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| Collana                 | Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence, , 2945-9141 ; ; 4632   |
| Disciplina              | 005.74   |
| Soggetti                | Database management<br>Artificial intelligence<br>Data mining<br>Software engineering<br>Information technology - Management<br>Application software<br>Database Management<br>Artificial Intelligence<br>Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery<br>Software Engineering<br>Computer Application in Administrative Data Processing<br>Computer and Information Systems Applications   |
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| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Note generali           | Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.   |
| Nota di contenuto       | Invited Talk -- Mining Ambiguous Data with Multi-instance Multi-label Representation -- Regular Papers -- DELAY: A Lazy Approach for Mining Frequent Patterns over High Speed Data Streams -- Exploring Content and Linkage Structures for Searching Relevant Web Pages -- CLBCRA-Approach for Combination of Content-Based and Link-Based Ranking in Web Search -- Rough Sets in Hybrid Soft Computing Systems -- Discovering Novel Multistage Attack Strategies -- Privacy Preserving DBSCAN Algorithm for Clustering -- A New Multi-level |

Algorithm Based on Particle Swarm Optimization for Bisecting Graph --  
A Supervised Subspace Learning Algorithm: Supervised Neighborhood  
Preserving Embedding -- A k-Anonymity Clustering Method for  
Effective Data Privacy Preservation -- LSSVM with Fuzzy Pre-processing  
Model Based Aero Engine Data Mining Technology -- A Coding  
Hierarchy Computing Based Clustering Algorithm -- Mining Both  
Positive and Negative Association Rules from Frequent and Infrequent  
Itemsets -- Survey of Improving Naive Bayes for Classification --  
Privacy Preserving BIRCH Algorithm for Clustering over Arbitrarily  
Partitioned Databases -- Unsupervised Outlier Detection in Sensor  
Networks Using Aggregation Tree -- Separator: Sifting Hierarchical  
Heavy Hitters Accurately from Data Streams -- Spatial Fuzzy Clustering  
Using Varying Coefficients -- Collaborative Target Classification for  
Image Recognition in Wireless Sensor Networks -- Dimensionality  
Reduction for Mass Spectrometry Data -- The Study of Dynamic  
Aggregation of Relational Attributes on Relational Data Mining --  
Learning Optimal Kernel from Distance Metric in Twin Kernel  
Embedding for Dimensionality Reduction and Visualization of  
Fingerprints -- Efficiently Monitoring Nearest Neighbors to a Moving  
Object -- A Novel Text Classification Approach Based on Enhanced  
Association Rule -- Applications of the Moving Average of  $n$ th-Order  
Difference Algorithm for Time Series Prediction -- Inference of Gene  
Regulatory Network by Bayesian Network Using Metropolis-Hastings  
Algorithm -- A Consensus Recommender for Web Users --  
Constructing Classification Rules Based on SVR and Its Derivative  
Characteristics -- Hiding Sensitive Associative Classification Rule by  
Data Reduction -- AOG-ags Algorithms and Applications -- A  
Framework for Titled Document Categorization with Modified  
Multinomial Naive Bayes Classifier -- Prediction of Protein Subcellular  
Locations by Combining K-Local Hyperplane Distance Nearest Neighbor  
-- A Similarity Retrieval Method in Brain Image Sequence Database -- A  
Criterion for Learning the Data-Dependent Kernel for Classification --  
Topic Extraction with AGAPE -- Clustering Massive Text Data Streams  
by Semantic Smoothing Model -- GraSeq: A Novel Approximate Mining  
Approach of Sequential Patterns over Data Stream -- A Novel Greedy  
Bayesian Network Structure Learning Algorithm for Limited Data --  
Optimum Neural Network Construction Via Linear Programming  
Minimum Sphere Set Covering -- How Investigative Data Mining Can  
Help Intelligence Agencies to Discover Dependence of Nodes in  
Terrorist Networks -- Prediction of Enzyme Class by Using Reactive  
Motifs Generated from Binding and Catalytic Sites -- Bayesian Network  
Structure Ensemble Learning -- Fusion of Palmprint and Iris for  
Personal Authentication -- Enhanced Graph Based Genealogical Record  
Linkage -- A Fuzzy Comprehensive Clustering Method -- Short Papers  
-- CACS: A Novel Classification Algorithm Based on Concept Similarity  
-- Data Mining in Tourism Demand Analysis: A Retrospective Analysis  
-- Chinese Patent Mining Based on Sememe Statistics and Key-Phrase  
Extraction -- Classification of Business Travelers Using SVMs Combined  
with Kernel Principal Component Analysis -- Research on the Traffic  
Matrix Based on Sampling Model -- A Causal Analysis for the  
Expenditure Data of Business Travelers -- A Visual and Interactive Data  
Exploration Method for Large Data Sets and Clustering -- Explorative  
Data Mining on Stock Data -- Experimental Results and Findings --  
Graph Structural Mining in Terrorist Networks -- Characterizing  
Pseudobase and Predicting RNA Secondary Structure with Simple H-  
Type Pseudoknots Based on Dynamic Programming -- Locally  
Discriminant Projection with Kernels for Feature Extraction -- A GA-  
Based Feature Subset Selection and Parameter Optimization of Support

Vector Machine for Content – Based Image Retrieval -- E-Stream: Evolution-Based Technique for Stream Clustering -- H-BayesClust: A New Hierarchical Clustering Based on Bayesian Networks -- An Improved AdaBoost Algorithm Based on Adaptive Weight Adjusting.

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Sommario/riassunto

The Third International Conference on Advanced Data Mining and Applications (ADMA) organized in Harbin, China continued the tradition already established by the first two ADMA conferences in Wuhan in 2005 and Xi'an in 2006. One major goal of ADMA is to create a respectable identity in the data mining research community. This feat has been partially achieved in a very short time despite the young age of the conference, thanks to the rigorous review process insisted upon, the outstanding list of internationally renowned keynote speakers and the excellent program each year. The impact of a conference is measured by the citations the conference papers receive. Some have used this measure to rank conferences. For example, the independent source [cs-conference-ranking.org](http://cs-conference-ranking.org) ranks ADMA (0.65) higher than PAKDD (0.64) and PKDD (0.62) as of June 2007, which are well established conferences in data mining. While the ranking itself is questionable because the exact procedure is not disclosed, it is nevertheless an encouraging indicator of recognition for a very young conference such as ADMA.

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