### LetsGrowMore

### **Dec2022**

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Task(2)-Decision Tree

intermidiate level Language-Python

software-JUpyter Notebook(Colaboratory)

# **Importing Libraries**

```
In [1]:
```

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sb
import sklearn
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

#### In [2]:

```
iris=pd.read_csv("Iris.csv")
```

# Checking out the data sets

```
In [3]:
```

Non-Null Count Dtype # Column Id 150 non-null int64 SepalLengthCm 150 non-null float64 SepalWidthCm 150 non-null PetalLengthCm 150 non-null float64 float64 PetalWidthCm 150 non-null float64 Species 150 non-null object dtypes: float64(4), int64(1), object(1) memory usage: 7.2+ KB

memory asager 7.

```
iris.head()
```

#### Out[4]:

In [4]:

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

In [5]:

```
iris.shape
```

#### Out[5]:

(150, 6)

# Knowing missing value

### Out[10]:

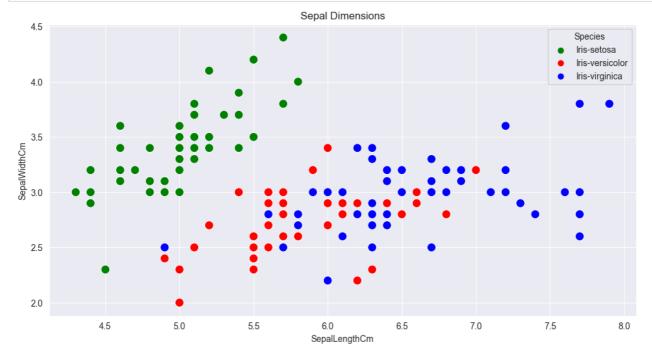
	ld	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm
count	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000
mean	75.500000	5.843333	3.054000	3.758667	1.198667
std	43.445368	0.828066	0.433594	1.764420	0.763161
min	1.000000	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.100000
25%	38.250000	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.300000
50%	75.500000	5.800000	3.000000	4.350000	1.300000
75%	112.750000	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.800000
max	150.000000	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.500000

# Visualising the sepal and petal dimensions

```
In [11]:
sb.set_style("darkgrid")
```

```
In [13]:
```

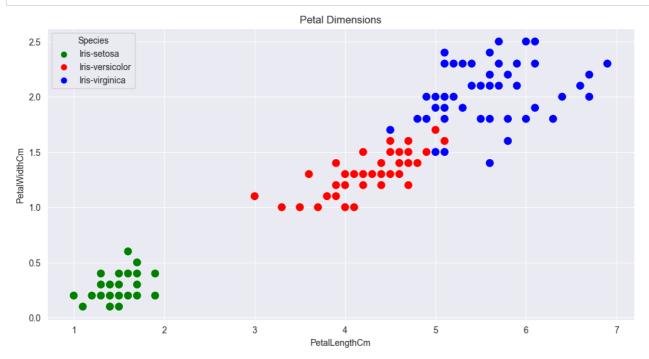
```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.title('Sepal Dimensions')
sb.scatterplot(x=iris["SepalLengthCm"],y=iris["SepalWidthCm"],hue=iris["Species"],palette=["green","red","blue"],s=100);
```



#### In [14]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.title('Petal Dimensions')

sb.scatterplot(x=iris["PetalLengthCm"],y=iris["PetalWidthCm"],hue=iris["Species"],palette=["green","red","blue"],s=100);
```



# Analiysing the distributions of sepal and petal dimentions

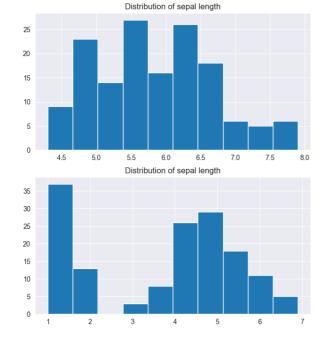
#### In [15]:

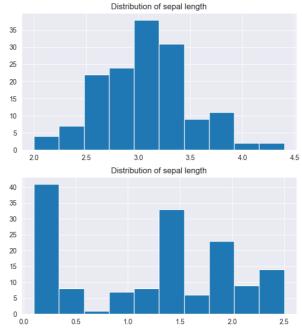
```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2,2,figsize=(16,8))
#plot for sepal Length
axes[0,0].set_title('Distribution of sepal length')
axes[0,0].hist(iris["SepalLengthCm"]);

#plot for sepal width
axes[0,1].set_title('Distribution of sepal length')
axes[0,1].hist(iris["SepalWidthCm"]);

#plot for petal Length
axes[1,0].set_title('Distribution of sepal length')
axes[1,0].hist(iris["PetalLengthCm"]);

#plot for petal width
axes[1,1].set_title('Distribution of sepal length')
axes[1,1].hist(iris["PetalWidthCm"]);
```



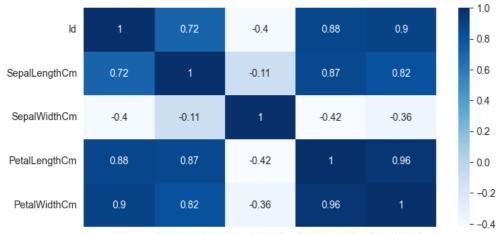


# Analysing the correlation between feature and target

### In [16]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
sb.heatmap(iris.corr(),annot=True,cmap='Blues');
```

C:\Users\ARNAB\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_8440\3836521199.py:2: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric\_only
in DataFrame.corr is deprecated. In a future version, it will default to False. Select only valid columns or specif
y the value of numeric\_only to silence this warning.
sb.heatmap(iris.corr(),annot=True,cmap='Blues');



ld SepalLengthCm SepalWidthCm PetalLengthCm PetalWidthCm

```
In [17]:
X=iris[["SepalLengthCm","SepalWidthCm","PetalLengthCm","PetalWidthCm"]]
Y=iris[["Species"]]
```

## Spliting the datasets

```
In [18]:
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.3,random_state=0)
In [19]:
print(X_train.shape)
print(Y_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
print(Y_test.shape)
(105, 4)
(105, 1)
(45, 4)
(45, 1)
In [20]:
iris.columns
Out[20]:
Index(['Id', 'SepalLengthCm', 'SepalWidthCm', 'PetalLengthCm', 'PetalWidthCm',
       'Species'],
      dtype='object')
In [21]:
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn import metrics
In [22]:
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth = 5, random_state = 0)
# Train the model on the data
clf.fit(X_train, Y_train)
# Predict labels of unseen (test) data
# clf.predict(X_test)
```

### Out[22]:

DecisionTreeClassifier(max\_depth=5, random\_state=0)

In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook. On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, please try loading this page with nbviewer.org.

### **Predictions**

```
In [24]:
predictions = clf.predict(X_test)
print("The accuracy of Decision Tree is:",metrics.accuracy_score(predictions,Y_test))
```

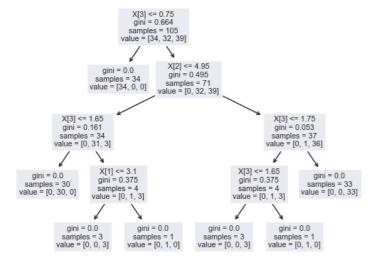
# Visualizing the Tree

#### In [29]:

```
from sklearn import tree
tree.plot_tree(clf)
```

#### Out[29]:

```
[Text(0.4, 0.9, 'X[3] <= 0.75\ngini = 0.664\nsamples = 105\nvalue = [34, 32, 39]'), Text(0.3, 0.7, 'gini = 0.0\nsamples = 34\nvalue = [34, 0, 0]'), Text(0.5, 0.7, 'X[2] <= 4.95\ngini = 0.495\nsamples = 71\nvalue = [0, 32, 39]'), Text(0.2, 0.5, 'X[3] <= 1.65\ngini = 0.161\nsamples = 34\nvalue = [0, 31, 3]'), Text(0.1, 0.3, 'gini = 0.0\nsamples = 30\nvalue = [0, 30, 0]'), Text(0.3, 0.3, 'X[1] <= 3.1\ngini = 0.375\nsamples = 4\nvalue = [0, 1, 3]'), Text(0.2, 0.1, 'gini = 0.0\nsamples = 3\nvalue = [0, 0, 3]'), Text(0.4, 0.1, 'gini = 0.0\nsamples = 1\nvalue = [0, 1, 0]'), Text(0.8, 0.5, 'X[3] <= 1.75\ngini = 0.053\nsamples = 37\nvalue = [0, 1, 36]'), Text(0.7, 0.3, 'X[3] <= 1.65\ngini = 0.375\nsamples = 4\nvalue = [0, 1, 3]'), Text(0.6, 0.1, 'gini = 0.0\nsamples = 3\nvalue = [0, 0, 3]'), Text(0.8, 0.1, 'gini = 0.0\nsamples = 1\nvalue = [0, 0, 3]'), Text(0.9, 0.3, 'gini = 0.0\nsamples = 3\nvalue = [0, 0, 33]')]
```



#### In [ ]: