Data structures for the detection of infected crops.

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Designed data structure

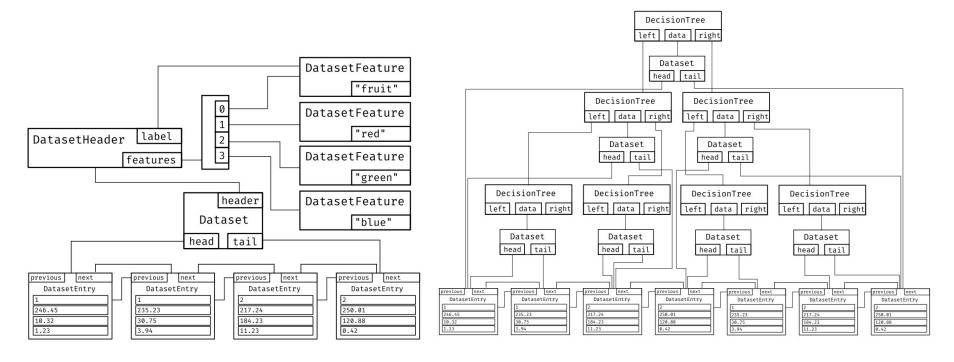
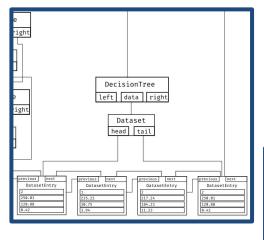


Figure 1: Dataset: header, features, entries.

Figure 2: Example of the structure of a decision tree.



Data Structure Operations



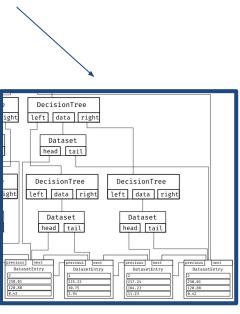


Figure 3: Training a decision tree.

Task	Complexity
Loading from disk	O(n)
Find best information gain split	O(mno)
Train decision tree	O(n^3*mo)
Build full random forest	O(2^n*n^3*mo)

Table 1: complexity of operations.

m: Number of entries.

n: Number of features.

o: Precision used for split.



Design Criteria of the Data Structure

- Reduce memory redundancy of shared data: Two or more datasets can point to different segments of the same linked list.
- Efficient loading from disk: Linked lists allow O(1) insertion at any position with a reference.
- Random access not required: All operations work on all the data at once.



Time and Memory Consumption



Figure 4: Memory (Kb) and time (Sec) usage of various tasks



Implementation

```
Training tree 101011
Training tree 011011
Training tree 111011
Training tree 000111
Training tree 100111
Training tree 010111
Training tree 110111
Training tree 001111
Training tree 101111
Training tree 011111
Testing forest:
1010111001100001000001101101100101110011
0100011010111011100011101011101110110010
0111110011101000010111110100110011101011
00010111110101100111
Passed 179 out of 300: 0.596667 accuracy.
Testing tree:
1001011101110010111011011001110100101110
00111110011110111010111110011001111100100
1000111011110001100101011111011101110001
0010011001111010100111101011101110111000
01101101111010011101111111001110011101001
11100110111101111111111001011111111100100
11010110110100110101
Passed 188 out of 300: 0.626667 accuracy.
```

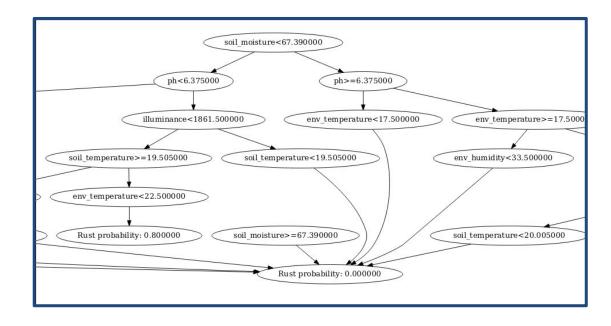


Figure 5: Example output of the program.

Figure 6: Part of the output tree visualization

