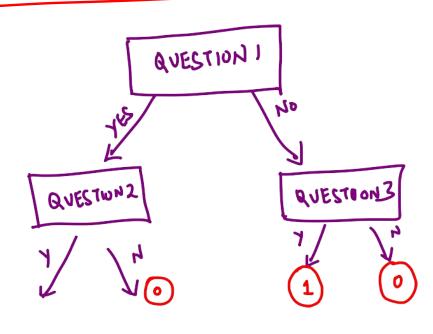
DECISION TREES

INPUT: Dataset
$$\{(x_1,y_1)...,(x_n,y_n)\}$$

OUTPUT! DECISION TREE

Decision tree



QUESTIONY

1

O

PREDICTION: Criven Xtest,

traverse through the tree to

reach a leaf node. Predict

Yest = answer in leaf node

QUESTION:

A anestion is a (feature, value) pair.

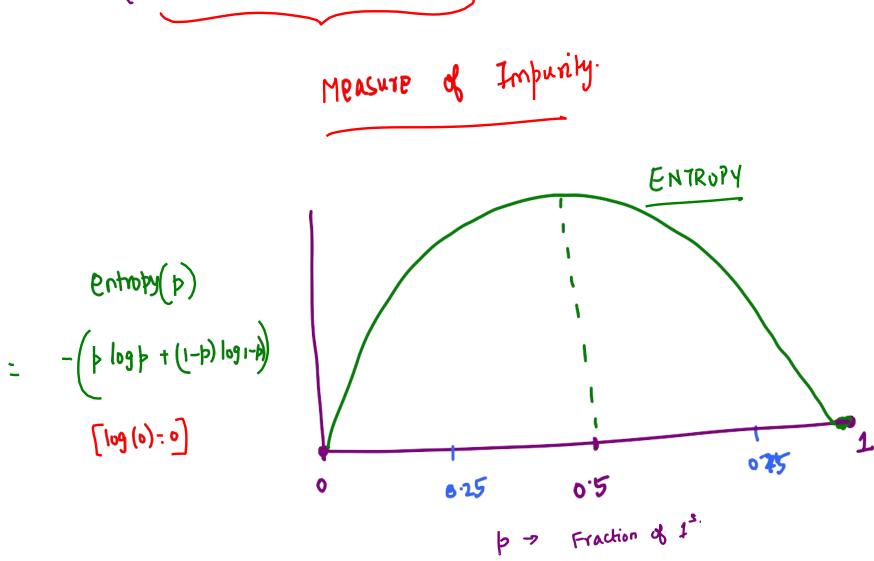
Eg: height < 180 cm?

. How to measure "goodness" of a Question?

$$D \left\{ (x_1, y_1) \cdot \cdots \cdot (x_n, y_n) \right\}$$

$$\left\{ (x_1, y_1), (x_1, y_1), \cdots \right\} D_{N_0}.$$

y; e{0,1}.



Information (feature) =
$$Entropy(D) - \left(P Entropy(D_{yes}) + (1-3) Entropy(D_{no}) \right)$$

 $P = \left[D_{yes} \right] = \left[\frac{D_{no}}{D} \right]$

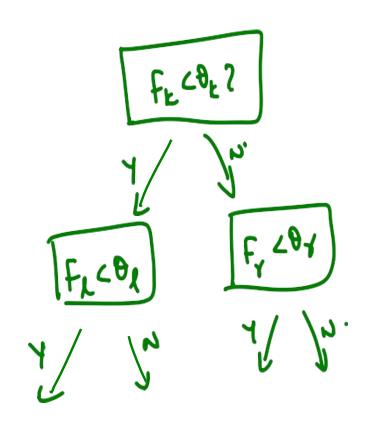
ALGORITHM

> Discretize each feature in [min, max] range.

 \rightarrow Pick Question ($f_k \subseteq \theta$) that has

highest information gain

-> Repeat for Dyes & Dno.



Point

- · Depth is a hyper-parameter.
- · Can also stop growing if node is "sufficienty"

 Smooth.

Decision Boundary

