

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

1. Supervised and Unsupervised learning

Supervised learning has the presence of a supervisor as a teacher. Basically supervised learning is when we teach or train the machine using data that is well labelled. Which means some data is already tagged with the correct answer. After that, the machine is provided with a new set of examples(data) so that the supervised learning algorithm analyses the training data(set of training examples) and produces a correct outcome from labelled data.

Supervised learning is classified into two categories of algorithms:

- **Classification:** A classification problem is when the output variable is a category, such as “Red” or “blue” , “disease” or “no disease”.
- **Regression:** A regression problem is when the output variable is a real value, such as “dollars” or “weight”.

Supervised learning deals with or learns with “labeled” data. This implies that some data is already tagged with the correct answer.

Types:-

- Regression
- Logistic Regression
- Classification
- Naive Bayes Classifiers
- K-NN (k nearest neighbors)
- Decision Trees
- Support Vector Machine

Unsupervised learning

Unsupervised learning is the training of a machine using information that is neither classified nor labeled and allowing the algorithm to act on that information without guidance. The task of the machine is to group unsorted information according to similarities, patterns, and differences without any prior training of data.

Unlike supervised learning, no teacher is provided that means no training will be given to the machine. Therefore the machine is restricted to find the hidden structure in unlabeled data by itself. It allows the model to work on its own to discover patterns and information that was previously undetected. It mainly deals with unlabelled data.

Unsupervised learning is classified into two categories of algorithms:

- **Clustering:** A clustering problem is where you want to discover the inherent groupings in the data, such as grouping customers by purchasing behavior.
- **Association:** An association rule learning problem is where you want to discover rules that describe large portions of your data, such as people that buy X also tend to buy Y.

Types of Unsupervised Learning:-

Clustering

1. Exclusive (partitioning)
2. Agglomerative
3. Overlapping
4. Probabilistic

Clustering Types:-

1. Hierarchical clustering
2. K-means clustering
3. Principal Component Analysis
4. Singular Value Decomposition
5. Independent Component Analysis

2. Decision Tree Classification Algorithm

- Decision Tree is a **Supervised learning technique** that can be used for both classification and Regression problems, but mostly it is preferred for solving Classification problems. It is a tree-structured classifier, where **internal nodes represent the features of a dataset, branches represent the decision rules and each leaf node represents the outcome.**
- In a Decision tree, there are two nodes, which are the **Decision Node** and **Leaf Node**. Decision nodes are used to make any decision and have multiple branches, whereas Leaf nodes are the output of those decisions and do not contain any further branches.
- The decisions or the test are performed on the basis of features of the given dataset.
- It is a graphical representation for getting all the possible solutions to a problem/decision based on given conditions.
- It is called a decision tree because, similar to a tree, it starts with the root node, which expands on further branches and constructs a tree-like structure.

- In order to build a tree, we use the **CART algorithm**, which stands for **Classification and Regression Tree algorithm**.
- A decision tree simply asks a question, and based on the answer (Yes/No), it further split the tree into subtrees.

Decision Tree Terminologies

- **Root Node:** Root node is from where the decision tree starts. It represents the entire dataset, which further gets divided into two or more homogeneous sets.
- **Leaf Node:** Leaf nodes are the final output node, and the tree cannot be segregated further after getting a leaf node.
- **Splitting:** Splitting is the process of dividing the decision node/root node into sub-nodes according to the given conditions.
- **Branch/Sub Tree:** A tree formed by splitting the tree.
- **Pruning:** Pruning is the process of removing the unwanted branches from the tree.
- **Parent/Child node:** The root node of the tree is called the parent node, and other nodes are called the child nodes.

How does the Decision Tree algorithm Work?

In a decision tree, for predicting the class of the given dataset, the algorithm starts from the root node of the tree.

This algorithm compares the values of root attribute with the record (real dataset) attribute and, based on the comparison, follows the branch and jumps to the next node.

For the next node, the algorithm again compares the attribute value with the other sub-nodes and move further. It continues the process until it reaches the leaf node of the tree. The complete process can be better understood using the below algorithm:

- **Step-1:** Begin the tree with the root node, says S, which contains the complete dataset.
- **Step-2:** Find the best attribute in the dataset using **Attribute Selection Measure (ASM)**.
- **Step-3:** Divide the S into subsets that contains possible values for the best attributes.
- **Step-4:** Generate the decision tree node, which contains the best attribute.
- **Step-5:** Recursively make new decision trees using the subsets of the dataset created in step -3. Continue this process until a stage is reached where you cannot further classify the nodes and called the final node as a leaf node.

Attribute Selection Measures

While implementing a Decision tree, the main issue arises that how to select the best attribute for the root node and for sub-nodes. So, to solve such problems there is a technique which is called as **Attribute selection measure or ASM**. By this measurement, we can easily select the best attribute for the nodes of the tree. There are two popular techniques for ASM, which are:

- **Information Gain**
- **Gini Index**

1. Information Gain:

- Information gain is the measurement of changes in entropy after the segmentation of a dataset based on an attribute.
- It calculates how much information a feature provides us about a class.
- According to the value of information gain, we split the node and build the decision tree.
- A decision tree algorithm always tries to maximize the value of information gain, and a node/attribute having the highest information gain is split first. It can be calculated using the below formula:

$$1. \text{ Information Gain} = \text{Entropy}(S) - [(\text{Weighted Avg}) * \text{Entropy}(\text{each feature})]$$

Entropy: Entropy is a metric to measure the impurity in a given attribute. It specifies randomness in data. Entropy can be calculated as:

$$\text{Entropy}(s) = -P(\text{yes}) \log_2 P(\text{yes}) - P(\text{no}) \log_2 P(\text{no})$$

Where,

- **S= Total number of samples**
- **P(yes)= probability of yes**
- **P(no)= probability of no**

2. Gini Index:

- Gini index is a measure of impurity or purity used while creating a decision tree in the CART(Classification and Regression Tree) algorithm.
- An attribute with the low Gini index should be preferred as compared to the high Gini index.
- It only creates binary splits, and the CART algorithm uses the Gini index to create binary splits.
- Gini index can be calculated using the below formula:

$$\text{Gini Index} = 1 - \sum_j P_j^2$$

Pruning: Getting an Optimal Decision tree

Pruning is a process of deleting the unnecessary nodes from a tree in order to get the optimal decision tree.

A too-large tree increases the risk of overfitting, and a small tree may not capture all the important features of the dataset. Therefore, a technique that decreases the size of the learning tree without reducing accuracy is known as Pruning. There are mainly two types of tree **pruning** technology used:

- **Cost Complexity Pruning**
- **Reduced Error Pruning.**

Python Implementation of Decision Tree

1. Data Pre-processing step
2. Fitting a Decision-Tree algorithm to the Training set
3. Predicting the test result
4. Test accuracy of the result(Creation of Confusion matrix)
5. Visualizing the test set result.

Flask

Flask is a web framework, it's a Python module that lets you develop web applications easily. It's has a small and easy-to-extend core: it's a microframework that doesn't include an ORM (Object Relational Manager) or such features.

It does have many features like url routing, template engine. It is a WSGI web app framework.

Flask is a web application framework written in Python. It was developed by Armin Ronacher, who led a team of international Python enthusiasts called Pocco.

Flask is based on the Werkzeug WSGI toolkit and the Jinja2 template engine. Both are Pocco projects.

WSGI

The Web Server Gateway Interface (Web Server Gateway Interface, WSGI) has been used as a standard for Python web application development. WSGI is the specification of a common interface between web servers and web applications.

Werkzeug

Werkzeug is a WSGI toolkit that implements requests, response objects, and utility functions. This enables a web frame to be built on it. The Flask framework uses Werkzeug as one of its bases.

jinja2

jinja2 is a popular template engine for Python. A web template system combines a template with a specific data source to render a dynamic web page.

Microframework

Flask is often referred to as a microframework. It is designed to keep the core of the application simple and scalable.

Instead of an abstraction layer for database support, Flask supports extensions to add such capabilities to the application.