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In [21]: # Decision Tree

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, classification_report
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder, LabelEncoder
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
```

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In [24]: # Import Dataset
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\91830\Desktop\DUK\AIML\DT\classifierdata.csv",
                 sep=',', header=None)

# Printing the dataset shape
print("Dataset Length: ", len(df))
print("Dataset Shape: ", df.shape)
print("")

# Printing the dataset observations
print("Dataset: \n", df.head())
print("")
```

Dataset Length: 15
Dataset Shape: (15, 5)

Dataset:

	0	1	2	3	4
0	age	income	student	credit rating	buys computer
1	<=30	high	no	fair	no
2	<=30	high	no	excellent	no
3	31-40	high	no	fair	yes
4	>40	medium	no	fair	yes

```
In [26]: # Separating the target variable
X = df.iloc[:, 1:]
y = df.iloc[:, 0]

# Convert target variable to numeric using LabelEncoder
enc = LabelEncoder()
y = enc.fit_transform(y)

# Use one-hot encoding for all categorical features
categorical_cols = [0, 1, 2, 3] # assuming all columns are categorical
encoder = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[("OneHot", OneHotEncoder(), categorical_cols)],
                             remainder='passthrough')
X_encoded = encoder.fit_transform(X)
```

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In [28]: # Splitting the dataset into train and test
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_encoded, y, test_size=0.3,
                                                    random_state=100)

# Train using Gini index
clf_gini = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion="gini", random_state=100,
                                 max_depth=3, min_samples_leaf=5)
clf_gini.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Train using entropy
clf_entropy = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion="entropy", random_state=100,
                                    max_depth=3, min_samples_leaf=5)
clf_entropy.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

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Out[28]: DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy', max_depth=3, min_samples_leaf=5,
                                random_state=100)
```

In [34]:

```
# Results Using Entropy
y_pred_entropy = clf_entropy.predict(X_test)
print("Predicted values using Information Gain:")
print(enc.inverse_transform(y_pred_entropy)) # Convert back to original labels
print("")

# Results Using Gini Index
y_pred_gini = clf_gini.predict(X_test)
print("Predicted values using Gini Index:")
print(enc.inverse_transform(y_pred_gini)) # Convert back to original labels
print("")
```

Predicted values using Entropy:

['31-40' '31-40' '>40' '31-40' '31-40']

Predicted values using Gini Index:

['31-40' '31-40' '>40' '31-40' '31-40']

In [37]:

```
# Calculate accuracy using Entropy
print("Information Gain")
print("*****")
print("Confusion Matrix (IG): \n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_entropy))
print("Accuracy (IG): ", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_entropy) * 100)
print("Report (IG): \n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred_entropy,
                                              zero_division=1))

print("")

# Calculate accuracy using Gini Index
print("Gini Index ")
print("*****")
print("Confusion Matrix (Gini): \n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_gini))
print("")
print("Accuracy (Gini): ", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_gini) * 100)
print("Report (Gini): \n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred_gini,
                                              zero_division=1))

print("")
```

Information Gain

Confusion Matrix (IG):

```
[[1 0 1]
 [2 0 0]
 [1 0 0]]
```

Accuracy (IG): 20.0

Report (IG):

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.25	0.50	0.33	2
1	1.00	0.00	0.00	2
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
accuracy			0.20	5
macro avg	0.42	0.17	0.11	5
weighted avg	0.50	0.20	0.13	5

Gini Index

Confusion Matrix (Gini):

```
[[1 0 1]
 [2 0 0]
 [1 0 0]]
```

Accuracy (Gini): 20.0

Report (Gini):

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.25	0.50	0.33	2
1	1.00	0.00	0.00	2
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	1

accuracy			0.20	5
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