

Homework 3

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2024-03-17

Problem 1

(a)

```
#Smoothing list of ages by bin mean with a bin depth of three
import numpy as np
#Copy over list
age = [13, 15, 16, 16, 19, 20, 20,
21, 22, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 30, 33,
33, 35, 35, 35, 35, 36, 40, 45, 46,
52, 70]

#Create list for bins
bins = []
#Loop through age counting by 3
for i in range(0, len(age), 3):
    #Take 3 ages and calculate mean
    mean = sum(age[i: i+2]) / 3
    #round mean to 2 decimal places to make it neater
    mean = round(mean, 2)
    #Create bin
    bin = [mean, mean, mean]
    #Place bin in list of bins
    bins.append(bin)

#Output bins
for bin in bins:
    print(bin)
```

```
## [9.33, 9.33, 9.33]
## [11.67, 11.67, 11.67]
## [13.67, 13.67, 13.67]
## [15.67, 15.67, 15.67]
## [16.67, 16.67, 16.67]
## [22.0, 22.0, 22.0]
## [23.33, 23.33, 23.33]
## [25.33, 25.33, 25.33]
## [32.67, 32.67, 32.67]
```

(b)

```
#Calculating IQR with Q1 and Q3 to find outliers
Q1 = np.percentile(age, 25)
Q3 = np.percentile(age, 75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
#Calculate upper and lower limits using IQR
lowlim = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upperlim = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

#Output
print('Q1 equals ', Q1, '\nQ3 equals ', Q3, '\nIQR equals ', IQR,
      '\nBounds for outliers are: (', lowlim, ' ', upperlim, ')')
```

```
## Q1 equals 20.5
## Q3 equals 35.0
## IQR equals 14.5
## Bounds for outliers are: ( -1.25 56.75 )
```

```
#Iterate through age checking each value against outlier limits
for i in age:
    if((i > upperlim) or (i < lowlim)):
        print(i, ' is an outlier in age data')
```

```
## 70 is an outlier in age data
```

(c)

```
#Use min-max normalization to transform 35 onto the range [0.0, 1.0]
#Min-max normalization
small = min(age)
big = max(age)
normalized = (35 - small) * (1 - 0) / (big - small + (0))

print('35 transformed onto the range [0.0, 1.0] using min-max normalization equals: ', normalized)
```

```
## 35 transformed onto the range [0.0, 1.0] using min-max normalization equals: 0.38596491228070173
```

(d)

```
#Use z-score normalization to transform 35 for age
avg = sum(age) / len(age)
stdev = np.std(age)

normalized = (35 - avg) / stdev

print('35 transformed using z-score normalization equals: ', normalized)
```

```
## 35 transformed using z-score normalization equals: 0.3966110348537352
```

(e)

```
#Use normalization by decimal scaling to transform the value 35 for age
normalized = 35 / 10**2
print('35 transformed using decimal scaling equals: ', normalized)
```

```
## 35 transformed using decimal scaling equals: 0.35
```

Problem 2

```
##Write function to normalize data to new min and max
##Define normalize function
def normalize (list, new_min, new_max):

    #printing old data that was given
    print('old data: ')
    for i in list:
        print(i)

    #Creating empty list for normalized values
    normalized_data = []

    #Defining old min and max values
    old_min = min(list)
    old_max = max(list)

    #iterating through the list and normalizing each value
    for i in list:
        normal = (i-old_min) * (new_max - new_min) / (old_max - old_min +
            new_min)

        #Rounding to 2 decimal places for neatness
        normal = round(normal, 2)

        #appending normalized value to list or normalized data
        normalized_data.append(normal)

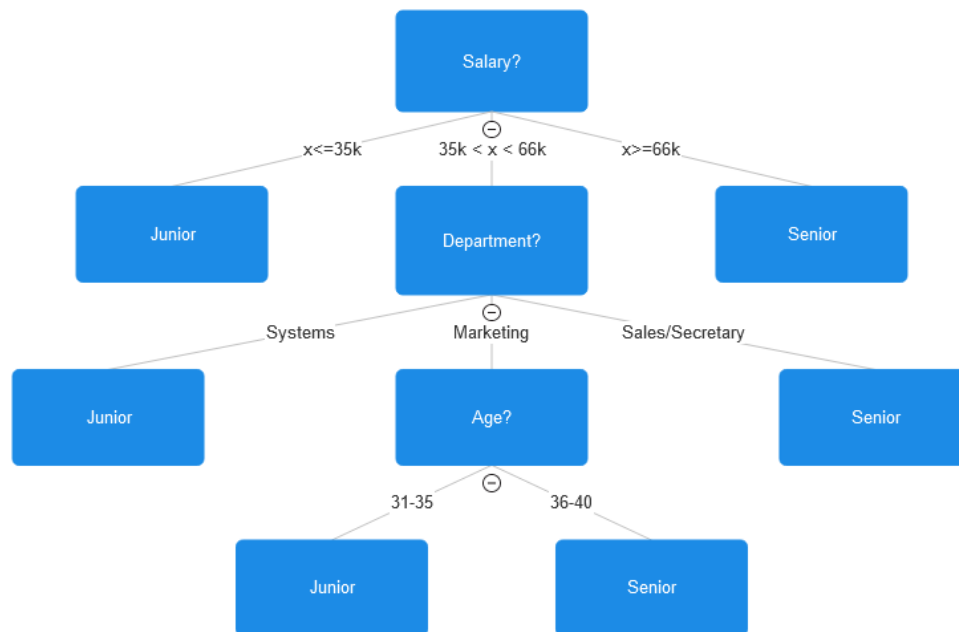
    #printing new normalized data
    print('Normalized data: ')
    for i in normalized_data:
        print(i)

#Calling the normalize function on the age list from problem 1.
#Using 0 and 1 as example range, could be changed to any 2 values
normalize(age, 0, 1)
```

```
## old data:
## 13
## 15
## 16
```

```
## 16
## 19
## 20
## 20
## 21
## 22
## 22
## 25
## 25
## 25
## 25
## 30
## 33
## 33
## 35
## 35
## 35
## 35
## 36
## 40
## 45
## 46
## 52
## 70
## Normalized data:
## 0.0
## 0.04
## 0.05
## 0.05
## 0.11
## 0.12
## 0.12
## 0.14
## 0.16
## 0.16
## 0.21
## 0.21
## 0.21
## 0.21
## 0.3
## 0.35
## 0.35
## 0.39
## 0.39
## 0.39
## 0.39
## 0.4
## 0.47
## 0.56
## 0.58
## 0.68
## 1.0
```

Problem 3



#

#Decision Tree calculations were made in Excel Notebook. Excel file is InformationGainCalc.xlsx

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	First layer calcs							
2	department	junior	senior	Total	I(p,n)		Info(D)	0.899031
3	sales	80	30	110	0.845350937			
4	systems	23	8	31	0.823811633			
5	marketing	4	10	14	0.863120569			
6	secretary	6	4	10	0.970950594			
7	Total	113	52	165	Info(department)D	0.850423985		
8					Gain	0.048606786		
9	age	junior	senior					
10	21_25	20	0	20	0			
11	26_30	49	0	49	0			
12	31_35	44	35	79	0.990617497			
13	36_40	0	10	10	0			
14	41_45	0	3	3	0			
15	46_50	0	4	4	0			
16	Total	113	52	165	Info(age)D	0.47429565		
17					Gain	0.424735121		
18	Salary	Junior	Senior					
19	26k_30k	46	0	46	0			
20	31k_35k	40	0	40	0			
21	36k_40k	0	4	4	0			
22	41k_45k	4	0	4	0			
23	46k_50k	23	40	63	0.946818832			
24	66k_70k	0	8	8	0			
25	Total	113	52	165	Info(Salary)D	0.361512645		
26					Gain	0.537518126		
27								
28	Second layer calcs	(between 35 and 66k salary)					Info(D)	0.958241
29	department	Junior	Senior	Total				
30	sales	0	30	30	0			
31	systems	23	0	23	0			
32	marketing	4	10	14	0.863120569			
33	secretary	0	4	4	0			
34	Total	27	44	71	Info(department)D	0.170192788		
35					Gain	0.78804794		
36	age	Junior	Senior	Total				
37	21_25	20	0	20	0			
38	26_30	3	0	3	0			
39	31_35	4	30	34	0.522559375			
40	36_40	0	10	10	0			
41	46_50	0	4	4	0			
42	Total	27	44	71	Info(age)D	0.2502397		
43					Gain	0.708001028		
44								
45	Third Layer							
46	age	junior	senior					
47	31_35	4	0		0			
48	36_40	0	10		0			

#

Problem 4

Generate If-Then rules for decision tree

Rules:

R1: IF salary $<$ 35k THEN status = Junior

R2: IF salary $>$ 66k THEN status = Senior

R3: IF 35k $<$ salary $<$ 66k AND Department = Systems THEN status = Junior

R4: IF 35k $<$ salary $<$ 66k AND Department = Sales THEN status = Senior

R5: IF 35k $<$ salary $<$ 66k AND Department = Secretary THEN status = Senior

R6: IF 35k $<$ salary $<$ 66k AND Department = Marketing AND age = 31 - 35 THEN status = Junior

R7: IF 35k $<$ salary $<$ 66k AND Department = Marketing AND age = 36 - 40 THEN status = Senior