

# 1. Accuracy and Performance Metrics

- **Mushrooms Dataset**

- Accuracy: **100%**
- Precision, Recall, F1-Score (macro/weighted): **1.0**
- Interpretation: Perfect classification → features are highly discriminative (e.g., odor, spore-print-color). No signs of class overlap.

- **Nursery Dataset**

- Accuracy: **98.87%**
- Precision/Recall (weighted): ~0.989
- Precision/Recall (macro): ~0.958
- Interpretation: Very high performance, but macro-average slightly lower → suggests some **minor class imbalance**, where smaller classes are not predicted as accurately.

- **Tic-Tac-Toe Dataset**

- Accuracy: **88.36%**
- Precision/Recall (weighted): ~0.883
- Precision/Recall (macro): ~0.87
- Interpretation: Still good, but clearly harder than mushrooms/nursery. Some decision patterns (winning conditions) overlap, leading to misclassifications.

## 2. Tree Complexity Metrics

- **Mushrooms**

- Max Depth: 4
- Total Nodes: 29 (24 leaf, 5 internal)
- Interpretation: Very **shallow & compact tree**, yet perfect accuracy → strong indicators of highly separable classes.

- **Nursery**

- Max Depth: 7
- Total Nodes: 983 (703 leaf, 280 internal)
- Interpretation: Tree is **huge**, reflecting the dataset's multi-valued categorical features. High complexity but generalizes well (~99% accuracy).

- **Tic-Tac-Toe**

- Max Depth: 7
- Total Nodes: 260 (165 leaf, 95 internal)
- Interpretation: Medium complexity, but still less accurate → suggests the dataset has **noisy/ambiguous decision patterns** (different board states map to same outcomes).

### 3. Dataset-Specific Insights

- **Mushrooms**

- Feature Importance: Odor, spore-print-color, gill-size (highly predictive).
- Class Distribution: Balanced (edible vs poisonous).
- Decision Patterns: Few strong rules can perfectly separate classes.
- Overfitting: None → shallow tree, perfect accuracy.

- **Nursery**

- Feature Importance: Parents, financial status, health, housing.
- Class Distribution: Imbalanced (some class labels have very few samples).
- Decision Patterns: Many branch paths due to multi-valued features.
- Overfitting: Large tree, but accuracy still high → no severe overfitting.

- **Tic-Tac-Toe**

- Feature Importance: Central cell, corners, and edges (critical for win/loss).
- Class Distribution: Likely balanced (win vs lose/draw).
- Decision Patterns: Board states with similar moves → harder to separate.
- Overfitting: Tree depth 7, but not high accuracy → dataset complexity is the limiting factor.

## 4. Comparative Analysis

### a) Algorithm Performance

- Highest accuracy: **Mushrooms dataset (100%)**, because features perfectly separate edible/poisonous mushrooms.
- Dataset size: Larger datasets (Nursery) → more complex trees, but still high accuracy due to more examples.
- Number of features: Multi-valued categorical features in Nursery led to deeper, much larger trees compared to binary features in Tic-Tac-Toe.

### b) Data Characteristics Impact

- Class imbalance: Affected **Nursery** slightly (macro F1 < weighted F1).
- Feature type:
  - **Binary features** (Tic-Tac-Toe) → more ambiguity, lower accuracy.
  - **Multi-valued categorical features** (Nursery, Mushrooms) → stronger splits, better classification.

### c) Practical Applications

- **Mushrooms Dataset:** Food safety / biological classification. Very interpretable and trustworthy because tree is small.
- **Nursery Dataset:** Decision support (e.g., admission systems, resource allocation). Large tree makes interpretation harder, but accuracy is strong.
- **Tic-Tac-Toe Dataset:** Game AI / strategy learning. Accuracy <90% shows decision trees might not capture optimal strategies perfectly.

### d) Improvements

- **Mushrooms:** Already perfect → no improvement needed.

- **Nursery:** Use **pruning** to reduce complexity without losing much accuracy. Could also try ensemble methods (Random Forest).
- **Tic-Tac-Toe:** Try **feature engineering** (e.g., detecting win/lose lines directly). Ensemble methods may improve accuracy beyond 88%.