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Devanshu Surana
PC-23, 1032210755
Panel C, Batch C1

DEC Lab Assignment 7

Aim: Consider a suitable dataset. Apply classification technique and calculate the performance

FAQ's

1. By giving appropriate examples, explain the diff bet'n a binary classifier and a multiclass classifier.

→ Binary Classifier: It classifier instances, into two classes typically denoted as positive and negative Examples include spam detection or medical diagnosis.

Multiplacs classifier: Classifie instances into more than two classes. Examples include handwritten digit recognition or classifying animals into various categories.

2) What is Decision Tree Classifier? What are same advantages of decision trees?

→ A decision tree is a supervised machine learning algorithm used for both classification and regression tasks.

Advantages:

1. Interpretability: Easy to understand & interpret.
2) No data Normalization
3) Handles Non-linearity.

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3) How does a decision tree work?

→ Decision tree make decision by recursively spitting the data set based on features.
At each node, the algorithm selects the feature that best separates the data accordingly to a certain criterion.

4) What is the difference between a decision tree and random forest?

→ Decision Tree is a single tree that makes decision based on features while random forest is an asemble method that constructs multiple decision trees and merges their prediction. It reduces overfitting and increases accuracy compared to a single decision tree.

5) Elaborate the purpose of confusion matrix in the context of classification.

→ A confusion matrix is used to evaluate the performance of a classfication algo. It allows the no. of th true +ve, true -ve, false, +ve, and false -ve. performances matrices like accuracy, precision recall and f1-score can be derived from confusion matrix.

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6) Explain the concept of overfitting in the context of classifiers.

→ Overfitting occurs when a model learns the training data to well capturing noise and ~~training~~ outliers rather than the underlying patterns.
In classifiers an overlift model performs well on training data but poorly on new unseen data.
Regularization techniques and cross-validation are commonly used to prevent overfitting.

7) Provide real world examples, where decision tree is used as classifier.

→ Credit Scoring: Assesing credit worthness based on financial factors.
Medical Diagnosis: Aiding in diagnosing medical condition using patient data.
Fraud Detection: Identifying fraudulent activities through transaction analysis.