

REVIEW EXERCISE 08

Question 1. Roger Federer is one of the greatest tennis players since tennis have been invented. We want to learn a little about what makes Federer win or lose a match. To do so, we gathered data from games played by R. Federer, shown in the below table.

| ID | Time | Match Type | Court Surface | Best Effort | Outcome |
|----|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | Morning | Master | Grass | True | Win |
| 2 | Afternoon | Grand slam | Clay | True | Win |
| 3 | Night | Friendly | Hard | False | Win |
| 4 | Afternoon | Friendly | Mixed | False | Lose |
| 5 | Afternoon | Master | Clay | True | Lose |
| 6 | Afternoon | Grand slam | Grass | True | Win |
| 7 | Afternoon | Grand slam | Hard | True | Win |
| 8 | Afternoon | Grand slam | Hard | True | Win |
| 9 | Morning | Master | Grass | True | Win |
| 10 | Afternoon | Grand slam | Clay | True | Lose |
| 11 | Night | Friendly | Hard | False | Win |
| 12 | Night | Master | Mixed | True | Lose |
| 13 | Afternoon | Master | Clay | True | Lose |
| 14 | Afternoon | Master | Grass | True | Win |
| 15 | Afternoon | Grand slam | Hard | True | Win |
| 16 | Afternoon | Grand slam | Clay | True | Win |

- a. Build a classification model using ID3 decision tree from the gathered data.

The entropy of the whole dataset

- $H(\text{Dataset}) = -11/16 \cdot \log_2 11/16 - 5/16 \cdot \log_2 5/16 = 0.896$ (11 Win – 5 Lose)

The information gain of the attribute Time

- $H(\text{Time} = \text{Morning}) = 0$ (2 Win – 0 Lose)
- $H(\text{Time} = \text{Afternoon}) = -7/11 \cdot \log_2 7/11 - 4/11 \cdot \log_2 4/11 = 0.946$
(7 Win – 4 Lose)
- $H(\text{Time} = \text{Night}) = -2/3 \cdot \log_2 2/3 - 1/3 \cdot \log_2 1/3 = 0.918$ (2 Win – 1 Lose)
- $AE(\text{Time}) = 2/16 \cdot 0 + 11/16 \cdot 0.946 + 3/16 \cdot 0.918 = 0.823$
- $IG(\text{Time}) = 0.896 - 0.823 = 0.073$

The information gain of the attribute Match Type

- $H(\text{Match Type} = \text{Master}) = 1$ (3 Win – 3 Lose)

- $H(\text{Match Type} = \text{Grand slam}) = -6/7 \cdot \log_2 6/7 - 1/7 \cdot \log_2 1/7 = 0.592$
(6 Win – 1 Lose)
- $H(\text{Match Type} = \text{Friendly}) = -2/3 \cdot \log_2 2/3 - 1/3 \cdot \log_2 1/3 = 0.918$
(2 Win – 1 Lose)
- $AE(\text{Match Type}) = 6/16 \cdot 1 + 7/16 \cdot 0.592 + 3/16 \cdot 0.918 = 0.806$
- $IG(\text{Match Type}) = 0.896 - 0.806 = 0.09$

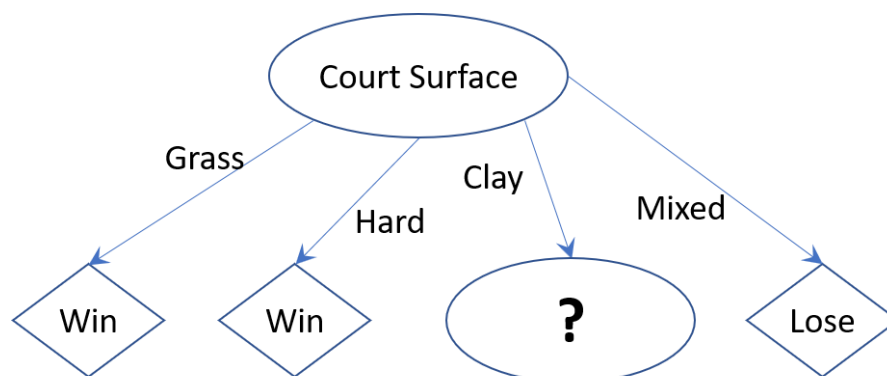
The information gain of the attribute Court Surface

- $H(\text{Court Surface} = \text{Grass}) = 0$ (4 Win – 0 Lose)
- $H(\text{Court Surface} = \text{Hard}) = 0$ (5 Win – 0 Lose)
- $H(\text{Court Surface} = \text{Clay}) = -2/5 \cdot \log_2 (2/5) - 3/5 \cdot \log_2 3/5 = 0.971$
(2 Win – 3 Lose)
- $H(\text{Court Surface} = \text{Mixed}) = 0$ (0 Win – 2 Lose)
- $AE(\text{Court Surface}) = 5/16 \cdot 0.971 = 0.303$
- $IG(\text{Court Surface}) = 0.896 - 0.303 = 0.593$

The information gain of the attribute Best Effort

- $H(\text{Best Effort} = \text{True}) = -9/13 \cdot \log_2 9/13 - 4/13 \cdot \log_2 4/13 = 0.890$
(9 Win – 4 Lose)
- $H(\text{Best Effort} = \text{False}) = -2/3 \cdot \log_2 2/3 - 1/3 \cdot \log_2 1/3 = 0.918$
(2 Win – 1 Lose)
- $AE(\text{Best Effort}) = 13/16 \cdot 0.890 + 3/16 \cdot 0.918 = 0.895$
- $IG(\text{Best Effort}) = 0.001$

The root attribute will be Court Surface due to its largest IG.



Repeat for every branch of the root attribute that has examples not fully classified into a single class

Consider the branch Court Surface = Clay

- $H(D_{\text{Court Surface} = \text{Clay}}) = 0.971$

The information gain of the attribute Time

- $AE(\text{Time}, D_{\text{Court Surface} = \text{Clay}}) = 0.971$
- $IG(\text{Time}, D_{\text{Court Surface} = \text{Clay}}) = 0.971 - 0.971 = 0$

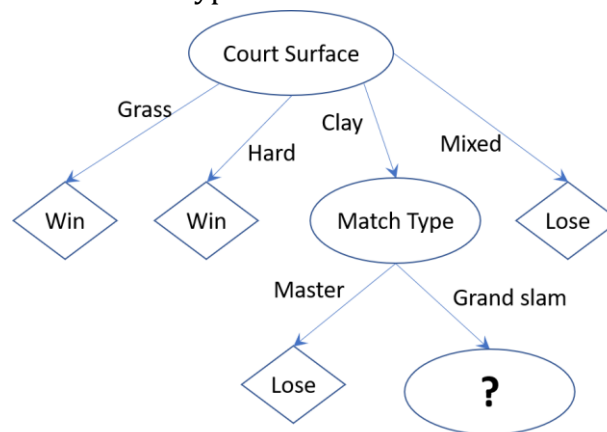
The information gain of the attribute Match Type

- $H(\text{Match Type} = \text{Master}) = 0$ (0 Win – 2 Lose)
- $H(\text{Match Type} = \text{Grand slam}) = -2/3 \cdot \log_2 2/3 - 1/3 \cdot \log_2 1/3 = 0.918$ (2 Win – 1 Lose)
- $AE(\text{Match Type}) = 2/5 \cdot 0 + 3/5 \cdot 0.918 = 0.551$
- $IG(\text{Match Type}) = 0.971 - 0.551 = 0.42$

The information gain of the attribute Best Effort

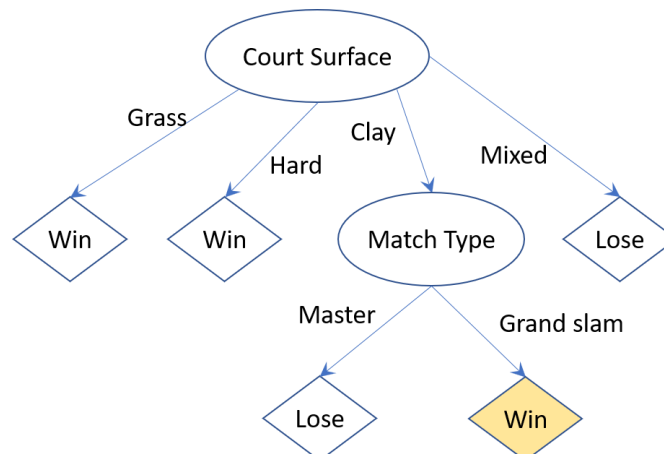
- $AE(\text{Best Effort}, D_{\text{Court Surface} = \text{Clay}}) = 0.971$
- $IG(\text{Best Effort}, D_{\text{Court Surface} = \text{Clay}}) = 0.971 - 0.971 = 0$

Thus, the chose attribute is Match Type



Consider the branch Court Surface = Clay → Match Type = Grand slam.

For Time and Best Effort, each attribute has a single value. Thus, it is pointless to continue to grow the tree. Instead, we use the rule of Majority Voting.



- b. Knowing the conditions in which a tennis match takes place, we would like to predict whether R. Federer will win or lose the match, using ID3 decision tree in a.

| Time | Match type | Court Surface | Best Effort | Outcome |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Morning | Grand Slam | Grass | Yes | ? |
| Afternoon | Friendly | Clay | No | ? |

The first example: From the root Court Surface, follow the branch Court Surface = Grass to the conclusion Outcome = Win

The second example: From the root Court Surface, follow the branch Court Surface = Clay to the attribute Match Type. We have no such branch Match Type = Friendly there. What should we do? Choose either of the following two solutions

- Conclude that Outcome cannot be decided due to the lack of training data
- Follow Rule 3 (Lecture 09, slide 40) to create a default value: Among 16 examples used to construct the root node, there are 3 examples that have Match Type = Friendly. Among those 3 examples, there are 2 Win and 1 Lose. Thus, the label created for Court Surface = Clay → Match Type = Friendly is Win.