

# Write a programme for decision tree classifier

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix,
classification_report
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Generating random data for demonstration
np.random.seed(0)
X = 2 * np.random.rand(100, 1)
y = np.where(X > 1, 1, 0) # Generating binary classification labels
based on X values

# Creating a Decision Tree Classifier
model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)
model.fit(X, y)

DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)

# Generating new data for prediction
X_new = np.linspace(0, 2, 100).reshape(-1, 1) # Generating 100 evenly
spaced values between 0 and 2

# Making predictions using the model
y_pred = model.predict(X_new)

# Evaluating the model
accuracy = accuracy_score(y, model.predict(X))
cm = confusion_matrix(y, model.predict(X))
class_report = classification_report(y, model.predict(X))

print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(cm)
print("Classification Report:")
print(class_report)
```

Accuracy: 1.0

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[51  0]
 [ 0 49]]
```

Classification Report:

|          | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
|----------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 0        | 1.00      | 1.00   | 1.00     | 51      |
| 1        | 1.00      | 1.00   | 1.00     | 49      |
| accuracy |           |        | 1.00     | 100     |

|              |      |      |      |     |
|--------------|------|------|------|-----|
| macro avg    | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 100 |
| weighted avg | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 100 |

```
# Visualizing decision boundary
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(X, y, alpha=0.7, label='Original Data')
plt.plot(X_new, y_pred, color='red', label='Predicted Line')
plt.xlabel('X')
plt.ylabel('y')
plt.title('Decision Tree Classifier Example')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

