```
In [ ]:
```

```
1 | ...
   Decision Tree is a Supervised learning technique that can be used for both classificati
 3
 4 but mostly it is preferred for solving Classification problems. It is a tree-structured
   where internal nodes represent the features of a dataset,
   branches represent the decision rules and each leaf node represents the outcome
 7
 8 Attribute Selection Measures
 9 While implementing a Decision tree,
10 the main issue arises that how to select the best attribute for the root node and for
11 So, to solve such problems there is a technique which is called as Attribute selection
12 By this measurement, we can easily select the best attribute for the nodes of the tree.
   There are two popular techniques for ASM, which are:
13
14
15 1.Information Gain
16
   2.Gini Index
17
```

In [23]:

```
1 from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
```

In [24]:

```
1 X,y = load_iris(return_X_y=True)
```

In [25]:

```
1 X # input features
2 y # target output
```

Out[25]:

In [26]:

```
1 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

In [30]:

```
1 # clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='gini', max_depth=5)
```

In [82]:

```
1 clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy',max_depth=5)
```

```
In [94]:
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
for splitting training data and testing data from dataset
```

In [95]:

```
1 x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=0)
```

In [96]:

```
1 clf.fit(x_train,y_train) # model training
```

Out[96]:

DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy', max_depth=5)

In [110]:

```
1 y_test # acutual testing output
```

Out[110]:

```
array([2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0])
```

In [114]:

```
1 y_pred = clf.predict(x_test)
2 y_pred # our model predicted output
```

Out[114]:

```
array([2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0])
```

In [99]:

```
# Check model accuracy
acc = clf.score(x_test,y_test)

acc = acc*100
acc = "{:.2f}".format(acc)

print('Accuracy : ',acc,'%')
```

Accuracy : 97.78 %

In [100]:

```
# confusuion matrix

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

cm = confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
print('Confusion matrix \n',cm)
```

```
Confusion matrix

[[16 0 0]

[ 0 17 1]

[ 0 0 11]]
```

In [101]:

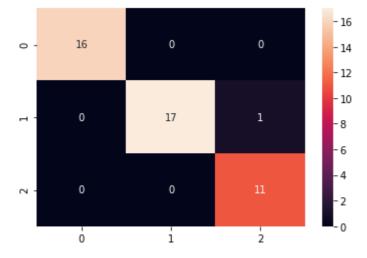
```
# seaborn heatmap

import seaborn as sns

sns.heatmap(cm,annot=True)
sns
```

Out[101]:

<module 'seaborn' from 'C:\\Users\\UmarKhan pathan\\anaconda3\\lib\\site-pac
kages\\seaborn__init__.py'>



In [102]:

```
# accuracy score

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

score = accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
score = score*100

score = "{:.2f}".format(score)

print('Accuracy score : ',score,'%')
```

Accuracy score: 97.78 %

In [103]:

```
1 '''
2 
3 Classification report
4 to display the model precision , recall , f1-score and support
5 
6 '''
```

Out[103]:

'\n\nClassification report \nto display the model precision , recall , f1-sc ore and support \n'

In [104]:

```
# importing Classification report from sklearn.metrics

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

cr = classification_report(y_test,y_pred)
print('Classification report: \n',cr)
```

Classification report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1 2	1.00 1.00 0.92	1.00 0.94 1.00	1.00 0.97 0.96	16 18 11
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.97 0.98	0.98 0.98	0.98 0.98 0.98	45 45 45

In []:

1

In []:

1