实验二决策树的实现

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- 1 实验原理
- 1.1 决策树
- 1.2 ID3模型
- 1.3 C4.5模型
- 1.4 Cart模型
- 1.5 决策树的形成过程
- 2 伪代码

算法1:计算给定数据集的熵值;

```
Input: l: label \ of \ dataset(D)
Output: H(D)
labels \leftarrow label \in l
freq \leftarrow frequency \ of \ label
```

 $n \leftarrow num \ of \ label$

Algorithm 1 cal-HD(l)

HD = 0

 $\mathbf{for}\ i \leftarrow 0\ to\ n\ \mathbf{do}$

HD += freq[i] * log(freq[i]);

end for

reurn HD

算法2:计算信息增益

Algorithm 2 Gain(d, attr, HD)

```
Input: d: dataset, attr: split attr, HD: entropy of d

Output: gain

// 分裂数据

values \leftarrow value \in d[attr];

N \leftarrow len(d);

set spData = empty dict;

for v such that v \in values do

spData[v] = subD, wheresubD[attr] ==' v'andsubD \in d

end for

H(D)_A = 0

for sub such that sub \in spData do

// 计算各个子数据集的熵,并求和

H(D)_A + = \frac{len(sub)}{N} * cal\_HD(sub);

end for

return HD - H(D)_A
```

Algorithm 3 GainRatio(d, attr, HD)

```
Input: d: dataset, attr: split attr, HD: entropy of d

Output: gainRatio

// 像前一个算法一样分裂数据集

spData \leftarrow split d \text{ with val} \in attr

// 计算SplitInfo

splitInfo \leftarrow 0

N \leftarrow len(d);

for sub such that sub \in spData do

SplitInfo + = \frac{len(sub)}{N} * log(\frac{len(sub)}{N})

end for

return \frac{Gain(d,attr,HD)}{SplitInfo}
```

Algorithm 4 Gini(d)

```
Input: d: dataset

Output: gini

// 分成不同的类

spData \leftarrow \text{split } d \text{ with different label}

N \leftarrow len(d)

计算这些类的比重

freqs \leftarrow \frac{len(dset)}{N} \ \forall dset \in spData

return 1 - \sum_{freq \in freqs} freq^2
```

Algorithm 5 Gini(d, attr)

```
Input: d: dataset, attr: split attr

Output: gini

// 像前一个算法一样分裂数据集

spData \leftarrow split \ d with val \in attr

N \leftarrow len(d)

freqs \leftarrow \frac{len(dset)}{N} \ \forall dset \in spData

gini \leftarrow 0

for i \leftarrow 0 to len(freqs) do

gini += freqs[i] * Gini(spData[i]);
end for

return gini
```

Algorithm 6 buildTree(root, d, alg)

```
Input: d: dataset, root:决策树根, alg:计算信息熵的算法
  if d.attr == null or only one label in d.labels then
    这是一片叶子
    root['attr']='leaf', root['val']=vote_max(d.labels)
    return root
  else
    best \leftarrow -inf;
    bestattr \leftarrow ":
    //根据给定的算法找出最优的属性
    for all attr \in d.attr do
      best \leftarrow alg(d, attr);
      bestattr \leftarrow argmax(best, attr);
    end for
    //然后对最优属性进行分裂,对子节点进行迭代
    root['attr'] \leftarrow bestattr
    spData \leftarrow d splitted by bestattr;
    for sub \in spData do
       root['val'] \leftarrow buildTree(root['val'], sub, alg);
    end for
  end if
Output: root
```

Algorithm 7 predict(root, data)

```
Input: root: 决策树树根, data: 待预测的数据
Output: predVal: 预测值
    cur ← root
    //当前不是叶子时,进行搜索
    attr ← cur['attr']
    while attr != 'leaf' do
    //进入data[attr]对应的一支分枝
    cur ← cur['val'][data[attr]]
    attr ← cur['attr']
    end while
    //返回叶子的预测label
    return cur['val']
```

- 3 关键代码分析
- 4 实验结果和分析
- 5 思考题
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