Regression Trees



Not purely functional, but functional enough!

What are they?

- Explain & predict outcomes
- Building the tree
 - Detect Variance and purify by recursively partitioning data until more homogenous than parent nodes
- Find relationships between input values and target values
 - When the value of the input improves the ability to predict the target value, a strong relationship is formed
- Continuous Variables mean, std dev, variance in each node
- Terminal Nodes numerical values

What can you do with them?

- Data Mining
 - Which customer group brings in the most revenue?
- Machine Learning
 - Random Forests A collection of trees that take inputs, randomly sample the data, and reweigh the trees to optimize predictions.
 - How should we modify our portfolio of products and services to maximize revenue?

The Problem

Santa's been slacking and needs to figure out how many and which kinds of toys he needs to make before the big day!



```
children :: [Child]
 children =
  [ Child {
     isGood = .75
    , age = 7
    , location = (52.52, 13.41)
    , height = 1.35
    , weight = 37
```

The Solution

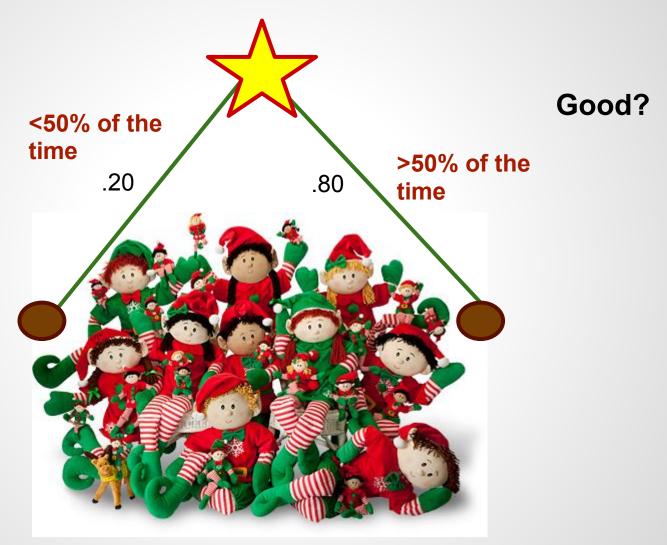
Take each record, map its information to its respective categories and value. Take the result, and map it over the entire list of data. Then, starting with an empty tree, apply a foldl over the list in order to build up the tree.

```
data RegressionTree = RegressionTree Category Value
[RegressionTree] deriving (Show)

makeRegressionTree :: [a] -> [a -> Category] -> (a -> Value)
-> RegressionTree

makeRegressionTree xs catFuncs valueFunc =
  let catsAndValues = map (\x -> (map ($ x) catFuncs,
  valueFunc x)) xs in
  foldl (\rtree (cats, value) -> add (rootCategory:cats)
  value rtree) empty catsAndValues
```

Santa's Workshop



Result of printing the tree: All: value=3B: likelihood=1: Good: value=2.4B: likelihood=0.8: Bad: value=600M: likelihood=0.2

Growing the Tree

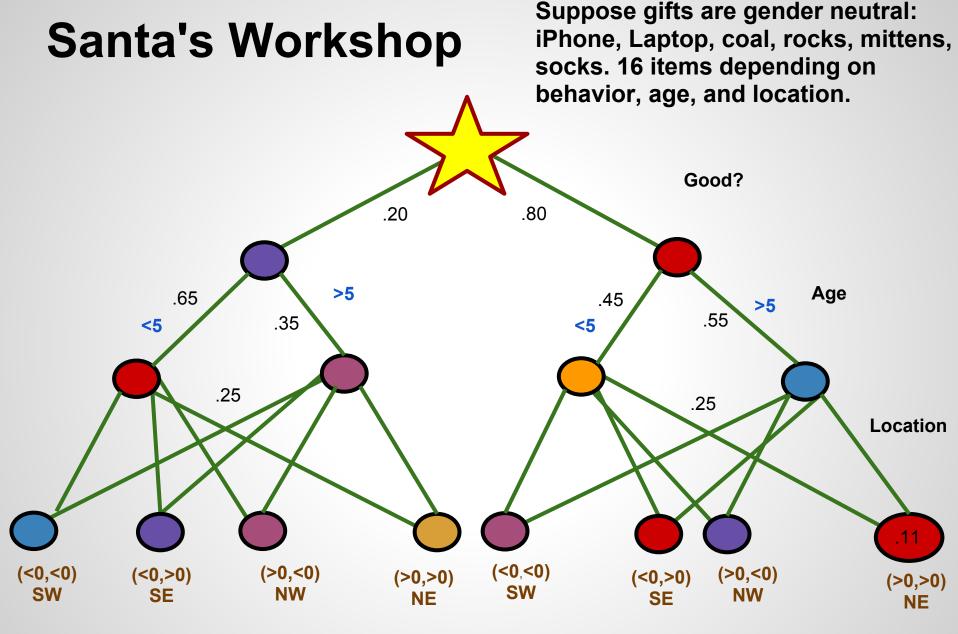
Starting at the top of the tree, the function goes down the tree adding values to categories along the way.

- 1. If category doesn't exist, add it and place the value in that category
- 2. If terminal node, then add the value to that category
- 3. Error
- 4. Just return the tree

To Add or Not to Add...

Check if supplied category matches existing category. If true, then add category to tree as terminal node with corresponding value of zero.





Ex. 3 billion kids => Santa should make 330 million iPhones to take to kids who are good >50% of the time, older than 5, living in the Northeastern hemisphere.



- Splitting rule: When subsequent split results in little overall improvement in predictions, stop
- In the case of ML
 - Overfitting
 - Noisy Data
 - Incorrect Predictions



Ewedish

Veset eodid

siglian BON NATALI

JOYEUX NOÈL Bench

atbanian

slovak MORES YAMADES

LINEOSHIU KALIDU idhuary im

EWISS GERMON FROM WIGHNACHT

portuguese

FELIZ NATAL KRISWAS MUBARAK

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HYVÄÄ JOUL

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SOCIEST

WESOLYCH SWIAT

FELIZ NAVIDAD

HAPPY CHRISTMAS

NADOLIG LLAWEN

dalan

BUON NATAL

MARK THESE WAS TAXABLE

СЛИВОГО РІЗДВА

MALIGAYANG PASKO

SHNORHAVOR SOORP TSANOOND

amenian

AIG SHONA DHUIT

СЧАСТЛИВОГО РОЖДЕСТВА

BUSS-BIT

MERCH CHILD THAS DEFITIAN

hungarian

FROHE WEIHNACHTEN

OLSUN

GRACIUN FERIOT. romenian:

bulgarian весела коледа