Importing Libraries:

import pandas as pd

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot_tree

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import math

import the dataset:

df = pd.read_csv('/content/diabetes.csv')

df.head()

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	ВМІ	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50	1
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31	0
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32	1
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21	0
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33	1

Step 1: Calculating Entropy for dataset

```
def calculate_entropy(data, target_column):
  total rows = len(data)
  target_values = data[target_column].unique()
  entropy = 0
  for value in target_values:
    value_count = len(data[data[target_column] == value])
    proportion = value_count / total_rows
    entropy -= proportion * math.log2(proportion)
  return entropy
entropy_outcome = calculate_entropy(df, 'Outcome')
print(f"Entropy of the dataset: {entropy outcome}")
Entropy of the dataset: 0.9331343166407831
Step 2: Calculating Entropy and Information Gain
def calculate_entropy(data, target_column): # For each categorical variable
  total_rows = len(data)
  target_values = data[target_column].unique()
  entropy = 0
  for value in target_values:
    value_count = len(data[data[target_column] == value])
    proportion = value_count / total_rows
    entropy -= proportion * math.log2(proportion) if proportion != 0 else 0
  return entropy
def calculate_information_gain(data, feature, target_column):
  entropy_outcome = calculate_entropy(data, target_column) # You must calculate this here
  unique values = data[feature].unique()
  weighted_entropy = 0
  for value in unique_values:
    subset = data[data[feature] == value]
    proportion = len(subset) / len(data)
    weighted entropy += proportion * calculate entropy(subset, target column)
  information_gain = entropy_outcome - weighted_entropy
  return information_gain
Step 3: Assessing best feature with highest information gain
target entropy = calculate entropy(df, 'Outcome')
for column in df.columns:
  if column != 'Outcome':
    info_gain = calculate_information_gain(df, column, 'Outcome')
    print(f"{column} - Information Gain: {info gain:.3f}")
```

Pregnancies - Information Gain: 0.062 Glucose - Information Gain: 0.304 BloodPressure - Information Gain: 0.059 SkinThickness - Information Gain: 0.082 Insulin - Information Gain: 0.277

BMI - Information Gain: 0.27

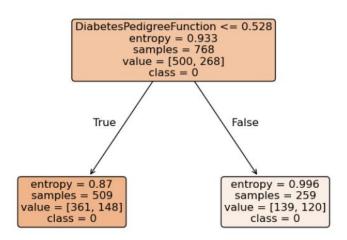
DiabetesPedigreeFunction - Information Gain: 0.651

Age - Information Gain: 0.141

Let's Plot the decision tree built so far-

selected_feature = 'DiabetesPedigreeFunction'
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy', max_depth=1)
X = df[[selected_feature]]
y = df['Outcome']
clf.fit(X, y)

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plot_tree(clf, feature_names=[selected_feature], class_names=['0', '1'], filled=True, rounded=True)
plt.show()



Step 4: Built ID3 Algorithm

```
def id3(data, target_column, features):
    if len(data[target_column].unique()) == 1:
        return data[target_column].iloc[0]
    if len(features) == 0:
        return data[target_column].mode().iloc[0]
    best_feature = max(features, key=lambda x: calculate_information_gain(data, x, target_column))
    tree = {best_feature: {}}
    features = [f for f in features if f != best_feature]
    for value in data[best_feature].unique():
        subset = data[data[best_feature] == value]
        tree[best_feature][value] = id3(subset, target_column, features)
```