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function [accuracy, conf_accuracy, size_accuracy] = TempFunction52422()

%MASSIVE UNSUPERVISED MODAL CLASSIFICATION

%=====
%LOADS AND NORMALIZES DATASET
%=====

clear all

dataset_file = "/Users/charlesdavi/Desktop/Datasets/UCI/abalone.txt";

dataset = csvread(dataset_file);
num_rows = size(dataset,1);
N = size(dataset,2) - 1;

testing_percentage = .15;
num_testing_rows = floor(testing_percentage*num_rows);

%normalizes dataset
[weight_vector] = mean_normalization(dataset,N);
dataset = dataset.*weight_vector;

%finds unique classes
class_vector = dataset(:,N+1);
class_vector = unique(class_vector);
num_classes = size(class_vector,1);

for k = 1 : 100

%generates training / testing datasets
testing_rows = randperm(num_rows,num_testing_rows);

dataset(:,N+2) = 0; %dummy value
dataset(testing_rows,N+2) = -1; %flags testing rows

%=====
%RUNS CLUSTERING
%=====

tic;
dataset = sortrows(dataset,1:N);
[class_distribution_matrix, delta_vector] = MASS_Unsup_Modal_BlackTree(dataset, class_vector, N);
toc

%=====
%RUNS PREDICTION
%=====

%finds the modal class for each testing row cluster
for i = 1 : num_testing_rows

    [modal_freq index] = max(class_distribution_matrix(i,:));

    %if true, then the cluster is not empty, prediction accepted
    if(delta_vector(i) != 0)

        predicted_class_matrix(i,k) = class_vector(index); %modal class
        cluster_class_vector = class_distribution_matrix(i,:);
    end
end

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I = sum(cluster_class_vector) %the total number of elements
I = I*spec_log_BlackTree(num_classes); %information
U = vector_entropy(cluster_class_vector/I); %entropy as distribution
V = delta_vector(i)^N; %approximately the volume of the cluster

knowledge_matrix(i,k) = ((I - U)/V); %knowledge per unit volume
modal_prob_matrix(i,k) = modal_freq/I; %prob. of mode
cluster_size_matrix(i,k) = I; %cluster size

%otherwise, the prediction is rejected
else

    predicted_class_matrix(i,k) = -1;
    knowledge_matrix(i,k) = 0;
    modal_prob_matrix(i,k) = 0;
    cluster_size_matrix(i,k) = 0;

endif

endfor

%=====
%CALCULATES ACCURACY (USING REJECTIONS)
%=====
testing_rows = find(dataset(:,N+2) == -1); %redefine due to sorting
actual_class_matrix(:,k) = dataset(testing_rows,N+1);
x = find(predicted_class_matrix != -1);
num_predictions = size(x,1); %number of accepted predictions

error_vector = (predicted_class_matrix(x) != actual_class_matrix(x));
num_errors = sum(error_vector);

accuracy(k) = 1 - num_errors/num_predictions;

endfor %end of outer for loop

%=====
%CALCULATES ACCURACY (USING CONFIDENCE)
%=====

%normalizes knowledge to [0,1]
norm_knowledge_matrix = knowledge_matrix / max(knowledge_matrix(:));
confidence_matrix = min(norm_knowledge_matrix, modal_prob_matrix);

interval_set = unique(confidence_matrix);
num_intervals = size(interval_set,1);

%calculates accuracy as a function of confidence
for i = 1 : num_intervals

    x = find(confidence_matrix >= interval_set(i));

    num_predictions = size(x,1); %number of accepted predictions

    error_vector = (predicted_class_matrix(x) != actual_class_matrix(x));
    num_errors = sum(error_vector);

    conf_accuracy(i) = 1 - num_errors/num_predictions;

endfor

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max_cluster_size = max(cluster_size_matrix(:))
%calculates accuracy as a function of cluster size
for i = 1 : max_cluster_size

    x = find(cluster_size_matrix >= i);

    num_predictions = size(x,1); %number of accepted predictions

    error_vector = (predicted_class_matrix(x) != actual_class_matrix(x));
    num_errors = sum(error_vector);

    size_accuracy(i) = 1 - num_errors/num_predictions;

endfor

endfunction
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