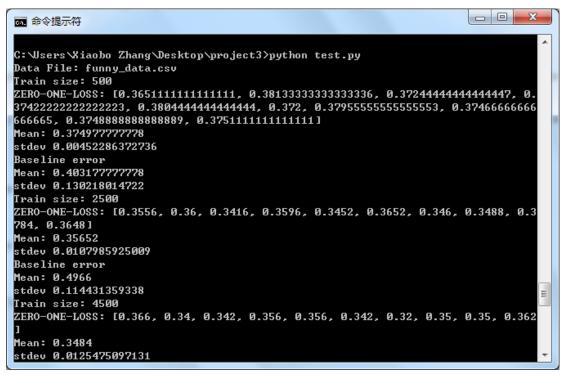
HW3 Report

1. Result



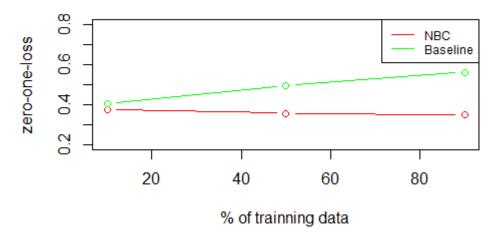
```
23
面 命令提示符
Mean: 0.4966
stdev 0.114431359338
Train size: 4500
ZERO-ONE-LOSS: [0.366, 0.34, 0.342, 0.356, 0.356, 0.342, 0.32, 0.35, 0.35, 0.362
Mean: 0.3484
stdev 0.0125475097131
Baseline error
Mean: 0.5618
stdev 0.0892835931177
[[0.365111111111111, 0.381333333333336, 0.3724444444444447, 0.3742222222222
223, 0.380<del>44444444444</del>, 0.372, 0.379555555555553, 0.37466666666666665, 0.3748
88888888889, 0.3751111111111111, [0.3556, 0.36, 0.3416, 0.3596, 0.3452, 0.3652
0.346, 0.3488, 0.3784, 0.36481, [0.366, 0.34, 0.342, 0.356, 0.356, 0.342, 0.32
 0.35, 0.35, 0.36211
Data File: stars_data.csv
Train size: 500
ZERO-ONE-LOSS: [0.2331111111111111, 0.26933333333333, 0.2715555555555555, 0.2
3, 0.255111111111111, 0.228444444444445, 0.2486666666666667, 0.265555555555
5554, 0.262444444444444444444, 0.236222222222222221
Mean: 0.250044444444
                                                                                Ξ
stdev 0.01613333333333
Baseline error
Mean: 0.55937777778
stdev 0.13537703363
```



2. Chart

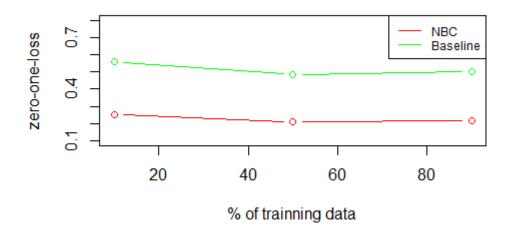
Funny data:

Funny data: zero-one-loss VS taining data size



Stars data:

Stars data: zero-one-loss VS taining data size



3. Analysis

According both charts, we can conclude that the NBC classifier has much lower zero-one-loss error than base line error. We can find out that when the data size larger, the error rate of NBC will become much slower. The zero-one-loss goes lower when data size from 10% to 50%, but the error doesn't change a lot when the data size from 50% to 90% for NBC classifier.