

Decision Tree Algorithms

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TreeGrowing (S, A, y, SplitCriterion, StoppingCriterion)
Where:
S - Training Set
A - Input Feature Set
y - Target Feature
SplitCriterion - the method for evaluating a certain split
StoppingCriterion - the criteria to stop the growing process
Create a new tree T with a single root node.
IF StoppingCriterion(S) THEN
    Mark T as a leaf with the most
    common value of y in S as a label.
ELSE
    \forall a_i \in A \text{ find } a \text{ that obtain the best } SplitCriterion(a_i, S).
    Label f with a
    FOR each outcome va of a:
        Set Subtree_i= TreeGrowing (\sigma_{a-x}, S, A, y).
        Connect the root node of ty to Subtree; with
                 an edge that is labelled as v.
    END FOR
END IF
RETURN TreePruning (S, T, y)
TreePruning (S,T,y)
Where:
S - Training Set
y - Target Feature
T - The tree to be pruned
DO
    Select a node f in T such that pruning it
        maximally improve some evaluation criteria
    IF t \neq \emptyset THEN T = pruned(T, t)
UNTIL t = \emptyset
RETURN T
```

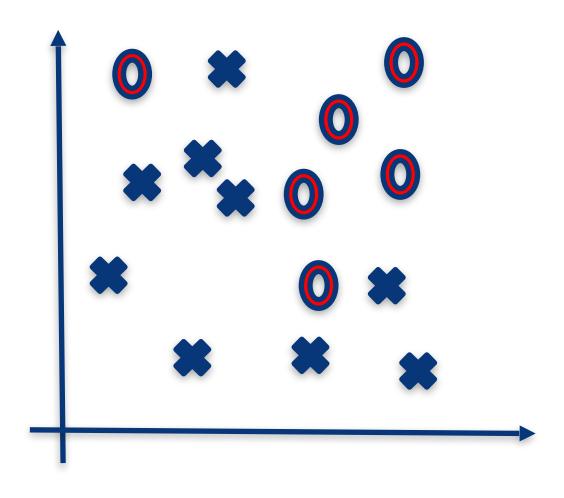
- Breaks sample data into homogenous pieces

 Sample means

 Handles categorical and continuous data
 Identifies interaction effects and important
- Has multiple algorithms
 D3
- C4.5○ CHAID

variables

Growing a Tree: Splitting



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 - **ID3**
 - C4.5
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