Decision_Tree_Implementation

January 31, 2020

For doing this assignment we use "chefboost" framework, which is a lightweight implementation of Decision Tree algorithms (including ID3, C4.5 and CART).

At the below cell we install the framework and import the necessary libraries.

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
    !pip install chefboost
   from chefboost import Chefboost as chef
   Collecting chefboost
     Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/11/74/99026299127cd1095bcf
   57e64668e4cc37358b1369c4d9e006333c893e1a/chefboost-0.0.3-py3-none-any.whl
   Collecting tqdm>=4.30.0
     Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/cc/2e/4307206db63f05
   ed37e21d4c0d843d0fbcacd62479f8ce99ba0f2c0875e0/tqdm-4.42.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl
   (59kB)
        || 61kB 3.5MB/s
   Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.14.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6
   /dist-packages (from chefboost) (1.17.5)
   Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.22.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
   packages (from chefboost) (0.25.3)
   Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.6.1 in
   /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from pandas>=0.22.0->chefboost) (2.6.1)
   Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
   packages (from pandas>=0.22.0->chefboost) (2018.9)
   Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
   packages (from python-dateutil>=2.6.1->pandas>=0.22.0->chefboost) (1.12.0)
   Installing collected packages: tqdm, chefboost
     Found existing installation: tqdm 4.28.1
       Uninstalling tqdm-4.28.1:
         Successfully uninstalled tqdm-4.28.1
   Successfully installed chefboost-0.0.3 tgdm-4.42.0
```

1 ID3

Here we use the attribute for which the resulting entropy after splitting is minimized; or, equivalently, information gain is maximum.

1.1 1st Expriment

Regression tree is going to be built...

MAE: 0.021408389480547706 RMSE: 0.11584902000351505 Mean: 0.39404477287546186

MAE / Mean: 5.4329840044125755 % RMSE / Mean: 29.399963653401695 %

finished in 115.94774627685547 seconds

1.2 2nd Expriment

Regression tree is going to be built...

MAE: 0.199956531188872 RMSE: 0.4471649932506703 Mean: -0.199956531188872

finished in 63.94912600517273 seconds

1.3 3rd Expriment

```
[4]: df = pd.read_csv('/content/spambase.data', header=None)
df.rename(columns={0:'0',1:'1',2:'2',3:'3',4:'4',5:'5',6:'6',7:'7',8:'8',9:

→'9',10:'10',11:'11',12:'12',13:'13',14:'14',15:'15',16:'16',17:'17',18:

→'18',19:'19',20:'20',21:'21',22:'22',23:'23',24:'24',25:'25',26:'26',27:

→'27',28:'28',29:'29',30:'30',31:'31',32:'32',33:'33',34:'34',35:'35',36:

→'36',37:'37',38:'38',39:'39',40:'40',41:'41',42:'42',43:'43',44:'44',45:

→'45',46:'46',47:'47',48:'48',49:'49',50:'50',51:'51',52:'52',53:'53',54:

→'54',55:'55',56:'56',57:'Decision'},inplace=True)

tempDF=df[3680:4600]
df[920:1840]=tempDF
config = {'algorithm': 'ID3'}
model = chef.fit(df, config)
```

Regression tree is going to be built...
MAE: 0.199956531188872
RMSE: 0.4471649932506703
Mean: -0.199956531188872
finished in 69.36704921722412 seconds

1.4 4th Expriment

Regression tree is going to be built...

MAE: 0.20604216474679418 RMSE: 0.45391867635821526 Mean: -0.005868289502282112

finished in 68.0544261932373 seconds

1.5 5th Expriment

```
Regression tree is going to be built...
MAE: 0.20604216474679418
RMSE: 0.45391867635821526
Mean: -0.005868289502282112
finished in 68.05437564849854 seconds
```

1.6 Final Results of ID3

```
Average MAE with 5-fold approach: $$
    0.021408389480547706+0.199956531188872+0.199956531188872+0.20604216474679418+0.20604216474679418

= 0.1666811562703760132 $$

    Average Time to induce the tree with 5-fold approach: $$
    \frac{115.94774627685547+63.94912600517273+69.36704921722412+68.0544261932373+68.05437564849854}{5}

= 77.074544668197632 seconds
```

2 C4.5

The splitting criterion here is the normalized information gain. The attribute with the highest normalized information gain is chosen to make the decision. The C4.5 algorithm then recurses on the partitioned sublists.

2.1 1st Expriment

```
config = {'algorithm': 'C4.5'}
model = chef.fit(df, config)
```

Regression tree is going to be built... MAE: 0.021408389480547706

RMSE: 0.11584902000351505 Mean: 0.39404477287546186

MAE / Mean: 5.4329840044125755 % RMSE / Mean: 29.399963653401695 %

finished in 136.82659888267517 seconds

2.2 2nd Expriment

Regression tree is going to be built...

MAE: 0.199956531188872 RMSE: 0.4471649932506703 Mean: -0.199956531188872

finished in 75.611647605896 seconds

2.3 3rd Expriment

```
model = chef.fit(df, config)
```

```
Regression tree is going to be built...
MAE: 0.199956531188872
RMSE: 0.4471649932506703
Mean: -0.199956531188872
finished in 74.76668620109558 seconds
```

2.4 4th Expriment

```
Regression tree is going to be built...
MAE: 0.20604216474679418
RMSE: 0.45391867635821526
Mean: -0.005868289502282112
finished in 73.99158716201782 seconds
```

2.5 5th Expriment

```
Regression tree is going to be built...
MAE: 0.20604216474679418
RMSE: 0.45391867635821526
Mean: -0.005868289502282112
finished in 76.66375184059143 seconds
```

2.6 Final Results of C4.5

```
Average MAE with 5-fold approach: $$
    0.021408389480547706+0.199956531188872+0.199956531188872+0.20604216474679418+0.20604216474679418

0.1666811562703760132 $$

    Average Time to induce the tree with 5-fold approach: $$
    136.82659888267517+75.611647605896+74.76668620109558+73.99158716201782+76.66375184059143

87.5720543384552 seconds
```

3 CART

CART decision tree algorithm uses Gini index as a metric for classification tasks. It stores sum of squared probabilities of each class.

3.1 1st Expriment

```
Regression tree is going to be built...
MAE: 0.021408389480547706
RMSE: 0.11584902000351505
Mean: 0.39404477287546186
MAE / Mean: 5.4329840044125755 %
RMSE / Mean: 29.399963653401695 %
finished in 139.17147850990295 seconds
```

3.2 2nd Expriment

```
[23]: df = pd.read_csv('/content/spambase.data', header=None)
```

Regression tree is going to be built...

MAE: 0.199956531188872 RMSE: 0.4471649932506703 Mean: -0.199956531188872

finished in 76.28004765510559 seconds

3.3 3rd Expriment

Regression tree is going to be built...

MAE: 0.199956531188872 RMSE: 0.4471649932506703 Mean: -0.199956531188872

finished in 78.20051908493042 seconds

3.4 4th Expriment

```
[25]: df = pd.read_csv('/content/spambase.data', header=None)
```

Regression tree is going to be built...

MAE: 0.20604216474679418 RMSE: 0.45391867635821526 Mean: -0.005868289502282112

finished in 76.31681728363037 seconds

3.5 5th Expriment

Regression tree is going to be built...

MAE: 0.20604216474679418 RMSE: 0.45391867635821526 Mean: -0.005868289502282112

finished in 80.05369997024536 seconds

3.6 Final Results of CART

```
 \begin{array}{c} Average\ MAE\ with\ 5\text{-fold\ approach:}\ \$\ \$ \\ \underline{0.021408389480547706+0.199956531188872+0.199956531188872+0.20604216474679418+0.20604216474679418} \\ 5 \end{array}
```

0.1666811562703760132 \$ \$

Average Time to induce the tree with 5-fold approach: \$\$

90.004512500762938 seconds

4 Comparison Between Tree algorithms

In accuracy context the average results between these three algorithms are not much different (they all get average MAE as 0.1666811562703760132. \$\$

In time consumption context the average results between these three algorithms are ranked respectively as follows: \$\$

ID3(77.074544668197632) < C4.5(87.5720543384552) < CART(90.004512500762938)