	PRACTICAL NO.4
	To perform and analysis of Decision Trees Algorithm
	Importing the Libraries
In [1]:	<pre>import pandas as pd import numpy as np</pre>
	Data acquisitionuing Pandas
In [2]:	
<pre>In [3]: Out[3]:</pre>	os.getcwd() 'C:\\Users\\SAICOM\\Downloads'
In [4]:	os.chdir('C:\\Users\\SAICOM\\Downloads')
In [5]:	<pre>data=pd.read_csv("heart.csv")</pre>
In [6]: Out[6]:	age sex cp trestbps chol fbs restecg thalach exang oldpeak slope ca thal target
	0 52 1 0 125 212 0 1 168 0 1.0 2 2 3 0 1 53 1 0 140 203 1 0 155 1 3.1 0 0 3 0 2 70 1 0 145 174 0 1 125 1 2.6 0 0 3 0 3 61 1 0 148 203 0 1 161 0 0.0 2 1 3 0 4 62 0 0 138 294 1 1 106 0 1.9 1 3 2 0
<pre>In [7]: Out[7]:</pre>	
046[7].	1020 59 1 1 140 221 0 1 164 1 0.0 2 0 2 1 1021 60 1 0 125 258 0 0 141 1 2.8 1 1 3 0
	1022 47 1 0 110 275 0 0 118 1 1.0 1 1 2 0 1023 50 0 0 110 254 0 0 159 0 0.0 2 0 2 1 1024 54 1 0 120 188 0 1 113 0 1.4 1 1 3 0
In [8]:	data.info() <pre> <class 'pandas.core.frame.dataframe'=""> RangEndex: 1025 entries, 0 to 1024 Data columns (total 14 columns): # Column Non-Null Count Dtype</class></pre>
Out[9]:	
	count 1025.000000 1025.00000 1025.00000 1025.00000 1025.00000 1025.00000 1025.000000 1025.00000 102
	std 9.072290 0.460373 1.029641 17.516718 51.59251 0.356527 0.527878 23.005724 0.472772 1.175053 0.617755 1.030798 0.620660 0.500070 min 29.000000 0.000000 94.000000 126.00000 0.000000 71.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
	25% 48.000000 0.000000 1.000000 120.000000 211.00000 0.000000 132.000000 0.000000 1.000000 0.000000 <t< th=""></t<>
	75% 61.000000 1.000000 2.000000 140.000000 275.00000 0.000000 1.0000000 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000 1.0
In [10]:	data.shape
Out[10]: In [11]:	data.size
Out[11]:	14350 data.ndim
Out[12]:	
	Data preprocessing data cleaning missing value treatment
In [13]:	# check Missing Value by record
Out[13]:	data.isna() age sex cp trestbps chol fbs restecg thalach exang oldpeak slope ca thal target
	O False
	1 False Fals
	3 False Fals
	1021 False F
	1022 False F
	1024 False F
In [14]:	
Out[14]:	age False sex False
	cp False trestbps False chol False
	fbs False restecg False thalach False
	exang False oldpeak False slope False
	ca False thal False target False dtype: bool

402 123 274 1

In [31]: y_pred5=dt.predict(x_test)

plt.show()

0 -

True Label

In [32]: accuracy_score (y_test,y_pred5)

In [15]: data.isna().sum()

cp trestbps

restecg thalach exang oldpeak slope ca thal target

dtype: int64

Removing duplicates

In [16]: data_dup =data.duplicated().any()

In [19]: data_dup =data.duplicated().any()

In [21]: x=data.drop("target", axis=1) y=data["target"]

241 rows × 13 columns

66 53 1 2

61 rows × 13 columns

In [25]: **y_train**

Out[25]: 163 0 291 0

280 1

0

239

In [26]: **y_test**

Out[26]: 245 1 349 0

135 0 389 1

In [24]: x_test

Splitting of DataSet into train and Test

x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2 ,random_state=42)

age sex cp trestbps chol fbs restecg thalach exang oldpeak slope ca thal

age sex cp trestbps chol fbs restecg thalach exang oldpeak slope ca thal

2.8

2.3

1 2 1

2 0 2

In [22]: #splitting the data into training and testing data sets

120 295 0

170 225 1

145 233 1

130 197 1

156 245 0

138 183 0

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

In [18]: data=data.drop_duplicates()

fbs

In [17]: data_dup

In [20]: data_dup

In [23]: x_train

Out[23]:

Out[20]: False

Out[17]: True

Out[15]:

Name: target, Length: 61, dtype: int64 Decision Trees Algorithm

Name: target, Length: 241, dtype: int64

In [27]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

In [28]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score In [29]: dt=DecisionTreeClassifier() In [30]: dt.fit(x_train, y_train) Out[30]: ▼DecisionTreeClassifier DecisionTreeClassifier()

0.7049180327868853 import numpy as np
import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred5) labels = np.unique(y_test) # Get unique class labels
cm_df = pd.DataFrame(cm, index=labels, columns=labels) # Plot confusion matrix using seaborn plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4)) sns.heatmap(cm_df, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', linewidths=1, linecolor='black') plt.xlabel("Predicted Label") plt.ylabel("True Label")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")

Confusion Matrix

Predicted Label

24

10

0

- 24

- 22

- 20

- 18

- 16

- 14

- 12

- 10

- 8