

Write the differences between ID3, CART, C4.5

Ans:

Name	Splitting Type	Attribute Type	Missing Values	Pruning Strategy
ID3	Information Gain	only Categorical Value	Don't handle missing values	No Pruning
CART	Delta Gini	Categorical & Numeric Value.	Handle missing values	Cost Complexity Pruning is used
C4.5	Gain Ratio	Categorical & Numeric Value	Handle missing values	Error based Pruning.

১. Gini ; Binary value নিয়ে কাজ করে,

২. Gini ক্রমও দুই জাতি জাতি করে,

What is tree Pruning.

Ans:

Pruning means removing specific branches to benefit the whole tree. Pruning tree methods address the Problem of overfitting the data.

১. Training data to noise - যখন decision tree to anomalies দেখা যায়,

২. Tree Pruning করলে, Performance বড়ে,

৩. Tree Pruning is being done to increase the efficiency.

৪. দুই ধরনের Pruning - ১. a. Pre Pruning b. Post Pruning

Q Define Pre-Pruning

Ans:

A tree is Pruned by halting its construction early. Upon halting the node becomes a leaf.

Q Define Post-Pruning

Ans:

Removing sub-trees from a full grown tree.

⇒ Pre-Pruning হল tree বানাচ্ছি, কোন একটা node-র নিচে আর নামতো না, leaf দিয়েই বন্ধ করে।

⇒ Pre-Pruning-এ tree-র construction-এর সময় চূড়ান্ত হয়।

⇒ Pre-Pruning-এ leaf; most frequent class-কে ধরা হয়।

⇒ Pre-Pruning-এ probability distribution বিবেচনা করা হয়।

⇒ Pre-Pruning-এ কোন threshold maintain করা হয় না।

Q Threshold যদি high হয়, তাহলে tree-তে সব leaf হয়ে যাবে, তখন tree-টা over simplified হয়ে যাবে।

Q Threshold যদি low হয়, তাহলে tree-তে খুব সামান্য পরিমাণে পরিবর্তন আসবে।

Q Post Pruning ଏବଂ Pre Pruning ଥିବା ଯୁକ୍ତି
 ଯାହା Computation ବ୍ୟୟ - ଦିଅ, କିନ୍ତୁ Post Pruning
 most reliable.

Q Define Repetition

Ans. It occurs when an attribute is repeatedly tested along a given branch of the tree.

Q Define Replication

Ans. Duplicates subtrees exist within the tree.

Q Pruning ଏବଂ କିଛି ପ୍ରକାର ଆଉ, ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ଓ ଉଚ୍ଚ
 ପ୍ରକାର,

- Pruning by Cost Complexity
- Pruning set
- Pessimistic Pruning

Q Pruning by Cost Complexity → ଏହା Post
 - Pruning approach

Q Pruning set →

Pruning By Cost Complexity

□ CART [Classification & Regression Trees] / Delta Gini Cost Complexity approach ~~ଅବଶ୍ୟକ~~ ~~କରା~~, ~~କରା~~

□ Cost Complexity ଏକ କ୍ଷମତା ଫଳନ.

□ $J(x)$ = Number of decision tree in the leaf node.

□ $J(x)$ = Number of leaf node in decision tree + Error rate.

□ Error rate ଏକ କ୍ଷମତା miss classify କରା.

□ Error rate should be equal or less.

□ Cost Complexity ଏକ ସମୟ -କ୍ଷମତା -ଜିନିଷ Compare କରା -କରା, -କରା କରା

a. Present Error Rate

b. Leaf node ଏକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା,

□ ଏକ କ୍ଷମତା tree Pruning By Cost Complexity ଏକ ଏକ better

□ Define Error Rate

Ans.

The Percentage of the instances misclassified by the tree.

Pruning Set:

Tabled instance এর সঠিক কোন Complexity estimate করা যায়।

Q.2) algorithm set of Pruned trees generate

2. $\mathcal{D}_L = \{DT_1, DT_2, DT_3, \dots, DT_N\}$ \checkmark Set of Pruned trees.

→ set to minimum error rate, minimum number of leaf \rightarrow Maximum accuracy

Pessimistic Pruning:

प्रश्न - एक प्रोग्राम C++ algorithm का use करा करे।

৬. শ্রীঃ দেবায়

$f(x)$ = Number of leaf node in the decision tree + Error rate

৪. Pessimistic Pruning ; Pruned set ব্যবহার করে -
নী, -এ training set ব্যবহার করে, অর্থাৎ
training set unique.

Q Define Recall

Aug.

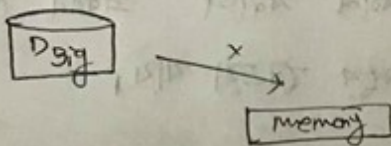
Recall means true Positive rate

Q Write the importance of Scalability & Decision Tree Induction

Ans.

Most often, training data would not fit in the memory. ID3, C4.5, CART does well for small data sets.

For this reason tree construction becomes inefficient. As swapping the training instances in & out of main & cache memory.



Big data -> memory to -> train data. So, decision tree induction is not scalable approach. Instead, BOOST and Random Forest are used.

Random Forest:

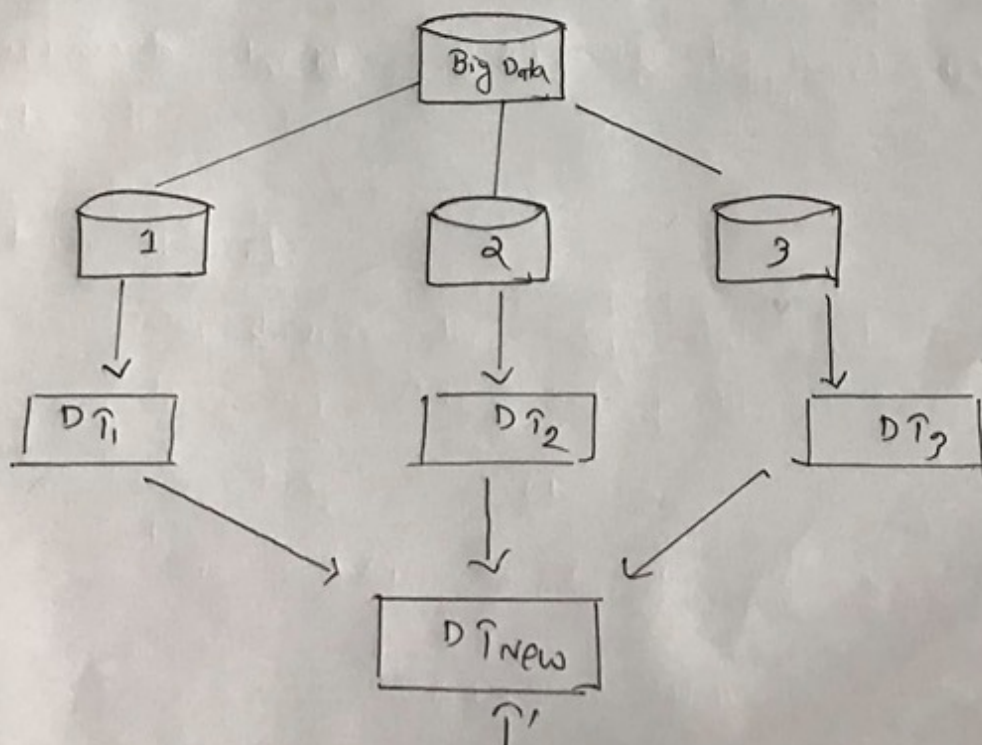
Q Divide the big data into small chunks.
Q For AUC - set [Attribute Value Class Label]

Maintain records,

$$D_{\text{Big}} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots, x_n\}$$

↓
Select a small part chunk / subdata / Portion of the data.

- BOAT ଏ ଉପର Big data ଡାଟା chunk ଏ ବିଭକ୍ତ
 - ଯା $D_1, D_2, D_3, \dots, D_n$. ଏହାକୁ ଉପର AUC-set
 - ଏହି AUC-set ଥିବା ମେଗେଟ କରେ decision tree ବାବଦ
 - ଏହି
 - tree ବାବଦ ଉପେ ଡାଟା AUC-set ଡାଟା କରେ ଉପେ,
 - BOAT ଉପେ ଉପେ Incremental Updates ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଉପେ,
 - BOAT Training data ଡାଟା insertion ଏବଂ update
 - କରେ, ଏବଂ ଉପେ tree reconstruct କରେ ନା,
 - Gini index ; Boat use କରେ.
 - Boat ଏବଂ figure \rightarrow



Q. Write the advantage of BoAT over Rain Forest.

Ans.

- New data input.
- Update the tree.
- No need to start from scratch.
- Incremental update.
- It guarantees accuracy.

