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Decision Tree:
______
x1, x2, \dots xn
Node: features
leaf:v
ALGO'S:
TD3:
(iterative dichotomiser3)
        Entropy & Information Gain functions
CART:
(classification and regression tree)
        Gini function
steps in ID3:
1. calculate entropy of dataset(target)
2. calculate entropy of each feature
3. calculate information gain of each feature
4. highest gain fetaure becomes root node.
5. repeat same steps to build complete tree.
1.
        findout classes in dataset.
        prob of class yes:
                frequency of yes/no of samples
                9/14
                .642
        prob of class no:
                frequency of yes/no of samples
                5/14
                 .358
        p(yes)*log2(p(yes))=.642*(-0.63935479754)=-0.409152
        p(no)*log2(p(no))=.358*(-1.4819685074)=-0.530544
        entrop(t) = -[p(yes)*log2(p(yes))+p(no)*log2(p(no))]
                =0.94
        H(T) = -Sum[p(ci)*log2(p(ci))]
2.
2.1 Outlook:
        find out unique values:
                rainy
                overcast
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sunny
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entropy of rainy:
                 -[3/5*log2(3/5)+2/5*log2(2/5)]
                =.971
        entropy of overcast:
                -[4/4*log2(4/4)]
                =0
        entropy of sunny:
                 -[3/5*log2(3/5)+2/5*log2(2/5)]
                =.971
        average entropy of outlook:
        e(rainy)*p(r)+e(o)*p(o)+e(s)*p(s)
        (.971*5/14)+0+.(971*5/14)
        =.69
2.2 Temperature:
        find out unique values:
                hot
                cool
                mild
        entropy of hot:
                 -[2/4*log2(2/4)+2/4*log2(2/4)]
                =1
        entropy of cool:
                 -[3/4*log2(3/4)+1/4*log2(1/4)]
                =0.811
        entropy of mild:
                 -[4/6*log2(4/6)+2/6*log2(2/6)]
                =0.918
        average entropy of temperature:
        e(hot)*p(hot)+e(cool)*p(cool)+e(mild)*p(mild)
        (1*4/14) + (.811*4/14) + .(918*6/14)
        =.92
2.3 Humidity:
        find out unique values:
                high
                normal
        entropy of high:
                 -[3/7*log2(3/7)+4/7*log2(4/7)]
                =.985
        entropy of normal:
                 -[6/7*log2(6/7)+1/7*log2(1/7)]
                =.591
        average entropy of :
        e(high) *p(high) +e(normal) *p(normal)
        (.98*7/14) + (.591*7/14)
        =.79
2.3 Windy:
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find out unique values:

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false
         entropy of true:
                  -[3/6*log2(3/6)+3/6*log2(3/6)]
         entropy of false:
                  -[6/8*log2(6/8)+2/8*log2(2/8)]
                 =.811
         average entropy of :
         e(true) *p(true) +e(false) *p(false)
         (1*6/14) + (.811*8/14)
         =.892
         Information Gain of Outlook:
         H(t)-H(Outlook)
         =.94 - .69
         =.25
         Information Gain of Temperature:
         H(t)-H(temperature)
         =.94 - .92
         =.02
         Information Gain of Humidity:
         H(t)-H(Humidity)
         =.94 - .79
         =.15
         Information Gain of Windy:
         H(t)-H(Windy)
         =.94 - .892
         =.048
Now outlook is root node:
         overcast is always yes
         rainy, sunny need further splitting.
Rainy:
Outlook Temp
                 Humidity
                                   Windy Play
Rainy Hot
                High
                                   FALSE
                                            No
Rainy Hot High
Rainy Mild High
Rainy Cool Normal
Rainy Mild Normal
                                   TRUE
                                           No
                                   FALSE
                                            No
                                   FALSE Yes
                                   TRUE
                                            Yes
```

repeat untill we get leaf....

true

3.