

IS Lab

Decision Tree based ID3 algorithm

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Decision tree using ID3 Algorithm

The decision tree splits the nodes on all available variables and then selects the split which results in most homogeneous sub-nodes. ID3 stands for Iterative Dichotomiser 3. It is one of the many algorithms used to make decision trees. The Algorithm selection is based upon the type of target variables e.g.

#C4.5(successor of ID3)

#CART(Classification And

Regression Tree)

#CHAID(Chi-square automatic interaction detection Performs multi-level splits when computing classification trees)

#MARS(multivariate adaptive regression splines)

ID3 Algorithm iteratively divides the features into two or more groups at each step

Steps in ID3 algorithm:

#It begins with the original set S as the root node.

#On each iteration of the algorithm, it iterates through the very unused attribute of the set S and calculates Entropy(H) and Information gain(IG) of this attribute.

#It then selects the attribute which has the smallest Entropy or Largest

Information gain. #The set S is then split by the selected attribute to produce a subset of the data.

#The algorithm continues to recur on each subset, considering only attributes never selected before.

Using a sample dataset of iris flower identification.

```
In [89]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib as plt
```

In [90]: `input_data=pd.read_csv("Iris.csv")`

In [91]: `input_data.head()`

Out[91]:

	<i>Id</i>	<i>SepalLength</i> <i>Cm</i>	<i>SepalWidth</i> <i>Cm</i>	<i>PetalLengt</i> <i>hCm</i>	<i>PetalWidth</i> <i>Cm</i>	<i>Species</i>
<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>Iris-</i> <i>setosa</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>Iris-</i> <i>setosa</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>Iris-</i> <i>setosa</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>Iris-</i> <i>setosa</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>Iris-</i> <i>setosa</i>

In [92]: `=np.float)`

Calculating Entropy of each feature

```
In [93]: def ent(input_data, attribute):  
        species = input_data.Species.unique()  
        variables = input_data[attribute].unique()  
        entropy = 0  
  
        for variable in variables:  
            num = len(input_data[attribute][input_data[attribute] == variable])  
            den = len(input_data[attribute][input_data[attribute] == variable])  
            fraction = num / (den + eps)  
  
            entropy += -fraction *  
                    +eps)fraction2 = den / len(input_data)  
            entropy += -fraction2 *
```

```
In [94]: a_entropy = {k: ent(input_data, k) for k in input_data.keys()[:-1]}  
a_entropy
```

```
Out[94]: {'Id': 0.0,  
          'SepalLengthCm': 0.7080248798300978,  
          'SepalWidthCm': 1.0740925365975489,  
          'PetalLengthCm': 0.1386459770753558,  
          'PetalWidthCm': 0.14906466204571406}
```

Find Information Gain

```
def ig
```

```
In [95]:
```

```
In [96]: IG = {k: g(entropy_node, a_entropy[k]) for k in a_entropy}
```

In [97]: IG

```
Out[97]: {'Id': 1.584962500721156,  
          'SepalLengthCm': 0.8769376208910583,  
          'SepalWidthCm': 0.5108699641236072,  
          'PetalLengthCm': 1.4463165236458002,  
          'PetalWidthCm': 1.435897838675442}
```

Find entropy of original dataset S

```
In [98]: def  
         Species=input_data.keys()[  
         1]entropy=0  
         values=input_data[Species].unique()  
         for value in values:  
             fraction=input_data[Species].value_counts()[value]/len(input_data[Species])  
             entropy+=-fraction*np.log2(fraction)
```

```
In [99]: def  
         =[]  
         IG=[]  
         for key in input_data.keys()[:-1]:  
             Entropy_att.append(ent(input_data[key]))
```

```
In [100]: def get_subtable(input_data, node, value):  
          return input_data[input_data[node] == value].reset_index(drop = )
```

```
In [101]: def buildTree(input_data, tree=None):  
          species=input_data.keys()[-1]  
  
          node=find_winner(input_data)  
  
          attValue=np.unique(input_data[node])  
  
          if tree is None: tree={}  
              tree[node]={}  
  
          for value in attValue: subtable=          (input_data, node, value)  
              clValue, counts=np.unique(subtable['Species'], return_counts= )  
  
          if len(counts)==1:  
              tree[node][value]=clValue[0]
```

In [102]: `t=buildTree(input_data)`

In [103]: `import pprint`

In [104]: `(t)`

```
      -setosa',  
2:'Iris-setosa',  
3:'Iris-setosa',  
4:'Iris-setosa',  
5:'Iris-setosa',  
6:'Iris-setosa',  
7:'Iris-setosa',  
8:'Iris-setosa',  
9:'Iris-setosa',  
10:'Iris-setosa',
```