# **Graduate Rotational Internship Program**

## The Sparks Foundation

## **Data Science & Business Analytics Tasks** TASK # 6 Prediction using Decision Tree Algorithm

## **IMPORTING THE LIBRARIES**

```
import numpy as np
```

(150,)

le = LabelEncoder()

```
import pandas as pd
 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 %matplotlib inline
Dataset_name -- IRIS DATASET
data = pd.read csv(r'IRIS.csv')
```

```
# first five elements
            data.head()
              sepal_length sepal_width petal_length petal_width
                                                                        species
           0
                       5.1
                                     3.5
                                                   1.4
                                                                0.2 Iris-setosa
                       4.9
                                     3.0
                                                                0.2 Iris-setosa
           2
                                                                0.2 Iris-setosa
                       4.7
                                     3.2
                                                   1.3
           3
                       4.6
                                     3.1
                                                   1.5
                                                                0.2 Iris-setosa
                       5.0
                                     3.6
                                                   1.4
                                                                0.2 Iris-setosa
           #shape of data
In [4]:
```

```
data.shape
Out[4]: (150, 5)
         #Column name
         data.columns
Out[5]: Index(['sepal_length', 'sepal_width', 'petal_length', 'petal_width',
                'species'],
               dtype='object')
         X = data.iloc[:, 0:4].values
         X.shape
         (150, 4)
         y = data.iloc[:,-1].values
         y.shape
```

LabelEncoding used for label the output columns which contains the categorical values

```
In [12]: y = le.fit_transform(y)
          le.classes
Out[13]: array(['Iris-setosa', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-virginica'], dtype=object)
         After label Encoding 0-Iris-setosa 1-Iris-versicolor 2-Iris-virginica
In [14]:
```

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

```
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
      #Train test split
    from sklearn.model selection import train test split
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40, random_stat
```

```
In [18]:
          from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

print(X train.shape, X test.shape)

(90, 4) (60, 4)

DecisionTreeClassifier

```
dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier()
          dtc.fit(X train, y train)
Out[20]: DecisionTreeClassifier()
          y pred = dtc.predict(X test)
          y_pred
Out[22]: array([1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2,
                0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0,
                0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1])
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score # Evbaluation metric - accuracy score
```

### class names=cn, filled = True); fig.savefig('imagename.png')

feature\_names = fn,

In [24]: print("ACCURACY SCORE", accuracy score(y pred, y test))

cn=['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica']

VISUALIZATION OF DECISION TREES

from sklearn import tree

tree.plot\_tree(dtc,

In [27]:

print(characteristic data)

0 - Iris-setosa 1 - Iris-versicolor 2 - Iris-virginica

```
petal width (cm) <= 0.8
gini = 0.665
   samples = 90
value = [27, 31, 32]
class = virginica
                               etal width (cm) <= 1.79
gini = 0.5
samples = 63
                                  samples = 63
value = [0, 31, 32]
class = virginica
```

In [26]: fn=['sepal length (cm)','sepal width (cm)','petal length (cm)','petal width (cm)']

fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows = 1, ncols = 1, figsize = (4,4), dpi=300)

# value = [0, 1, 1] lass = versical samples = 2 value = [0, 1, 1] class = versicolo TO FEED A NEW DATA SO THAT IT DECIDES ITS OWN SPECIES As we feed data in the list ['sepal length', 'sepal width', 'petal length', 'petal width']

## [[5.0, 3.2, 4.0, 3.2], [4.5, 3.4, 4.4, 2.0], [5.0, 3.0, 1.0, 0.2], [5.9, 3.0, 5.2, 1. 8]]

```
In [28]:
          species data = dtc.predict(characteristic data)
          species data
Out[29]: array([1, 1, 0, 2])
```

characteristic data = [[5.0,3.2,4.0,3.2],[4.5,3.4,4.4,2.0],[5.0,3.0,1.0,0.2],[5.9,3.0]

output\_data shows the species which it belongs for the following lengths.