Ecperiment3: Decision Tree Based on ID3 algorithm

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Part I: Review

ID3算法:

ID3算法是一种决策树构建算法,其核心为"信息熵" (信息源的不确定程度) ID3算法是以信息论为基础,以信息增益为衡量标准,从而实现对数据的归纳分类 ID3算法计算每个属性的信息增益,并选取具有最高增益的属性作为给定的测试属性

算法步骤:

- 1. 初始化特征集合和数据集合
- 2. 计算数据集合信息熵和所有特征的条件熵,选择信息增益最大的特征作为当前决策节点
- 3. 更新数据集合和特征集合 (删除上一步使用的特征,并按照特征值来划分不同分支的数据集合)
- 4. 重复上述两步, 若子集包含单一特征, 则为分支叶子结点 (叶子结点: 出度为0的结点)

Part II: Introduction

对初始代码的修改主要如下:

- 1. 对代码按照不同部分功能进行命名;
- 2. 对代码进行每行注释;
- 3. 利用自定义plotNode函数来完成决策树画图(一次绘制的是一个箭头和一个节点)。

Part III: Annotation

1. 数据库的导入

In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd # 导入pandas库
import math # 导入math库
import numpy as np # 导入numpy
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

2. 数据的预处理

In [2]:

```
filePath = "西瓜.csv" # 导入西瓜数据
data = pd.read_csv(filePath) # 导入数据存入data变量
featureList = data.columns.tolist() # 获得feature名,比如'色泽','根蒂'
attr=data.columns.values.tolist() # 将标签转换为numpy列表
attr_dict={} #用于记录每一个属性的取值
```

In [3]:

```
# 使用for循环,记录每个feature下的子feature名,比如色泽下的子feature就有'青绿','乌黑','浅白',即生for x in attr[:-1]:
    temp=np.array(data[x])
    attr_dict[x]=set(temp)
```

3. 主函数和子函数的定义

In [4]:

In [5]:

```
def findBestFeature(data, featureList):
      函数功能:
          判断最适合用于西瓜分类的feature
      输入:
         data: 原始西瓜数据
         featureList: 原始西瓜数据中的feature种类,包含色泽,根蒂,敲声,纹理,脐部,触感
      输出:
          最适合用于西瓜分类的feature
   # 计算好瓜与坏瓜的百分比
   a = data[featureList[-1]].value counts()/len(data)
   # 计算好瓜与坏瓜的信息熵
   Ent = 0
   for i in a:
      Ent += -i*math. log(i, 2)
   # 初始化不同feature的信息增益
   res = \{\}
   #遍历各个属性并求出相应的熵增
   for i in featureList[:-1]:
      # 获得feature i的子feature名称
      subFeature = set(data[i].values.tolist())
      # 初始化feature i的信息熵
      tempres = 0
      for j in subFeature:
         # 找到子feature出现的位置
          subdata = data.loc[data[i] == j]
         # 统计子feature出现的概率
         NumD = len(subdata)/len(data)
         # 计算子feature中好瓜与坏瓜的百分比
          temp = subdata[featureList[-1]].value_counts()/len(subdata)
         # 计算子feature下的好瓜与坏瓜的信息熵
         EntD = 0
         for k in temp:
             EntD += -k*math. log(k, 2)
         # 根据子feature出现的概率,累加信息熵
          tempres += NumD*EntD
      # 获得feature i的信息增益
      res[i] = Ent - tempres
   #选取信息增益最大的作为西瓜分类的feature
   bestFeature = max(res, key=res.get)
   return bestFeature
```

```
In [7]:
```

```
def TreeGenerate(data, featureList, attr dict):
       【主函数】
      输入:
          data: 原始西瓜数据
          featureList: 原始西瓜数据的feature种类,包含色泽,根蒂,敲声,纹理,脐部,触感
          attr_dict: 原始西瓜数据feature下的子feature种类
      输出:
          Tree
   # 获得西瓜的好坏种类
   label = data['好瓜']. values. tolist()
   # 如果所有的西瓜都是好瓜或者都是坏瓜,那么待分类的西瓜将会直接被标记为好瓜或者坏瓜
   if label.count(label[0]) == len(label):
      node = label[0]
      return node
   # 如果西瓜没有feature或者所有的西瓜种类完全一致,那么将触发countMost
   elif len(featureList) == 0 or is same(data, featureList[:-1]):
      node = countMost(data)
      return node
   # 寻找最适合用于分类的feature
   bestFeature = findBestFeature(data, featureList)
   # 将最好的feature从featureList中移除
   featureList.remove(bestFeature)
   mytree = {bestFeature: {}}
   # 获得最好feature的子feature
   subFeature = attr dict[bestFeature]
   for i in subFeature:
      # 寻找子feature i的位置
      subdataset = data.loc[data[bestFeature]==i]
      # 如果子feature下没有西瓜,则触发countMost机制
      if subdataset.empty:
          node = countMost(data)
          mytree[bestFeature][i] = node
      # 如果子feature下有西瓜,则迭代,生成新的分支节点
      else:
          feature = featureList[:]
          mytree[bestFeature][i]=TreeGenerate(subdataset, feature, attr dict)
   return mytree
```

4. 主函数的运行

```
In [8]:
```

```
node = TreeGenerate(data, featureList, attr_dict)
```

```
In [9]:
```

```
print (node)
```

```
{'纹理': {'清晰': {'根蒂': {'秮蜷': {'色泽': {'青绿': '是', '浅白': '是', '乌黑': {'触感': {'硬滑': '是', '软粘': '否'}}}}, '硬挺': '否', '蜷缩': '是'}}, '稍糊': {'触感': {'硬滑': '否', '软粘': '是'}}, '模糊': '否'}}
```

Part IV: 利用自定义函数绘制决策树

In [10]:

```
# 对绘制是图形属性的一些定义
decisionNode = dict(boxstyle="sawtooth", fc="0.8")
leafNode = dict(boxstyle="round4", fc="0.8")
arrow_args = dict(arrowstyle="<-")
```

In [11]:

```
# 递归计算树的叶子节点个数

def getNumLeafs(myTree):
    numLeafs=0
    firstStr=list(myTree.keys())[0]
    secondDict=myTree[firstStr]
    for key in secondDict.keys():
        if type(secondDict[key]). __name__ == 'dict':
            numLeafs+=getNumLeafs(secondDict[key])
        else:
            numLeafs+=1
    return numLeafs
```

In [12]:

```
# 递归计算树的深度
def getTreeDepth(myTree):
   # 初始化树的深度
   maxDepth = 0
   # 获取树的第一个键名
   firstStr = list(myTree.keys())[0]
   # 获取键名所对应的值
   secondDict = myTree[firstStr]
   # 遍历树
   for key in secondDict.keys():
      # 如果获取的键是字典, 树的深度加1
       if type(secondDict[key]). name == 'dict':
          thisDepth = 1 + getTreeDepth(secondDict[key])
      else:
          # 去深度的最大值
          thisDepth = 1
       if thisDepth > maxDepth: maxDepth = thisDepth
   # 返回树的深度
   return maxDepth
```

In [13]:

In [14]:

```
# 用来绘制线上的标注
def plotMidText(cntrPt, parentPt, txtString):
    xMid = (parentPt[0]-cntrPt[0])/2.0 + cntrPt[0]
    yMid = (parentPt[1]-cntrPt[1])/2.0 + cntrPt[1]
    createPlot.axl.text(xMid, yMid, txtString, va="center", ha="center", rotation=30)
```

In [15]:

```
# 通过递归决定整个树图的绘制
def plotTree(myTree, parentPt, nodeTxt):#if the first key tells you what feat was split on
    numLeafs = getNumLeafs(myTree)
    depth = getTreeDepth(myTree)
    firstStr = list(myTree.keys())[0]
    cntrPt = (plotTree.x0ff + (1.0 + float(numLeafs))/2.0/plotTree.totalW, plotTree.y0ff)
    plotMidText(cntrPt, parentPt, nodeTxt)
    plotNode(firstStr, cntrPt, parentPt, decisionNode)
    secondDict = myTree[firstStr]
    plotTree. y0ff = plotTree. y0ff - 1.0/plotTree. totalD
    for key in secondDict.keys():
        if type(secondDict[key]). __name__=='dict':
            plotTree(secondDict[key], cntrPt, str(key))
                                                             #recursion
                #it's a leaf node print the leaf node
           plotTree. x0ff = plotTree. x0ff + 1. 0/plotTree. totalW
           plotNode (secondDict[key], (plotTree.xOff, plotTree.yOff), cntrPt, leafNode)
           plotMidText((plotTree.xOff, plotTree.yOff), cntrPt, str(key))
    plotTree.yOff = plotTree.yOff + 1.0/plotTree.totalD
```

In [16]:

```
# 图形绘制

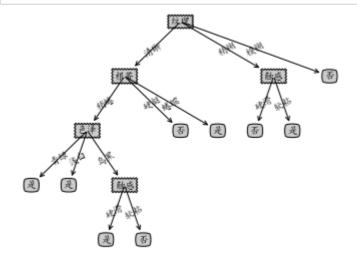
def createPlot(inTree):
    fig = plt.figure(1, facecolor='white')
    fig.clf()
    axprops = dict(xticks=[], yticks=[])
    createPlot.ax1 = plt.subplot(111, frameon=False, **axprops) #no ticks
    #createPlot.ax1 = plt.subplot(111, frameon=False) #ticks for demo puropses
    plotTree.totalW = float(getNumLeafs(inTree))
    plotTree.totalD = float(getTreeDepth(inTree))
    plotTree.xOff = -0.5/plotTree.totalW; plotTree.yOff = 1.0;
    plotTree(inTree, (0.5, 1.0), '')
    plt.show()
```

In [17]:

```
# 字体设置
matplotlib.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['KaiTi']
matplotlib.rcParams['font.serif']=['KaiTi']
```

In [18]:

createPlot(node)



In [19]:

```
myTree={'no surfacing':{0:'no',1:{'flippers':{0:'no',1:'yes'}}}}
createPlot(myTree)
```

