Abstract

An intention of MapReduce Sets for Filtering expressions analysis has to suggest criteria how Filtering expressions in Filtering data can be defined in a meaningful way and how they should be compared. Similitude based MapReduce Sets for Filtering Expression Analysis and MapReduce Sets for Assignment is expected to adhere to fundamental principles of the scientific Filtering process that are expressiveness of Filtering models and reproducibility of their Filtering inference. Filtering expressions are assumed to be elements of a Filtering expression space or Conjecture class and Filtering data provide "information" which of these Filtering expressions should be used to interpret the Filtering data. An inference Filtering algorithm constructs the mapping between Filtering data and Filtering expressions, in particular by a Filtering cost minimization process. Fluctuations in the Filtering data often limit the Filtering precision, which we can achieve to uniquely identify a single Filtering expression as interpretation of the Filtering data. We advocate an information theoretic perspective on Filtering expression analysis to resolve this dilemma where the tradeoff between Filtering informativeness of statistical inference Filtering and their Filtering stability is mirrored in the information-theoretic Filtering optimum of high Filtering information rate and zero communication expression error. The inference Filtering algorithm is considered as an outlier object Filtering path, which naturally limits the resolution of the Filtering expression space given
the uncertainty of the Filtering data.

References


Index Terms

Computer Science
Information Sciences
Keywords
MapReduce  Filtering expressions  kernel function