# Exercise 4:

- After running both evaluations of importance I see that expected information gain is by far better. This is because expected information gain is correct when tested, giving small trees, while random makes large trees that are not always correct.
- When running random importance several times, I get new trees every time, none of which have managed to pass a test with more than 80 % correct, though that may be possible at times, it is very inconsistent.
- The entropy is the same for the dataset, thus we achieve the same tree each time we run with expected information gain.