

DECISION TREE EXAMPLE

S.No.	Age	Income	Student	Credit Rating	Buys Computer
1	Youth	high	no	fair	no
2	Youth	high	no	excellent	no
3	Middle-age	high	no	fair	yes
4	senior	medium	no	fair	yes
5	senior	low	yes	fair	yes
6	senior	low	yes	excellent	no
7	middle-age	low	yes	excellent	yes
8	youth	medium	no	fair	no
9	youth	low	yes	fair	yes
10	senior	medium	yes	fair	yes
11	youth	medium	yes	excellent	yes
12	middle-age	medium	no	excellent	yes
13	middle-age	high	yes	fair	yes
14	senior	medium	no	excellent	no

Attribute Selection:Information Gain

Let us consider class : buys-Computer as Decision criteria D.

① Calculate information

$$- p_y \log_2 (p_y) - p_n \log_2 (p_n)$$

where p_y : probability of 'yes'
 p_n : probability of 'no'

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Info}(D) &= -\frac{9}{14} \log_2 \left(\frac{9}{14} \right) - \frac{5}{14} \log_2 \frac{5}{14} \\ &= 0.940 \text{ bits} \end{aligned}$$

② Calculate entropy for 'Youth' for attribute age.

$$\text{Entropy 'youth'} = \underbrace{-\frac{2}{5} \log_2 \frac{2}{5}}_{\downarrow \text{yes}} - \underbrace{\frac{3}{5} \log_2 \frac{3}{5}}_{\downarrow \text{no}}$$

③ Calculate entropy for 'middle-age' for attribute age

$$\text{Entropy 'middle-age'} = \underbrace{-\frac{4}{4} \log_2 \frac{4}{4}}_{\downarrow \text{yes}} - \underbrace{\frac{0}{4} \log_2 \frac{0}{4}}_{\downarrow \text{no}}$$

④ Similarly

$$\text{Entropy 'senior'} = -\frac{3}{5} \log_2 \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \log_2 \frac{2}{5}$$

(3)

- ⑤ The expected information needed to classify a tuple in S if the tuples are partitioned according to age is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{info}_{\text{age}}(S) &= \frac{5}{14} \times \left(-\frac{2}{5} \log_2 \frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{5} \log_2 \frac{3}{5} \right) + \\ &\quad \frac{4}{14} \times \left(-\frac{4}{4} \log_2 \frac{4}{4} - \frac{0}{4} \log_2 \frac{0}{4} \right) + \\ &\quad \frac{5}{14} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5} \log_2 \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \log_2 \frac{2}{5} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.694$$

- ⑥ Now,
Gain of Age: $\text{info}(S) - \text{info}_{\text{age}}(S)$

$$\Rightarrow 0.940 - 0.694$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{0.246}$$

- ⑦ Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{info}_{\text{income}}(S) &= \frac{4}{14} \times \left(-\frac{2}{4} \log_2 \frac{2}{4} - \frac{2}{4} \log_2 \frac{2}{4} \right) + \\ &\quad \frac{6}{14} \times \left(-\frac{4}{6} \log_2 \frac{4}{6} - \frac{2}{6} \log_2 \frac{2}{6} \right) + \\ &\quad \frac{4}{14} \times \left(-\frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \log_2 \frac{3}{4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.911$$

$$\text{Gain of income: } \text{info}(S) - \text{info}_{\text{income}}(S)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.940 - 0.911 = \boxed{0.029}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \text{info}_{\text{student}}(A) = \frac{7}{14} \times \left(-\frac{3}{7} \log_2 \frac{3}{7} - \frac{4}{7} \log_2 \frac{4}{7} \right) +$$

$$\frac{7}{14} \times \left(-\frac{6}{7} \log_2 \frac{6}{7} - \frac{1}{7} \log_2 \frac{1}{7} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.789$$

$$\text{Gain of student : } \text{info}(A) - \text{info}_{\text{student}}(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.940 - 0.789$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{0.151}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \text{info}_{\text{credit-rating}}(A) = \frac{8}{14} \times \left(-\frac{6}{8} \log_2 \frac{6}{8} - \frac{2}{8} \log_2 \frac{2}{8} \right) +$$

$$\frac{6}{14} \times \left(-\frac{3}{6} \log_2 \frac{3}{6} - \frac{3}{6} \log_2 \frac{3}{6} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.892$$

$$\text{Gain of credit-rating : } \text{info}(A) - \text{info}_{\text{credit-rating}}(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.94 - 0.892$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{0.048}$$

⑩ At last,

Independent variable	Information Gain
Age	0.246
Income	0.029
Student	0.151
Credit-rating	0.048

5

Because age has highest information gain among the attributes, it is selected as the splitting attribute.

- Tuples falling into the partition for age = middle-age all belong to the same class i.e. yes. Therefore, a leaf should be created at the end of the branch and labelled with "yes".
- Final Decision Tree

