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```

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

In [1]:

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 from sklearn.utils import shuffle
3 import seaborn as sns
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5 import numpy as np
6
7 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report, roc_curve, roc_auc_score
8 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score
9
10 from dt import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

In [2]:

```
1 # Veri setini yükleme
2 data = pd.read_csv('iris.csv')
3
4 # Veri setinin başlığını kontrol etme
5 print(data.head())
```

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-seto
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-seto
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-seto
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-seto
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-seto

In [3]:

```
1 # Tür adlarını tam sayılara dönüştürme
2 data['Species'] = data['Species'].map({'Iris-setosa': 0, 'Iris-versicolor': 1, 'Iris-virginica': 2})
3
4 # Sonuçları kontrol etme
5 print(data.head())
```

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	0

In [4]:

```
1 # Veri setinin özeti
2 print(data.describe())
```

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthC
m \					
count	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000
0					
mean	75.500000	5.843333	3.054000	3.758667	1.19866
7					
std	43.445368	0.828066	0.433594	1.764420	0.76316
1					
min	1.000000	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.10000
0					
25%	38.250000	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.30000
0					
50%	75.500000	5.800000	3.000000	4.350000	1.30000
0					
75%	112.750000	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.80000
0					
max	150.000000	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.50000
0					

	Species
count	150.000000
mean	1.000000
std	0.819232
min	0.000000
25%	0.000000
50%	1.000000
75%	2.000000
max	2.000000

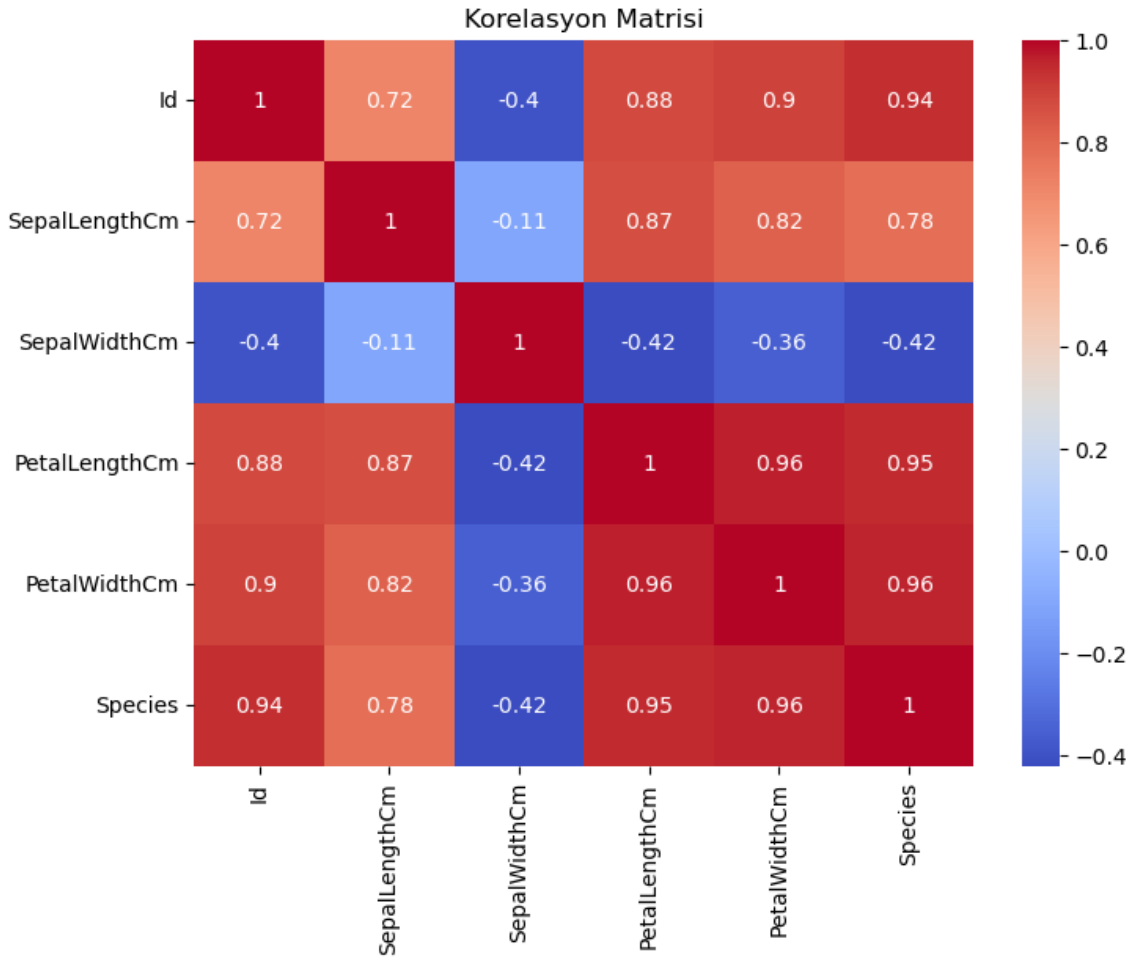
In [5]:

```
1 # Veri setinin karıştırılması
2 data = shuffle(data)
3 print(data.head())
```

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Specie
s						
107	108	7.3	2.9	6.3	1.8	
2						
101	102	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9	
2						
59	60	5.2	2.7	3.9	1.4	
1						
126	127	6.2	2.8	4.8	1.8	
2						
44	45	5.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	
0						

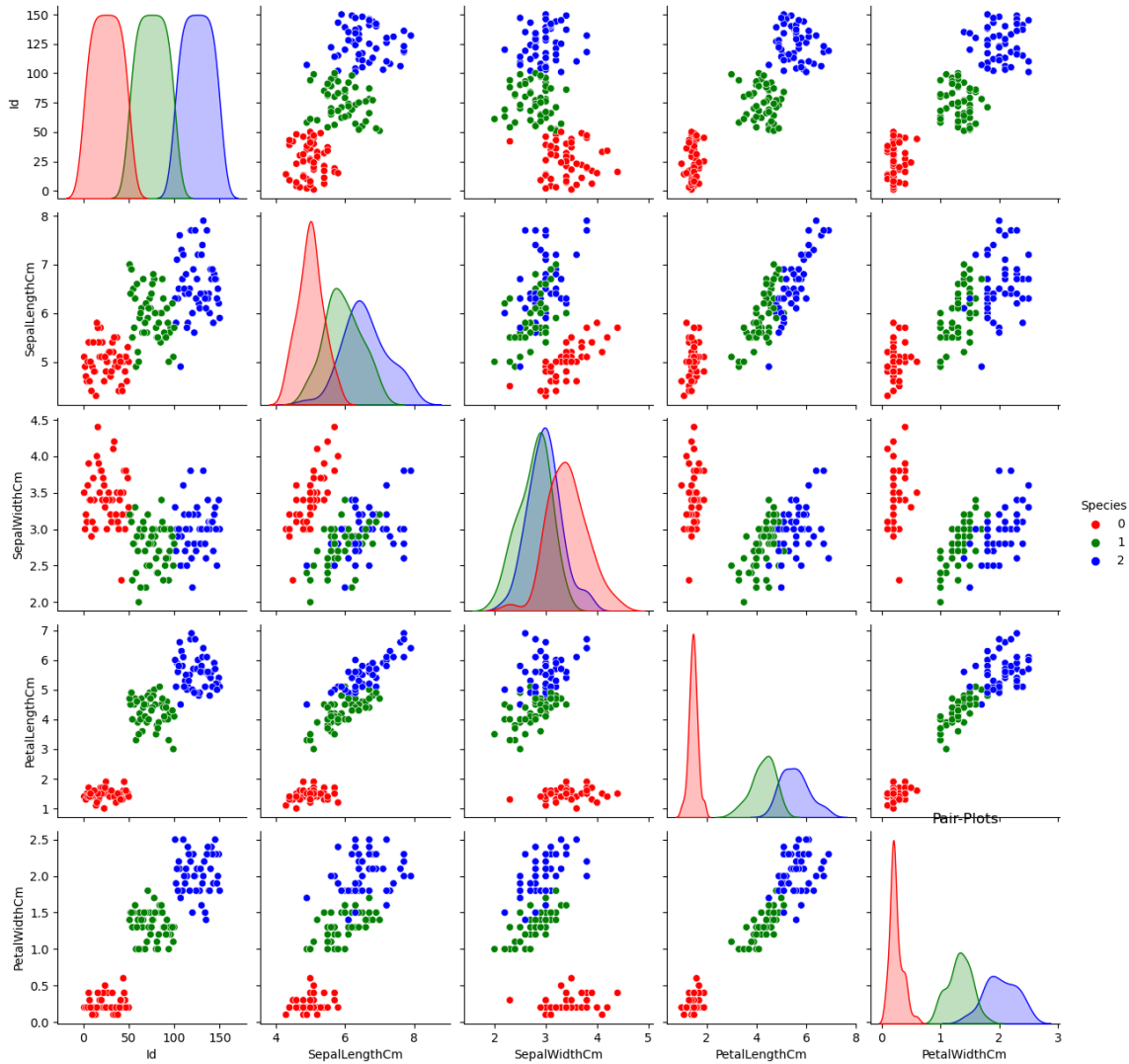
In [6]:

```
1 # Korelasyon matrisi
2 correlation_matrix = data.corr()
3
4 # Korelasyon matrisini görselleştirme
5 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
6 sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
7 plt.title('Korelasyon Matrisi')
8 plt.show()
```



In [7]:

```
1 # Öz nitelikler için pair-plots
2 custom_palette = ['red', 'green', 'blue']
3 sns.pairplot(data, hue='Species', palette=custom_palette)
4 plt.title('Pair-Plots')
5 plt.show()
```



Veriyi eğitim ve test setlerine ayırma

In [8]:

```
1 X = data.iloc[:, :-1].values
2 y = data.iloc[:, -1].values
3
4 train_size = int(0.8 * len(X))
5 X_train, X_test = X[:train_size], X[train_size:]
6 y_train, y_test = y[:train_size], y[train_size:]
```

DecisionTreeClassifier'ı eğitme

In [9]:

```
1 classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=5)
2 classifier.fit(X_train.tolist(), y_train.tolist())
```

Test seti üzerinde sınıflandırma

In [10]:

```
1 predictions = classifier.predict(X_test.tolist())
```

Sonuçları değerlendirme

In [11]:

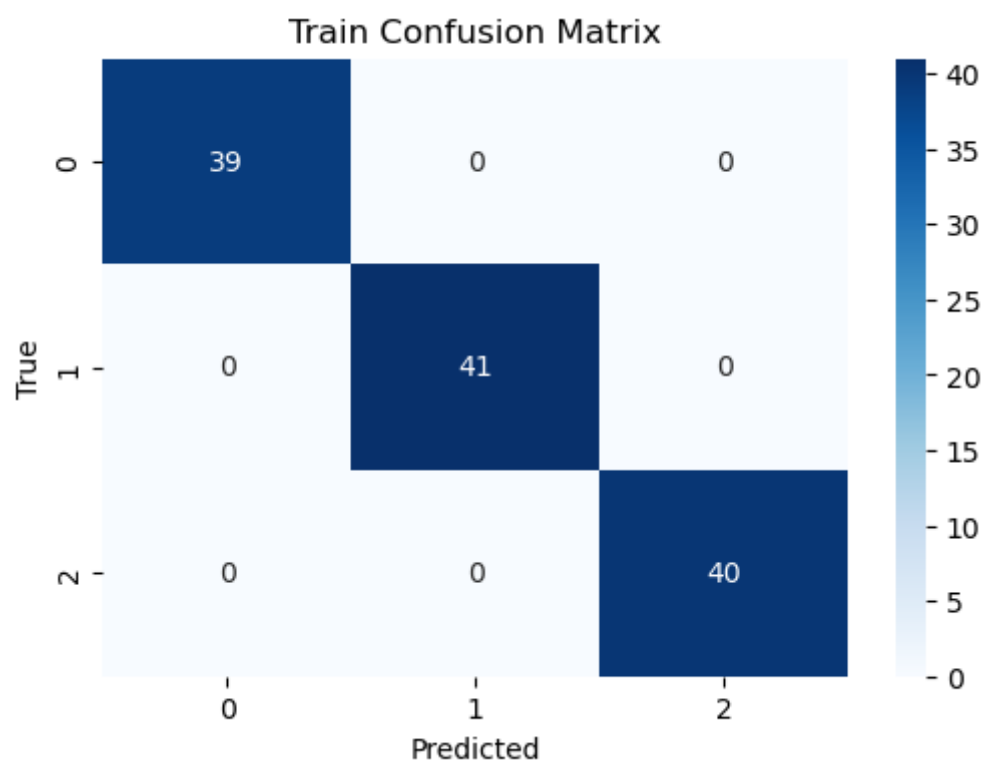
```
1 accuracy = sum(predictions == y_test) / len(y_test)
2 print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
```

Accuracy: 0.9666666666666667

Confusion Matrix

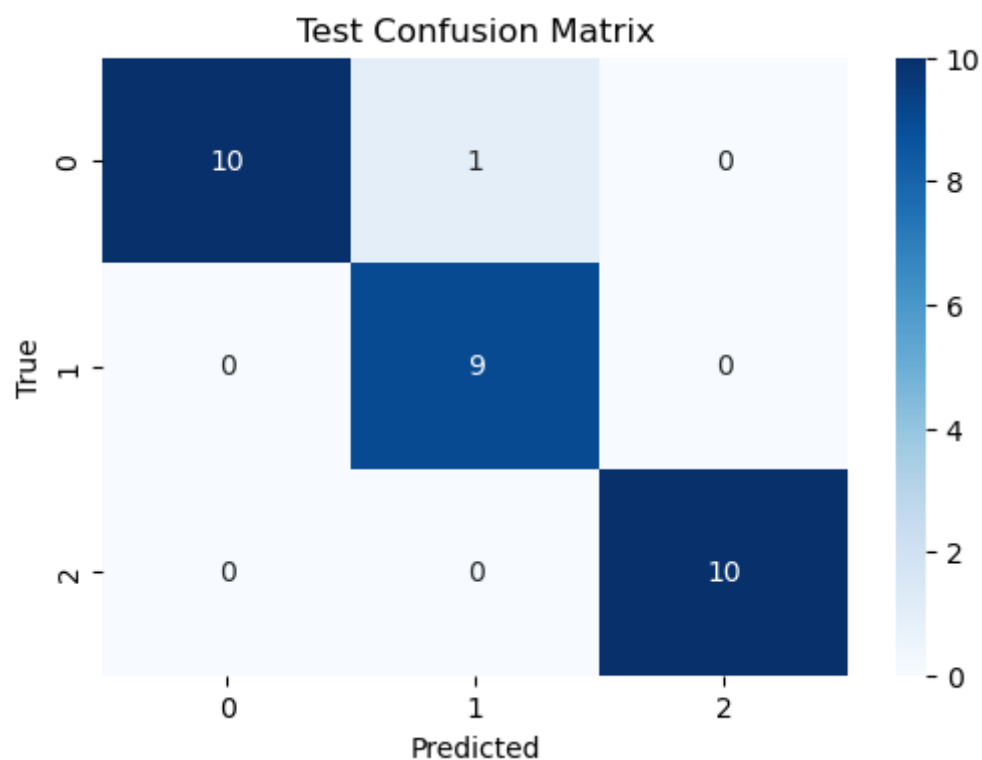
In [12]:

```
1 # Training set evaluation
2 train_predictions = classifier.predict(X_train.tolist())
3 train_confusion_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_train.tolist(), train_predictions)
4 plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
5 plt.title('Train Confusion Matrix')
6 sns.heatmap(train_confusion_matrix, annot=True, cmap='Blues', fmt='g')
7 plt.xlabel('Predicted')
8 plt.ylabel('True')
9 plt.show()
```



In [13]:

```
1 # Test set evaluation
2 test_predictions = classifier.predict(X_test.tolist())
3 test_confusion_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test.tolist(), test_predictions)
4 plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
5 plt.title('Test Confusion Matrix')
6 sns.heatmap(test_confusion_matrix, annot=True, cmap='Blues', fmt='g')
7 plt.xlabel('Predicted')
8 plt.ylabel('True')
9 plt.show()
```



In [14]:

```
1 # Accuracy
2 train_accuracy = np.mean(train_predictions == y_train) * 100
3 test_accuracy = np.mean(test_predictions == y_test) * 100
4 print("\nAccuracy (Train set):", train_accuracy)
5 print("Accuracy (Test set):", test_accuracy)
6
7 # F1-Score
8 train_f1_score = classification_report(y_train, train_predictions, output_dict=True)
9 test_f1_score = classification_report(y_test, test_predictions, output_dict=True)['w
10 print("\nF1-Score (Train set):", train_f1_score)
11 print("F1-Score (Test set):", test_f1_score)
12
13 # Precision
14 train_precision = classification_report(y_train, train_predictions, output_dict=True)
15 test_precision = classification_report(y_test, test_predictions, output_dict=True)['
16 print("\nPrecision (Train set):", train_precision)
17 print("Precision (Test set):", test_precision)
18
19 # Recall
20 train_recall = classification_report(y_train, train_predictions, output_dict=True)['
21 test_recall = classification_report(y_test, test_predictions, output_dict=True)['wei
22 print("\nRecall (Train set):", train_recall)
23 print("Recall (Test set):", test_recall)
```

Accuracy (Train set): 100.0
Accuracy (Test set): 96.66666666666667

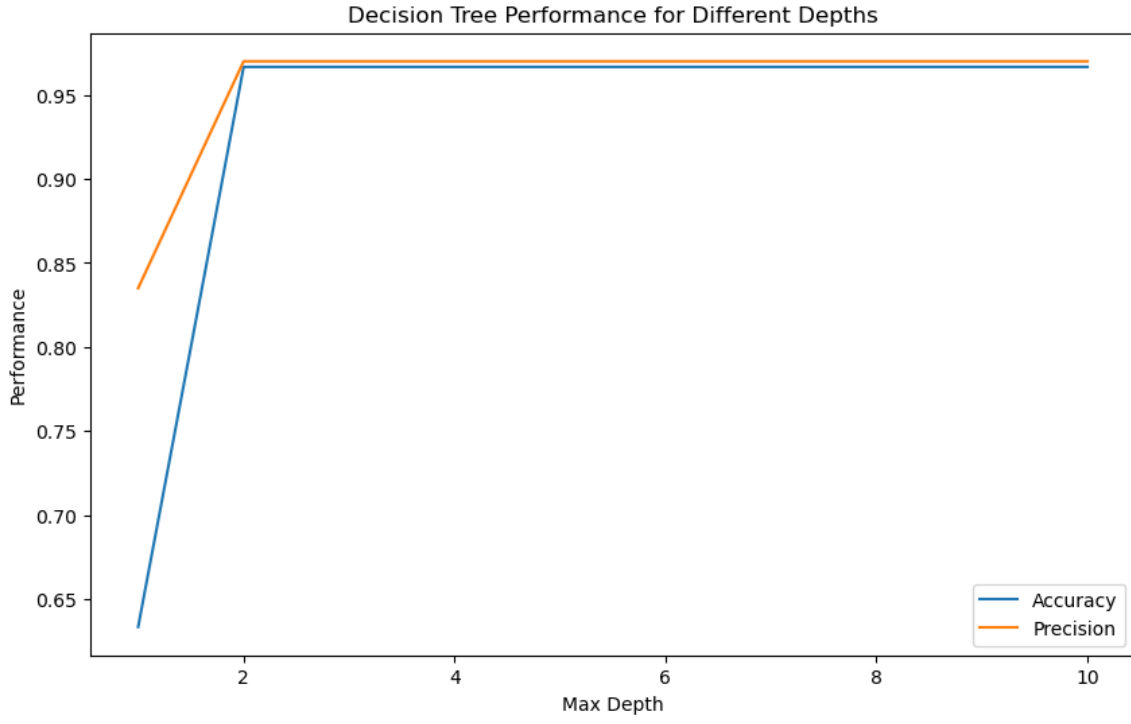
F1-Score (Train set): 1.0
F1-Score (Test set): 0.966750208855472

Precision (Train set): 1.0
Precision (Test set): 0.9700000000000001

Recall (Train set): 1.0
Recall (Test set): 0.9666666666666667

In [15]:

```
1 L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
2 accuracies = []
3 precisions = []
4
5 for depth in L:
6     # DecisionTreeClassifier'ı eğitme
7     classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=depth)
8     classifier.fit(X_train.tolist(), y_train.tolist())
9
10    # Test seti üzerinde sınıflandırma
11    predictions = classifier.predict(X_test.tolist())
12
13    # Accuracy
14    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, predictions)
15    accuracies.append(accuracy)
16
17    # Precision
18    precision = precision_score(y_test, predictions, average='weighted', zero_division=0)
19    precisions.append(precision)
20
21 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
22 plt.plot(L, accuracies, label='Accuracy')
23 plt.plot(L, precisions, label='Precision')
24 plt.xlabel('Max Depth')
25 plt.ylabel('Performance')
26 plt.title('Decision Tree Performance for Different Depths')
27 plt.legend()
28 plt.show()
29
30 best_accuracy = max(accuracies)
31 best_accuracy_index = accuracies.index(best_accuracy)
32 best_precision = precisions[best_accuracy_index]
33 best_depth = L[best_accuracy_index]
34
35 print("Best Depth:", best_depth)
36 print("Best Accuracy:", best_accuracy)
37 print("Corresponding Precision:", best_precision)
```



Best Depth: 2

Best Accuracy: 0.9666666666666667

Corresponding Precision: 0.9700000000000001

- 1 Bu verilere göre, Decision Tree Classifier modeli 2 derinlik seviyesinde en iyi sonuçları verdi. Yani, modelin en doğru tahminleri ve hassas sonuçları bu derinlik seviyesinde elde edildi.
- 2
- 3 Modelin daha derin olması ise overfit riskini artırabilir ve genel başarıyı olumsuz etkileyebilir. Dolayısıyla, 2 derinlik seviyesi, modelin dengeli ve iyi bir şekilde genellemesini sağlamıştır.
- 4
- 5 Ancak, daha fazla deney yapmak ve farklı veri setlerinde modelin performansını test etmek için daha fazla çalışma gerekmektedir.