

ECEN 758 Data Mining and Analysis

Decision Tree Example: [ZM]Ch 19

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- Q2.** Given Table 19.3, construct a decision tree using a purity threshold of 100%. Use information gain as the split point evaluation measure. Next, classify the point (Age=27,Car=Vintage).

19.4 Exercises

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Table 19.3. Data for Q2: Age is numeric and Car is categorical. Risk gives the class label for each point: high (*H*) or low (*L*)

Point	Age	Car	Risk
\mathbf{x}_1	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
\mathbf{x}_2	20	Vintage	<i>H</i>
\mathbf{x}_3	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
\mathbf{x}_4	45	SUV	<i>H</i>
\mathbf{x}_5	20	Sports	<i>H</i>
\mathbf{x}_6	25	SUV	<i>H</i>

Possible Split Points

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_2	20	Vintage	<i>H</i>
x_3	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_4	45	SUV	<i>H</i>
x_5	20	Sports	<i>H</i>
x_6	25	SUV	<i>H</i>

- Age:
numerical, use midpoints: 22.5, 35
- Car:
 - categorical, use {Sports}, {Vintage}, {SUV}.
 - Size 2 sets are complementary
 - Car in {Sports} \Leftrightarrow Car not in {SUV, Vintage}

Evaluate Info Gain

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_2	20	Vintage	<i>H</i>
x_3	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_4	45	SUV	<i>H</i>
x_5	20	Sports	<i>H</i>
x_6	25	SUV	<i>H</i>

- Information gain for each split:
 - $H(D) - H(D_Y, D_N) = H(D) - (n_Y/n) H(D_Y) - (n_N/n) H(D_N)$
- Computing $H(D)$
 - $P(L) = 2/6 = 1/3$
 - $P(H) = 1 - P(L) = 2/3,$
 - $H(D) = - P(L) \log_2 P(L) - P(H) \log_2 P(H)$
 $= - (1/3) \log_2 (1/3) - (2/3) \log_2 (2/3)$
 $= 0.9183$

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	L
x_2	20	Vintage	H
x_3	25	Sports	L
x_4	45	SUV	H
x_5	20	Sports	H
x_6	25	SUV	H

Info gain: $H(D) - (n_Y/n) H(D_Y) - (n_N/n) H(D_N)$

$$H(D_Y) = - P_Y(H) \log_2 P_Y(H) - P_Y(L) \log_2 P_Y(L)$$

$$H(D_N) = - P_N(H) \log_2 P_N(H) - P_N(L) \log_2 P_N(L)$$

Split	n_Y	$P_Y(H)$	$P_Y(L)$	n_N	$P_N(H)$	$P_N(L)$	Info Gain
Age <= 22.5							
Age <= 35							
Car = Sports							
Car = Vintage							
Car = SUV							

Age <= 22.5

YES

NO

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	L
x_2	20	Vintage	H
x_3	25	Sports	L
x_4	45	SUV	H
x_5	20	Sports	H
x_6	25	SUV	H

Info gain: $H(D) - (n_Y/n) H(D_Y) - (n_N/n) H(D_N)$

$H(D_Y) = - P_Y(H) \log_2 P_Y(H) - P_Y(L) \log_2 P_Y(L)$

$H(D_N) = - P_N(H) \log_2 P_N(H) - P_N(L) \log_2 P_N(L)$

Split	n_Y	$P_Y(H)$	$P_Y(L)$	n_N	$P_N(H)$	$P_N(L)$	Info Gain
Age <= 22.5							
Age <= 35							
Car = Sports							
Car = Vintage							
Car = SUV							

Age <= 22.5

YES

NO

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	L
x_2	20	Vintage	H
x_3	25	Sports	L
x_4	45	SUV	H
x_5	20	Sports	H
x_6	25	SUV	H

Info gain: $H(D) - (n_Y/n) H(D_Y) - (n_N/n) H(D_N)$

$H(D_Y) = - P_Y(H) \log_2 P_Y(H) - P_Y(L) \log_2 P_Y(L)$

$H(D_N) = - P_N(H) \log_2 P_N(H) - P_N(L) \log_2 P_N(L)$

Split	n_Y	$P_Y(H)$	$P_Y(L)$	n_N	$P_N(H)$	$P_N(L)$	Info Gain
Age <= 22.5	2	1	0	4	1/2	1/2	0.2516
Age <= 35							
Car = Sports							
Car = Vintage							
Car = SUV							

Car = Sports

YES

NO

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	L
x_2	20	Vintage	H
x_3	25	Sports	L
x_4	45	SUV	H
x_5	20	Sports	H
x_6	25	SUV	H

Info gain: $H(D) - (n_Y/n) H(D_Y) - (n_N/n) H(D_N)$

$H(D_Y) = - P_Y(H) \log_2 P_Y(H) - P_Y(L) \log_2 P_Y(L)$

$H(D_N) = - P_N(H) \log_2 P_N(H) - P_N(L) \log_2 P_N(L)$

Split	n_Y	$P_Y(H)$	$P_Y(L)$	n_N	$P_N(H)$	$P_N(L)$	Info Gain
Age <= 22.5	2	1	0	4	1/2	1/2	0.2516
Age <= 35							
Car = Sports							
Car = Vintage							
Car = SUV							

Car = Sports

YES

NO

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	L
x_2	20	Vintage	H
x_3	25	Sports	L
x_4	45	SUV	H
x_5	20	Sports	H
x_6	25	SUV	H

Info gain: $H(D) - (n_Y/n) H(D_Y) - (n_N/n) H(D_N)$

$H(D_Y) = - P_Y(H) \log_2 P_Y(H) - P_Y(L) \log_2 P_Y(L)$

$H(D_N) = - P_N(H) \log_2 P_N(H) - P_N(L) \log_2 P_N(L)$

Split	n_Y	$P_Y(H)$	$P_Y(L)$	n_N	$P_N(H)$	$P_N(L)$	Info Gain
Age <= 22.5	2	1	0	4	1/2	1/2	0.2516
Age <= 35							
Car = Sports	3	1/3	2/3	3	1	0	0.4592
Car = Vintage							
Car = SUV							

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	L
x_2	20	Vintage	H
x_3	25	Sports	L
x_4	45	SUV	H
x_5	20	Sports	H
x_6	25	SUV	H

Info gain: $H(D) - (n_Y/n) H(D_Y) - (n_N/n) H(D_N)$

$$H(D_Y) = -P_Y(H) \log_2 P_Y(H) - P_Y(L) \log_2 P_Y(L)$$

$$H(D_N) = -P_N(H) \log_2 P_N(H) - P_N(L) \log_2 P_N(L)$$

Split	n_Y	$P_Y(H)$	$P_Y(L)$	n_N	$P_N(H)$	$P_N(L)$	Info Gain
Age <= 22.5	2	1	0	4	1/2	1/2	0.2516
Age <= 35	5	3/5	2/5	1	1	0	0.1092
Car = Sports	3	1/3	2/3	3	1	0	0.4592
Car = Vintage	1	1	0	5	3/5	2/5	0.1092
Car = SUV	2	1	0	4	1/2	1/2	0.2516

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	L
x_2	20	Vintage	H
x_3	25	Sports	L
x_4	45	SUV	H
x_5	20	Sports	H
x_6	25	SUV	H

Info gain: $H(D) - (n_Y/n) H(D_Y) - (n_N/n) H(D_N)$

$$H(D_Y) = -P_Y(H) \log_2 P_Y(H) - P_Y(L) \log_2 P_Y(L)$$

$$H(D_N) = -P_N(H) \log_2 P_N(H) - P_N(L) \log_2 P_N(L)$$

Split	n_Y	$P_Y(H)$	$P_Y(L)$	n_N	$P_N(H)$	$P_N(L)$	Info Gain
Age <= 22.5	2	1	0	4	1/2	1/2	0.2516
Age <= 35	5	3/5	2/5	1	1	0	0.1092
Car = Sports	3	1/3	2/3	3	1	0	0.4592
Car = Vintage	1	1	0	5	3/5	2/5	0.1092
Car = SUV	2	1	0	4	1/2	1/2	0.2516

First Split: Car = Sports

Frist Split:
Car = Sports

YES

NO

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_2	20	Vintage	<i>H</i>
x_3	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_4	45	SUV	<i>H</i>
x_5	20	Sports	<i>H</i>
x_6	25	SUV	<i>H</i>

Car = Sports?

Y

N

x_1	25	L
x_3	25	L
x_5	20	H

x_2	20	H
x_4	45	H
x_6	25	H

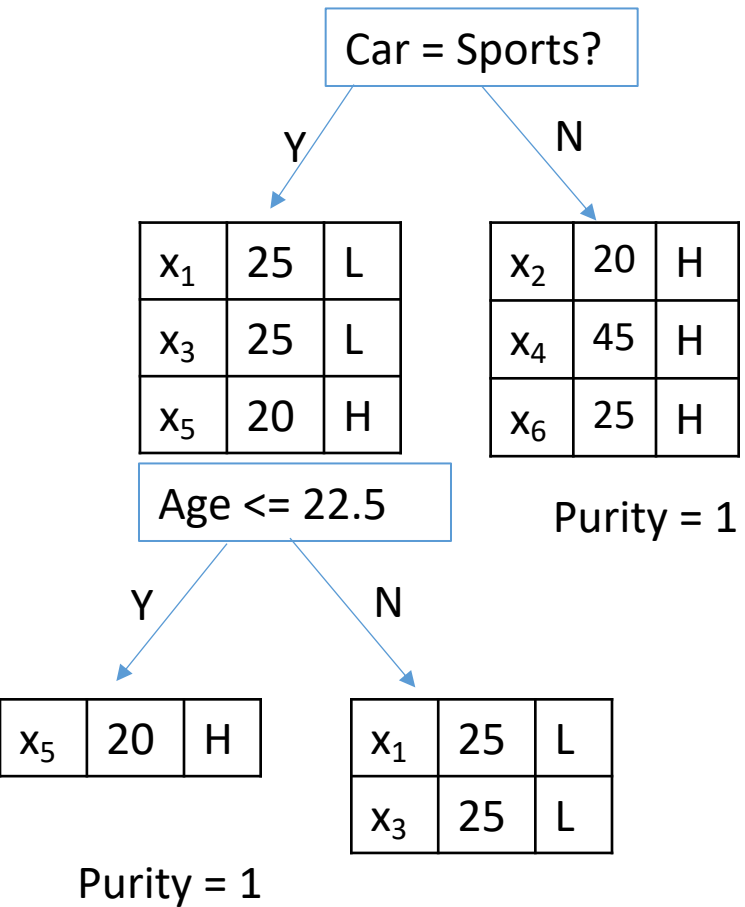
Purity = $2/3 < 1$
SPLIT AGAIN

Purity = 1
LEAF NODE

Only Possible Split:
Age $\leq 22/5$

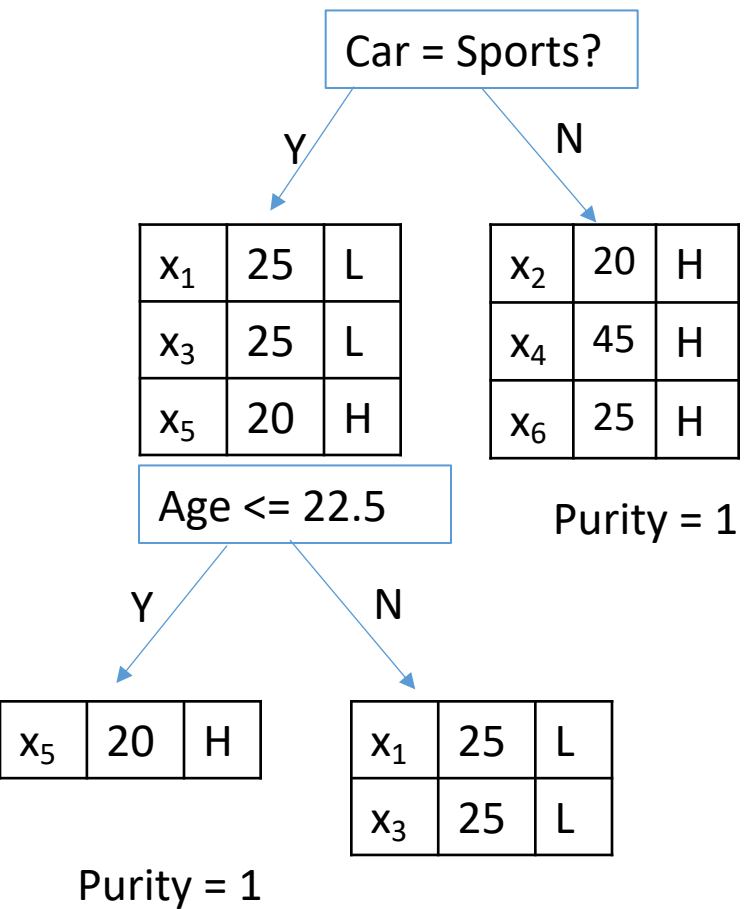
First Split: Car = Sports

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_2	20	Vintage	<i>H</i>
x_3	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_4	45	SUV	<i>H</i>
x_5	20	Sports	<i>H</i>
x_6	25	SUV	<i>H</i>

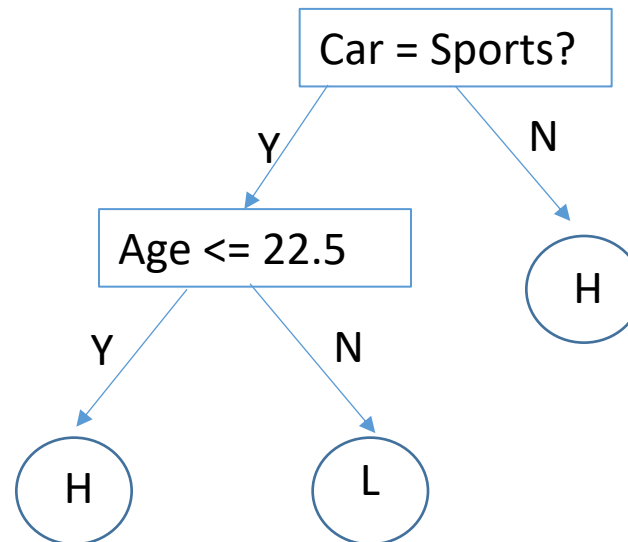


First Split: Car = Sports

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_2	20	Vintage	<i>H</i>
x_3	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_4	45	SUV	<i>H</i>
x_5	20	Sports	<i>H</i>
x_6	25	SUV	<i>H</i>

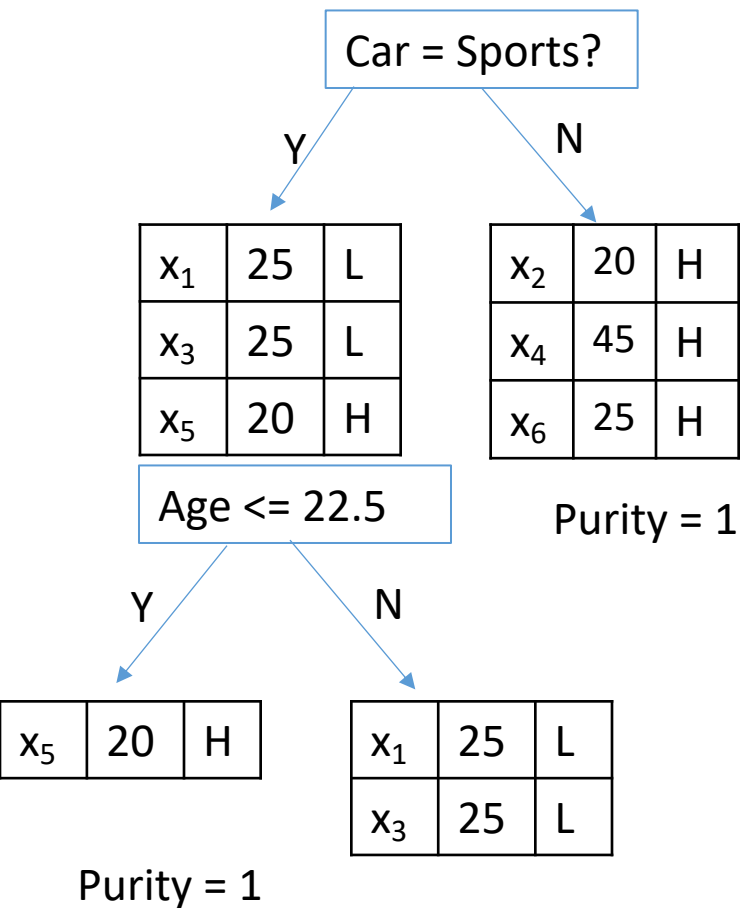


Final Classifier

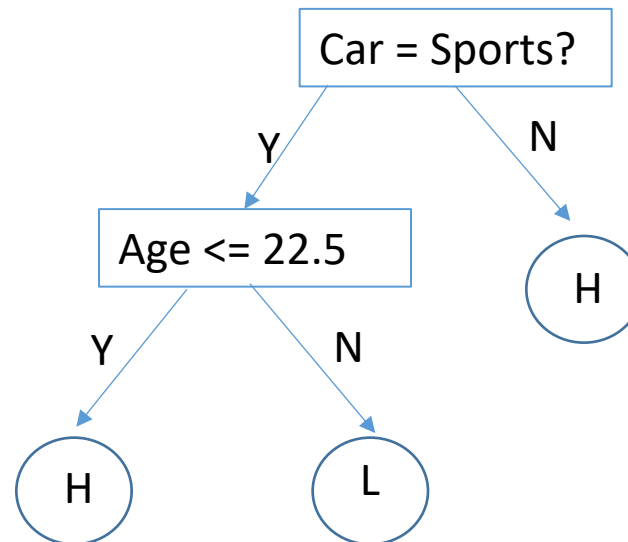


First Split: Car = Sports

Point	Age	Car	Risk
x_1	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_2	20	Vintage	<i>H</i>
x_3	25	Sports	<i>L</i>
x_4	45	SUV	<i>H</i>
x_5	20	Sports	<i>H</i>
x_6	25	SUV	<i>H</i>



Final Classifier



Classify: (Age = 27, Car = Vintage)
→ H: Since Car not = Sports