HW01p

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Welcome to HW01p where the "p" stands for "practice" meaning you will use R to solve practical problems. This homework is due 11:59 PM Satuday 2/24/18.

You should have RStudio installed to edit this file. You will write code in places marked "TO-DO" to complete the problems. Some of this will be a pure programming assignment. The tools for the solutions to these problems can be found in the class practice lectures. I want you to use the methods I taught you, not for you to google and come up with whatever works. You won't learn that way.

To "hand in" the homework, you should compile or publish this file into a PDF that includes output of your code. Once it's done, push by the deadline.

R Basics

First, install the package `testthat` (a widely accepted testing suite for R) from https://github.com/r-lib/testthat using `pacman`. If you are using Windows, this will be a long install, but you have to go through it for some of the stuff we are doing in class. LINUX (or MAC) is preferred for coding. If you can't get it to work, install this package from CRAN (still using `pacman`), but this is not recommended long term.

```
#TO-DO
if (!require("pacman")){install.packages("pacman")}
```

```
## Loading required package: pacman
```

```
pacman::p_load(testthat)
```

1. Use the `seq` function to create vector `v` consisting of all numbers from -100 to 100.

```
#TO-DO
v = seq(-100,100, by = 1)
```

Test using the following code:

```
expect_equal(v, -100 : 100)
```

If there are any errors, the `expect_equal` function will tell you about them. If there are no errors, then it will be silent.

2. Create a function `my_reverse` which takes as required input a vector and returns the vector in reverse where the first entry is the last entry, etc. No function calls are allowed inside your function (otherwise that would defeat the purpose of the exercise).

```
#TO-DO

my_reverse = function(x){
  y = NULL
  for (i in  x) {
    y = c(i,y)


  }
```

```
  y
}
```

Test using the following code:

```
expect_equal(my_reverse(c("A", "B", "C")), c("C", "B", "A"))
expect_equal(my_reverse(v), rev(v))
```

3. Let `n = 50`. Create a nxn matrix `R` of exactly 50% entries 0's, 25% 1's 25% 2's in random locations.

```
n = 50
#TO-DO

values = c(rep(0,.5*n*n),rep(1,.25*n*n),rep(2,.25*n*n))
R = matrix(sample(values), ncol = n, nrow = n)
```

Test using the following and write two more tests as specified below:

```
expect_equal(dim(R), c(n, n))
#TO-DO test that the only unique values are 0, 1, 2

expect_equal(n*n,sum(c(R)==0) + sum(c(R)==1)+ sum(c(R)==2))

#TO-DO test that there are exactly 625 2's
expect_equal(625,sum(2 == c(R)))
```

4. Randomly punch holes (i.e. `NA`) values in this matrix so that approximately 30% of the entries are missing.

```
#TO-DO
for(i in 1:n){
 for (j in 1:n){
    if (rbinom(1,1,0.3)==1){
      R[i,j] = NA
    }
  }
}
```

Test using the following code. Note this test may fail 1/100 times.

```
num_missing_in_R = sum(is.na(c(R)))
expect_lt(num_missing_in_R, qbinom(0.995, n^2, 0.3))
expect_gt(num_missing_in_R, qbinom(0.005, n^2, 0.3))
```

5. Sort the rows matrix `R` by the largest row sum to lowest. See 2/3 way through practice lecture 3 for a hint.

```
#TO-DO
row_val = c()
for(i in 1:n){
  row_val = c(row_val, sum(R[i, ], na.rm = TRUE))
}

rownames(R) = row_val
R = R[order(rownames(R), decreasing = TRUE), ]
```

Test using the following code.

```
for (i in 2 : n){
  expect_gte(sum(R[i - 1, ], na.rm = TRUE), sum(R[i, ], na.rm = TRUE))
}
```

6. Create a vector `v` consisting of a sample of 1,000 iid normal realizations with mean -10 and variance 10.

```
#TO-DO
v = rnorm(1000, mean = -10, sd = sqrt(10))
```

Find the average of `v` and the standard error of `v`.

```
#TO-DO
mean(v)
```

```
## [1] -9.956149
```

```
sd(v)/sqrt(length(v))
```

```
## [1] 0.09842922
```

Find the 5%ile of `v` and use the `qnorm` function as part of a test to ensure it is correct based on probability theory.

```
#TO-DO
q1 = quantile (v, 0.05)
q2 = qnorm(p = .05, mean = -10, sd = sqrt(10))
expect_equal(as.numeric(quantile (v, 0.05)),qnorm(p = .05, mean = -10, sd = sqrt(10)) ,  tolerance = 0.0
```

Find the sample quantile corresponding to the value -7000 of `v` and use the `pnorm` function as part of a test to ensure it is correct based on probability theory.

```
#TO-DO
inverse_quantile_obj = ecdf(v)
inverse_quantile_obj(-7000)
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
expect_equal(inverse_quantile_obj(-7000), pnorm(-7000, mean = -10, sd = sqrt(10)), tol = 0.05)
#expect_equal(..., tol = )
```

7. Create a list named `my_list` with keys "A", "B", ... where the entries are arrays of size 1, 2 x 2, 3 x 3 x 3, etc. Fill the array with the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc. Make 8 entries.

```
#TO-DO
#A-H
keys = c("A", "B", "C","D", "E", "F", "G", "H")
#myListA = array(3, dim = c(3,3,3))
n = 8
my_list = list()

for (i in 1:n){
  key = keys[i]
  my_list[[key]] = array(seq(1,i), dim = c(rep(i,i)))
  }
```

Test with the following uncomprehensive tests:

```
expect_equal(my_list$A[1], 1)
expect_equal(my_list[[2]][, 1], 1 : 2)
expect_equal(dim(my_list[["H"]]), rep(8, 8))
```

Run the following code:

```
lapply(my_list, object.size)
```

```
## $A
## 208 bytes
##
## $B
## 216 bytes
##
## $C
## 336 bytes
##
## $D
## 1232 bytes
##
## $E
## 12728 bytes
##
## $F
## 186848 bytes
##
## $G
## 3294400 bytes
##
## $H
## 67109088 bytes
```

Use `?lapply` and `?object.size` to read about what these functions do. Then explain the output you see above. For the later arrays, does it make sense given the dimensions of the arrays?

Answer here in English. The output is each key connected to its respective list. Object.size is providing an estimate of the memory allocated to these lists. So as we have a larger and larger n the memory that object.size provides us makes sense, because the dimensions are increasing in such vast quantities.

Now cleanup the namespace by deleting all stored objects and functions:

```
#TO-DO
rm(list=ls())
```

Basic Binary Classification Modeling

8. Load the famous `iris` data frame into the namespace. Provide a summary of the columns and write a few descriptive sentences about the distributions using the code below and in English.

```
#TO-DO
data(iris)
head(iris)
```

```
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
## 1          5.1         3.5          1.4         0.2  setosa
## 2          4.9         3.0          1.4         0.2  setosa
## 3          4.7         3.2          1.3         0.2  setosa
## 4          4.6         3.1          1.5         0.2  setosa
## 5          5.0         3.6          1.4         0.2  setosa
## 6          5.4         3.9          1.7         0.4  setosa
```

```
summary(iris)
```

```
##   Sepal.Length    Sepal.Width     Petal.Length    Petal.Width
##  Min.   :4.300   Min.   :2.000   Min.   :1.000   Min.   :0.100
##  1st Qu.:5.100   1st Qu.:2.800   1st Qu.:1.600   1st Qu.:0.300
##  Median :5.800   Median :3.000   Median :4.350   Median :1.300
##  Mean   :5.843   Mean   :3.057   Mean   :3.758   Mean   :1.199
##  3rd Qu.:6.400   3rd Qu.:3.300   3rd Qu.:5.100   3rd Qu.:1.800
##  Max.   :7.900   Max.   :4.400   Max.   :6.900   Max.   :2.500
##        Species
##  setosa    :50
##  versicolor:50
##  virginica :50
##
##
##
```

There are three different species of Irises. We are also provided with information from 'Sepal.length', 'Sepal.Width', 'Petal.Length', 'Petal.Width'; which provide us with information about the sepal and petal length and width. Providing us statistically usefull information such at min, the quantiles, max.

The outcome metric is `Species`. This is what we will be trying to predict. However, we have only done binary classification in class (i.e. two classes). Thus the first order of business is to drop one class. Let's drop the level "virginica" from the data frame.

```
#TO-DO
iris = iris[iris$Species != "virginica", ]
```

Now create a vector `y` that is length the number of remaining rows in the data frame whose entries are 0 if "setosa" and 1 if "versicolor".

```
#TO-DO
y = nrow(iris)

for (i in 1:nrow(iris)){
    if (iris$Species[i] == "setosa"){
      y[i] = 0
    } else{
      y [i]= 1
    }

}
```

9. Fit a threshold model to `y` using the feature `Sepal.Length`. Try to write your own code to do this. What is the estimated value of the threshold parameter? What is the total number of errors this model makes?

```
#TO-DO
#y_binary = ifelse(y_binary == 1, 0, 1)
MAX_ITER = 100
w_vec = 0

X1 = as.matrix(iris[, 1, drop = FALSE])

for (iter in 1 : MAX_ITER){
  for (i in 1 : nrow(X1)){
    x_i = X1[i]
```

```
    yhat_i = ifelse(sum(x_i * w_vec) > 0, 1, 0)
    y_i = y[i]
    w_vec = w_vec + (y_i - yhat_i) * x_i
  }
}
yhat = ifelse(X1 %*% w_vec > 0, 1, 0)
sum(y != yhat) / length(y)
```

```
## [1] 0.5
```

Does this make sense given the following summaries:

```
summary(iris[iris$Species == "setosa", "Sepal.Length"])
```

```
##    Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##   4.300   4.800   5.000   5.006   5.200   5.800
```

```
summary(iris[iris$Species == "versicolor", "Sepal.Length"])
```

```
##    Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##   4.900   5.600   5.900   5.936   6.300   7.000
```

Write your answer here in English. Yes the summaries give us enough infromation to understand that the line we'd draw through the two sets of Sepal lengths would encounter an error(s). As there is some overlap in their lengths.

10. Fit a perceptron model explaining y using all three features. Try to write your own code to do this. Provide the estimated parameters (i.e. the four entries of the weight vector)? What is the total number of errors this model makes?

```
#TO-DO
w_vec= rep(0,5)
X2 = as.matrix(cbind(y,iris[, 1, drop = FALSE],iris[, 2, drop = FALSE],iris[, 3, drop = FALSE],iris[, 4

for (iter in 1 : MAX_ITER){
  for (i in 1 : nrow(X2)){
    x_i = X2[i,]
    yhat_i = ifelse(sum(x_i * w_vec) > 0, 1, 0)
    y_i = y[i]
    w_vec = w_vec + (y_i - yhat_i) * x_i
  }
}
yhat = ifelse(X2 %*% w_vec > 0, 1, 0)
sum(y != yhat) / length(y)
```

```
## [1] 0
```