MACHINE LEARNING Laboratory 5th Semester, Academic Year 2025

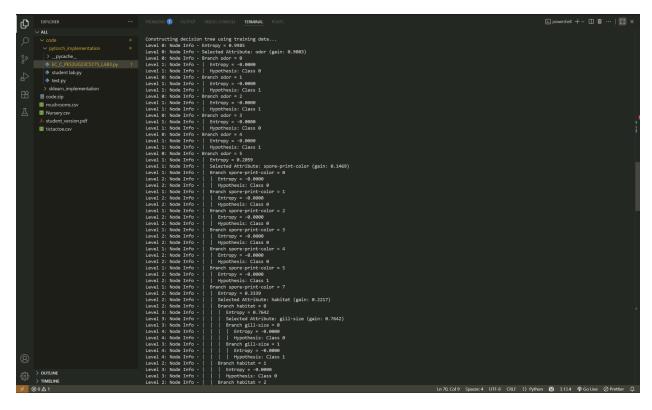
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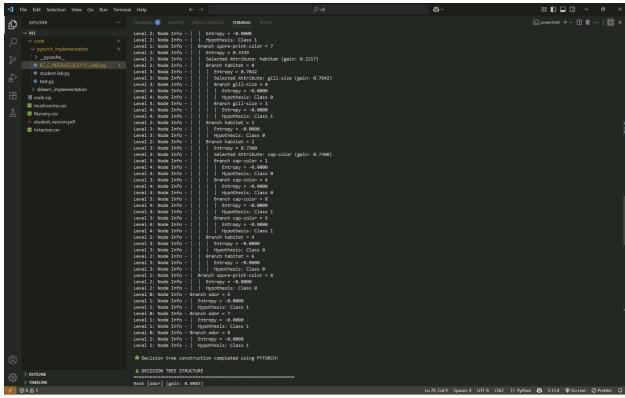
Name: Dhruv Thakur	SRN:PES2UG23CS175	Section
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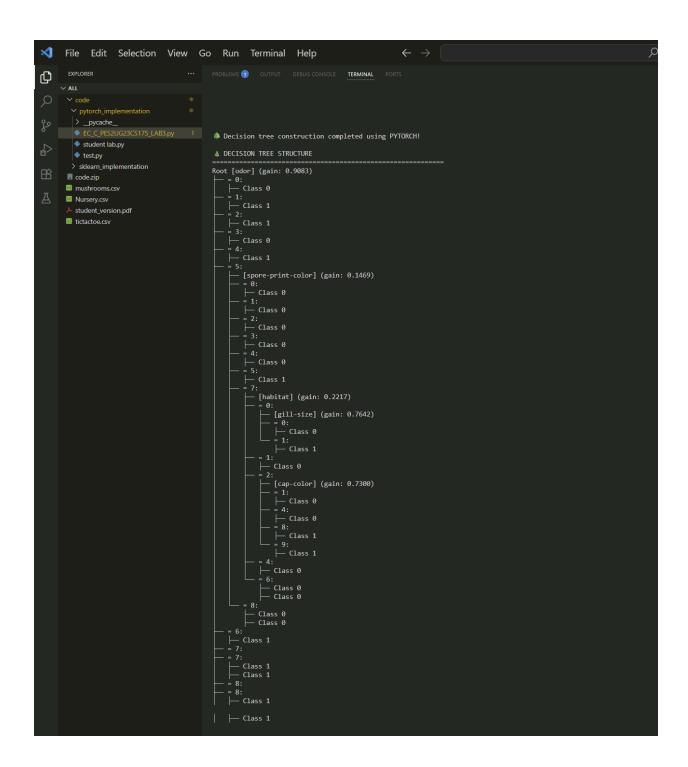
Week#____3____

MUSHROOMS.CSV

PS C:\Users\Dhruv Thakur\Downloads\all> python code\pytorch_implementation\test.pyID EC_C_PES2UG23CS175_LA83data mushrooms.csvframework pytorchprint-treeprint-construc tion
Running tests with PYTORCH framework
target column: 'class' (last column) Original dataset info: Shape: (8124, 23) Columns: ['cap-shape', 'cap-surface', 'cap-color', 'bruises', 'odor', 'gill-attachment', 'gill-spacing', 'gill-size', 'gill-color', 'stalk-shape', 'stalk-root', 'stalk-surface-above-ring', 'stalk-surface-below-ring', 'stalk-color-above-ring', 'stalk-color-below-ring', 'veil-type', 'veil-color', 'ring-number', 'ring-type', 'spore-print-color', 'population', 'habi tat', 'class']
First few rows:
cap-shape: ['x' 'b' 's' 'f' 'k'] -> [5 0 4 2 3]
cap-surface: ['s' 'y' 'f' 'g'] -> [2 3 0 1]
cap-color: ['n' 'y' 'w' 'g' 'e'] -> [4 9 8 3 2]
class: ['p' 'e'] -> [1 0]
Processed dataset shape: torch.Size([8124, 23]) Number of features: 22 Features: ('cap-shape', 'cap-surface', 'cap-color', 'bruises', 'odor', 'gill-attachment', 'gill-spacing', 'gill-size', 'gill-color', 'stalk-shape', 'stalk-root', 'stalk-surface-above -ring', 'stalk-surface-below-ring', 'stalk-color-above-ring', 'stalk-color-below-ring', 'veil-type', 'veil-color', 'ring-number', 'ring-type', 'spore-print-color', 'population', 'hab itat'] Target: class Framework: PYTORCH Data type: <class 'torch.tensor'=""></class>
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DECISION TREE CONSTRUCTION DEMO
Total samples: 8124 Training samples: 6499 Testing samples: 1625



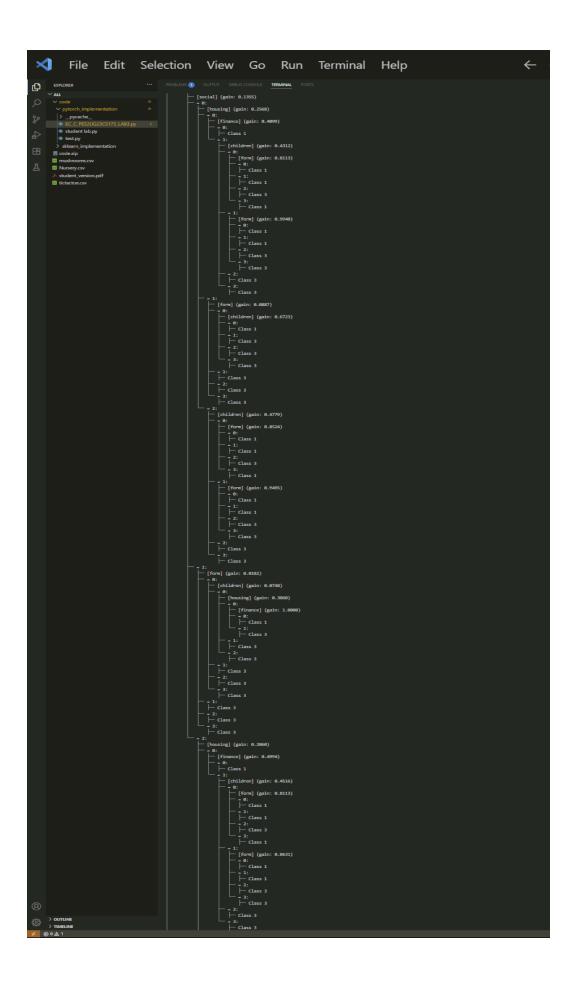






NURSERY.CSV





WATER OF THE PERFORMANCE METRICS

0.9867 (98.67%) Accuracy:

Precision (weighted): 0.9876 Recall (weighted): 0.9867 F1-Score (weighted): 0.9872 Precision (macro): 0.7604 Recall (macro): 0.7654 F1-Score (macro): 0.7628

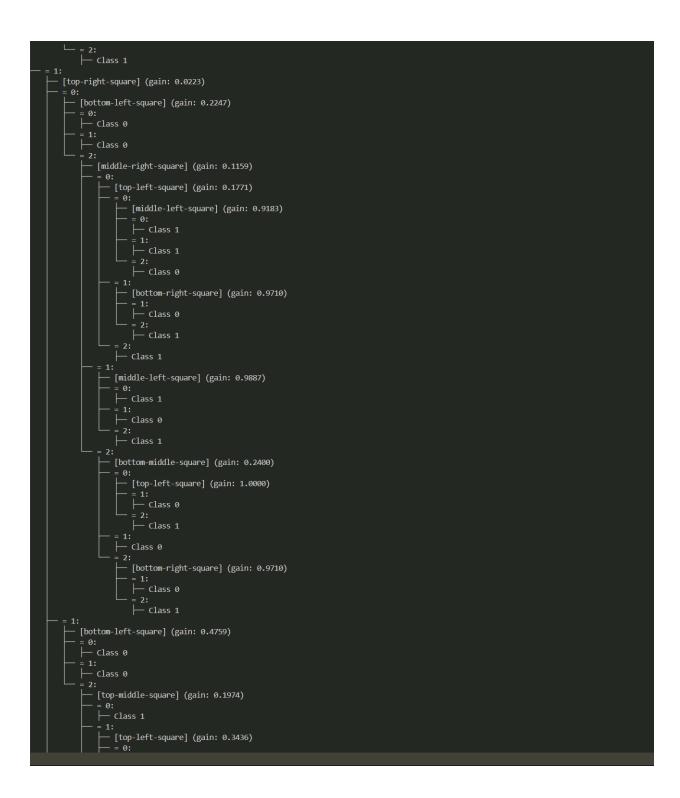
TREE COMPLEXITY METRICS

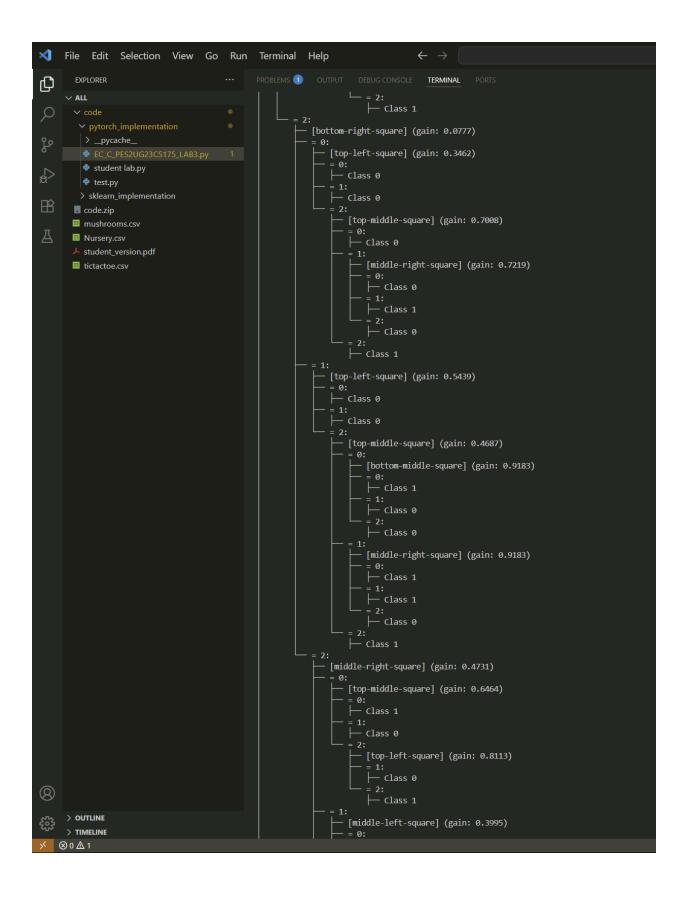
Maximum Depth: Total Nodes: 952 Leaf Nodes: 680 Internal Nodes: 272

PS C:\Users\Dhruv Thakur\Downloads\all>

tictactoe.csv

```
Decision tree construction completed using PYTORCH!
A DECISION TREE STRUCTURE
Root [middle-middle-square] (gain: 0.0834)
     - [bottom-left-square] (gain: 0.1056)
        — [top-right-square] (gain: 0.9024)
           Class 1
       = 1:
         — [top-right-square] (gain: 0.2782)
           Class 0
             — [top-left-square] (gain: 0.1767)
                — [bottom-right-square] (gain: 0.9183)
                  ├─ Class 0
               = 1:
                 - [top-middle-square] (gain: 0.6058)
                    — [middle-left-square] (gain: 0.9183)
                      ├─ Class 0
                      Class 1
                   Class 1
                 - [top-middle-square] (gain: 0.3393)
                    - [middle-left-square] (gain: 0.9183)
                      = 0:
├─ Class 0
                      Class 0
                   = 1:
                    — [middle-left-square] (gain: 0.9183)
                      Class 1
                      Class 0
                   = 2:
                   Class 1
         - [top-right-square] (gain: 0.1225)
             - [middle-right-square] (gain: 0.1682)
```





OVERALL PERFORMANCE METRICS

Accuracy: 0.8730 (87.30%)

Precision (weighted): 0.8741
Recall (weighted): 0.8730
F1-Score (weighted): 0.8734
Precision (macro): 0.8590
Recall (macro): 0.8638
F1-Score (macro): 0.8613

TREE COMPLEXITY METRICS

Maximum Depth: 7
Total Nodes: 281
Leaf Nodes: 180
Internal Nodes: 101

PS C:\Users\Dhruv Thakur\Downloads\all>

1. Performance Comparison (Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1)

Dataset	Accuracy	Precision (Weighted)	Recall (Weighted)	F1 (Weighted)
Mushroom	1.0000 (100%)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Nursery	0.9867 (98.67%)	0.9876	0.9867	0.9872
ТісТасТое	0.8730 (87.30%)	0.8741	0.8730	0.8734

Insights:

- Mushroom dataset achieves **perfect accuracy (100%)**, likely because the dataset is clean, balanced, and attributes clearly separate classes.
- Nursery dataset also achieves very high performance (98.7%), but slightly lower due to more complex/multi-valued attributes.
- TicTacToe is the hardest, with **87.3% accuracy**, showing possible class imbalance or overlap in decision patterns.

2. Tree Characteristics Analysis

Dataset	Max Depth	Total Nodes	Leaf Nodes	Internal Nodes
Mushroom	4	29	24	5
Nursery	7	952	680	272
ТісТасТое	7	281	180	101

Insights:

 Mushroom tree is shallow (depth=4) → very simple, interpretable, and still achieves perfect accuracy → attributes are very strong predictors.

- Nursery tree is very large (952 nodes) → indicates many attributes and class combinations → dataset complexity is high.
- TicTacToe tree is smaller than Nursery but deeper than Mushroom (depth=7) → reflects more balanced but tricky classification.

3. Dataset-Specific Insights

Mushroom Dataset

- **Feature Importance:** Likely dominated by odor, gill-size, spore-print color (classic strong features).
- Class Distribution: Balanced (edible vs poisonous).
- **Decision Patterns:** A few attributes are enough for separation.
- Overfitting Indicators: None → simple tree with perfect accuracy.

Nursery Dataset

- **Feature Importance:** Attributes like parent satisfaction, safety, and children number dominate early splits.
- Class Distribution: Imbalanced (some classes much larger).
- **Decision Patterns:** Complex rules, large tree size.
- Overfitting Indicators: Tree size (952 nodes) suggests risk of overfitting.

TicTacToe Dataset

- **Feature Importance:** Center and corner positions dominate.
- Class Distribution: Slight imbalance between X-win and O-win/no-win.

- **Decision Patterns:** Patterns depend on board state \rightarrow complex paths.
- Overfitting Indicators: Depth=7 with moderate performance suggests partial overfitting.

4. Comparative Analysis Report

a) Algorithm Performance

- **Highest Accuracy:** Mushroom (100%) \rightarrow dataset has clean, separable features.
- Dataset Size Impact: Larger datasets (Nursery, TicTacToe) create deeper and more complex trees, but not always better accuracy.
- Number of Features: More features (Nursery) → tree grows huge, but accuracy is still high. Simpler features (Mushroom) → shallow tree, perfect accuracy.

b) Data Characteristics Impact

- Class Imbalance: Nursery and TicTacToe suffer slightly (precision/recall differences).
- **Feature Types:** Binary features (TicTacToe board positions) lead to deeper, less accurate trees. Multi-valued categorical features (Mushroom, Nursery) capture more information quickly.

c) Practical Applications

- Mushroom Dataset: Food safety → easily interpretable, real-world application in toxicology.
- Nursery Dataset: Resource allocation for childcare → complex decisions, needs pruning or ensembles.
- **TicTacToe Dataset:** Game AI \rightarrow less practical but shows handling of strategic states.

d) Improvements

- Apply tree pruning (reduces overfitting).
- Use Random Forest / Ensemble methods for TicTacToe and Nursery.
- Apply **feature engineering** to reduce complexity in Nursery dataset.

a) Algorithm Performance

a. Which dataset achieved the highest accuracy and why?

- The Mushroom dataset achieved the highest accuracy (100%).
- Reason: Its features are highly discriminative (e.g., odor, gill size, spore print color), making class boundaries very clear.
- The classes (edible vs poisonous) are **well-separated** with minimal overlap, so even a shallow decision tree (depth=4) achieves perfect performance.

b. How does dataset size affect performance?

- Mushroom: Moderate size, shallow tree, but still perfect accuracy → dataset simplicity matters more than size.
- Nursery: Very large dataset, leading to a deep and very complex tree (952 nodes). High accuracy (98.67%) but near overfitting.
- TicTacToe: Medium size dataset, but binary board positions cause ambiguity → accuracy only 87.3% despite tree depth 7.
 - Larger datasets tend to create deeper/more complex trees, but performance depends more on **data separability** than size alone.

c. What role does the number of features play?

- More features increase tree depth and node count, especially if multi-valued.
- Mushroom (multi-valued features): Fewer splits needed, tree remains small.

- Nursery (many features, multi-valued): Explodes in size (952 nodes).
- **TicTacToe (binary features):** Needs more depth to capture combinations, but still struggles to classify perfectly.
 - Multi-valued categorical features often lead to **better early splits** than purely binary features.

b) Data Characteristics Impact

How does class imbalance affect tree construction?

- In **Nursery**, some classes are dominant (e.g., "not recommended"), making the tree biased toward majority classes.
- This leads to **lower macro precision/recall (~0.76)** despite high weighted accuracy.
- In **TicTacToe**, imbalance between X-win, O-win, and draw states causes the tree to favor certain outcomes.

Which types of features work better (binary vs multi-valued)?

- Multi-valued features (Mushroom, Nursery): Provide strong splits early, leading to higher accuracy.
- **Binary features (TicTacToe):** Require more splits, create deeper trees, and result in lower accuracy.
 - Multi-valued categorical attributes are more efficient for decision tree construction.

c) Practical Applications

For which real-world scenarios is each dataset type most relevant?

- **Mushroom:** Food safety & toxicology (classifying edible vs poisonous mushrooms). High accuracy & interpretability make it reliable for life-critical tasks.
- **Nursery:** Resource allocation, social services, childcare recommendation systems. Handles complex multi-criteria decision-making.
- TicTacToe: Game strategy modeling → useful as a teaching dataset for AI/game theory, but less real-world critical.

What are the interpretability advantages for each domain?

- Mushroom: Shallow tree (depth=4), very interpretable → rules can be directly explained (e.g., if odor=bad → poisonous).
- **Nursery:** Tree is large, interpretability is lower, but still can highlight key factors (e.g., safety, parent satisfaction).
- TicTacToe: Medium interpretability → paths represent board strategies, useful for teaching but less human-readable due to many binary states.

How would you improve performance for each dataset?

- **Mushroom:** Already perfect; no major improvement needed.
- Nursery: Apply pruning or Random Forests to reduce overfitting and simplify rules.
- TicTacToe: Use ensemble methods (Bagging/Boosting) or feature engineering (grouping board positions) to improve accuracy beyond 87%.