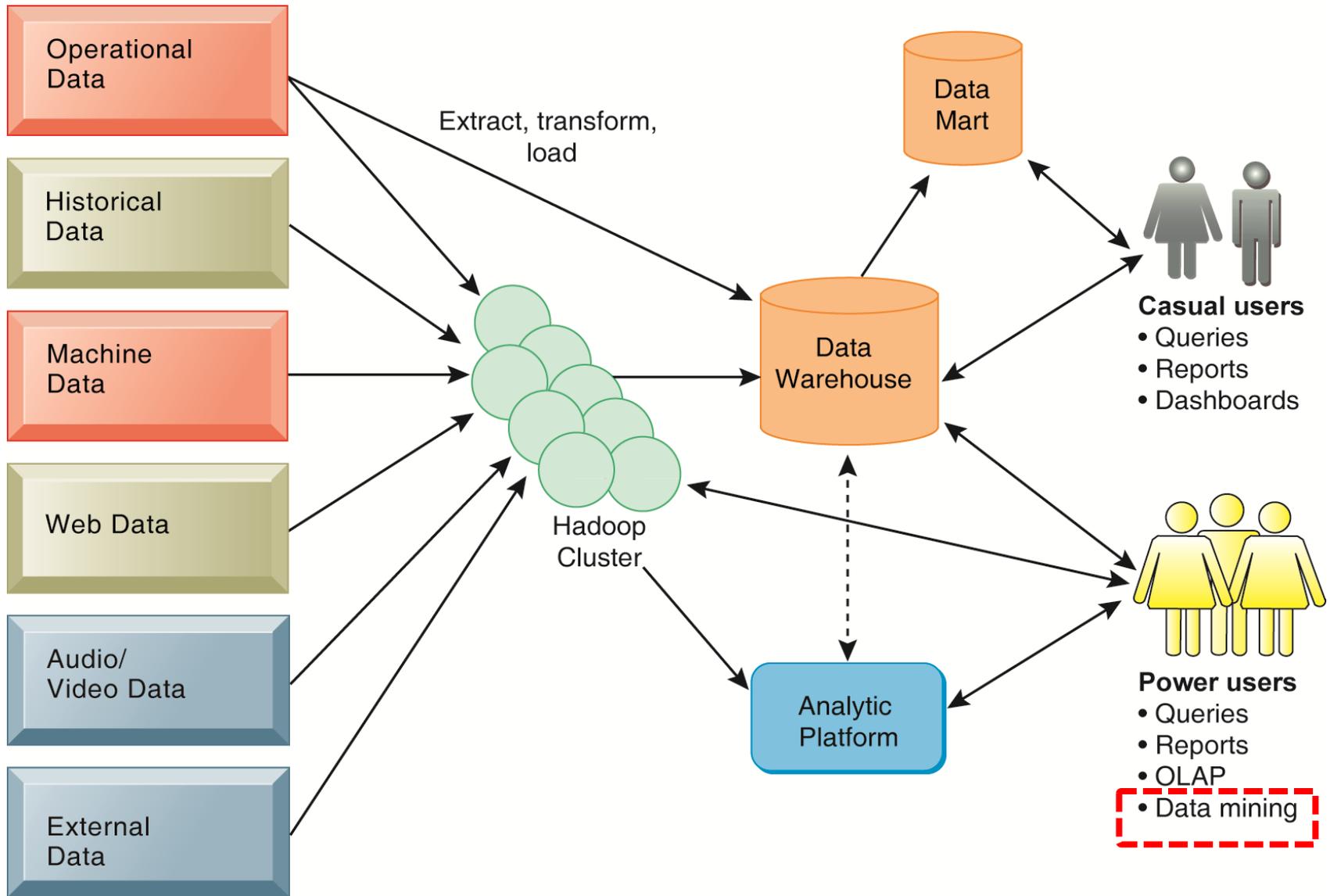
- Integrated analysis model
- Natural Language Processing
- Information Extraction
- Anomaly Detection
- Discovery of relationships among heterogeneous data
- Large-scale visualization
- Parallel distributed processing



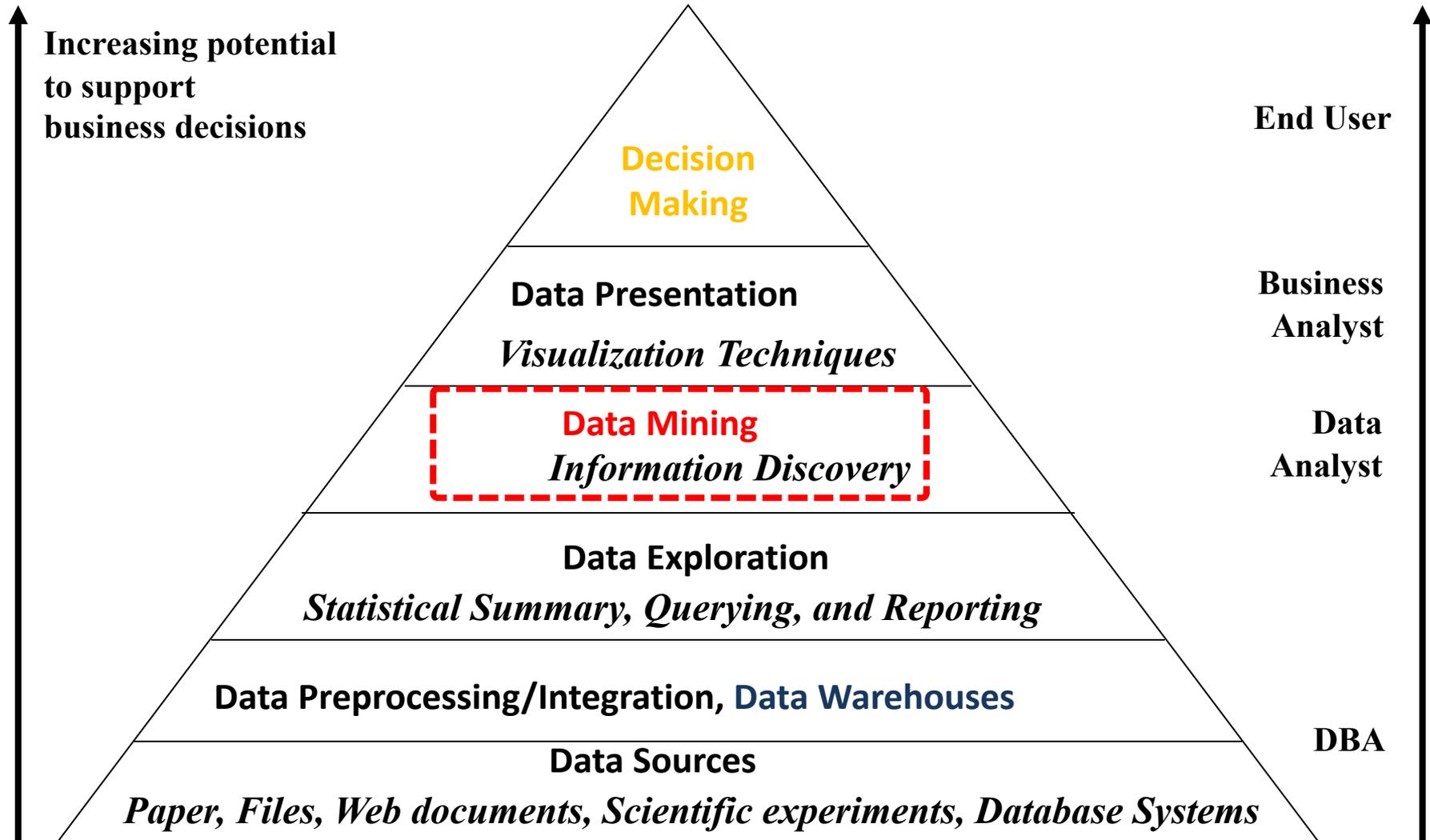
## Analysts

- Model Construction
- Explanation by Model
- Construction and confirmation of individual hypothesis
- Description and execution of application-specific task

# Business Intelligence (BI) Infrastructure



# Business Intelligence and Data Mining





# Data Mining:

Core **Analytics** Process

The **KDD** Process for  
Extracting Useful **Knowledge**  
from Volumes of **Data**

Fayyad, U., Piatetsky-Shapiro, G., & Smyth, P. (1996).

The **KDD Process** for  
Extracting Useful **Knowledge**

from Volumes of **Data**.

Communications of the ACM, 39(11), 27-34.

Knowledge Discovery in Databases creates the context for developing the tools needed to control the flood of data facing organizations that depend on ever-growing databases of business, manufacturing, scientific, and personal information.

# The KDD Process for Extracting Useful Knowledge from Volumes of Data

AS WE MARCH INTO THE AGE of digital information, the problem of data overload looms ominously ahead. Our ability to analyze and understand massive datasets lags far behind our ability to gather and store the data. A new generation of computational techniques and tools is required to support the extraction of useful knowledge from the rapidly growing volumes of data. These techniques and tools are the subject of the emerging field of knowledge discovery in databases (KDD) and data mining.

Large databases of digital information are ubiquitous. Data from the neighborhood store's checkout register, your bank's credit card authorization device, records in your doctor's office, patterns in your telephone calls,

Usama Fayyad,  
Gregory Piatetsky-Shapiro,  
and Padhraic Smyth

and many more applications generate streams of digital records archived in huge databases, sometimes in so-called data warehouses.

Current hardware and database technology allow efficient and inexpensive reliable data storage and access. However, whether the context is business, medicine, science, or government, the datasets themselves (in raw form) are of little direct value. What is of value is the knowledge that can be inferred from the data and put to use. For example, the marketing database of a consumer

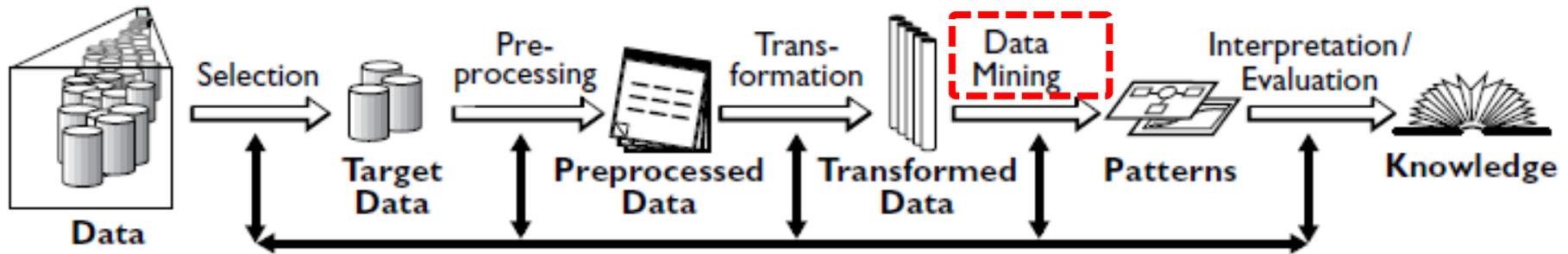


TEHRAN UNIVERSITY

# Data Mining

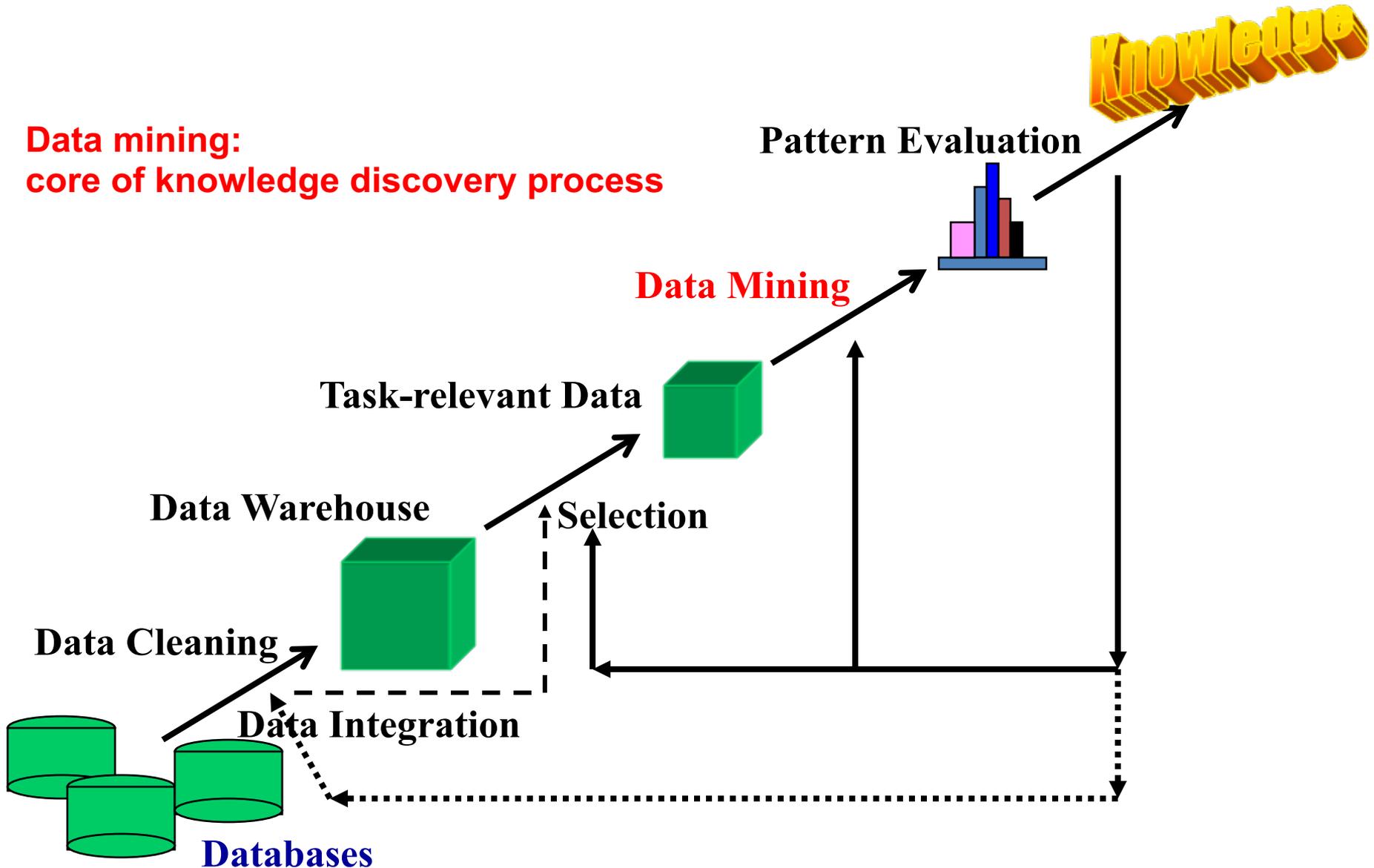
## Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD) Process

(Fayyad et al., 1996)



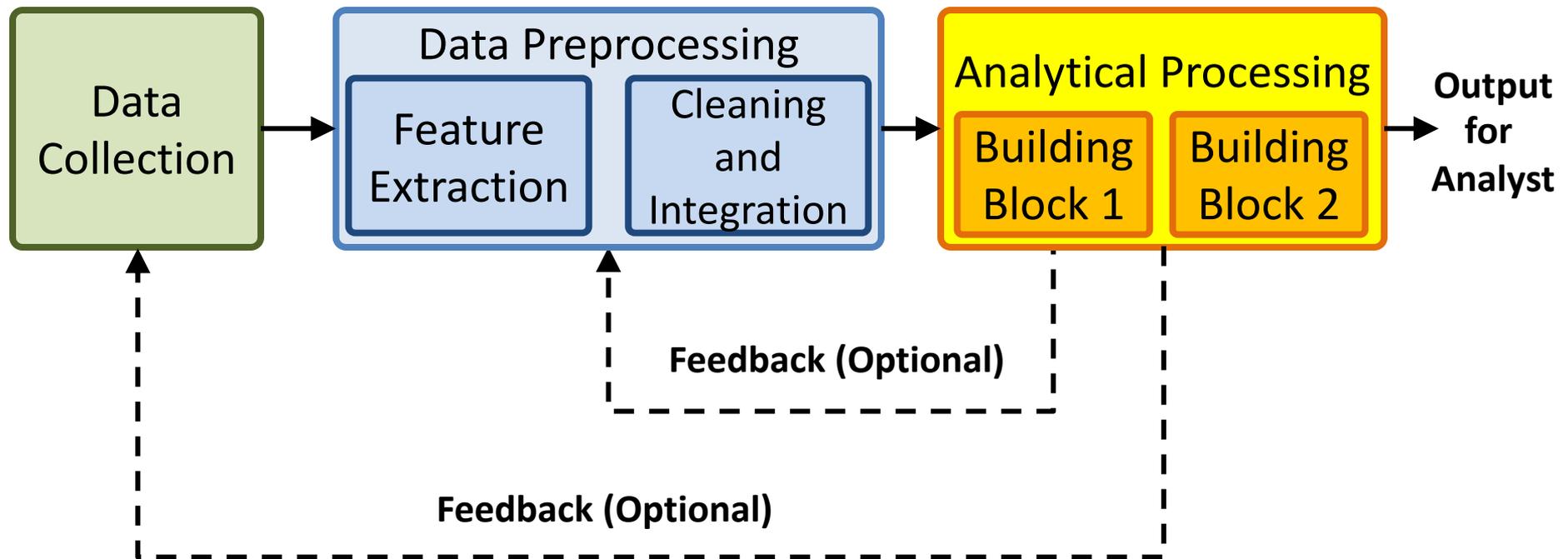
# Knowledge Discovery (KDD) Process

**Data mining:**  
core of knowledge discovery process

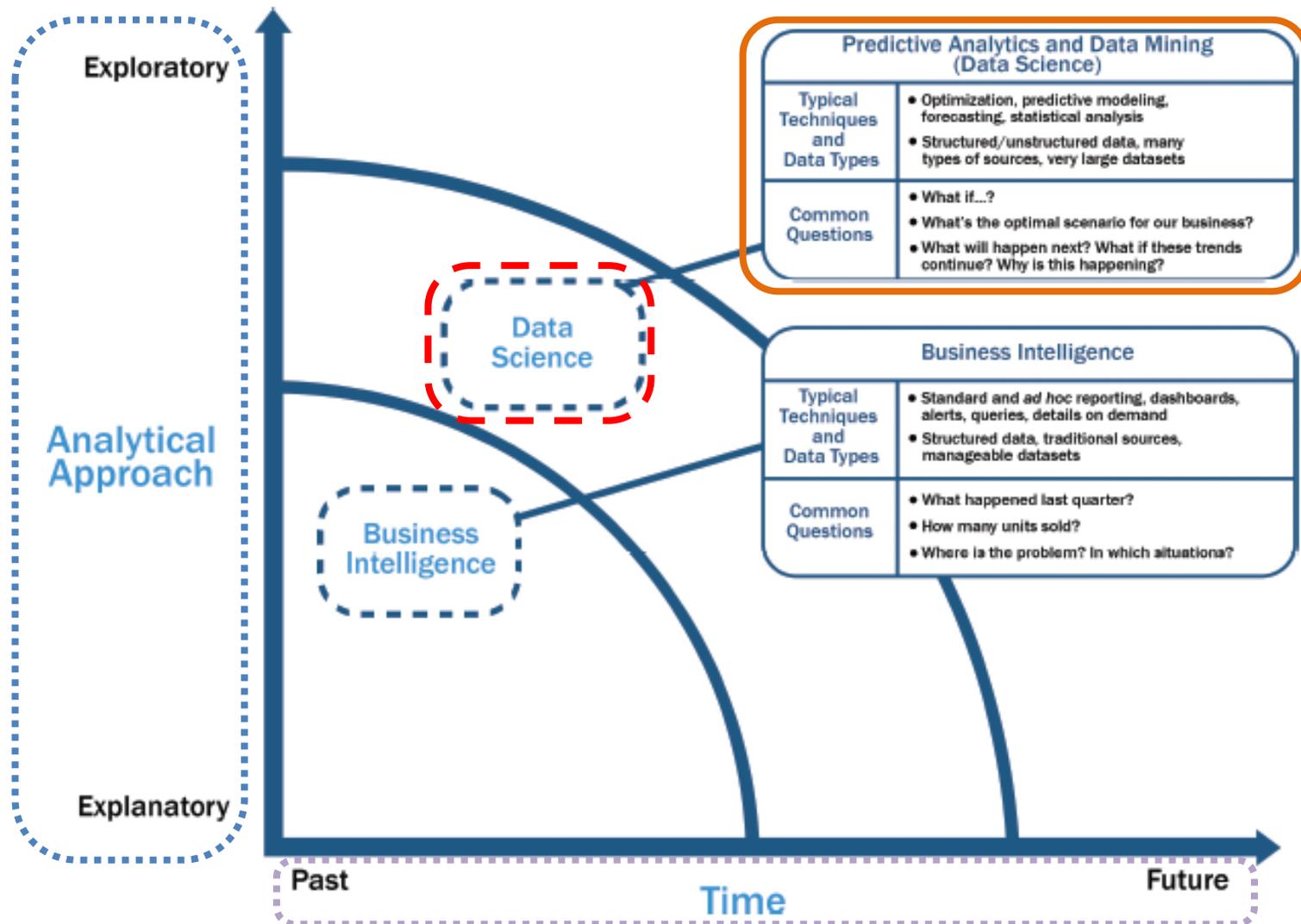


# Data Mining Processing Pipeline

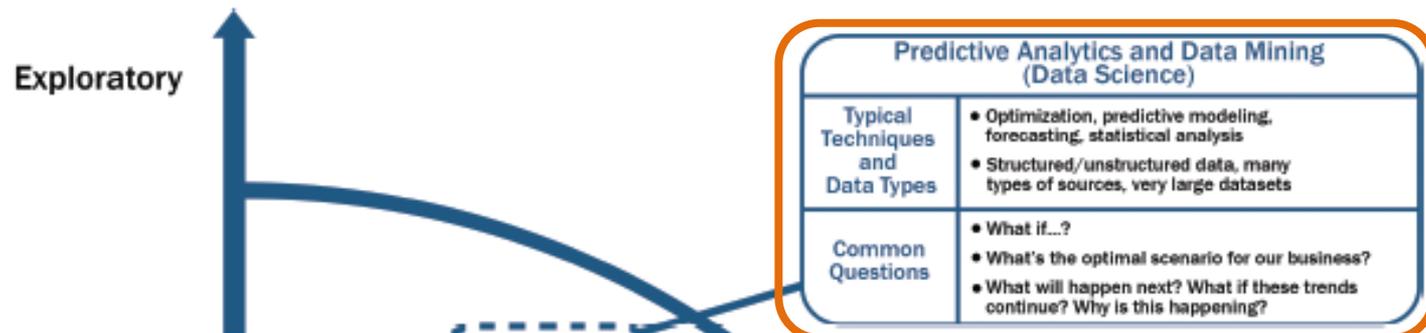
(Charu Aggarwal, 2015)



# Data Science and Business Intelligence



# Data Science and Business Intelligence



## Predictive Analytics and Data Mining (Data Science)

Past

Time

Future

# Predictive Analytics and Data Mining (Data Science)

Structured/unstructured data, many types of sources,  
very large datasets

Optimization, predictive modeling, forecasting statistical analysis

What if...?

What's the optimal scenario for our business?

What will happen next?

What if these trends continue?

Why is this happening?

# Cloud Computing



# Cloud Computing

## AWS

# Amazon Web Services



Analytics



Application Integration



AR & VR



AWS Cost Management



Blockchain



Business Applications



Compute



Customer Engagement



Database



Developer Tools



End User Computing



Game Tech



Internet of Things



Machine Learning



Management & Governance



Media Services



Migration & Transfer



Mobile



Networking & Content Delivery



Quantum Technologies



Robotics



Satellite



Security, Identity & Compliance



Storage

# Data Lakes and Analytics on AWS

## Data Movement

Import your data from on-premises, and in real-time.

## Data Lake

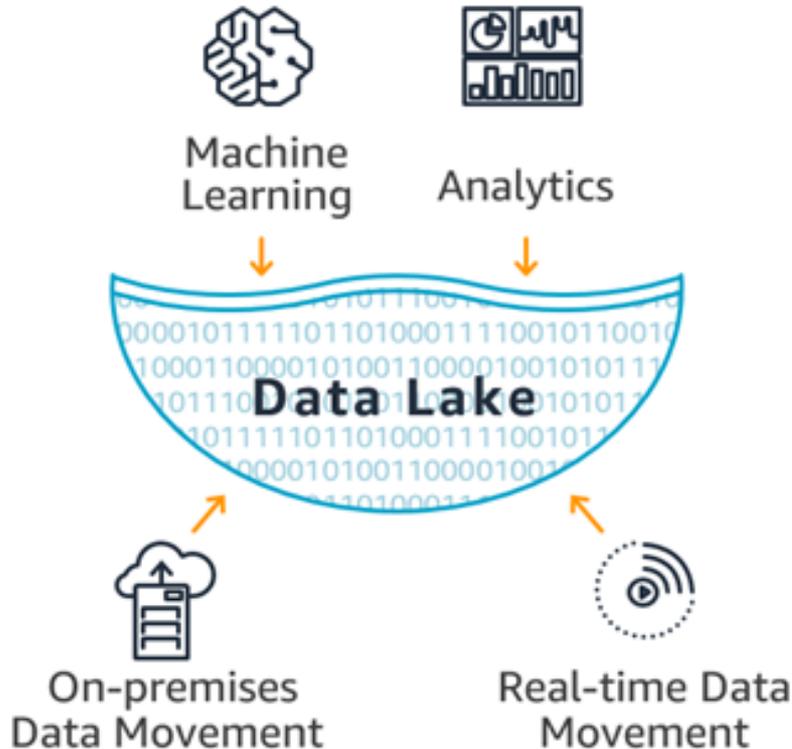
Store any type of data securely, from gigabytes to exabytes.

## Analytics

Analyze your data with a broad selection of analytic tools and engines.

## Machine Learning

Forecast future outcomes, and prescribe actions.





# AWS Products

## Analytics

- **Amazon Athena**
  - Query data in S3 using SQL
- **Amazon CloudSearch**
  - Managed search service
- **Amazon EMR**
  - Hosted Hadoop framework
- **Amazon Elasticsearch Service**
  - Run and scale Elasticsearch clusters
- **Amazon Kinesis**
  - Analyze real-time video and data streams
- **Amazon Redshift**
  - Fast, simple, cost-effective data warehousing
- **Amazon QuickSight**
  - Fast business analytics service
- **AWS Data Pipeline**
  - Orchestration service for periodic, data-driven workflows
- **AWS Glue**
  - Prepare and load data



# Machine Learning on AWS

## Machine learning in the hands of every developer and data scientist



### Build

Connect to other AWS services and transform data in SageMaker notebooks



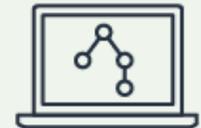
### Train

Use SageMaker's algorithms and frameworks, or bring your own, for distributed training



### Tune

SageMaker automatically tunes your model by adjusting multiple combinations of algorithm parameters



### Deploy

Once training is completed, models can be deployed to SageMaker endpoints, for real-time predictions



AWS Certified **Cloud Practitioner**

AWS Certified **Solutions Architect**

AWS Certified **Big Data Specialty**

AWS Certified **Machine Learning Specialty**

### Available AWS Certifications

aws certified  
Updated May 2019

#### Professional

Two years of comprehensive experience designing, operating, and troubleshooting solutions using the AWS Cloud



#### Specialty

Technical AWS Cloud experience in the Specialty domain as specified in the exam guide

#### Associate

One year of experience solving problems and implementing solutions using the AWS Cloud



**BD**

**SAA**

Architect

Operations

Developer



**ML**

#### Foundational

Six months of fundamental AWS Cloud and industry knowledge



**CLF**

Cloud Practitioner



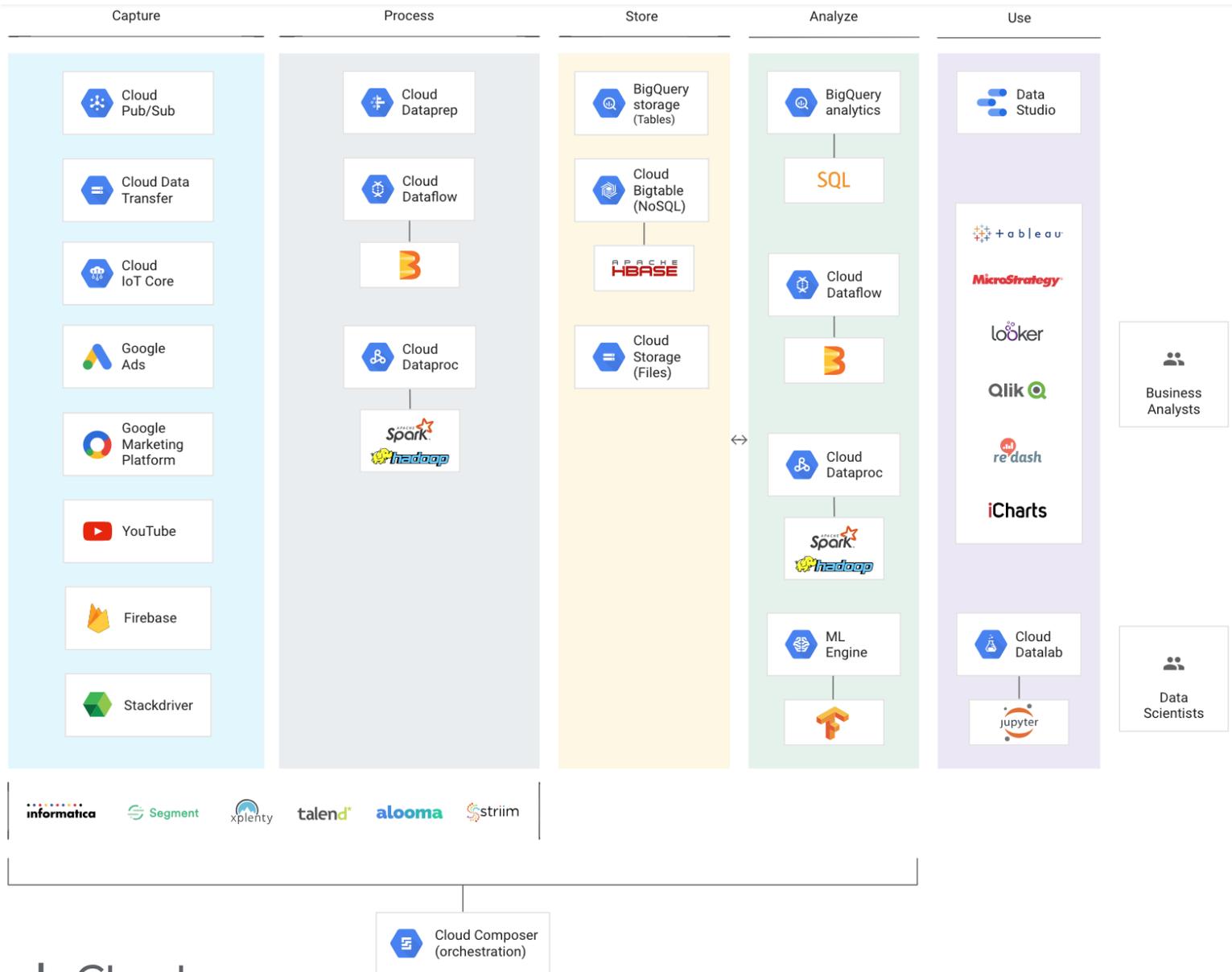
國立臺北大學  
National Taipei University





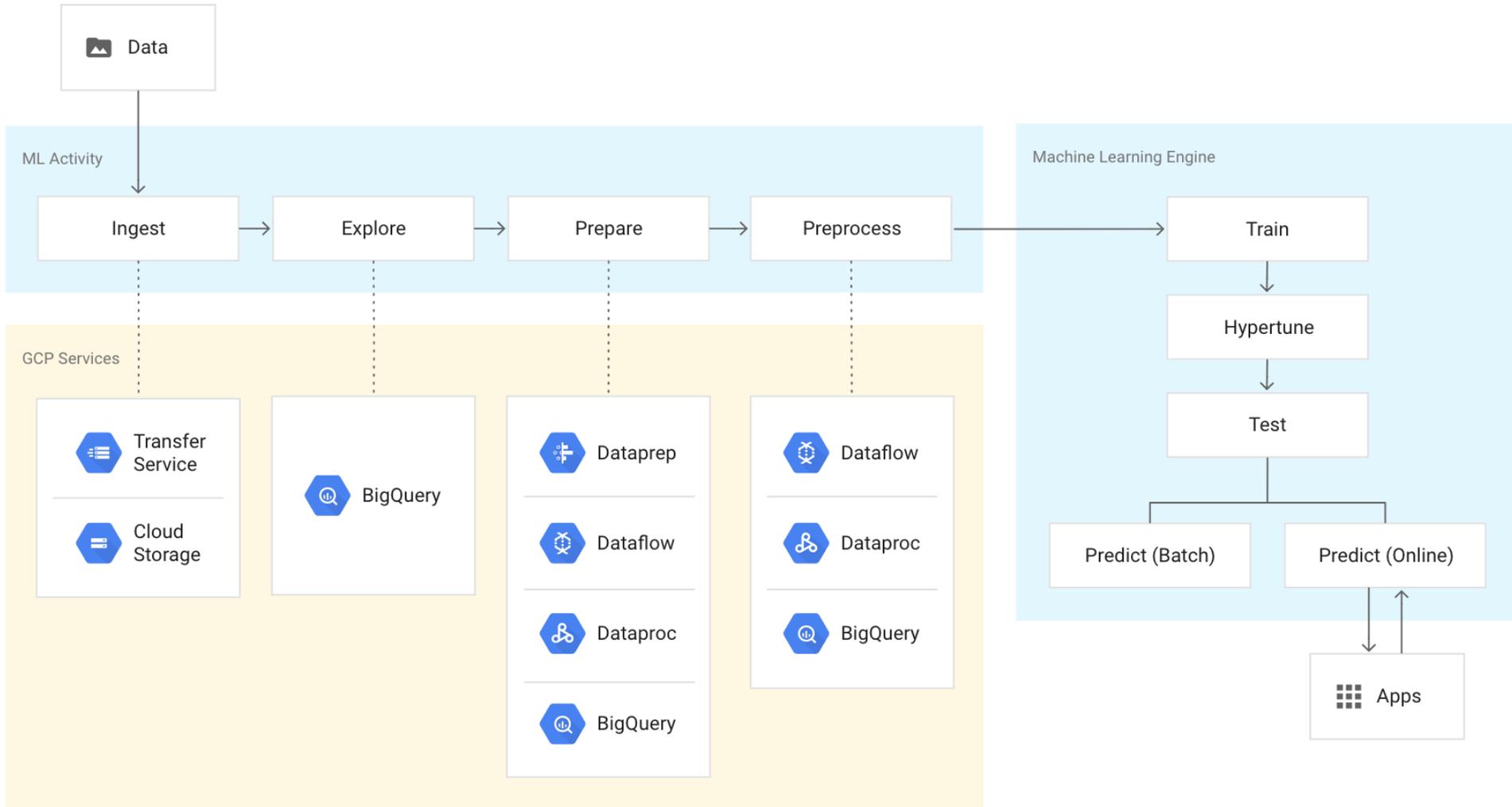
Google Cloud

# Google Cloud Big Data Analytics



# Google Cloud

## Machine learning and Cloud AI

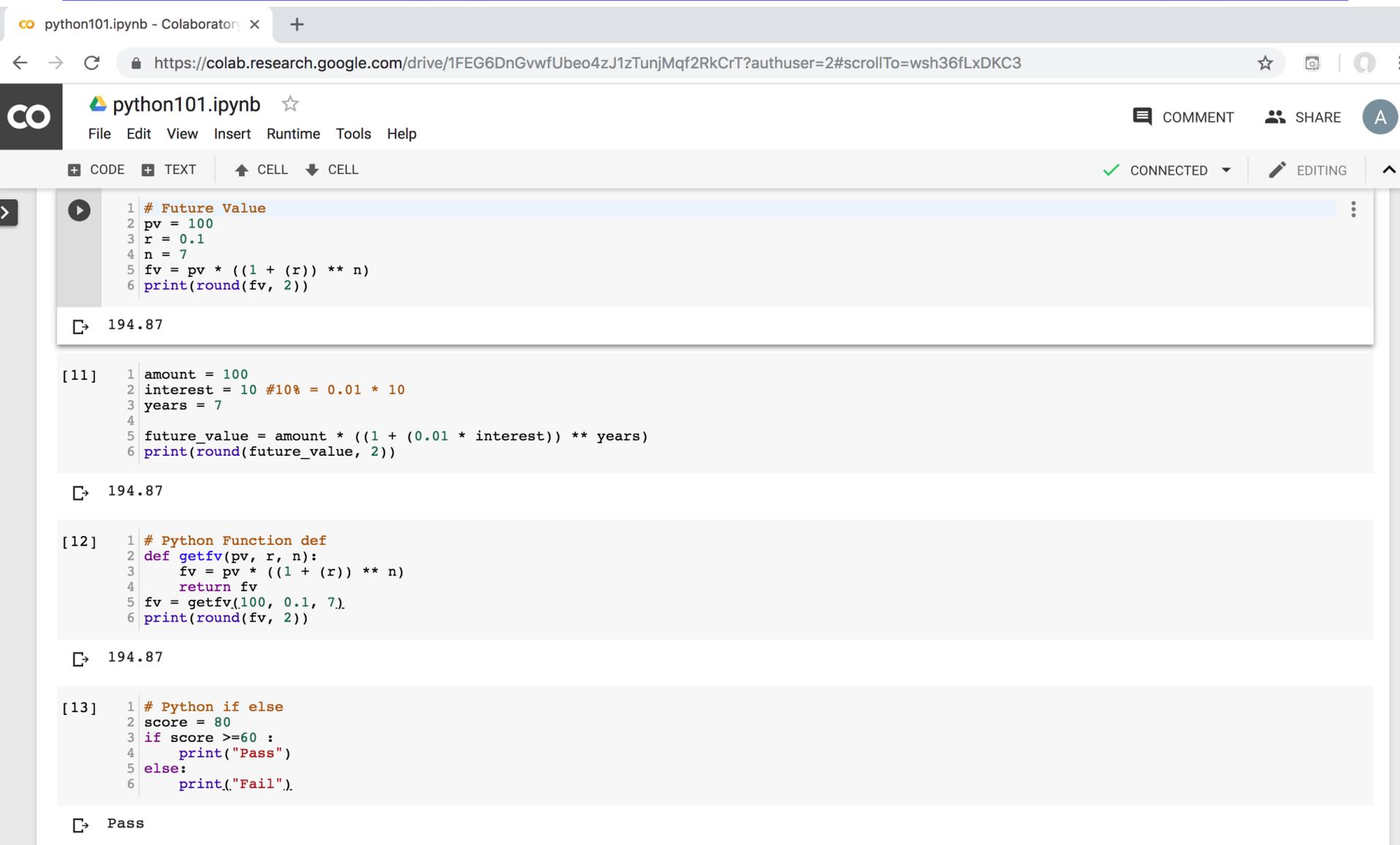


# Google Colab

The screenshot shows the Google Colab web interface. At the top, the browser address bar displays the URL <https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/welcome.ipynb>. The main header includes the Colab logo, the text "Hello, Colaboratory", and a menu with options: File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help. On the right side of the header, there is a "SHARE" button and a user profile picture. Below the header, a toolbar contains buttons for "CODE", "TEXT", "CELL" (with up and down arrows), and "COPY TO DRIVE". On the far right of the toolbar are "CONNECT" and "EDITING" buttons. A left-hand sidebar contains a "Table of contents" section with links to "Getting Started", "Highlighted Features", "TensorFlow execution", "GitHub", "Visualization", "Forms", "Examples", and "Local runtime support". The main content area features a large "Welcome to Colaboratory!" message with the Colab logo and a link to the "FAQ". Below this is a "Getting Started" section with a bulleted list of links: "Overview of Colaboratory", "Loading and saving data: Local files, Drive, Sheets, Google Cloud Storage", "Importing libraries and installing dependencies", "Using Google Cloud BigQuery", "Forms, Charts, Markdown, & Widgets", "TensorFlow with GPU", and "Machine Learning Crash Course: Intro to Pandas & First Steps with TensorFlow". A "Highlighted Features" section is partially visible, starting with a "Seedbank" subsection that says "Looking for Colab notebooks to learn from? Check out [Seedbank](#), a place to discover interactive machine learning examples." Below that, the "TensorFlow execution" subsection begins with the text "Colaboratory allows you to execute TensorFlow code in your browser with a single click. The example below adds two matrices." followed by a mathematical equation: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1. & 1. & 1. \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 2. & 3. \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2. & 3. & 4. \end{bmatrix}$$

# Python in Google Colab (Python101)

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT>



python101.ipynb - Colaboratory

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

COMMENT SHARE

CODE TEXT CELL CELL

CONNECTED EDITING

```
1 # Future Value
2 pv = 100
3 r = 0.1
4 n = 7
5 fv = pv * ((1 + (r)) ** n)
6 print(round(fv, 2))
```

194.87

```
[11] 1 amount = 100
2 interest = 10 #10% = 0.01 * 10
3 years = 7
4
5 future_value = amount * ((1 + (0.01 * interest)) ** years)
6 print(round(future_value, 2))
```

194.87

```
[12] 1 # Python Function def
2 def getfv(pv, r, n):
3     fv = pv * ((1 + (r)) ** n)
4     return fv
5 fv = getfv(100, 0.1, 7)
6 print(round(fv, 2))
```

194.87

```
[13] 1 # Python if else
2 score = 80
3 if score >=60 :
4     print("Pass")
5 else:
6     print("Fail").
```

Pass

<https://tinyurl.com/aintpuppython101>

# Summary

- **AI**
- **Big Data**
- **Cloud Computing**

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