



LECTURE 39

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CART

- A data-driven method
 - Based on separating observations into homogeneous subgroups by creating splits on predictors
- Used for both prediction and classification tasks
- Model is represented by a tree diagram
 - Easy to interpret logical rules
 - CART algorithm grows binary trees
- Adoption across domains



- Classification Trees
 - Recursive partitioning
 - About partitioning p-dimensional space of predictors using training partition, where p is no. of predictors
 - Pruning
 - About pruning the built tree using validation data

CART example has been discussed in the lecture video

- Further Comments on CART
 - Can be used as a variable selection approach
 - No variable transformation is required
 - Robust to outliers
 - Non-linear and non-parametric technique
 - Handle missing values
 - Sensitive to sample data changes
 - Predictor's strength as a single variable is modeled and not as part of a group of predictors

- Further Comments on CART
 - Might not fit linear structures or relationships between predictors
 - New predictors based on hypothesized relationships can be used
 - Require a large dataset
 - High computation time



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...