COMP9318 (18S1) ASSIGNMENT 1

DUE ON 23:59 23 MAY, 2018 (WED)

Q1. (40 marks)

Consider the following base cuboid Sales with four tuples and the aggregate function SUM:

Location	Time	Item	Quantity
Sydney	2005	PS2	1400
Sydney	2006	PS2	1500
Sydney	2006	Wii	500
Melbourne	2005	XBox 360	<u>1</u> 700

Location Ais Sing In mie intensions and Continues. Suppose the system has built-in support for the value ALL.

- (1) List the tuples in the complete data cube of R in a tabular form with 4 attributes, i.e., Location, Time Item, SUM(Quantity)?
- i.e., Location, Time Item SUM (Quantity)?

 (2) Write down an equivalent SQI statement that compute the same result (i.e., the cube). You can only use standard SQL constructs, i.e., no CUBE BY clause.
- (3) Consider the following *ice-berg cube* query:

Draw the result of the query in a tabular form.

(4) Assume that we adopt a MOLAP architecture to store the full data cube of R, with the following mapping functions:

$$f_{Location}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = \text{`Sydney'}, \\ 2 & \text{if } x = \text{`Melbourne'}, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = \mathbf{ALL}. \end{cases}$$
$$f_{Time}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 2005, \\ 2 & \text{if } x = 2006, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = \mathbf{ALL}. \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Item}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = \text{'PS2'}, \\ 2 & \text{if } x = \text{'XBox 360'}, \\ 3 & \text{if } x = \text{'Wii'}, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = \mathbf{ALL}. \end{cases}$$

Draw the MOLAP cube (i.e., sparse multi-dimensional array) in a tabular form of (*ArrayIndex*, *Value*). You also need to write down the function you chose to map a multi-dimensional point to a one-dimensional point.

Q2.
$$(30 \text{ marks})$$

Consider binary classification where the class attribute y takes two values: 0 or 1. Let the feature vector for a test instance be a d-dimension column vector \vec{x} . A linear classifier with the model parameter \mathbf{w} (which is a d-dimension column vector) is the following function:

- Prove that if the feature vectors are *d*-dimension, then a Naïve Bayes classifier is a linear classifier in *d* 10 dMession can be used to explicitly write out the vector **w** that the Naïve Bayes classifier learns.
- It is obvious that the Logistic Regression classifier learned on the same training dataset as the Naiva Bayer is also a linear classifier in the same d+1-dimension space. Let the parameter wheather by the two classifiers be \mathbf{w}_{LR} and \mathbf{w}_{NB} , respectively. Briefly explain why learning \mathbf{w}_{NB} is much easier than learning \mathbf{w}_{LR} .

Hint 1.
$$\log \prod_i x_i = \sum_i \log x_i$$

Consider a dataset consisting of n training data \mathbf{x}_i and the corresponding class label $y_i \in \{0, 1\}$.

(1) Consider the standard logistic regression model:

$$P[y = 1 \mid \mathbf{x}] = \sigma(\mathbf{w}^{\top} \mathbf{x})$$

where σ is the sigmoid function.

The learning of the model parameter is to find \mathbf{w}^* that minimizes some function of \mathbf{w} , commonly known as the *loss function*.

Prove that the loss function for logistic regression is:

$$\ell(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(-y_i \mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x}_i + \ln(1 + \exp(\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x}_i)) \right)$$

(2) Consider a variant of the logistic regression model:

$$P[y = 1 \mid \mathbf{x}] = f(\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x})$$

where $f: \Re \to [0,1]$ is a squashing function that maps a real value to a value between 0 and 1.

Write out its loss function.

Submission

Please write down your answers in a file named ass1.pdf. You must write down your name and student ID on the first page.

You can submit your file by

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Late Penalty. -10% per day for the first two days, and -20% for each of the following days.

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