



LECTURE 37

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- Impurity Measures
 - Gini index and Entropy measure
- Gini Index

For an outcome variable with m classes, Gini impurity index for a rectangular part is defined as

$$gini = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{m} P_k^2$$

Where P_k is the proportion of rectangular part observations belonging to class k



Gini Index

- Gini values lie in the range {0, (m-1)/m} for m-class scenario and {0, 0.5} for two-class scenario
- Entropy Measure

For an outcome variable with m classes, entropy for a rectangular part is defined as

$$Entropy = -\sum_{k=1}^{m} P_k log_2(Pk)$$



- Entropy Measure
 - Entropy values lie in the range {0, log₂(m)} for m-class scenario and {0,
 1} for two-class scenario
- Open RStudio
- Tree diagram or tree structure
 - Each split of p-dimensional space into two parts can be depicted as a split of a node in a decision tree into two child nodes
 - First split creates branches of root node



- Two types of nodes in tree structure
 - Decision node: Depicted with a circle
 - Terminal or leaf node: Depicted with a rectangle
 - Correspond to Final rectangular parts
- Steps to classify a new observation using tree based models
 - New observation to be classified is dropped down the tree starting from root node
 - At each decision node, the appropriate branch is taken until we reach a leaf node

- Steps to classify a new observation using tree based models
 - At leaf node, majority class is assigned to the new observation
 - For class of interest scenario, proportion of records belonging to the class of interest is compared with the user specified cut off value for the same

Open RStudio

Key References

- Data Science and Big Data Analytics: Discovering, Analyzing,
 Visualizing and Presenting Data by EMC Education Services
 (2015)
- Data Mining for Business Intelligence: Concepts, Techniques, and Applications in Microsoft Office Excel with XLMiner by Shmueli, G., Patel, N. R., & Bruce, P. C. (2010)



Thanks...