

# A python program to implement decision tree

Aim:

To implement a decision tree using a python program for the given dataset and plt, 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 6: Train the model:

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

Step 6: Initialize pass index and plot graph.

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

Step 7: Assign Axis Limits

1. Inside the loop, assign 'x\_main' with the minimum value of the selected feature minus 1 (e.g., 'x\_main', or  $x_{main} = x[:, 0].min() - 1$ , minus 1).
2. Assign ' $x_{E, 0}.max() + 1$ '.

Step 8: Create meshgrid

1. Assign the result to variables ~~'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.,  $z = \text{clf}.\text{predict}(\text{np.c}[xx, yy], \text{ravel}(yy.\text{ravel})))$ ).

## 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

2. 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 = 2 classes = 3`

`plot_color = "blue"`

`plot_step = 0.02`

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

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

x = pairs[0].data[:, pair]

y = pairs[0].target

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

xx, yy = np.meshgrid(

np.arange(x\_main, x\_max, plot\_step),

np.arange(y\_main, 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.Reds)

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

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

clf = DecisionTreeClassifier()

plt.show()

Result:

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