

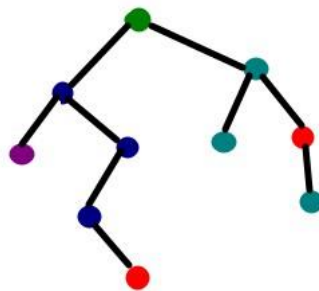
REG NO.220701055

EX.NO : 10

DATE : 08.11.24

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISION TREE CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUES

Decision Tree is one of the most powerful and popular algorithm. Decision-tree algorithm falls under the category of supervised learning algorithms. It works for both continuous as well as categorical output variables.



AIM:

To implement a decision tree classification technique for gender classification using python.

EXPLANATION:

- Import tree from sklearn.
- Call the function DecisionTreeClassifier() from tree
- Assign values for X and Y.
- Call the function predict for Predicting on the basis of given random values for each given feature.
- Display the output.

CODE:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Create a synthetic dataset
data = {
    'Height': [5.1, 5.5, 5.7, 5.3, 6.0, 5.8, 5.4, 6.2],
    'Weight': [100, 150, 130, 120, 180, 170, 140, 200],
    'Gender': ['Female', 'Male', 'Male', 'Female', 'Male', 'Male', 'Female', 'Male']
}

df = pd.DataFrame(data)

# Display the dataset
print(df)
```

```
[ ] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

    # Encode the target variable (Gender)
    label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
    df['Gender'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(df['Gender']) # Female: 0, Male: 1

    # Split the dataset into features and target variable
    X = df[['Height', 'Weight']]
    y = df['Gender']

    # Split the data into training and testing sets
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
[ ] from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

    # Create a Decision Tree Classifier
    classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier()

    # Train the classifier on the training data
    classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
[ ] from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report

    # Make predictions on the test set
    y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)

    # Evaluate the model's performance
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
    report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)

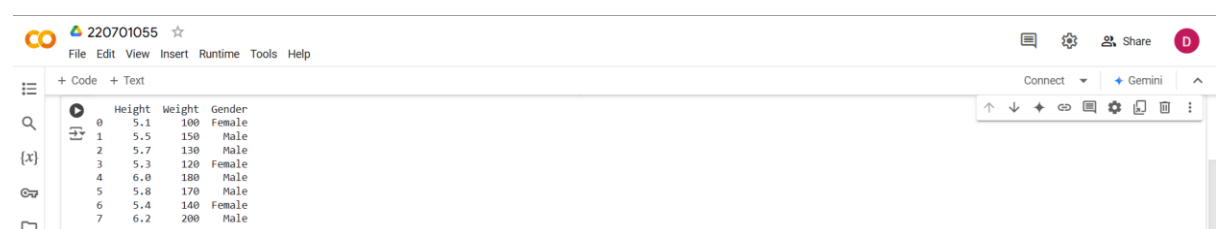
    print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}")
    print("Classification Report:")
    print(report)
```

```
[ ] from sklearn.tree import export_graphviz
    import graphviz

    # Export as dot file
    dot_data = export_graphviz(classifier, out_file=None,
                               feature_names=['Height', 'Weight'],
                               class_names=label_encoder.classes_,
                               filled=True, rounded=True,
                               special_characters=True)

    # Draw graph
    graph = graphviz.Source(dot_data)
    graph.render("gender_classification_tree")
    graph.view()
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a file named '220701055'. The code cell is expanded, showing the execution of the previous code blocks. The output of the code is a table with 8 rows of data. The first row is the header: Height, Weight, Gender. The subsequent rows are: 0 5.1 100 Female, 1 5.5 150 Male, 2 5.7 130 Male, 3 5.3 120 Female, 4 6.0 180 Male, 5 5.8 170 Male, 6 5.4 140 Female, 7 6.2 200 Male. The notebook interface also shows a sidebar with icons for file operations, search, and a terminal. The top bar includes a 'Connect' button and a 'Gemini' logo.

	Height	Weight	Gender
0	5.1	100	Female
1	5.5	150	Male
2	5.7	130	Male
3	5.3	120	Female
4	6.0	180	Male
5	5.8	170	Male
6	5.4	140	Female
7	6.2	200	Male

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File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

All changes saved

Connect

+ Gemini

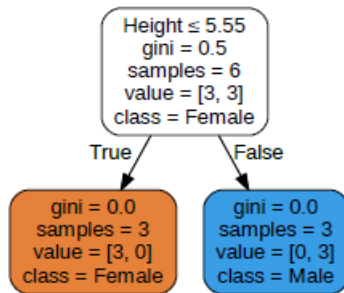
↑

+ Code + Text

Accuracy: 0.50

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
1	1.00	0.50	0.67	2
accuracy			0.50	2
macro avg	0.50	0.25	0.33	2
weighted avg	1.00	0.50	0.67	2



RESULT: Thus the implementation of decision tree for gender classification is executed successfully.