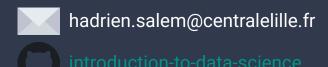


## Machine Learning

Session 3 - Decision trees & Ensemble methods



## Introduction

# What did we do last time?

#### Course outline

#### Intro to ML course

**Session 1: Introduction to ML & Regression** 

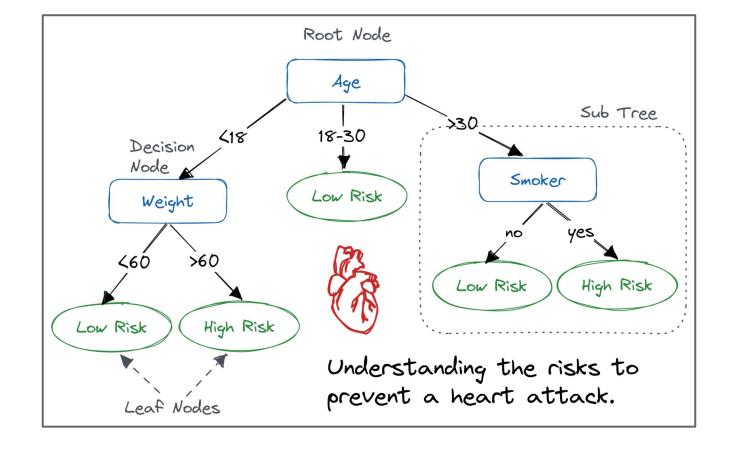
**Session 2: Supervised classification** 

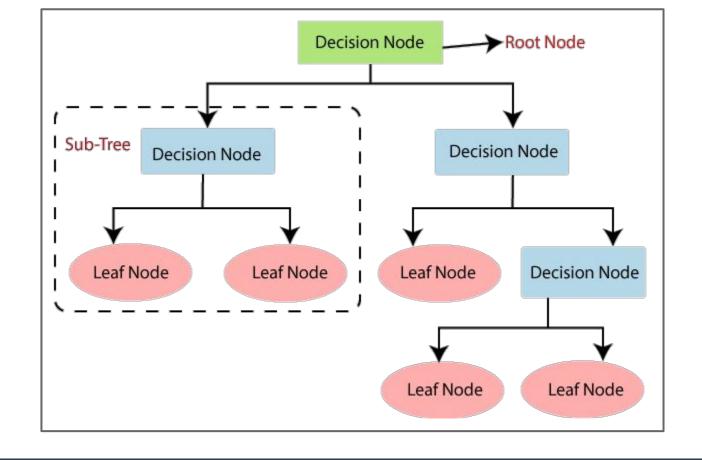
**Session 3: Decision trees & Ensemble methods** 



**Deep Learning** 

### What are decision trees?





Vocabulary <u>Image source</u>

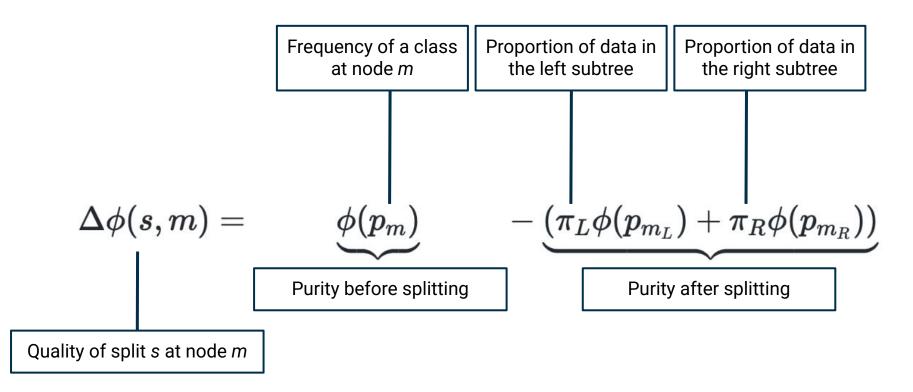
# Definition Purity of a node

A node is 100% pure when all of its data belongs to a single class.

It is 100% impure when it contains the same proportion of each class. (e.g. 50/50 for binary classification)

Several functions can be used to compute the impurity of a node:

- Gini Index
- Cross-entropy
- Misclassification error



Different splits are tested recursively to find the best partitioning

# Strength and weaknesses of decision trees

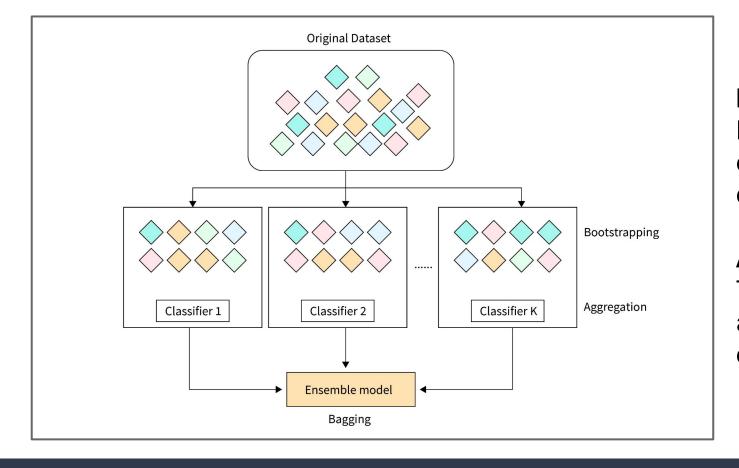
#### **Strengths**

- Flexible (few hypotheses)
- Easy to interpret (explicit rules)
- Non-linear (complex decision boundaries)

#### Weaknesses

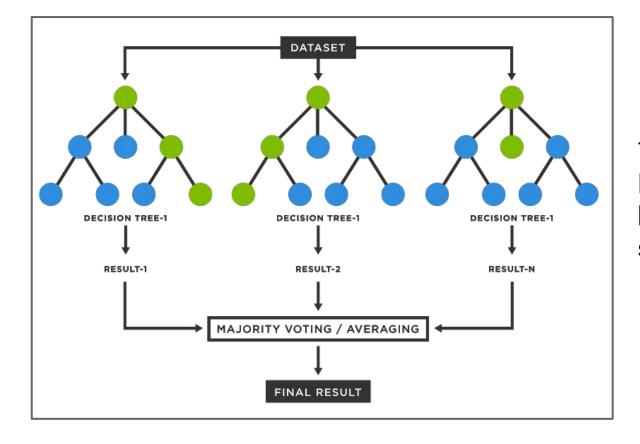
- Prone to overfitting
- Unstable to noise
- Expensive on large datasets

### Ensemble methods



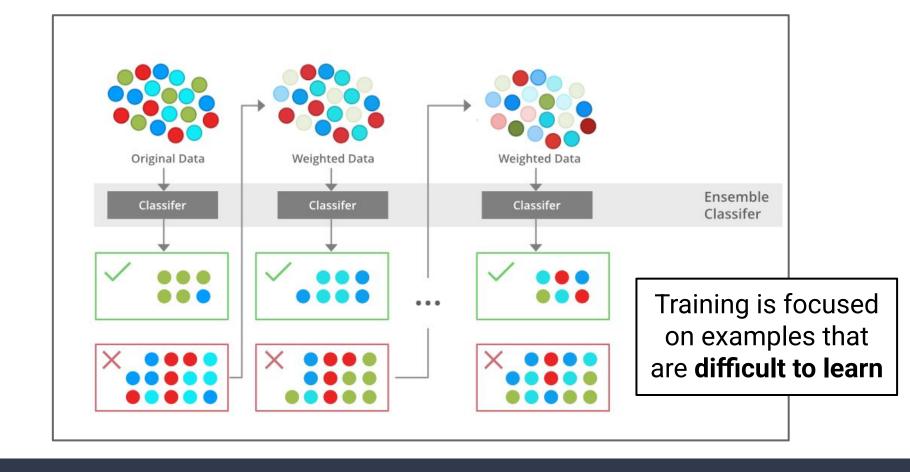
Bootstrapping
Recombining
existing data to
create datasets

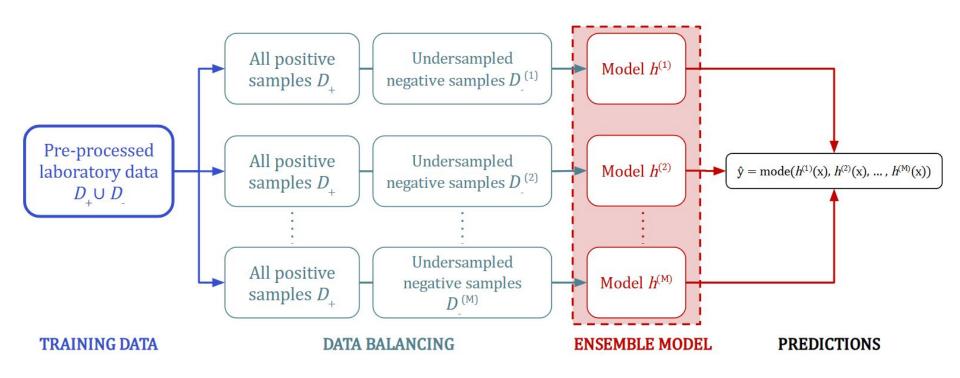
Aggregating
Training an
algorithm for
each dataset



The principle is similar to bagging, except trees are built upon random subsets of features

Random forests <u>Image source</u>





# Strength and weaknesses of ensemble methods

#### **Strengths**

- Tends to increase accuracy
- Robust to noise
- Helps reduce overfitting

#### Weaknesses

- Requires more ressources
- Makes interpretation more difficult

## Practical work

The notebook contains all the necessary instructions

## Debrief

#### Debrief

What did we learn today?

What could we have done better?

What are we doing next time?

## Machine Learning

Session 3 - Decision trees & Ensemble methods

