

Decision Tree on Boston Housing-Prices

April 15, 2021

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[1]: import numpy as np
import pylab as pl

from sklearn.datasets import load_boston
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
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[2]: # Load the data
data = load_boston()
X = data.data
y = data.target
```

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[3]: # Split the range of target values into low, mid, and high and reassign the
      ↪target values into
      # three categorical values 0, 1, and 2, representing low, mid and high range of
      ↪values, respectively.
maximum = np.max(y)
minimum = np.min(y)
r = maximum - minimum + 1
low = r / 3
mid = r / 3 * 2

for idx in range(0, int(len(y))):
    if y[idx] < low:
        y[idx] = 0
    elif y[idx] < mid:
        y[idx] = 1
    else:
        y[idx] = 2
```

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[4]: # 1. Split the dataset into 70% training set and 30% test set
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)
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[5]: # 2. Use scikit-learn's DecisionTreeClassifier to train a supervised learning
      ↪model
from sklearn import tree
clf0 = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier()
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clf0 = clf0.fit(X_train, y_train)
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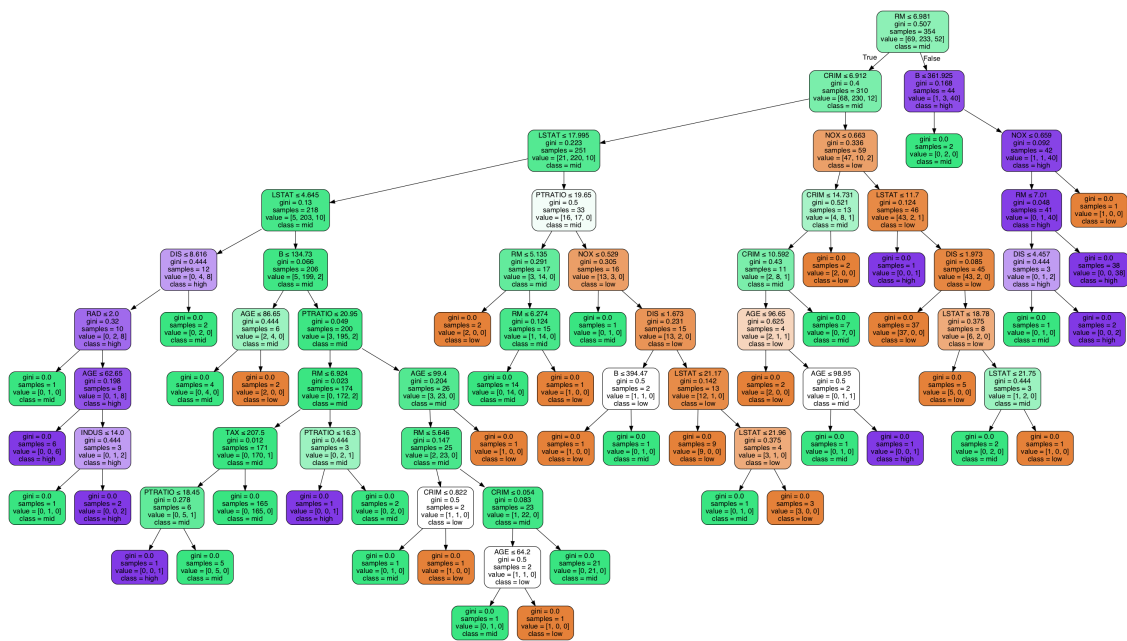
```
[6]: # 3. Report the tree depth, number of leaves, feature importance, train score,  
      ↪and test score of the tree  
tree_depth = clf0.get_depth()  
print("tree depth: " + str(tree_depth))  
print("number of leaves: " + str(clf0.get_n_leaves()))  
print("feature importance:\n" + str(clf0.feature_importances_))  
print("train score: " + str(clf0.score(X_train, y_train)))  
print("test score: " + str(clf0.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

```
tree depth: 10  
number of leaves: 42  
feature importance:  
[0.30266115 0.          0.00742582 0.          0.05929137 0.30703239  
 0.04588491 0.02734225 0.00792088 0.00179132 0.05690196 0.03172667  
 0.15202128]  
train score: 1.0  
test score: 0.7828947368421053
```

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[7]: # 4. Show the visual output of the decision tree  
feature_names = data.feature_names  
class_names = ['low', 'mid', 'high']
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[8]: import pydotplus  
      from IPython.display import Image  
dot_data = tree.export_graphviz(clf0, out_file=None,  
      ↪feature_names=feature_names, class_names=class_names, filled=True,  
      ↪rounded=True,  
                                   special_characters=True)  
graph = pydotplus.graph_from_dot_data(dot_data)  
Image(graph.create_png())
```

[8]:



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[9]: # 5. Generate (Td-1) decision trees on the same training set
# 6. For each of the (Td-1) trees, report tree depth, number of leaves, feature_
    ↳ importance,
# train score, and test score of the tree.
max_test_score = 0
max_clf = None
max_depth = 0

for d in range(1, tree_depth):
    clf1 = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=d)
    clf1 = clf1.fit(X_train, y_train)
    depth = clf1.get_depth()
    print("tree depth: " + str(depth))
    print("number of leaves: " + str(clf1.get_n_leaves()))
    print("feature importance:\n" + str(clf1.feature_importances_))
    print("train score: " + str(clf1.score(X_train, y_train)))
    test_score = clf1.score(X_test, y_test)
    if test_score > max_test_score:
        max_test_score = test_score
        max_clf = clf1
        max_depth = depth
    print("test score: " + str(test_score) + "\n")
```

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tree depth: 1
number of leaves: 2
feature importance:
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
```

train score: 0.7627118644067796
test score: 0.6973684210526315

tree depth: 2
number of leaves: 4
feature importance:
[0.48217588 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.48226339
0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.03556074
0.]
train score: 0.8728813559322034
test score: 0.7828947368421053

tree depth: 3
number of leaves: 7
feature importance:
[0.40048526 0. 0. 0. 0.07681512 0.40055794
0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.02953601
0.09260566]
train score: 0.8870056497175142
test score: 0.7697368421052632

tree depth: 4
number of leaves: 12
feature importance:
[0.36983348 0. 0. 0. 0.05203498 0.34626177
0. 0. 0. 0. 0.04732912 0.025209
0.15933165]
train score: 0.9350282485875706
test score: 0.7894736842105263

tree depth: 5
number of leaves: 19
feature importance:
[0.34258769 0. 0. 0. 0.07827385 0.33887571
0. 0.03155299 0. 0. 0.04357365 0.03068824
0.13444787]
train score: 0.9548022598870056
test score: 0.8026315789473685

tree depth: 6
number of leaves: 26
feature importance:
[0.3210027 0. 0. 0. 0.08306996 0.32895308
0.02448959 0.033364 0. 0. 0.04418508 0.0287547
0.13618088]
train score: 0.9717514124293786
test score: 0.7894736842105263

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tree depth: 7
number of leaves: 33
feature importance:
[0.32113735 0.          0.          0.01103844 0.07110711 0.32816165
 0.02455043 0.02107056 0.00203957 0.          0.04252305 0.04731343
 0.1310584 ]
train score: 0.9830508474576272
test score: 0.7960526315789473

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tree depth: 8
number of leaves: 38
feature importance:
[0.31617142 0.          0.00762018 0.          0.06084325 0.31068529
 0.03311555 0.05305265 0.00812819 0.0018382  0.04124589 0.03255708
 0.13474231]
train score: 0.9915254237288136
test score: 0.7697368421052632

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tree depth: 9
number of leaves: 41
feature importance:
[0.29875567 0.00746741 0.          0.          0.07051341 0.31136553
 0.04085247 0.06150997 0.00796524 0.00180135 0.04041898 0.0263038
 0.13304617]
train score: 0.9971751412429378
test score: 0.75

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[10]: # 7. Show the visual output of the decision tree with highest test score from
      ↪ the (Td-1) trees.
print("tree depth of the tree with highest test score: " + str(max_depth))
dot_data1 = tree.export_graphviz(max_clf, out_file=None,
      ↪ feature_names=feature_names, class_names=class_names, filled=True,
      ↪ rounded=True,
                                special_characters=True)
graph1 = pydotplus.graph_from_dot_data(dot_data1)
Image(graph1.create_png())

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tree depth of the tree with highest test score: 5

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[10]:

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