code

September 3, 2023

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[139]: import pandas as pd
       import numpy as np
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       import seaborn as sns
       from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
[140]: path = '../../dataset/decision-tree.csv'
       df = pd.read_csv(path)
       features = [feat for feat in df]
       features.remove("Outcome")
[141]: temp, test_df = train_test_split(df, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 10)
       train_df, val_df = train_test_split(temp, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 10)
[142]: def calc_entropy(data):
           label_column = data[:, -1]
           _, counts = np.unique(label_column, return_counts=True)
           probabilities = counts / counts.sum()
           entropy = sum(probabilities * -np.log2(probabilities))
           return entropy
       def calc_info_gain(data,column_no,value):
           parent_entropy = calc_entropy(data)
           left_data = data[data[:,column_no]<=value]</pre>
           right_data = data[data[:,column_no]>value]
           n = len(left_data) + len(right_data)
           p_left_data = len(left_data) / n
           p_right_data = len(right_data) / n
           child_entropy = (p_left_data * calc_entropy(left_data) + p_right_data *_u
        →calc_entropy(right_data))
           information_gain = parent_entropy - child_entropy
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def splits(data,col_idx):
           potential_splits = []
           values = data[:, col_idx]
           unique_values = np.unique(values)
           for index in range(len(unique_values)):
               if index != 0:
                   current_value = unique_values[index]
                   previous_value = unique_values[index - 1]
                   potential_split = (current_value + previous_value) / 2
                   potential_splits.append(potential_split)
           return potential_splits
       def calc_best_gain(data,column_no):
           best_gain = -1
           split_threshold = None
           potential_splits = splits(data,column_no)
           for value in potential_splits:
               # calculate the information gain
               gain = calc_info_gain(data, column_no, value)
               if gain > best_gain:
                   best_gain = gain
                   split threshold = value
           return best_gain,split_threshold
       def find_most_info_feat(data):
           max_info_gain = -1
           max_info_feat = None
           selected_threshold = None
           for col in range (0,data.shape[1]-1):
               gain,threshold = calc_best_gain(data,col)
               if max_info_gain < gain:</pre>
                   max_info_gain = gain
                   max_info_feat = features[col]
                   selected_threshold = threshold
           return max_info_feat, selected_threshold
[143]: def get_most_common_label(data):
           labels = data[:, -1]
           unique_labels, counts = np.unique(labels, return_counts=True)
           most_common_label = unique_labels[np.argmax(counts)]
           return most_common_label
       def all_same_class(data):
           labels = data[:, -1]
           return len(np.unique(labels)) == 1
```

return information_gain

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[144]: class Node:
           def __init__(self, label, data, depth):
               self.data = data
               self.depth = depth
               self.children = []
               self.feature_name = None
               self.threshold = None
               self.label = label
           def copy(self):
               new_node = Node(self.label, self.data, self.depth)
               new_node.children = [child.copy() for child in self.children]
               new_node.feature_name = self.feature_name
               new_node.threshold = self.threshold
               new_node.label = self.label
               return new_node
       def print_decision_tree(node, indent=""):
           if node is None:
               return
           if node.label is not None:
               print(indent + "Leaf: Class", node.label)
               print(indent + "Node: Split on", node.feature_name, "<=", node.</pre>
        →threshold)
               for child in node.children:
                   print_decision_tree(child, indent + " ")
       def predict(tree, sample):
           if tree.label is not None:
               return tree.label
           # Check if the children list is empty
           if not tree.children:
               return None # Indicate that the prediction couldn't be made
           if sample[features.index(tree.feature_name)] <= tree.threshold:</pre>
               return predict(tree.children[0], sample)
           else:
               return predict(tree.children[1], sample)
       def evaluate_decision_tree(tree, test_data):
           true_positives = 0
           true_negatives = 0
           false_positives = 0
           false_negatives = 0
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for sample in test_data:
       prediction = predict(tree, sample)
       actual = sample[-1] # Assuming the last column contains the actual
 ⇔class labels
       if prediction == actual:
           if actual == 1:
              true_positives += 1
           else:
              true_negatives += 1
       else:
           if actual == 1:
               false_negatives += 1
           else:
              false_positives += 1
   accuracy = (true_positives + true_negatives) / len(test_data)
   precision = true_positives / (true_positives + false_positives) if
 recall = true_positives / (true_positives + false_negatives) if
 return accuracy, precision, recall
def calculate_macro_metrics(tree, test_data):
   num_classes = len(np.unique(test_data[:, -1])) # Assuming class labels are_
⇒in the last column
   class_accuracies = np.zeros(num_classes)
   class_precisions = np.zeros(num_classes)
   class_recalls = np.zeros(num_classes)
   for class_label in range(num_classes):
       # Filter test data for the current class
       class_data = test_data[test_data[:, -1] == class_label]
       if len(class data) > 0:
           accuracy, precision, recall = evaluate_decision_tree(tree,_
 ⇔class_data)
           class_accuracies[class_label] = accuracy
           class_precisions[class_label] = precision
           class_recalls[class_label] = recall
   macro_accuracy = np.mean(class_accuracies)
   macro_precision = np.mean(class_precisions)
   macro_recall = np.mean(class_recalls)
   return macro_accuracy, macro_precision, macro_recall
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[145]: def build_decision_tree(data, depth=0, max_depth=10, min_samples_split=10):
           # Stopping criteria
           if depth >= max_depth or len(data) < min_samples_split:</pre>
               label = get_most_common_label(data)
               return Node(label, None, depth)
           if all_same_class(data):
               label = data[0, -1]
               return Node(label, None, depth)
           # Find the best feature to split on
           best_feature, threshold = find_most_info_feat(data)
           node = Node(None, data, depth)
           node.feature_name = best_feature
           node.threshold = threshold
           # Split the data and build child nodes
           left_data = data[data[:, features.index(best_feature)] <= threshold]</pre>
           right_data = data[data[:, features.index(best_feature)] > threshold]
           node.children.append(build_decision_tree(left_data, depth + 1, max_depth, u
        →min_samples_split))
           node.children.append(build_decision_tree(right_data, depth + 1, max_depth, __
        →min samples split))
           return node
       def prune_decision_tree(tree, validation_data):
           if tree is None:
               return None
           # Prune children first
           for i, child in enumerate(tree.children):
               tree.children[i] = prune_decision_tree(child, validation_data)
           # Calculate accuracy on the validation data without this subtree
           tree_accuracy, tree_precision, tree_recall = evaluate_decision_tree(tree,_
        ⇔validation_data)
           # Calculate accuracy on the validation data with this subtree
           pruned_tree = tree.copy() # Create a copy of the tree
           pruned_tree.children = [] # Remove children to prune the subtree
           pruned_tree_accuracy, pruned_tree_precision, pruned_tree_recall =_

¬evaluate_decision_tree(pruned_tree, validation_data)
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# If pruning improves accuracy or doesn't degrade it significantly, prune_1
        ⇔the subtree
           if pruned_tree_accuracy >= tree_accuracy:
               return pruned_tree
           else:
               return tree
[146]: tree = build_decision_tree(train_df.values)
       print_decision_tree(tree)
      Node: Split on Glucose <= 144.5
        Node: Split on BMI <= 26.35
          Node: Split on Age <= 51.0
            Leaf: Class 0.0
            Leaf: Class 0.0
          Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 5.5
            Node: Split on Age <= 22.5
              Node: Split on SkinThickness <= 36.0
                Leaf: Class 0.0
                Leaf: Class 0.0
              Node: Split on Glucose <= 124.5
                Node: Split on Age <= 39.5
                  Node: Split on BMI <= 32.2
                    Leaf: Class 0.0
                    Node: Split on DiabetesPedigreeFunction <= 0.5105
                      Node: Split on BMI <= 45.4
                        Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 0.5
                          Leaf: Class 0.0
                          Leaf: Class 0.0
                        Leaf: Class 1.0
                      Node: Split on Insulin <= 68.0
                        Leaf: Class 0.0
                        Leaf: Class 1.0
                  Node: Split on SkinThickness <= 25.5
                    Node: Split on BloodPressure <= 89.0
                      Leaf: Class 1.0
                      Leaf: Class 0.0
                    Leaf: Class 0.0
                Node: Split on Insulin <= 199.0
                  Node: Split on DiabetesPedigreeFunction <= 0.3115
                    Node: Split on BloodPressure <= 66.0
                      Leaf: Class 0.0
                      Leaf: Class 0.0
                    Node: Split on BMI <= 28.75
                      Leaf: Class 0.0
                      Node: Split on BloodPressure <= 74.0
                        Leaf: Class 1.0
                        Node: Split on BMI <= 31.4
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Leaf: Class 0.0 Leaf: Class 1.0 Leaf: Class 0.0 Node: Split on DiabetesPedigreeFunction <= 0.759 Node: Split on Glucose <= 99.0 Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 11.0 Node: Split on Glucose <= 28.5 Leaf: Class 1.0 Leaf: Class 0.0 Leaf: Class 1.0 Node: Split on BloodPressure <= 87.0 Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 9.5 Node: Split on Age <= 33.0 Leaf: Class 1.0 Node: Split on Glucose <= 104.5 Leaf: Class 1.0 Node: Split on Glucose <= 111.0 Leaf: Class 0.0 Leaf: Class 1.0 Node: Split on Insulin <= 126.0 Node: Split on Age <= 41.5 Leaf: Class 0.0 Leaf: Class 0.0 Leaf: Class 1.0 Leaf: Class 0.0 Leaf: Class 1.0 Node: Split on Glucose <= 159.5 Node: Split on BloodPressure <= 85.5 Node: Split on Age <= 24.5 Leaf: Class 0.0 Node: Split on BMI <= 39.05 Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 4.5 Node: Split on BMI <= 23.8 Leaf: Class 0.0 Node: Split on BMI <= 33.9 Leaf: Class 1.0 Leaf: Class 1.0 Node: Split on DiabetesPedigreeFunction <= 0.866 Node: Split on Glucose <= 149.0 Leaf: Class 0.0 Leaf: Class 0.0 Leaf: Class 1.0 Leaf: Class 0.0 Node: Split on BMI <= 30.0 Leaf: Class 1.0 Leaf: Class 1.0 Node: Split on Age <= 57.5 Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 6.5

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Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 5.5
                Node: Split on BMI <= 37.2
                  Node: Split on DiabetesPedigreeFunction <= 0.2695
                    Leaf: Class 1.0
                    Node: Split on SkinThickness <= 37.5
                      Node: Split on Age <= 27.5
                        Leaf: Class 0.0
                        Leaf: Class 1.0
                      Leaf: Class 0.0
                  Leaf: Class 1.0
                Leaf: Class 0.0
              Leaf: Class 1.0
            Leaf: Class 0.0
[147]: test_accuracy, test_precision, test_recall =
       →calculate_macro_metrics(tree,test_df.values)
       print("\nBefore Pruning:")
       print(f'Mean Macro Accuracy: {test_accuracy}')
       print(f'Mean Macro Precision: {test_precision}')
       print(f'Mean Macro Recall: {test_recall}\n\n')
      Before Pruning:
      Mean Macro Accuracy: 0.6288135593220339
      Mean Macro Precision: 0.5
      Mean Macro Recall: 0.2288135593220339
[148]: pruned_tree = prune_decision_tree(tree,val_df.values)
       print_decision_tree(pruned_tree)
      Node: Split on Glucose <= 144.5
        Node: Split on BMI <= 26.35
          Node: Split on Age <= 51.0
            Leaf: Class 0.0
            Leaf: Class 0.0
          Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 5.5
            Node: Split on Age <= 22.5
              Node: Split on SkinThickness <= 36.0
                Leaf: Class 0.0
                Leaf: Class 0.0
              Node: Split on Glucose <= 124.5
                Node: Split on Age <= 39.5
                  Node: Split on BMI <= 32.2
                    Leaf: Class 0.0
                    Node: Split on DiabetesPedigreeFunction <= 0.5105
                      Node: Split on BMI <= 45.4
                        Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 0.5
```

```
Leaf: Class 0.0
                  Leaf: Class 0.0
                Leaf: Class 1.0
              Node: Split on Insulin <= 68.0
                Leaf: Class 0.0
                Leaf: Class 1.0
          Node: Split on SkinThickness <= 25.5
            Node: Split on BloodPressure <= 89.0
              Leaf: Class 1.0
              Leaf: Class 0.0
            Leaf: Class 0.0
        Node: Split on Insulin <= 199.0
          Node: Split on DiabetesPedigreeFunction <= 0.3115
            Node: Split on BloodPressure <= 66.0
              Leaf: Class 0.0
              Leaf: Class 0.0
            Node: Split on BMI <= 28.75
              Leaf: Class 0.0
              Node: Split on BloodPressure <= 74.0
                Leaf: Class 1.0
                Node: Split on BMI <= 31.4
                  Leaf: Class 0.0
                  Leaf: Class 1.0
          Leaf: Class 0.0
    Node: Split on DiabetesPedigreeFunction <= 0.759
      Node: Split on Glucose <= 99.0
        Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 11.0
          Node: Split on Glucose <= 28.5
            Leaf: Class 1.0
            Leaf: Class 0.0
          Leaf: Class 1.0
        Node: Split on BloodPressure <= 87.0
          Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 9.5
            Node: Split on Age <= 33.0
              Leaf: Class 1.0
              Node: Split on Glucose <= 104.5
                Leaf: Class 1.0
                Node: Split on Glucose <= 111.0
                  Leaf: Class 0.0
                  Leaf: Class 1.0
            Node: Split on Insulin <= 126.0
              Node: Split on Age <= 41.5
                Leaf: Class 0.0
                Leaf: Class 0.0
              Leaf: Class 1.0
          Leaf: Class 0.0
      Leaf: Class 1.0
Node: Split on Glucose <= 159.5
```

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Node: Split on BloodPressure <= 85.5
            Node: Split on Age <= 24.5
              Leaf: Class 0.0
              Node: Split on BMI <= 39.05
                Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 4.5
                  Node: Split on BMI <= 23.8
                    Leaf: Class 0.0
                    Node: Split on BMI <= 33.9
                      Leaf: Class 1.0
                      Leaf: Class 1.0
                  Node: Split on DiabetesPedigreeFunction <= 0.866
                    Node: Split on Glucose <= 149.0
                      Leaf: Class 0.0
                      Leaf: Class 0.0
                    Leaf: Class 1.0
                Leaf: Class 0.0
            Node: Split on BMI <= 30.0
              Leaf: Class 1.0
              Leaf: Class 1.0
          Node: Split on Age <= 57.5
            Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 6.5
              Node: Split on Pregnancies <= 5.5
                Node: Split on BMI <= 37.2
                  Node: Split on DiabetesPedigreeFunction <= 0.2695
                    Leaf: Class 1.0
                    Node: Split on SkinThickness <= 37.5
                      Node: Split on Age <= 27.5
                        Leaf: Class 0.0
                        Leaf: Class 1.0
                      Leaf: Class 0.0
                  Leaf: Class 1.0
                Leaf: Class 0.0
              Leaf: Class 1.0
            Leaf: Class 0.0
[149]: test_accuracy, test_precision, test_recall =_
       →calculate_macro_metrics(pruned_tree,test_df.values)
       print("\nAfter Pruning:")
       print(f'Mean Macro Accuracy: {test accuracy}')
       print(f'Mean Macro Precision: {test_precision}')
       print(f'Mean Macro Recall: {test_recall}')
      After Pruning:
      Mean Macro Accuracy: 0.6288135593220339
      Mean Macro Precision: 0.5
      Mean Macro Recall: 0.2288135593220339
```