2023

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1

GUIDE GUIDE GUIDE (numeric) (category), (cyclic) x Y squared p-value

2

2.1 A2

2.1.1

7-12 13-17 18-45 46-69 69 123 29 >=100 4 >=100 18-45 1 46-69 2 69 3 GUIDE GUIDE 99% 20 E1,D2,E3,D205,E4 18 45

2.2 A3

GUIDE >99% 20

2.3 A6

GUIDE >99% 20

2.4 A7

GUIDE >99% 20

2.5 A8

GUIDE >99% 20
GUIDE
A3 :D226,E2 ,B1,C19,B9
A6 :D9,E1 ,D229,D65,D221
A7 ;D18,D22,D16,E1 ,D14,D13,D229

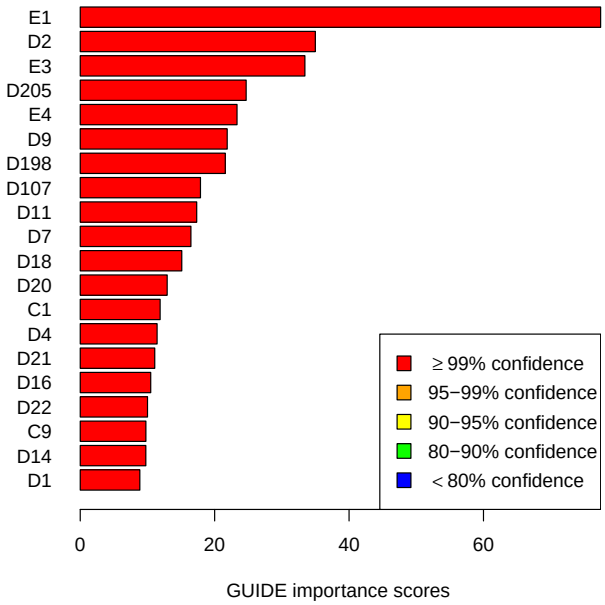
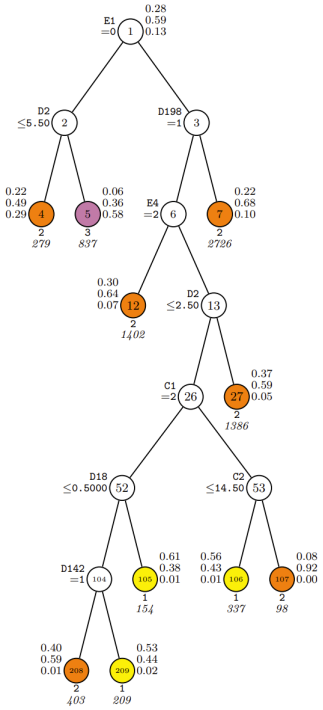


Figure 1:

A8 :E1 ,D11,B1,E3,D9

3

GUIDE 1



GUIDE v.41.2 0.250-SE classification tree for predicting `A2` using estimated priors and unit misclassification costs. At each split, an observation goes to the left branch if and only if the condition is satisfied. Predicted classes and sample sizes (in *italics*) printed below terminal nodes; class sample proportions for `A2` = `1`, `2`, and `3`, respectively, beside nodes. Second best split variable at root node is `E3`.

Figure 2:

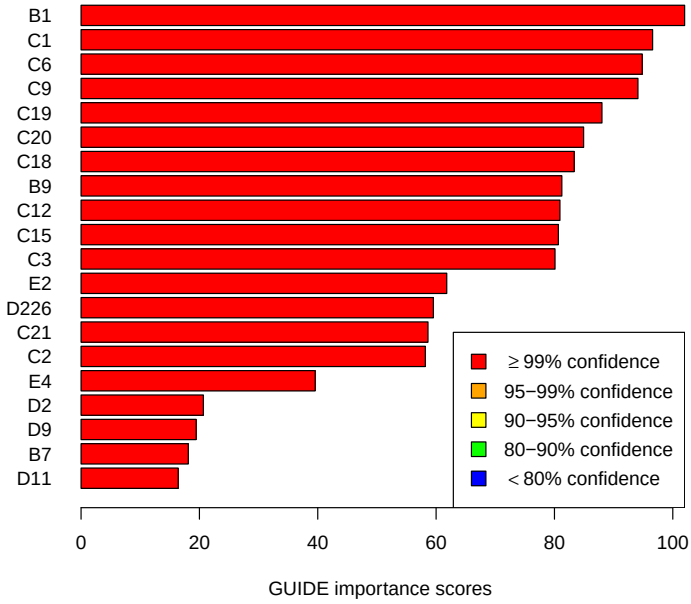
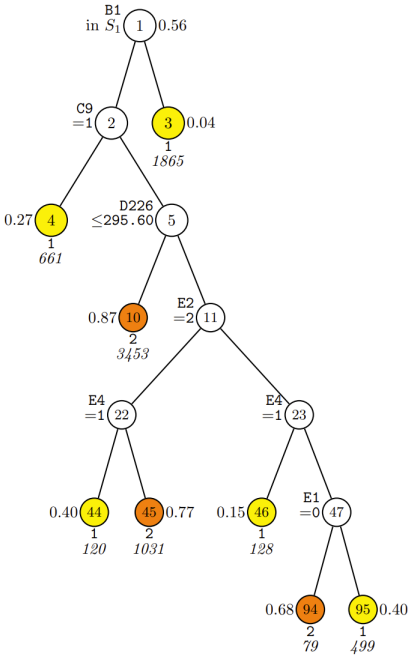

B1
C1
C6
C9
C19
C20
C18
B9
C12
C15
C3
E2
D226
C21
C2
E4
D2
D9
B7
D11
≥ 99% confidence
95−99% confidence
90−95% confidence
80−90% confidence
< 80% confidence
0
20
40
60
80
100
GUIDE importance scores

Figure 3: vs



GUIDE v.41.2 0.250-SE classification tree for predicting `A3` using estimated priors and unit misclassification costs. At each split, an observation goes to the left branch if and only if the condition is satisfied. $S_1 = \{$`0`, `3`$\}$. Predicted classes and sample sizes (in *italics*) printed below terminal nodes; class sample proportion for `A3` = `2` beside nodes. Second best split variable at root node is `B9`.

Figure 4:

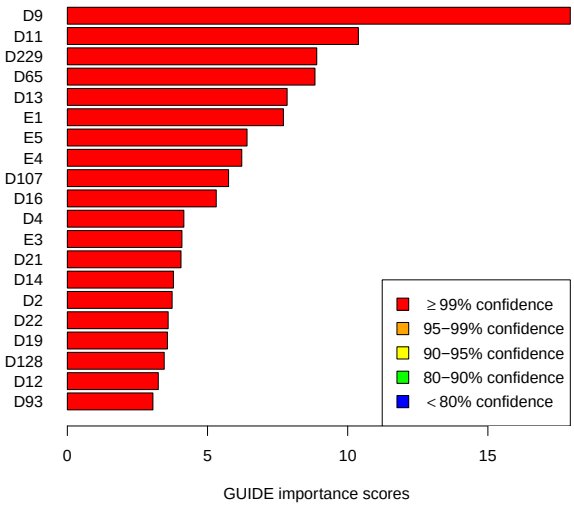
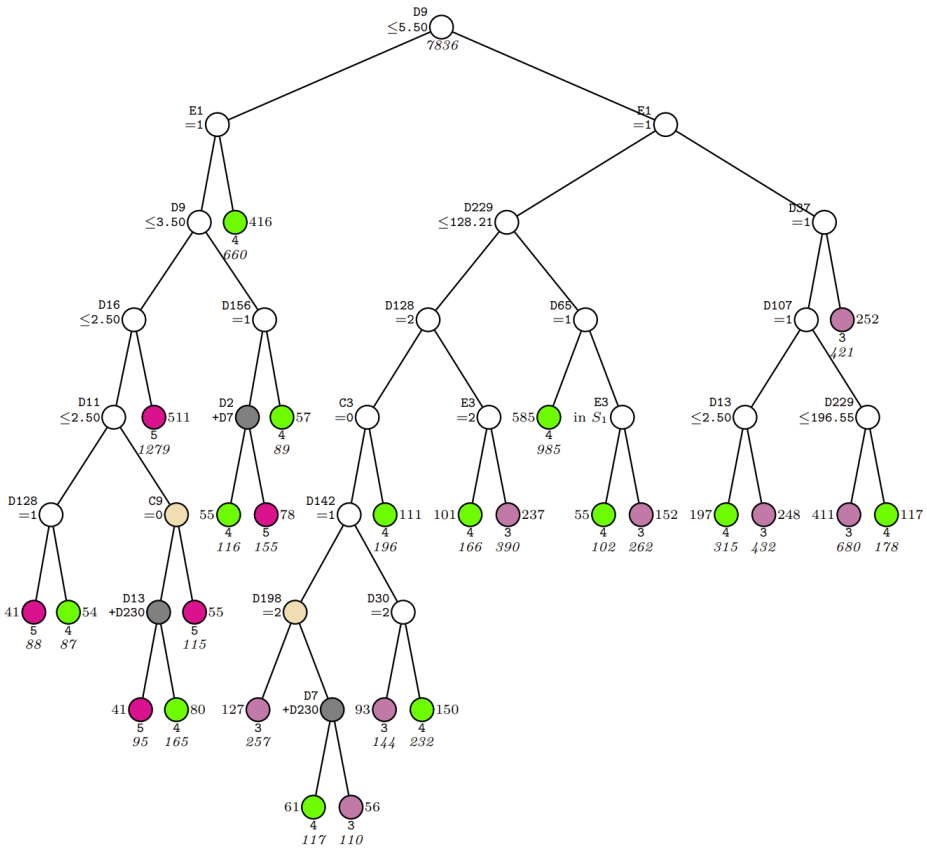

D9
D11
D229
D65
D13
E1
E5
E4
D107
D16
D4
E3
D21
D14
D2
D22
D19
D128
D12
D93
≥ 99% confidence
95−99% confidence
90−95% confidence
80−90% confidence
< 80% confidence
0
5
10
15
GUIDE importance scores

Figure 5: vs



t each split, an observation goes to the left branch if and only if the condition is satisfied. $S_1 = \{2, 3\}$. Intermediate nodes with node is D11.

Figure 6:

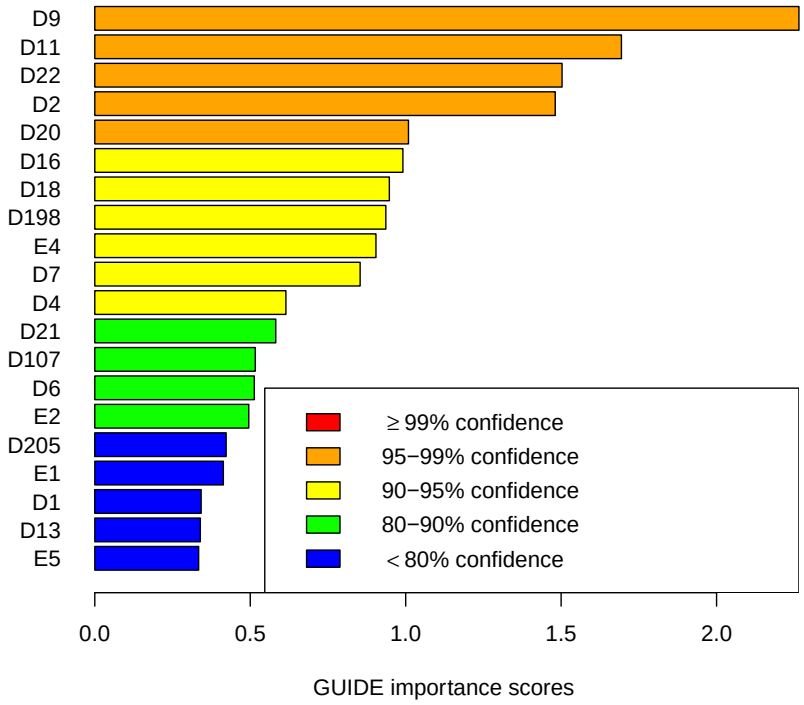
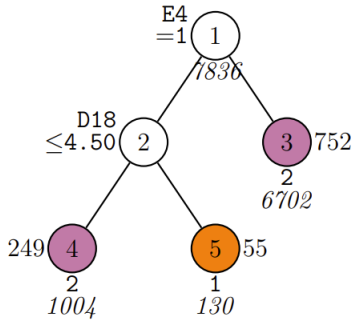

D9
D11
D22
D2
D20
D16
D18
D198
E4
D7
D4
D21
D107
D6
E2
D205
E1
D1
D13
E5
≥ 99% confidence
95−99% confidence
90−95% confidence
80−90% confidence
< 80% confidence
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
GUIDE importance scores

Figure 7: vs



GUIDE v.41.2 0.250-SE classification tree for predicting `A7` using estimated priors and unit misclassification costs. At each split, an observation goes to the left branch if and only if the condition is satisfied. Predicted classes and sample sizes (in *italics*) printed below terminal nodes; #misclassified beside nodes. Second best split variable at root node is `D18`.

Figure 8:

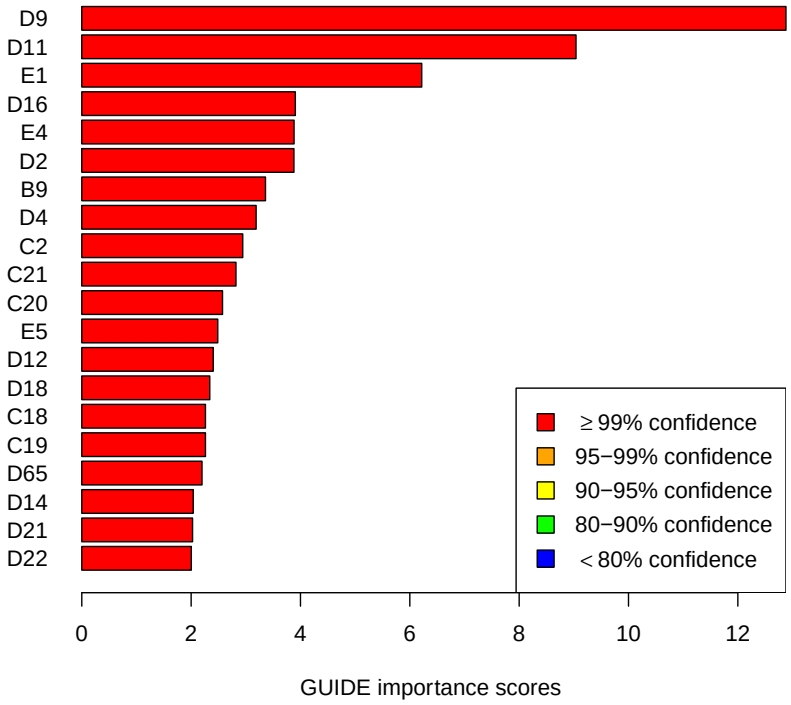
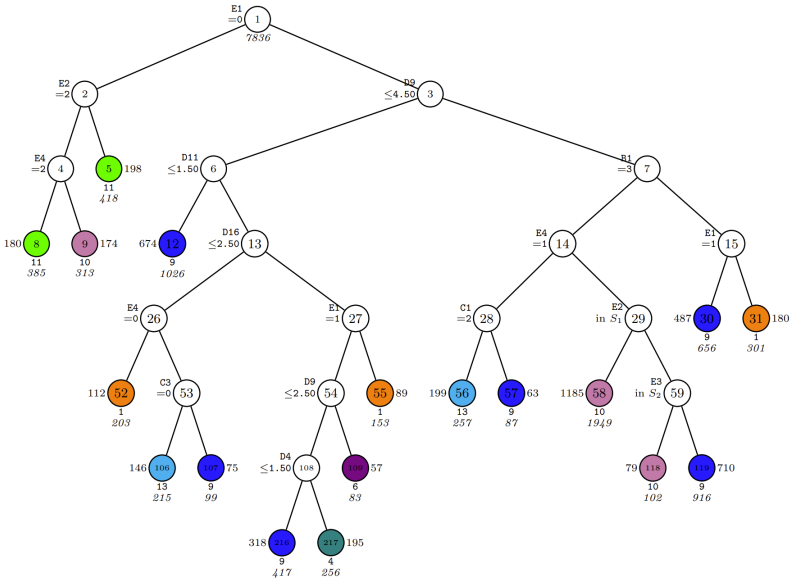

D9
D11
E1
D16
E4
D2
B9
D4
C2
C21
C20
E5
D12
D18
C18
C19
D65
D14
D21
D22
≥ 99% confidence
95−99% confidence
90−95% confidence
80−90% confidence
< 80% confidence
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
GUIDE importance scores

Figure 9: vs



GUIDE v.41.2 0.250-SE classification tree for predicting `A8` using estimated priors and unit misclassification costs. At each split, an observation goes to the left branch if and only if the condition is satisfied. $S_1 = \{0, 2\}$. $S_2 = \{0, 4\}$. Predicted classes and sample sizes (in *italics*) printed below terminal nodes; #misclassified beside nodes. Second best split variable at root node is `D9`.

Figure 10: