



LECTURE 36

DR. GAURAV DIXIT

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES



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

- Recursive Partitioning
 - Partitioning p-dimensional space of predictors into non-overlapping multi-dimensional rectangles
 - The partitioning process is recursive in nature
 - Applied on the results of previous partitions
- Steps for Recursive Partitioning
 - An optimal combination of one of the predictors, x_i and its value v_i is selected to create first split of p-dimensional space into two parts
 - Part I: $x_i \le v_i$
 - Part II: x_i > v_i



- Steps for Recursive Partitioning
 - Step 1 is applied again on the two parts and process continues to create more rectangular parts
 - The partitioning process continues till we reach pure homogeneous parts
 - All the observations in the part belong to just one of the classes
- 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...