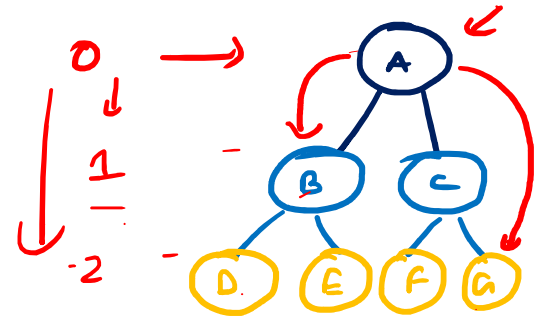


→ Decision Trees → Hierarchical Trees

→ Supervised Learning, F + T

→ Classification, Regression



Root node (A) → The starting of the tree.

Splitting → Process of dividing a node into subnodes

Decision Node → Any node that is participating in a condition or has child branches (A, B, C)

Parent Node → Any node that has a child. (A, B, C)

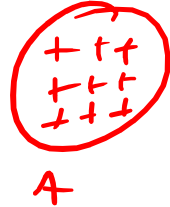
Child Node → Any subnode that has a parent (D, E, F, G)

Leaf Node → Any node that is NOT a decision node or not has a child or the tree ends there (D, E, F, G)

Depth → # of generations. Root node = 0 depth | Siblings → Nodes at same depth

→ Pure Node

Any node that has rows of the same class



→ Impure Node

Any node that has rows of multiple class

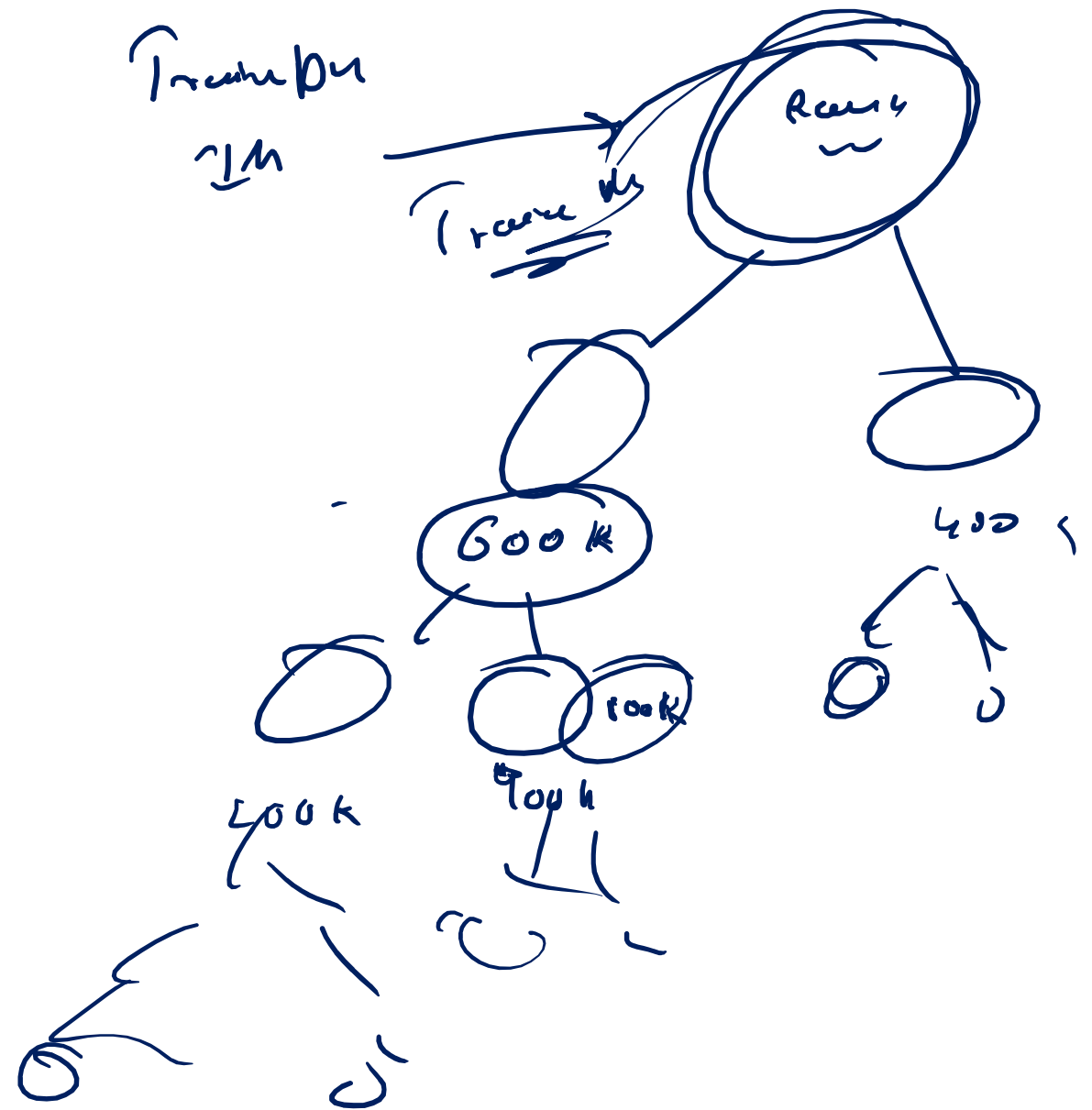


| Algorithms | Splitting Criteria |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <div><div>CART</div><div>C4.5</div><div>ID3</div><div>CNA10</div></div> <div>→ regression</div> <div>→ classification</div> | <div><u>Gini</u></div> <div><u>Entropy</u></div> <div><u>Entropy</u></div> <div><u>Chi-square</u></div> |
| | |
| <u>Decision Trees</u> | |

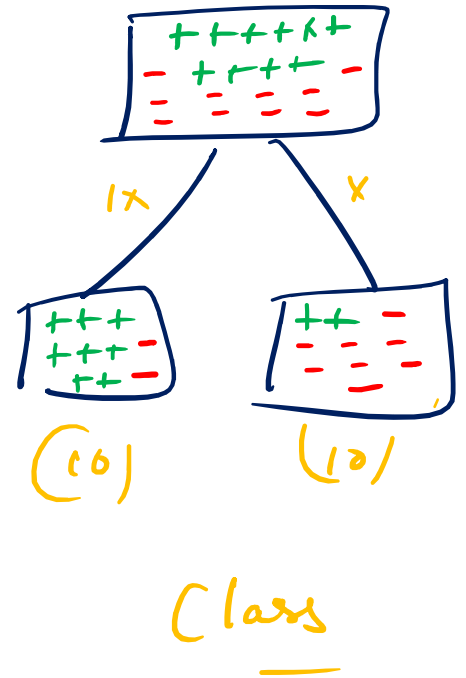
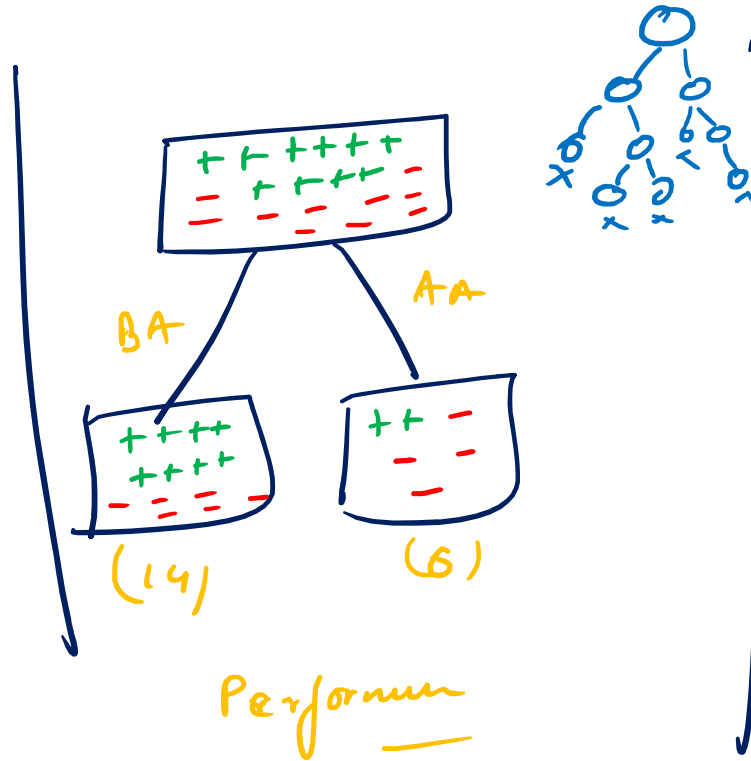
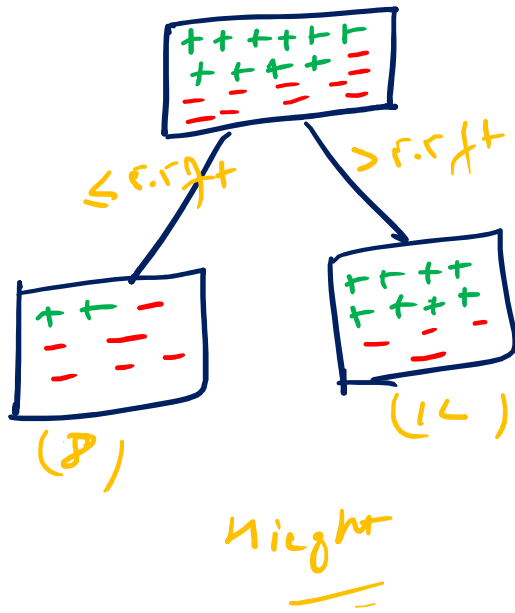
Splitting Criteria

| Features | | | | | Target |
|----------|------|-------------|------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|
| S.No. | Name | Performance | Height | Class | Plays Cricket |
| 1 | A | Above Avg. | > 5.5 | IX | 0 |
| 2 | B | Below Avg | ≤ 5.5 | X | 0 |
| 3 | C | Below Avg | ≤ 5.5 | X | 1 \rightarrow +ve class \rightarrow 10/20 |
| 4 | D | Above Avg | > 5.5 | X | 0 \rightarrow -ve class \rightarrow 10/20 |
| 5 | E | Below Avg | > 5.5 | IX | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

20



→



Now to decide which one feature to choose as the Best split =
 ↳ based on splitting criteria you choose

① Gini Index & Gini Impurity (G.I.)

↓
How much purity
the split will
provide

↓
How much Impurity
is being left after
split.

G.I. $\frac{N_{\text{right}}}{5}$

Perf.
3

$$\text{Gini Impurity} = 1 - \text{Gini}$$

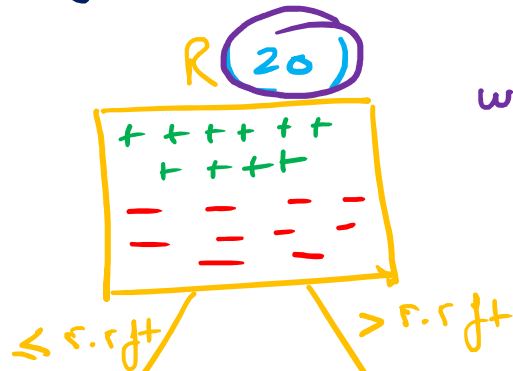
$$\text{Gini} = P_1^2 + P_2^2 + P_3^2 + P_4^2 + \dots + P_n^2, \quad n = \# \text{ of categories in the target}$$

↗ Prob. of the class in that node

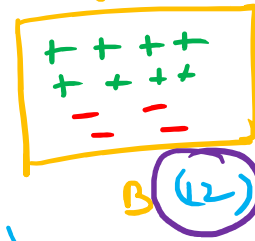
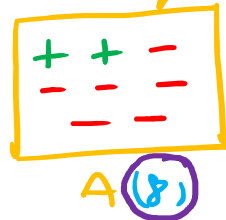
g a
Node

$$\text{Gini of a split} = \text{Weighted Avg (Node A, Node B)} = \frac{W_A G_A + W_B G_B}{2}$$

→ Split on height based Gini Impurity



$+ve = 2$
 $P(+ve) = \frac{2}{8} = 0.25$
 $P(-ve) = 0.75$



$$G.I. = W_A G.I_A + W_B G.I_B$$

↓
height

weighted G.I. $\Rightarrow \frac{8}{20} * 0.375 + \frac{12}{20} * 0.442$

$G.I_{height} \Rightarrow 0.415$

$P(+ve) = 8/12 = 0.67$
 $P(-ve) = 0.33$

$$G.I. = 1 - Gini = 1 - (P_1^2 + P_2^2 + P_3^2 + \dots + P_n^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G.I._A &= 1 - [P(+ve)^2 + P(-ve)^2] \\
 &= 1 - [(0.25)^2 + (0.75)^2] \\
 &\Rightarrow 0.375
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G.I._B &= 1 - [P(+ve)^2 + P(-ve)^2] \\
 &= 1 - [0.67^2 + 0.33^2] \\
 &\Rightarrow 0.442
 \end{aligned}$$

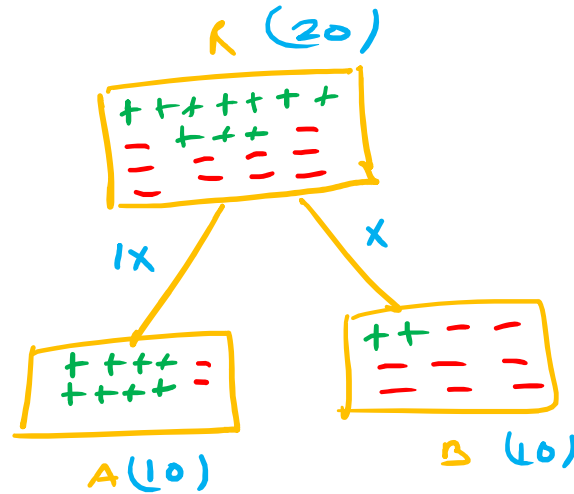
→ Split on Class based on Gini Impurity

$$G.I._A = 1 - [0.8^2 + 0.2^2]$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.32$$

$$P(+ve) = 0.8$$

$$P(-ve) = 0.2$$



$$P(+ve) = 0.2$$

$$P(-ve) = 0.8$$

$$G.I._B = 1 - [0.2^2 + 0.8^2]$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.32$$

$$G.I._{Class} \Rightarrow w_A G.I._A + w_B G.I._B$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{20} \times 0.32 + \frac{10}{20} \times 0.32 = 0.32 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$G.I._{Class} \Rightarrow 0.32$$

| Feature | G.I |
|---------|-------|
| Height | 0.415 |
| ✓ Class | 0.32 |
| ✓ Puff | 0.16 |