Decision Tree visualization

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1. Load the dataset boston.csv

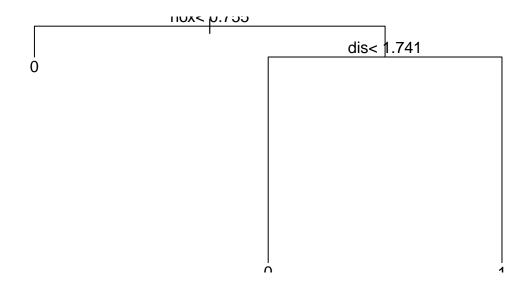
```
mydata= read.csv("C:/Users/Siddharth.S.Chandran/Downloads/Boston.csv")
names (mydata)
##
    [1] "X"
                  "crim"
                             "zn"
                                       "indus"
                                                  "chas"
                                                            "nox"
                                                                       "rm"
  [8] "age"
                   "dis"
                             "rad"
                                        "tax"
                                                  "ptratio" "black"
                                                                       "lstat"
## [15] "medv"
str(mydata)
## 'data.frame':
                    506 obs. of 15 variables:
##
    $ X
             : int
                    1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
                    0.00632 0.02731 0.02729 0.03237 0.06905 ...
    $ crim
            : num
  $ zn
##
             : num 18 0 0 0 0 0 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 ...
  $ indus : num
                    2.31 7.07 7.07 2.18 2.18 2.18 7.87 7.87 7.87 7.87 ...
##
   $ chas
             : int
                    0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
##
    $ nox
             : num
                    0.538 \ 0.469 \ 0.469 \ 0.458 \ 0.458 \ 0.524 \ 0.524 \ 0.524 \ 0.524 \ \dots
##
                    6.58 6.42 7.18 7 7.15 ...
   $ rm
             : num
             : num
                    65.2 78.9 61.1 45.8 54.2 58.7 66.6 96.1 100 85.9 ...
    $ age
                    4.09 4.97 4.97 6.06 6.06 ...
##
    $ dis
             : num
    $ rad
             : int
                    1 2 2 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 ...
##
                    296 242 242 222 222 222 311 311 311 311 ...
             : int
## $ ptratio: num
                    15.3 17.8 17.8 18.7 18.7 18.7 15.2 15.2 15.2 15.2 ...
                    397 397 393 395 397 ...
   $ black : num
    $ 1stat : num 4.98 9.14 4.03 2.94 5.33 ...
             : num 24 21.6 34.7 33.4 36.2 28.7 22.9 27.1 16.5 18.9 ...
    $ medv
Splitting into training and testing dataset
dt = sort(sample(nrow(mydata), nrow(mydata)*.7))
train<-mydata[dt,]</pre>
val<-mydata[-dt,]</pre>
nrow(train)
```

[1] 354

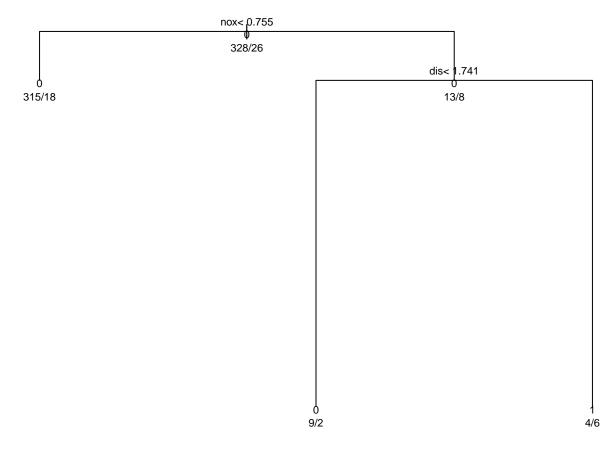
354 records used for training

Loading the libraries for decision tree visualization

```
library(rpart)
library(rpart.plot)
library(RColorBrewer)
library(rattle)
## Loading required package: tibble
## Loading required package: bitops
## Rattle: A free graphical interface for data science with R.
## Version 5.4.0 Copyright (c) 2006-2020 Togaware Pty Ltd.
## Type 'rattle()' to shake, rattle, and roll your data.
mytree <- rpart(chas~., data = train, method="class", control = rpart.control(minsplit = 20, minbucket = control = control = rpart.control(minsplit = 20, minbucket = control = control
mytree
## n= 354
## node), split, n, loss, yval, (yprob)
##
                             * denotes terminal node
##
## 1) root 354 26 0 (0.92655367 0.07344633)
            2) nox< 0.755 333 18 0 (0.94594595 0.05405405) *
##
             3) nox>=0.755 21 8 0 (0.61904762 0.38095238)
                        6) dis< 1.74095 11 2 0 (0.81818182 0.18181818) *
##
                        7) dis>=1.74095 10 4 1 (0.40000000 0.60000000) *
Plot the trees
plot(mytree)
text(mytree)
```



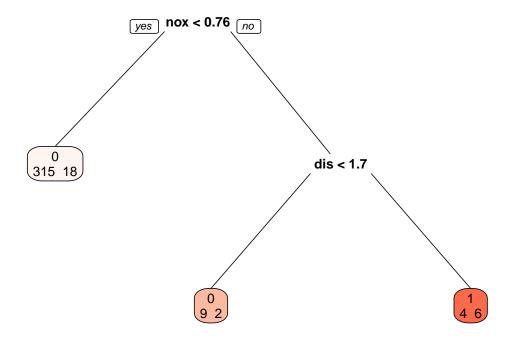
```
par(xpd = NA, mar = rep(0.7, 4))
plot(mytree, compress = TRUE)
text(mytree, cex = 0.7, use.n = TRUE, fancy = FALSE, all = TRUE)
```



Here the decision tree is constructed wrt tax attribute

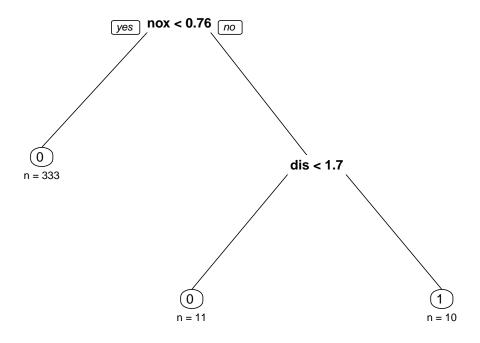
Visualizing the tree using prp function

```
library(rpart.plot)#view1
prp(mytree, faclen = 0,box.palette = "Reds", cex = 0.8, extra = 1)
```



Total count at each node

```
total_count <- function(x, labs, digits, varlen){paste(labs, "\n\nn =", x$frame$n)}
prp(mytree, faclen = 0, cex = 0.8, node.fun=total_count)</pre>
```



```
printcp(mytree)
```

```
##
## Classification tree:
## rpart(formula = chas ~ ., data = train, method = "class", control = rpart.control(minsplit = 20,
##
       minbucket = 10, maxdepth = 10, usesurrogate = 2, xval = 10))
##
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] dis nox
##
## Root node error: 26/354 = 0.073446
## n= 354
##
           CP nsplit rel error xerror
##
## 1 0.038462
                   0
                       1.00000 1.0000 0.18878
## 2 0.010000
                   2
                       0.92308 1.1538 0.20154
```

Pruning the decision tree and visualizing it

```
best_cp <- mytree$cptable[which.min(mytree$cptable[,"xerror"]),"CP"]
prunedTree <- prune(mytree, cp = best_cp)
prp(prunedTree, box.palette = "Blues", faclen = 0, cex = 0.8, extra = 1)</pre>
```

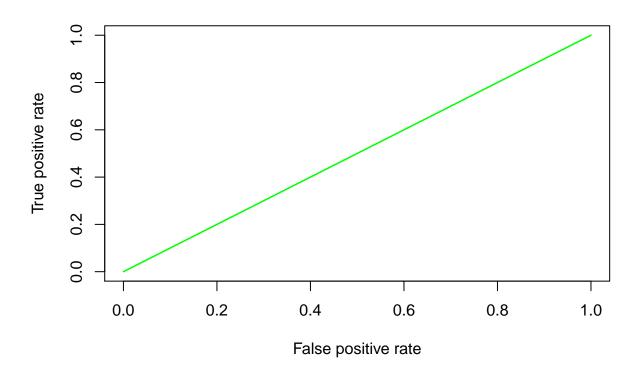
0 328 26

Printing the confusion matrix

'Area under the ROC curve'

```
confusionMatrix <- table(train$chas, predict(prunedTree,type="class"))</pre>
rownames(confusionMatrix) <- paste("Actual", rownames(confusionMatrix), sep = ":")</pre>
colnames(confusionMatrix) <- paste("Pred", colnames(confusionMatrix), sep = ":")</pre>
print(confusionMatrix)
##
##
               Pred:0 Pred:1
##
     Actual:0
                  328
##
     Actual:1
                   26
Plotting ROC curve
library(ROCR)
val1 = predict(prunedTree, val, type = "prob")
predictedValue <-prediction(val1[,2],val$chas)</pre>
perfVal <- performance(predictedValue, "auc")</pre>
perfVal
## A performance instance
```

```
perfVal <- performance(predictedValue, "tpr", "fpr")#Plot the ROC
plot(perfVal, col = "green", lwd = 1.5)</pre>
```



Calculating the KS statisitics

```
ks1Tree <- max(attr(perfVal, "y.values")[[1]] - (attr(perfVal, "x.values")[[1]])) ks1Tree
```

[1] 0

Visualizing the tree using random forest algorithm

library(randomForest)

```
## randomForest 4.6-14

## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.

##

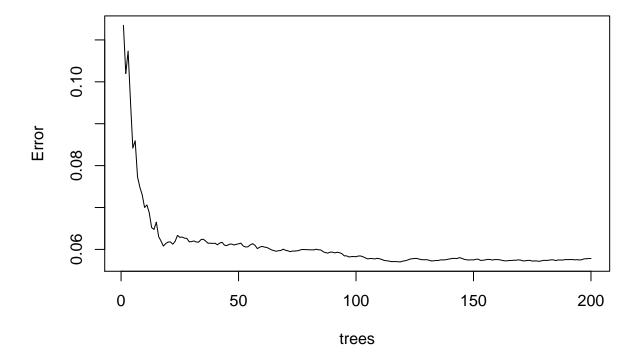
## Attaching package: 'randomForest'

## The following object is masked from 'package:rattle':

##

importance
```

```
rf50 <- randomForest(chas ~., data = train, ntree=200, importance=T, proximity=T)
## Warning in randomForest.default(m, y, ...): The response has five or fewer
## unique values. Are you sure you want to do regression?
plot(rf50, main="")</pre>
```



```
##
## Call:
    randomForest(formula = chas ~ ., data = train, ntree = 200, importance = T,
                                                                                        proximity = T)
##
##
                  Type of random forest: regression
                         Number of trees: 200
##
\#\# No. of variables tried at each split: 4
##
##
             Mean of squared residuals: 0.05783555
                       % Var explained: 15.01
##
Test50_rf_pred <- predict(rf50, val, type="class")</pre>
table(Test50_rf_pred, val$chas)
```

##

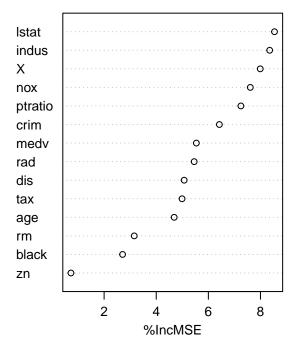
rf50

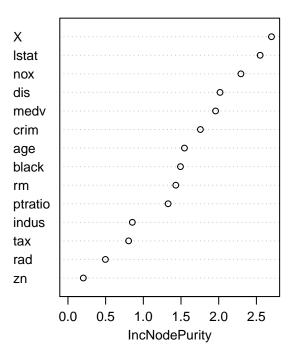
```
## Test50_rf_pred
                            0 1
##
     -5.29437604868122e-17 2 0
##
     -5.25968157916168e-17 1 0
##
     -5.20417042793042e-17 1 0
##
     -5.19029264012261e-17 1 0
##
     -5.05151476204446e-17 1 0
##
     -4.91967577787022e-17 2 0
##
     -4.91273688396632e-17 1 0
##
     -4.8988590961585e-17 1 0
##
     -4.85028683883115e-17 1 0
##
     -4.78089789979208e-17 1 0
##
     -4.76702011198427e-17 1 0
     -4.71844785465692e-17 1 0
##
##
     -4.59354776438659e-17 1 0
##
     -4.58660887048268e-17 1 0
##
     -4.46170878021235e-17 1 0
##
     -4.44089209850063e-17 1 0
##
     -4.39925873507718e-17 1 0
##
     -4.33680868994202e-17 1 0
##
     -4.30905311432639e-17 1 0
##
     -4.21190859967169e-17 1 0
##
     -4.17721413015215e-17 1 0
##
     -4.14251966063262e-17 1 0
##
     -3.76088049591772e-17 1 0
##
     0.0019999999999995
##
     0.0029999999999996
##
     0.0033333333333333
                            1 0
##
     0.0034999999999996
                            1 0
##
     0.0037499999999996
                            1 0
##
     0.0049999999999997
                            3 0
##
     0.004999999999998
                            1 0
##
     0.0049999999999999
                            5 0
##
     0.005
                            2 0
##
     0.0053333333333333
                            1 0
##
     0.0054166666666664
                            1 0
##
     0.0056666666666663
                            1 0
##
     0.0059999999999996
                            1 0
##
     0.0059999999999997
                            1 0
##
     0.006
                            1 0
##
                            1 0
     0.0062499999999996
##
     0.0062499999999998
                            1 0
##
     0.0069999999999997
                            1 0
##
     0.00725
                            1 0
##
     0.0084166666666663
                            1 0
##
     0.0091666666666666
##
                            1 0
     0.009999999999998
##
     0.0099999999999999
                            1 0
##
     0.01
                            1 0
##
     0.01125
                            3 0
##
                            1 0
     0.01175
##
     0.0125
                            1 0
##
                            1 0
     0.01275
##
     0.0133333333333333
                            1 0
##
     0.0138333333333333
                            1 0
```

	0.011	_	^
##	0.014	2	0
##	0.0141666666666667	1	0
##	0.015	2	0
##	0.0154166666666667	1	0
##	0.016	1	0
##	0.01666666666666	1	0
##	0.0185	1	0
##	0.01875	1	0
##	0.019333333333333	1	0
##	0.02	1	0
##	0.020666666666666	1	0
##	0.021	1	0
##	0.0215	1	0
##	0.0225	1	0
##	0.024333333333333	1	0
##	0.02625	1	0
##	0.027	1	0
##	0.0284166666666667	1	0
##	0.03	1	0
##	0.03025	1	0
##	0.0306785714285714	1	0
##	0.03275	1	0
##	0.0331666666666667	1	0
##	0.033333333333333	1	0
##	0.034	1	0
##	0.0364166666666667	1	0
##	0.0381666666666667	1	0
##	0.038333333333333	1	0
##	0.0390833333333333	1	0
##	0.042	2	
##	0.0435	1	0
##	0.04425	1	0
##	0.0491666666666667	1	0
##	0.0505	1	0
##	0.051	1	0
##	0.0510833333333333	1	0
##	0.0516666666666667	2	0
##	0.0519166666666667	1	0
##	0.0596666666666667	1	0
##	0.060166666666666	1	0
##	0.064	1	0
##	0.064666666666667	1	0
##	0.0668333333333333	1	0
##	0.0699166666666667	1	0
##	0.07225	1	0
##	0.0729166666666667	1	0
##	0.0731666666666667	1	0
##	0.0773333333333333	1	0
##	0.0795	1	0
##	0.0810833333333333	1	0
##	0.0844166666666667	1	0
##	0.0891666666666667	1	0
##	0.0925833333333333	1	0
##	0.09425	1	0

```
0.102833333333333
                         1 0
##
                          1 0
##
    0.105166666666667
                         1 0
    0.109666666666667
##
##
    0.1128333333333333
                          0 1
    0.1153333333333333
                         1 0
##
##
    0.13375
                         1 0
                         1 0
##
    0.14075
    0.144416666666667
##
                        0 1
                         0 1
##
    0.165095238095238
##
    0.167083333333333
                         0 1
##
    0.174666666666667
                         1 0
##
    0.195345238095238
                          0 1
##
    0.202666666666667
                         0 1
                      1 0
##
    0.208583333333333
##
    0.21675
                          0 1
    0.22525
                         1 0
##
##
    0.2295
                         1 0
                      1 0
    0.240833333333333
##
##
    0.251416666666667 1 0
                         1 0
##
    0.3025
                         1 0
##
    0.33125
##
    0.343166666666667
                        1 0
##
    0.364166666666667
                       1 0
                          1 0
##
    0.3995
##
    0.4015833333333333
                      1 0
##
    0.515416666666667
                         0 1
##
    0.557166666666667
                        1 0
##
    0.559333333333333
                          1 0
##
    0.58025
                          0 1
```

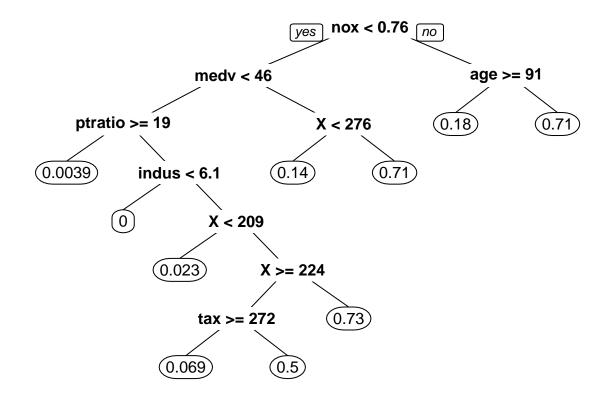
varImpPlot(rf50, main="", cex=0.8)





Visualizing using CART model

latlontree = rpart(mydata\$chas~., data= mydata)# Plot the tree using prp command defined in rpart.plot prp(latlontree)



latlontree = rpart(mydata\$chas~., data= mydata,minbucket=50)
plot(latlontree)
text(latlontree)

