Birkbeck

(University of London)

BSc EXAMINATION

Department of Computer Science and Information Systems

INTRODUCTION TO DATA ANALYTICS USING R (BUCI045H6)

CREDIT VALUE: 15 credits

Date of examination: THURSDAY 8 JUNE 2017 Duration of paper: 10.00 – 13.00

RUBRIC

- 1. This paper contains 8 questions for a total of 100 marks.
- 2. Students should attempt to answer **all** of them.
- 3. The use of non-programmable electronic calculators is permitted.
- 4. This paper is not prior-disclosed.
- 5. Time allowed: 3 hours.

1	. (15 marks)
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- (a) What are the four scales of measurement? Which scale of measurement does the military ranks data belong to? (4 marks)
- (b) What is overfitting? Why does a model have poor predictive performance if it has been overfit? (6 marks)
- (c) What does PCA stand for? How does one perform PCA? (5 marks)

(a) Which R command can create the following matrix? There may be more than one way to create such a matrix. Write down one possible way. (4 marks)

(b) Based on the matrix A as above, use positive indices to derive the following matrix: (2 marks)

(c) Based on the matrix A as above, use negative indices to derive the following matrix: (2 marks)

3. A sample X consists of five observations: $\{2, 3, 6, 10, 4\}$. Another sample Y consists of five observations: $\{6, 4, 2, -3, 1\}$. (a) What is the unbiased sample covariance coefficient between X and Y? (3 marks) The unbiased standard deviation of X is $\sqrt{10}$ and the unbiased standard deviation of (b) Y is $\sqrt{11.5}$. What is the correlation coefficient of X and Y? (2 marks) Comment on the correlation between X and Y. For instance, is it perfect positive (c) correlation, or low negative correlation, or no correlation, etc? (2 marks) (d) Write down the commands in R that define X and Y, and calculate the unbiased sample covariance and correlation between X and Y. (4 marks)(10 marks) 4. Consider applying a support vector classifier (SVC) to the 1-dimensional data shown below. What will be the support vectors for the parameter cost C=0 and $C=\infty$, respectively? (4 marks) What impact will the following operation have on overfitting, increase, decrease or (b) no impact? (6 marks) (i) Increase C for support vector machines Increase the amount of training data for logistic regression (ii) (iii) Remove non-support vector instances in the training set for SVM 5.(15 marks) What is a good clustering? What is a cluster centroid? (6 marks) (a)

(b)

(c)

What are the two properties of the least squares line in simple linear regression?

How does random forest improve the results from decision trees?

(5 marks)

(4 marks)

The Swiss military carried out a study in order to analyze which soldiers are fit enough to join the special force team AAD10. In this regard, the dependent binary variable (y) reflects state of fitness of a soldier. y=1 means that the soldier is fit enough for the special force team AAD10, whereas y=0 indicates that the soldier is not fit enough. The following predictor variables were used for the analysis:

- x_1 : The soldiers age (in years older than 18)
- x_2 : The body mass index
- x_3 : The average amount of sport/exercise per week (in hours)
- (a) Look at the following R-Output. Write down the logistic regression model for this case. (3 marks)

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-15.5543	7.2946	-2.132	0.0330
x1	-0.5859	0.3569	???	???
x2	0.5643	0.3317	???	???
x 3	1.9639	0.8800	333	333

- (b) Does the odds for fitness increase or decrease with soldier age? (2 marks)
- (c) Estimate the probability for y = 1 with $x_1 = 3$, $x_2 = 25$ and $x_3 = 2$. What would be your prediction for y in this case? (3 marks)
- (d) Suppose the dataset is called SoldierFitness. Write down the R command for this logistic regression model. (3 marks)
- 7.(10 marks)

Suppose we have 6 observations, for which we compute a dissimilarity (distance) matrix as follows:

	A	В	С	D	Е	F
Α	0					
В	0.24	0				
С	0.22	0.15	0			
D	0.37	0.20	0.15	0		
Е	0.34	0.14	0.28	0.29	0	
F	0.23	0.25	0.11	0.22	0.39	0

On the basis of the matrix, sketch the dendrogram that results from hierarchically clustering these 6 observations using complete linkage.

One end A of an elastic string was attached to a horizontal bar and a mass m grams, was attached to the other end B. The mass was suspended freely and allowed to settle vertically below A. The length AB, lmm, was recorded, for various masses as follows:

\overline{m}	100	200	300	400	500	600
l	228	236	256	278	285	301

Part of the output from fitting the simple linear regression for predicting the length 1 from mass m is shown below:

Coefficients:

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Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 210.60000 4.06706 51.78 8.32e-07 ***

m 0.15257 0.01044 14.61 0.000128 ***
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Residual standard error: 4.369 on 4 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.9816, Adjusted R-squared: 0.977 F-statistic: 213.4 on 1 and 4 DF, p-value: 0.0001277

- (a) Write down the least squares line of regression of l on m. (2 marks)
- (b) What is the expected length AB for a mass of 290 grams? (2 marks)
- (c) Interpret the estimated slope of the fitted model. (2 marks)
- (d) Is there a significant linear relationship between length l and mass m? Provide a null hypothesis, a test statistic, p-value, and conclusion. (4 marks)
- (e) Suppose now you are given more observations and your dataset ElasticString has 200 observations in total. Write down your R code to (10 marks)
 - i. build a linear regression model, and (4 marks)
 - ii. estimate the testing mean squared error. (6 marks)