**Decision Tree:**

Decision tree is mainly used for classification and prediction of models [2] and the project uses decision tree to classify regional words and widely distributed words. The project uses ID3 algorithm to create the decision tree that the tree is created by the training dataset and use the tree to classify the test dataset [1]. ID3 algorithm constructs decision tree by selecting most useful features. These features can make the classification of data set more effective. Thus, the project needs an algorithm to measure the suitability of features and select features. The Entropy can measure the impurity of training dataset [3] that the greater the entropy, the more complex the information. As a consequence, the project can use the information gain which is the amount of entropy lost by adding a feature to select representative features.

Entropy:

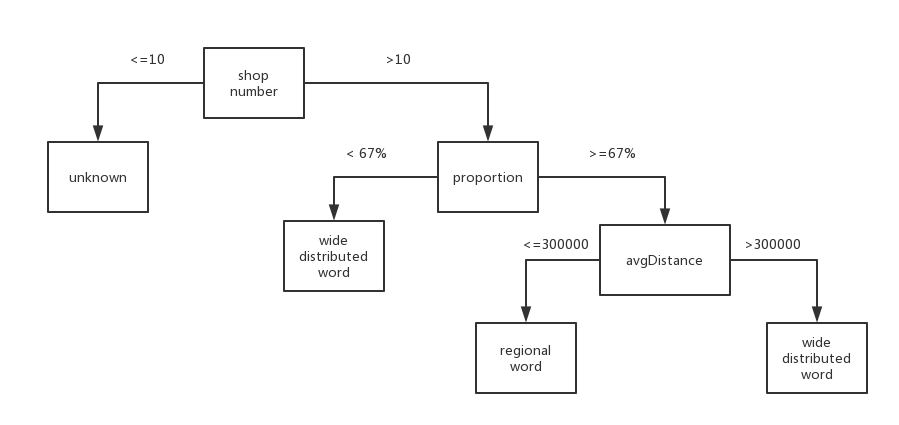
Information Gain: a represents a feature.

The decision tree construction process is divided into the following steps:

1. Loading training dataset. The training dataset has 42 sample data. In this dataset, regional words are marked as 1 and widely distributed words and words which have few shops are marked as 0.
2. Calculating the Entropy.
3. Data segmentation based on optimal segmentation feature.
4. Selecting the best segmentation feature based on the maximum information gain.
5. Recursively building a decision tree.
6. Sample classification.

**Result**

The project generated the following decision tree based on the training data set and the information gain.



**Figure 1: Decision tree**

The number of regional words: 26.

The number of widely distributed words: 710.

The number of unknown words: 4552.

**Evaluation**

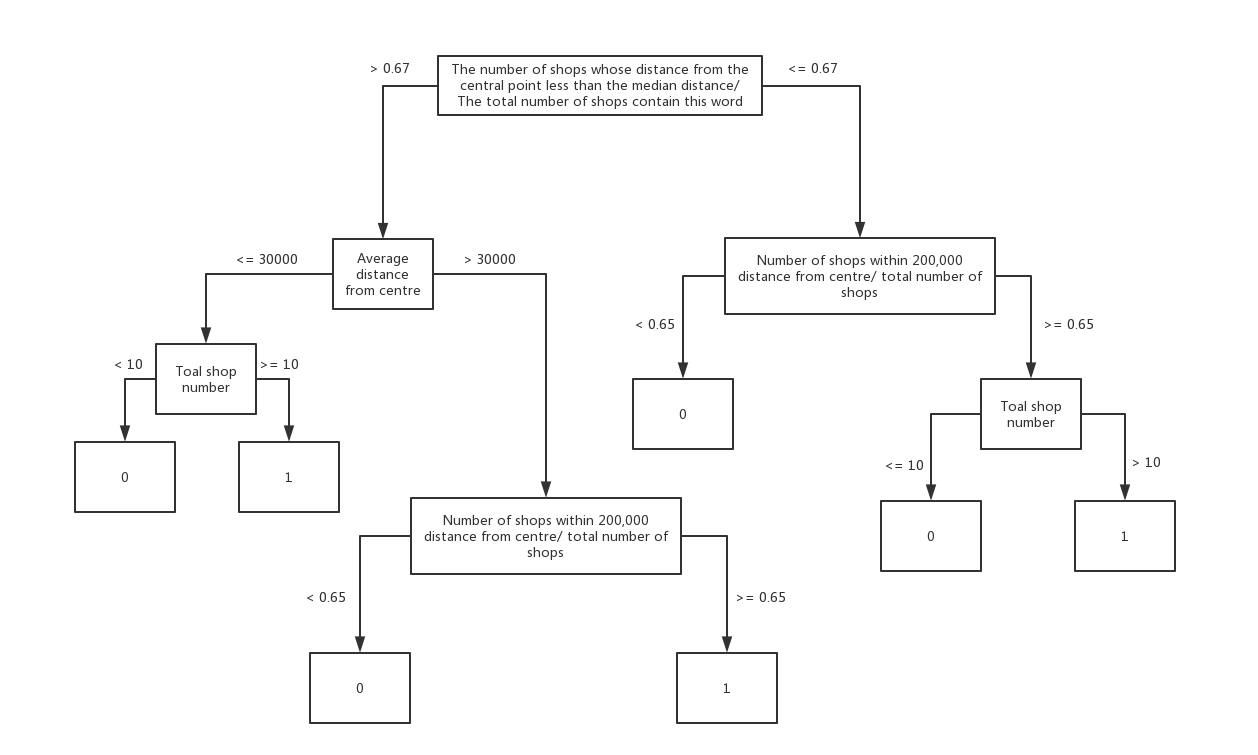
Evaluation is based on the context in which the words appear. In terms of words which are judged by decision tree as regional words, the project found out the context in which they appear in the web page. The content of the context is sentences which has the regional words. The project has generated a table which contains words, context (sentences) and the ids of the shop containing the words and the project will according to this table to find the reason that a word is judged as a regional word.

After analysing the result of words context, the project has the following findings:

1. ‘haggis’, ‘irn bru’, ‘kiev’, ‘inferno’, ‘crunch’, ‘skate’, ‘bolognese’, ‘macaroni’, ‘naan’, ‘hamburger’, ‘plaice’, ‘rib’, ‘kidney’, ‘spaghetti’, ‘carbonara’, ‘pasti’, ‘roe’, ‘balti’ represent a dish in the menu. Thus, maybe they are local dishes.
2. ‘securely’ is mostly used with ‘with’ and ‘pay securely online’. Besides, the project found that when ‘securely’ used with ‘with’, all websites that use this usage have the same style. Similarly, all websites which have the usage of ‘pay securely online’ have the same style. This may be because the website of shops in the area was developed by the same company. As a consequence, ‘securely’ appears regionally.
3. In terms of ‘yorkshire’, most of ‘yorkshire’ represent a place named ‘yorkshire’. Therefore, ‘yorkshire’ is a regional word that represents a place name.
4. All ‘instantly’ are used in this sentence (‘chip shop takeaway - order online instantly!’) and the websites with this sentence has the same design style. Thus, the reason why ‘instantly’ is judged as a regional vocabulary is the same as (2).
5. ‘rock’ always used with ‘eel’. ‘rock eel’ represents a kind of fish. Thus, the reason why the ‘rock’ is regionally distributed is because it represents a dish when used with ‘eel’.
6. ‘shot’ always used with ‘hot’ and ‘hot shot’ represents a kind of dishes. Thus, the reason why the ‘shot’ is regionally distributed is same as (5).
7. The project speculates that ‘haagen’ presents a regional distribution because in that area, Haagen-Dazs has more trade links with the merchants in that area.
8. ‘bull’ always used with ‘red’ and ‘red bull’ is a drink. The reason why ‘bull’ is regionally distributed maybe same as (7).

**Add ratio feature into the decision tree**

The project has tried another method ratio which means the number of shops whose distance is less than 20000 meters from the center point/ total shop number to judge regional words. Thus, the project added ratio feature into the decision tree and according to the best feature selection algorithm of decision tree, the project generated the following decision tree (Fig. 2).



**Figure 2: Decision tree (added ratio feature)**

**Result**

There are 54 words are judged as regional words. Among them, the following words are newly appearing as regional words.

(meaty, give, cucumber, cob, smokey, guava, pakora, instantly, pukka, savoury, pattie, macaroni, burdock, parmesan, splash, dandelion, scallop, cornish, bit, stagioni

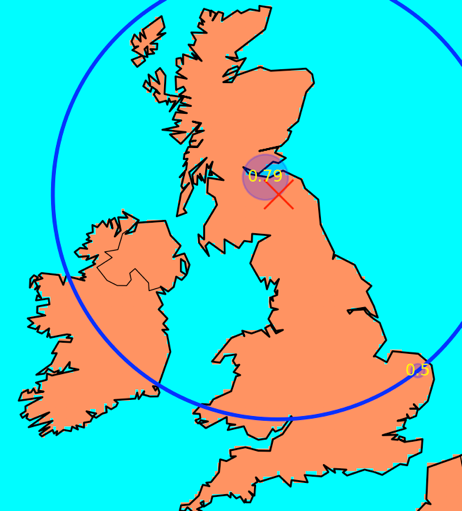
passion, facebook, keema, chosen, samosa, suey, rump, value.

**Evaluation**

1. ‘meaty’, ‘cucumber’, ‘cob’, ‘guava’, ‘pakora’, ‘pukka’, ‘savoury’, ‘pattie’, ‘burdock’, ‘parmesan’, ‘splash’, ‘dandelion’, ‘scallop’, ‘keema’, ‘samosa’, ‘sury’, ‘rump’
2. ‘give’ is used as a verb. Maybe in that area, people are used to expressing their own dishes in this way, such as give the best taste.
3. ‘smokey’ is used as an adjective, usually in conjunction with a ‘bbq’ or ‘sausage’.
4. ‘macaroni’ is always used with ‘cheese’ and ‘macaroni cheese’ is a dish.
5. ‘cornish’ is always used with ‘pasty’ and ‘cornish pasty’ is a dish.
6. ‘bit’ is usually used as a degree adverb.
7. ‘quattro’ is always used with ‘stagioni’ and ‘quattro stagioni’ is a kind of pizza.
8. ‘passion’ represents fruit or dish. Maybe in that area this kind of fruit is famous or selling well.
9. ‘facebook’: The websites have a Facebook account, and it may be a coincidence that this word shows regionality.
10. ‘chosen’ is always used with ‘flavour’. All sites that use this usage have the same style in that area and these websites were developed by the same company. As a consequence, ‘chosen’ appears regionally.
11. ‘value’ is always used with ‘box’ or ‘meal’ which represent dishes.

Compare two decision trees:

Words such as ‘rump’ (Fig. 3) will be excluded if the project according to average distance to judge in the first tree.



**Figure 3: ‘rump’ distribution**

The proportion (The number of shops whose distance from the central point less than the median distance/ The total number of shops contain this word) of words such as ‘burdock’, ‘guava’ and ‘smokey’ is lower than 67. Thus, in the first tree, these words will be excluded. However, these words have have regional distribution characteristics.

As a consequence, adding ratio (Number of shops within 200,000 meters from centre/ The total number of shops) feature into the decision tree will make the result more accurate.

**Sklearn package**

Considering the limitation of the ID3 algorithm that the ID3 algorithm can only deal with discrete values [4] so that the feature values must be classified based on numerical variables. For example, in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the average distance feature was divided into two categories (>300000 meters and <300000 meters) and the average distance of each training data were marked into these two categories manually. Thus, the project should first observe the feature value to find the criteria and then mark each training data according to this criteria. This will cause the division point not to be the optimal choice. As a result, the project planned to use an algorithm to find the optimal divide point in the training dataset to generate the decision tree and compare the results. Fortunately, in Python, the Sklearn package provides method to generate the decision tree, including classification tree and regression tree. In this project, the classification tree is more suitable for the project. The algorithm used in Sklearn package is an optimised version of the CART algorithm [5].

**Cart algorithm (classification tree)**

Cart algorithm uses binary recursive partitioning procedure to split data sets [6]. In classification tree, Cart algorithm uses Gini index as a property to determine partitioning [7]. The Gini index indicates the uncertainty of the sample. The larger the Gini index, the greater the uncertainty of the sample set which means the probability of the sample belongs to a class is low. In terms of each feature, the Cart algorithm will traverse all possible splitting methods and select the feature which has minimum Gini index as the division criteria [8]. The following formulas shows the calculating of the Gini index.

Assuming that there is a K class, the probability that the sample point belongs to the K class is , then the Gini index is defined as:

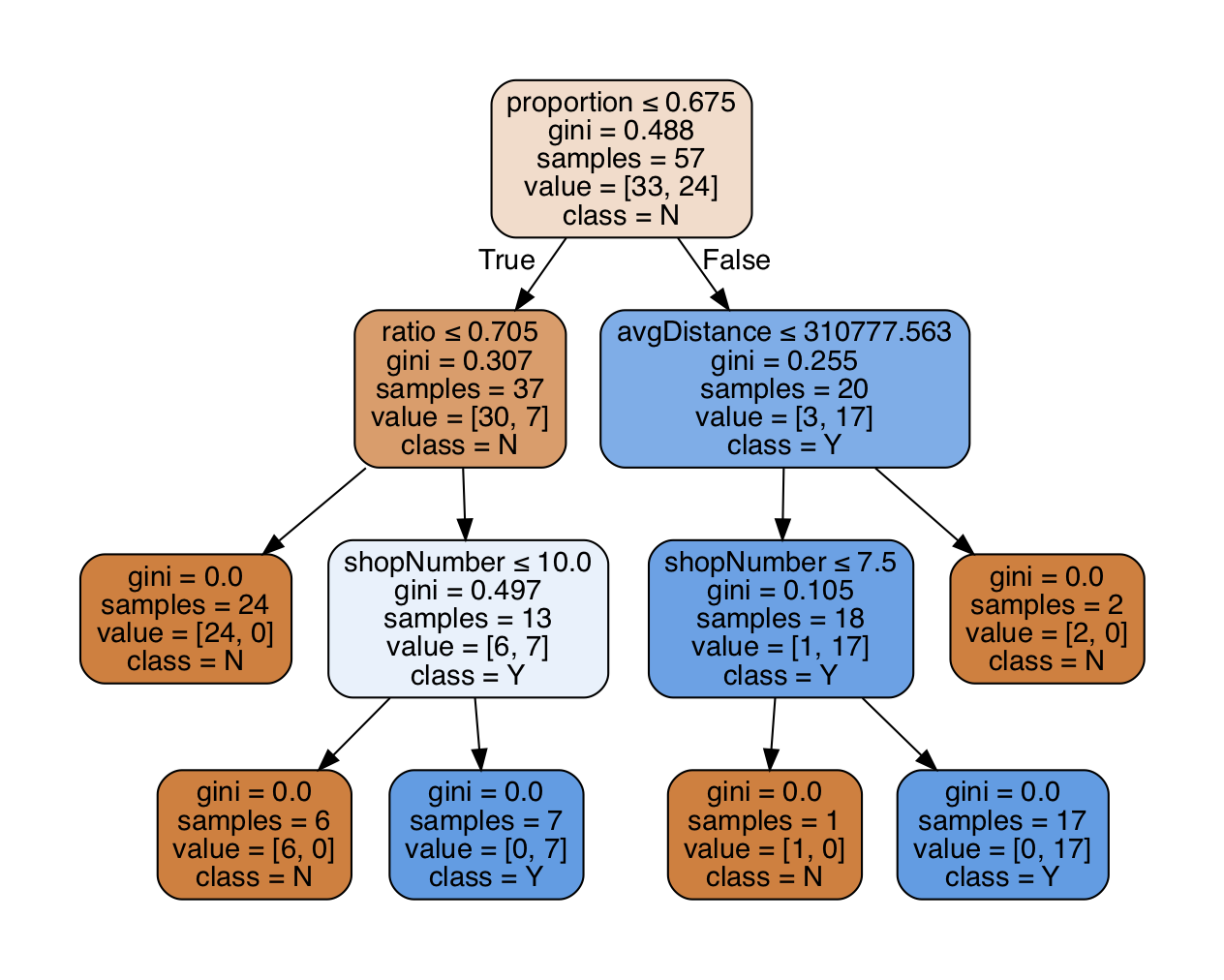
Assuming that be the subset of samples belonging to the k class in D, then the Gini index is:

Assuming that feature A divide the sample D into two data subsets D1 and D2, then the Gini index of the sample D under the feature A is:

Cart algorithm implementation steps:

1. Using each feature A in the sample D and each possible value of A (A>=a and A<a) to divide the sample into two parts and calculate the Gini (D, A).
2. Find the optimal segmentation feature which has the minimum Gini (D, A). Next, determining whether the splitting stop condition is satisfied. If not, output the optimal segmentation point.
3. Recursive call (1) (2)

**Result**

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**Figure 4: Decision tree (Noun phrase)**

Ratio: The number of shops whose distance is less than 20000 meters from the center point/ total shop number to judge regional noun phrase.

Proportion: The number of shop whose distance from the central point less than the median distance/ The total number of shops contain the noun phrase.

There are 53 noun phrases are judged as regional phrases (kidney pie, rice, pop, mince, cod roe, pasties, pasty, haggis, fish chips, cookies, pakora, supper, vegetable pakora, funghi, chicken meat, bru, chicken pakora, shot, king rib, pasta, pollo, dandelion, spaghetti, cheeseburger half pounder, sausage supper, burdock, beef onion pie, bit, bull, cheeseburger quarter pounder, potato pie, cheese pattie, ale, inferno, naan, hamburger, chip roll, pie supper, cheese tomato, pizza supper, pudding supper, macaroni cheese, pattie, chicken breast supper, chip shop takeaway order, suey roll, diet bru, roe, diet coke ltr, chicken leg supper, pineapple ring, pizza crunch, hamburger supper).

**Evaluation**

According to the results of the noun phrase, some phrases such as ‘vegetable pakora’ and ‘cod roe’ are appeared in the context of the single word in first iteration. However, some words such as ‘rock’ and ‘skate’ appeared in the first iteration are not exited in regional result of noun phrase. The project found that ‘rock’ appears in a separate word and appears as 'rock eel’, but these forms occur less than 10 times. Thus, in the result, words such as ‘rock’ has disappeared.

The project also analysed the context in which noun phrases appear and found the following findings:

1. The reason why ‘pop’ has not appeared in the regional result of single word is that ‘pop’ is concentrated in the central region, representing a kind of drink. However, it also appears in noun phrases such as ‘bottle pop’and ‘pop pepsi’. Thus, the proportion of ‘pop’ in noun phrase is higher than ‘pop’ in single word. As a consequence, ‘pop’ meets the conditions of regional word.
2. ‘mince’ is a regional word. It is mainly distributed in the northern region. However, because of the average distance from all shops which contain ‘mince’ to the center point is large, ‘mince’ was excluded from the regional word in the first iteration.
3. In the first iteration, words such as ‘supper’ and ‘pakora’ are judged as regional words. Thus, when these words appear in noun phrases, these noun phrases are also judged as regional phrases, such as ‘pizza supper’ and ‘chicken pakora’.
4. The reason why ‘chip shop takeaway order’ is judged as a regional phrase is that the web pages which contain this phrase has the same style and was developed by the same company.

By comparing the results of noun phrases and individual words, the project found that noun phrases can better reflect regionality that they better reflect the context in which a word appears.

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