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Pattern mining for label ranking

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Stellingen behorend bij het proefschrift “Pattern Mining for Label Ranking” van Cláudio F. P. Rebelo de Sá

1. Similarity-based interest measures contribute positively to the accuracy of the models, such as LRAR, in comparison to frequency-based approaches. (Chapter 2)
2. The measure of entropy for rankings, despite its heuristic nature, makes sense and may be more generally useful in Label Ranking. (Chapter 3)
3. Label Ranking Forests show a general increase in accuracy when compared to the corresponding base-level methods. (Chapter 4)
4. Exceptional Preferences Mining, together with the Preference Matrix representation, provide invaluable insights from ranking patterns, in an interpretable way. (Chapter 5)
5. “Early work in AI focused on the notion of a goal - an explicit target that must be achieved - and this paradigm is still dominant in AI problem solving. But as application domains become more complex and realistic, it is apparent that the dichotomic notion of a goal, while adequate for certain puzzles, is too crude in general.” *Ronen I. Brafman et al., (2009)*
6. Supervised discretization approaches can aid learning methods to obtain better results than unsupervised methods. (Chapter 2)
7. Direct and reduction approaches complement each other by providing different perspectives of the Label Ranking problem. (Chapter 5 and Chapter 2)
8. Despite their semi-synthetic nature, Label Ranking datasets proposed in (Cheng et al., 2009) carry relevant preference information that can be learned by contemporary label rankers. (Chapter 6)
9. “Imagination will often carry us to worlds that never were. But without it we go nowhere.” *Carl Sagan in Cosmos (1980)*
10. Life is not as you want, it is what it is.