Redes Neuronales

Tarea 3: Dataset Computer Hardware

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Fecha: 2023-07-25

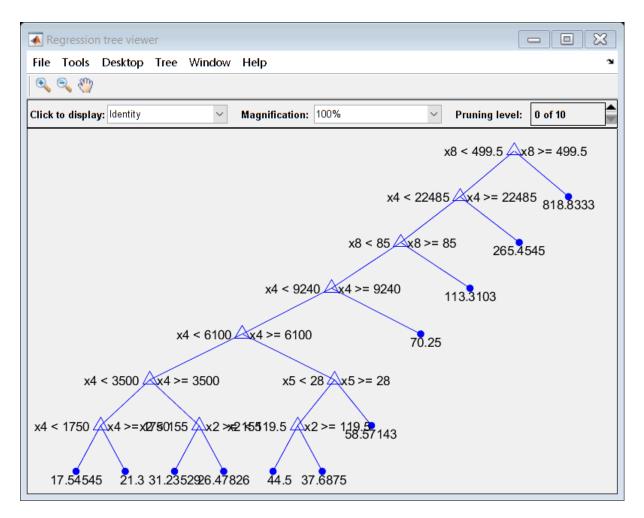
En esta tarea analizaremos el Dataset Computer Hardware a través de un árbol de regresión.

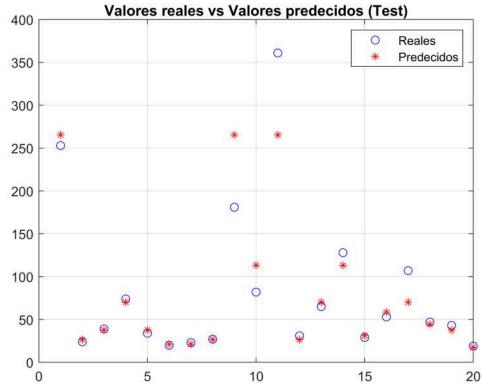
El dataset se encuentra disponible en: http://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/29/computer+hardware, posee 299 observaciones y 9 descriptores.

El laboratorio comprende dos partes. En la primera parte se construye un árbol de regresión considerando la variable 1 (Vendor name) y descartando la variable 2 (Model name), pues ésta última no posee información de utilidad. En la segunda parte se descartan tanto la variable 1 como la variable 2. La idea principal es corroborar si la variable 1 contribuye o no al modelo.

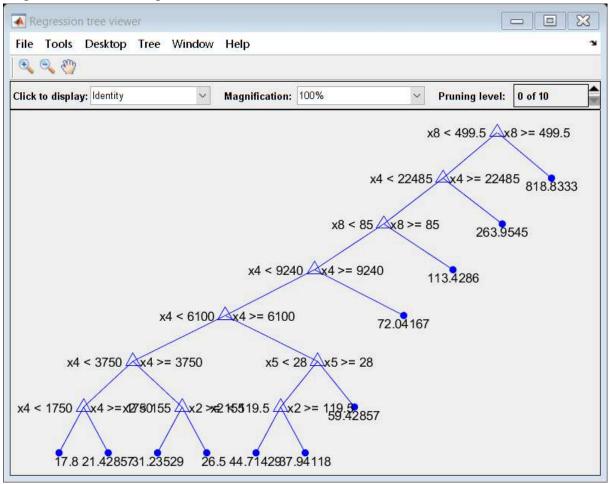
```
% Redes Neuronales
% Tarea 3: Dataset Computer Hardware
clc;
clear;
close all;
rng(0);
warning("off","all")
% Lectura de datos
T = readtable("machine.txt", "ReadVariableNames", false);
% Limpieza de datos
T(T.Var1=="adviser",1)={'1'};
T(T.Var1=="amdahl",1)={'2'};
T(T.Var1=="apollo",1)={'3'};
T(T.Var1=="basf",1)={'4'};
T(T.Var1=="bti",1)={'5'};
T(T.Var1=="burroughs",1)={'6'};
T(T.Var1=="c.r.d",1)={'7'};
T(T.Var1=="cambex",1)={'8'};
T(T.Var1=="cdc",1)={'9'};
T(T.Var1=="dec",1)={'10'};
T(T.Var1=="dg",1)={'11'};
T(T.Var1=="formation",1)={'12'};
T(T.Var1=="four-phase",1)={'13'};
T(T.Var1=="gould",1)={'14'};
T(T.Var1=="harris",1)={'15'};
T(T.Var1=="honeywell",1)={'16'};
T(T.Var1=="hp",1)={'17'};
T(T.Var1=="ibm",1)={'18'};
T(T.Var1=="ipl",1)={'19'};
```

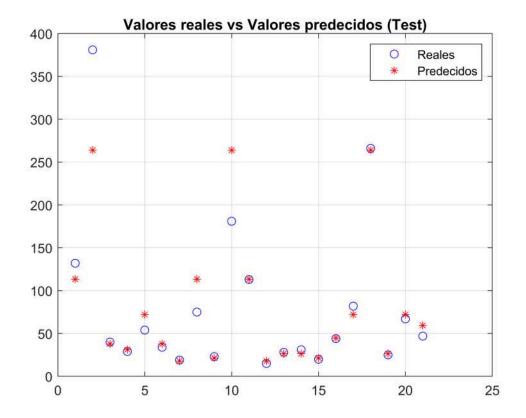
```
T(T.Var1=="magnuson",1)={'20'};
T(T.Var1=="microdata",1)={'21'};
T(T.Var1=="nas",1)={'22'};
T(T.Var1=="ncr",1)={'23'};
T(T.Var1=="nixdorf",1)={'24'};
T(T.Var1=="perkin-elmer",1)={'25'};
T(T.Var1=="prime",1)={'26'};
T(T.Var1=="siemens",1)={'27'};
T(T.Var1=="sperry",1)={'28'};
T(T.Var1=="sratus",1)={'29'};
T(T.Var1=="wang",1)={'30'};
T.Var1 = str2double(T.Var1);
% Parte 1: Árbol de regresión considerando la variable 1 (Vendor name) y
% y descartando la variable 2 (model name)
fprintf("----")
fprintf("Resultados Parte 1")
Resultados Parte 1
fprintf("Considerando variable 1 y descartando variable 2")
Considerando variable 1 y descartando variable 2
fprintf("----")
X = table2array(T(:,[1,3:9]));
Y = table2array(T(:,10));
mean_mse_p1 = calcularMSE(X, Y);
Resultados para Fold Nro. 1
_____
Valor MSE = 956.2159
```





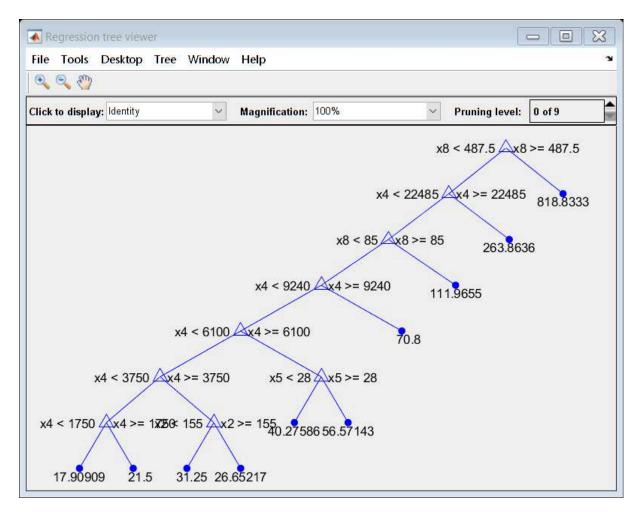
Valor MSE = 1098.8330

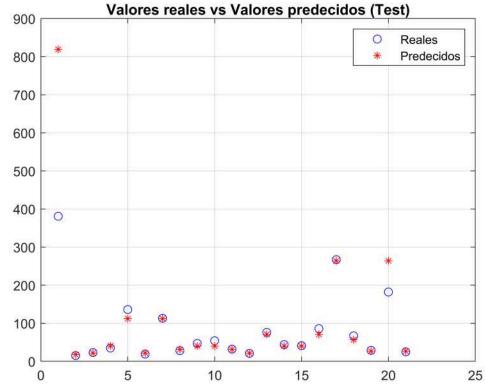




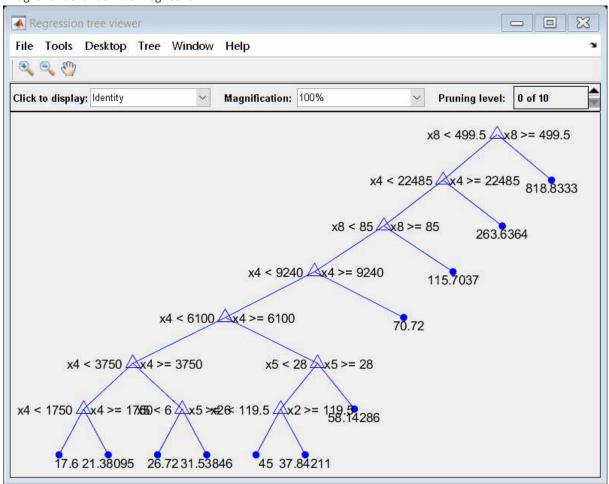
Resultados para Fold Nro. 3

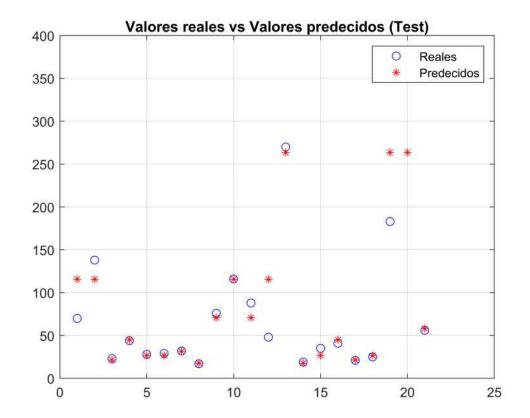
Valor MSE = 9507.9741





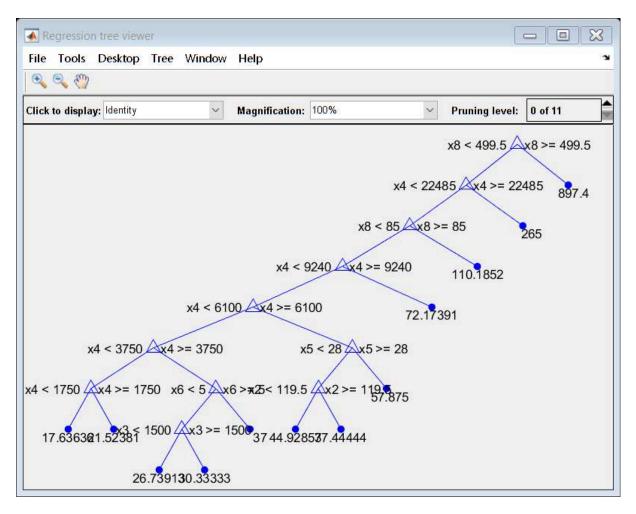
Valor MSE = 1340.6773

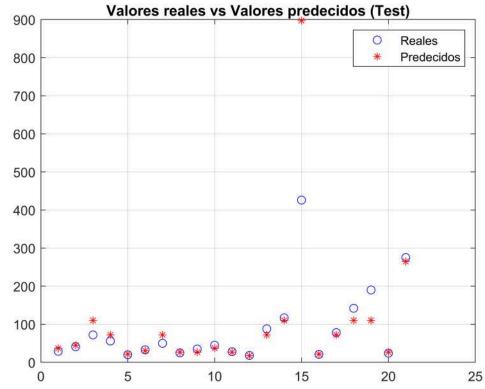




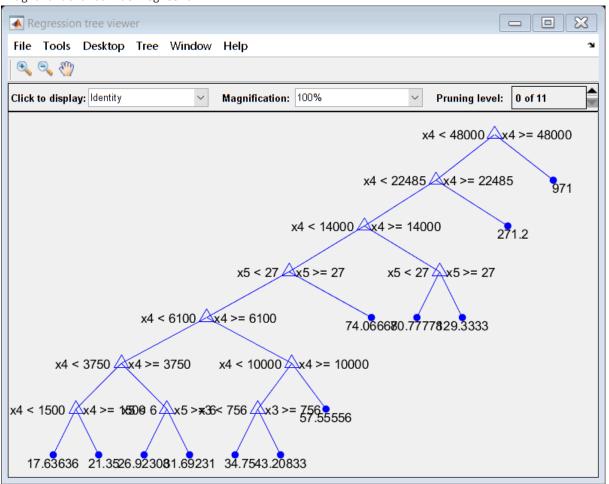
Resultados para Fold Nro. 5

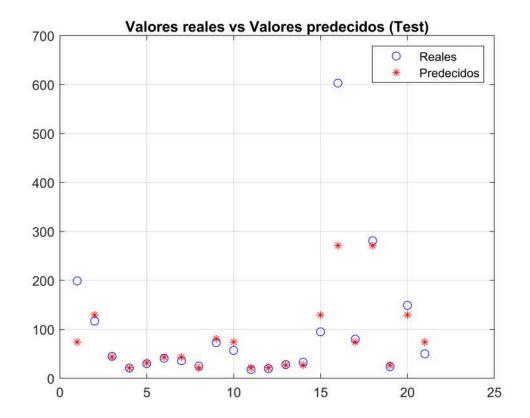
Valor MSE = 11069.9763





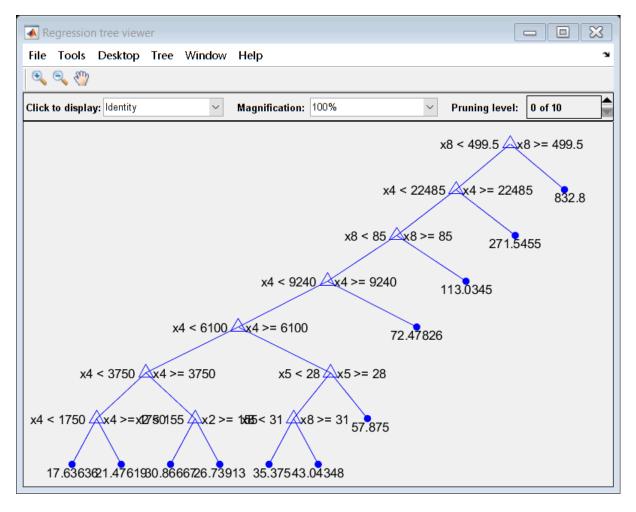
Valor MSE = 6124.5472

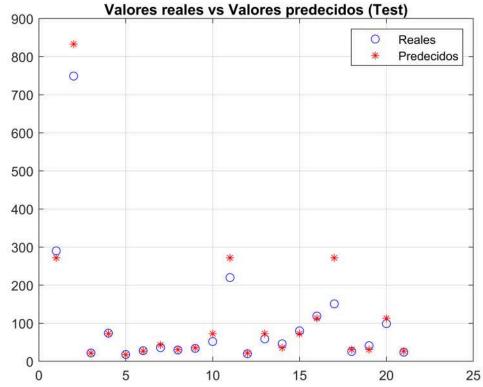




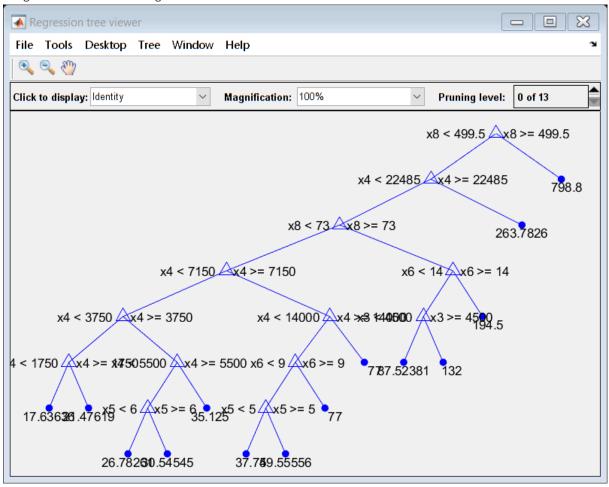
Resultados para Fold Nro. 7

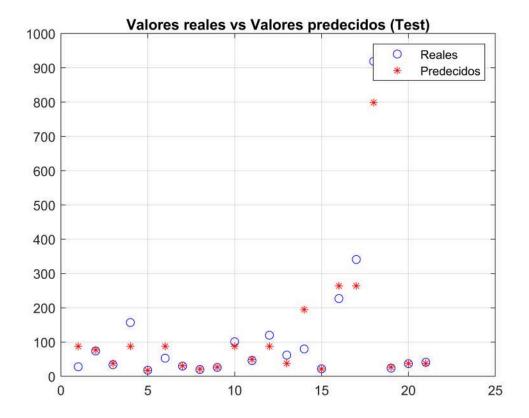
Valor MSE = 1226.0386





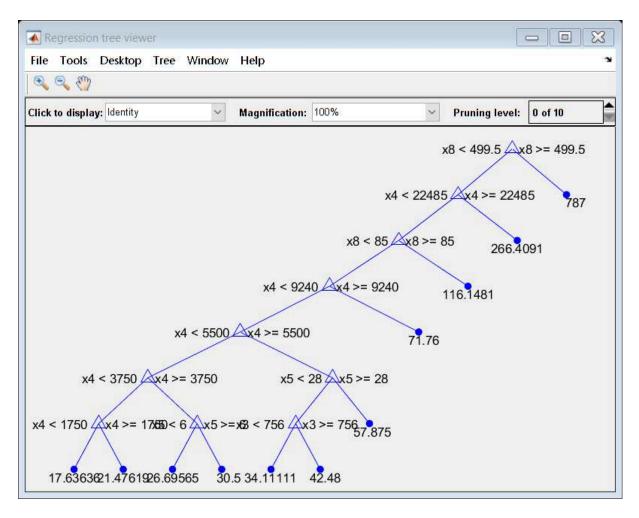
Valor MSE = 2205.6255

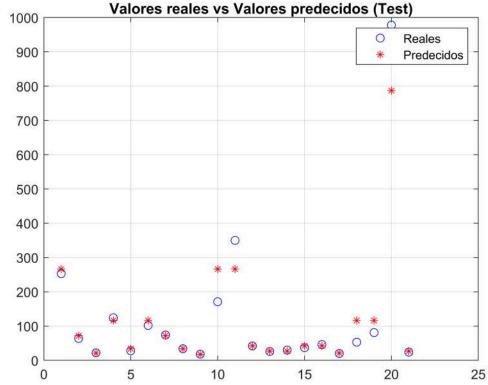




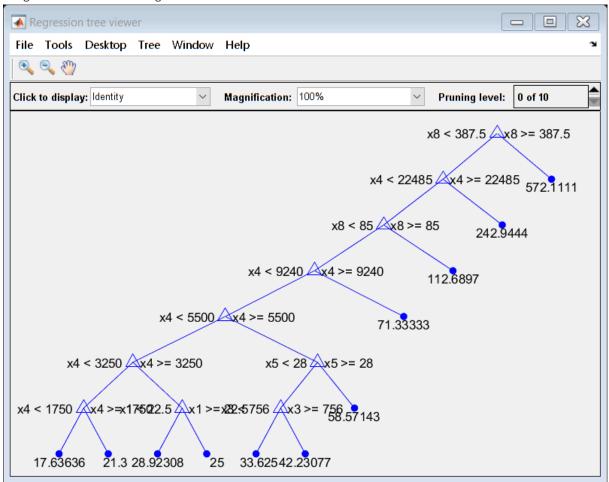
Resultados para Fold Nro. 9

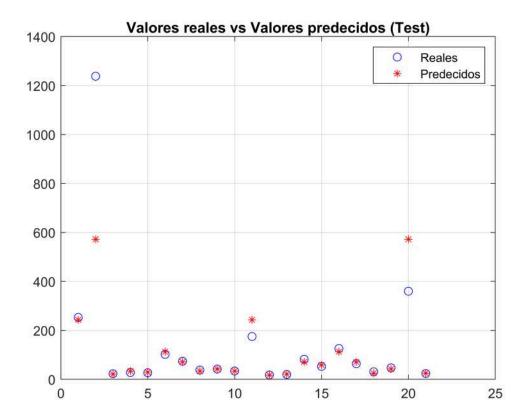
Valor MSE = 2781.0734





 $Valor\ MSE = 23511.0938$





Error Cuadrático Medio final 5982.2055

```
% Parte 2: Árbol de regresión descartando la variable 1 (Vendor name) y
% la variable 2 (model name)
fprintf("----")
```

```
fprintf("Resultados Parte 2")
```

Resultados Parte 2

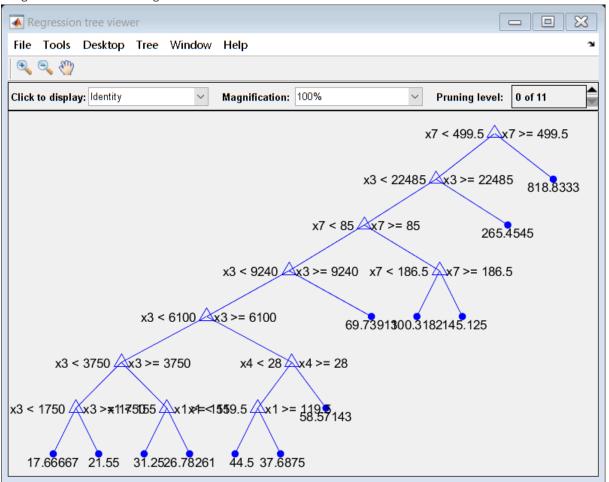
```
fprintf("Descartando la variable 1 y la variable 2")
```

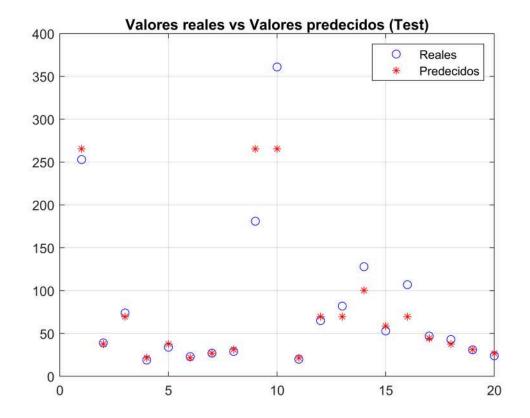
Descartando la variable 1 y la variable 2

```
fprintf("----")
```

```
X = table2array(T(:,3:9));
mean_mse_p2 = calcularMSE(X, Y);
```

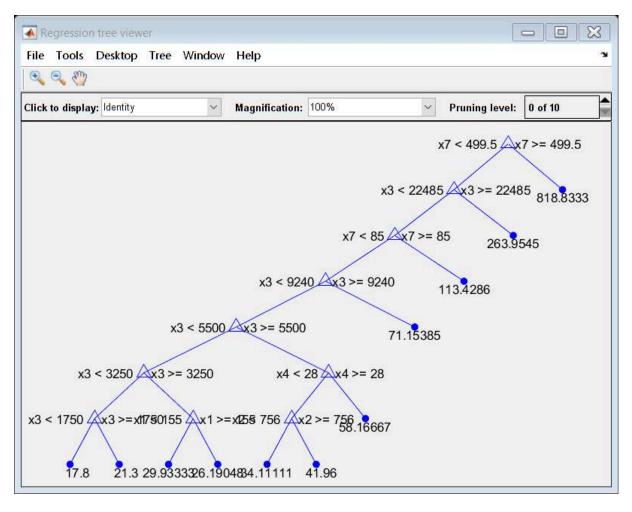
Valor MSE = 943.3488

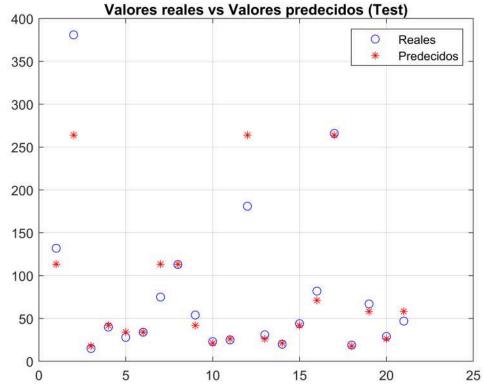




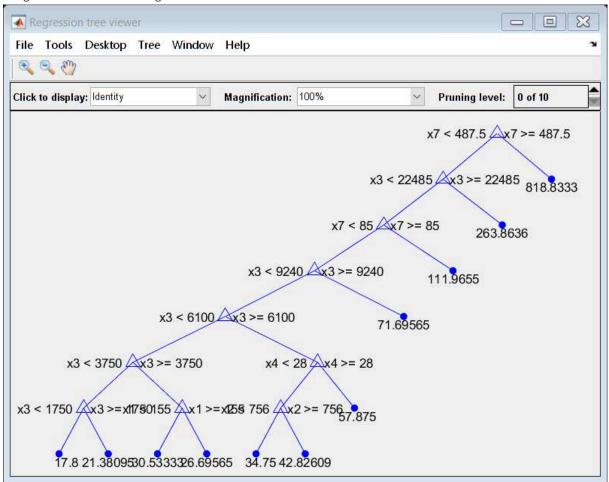
Resultados para Fold Nro. 2

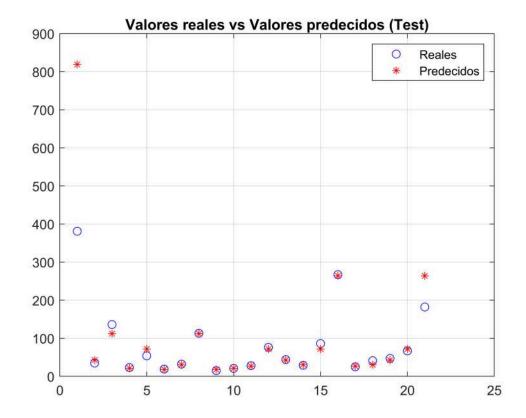
Valor MSE = 1093.5287





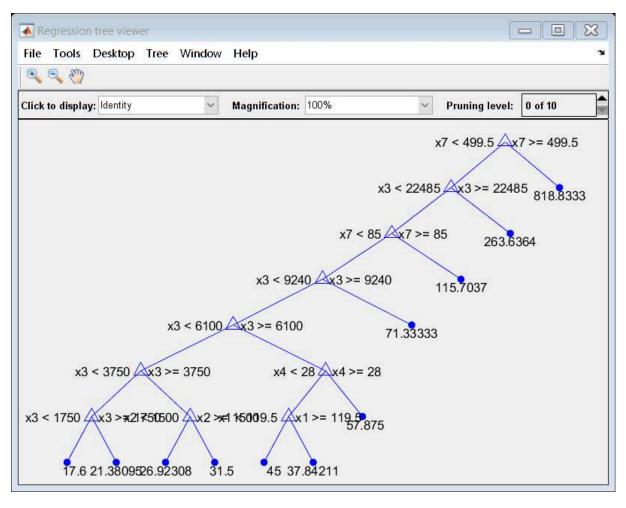
Valor MSE = 9512.2522

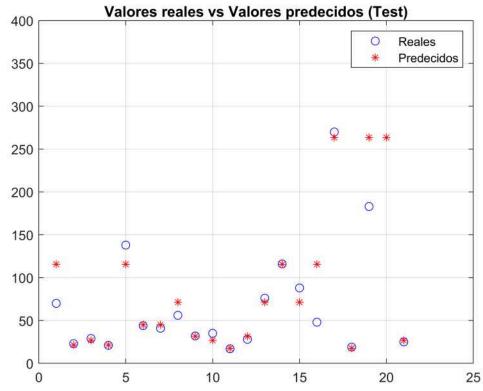




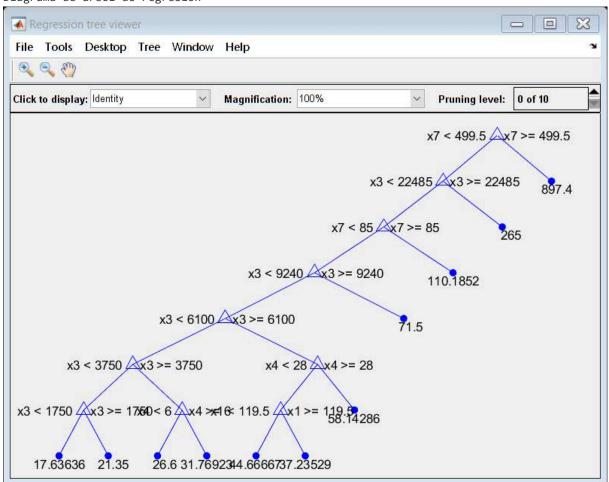
Resultados para Fold Nro. 4

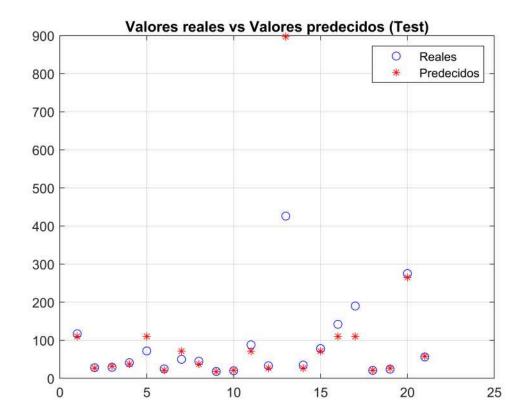
Valor MSE = 1350.7145





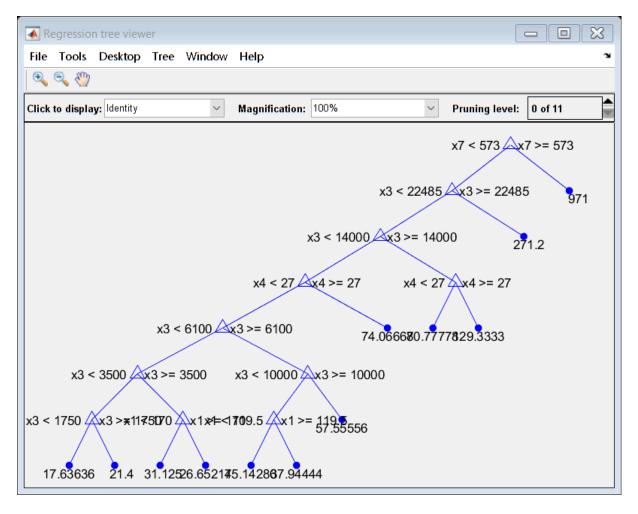
Valor MSE = 11057.3434

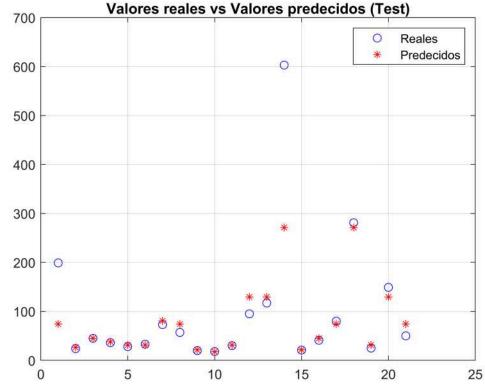




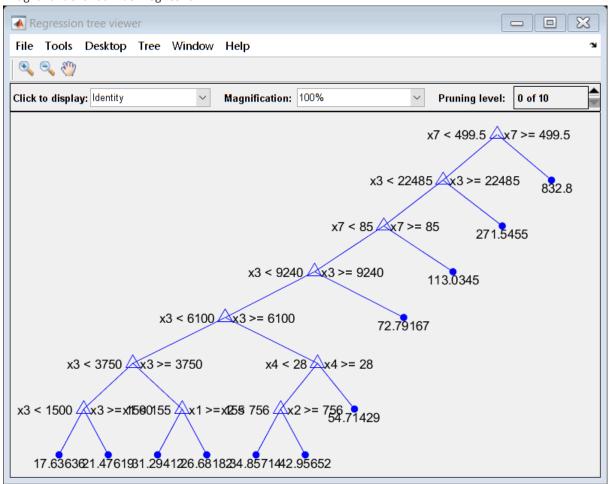
Resultados para Fold Nro. 6

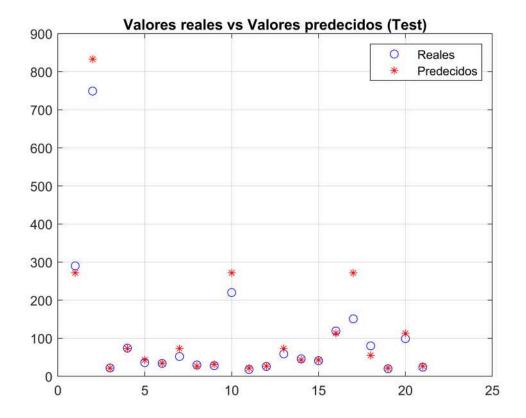
Valor MSE = 6121.9891





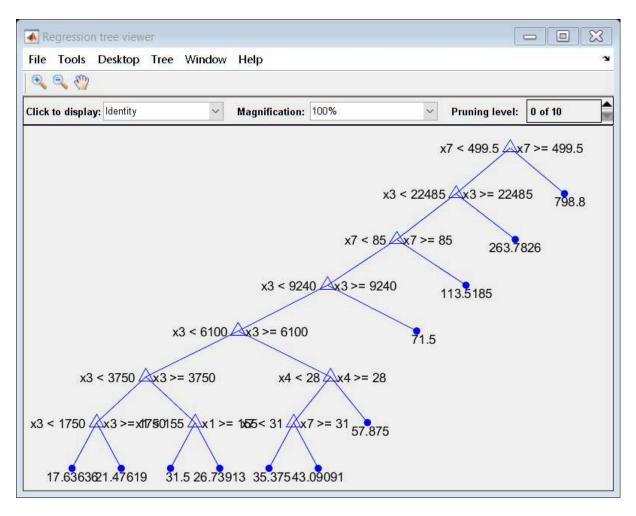
Valor MSE = 1245.3957

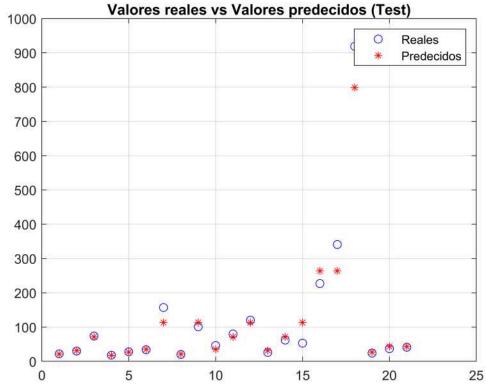




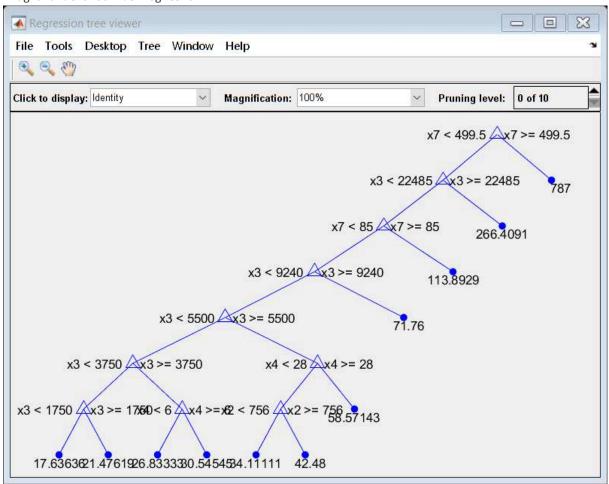
Resultados para Fold Nro. 8

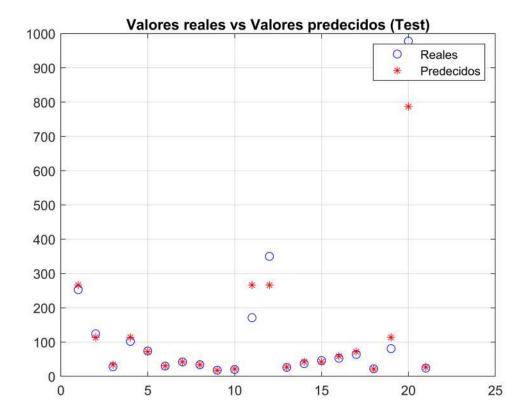
Valor MSE = 1327.8362





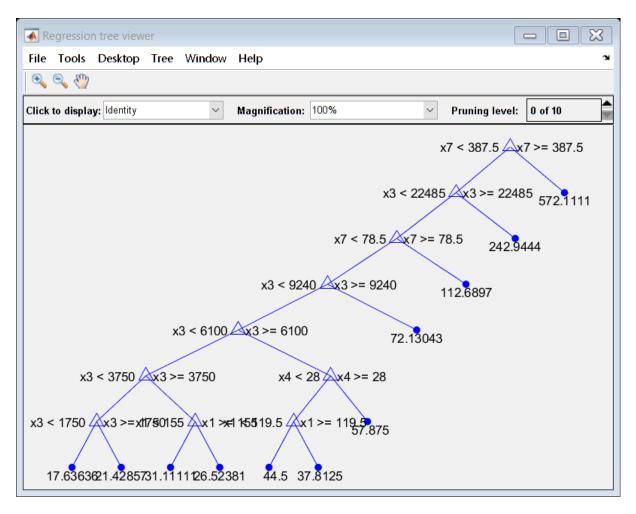
Valor MSE = 2584.0268

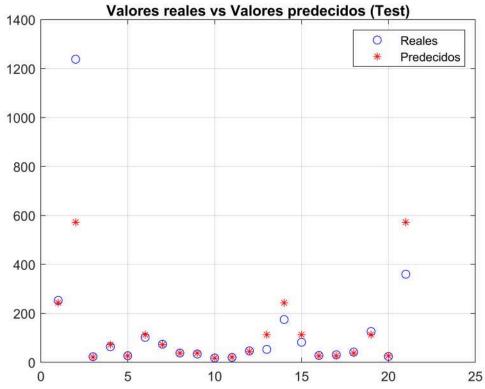




Resultados para Fold Nro. 10

Valor MSE = 23716.8691





Error Cuadrático Medio final 5895.3304

```
function mean_mse = calcularMSE(X, Y)
   % Estrategia k-folding
   CVO = cvpartition(Y, "k", 10);
   num pruebas = CVO.NumTestSets;
   total mse = 0;
   for i = 1:num pruebas
      fprintf("----")
       fprintf("\nResultados para Fold Nro. %d", i)
      fprintf("\n----")
       % Indices de training y test
       trIdx = CVO.training(i);
      teIdx = CVO.test(i);
       % Árbol de regresión
       tree = fitrtree(X(trIdx,:),Y(trIdx,:), "MinParentSize", 30);
       % Vector de predicciones y cálculo de MSE
       Ypred = predict(tree, X(teIdx,:));
      fold_mse = mse(Y(teIdx), Ypred);
      fprintf("\nValor MSE = %.4f", fold mse)
       total mse = total mse + fold mse;
       % Diagrama del árbol de regresión empleado
       fprintf("\nDiagrama de árbol de regresión");
       view(tree, "mode", "graph")
       % Diagrama de valores reales contra valores predecidos
       figure;
       plot(Y(teIdx), "ob")
       hold on;
      plot(Ypred,"*r")
      grid on;
       title("Valores reales vs Valores predecidos (Test)");
       legend("Reales", "Predecidos");
       hold off;
   end
   % Mean MSE para el ejercicio
   mean mse = total_mse/num_pruebas;
   fprintf("\n----")
   fprintf("\nError Cuadrático Medio final %.4f", mean_mse);
   fprintf("\n-----")
end
```

Conclusión:

Se puede concluir que la variable número 1 correspondiente al nombre del vendedor (Vendor name) no tiene mayor importancia en el modelo del árbol de regresión porque el valor de MSE medio obtenido con el modelo haciendo uso de la variable fue de 5.982,2055 mientras que el del modelo sin hacer uso de la variable fue de 5.895,3304; es decir apenas una diferencia de 86,8751.

Además, en los diagramas del árbol de decisión se puede verificar que la variable 1 prácticamente no es empleada y si se la emplea usualmente se analiza en los últimos niveles del árbol de regresión.

Sin embargo, es importante notar que esto podría no ser cierto si el modelo **no considerase** un límite para la estructuración del árbol de regresión como, por ejemplo, el mínimo número de hojas o la profundidad del árbol.