Decision Trees

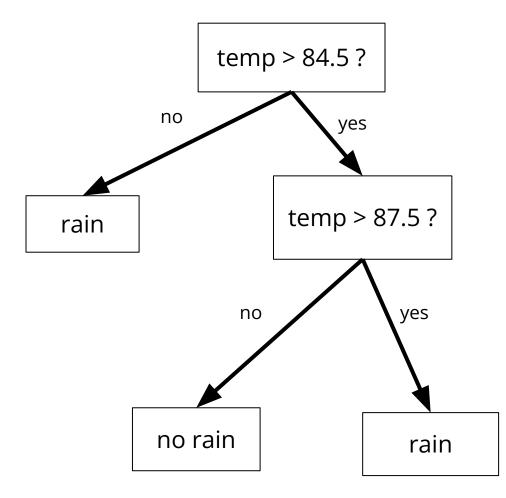
Zach Gulde

Topics

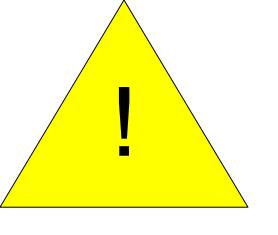
- What are decision trees?
- 2. How do decision trees work?
- 3. How do we implement decision trees?

Decision Trees

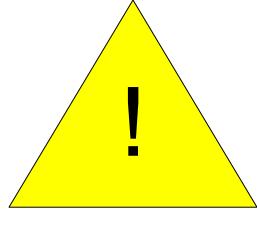
- A set of rules for making predictions
- A series of yes/no questions are asked at each <u>node</u> until the end, a <u>leaf</u>, is hit
- Pro: Easy to interpret
- Pro: fast to make predictions
- Pro: minimal preprocessing needed
- Con: doesn't consider feature interactions
- Con: complex to train
- Con: prone to overfitting



How do we make Decision Trees?



Warning



Theoretical concepts and some math notation follows.

In practice this is all implemented by scikit-learn.

Tree-Growing Algorithm

- 1. Calculate impurity for current node, *and* each feature
- 2. If the current split has the lowest impurity, then this is a leaf node (end point)
- 3. Else choose the feature with the lowest impurity and split into 2 nodes
- 4. Repeat for each remaining node

To calculate impurity for a feature:

- for a binary categorical feature, split and calculate impurity
- otherwise calculate all possible splits; the one with lowest impurity is the split for this feature

Gini Impurity Algorithm

For a leaf, gini impurity (*G*) is

$$G = 1 - \sum_{i} p_i^2$$

for each class *i* in *k* total classes

For a given split, weighted Gini (
$$\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{w}}$$
) is $G_{w} = \frac{\sum_{i}^{k} n_{i} G_{i}}{\sum_{i}^{k} n_{i}}$

For binary classification, this simplifies to

$$G = 1 - p^2 - q^2 \qquad G_w = \frac{n_1 G_1 + n_2 G_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

We want to predict whether or not it's going to rain today.

	temp	yesterday	today
0	89	no rain	rain
1	86	rain	no rain
2	81	rain	rain
3	80	no rain	rain
4	81	rain	rain
5	89	rain	rain
6	80	no rain	rain
7	80	no rain	no rain
8	89	no rain	no rain

rain

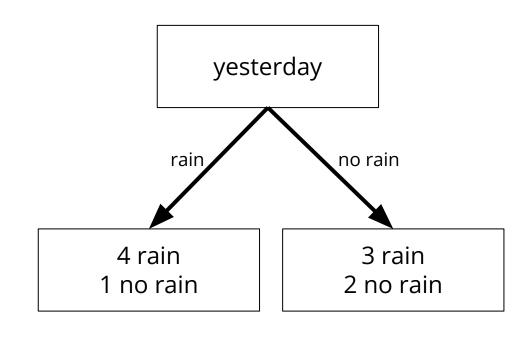
rain

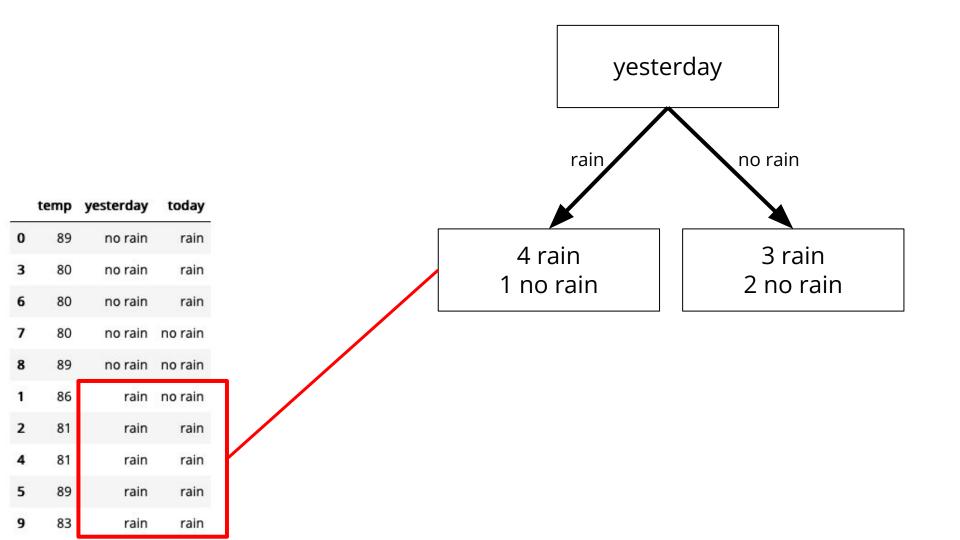
Start by examining yesterday's weather to predict today's. What's the gini impurity?

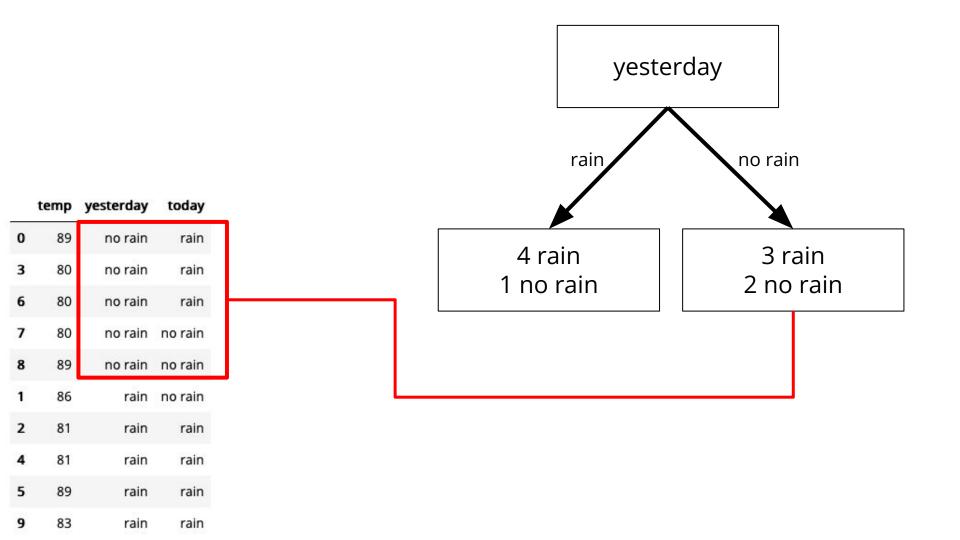
			_
	temp	yesterday	today
0	89	no rain	rain
3	80	no rain	rain
6	80	no rain	rain
7	80	no rain	no rain
8	89	no rain	no rain
1	86	rain	no rain
2	81	rain	rain
4	81	rain	rain
5	89	rain	rain
9	83	rain	rain

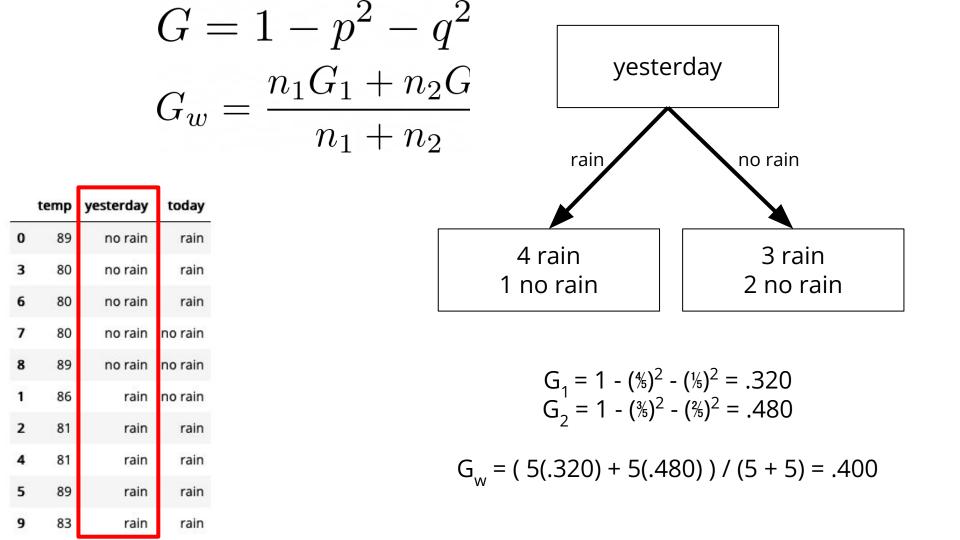
rain

	temp	yesterday	today
0	89	no rain	rain
3	80	no rain	rain
6	80	no rain	rain
7	80	no rain	no rain
8	89	no rain	no rain
1	86	rain	no rain
2	81	rain	rain
4	81	rain	rain
5	89	rain	rain
9	83	rain	rain









$$G = 1 - p^2 - q^2$$

$$G_w = \frac{n_1G_1 + n_2G}{n_1 + n_2}$$

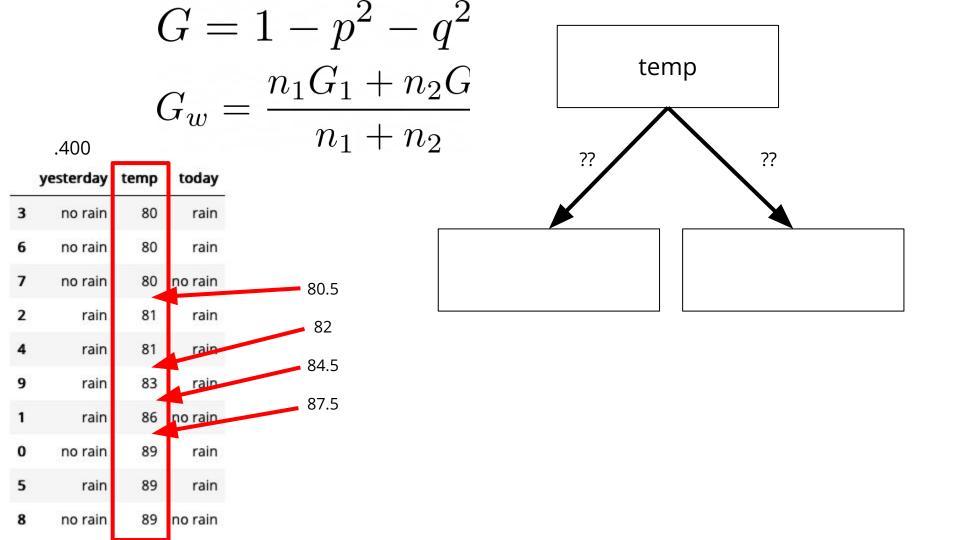
$$\frac{3}{3} \quad \text{no rain} \quad 80 \quad \text{rain}$$

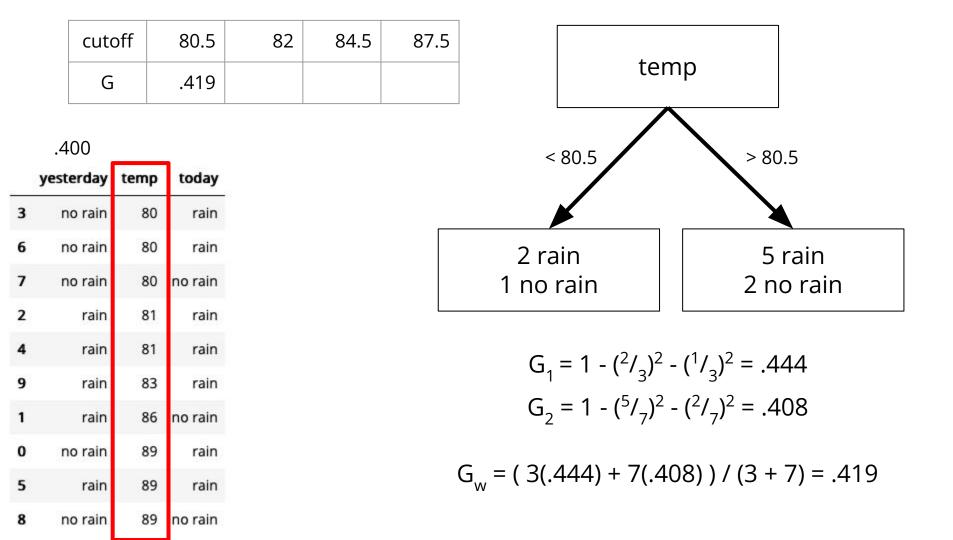
$$\frac{6}{6} \quad \text{no rain} \quad 80 \quad \text{no rain}$$

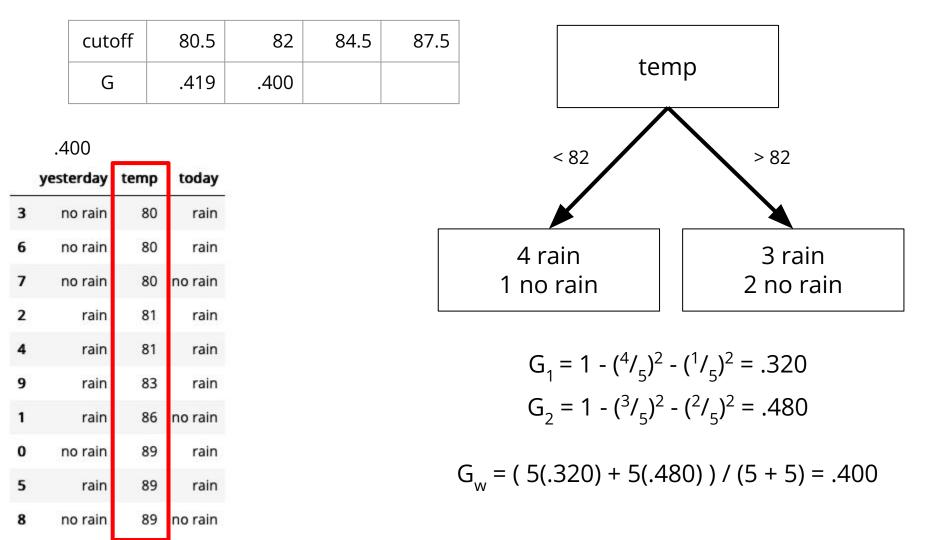
$$\frac{2}{2} \quad \text{rain} \quad 81 \quad \text{rain}$$

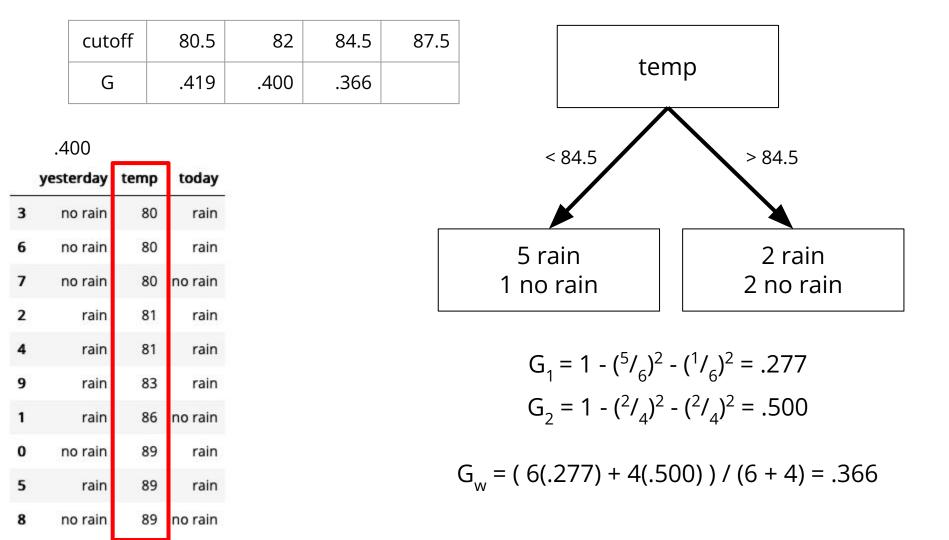
$$\frac{4}{3} \quad \text{rain} \quad 83 \quad \text{rain}$$

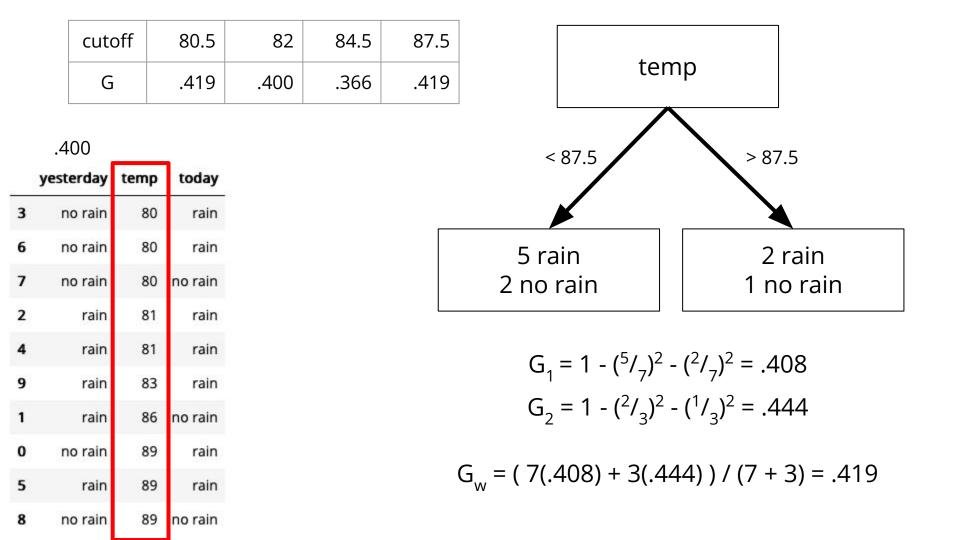
$$\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{rain} \quad 86 \quad \text{no rain}$$











	cuto	off	80.5	82	84.5	87.5
	G		.419	.400	.366	.419
	.00	tomo	today			
	erday	History State (C.)	. Development	-8		Wi
n	o rain	80	rain			Gir
n	o rain	80	rain			GII
n	o rain	80	no rain			
	rain	81	rain			
	rain	81	rain			
	rain	83	rain			
	rain	86	no rain			
n	o rain	89	rain			
	rain	89	rain			
n	o rain	89	no rain			

Without any splitting, we currently have a

temp

.420

 $G = 1 - (3/_{10})^2 - (7/_{10})^2 = .420$

	cutoff			80.5	82
	G			.419	.400
	0.0				
.4	00			_	
est/	erday	tem	р	today	88
n	o rain	8	30	rain	
n	o rain	8	30	rain	
n	o rain	8	30	no rain	
	rain	8	31	rain	
	rain	8	31	rain	
	rain	8	33	rain	
	rain	8	86	no rain	
n	o rain	8	39	rain	
	rain	8	39	rain	
n	o rain	8	39	no rain	

84.5

.366

87.5

.419

Splitting based on temp with a cutoff point of 84.5 gives us the lowest impurity, so we will split at this point.

temp

.420



no rain

8

today

rain

rain

rain

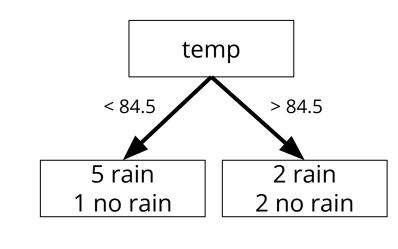
rain

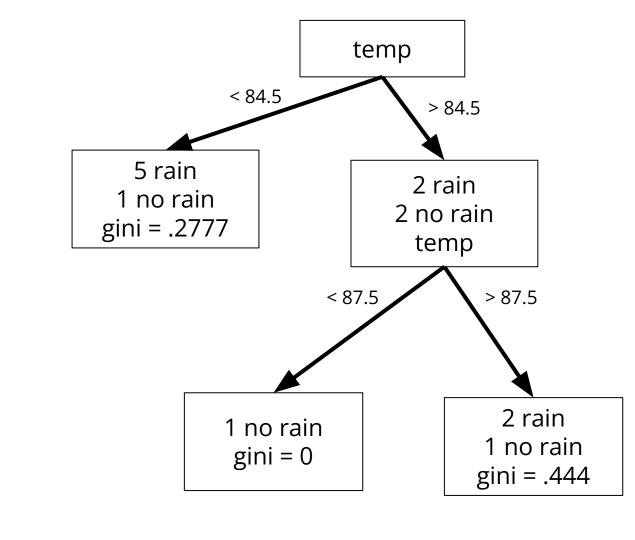
rain

rain

rain

89 no rain



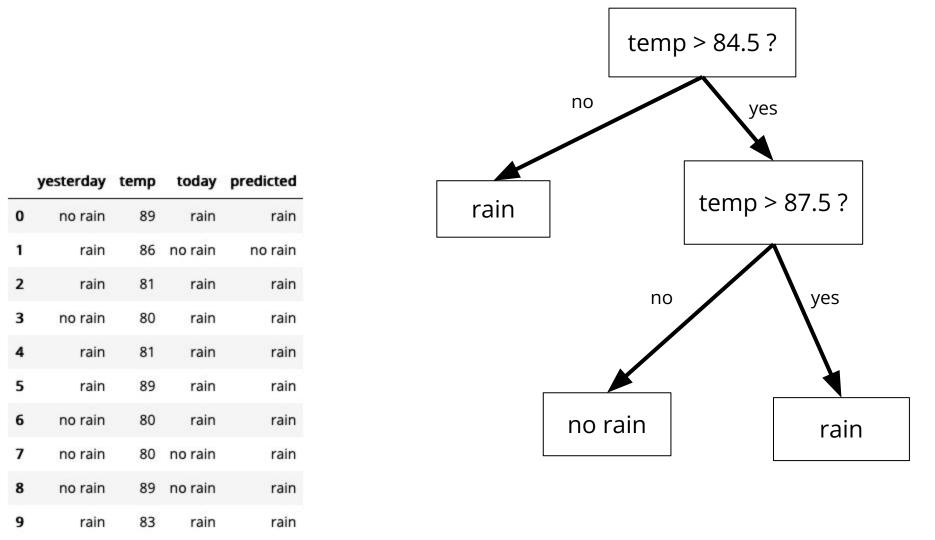


yesterday temp today 3 no rain 80 rain 6 no rain 80 rain no rain 80 no rain 2 rain 81 rain 4 rain 81 rain 9 83 rain rain rain 86 no rain 0 no rain 89 rain 5 rain 89 rain

8

no rain

89 no rain



Hyperparams

Decision Tree Hyperparameters

- max_depth: maximum number of splits (default: None)
- min_samples_split: minimum number of data points required to split a node (default: 2)
- min_samples_leaf: minimum number of data points required to be present in a endpoint or leaf (default: 1)
- max_leaf_nodes: maximum number of "endpoints", or leaves (default: None)

Implementation

- 1. Imports
- 2. Split Data
- 3. Create models
 - a. Create
 - b. fit
 - c. .predict / .score
- 4. Evaluate on validate
- 5. Interpret
- 6. Evaluate on test

- 1. Imports ◀
- 2. Split Data
- 3. Create models
 - a. Create
 - b. fit
 - c. .predict / .score
- 4. Evaluate on validate
- 5. Interpret
- 6. Evaluate on test

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.tree import plot_tree, export_text
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

- 1. Imports
- 2. Split Data
- 3. Create models
 - a. Create
 - b. fit
 - c. .predict / .score
- 4. Evaluate on validate
- 5. Interpret
- 6. Evaluate on test

train, test, validate

X_train, y_train

X_validate, y_validate

X_test, y_test

- 1. Imports
- 2. Split Data
- - a. Create the model
 - b. fit it
 - c. use it .predict / .score
- 4. Evaluate on validate
- 5. Interpret
- 6. Evaluate on test

```
model = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=1)
# h
model.fit(X_train)
# C
model.score(X_train, y_train) # accuracy
# or
train['prediction'] = model.predict(X_train)
classification report(
    train.actual,
    train.prediction,
```

- 1. Imports
- 2. Split Data
- 3. Create models
 - a. Create the model
 - b. fit it
 - c. use it .predict / .score
- 4. Evaluate on validate
- 5. Interpret
- 6. Evaluate on test

```
model1.score(X_validate, y_validate)
model2.score(X_validate, y_validate)
model3.score(X_validate, y_validate)
# or
predictions1 = model1.predict(X_validate)
classification_report(
   validate.actual, predictions1
)
...
```

- 1. Imports
- 2. Split Data
- 3. Create models
 - a. Create the model
 - b. fit it
 - c. use it .predict / .score
- 4. Evaluate on validate
- 5. Interpret
- 6. Evaluate on test

```
model.feature_importances_
print(export_text(model))
plot_tree(model)
```

- 1. Imports
- 2. Split Data
- 3. Create models
 - a. Create the model
 - b. fit it
 - c. use it .predict / .score
- 4. Evaluate on validate
- 5. Interpret
- 6. Evaluate on test

```
best_model.score(X_test)
# or
pred = best_model.predict(X_test)
classification_report(
    test.actual, pred
)
```