

An Report On

Machine Learning : Decision Tree Assignment - 2

By

Soumyadeep Choudhury

Net ID :- sxc180056

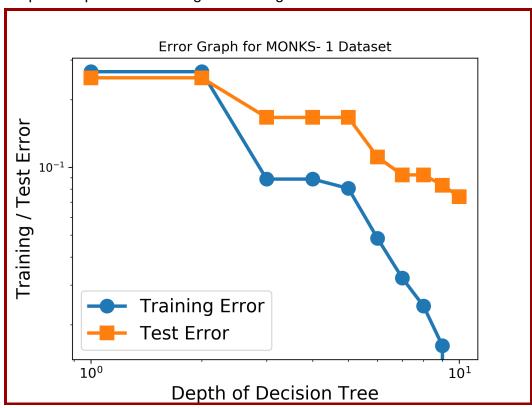
UTD ID: - 2021439916

DECISION TREE RESULTS

1. Monks - 1 Dataset : Implementing id3

Average Training Error : 0.0911Average Testing Error : 0.1454

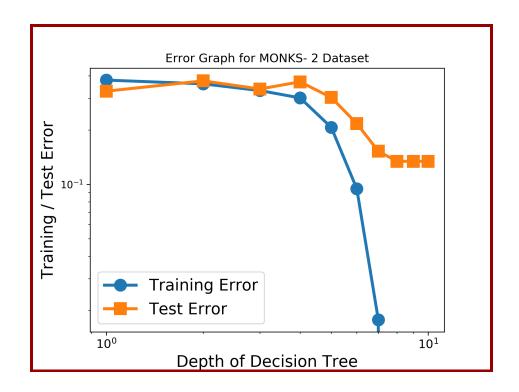
• Graph Comparison - Testing vs Training :



2. Monks - 2 Dataset : Implementing id3

Average Training Error : 0.1692Average Testing Error : 0.2488

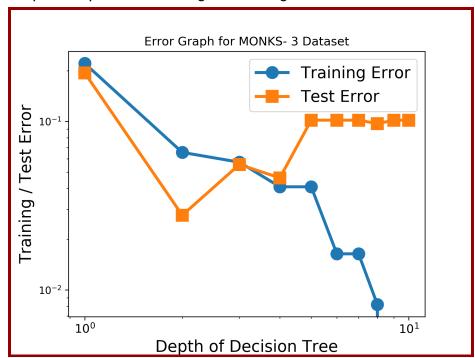
Graph Comparison - Testing vs Training :



3. Monks - 3 Dataset : Implementing id3

Average Training Error : 0.0467Average Testing Error : 0.0931

Graph Comparison - Testing vs Training :



4. Comparison Between Scikit-Learn and id3 (Monks: Dataset - 1)

\rightarrow For Depth = 1:

A. Id3

• Decision Tree :

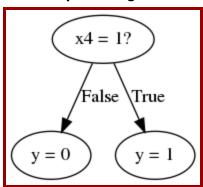
Confusion Matrix :

MONKS-1 DATASET : Learning using id3 : Confusion matrix for depth -> 1

Predicted Positives Predicted Negatives

True Positives	216	0	
True Negatives	108	108	

• Tree Graph / Image:



B. Scikit-Learn

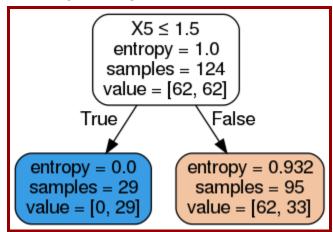
Confusion Matrix :

MONKS-1 DATASET : Learning using scikit-learn : Confusion matrix for depth -> 1

Predicted Positives Predicted Negatives

True Positives 216 0
True Negatives 108 108

• Tree Graph / Image :



\rightarrow For Depth = 3:

A. Id3

Decision Tree :

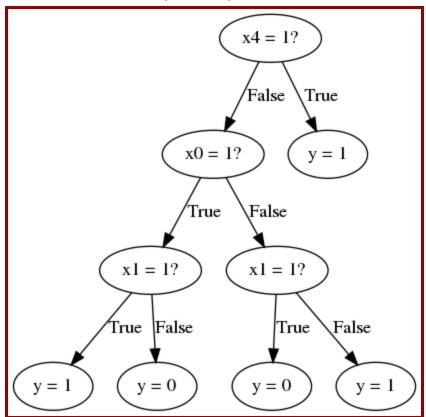
Confusion Matrix :

MONKS-1 DATASET : Learning using id3 : Confusion matrix for depth -> 3

Predicted Positives Predicted Negatives

True Positives	144	72	
True Negatives	0	216	

• Tree Graph / Image:



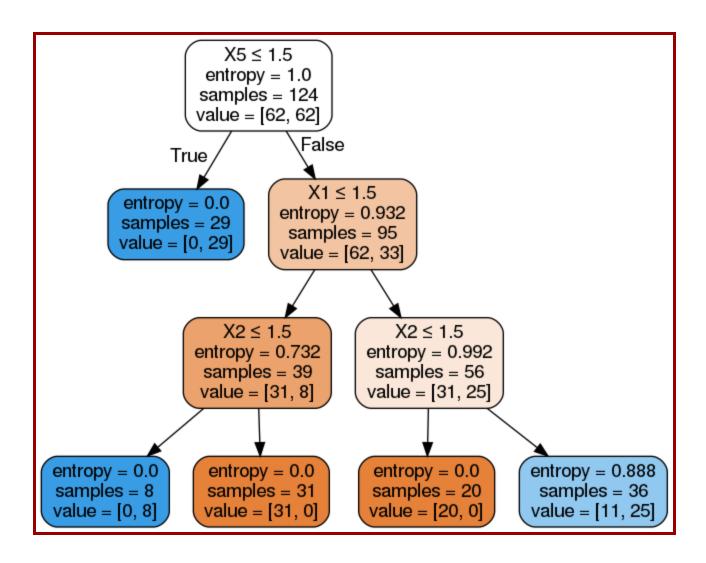
B. Scikit-Learn

• Confusion Matrix :

MONKS-1 DATASET : Learning using scikit-learn : Confusion matrix for depth -> $\,3\,$

Predicted Positives Predicted Negatives

True Positives 144 72
True Negatives 0 216



→ For Depth = 5 :

A. Id3

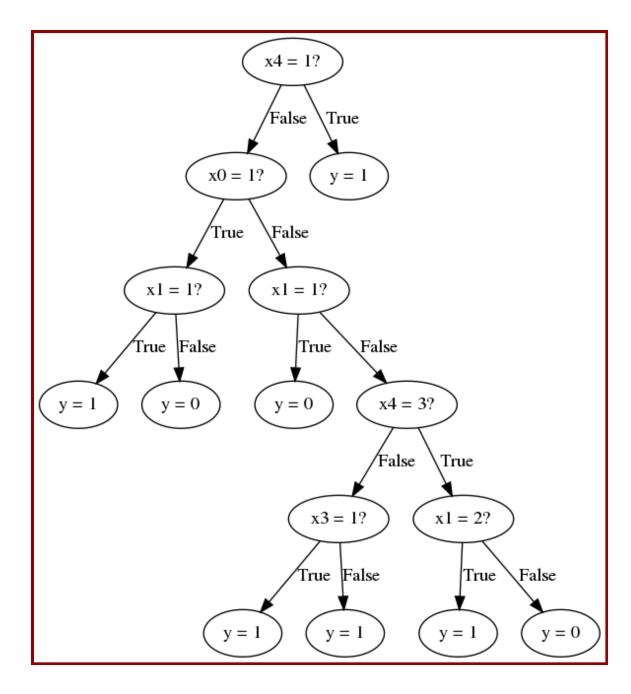
• Decision Tree :

• Confusion Matrix:

MONKS-1 DATASET : Learning using id3 : Confusion matrix for depth -> $\,5\,$

Predicted Positives Predicted Negatives

True Positives 156 60
True Negatives 12 204



B. Scikit-Learn

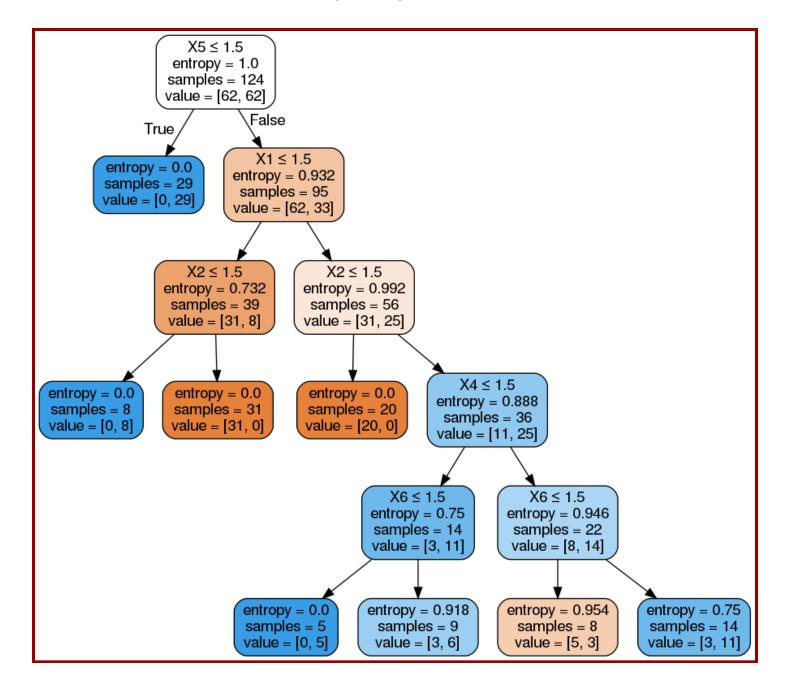
• Confusion Matrix:

MONKS-1 DATASET : Learning using scikit-learn : Confusion matrix for depth -> 5

Predicted Positives Predicted Negatives

True Positives 168 48
True Negatives 24 192

• Tree Graph / Image :



5. Results of UCI dataset : Scikit-Learn vs id3

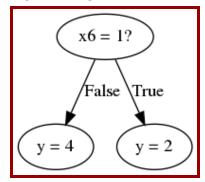
- → For Depth = 1 :
 - C. Id3
 - Decision Tree:

TREE

• Confusion Matrix:

Winsconsin breast cancer : id3 : Depth -> 1 : Confusion Matrix [[115 28] [7 60]]

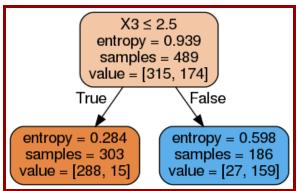
• Tree Graph / Image:



D. Scikit-Learn

• Confusion Matrix:

Winsconsin breast cancer: scikit-learn: Depth -> 1: Confusion Matrix
[[129 14]
[2 65]]



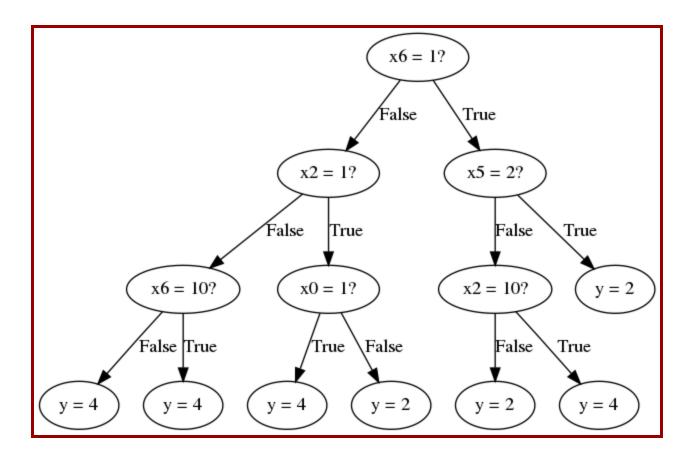
→ For Depth = 3 :
C. Id3

Decision Tree :

```
TREE
+-- [SPLIT: x6 = 1 False]
      +-- [SPLIT: x2 = 1 False]
             +-- [SPLIT: x6 = 10 False]
                   +-- [LABEL = 4]
             +-- [SPLIT: x6 = 10 True]
                    +-- [LABEL = 4]
      +-- [SPLIT: x2 = 1 True]
             +-- [SPLIT: x0 = 1 True]
                   +-- [LABEL = 4]
             +-- [SPLIT: x0 = 1 False]
                    +-- [LABEL = 2]
+-- [SPLIT: x6 = 1 True]
      +-- [SPLIT: x5 = 2 False]
             +-- [SPLIT: x2 = 10 False]
                  +-- [LABEL = 2]
             +-- [SPLIT: x2 = 10 True]
                   +-- [LABEL = 4]
      +-- [SPLIT: x5 = 2 True]
             +-- [LABEL = 2]
```

Confusion Matrix :

Winsconsin breast cancer : id3 : Depth -> 3 : Confusion Matrix [[135 8] [6 61]]



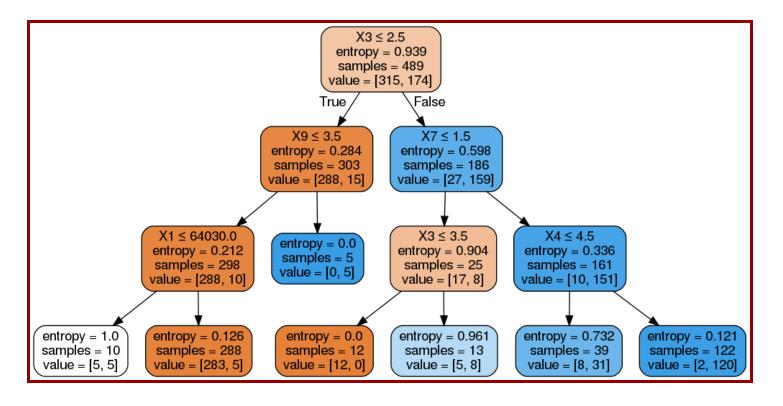
D. Scikit-Learn

• Confusion Matrix :

Winsconsin breast cancer: scikit-learn: Depth -> 3: Confusion Matrix

[[134 9]

[0 67]]



→ For Depth = 5 : C. Id3

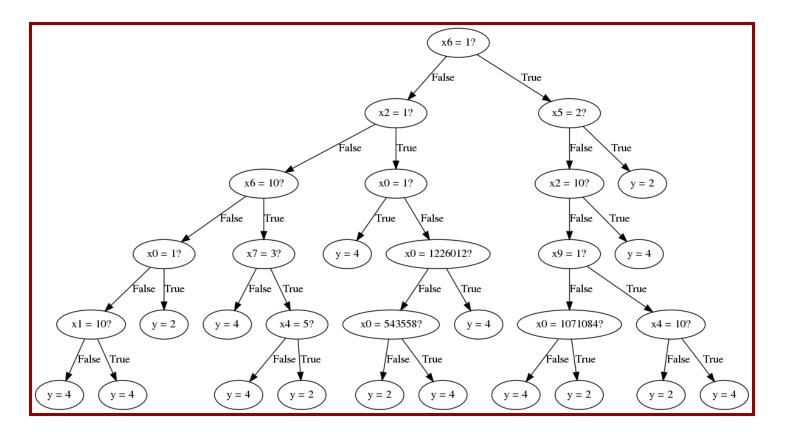
. ...

Decision Tree :

```
+-- [SPLIT: x4 = 5 False]
                                +-- [LABEL = 4]
                          +-- [SPLIT: x4 = 5 True]
                                 +-- [LABEL = 2]
      +-- [SPLIT: x2 = 1 True]
             +-- [SPLIT: x0 = 1 True]
                    +-- [LABEL = 4]
             +-- [SPLIT: x0 = 1 False]
                    +-- [SPLIT: x0 = 1226012 False]
                           +-- [SPLIT: x0 = 543558 False]
                                 +-- [LABEL = 2]
                           +-- [SPLIT: x0 = 543558 True]
                                 +-- [LABEL = 4]
                    +-- [SPLIT: x0 = 1226012 True]
                          +-- [LABEL = 4]
+-- [SPLIT: x6 = 1 True]
      +-- [SPLIT: x5 = 2 False]
             +-- [SPLIT: x2 = 10 False]
                    +-- [SPLIT: x9 = 1 False]
                           +-- [SPLIT: x0 = 1071084 False]
                                 +-- [LABEL = 4]
                           +-- [SPLIT: x0 = 1071084 True]
                                 +-- [LABEL = 2]
                    +-- [SPLIT: x9 = 1 True]
                           +-- [SPLIT: x4 = 10 False]
                                 +-- [LABEL = 2]
                          +-- [SPLIT: x4 = 10 True]
                                 +-- [LABEL = 4]
             +-- [SPLIT: x2 = 10 True]
                    +-- [LABEL = 4]
      +-- [SPLIT: x5 = 2 True]
             +-- [LABEL = 2]
```

Confusion Matrix :

Winsconsin breast cancer : id3 : Depth -> 5 : Confusion Matrix [[135 8] [4 63]]

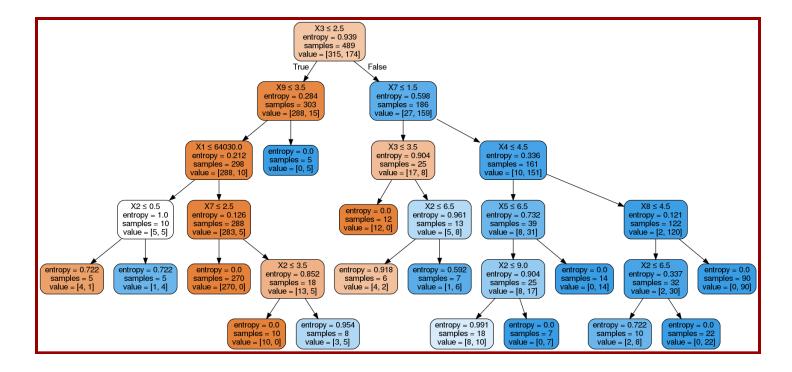


D. Scikit-Learn

• Confusion Matrix:

Winsconsin breast cancer: scikit-learn: Depth -> 5: Confusion Matrix
[[133 10]

[3 64]]



6. Discussion Project

ID3 -

- For comparing the information between the data points, it uses: "equal to" (=)
- The data points of an attribute having the same value are split to the left side of the tree
- The data points of an attribute having different value are split to the right side of the tree
- The testing error tends to saturate after depth = 5 : My choice : depth = 5

Scikit Learn -

- For comparing the information between the data points, it uses: "less than or equal to" (<=)
- The data points of an attribute having less or equal value are split to the left side of the tree
- The data points of an attribute having higher value are split to the right side of the tree
- More efficient computation on the information gain due to its E_mac approximation in entropy
- It has lower false positives than id3. Best depth (my choice) = 5

Conclusion - The final results and the generated results are highly similar with very low error which can be observed from the graph and confusion matrix. The results may vary due to better approximation, smoother gradient error computation and effective data preprocessing or handling error values through pruning or mean-bias approximation.

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