

# A python program to implement decision tree.

Aim:

To implement a decision tree using a python program for the given dataset and plot the trained decision tree.

Algorithm:

Step 1: Import the Iris Dataset

- \* Import 'load-iris' from 'sklearn.datasets'.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries

- \* Import numpy as np.

- \* Import matplotlib.pyplot as plt.

Step 3: Declare and initialize parameters.

- \* Declare and initialize 'n-classes = 3'.

- \* Declare and initialize 'plot-step = 0.02'.

Step 4: Prepare Data for model Training

- \* Load the iris dataset using 'load-iris()'.

- \* Assign the dataset's target to variable 'Y'.

Step 5: Train the model:

- \* Create an instance of 'DecisionTreeClassifier'.
- \* Fit the classifier using 'clf.fit(x, y)'.

Step 6: Initialize Pair Index and plot Graph.

- \* Loop through each pair of features using 'for pair\_idx, pair in enumerate(combinations(range(x.shape[1]), 2))':

Step 7: Assign Axis Limits

1. Inside the loop, assign 'x\_min' with the minimum value of the selected feature minus 1 (e.g.,  $x\_min = x[:, pair\_idx][0].min() - 1$ ).

~~2. Assign~~  $x[:, pair\_idx][0].max() + 1$ .

2. Assign 'y\_max' with the maximum value of the second feature plus 1.

Step 8: Create meshgrid

1. Assign the result to variables ~~xxx~~ 'xx' and 'yy'.

Step 9: plot Graph with tight layout

1. Reshape 'z' to the shape of 'xx'.



Step 10: Predict and Reshape

1. use the classifier to predict on the meshgrid (e.g. `z = clf.predict(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])`).

Step 11: plot Decision Boundary:

1. use `plt.contourf(xx, yy, z, cmap=plt.cm.RdYlBu)` to plot the decision boundary with the "RdYlBu" color scheme.

Step 12: plot Feature Pairs:

1. Inside the loop, label the x-axis with the decision boundary with the "RdYlBu".

Step 13: Plot Final Decision Tree

1. Display the plot using `plt.show()`.

Program:

```
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris  
import numpy as np
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier  
plot_tree.
```

```
iris = load_iris()
```

```
n_classes = 3
```

```
plot_colors = "ykb"
```

```
plot_step = 0.02
```

```
plt. figure(figsize=(12,8))
```

```
for pair in enumerate([0,1], [0,2], [0,3],  
                        [1,2], [1,3], [2,3]):
```

```
    x = iris.data[:, pair]
```

```
    y = iris.target
```

```
    clf = DecisionTreeClassifier().fit(x,y)
```

```
    xx, yy = np.meshgrid(  
        np.arange(x-min, x-max, plot-step),  
        np.arange(y-min, y-max, plot-step).
```

```
)
```

```
    z = clf.predict(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
```

```
    z = z.reshape(xx.shape)
```

```
    cs = plt.contourf(xx, yy, z, cmap=plt.cm.RdYbG)
```

```
plt.suptitle("Decision surface of decision trees  
trained on pairs of features")
```

```
plt.legend(loc="lower right", borderpad=0,  
          handletextpad=0)
```

```
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier()
```

```
plt.show()
```

Result:

Thus the ~~python~~ program to implement  
~~Decision~~ tree for the given dataset has  
been verified and analyzed successfully.