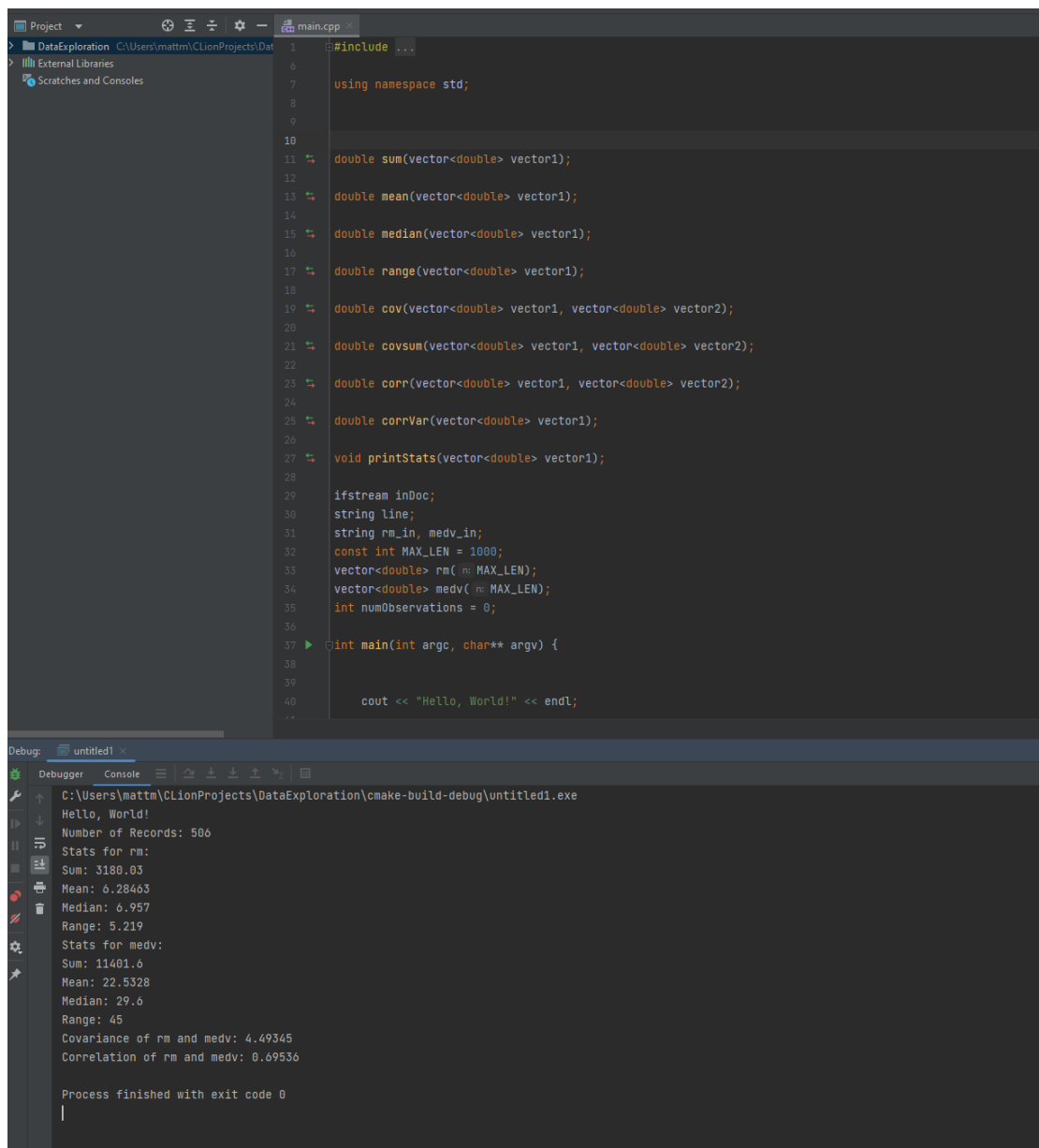


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CS 4375.004

Portfolio Component 1: Data Exploration

a) Runs of the Code:

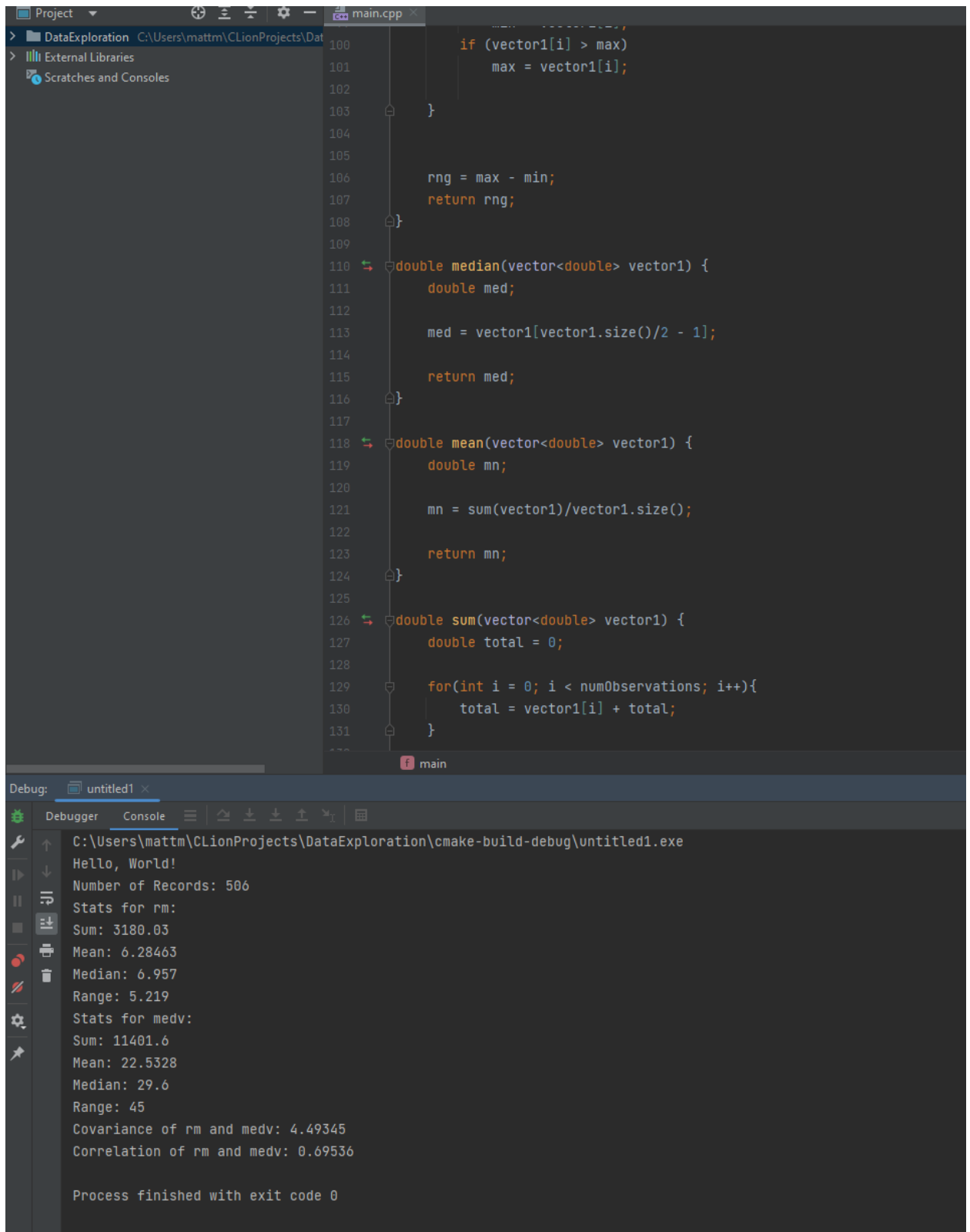


The screenshot displays a C++ development environment. The top pane shows the source code for `main.cpp`, which includes headers, uses the `std` namespace, and defines several statistical functions for vectors of doubles. The bottom pane shows the program's execution output, which includes a greeting and detailed statistics for two datasets, `rm` and `medv`.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11 double sum(vector<double> vector1);
12
13 double mean(vector<double> vector1);
14
15 double median(vector<double> vector1);
16
17 double range(vector<double> vector1);
18
19 double cov(vector<double> vector1, vector<double> vector2);
20
21 double covsum(vector<double> vector1, vector<double> vector2);
22
23 double corr(vector<double> vector1, vector<double> vector2);
24
25 double corrVar(vector<double> vector1);
26
27 void printStats(vector<double> vector1);
28
29 ifstream inDoc;
30 string line;
31 string rm_in, medv_in;
32 const int MAX_LEN = 1000;
33 vector<double> rm(m, MAX_LEN);
34 vector<double> medv(m, MAX_LEN);
35 int numObservations = 0;
36
37 int main(int argc, char** argv) {
38
39
40     cout << "Hello, World!" << endl;
```

Debugger Console Output:

```
C:\Users\mattm\CLionProjects\DataExploration\cmake-build-debug\untitled1.exe
Hello, World!
Number of Records: 506
Stats for rm:
Sum: 3180.03
Mean: 6.28463
Median: 6.957
Range: 5.219
Stats for medv:
Sum: 11401.6
Mean: 22.5328
Median: 29.6
Range: 45
Covariance of rm and medv: 4.49345
Correlation of rm and medv: 0.69536
Process finished with exit code 0
```



- b) Coding has always been a bit easier for me since I like to understand how something is working. That has always helped me create a solid foundation for something larger. That being said, RStudio has made using functions a different learning experience and helped to visualize comparisons quickly. The graphs alone would be a choir to code.
- c) Mean, median and range are some of the most fundamental statistical measures in mathematics and statistics. They allow us to get a picture of a large data set and its patterns that we would otherwise have trouble recognizing. Helping us see first of all if the information is even viable to be used as a meaningful characteristic of the observed. This is a first step in deciding what to teach in machine learning.
- d) Covariance shows us how much one set of data changes in relation to another set. In our assignment we found a covariance of 4.49345. This means there is a positive covariance, when one element increases its counterpart also increases. Correlation tells us how they are linearly related the data sets are and in assignment 1 we have a positive correlation of 0.69536. Machine learning is heavily dependent on making educated guesses based on similar situations and the outcomes they had. Showing a correlation between information will allow the machine to tie two pieces of information together to have more data sets to pull from when making decisions.