

# **APYTHONPROGRAMTOIMPLEMENTDECISIONTREE**

**Ex.No.: 7**

**Date of Experiment: 04/10/2024**

**Date of Submission:**

**AIM:-**

To implement a decision tree using a python program for the given dataset and plot the trained decision tree.

**ALGORITHM:-**

Step1: Import the iris dataset from the “sklearn.datasets” library.

Step2: Import all the other necessary libraries(numpy as np, matplotlib.pyplot as plt and DecisionTreeClassifier from sklearn.tree).

Step3: Declare and initialize the parameters(n\_classes = 3,plot\_colors = "ryb" and plot\_step = 0.02)

Step4: Loop through the list of features and assign “X” with all the pairs in the list and “Y” with the target list.

Step5: Train the model and assign it to a variable name “clt”.

Step6: Use the “pairidx” variable to plot the graph.

Step7: Assign “x\_min”, “x\_max”, “y\_min” and “y\_max” variables with the respective values from the list.

Step8: Assign the variables “X” and “Y” the values obtained by using the “meshgrid()” function on arranged x\_min,x\_max and y\_min,y\_max.

Step9: Plot the graph using the “tight\_layout” function and the following parameters(h\_pad=0.5, w\_pad=0.5, pad=2.5).

Step10: Assign the prediction using the variables “xx” and “yy” and then reshape Z to the shape of “xx”.

Step11: Plot the graphs using “xx”, “yy” and “Z” as the parameters and with the “RdYlBu”(red,yellow and blue) color scheme.

Step12: Plot all the x\_label and y\_label feature pairs.

Step13: Plot all the training points with “RdYlBu ” color scheme, black color to represent the points and with size equal to 15.

Step14: Plot the final decision tree with the title “Decision tree trained on all the iris features”. **IMPLEMENTATION:-**

```
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
iris = load_iris()
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from
sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

```
# Parameters
n_classes = 3
plot_colors = "ryb"
plot_step = 0.02
```

```
for pairidx, pair in enumerate([[0, 1], [0, 2], [0, 3], [1, 2], [1, 3], [2, 3]]):
```

```
    # We only take the two corresponding
    features X = iris.data[:, pair] y = iris.target
```

```
    # Train clf =
    DecisionTreeClassifier().fit(X, y)
```

```
    # Plot the decision boundary
    plt.subplot(2, 3, pairidx + 1)
```

```

x_min, x_max = X[:, 0].min() - 1, X[:, 0].max() + 1
y_min, y_max = X[:, 1].min() - 1, X[:, 1].max() + 1
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(

    np.arange(x_min, x_max, plot_step), np.arange(y_min, y_max, plot_step)
)
plt.tight_layout(h_pad=0.5, w_pad=0.5, pad=2.5)

Z = clf.predict(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
cs = plt.contourf(xx, yy, Z,
    cmap=plt.cm.RdYlBu)

plt.xlabel(iris.feature_names[pair[0]])
plt.ylabel(iris.feature_names[pair[1]])

# Plot the training points for i, color in
zip(range(n_classes), plot_colors):
    idx = np.where(y == i)
    plt.scatter(
        X[idx, 0],
        X[idx, 1], c=color,
        label=iris.target_names[i],
        cmap=plt.cm.RdYlBu,
        edgecolor="black", s=15)

plt.suptitle("Decision surface of decision trees trained on pairs of features")
plt.legend(loc="lower right", borderpad=0, handletextpad=0)
_ = plt.axis("tight")

```

