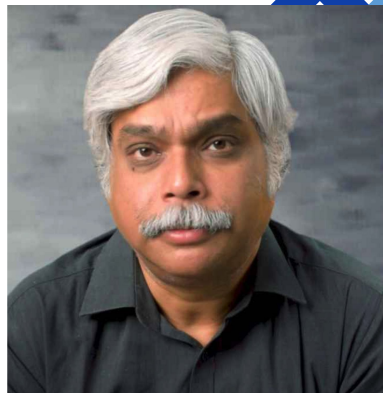


# Decision Trees

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# Meet Your Speaker



## **Dr. Abhinanda Sarkar** **Academic Director at Great Learning**

- Alumnus - Indian Statistical Institute, Stanford University
- Faculty - MIT, Indian Institute of Management, Indian Institute of Science
- Experienced in applying probabilistic models, statistical analysis and machine learning to diverse areas
- Certified Master Black Belt in Lean Six Sigma and Design for Six Sigma in GE

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# Learning Objectives

By the end of this session, you should be able to:

- Summarize the working of decision trees for decision-making
- Compare different impurity measures and identify the optimal splitting criteria for decision-making
- Evaluate the performance of decision trees for classification using key metrics and identify the driving factors behind decision-making
- Experiment with different pruning techniques to improve the model performance and generalization
- Apply decision trees to real-world problems to derive actionable insights for informed decision-making

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# Agenda

In this section, we'll discuss:

- Business Problems and Solution Space
- Overview of Decision Trees
- Impurity Measures and Splitting Criteria
- Evaluation Metrics for Classification
- Pruning Techniques
- Decision Trees for Regression

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# Common Business Questions

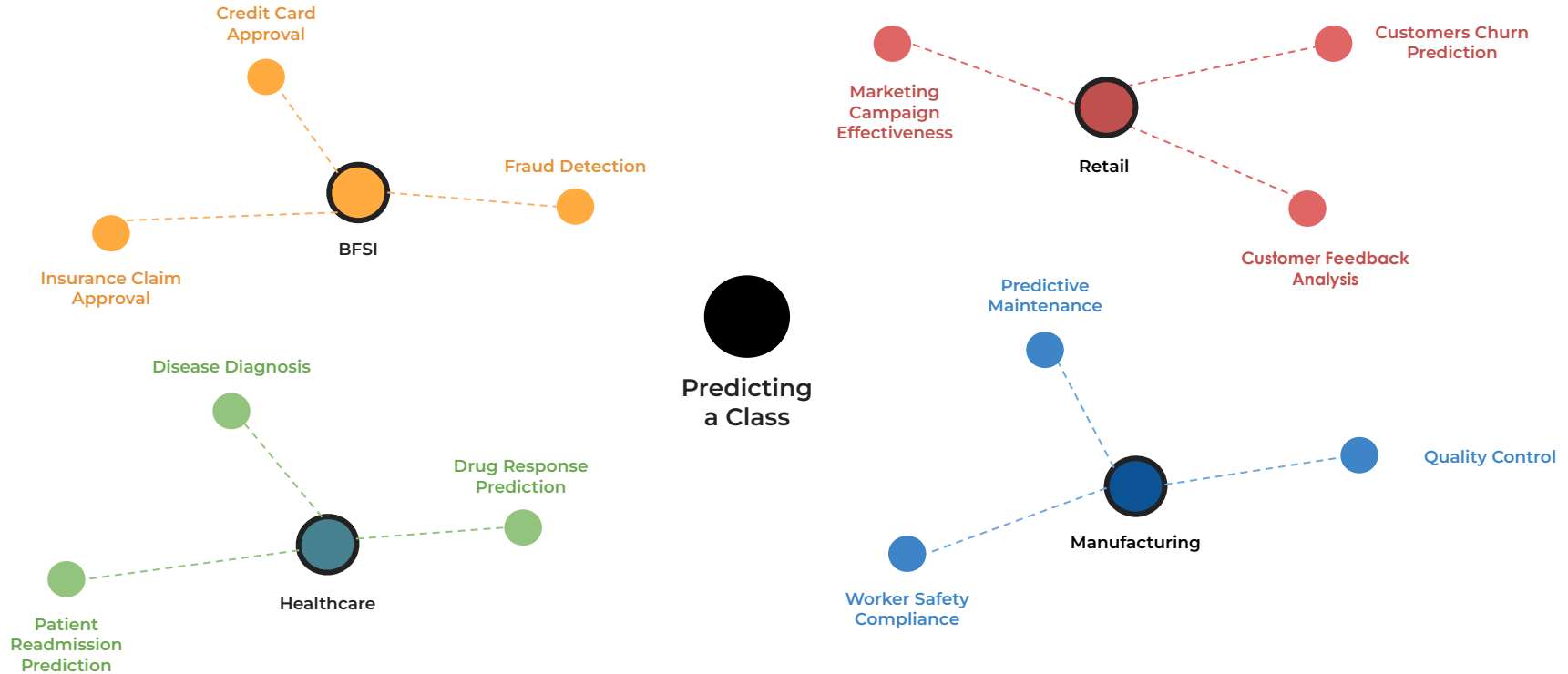
- How do we predict the likelihood of heart disease using patient data like cholesterol levels, blood pressure, and smoking habits?
- How can we assess the creditworthiness of credit card applicants based on their financial details, income, and demographic information?
- How can we predict which customers are likely to churn based on their purchase history and interaction with the company?
- How can we identify defective products on the production line based on sensor data and quality inspection results?

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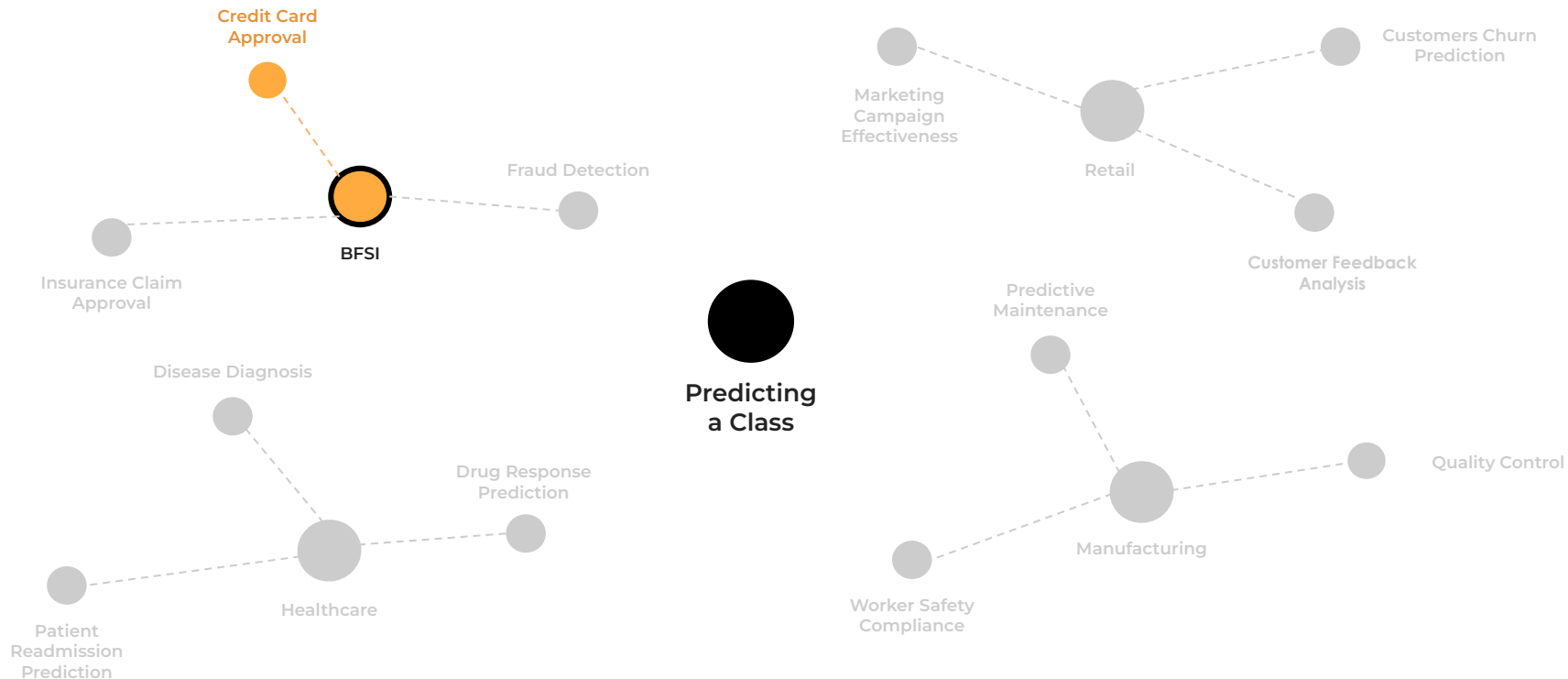
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# Problem Space

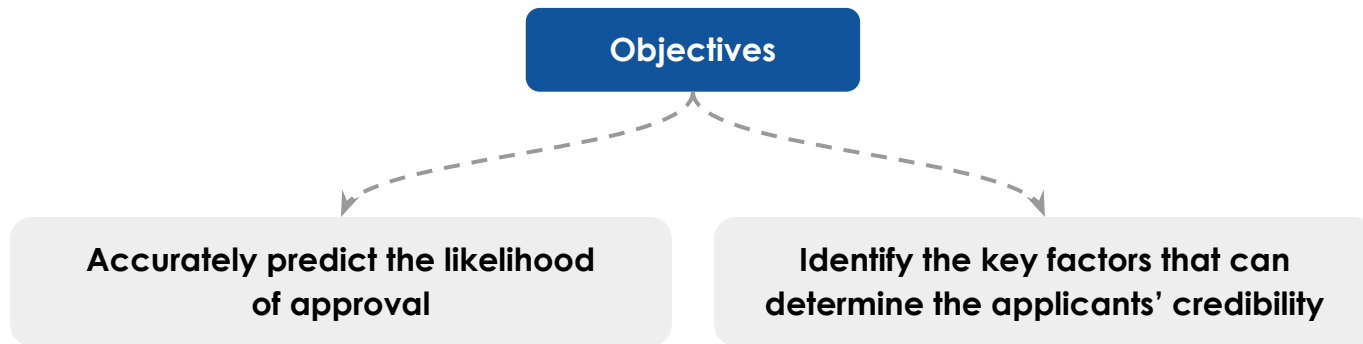


# Problem Space



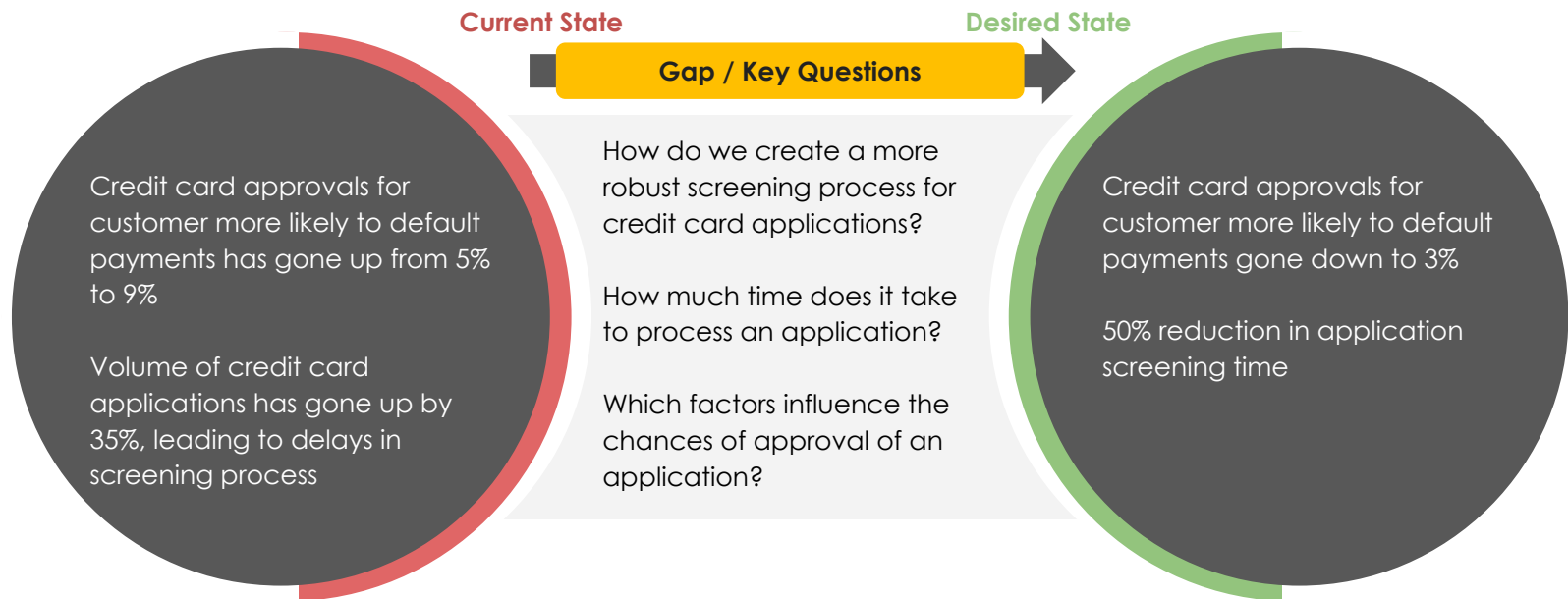
# Problem Statement

- Consider a bank offering credit cards to the applicants.
- Essential to accurately assess risk involved and approve credit to financially reliable applicants.
- Important to understand the customer attributes that drive eligibility for availing credit cards.





# Credit Card Approval

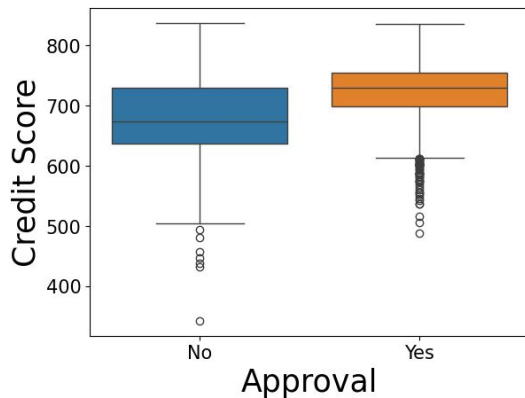


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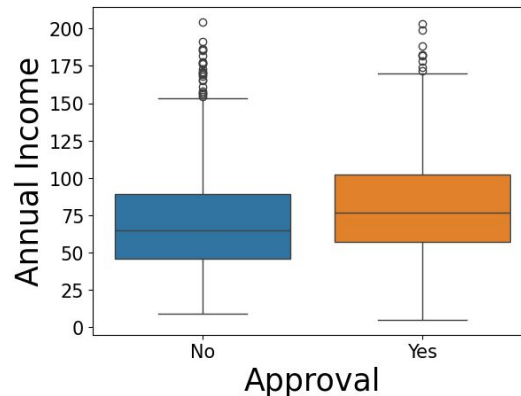
# Visualizing Relationships



Credit Score



Chances of Approval



Annual Income



Chances of Approval



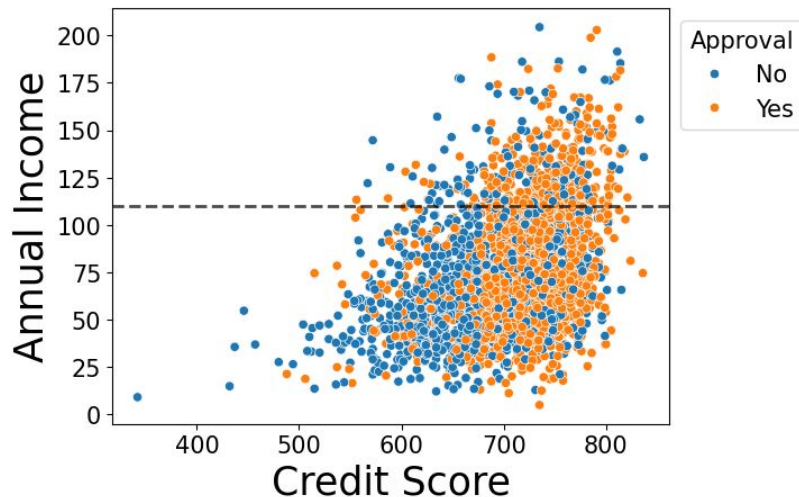
Cannot observe the correlation between credit score and annual income here

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# Visualizing Relationships



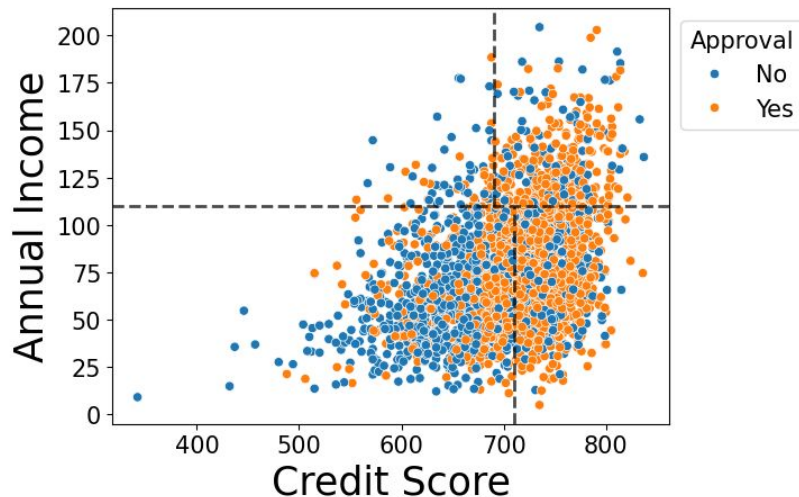
- Let's split the graph into two parts based on Annual Income
- Any applicant with **>\$110k income** is more likely to get their application approved
- This alone doesn't give us a clear picture of when applications are likely to be approved

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# Visualizing Relationships



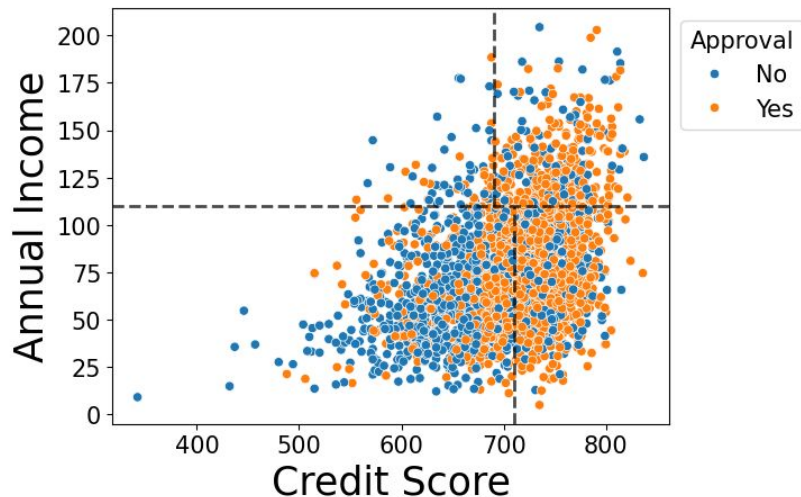
- Let's split the plot again based on Credit Score
- For **Annual Income >\$110k**, if **Credit Score >690**, application is likely to get approved
- For **Annual Income <=\$110k**, if **Credit Score >710**, application is likely to get approved

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# Visualizing Relationships



- Four different regions in the scatterplot
- Each contains a distribution of approvals and rejections

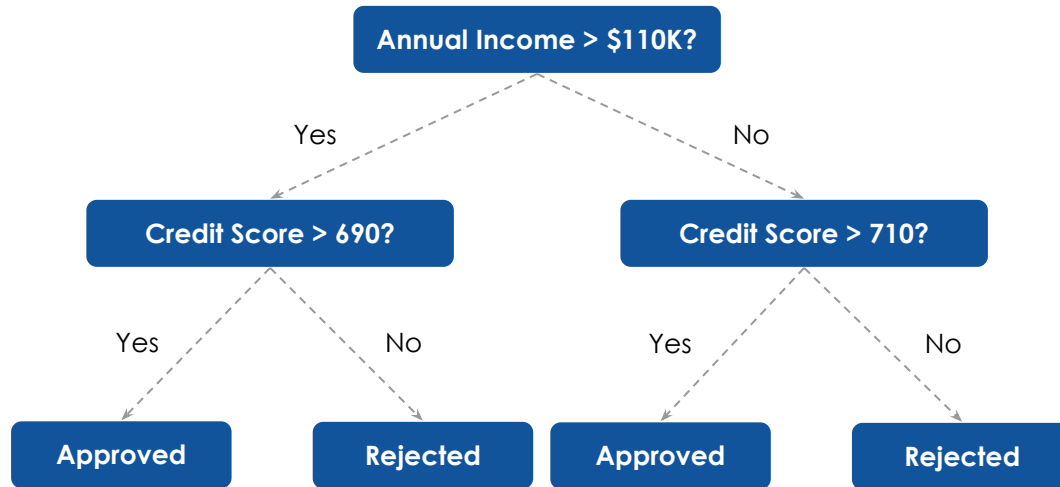
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# Decision Tree

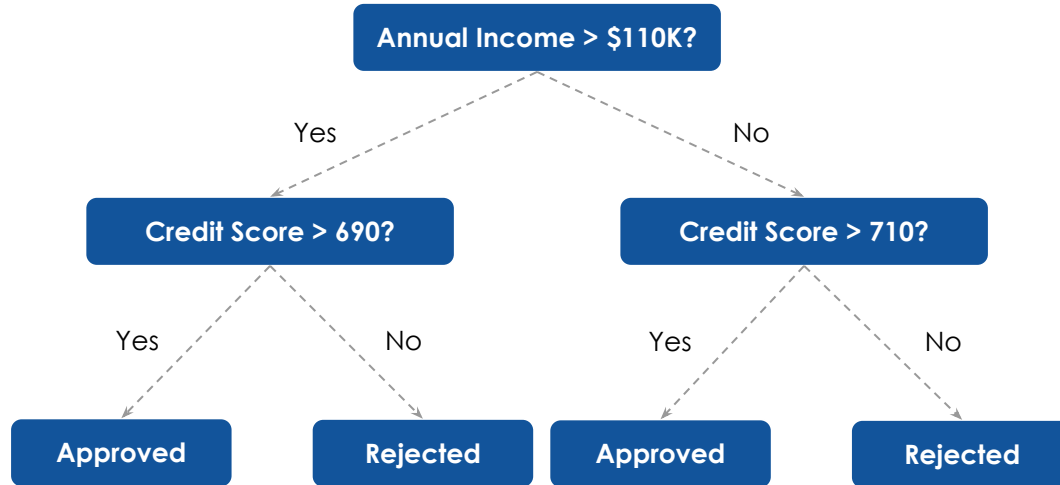
- Based on our observations, we can make a rough decision on application approval



This is the **mechanism** followed by **decision trees**

# Decision Tree

- A flowchart-like structure for making decisions or predictions based on certain conditions



- The data is split into subsets based on the selected attributes
- The process is repeated recursively for each subset

# Decision Tree

Annual Income > \$110K?

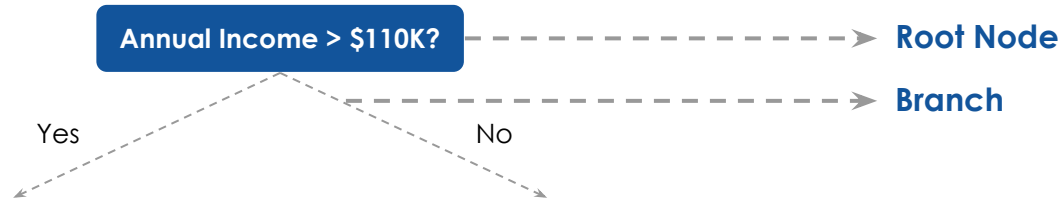
Root Node

The topmost node in a decision tree

Represents the initial point for splitting the entire dataset



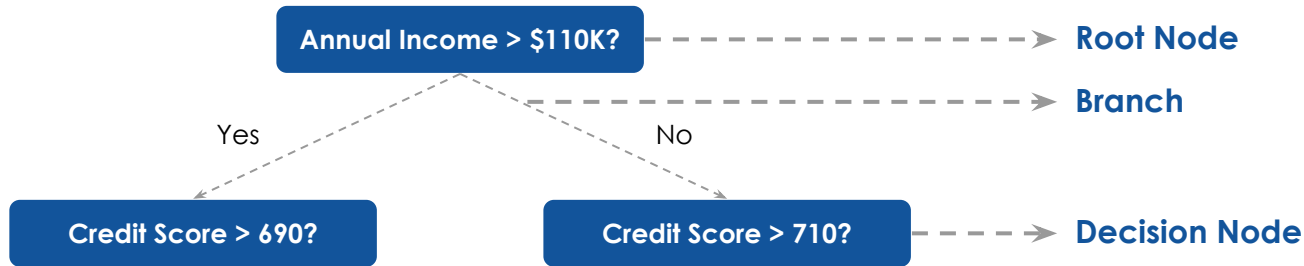
# Decision Tree



Represent possible  
outcomes of a decision

Leads to further nodes

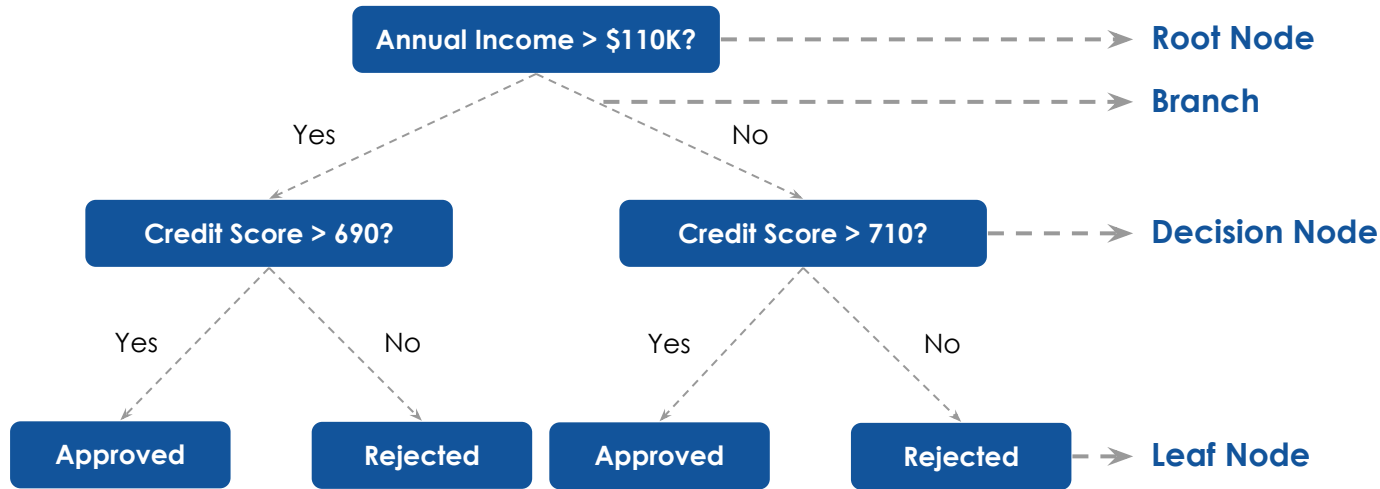
# Decision Tree



Node obtained as a result of splitting a previous node

Data is further splitted at this node

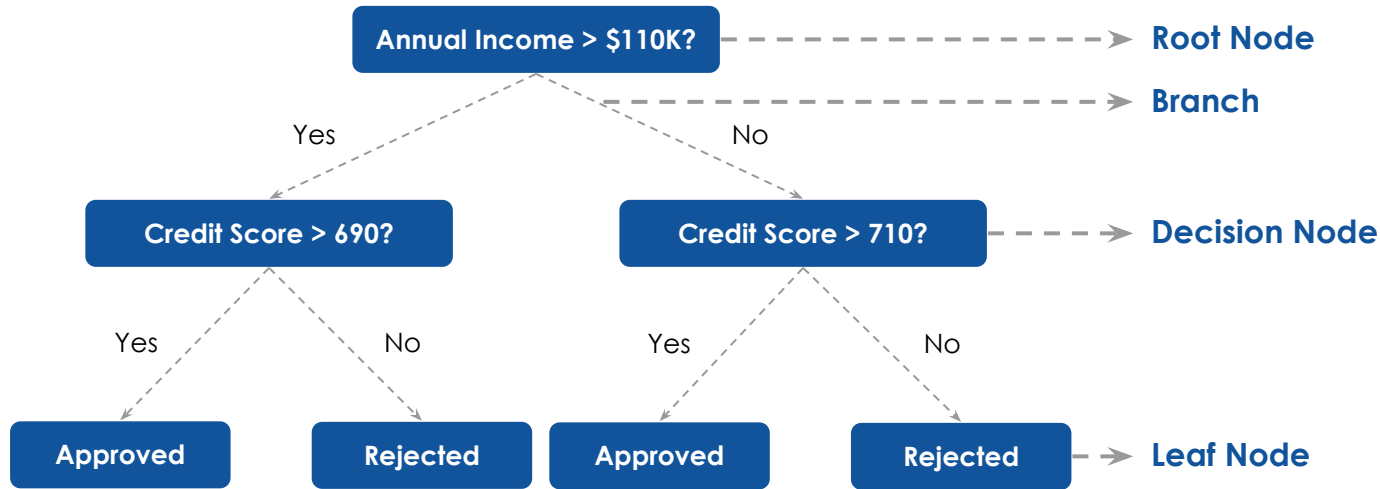
# Decision Tree



Node where no further splits occur

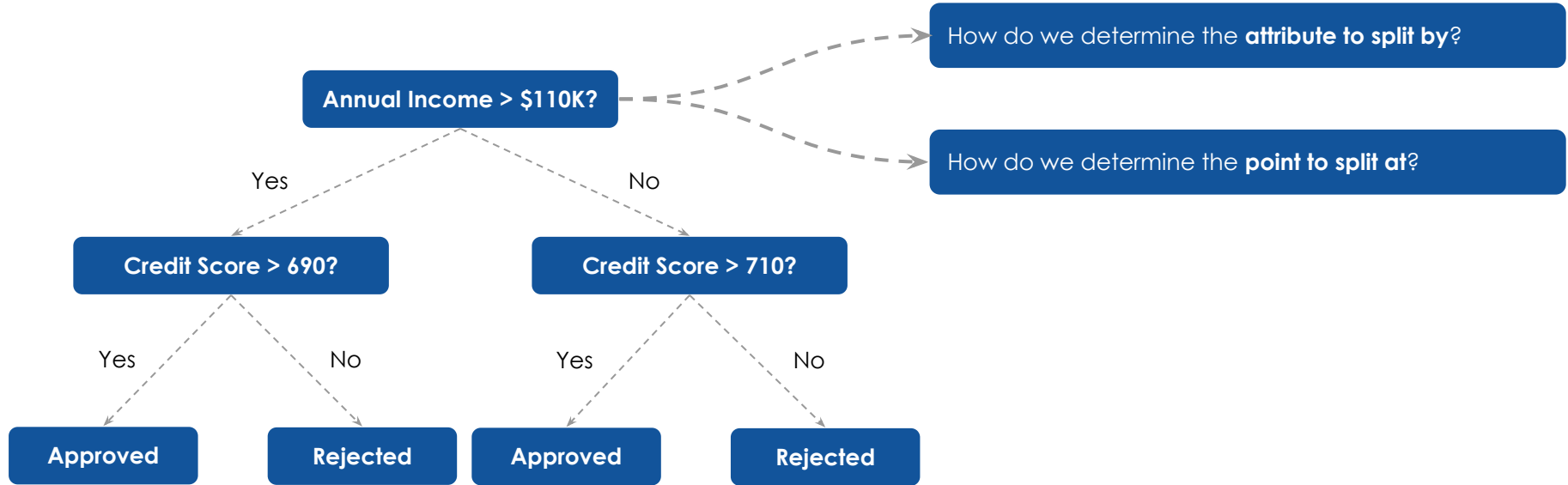
Provides the final prediction

# Decision Tree

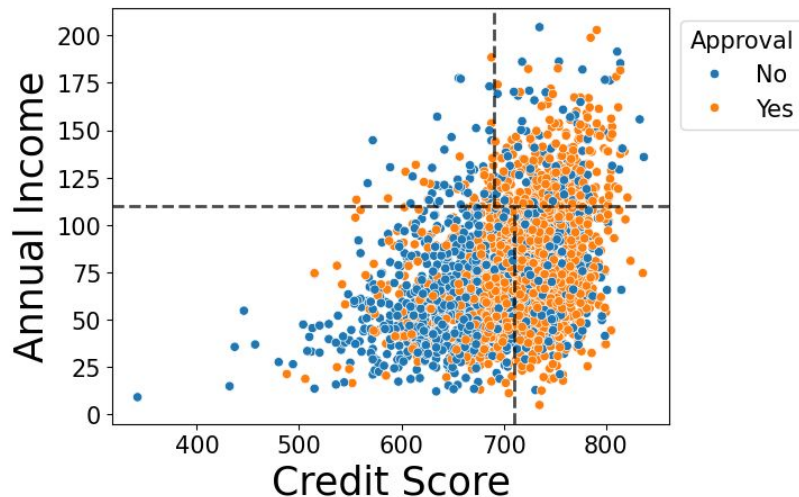


- At the **leaf node**, find the **proportion of each class**
- The **class** with the **higher proportion** is the **prediction**

# Decision Tree



# Impurity Measures



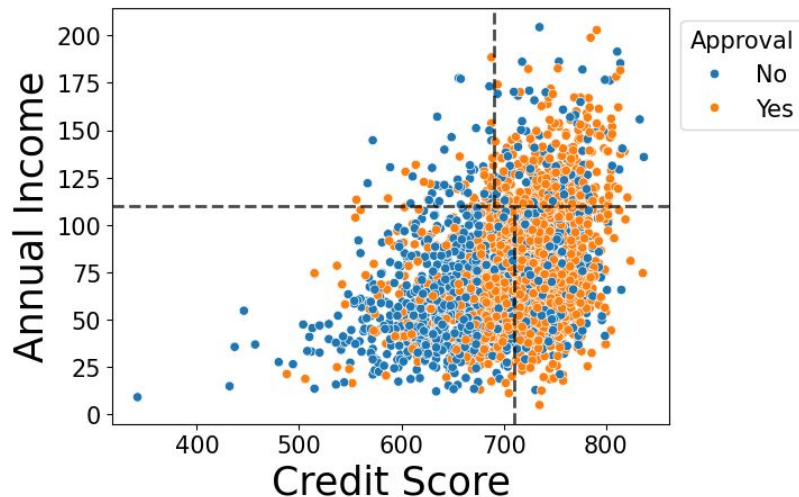
- In the lower right region, roughly 80% of applications are accepted
- Most of the applications are similar in nature - approvals
- Low 'impurity'

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# Impurity Measures



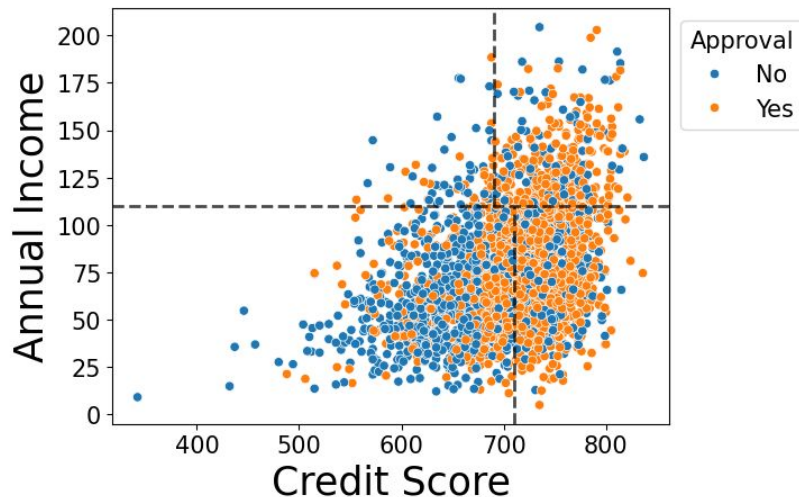
- In the lower left region, roughly 60% applications are rejected
- 60% of the applications are similar in nature - rejections
- High 'impurity'

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# Impurity Measures



- In the upper left region, roughly 80% of the applications are rejected
- Most of the applications are similar in nature - rejections
- Low 'impurity'

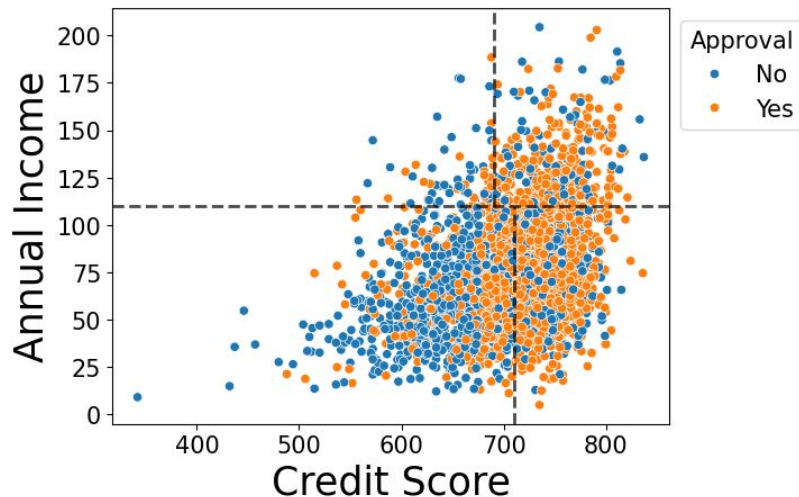
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# Impurity Measures



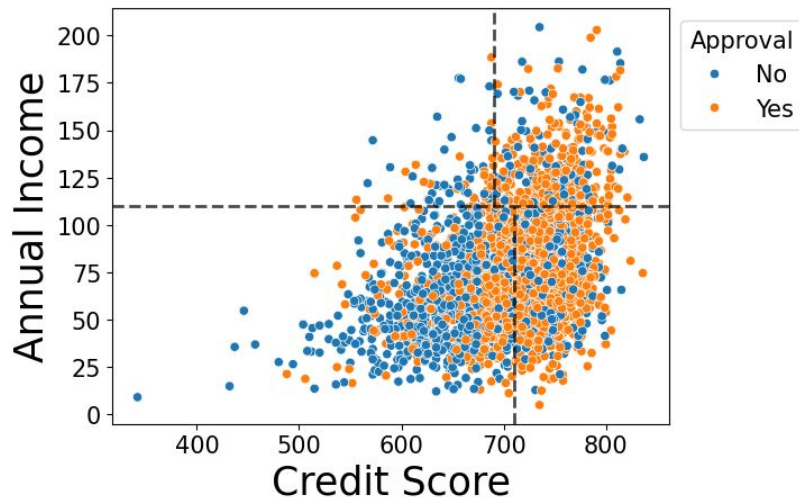
- In the upper right region, roughly 60% of the applications are approved
- 60% of the applications are similar in nature - approvals
- High 'impurity'

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# Impurity Measures



- 'Impurity' determines the uncertainty of making a decision - approve or reject
- Lower the impurity, easier the decision
- Make splits to reduce impurity at each step
- Build the tree in the order of decreasing impurity

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# Impurity Measures

**Impurity measures** measure the **homogeneity of the target variable** within a **subset of the data**

- Compute impurity measure for each candidate subset
- Combine the impurity values for all candidate subsets to get the impurity of the split
- This will determine the quality of the split made - similarity between the data points within each subset
- The goal is to split to decrease the impurity within each subset
- Two common impurity measures - **Gini Impurity** and **Entropy**

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# Impurity Measures

## Gini Impurity

Measures the probability of misclassifying a randomly selected data point if we label it randomly

Higher the Gini Impurity, lower the homogeneity - worse the split

Ranges between 0 (pure) and 0.5 (impure)

## Entropy

Measures how mixed up or organized data points are in a certain group.

Higher the Entropy, lower the homogeneity - worse the split

Ranges between 0 (pure) and 1 (impure)

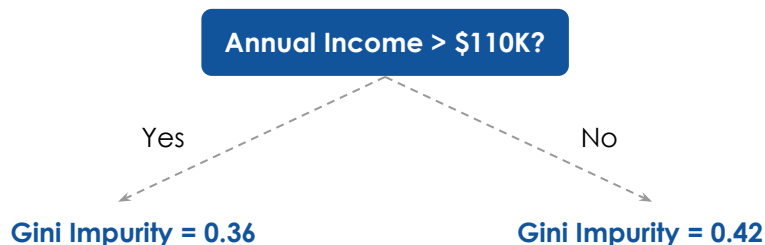
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# Splitting Mechanism

- How do we determine the attribute to split by?



Gini Impurity = 0.43

Gini Impurity of Split = 0.39

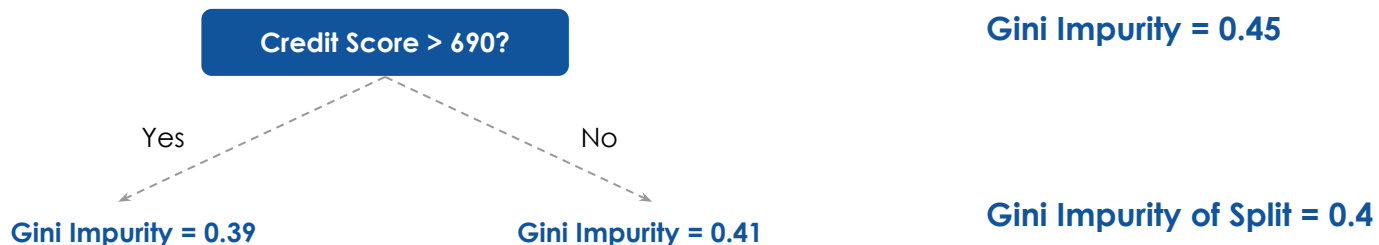
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# Splitting Mechanism

- How do we determine the attribute to split by?

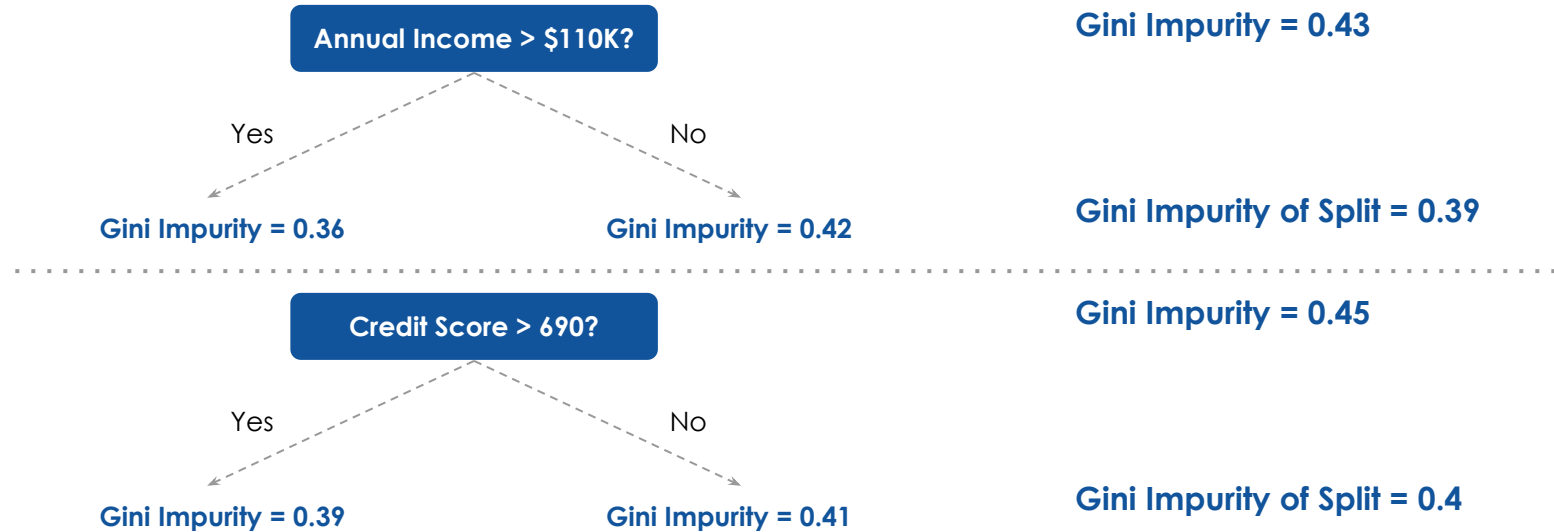


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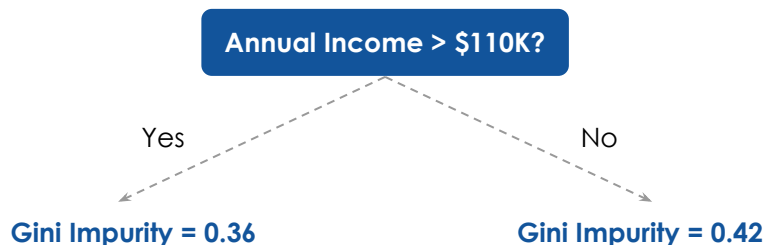
# Splitting Mechanism



- Gini Impurity of Split (Annual Income) < Gini Impurity of Split (Credit Score)
- Annual Income will be the first attribute to split by

# Splitting Mechanism

- How do we determine the point to split at?



Gini Impurity = 0.43

Gini Impurity of Split = 0.39

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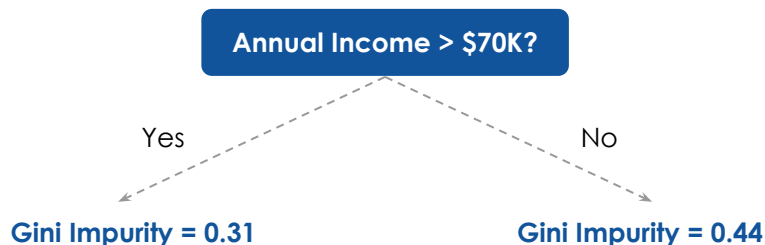
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# Splitting Mechanism

- How do we determine the point to split at?



Gini Impurity = 0.45

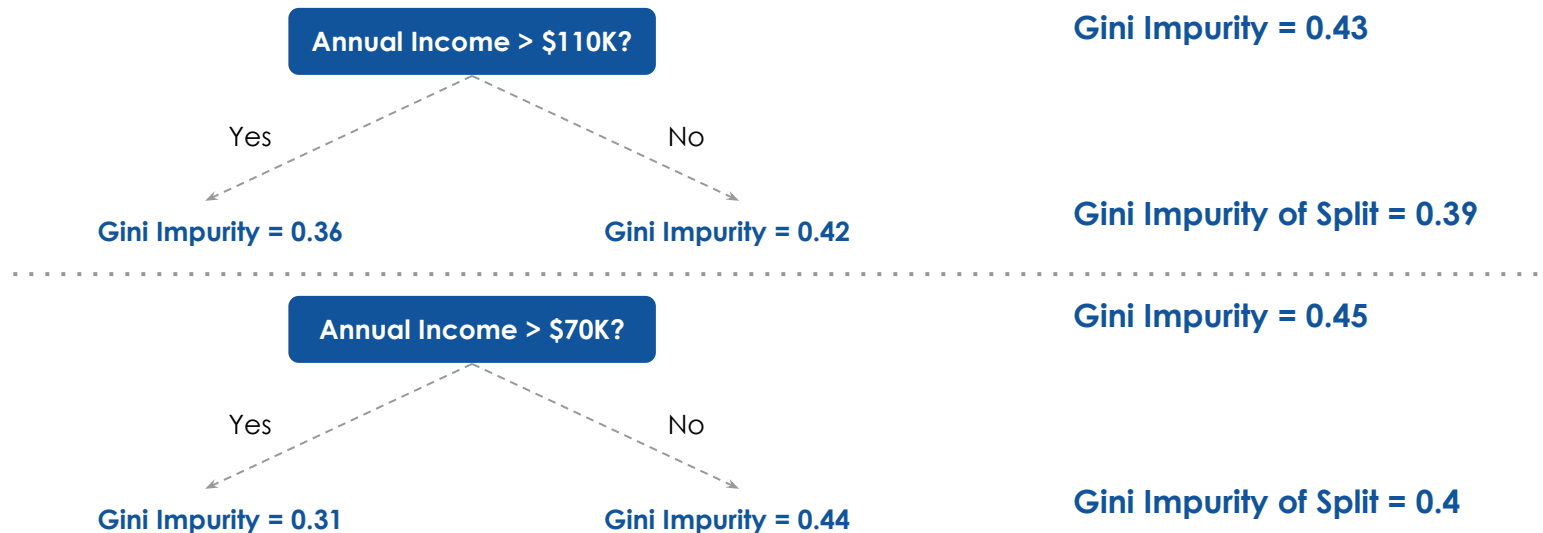
Gini Impurity of Split = 0.4

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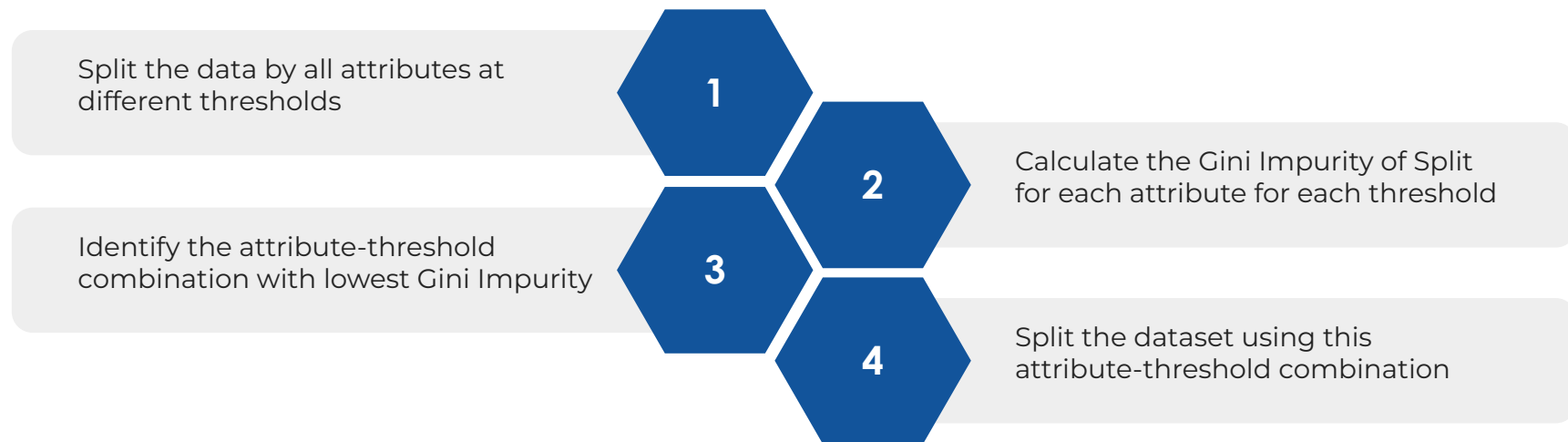
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# Splitting Mechanism



- Gini Impurity of Split (Annual Income: \$110k) < Gini Impurity of Split (Annual Income: \$100k)
- Split for Annual Income at \$110K

# Splitting Mechanism



- Applicable for root node as well as decision nodes

# Gini Impurity

**Gini impurity** measures the **likelihood of incorrectly classifying** a randomly chosen element, indicating how mixed the classes are in a node.

$$\text{Gini Impurity} = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i^2$$

- **k** denotes the total number of classes

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# Gini Impurity

**Gini impurity** measures the **likelihood of incorrectly classifying** a randomly chosen element, indicating how mixed the classes are in a node.

$$Gini\ Impurity\ (Split) = \frac{N_{Left}}{N} (Gini_{Left}) + \frac{N_{Right}}{N} (Gini_{Right})$$

- **$N$**  denotes the total number of datapoints
- **$N_{Left}, N_{Right}$**  denote the no. of data points in the left, right child nodes respectively
- **$Gini_{Left}, Gini_{Right}$**  denote the Gini Impurity of the left, right child nodes respectively

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# Gini Impurity Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider the sample data here to understand how Gini Impurity computations are done

# Gini Impurity Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's compute the Gini Impurity at the root node

No. of Approvals: 6

No. of Rejections: 4

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Gini Impurity} &= 1 - (6/10)^2 - (4/10)^2 \\ &= 1 - 0.36 - 0.16 \\ &= 1 - 0.52 \\ &= 0.48\end{aligned}$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

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134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income** of **\$110K**

**Annual Income > \$110k**

No. of Approvals: 4

No. of Rejections: 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= 1 - (1/5)^2 - (4/5)^2 \\
 &= 1 - 0.04 - 0.64 \\
 &= 1 - 0.68 \\
 &= 0.32
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

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112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income** of **\$110K**

**Annual Income <= \$110k**

No. of Approvals: 2

No. of Rejections: 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= 1 - (2/5)^2 - (3/5)^2 \\
 &= 1 - 0.16 - 0.36 \\
 &= 1 - 0.52 \\
 &= 0.48
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

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112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income** of **\$110K**

## Gini Impurity (Split) at \$110K

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= (5/10) * 0.32 + (5/10) * 0.48 \\
 &= 0.16 + 0.24 \\
 &= 0.4
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

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110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income** of **\$70K**

**Annual Income > \$70k**

No. of Approvals: 5

No. of Rejections: 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= 1 - (5/8)^2 - (3/8)^2 \\
 &= 1 - 0.39 - 0.14 \\
 &= 1 - 0.53 \\
 &= 0.47
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

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112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income of \$70K**

**Annual Income <= \$70k**

No. of Approvals: 1

No. of Rejections: 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= 1 - (1/2)^2 - (1/2)^2 \\
 &= 1 - 0.25 - 0.25 \\
 &= 0.5
 \end{aligned}$$

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112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income** of **\$70K**

## Gini Impurity (Split) at \$70K

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= (8/10) * 0.47 + (2/10) * 0.5 \\
 &= 0.376 + 0.1 \\
 &= 0.476
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

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84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **690**

**Credit Score > 690**

No. of Approvals: 4

No. of Rejections: 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= 1 - (4/5)^2 - (1/5)^2 \\
 &= 1 - 0.64 - 0.04 \\
 &= 1 - 0.68 \\
 &= 0.32
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

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110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **690**

**Credit Score <= 690**

No. of Approvals: 2

No. of Rejections: 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= 1 - (2/5)^2 - (3/5)^2 \\
 &= 1 - 0.16 - 0.36 \\
 &= 1 - 0.52 \\
 &= 0.48
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **690**

## Gini Impurity (Split) at 690

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= (5/10) * 0.32 + (5/10) * 0.48 \\
 &= 0.16 + 0.24 \\
 &= 0.4
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **710**

**Credit Score > 710**

No. of Approvals: 1

No. of Rejections: 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= 1 - (1/2)^2 - (1/2)^2 \\
 &= 1 - 0.25 - 0.25 \\
 &= 1 - 0.5 \\
 &= 0.5
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **710**

**Credit Score <= 710**

No. of Approvals: 5

No. of Rejections: 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= 1 - (5/8)^2 - (3/8)^2 \\
 &= 1 - 0.39 - 0.14 \\
 &= 1 - 0.53
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Gini Impurity} = 0.47$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **710**

## Gini Impurity (Split) at 710

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gini Impurity} &= (2/10) * 0.5 + (8/10) * 0.47 \\
 &= 0.1 + 0.376 \\
 &= 0.476
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Gini Impurity Computation

- Let's compare the Gini Impurity of all the splits to select the optimal one

Attribute-Threshold Combination	Gini Impurity (Root)	Gini Impurity (Split)	Difference
Annual Income: \$110K	0.48	0.4	0.08
Annual Income: \$70K	0.48	0.476	0.004
Credit Score: 690	0.48	0.4	0.08
Credit Score: 710	0.48	0.476	0.004

- Both Annual Income at \$110k and Credit Score at 690 have lowest Gini impurity
- We can choose either one to start with

**Entropy** is defined as the **randomness** or **measure of the disorder** in the data being processed, i.e., the unpredictability or impurity in the system.

$$Entropy = - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \log_2(p_i)$$

- **k** denotes the total number of classes

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's compute the Entropy at the root node

No. of Approvals: 6

No. of Rejections: 4

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Entropy} &= - (6/10) \log_2(6/10) - (4/10) \log_2(4/10) \\ &= - 0.6 * (-0.737) - 0.4 * (-1.322) \\ &= 0.442 + 0.528 \\ &= 0.97\end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income** of **\$110K**

**Annual Income > \$110k**

No. of Approvals: 4

No. of Rejections: 1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Entropy} &= - (1/5) \log_2 (1/5) - (4/5) \log_2 (4/5) \\ &= - 0.2 * (-2.32) - 0.8 * (-0.32) \\ &= 0.464 + 0.256 \\ &= 0.72\end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income** of **\$110K**

**Annual Income  $\leq$  \$110k**

No. of Approvals: 2

No. of Rejections: 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entropy} &= - (2/5) \log_2 (2/5) - (3/5) \log_2 (3/5) \\
 &= - 0.4 * (- 1.32) - 0.6 * (- 0.73) \\
 &= 0.528 + 0.438 \\
 &= 0.966
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income** of **\$110K**

## Entropy (Split) at \$110K

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Entropy} &= (5/10) * 0.72 + (5/10) * 0.96 \\ &= 0.36 + 0.48 \\ &= 0.84\end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income** of **\$70K**

**Annual Income > \$70k**

No. of Approvals: 5

No. of Rejections: 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entropy} &= - (5/8) \log_2 (5/8) - (3/8) \log_2 (3/8) \\
 &= - 0.625 * (- 0.67) - 0.375 * (- 1.41) \\
 &= 0.41 + 0.52 \\
 &= 0.93
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income** of **\$70K**

**Annual Income  $\leq$  \$70k**

No. of Approvals: 1

No. of Rejections: 1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Entropy} &= - (1/2) \log_2 (1/2) - (1/2) \log_2 (1/2) \\ &= - 0.5 * (-1) - 0.5 * (-1) \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	697	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Annual Income** of **\$70K**

## Entropy (Split) at \$70K

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entropy} &= (8/10) * 0.93 + (2/10) * 1 \\
 &= 0.74 + 0.2 \\
 &= 0.94
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **690**

**Credit Score > 690**

No. of Approvals: 4

No. of Rejections: 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entropy} &= - (4/5) \log_2 (4/5) - (1/5) \log_2 (1/5) \\
 &= - 0.8 * (- 0.32) - 0.2 * (- 2.32) \\
 &= 0.256 + 0.464 \\
 &= 0.72
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **690**

**Credit Score <= 690**

No. of Approvals: 2

No. of Rejections: 3

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Entropy} &= - (2/5) \log_2 (2/5) - (3/5) \log_2 (3/5) \\ &= - 0.4 * (- 1.32) - 0.6 * (- 0.73) \\ &= 0.528 + 0.438 \\ &= 0.96\end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **690**

## Entropy (Split) at 690

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Entropy} &= (5/10) * 0.72 + (5/10) * 0.96 \\ &= 0.36 + 0.48 \\ &= 0.84\end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **710**

**Credit Score > 710**

No. of Approvals: 1

No. of Rejections: 1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Entropy} &= - (1/2) \log_2 (1/2) - (1/2) \log_2 (1/2) \\ &= - 0.5 * (-1) - 0.5 * (-1) \\ &= 0.5 + 0.5 \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **710**

**Credit Score  $\leq$  710**

No. of Approvals: 5

No. of Rejections: 3

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Entropy} &= - (5/8) \log_2 (5/8) - (3/8) \log_2 (3/8) \\ &= - 0.625 * (- 0.67) - 0.375 * (- 1.41) \\ &= 0.41 + 0.52 \\ &= 0.93\end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

Annual Income	Credit Score	Approval Status
69.72	702	Yes
60.87	615	No
70.45	587	No
77.9	712	No
84.38	691	Yes
112.74	723	Yes
110.54	707	Yes
134.59	607	Yes
142.06	669	Yes
161.52	618	No

Let's consider splitting the root node at **Credit Score** of **710**

## Entropy (Split) at 710

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Entropy} &= (2/10) * 1 + (8/10) * 0.93 \\ &= 0.2 + 0.74 \\ &= 0.94\end{aligned}$$

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# Entropy Computation

- Let's compare the Entropy of all the splits to select the optimal one

Attribute-Threshold Combination	Entropy (Root)	Entropy (Split)	Difference
Annual Income: \$110K	0.97	0.84	0.11
Annual Income: \$70K	0.97	0.94	0.01
Credit Score: 690	0.97	0.84	0.11
Credit Score: 710	0.97	0.94	0.01

- Both Annual Income at \$110k and Credit Score at 690 have lowest entropy
- We can choose either one to start with

# Evaluation Metrics

- Model made **predictions**
- **Four possible outcomes**

## Case 1

The application was approved and the model also predicted that it would be approved

## Case 2

The application was approved but the model predicted that it wouldn't be approved

## Case 3

The application wasn't approved but the model predicted that it would be approved

## Case 4

The application wasn't approved and the model also predicted that it wouldn't be approved

# Evaluation Metrics

- Consider an **approved application** to be a **positive outcome**

Actual Positive  
Predicted Positive

Actual Positive  
Predicted Negative

Actual Negative  
Predicted Positive

Actual Negative  
Predicted Negative

Case 1

Case 2

Case 3

Case 4

The application  
was approved  
and the model  
also predicted  
that it would be  
approved

The application  
was approved but  
the model  
predicted that it  
wouldn't be  
approved

The application  
wasn't approved  
but the model  
predicted that it  
would be  
approved

The application  
wasn't approved  
and the model  
also predicted  
that it wouldn't be  
approved

# Evaluation Metrics

True Positive (TP)

False Negative (FN)

False Positive (FP)

True Negative (TN)

Actual Positive  
Predicted Positive

Actual Positive  
Predicted Negative

Actual Negative  
Predicted Positive

Actual Negative  
Predicted Negative

Case 1

Case 2

Case 3

Case 4

The application was approved and the model also predicted that it would be approved

The application was approved but the model predicted that it wouldn't be approved

The application wasn't approved but the model predicted that it would be approved

The application wasn't approved and the model also predicted that it wouldn't be approved

# Evaluation Metrics

- Outcomes can be represented using the **confusion matrix**

	Predicted Positive	Predicted Negative
Actual Positive	TP	FN
Actual Negative	FP	TN

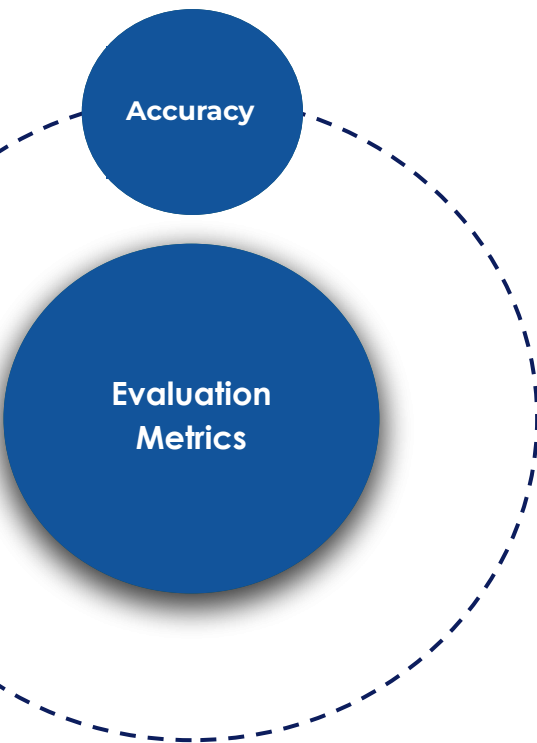
But what **proportion** of the **predictions** are **correct**?

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# Evaluation Metrics



- Most intuitive and widely used metric

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

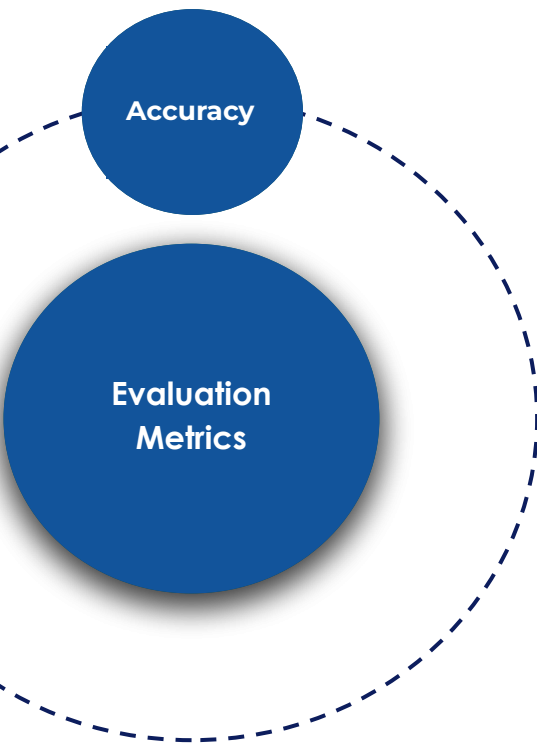
- Represents the **proportion of correct predictions** out of the total number of predictions
- Ranges from 0 to 1

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# Evaluation Metrics



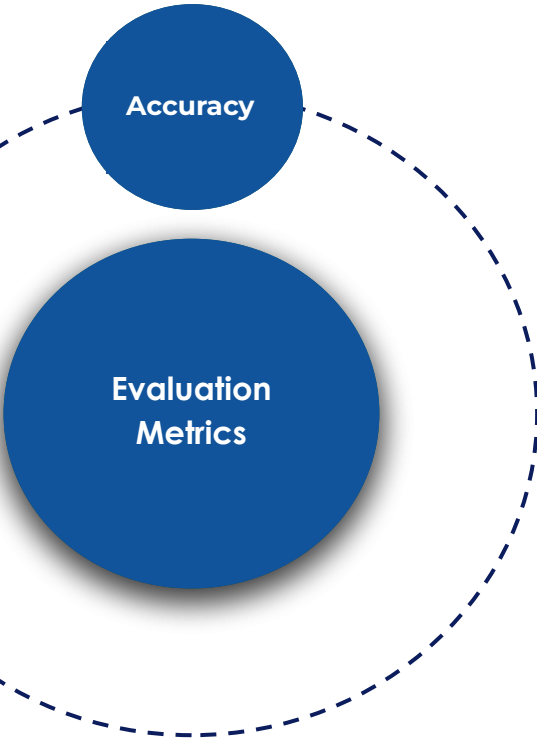
- Most intuitive and widely used metric

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

- Represents the **proportion of correct predictions** out of the total number of predictions
- Ranges from 0 to 1

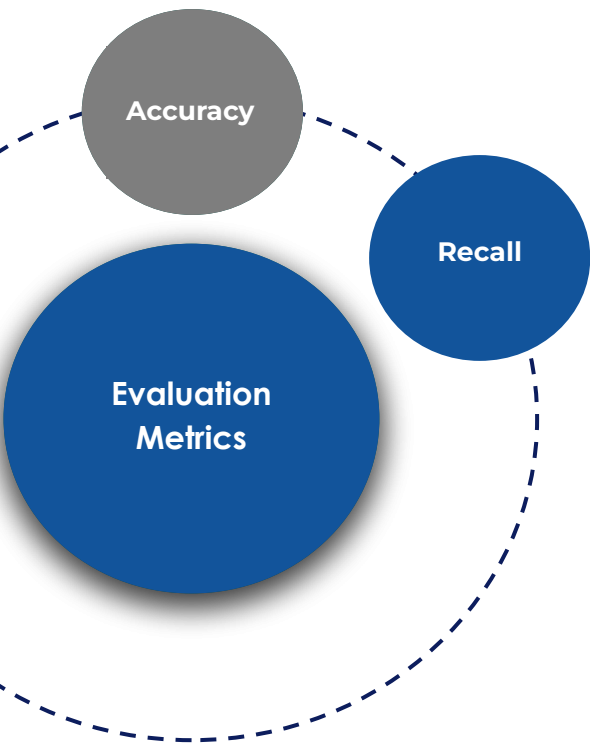
Is accuracy a good metric for all scenarios?

# Evaluation Metrics



- Consider the scenario where we want to diagnose cancer
- Data is provided for 1000 patients, out of which 10 have cancer
- The model predicts that none of the patients have cancer
- The model would have a **99% accuracy!**
- But the model **missed the main point** - could not do what it was supposed to

# Evaluation Metrics



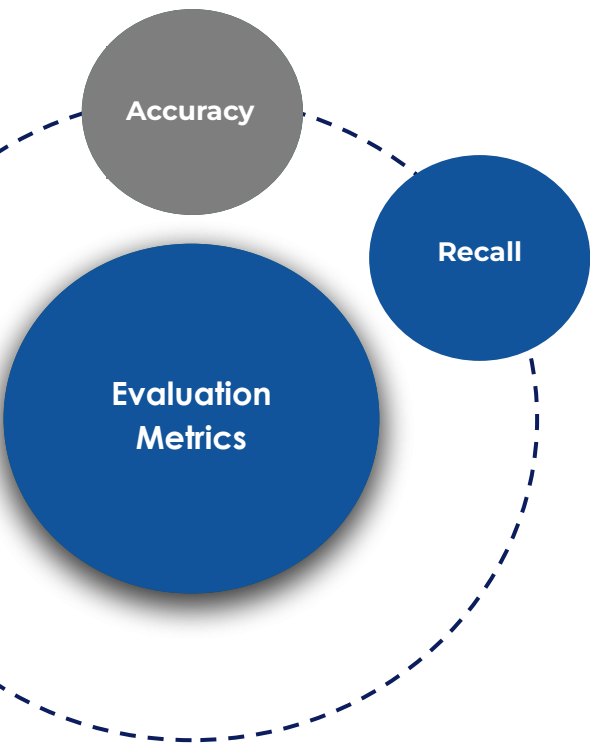
- The ratio of true positives to total actual positives

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

- Tells us out of all the 'positive' instances, how many did the model remember correctly
- Ranges from 0 to 1

Recall      ↑      False Negatives      ↓

# Evaluation Metrics



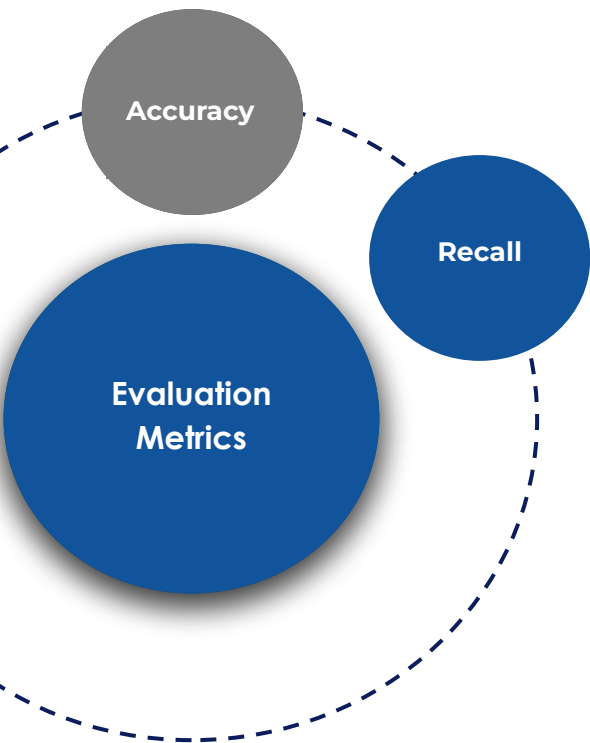
- For the cancer diagnosis use case, the model achieved 99% accuracy by predicting that no one has cancer
- For the same model, **recall will be 0** - none of the patients with cancer were diagnosed
- Recall a better metric in this case - forces the model to distinguish cancer patients

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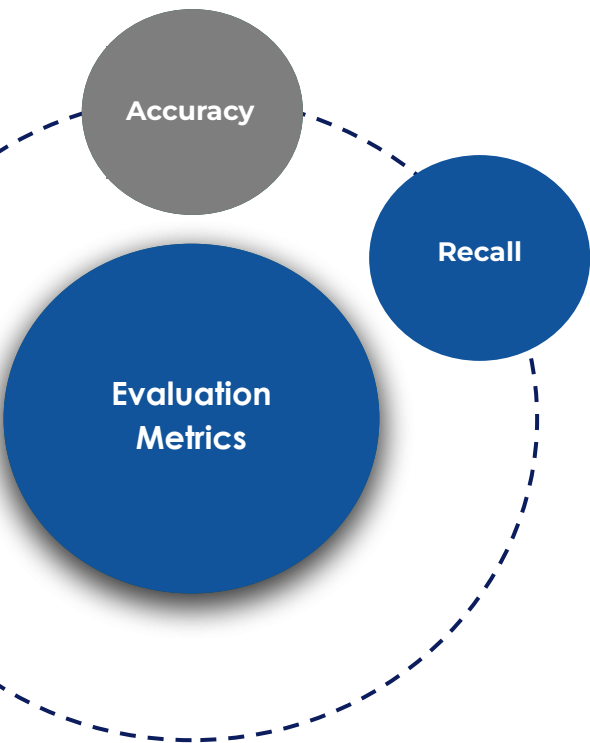
# Evaluation Metrics



- For the cancer diagnosis use case, the model achieved 99% accuracy by predicting that no one has cancer
- For the same model, **recall will be 0** - none of the patients with cancer were diagnosed
- Recall a better metric in this case - forces the model to distinguish cancer patients

Does recall solve the problem with accuracy for all scenarios?

# Evaluation Metrics



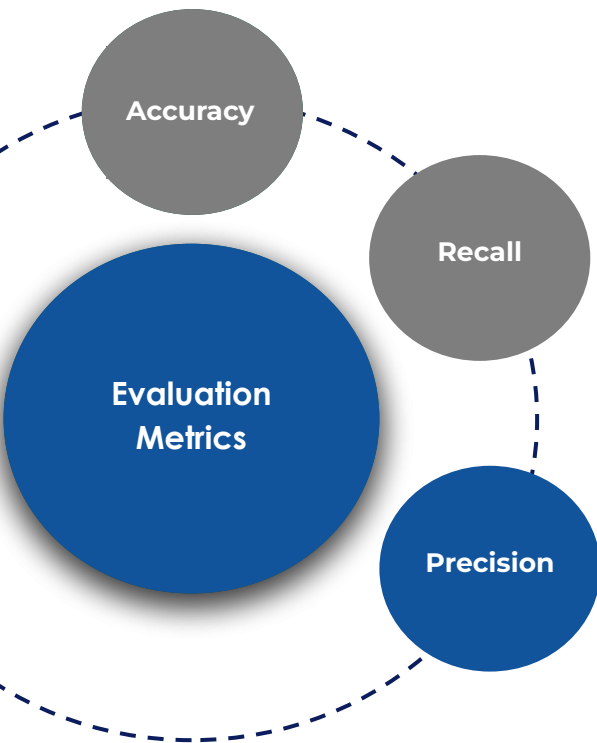
- Consider the scenario of estimating the likelihood of customers engaging with a marketing campaign
- Data is provided for 1000 users, 600 engaged
- The model predicts that all customers will engage
- **Recall will be 1** - indicating great performance
- But the model considered customers that are unlikely to engage - will require more effort for nurturing the leads

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# Evaluation Metrics



- The ratio of true positives to total predicted positives

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

- Tells us out of all the predicted 'positive' instances, how many are actually 'positive'
- Ranges from 0 to 1

Precision



False  
Positives

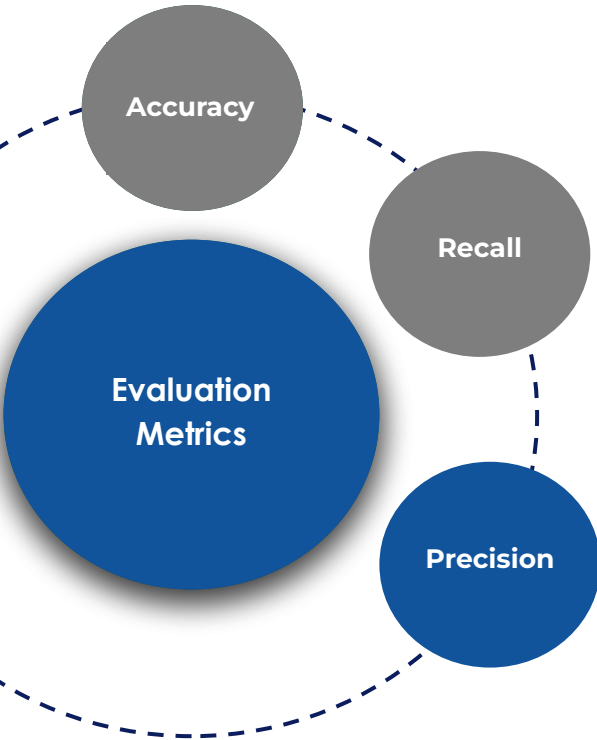


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# Evaluation Metrics



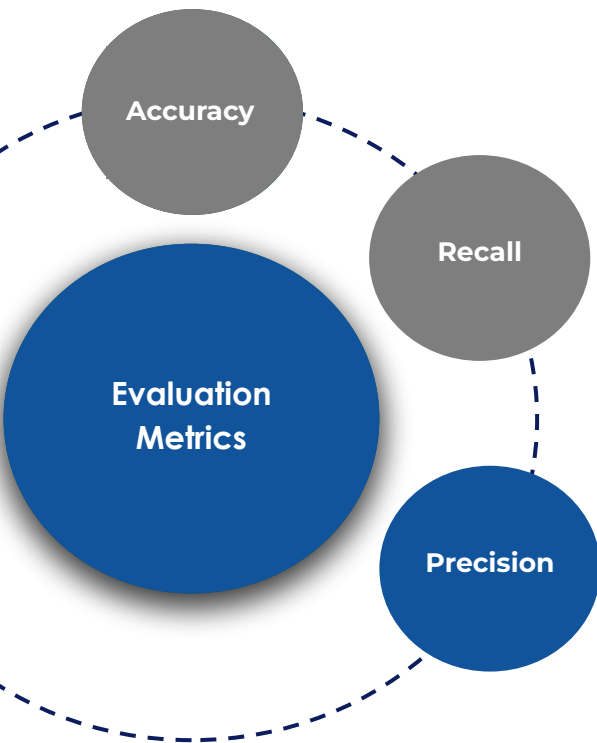
- For the marketing campaign engagement prediction use case, the model had a 100% recall by predicting everyone will engage
- For the same model, **precision will be 60%** - more focused effort in nurturing leads
- Precision is a better metric in this case - forces the model to distinguish customers who will engage

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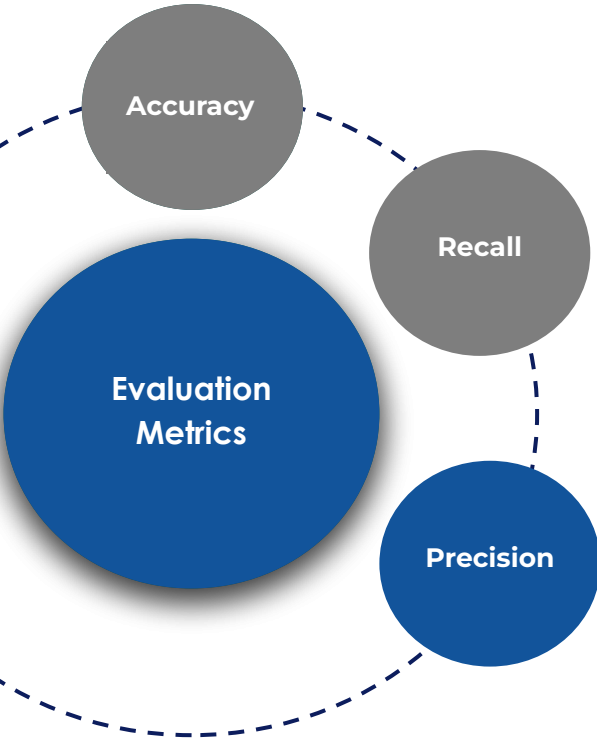
# Evaluation Metrics



- For the marketing campaign engagement prediction use case, the model had a 100% recall by predicting everyone will engage
- For the same model, **precision will be 60%** - more focused effort in nurturing leads
- Precision is a better metric in this case - forces the model to distinguish customers who will engage

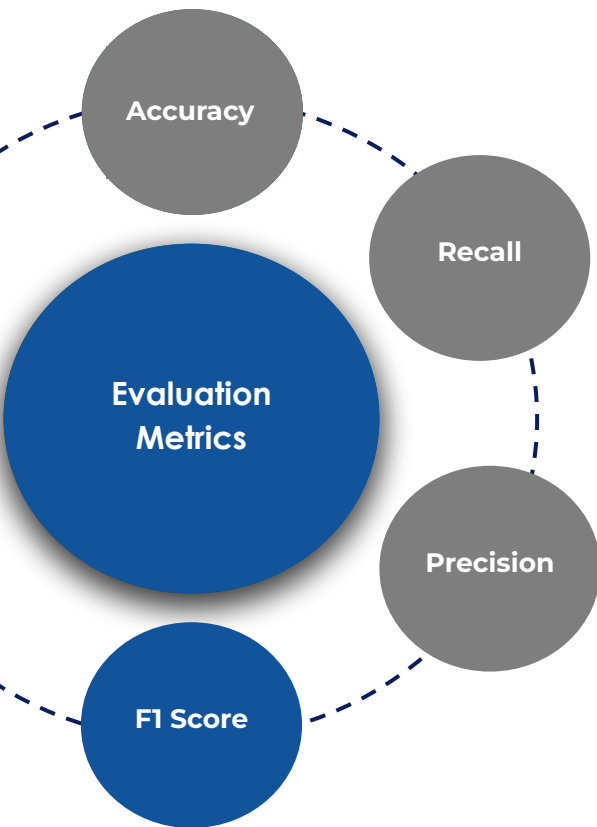
Does precision solve the problems with accuracy and recall for all scenarios?

# Evaluation Metrics



- Consider our context of credit card approval
- False Negatives - credible applications rejected
- False Positives - non-credible applications approved
- Need to reduce both these errors simultaneously

# Evaluation Metrics



- Maintains a balance between False Positives and False Negatives

$$F1\ Score = 2 \times \frac{Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

- Ranges from 0 to 1

F1 Score        False Positives        False Negatives    

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# Model Complexity vs Performance

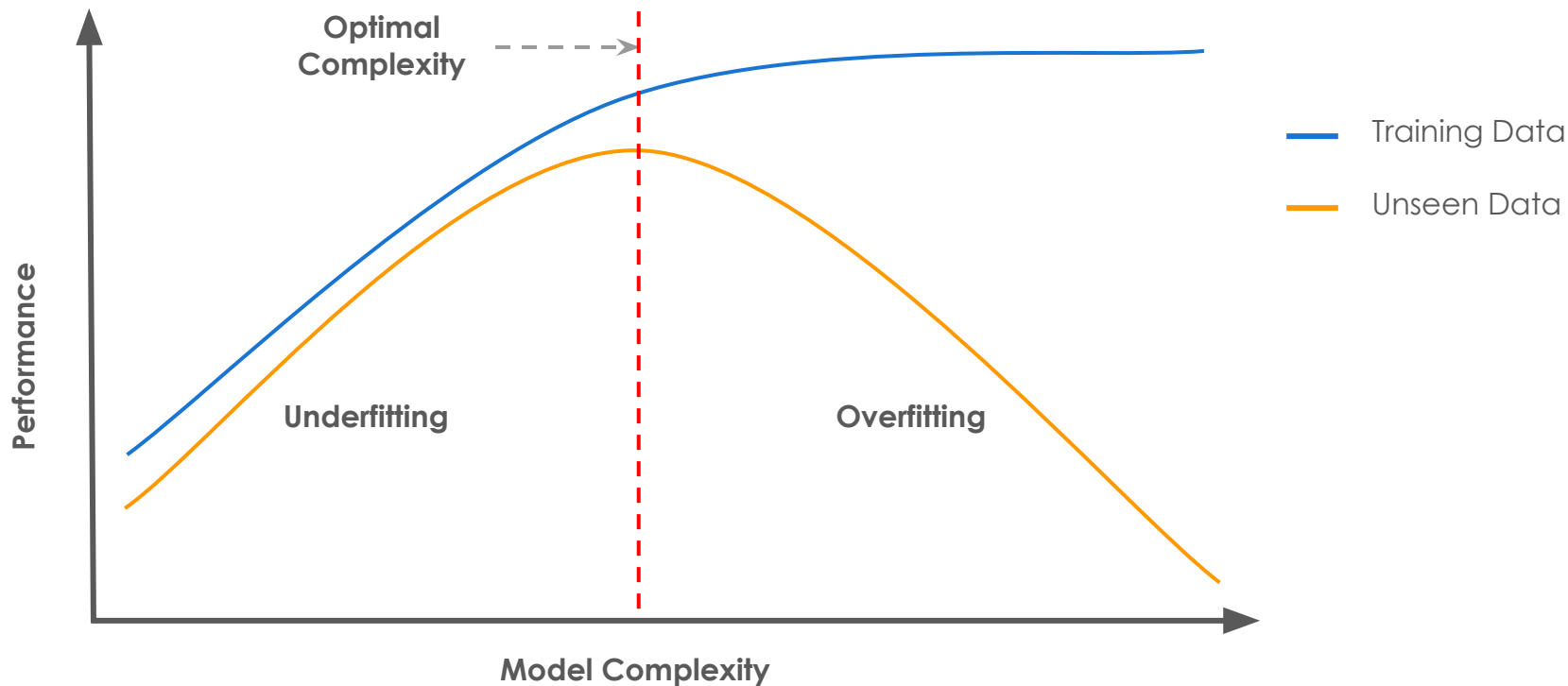
- The complexity of a decision tree depends a lot on the depth of the tree \*
- More the depth a tree, more complex it is \*

But does a more **complex tree** always **capture more information**?

Will a **complex decision tree** continue to **perform well** on **new (unseen) data**?

\* There are other parameters too that determine the complexity of a tree.

# Model Complexity vs Performance



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# Overfitting and Underfitting

## Overfitting

Model performs well on training data but poorly on test data

Model captures the noise in the training data in addition to identifying underlying patterns

Generally observed in high complexity models

## Underfitting

Model performs poorly on both training and test data

Model fails to capture the underlying patterns in the training data

Generally observed in low complexity models

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Model performs well on training data but poorly on test data

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Generally observed in high complexity models

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Model fails to capture the underlying patterns in the training data

Generally observed in low complexity models

How can we overcome the problem of overfitting in complex decision trees?

# Pruning

- Don't let the decision tree **grow beyond a certain point!**

**Pruning** is a data compression technique that **reduces the size** of decision trees by **removing** sections of the tree that are **non-critical and redundant** to classify instances.

- Helps optimize the performance by **reducing complexity** and **improving generalization**
- Prevents the tree from **memorizing noise** in the training data
- **Simplifies** decision trees, making them **easier to interpret**

How do we **prune decision trees**?



# Pre-pruning

**Pre-pruning** is the method which **prevents** the tree from **growing fully** by introducing a **stopping criterion**

- Constrain the tree growth before it gets too complex
- Faster and computationally efficient
- Done by specifying parameters like tree depth, minimum leaves per node, and minimum data points to consider for splits

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# Pre-pruning

**Pre-pruning** is the method which **prevents** the tree from **growing fully** by introducing a **stopping criterion**

## Max Depth

Sets the maximum depth to which a tree can grow

## Min Samples for Leaf

Sets the minimum number of data points that need to be present for a node to be a leaf node

## Min Samples to Split

Sets the minimum number of data points that need to be present for a node to be split further

# Post-pruning

**Post-pruning** is a process in which **nodes and subtrees** are **replaced** with **leaves** to reduce complexity.

- Allow the tree to grow fully and then remove unnecessary branches and/or leaves
- Slower and computationally expensive
- Done by calculating the importance of each part of the tree using methods like cost complexity pruning and reduced error pruning

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# Post-pruning

**Post-pruning** is a process in which **nodes and subtrees** are **replaced** with **leaves** to reduce complexity.

## Cost Complexity Pruning

Balances tree complexity with classification accuracy by penalizing the number of nodes

## Reduced Error Pruning

Identifies subtrees that do not improve accuracy on the validation set and prunes them

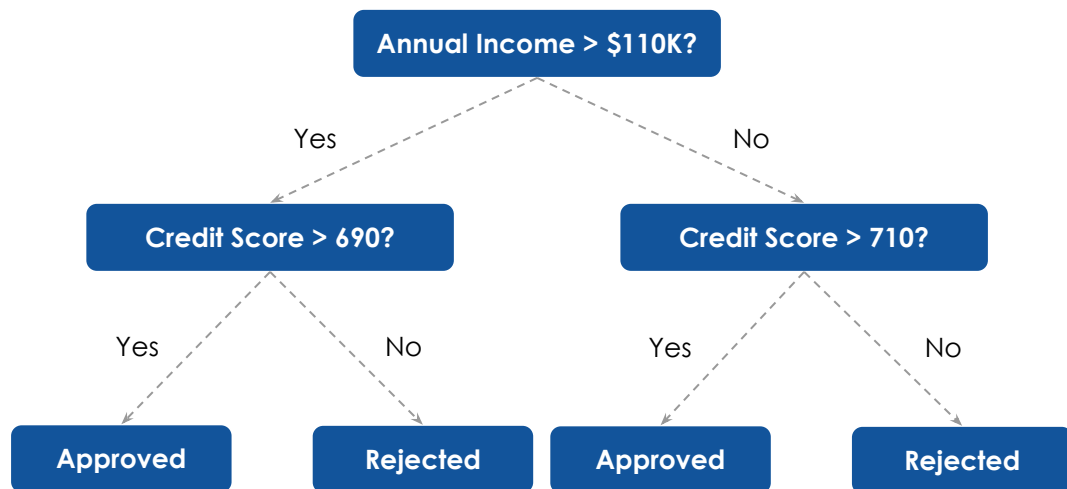
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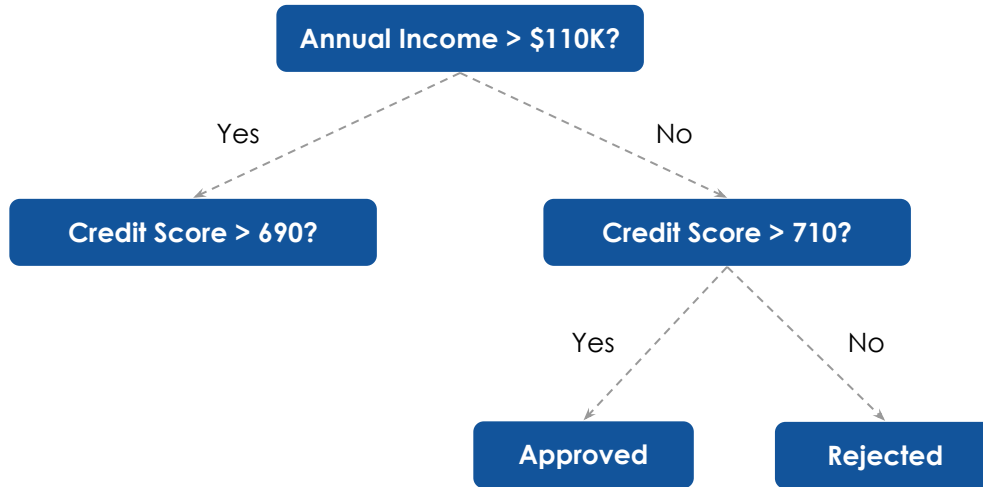
# Cost Complexity Pruning

- Consider the decision tree we built



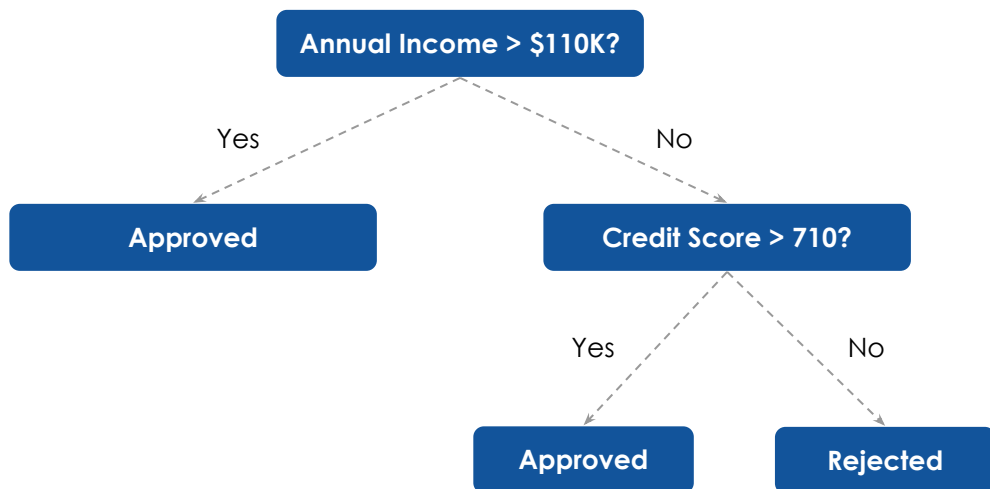
# Cost Complexity Pruning

- What happens if we remove the bottom left branches?



# Cost Complexity Pruning

- That decision node will become a leaf node



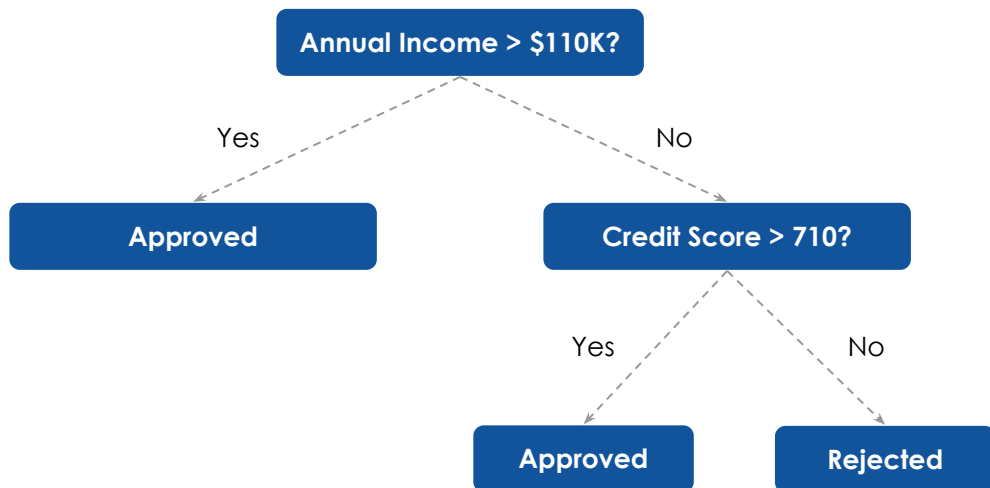
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# Cost Complexity Pruning

- This results in a dip in model performance on the training data, but not necessarily in unseen data



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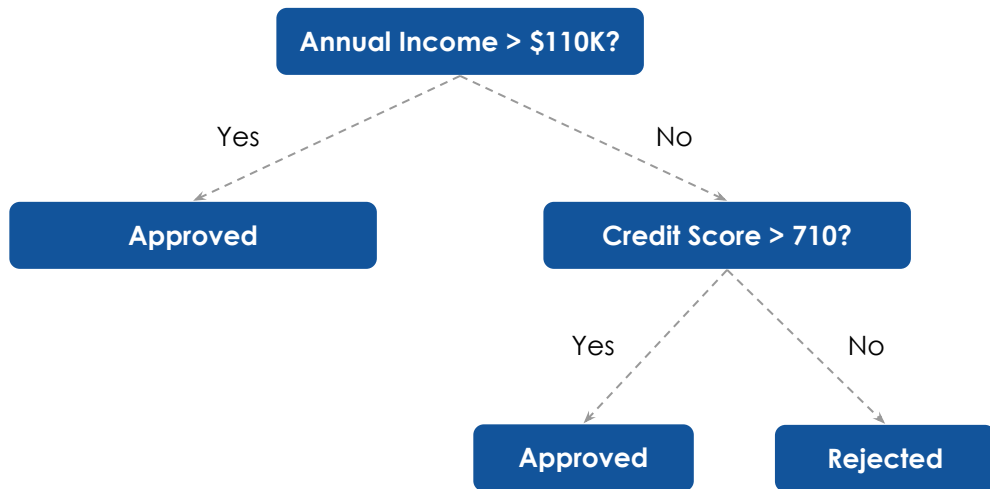
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# Cost Complexity Pruning

- How to measure the contribution of the subtree that was removed?



# Cost Complexity Pruning

- One way would be to take compute the relative error decrease per node for that subtree

$$\alpha = \frac{\text{Error (Pruned)} - \text{Error (Original)}}{\text{Number of nodes reduced}}$$

- $\alpha$  controls the trade-off between the complexity of the tree and its performance

But how does this method work?

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# Cost Complexity Pruning

Tree	Error on Unseen Data	$\alpha$
$T_0$	25.56	0.000162
$T_1$	23.37	0.000869
$T_2$	21.84	0.00134
$T_3$	20.15	0.00761
$T_4$	19.32	0.0147
$T_5$	22.06	0.0283
...	...	...
$T_m$	32.75	0.0645

- Start from the fully grown tree
- Consider all possible subtrees
- Calculate  $\alpha$  and the error on unseen data corresponding to pruning each subtree
- Remove the subtree corresponding to the minimum  $\alpha$
- Repeat

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# Cost Complexity Pruning

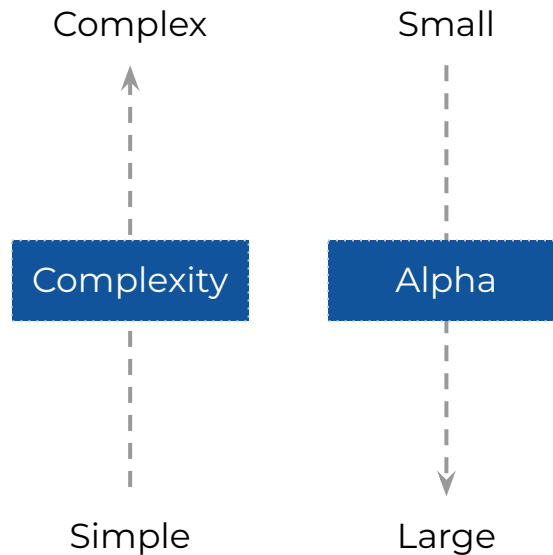
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...	...	...
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- Start from the fully grown tree
- Consider all possible subtrees
- Calculate  $\alpha$  and the error on unseen data corresponding to pruning each subtree
- Remove the subtree corresponding to the minimum  $\alpha$
- Repeat

But what is the optimum value of  $\alpha$ ?

# Cost Complexity Pruning

Tree	Error on Unseen Data	$\alpha$
$T_0$	25.56	0.000162
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# Cost Complexity Pruning

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...	...	...
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- As we remove subtrees, the error on training data will always increase
- But the error on unseen data will first decrease and then increase after reaching a minimum

Optimum  $\alpha$  value corresponds to the tree having the lowest error on unseen data

# Decision Trees for Regression

- Consider the case where we have approved the credit card applications for several candidates
- Once an application is approved, we need to determine the credit limit to be granted
- We can use linear regression for this
- But linear regression assumes a linear relationship between the independent and dependent variables

Can we use decision trees for predicting the credit limit?

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# Decision Trees for Regression

- Let's consider the same set of attributes as before

Annual Income < \$50K?



# Decision Trees for Regression

- How do we split?

Annual Income < \$50K?

## Gini Impurity

- Measures the chances of misclassification
- But we have a regression problem at hand

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# Decision Trees for Regression

- How do we split?

Annual Income < \$50K?

## Gini Impurity

- Better to measure the variation in the data
- Lower variation - more 'purity'

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# Decision Trees for Regression

- How do we split?

Annual Income < \$50K?

Mean Squared Error

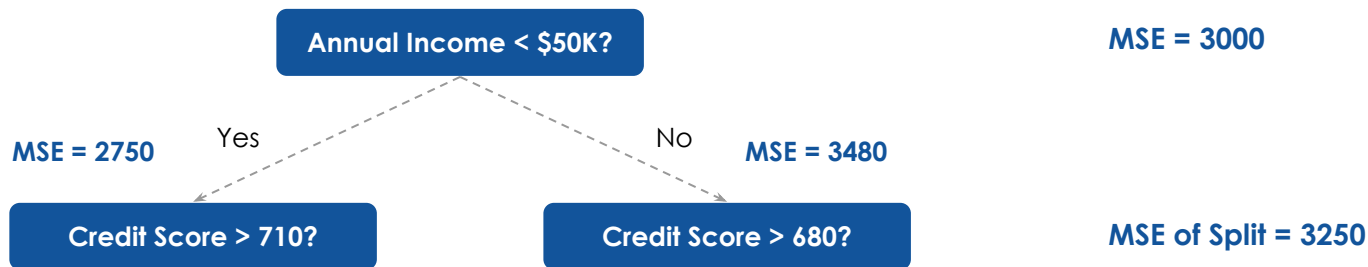
- Measures the variation in the data

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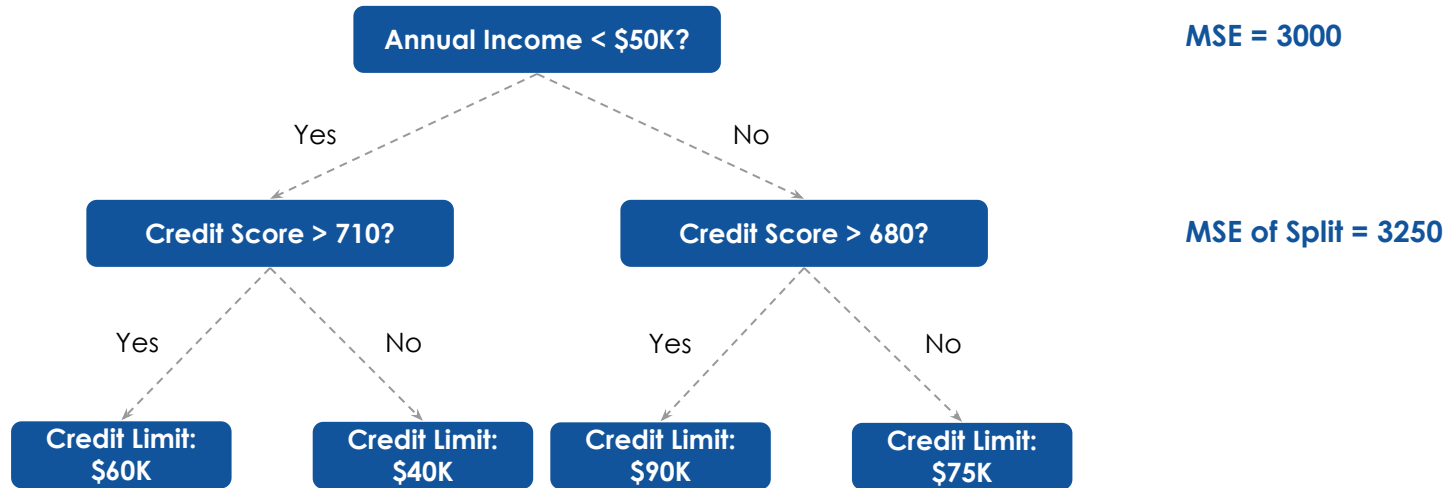
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# Decision Trees for Regression



- MSE of Split is computed in the same way as Gini Impurity of Split

# Decision Trees for Regression



○ At the **leaf node**, take the **average of all the data points** as the **prediction**

# Decision Trees for Regression

## Classification Trees

Predict a categorical value (class label)

Uses Impurity measures like Gini Impurity and Entropy for splitting

Focuses on reducing impurity with each split

## Regression Trees

Predict a numerical value

Uses measures like Mean Squared Error (MSE) for splitting

Focuses on reducing variance with each split

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# Summary

Here's a quick recap of what we've learned:

- **Business Problems and Solution Space:** Decision trees predict outcomes like customer churn and fraud detection across domains like retail and finance.
- **Overview of Decision Trees:** Decision trees split data based on feature values to create a model for classification and regression tasks.
- **Impurity Measures and Splitting Criteria:** Gini Impurity and Entropy measure classification homogeneity, while Mean Squared Error is used for regression splits.

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- **Evaluation Metrics for Classification:** Metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and confusion matrices evaluate classification model performance.
- **Pruning Techniques:** Pre-pruning sets growth constraints, and post-pruning removes non-critical branches to prevent overfitting.
- **Decision Trees for Regression:** Used for predicting continuous values, minimizing variance with measures like MSE to optimize splits.

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# Learning Outcomes

You should now be able to:

- Articulate the data partitioning mechanism and predictive process of decision trees
- Compare impurity measures and implement optimal splitting criteria
- Assess model performance with key metrics and identify crucial decision-making features
- Analyze and examine pruning techniques to enhance model performance and generalization
- Utilize decision trees to solve practical problems and derive actionable insights for informed decisions

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# Happy Learning !

