CART in Haskell

Genji Ohara

June 20, 2023

1 Preamble

```
import Numeric.LinearAlgebra
import Prelude hiding ((<>))

import Text.ParserCombinators.Parsec
import Data.CSV
import Data.List

type Vec = Vector R
type Mat = Matrix R
```

2 Data Type Definition

2.1 Data Space

Feature Space $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{R}^D$ Label Space $\mathcal{L} = \{0, 1, \dots, L-1\}$ Data Space $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{L}$

```
type Feature = [Double]
type Label = Int
type DataSet = [DataPoint]

data DataPoint = DataPoint {
    dFeature :: Feature,
    dLabel :: Label
} deriving Show
```

2.2 Constants

```
featureNum :: Int
featureNum = 4

labelNum :: Int
labelNum = 3
```

2.3 Tree Structure

2.3.1 Literal

```
data Literal = Literal {
    lFeatureIdx :: Int,
    lValue :: Double
}
instance Show Literal where
    show (Literal i v) = "Feature[" ++ (show i) ++ "] < " ++ (show v)</pre>
```

2.3.2 Split

```
data Split = Split {
    sLiteral :: Literal,
    sScore :: Double
} deriving Show

instance Eq Split where
    (Split 1 s) == (Split 1' s') = s == s'

instance Ord Split where
    compare (Split 1 s) (Split 1' s') = compare s s'
```

2.3.3 Tree

```
data Tree = Leaf {label :: Int, id :: String} |
    Node {literal :: Literal, left :: Tree, right :: Tree, id :: String}
```

3 Output Tree

```
instance Show Tree where
    show tree = treeToString tree 0

treeToString :: Tree -> Int -> String
treeToString (Leaf label id) depth =
    branchToString depth ++ "class: " ++ (show label) ++ "\n"
treeToString (Node literal leftTree rightTree id) depth =
    let str1 = branchToString depth ++ show literal ++ "\n"
    str2 = treeToString leftTree (depth + 1)
    str3 = branchToString depth ++ "!" ++ show literal ++ "\n"
    str4 = treeToString rightTree $ depth + 1
    in str1 ++ str2 ++ str3 ++ str4

branchToString :: Int -> String
branchToString depth = "|" ++ (concat $ replicate depth " |") ++ "--- "
```

Listing 1: Example of CLI output

```
|--- Feature[2] < 1.9
   |--- class: 0
|--- !Feature[2] < 1.9
    |--- Feature[3] < 1.7
       |--- Feature[2] < 4.9
           |--- Feature[3] < 1.6
             |--- class: 1
           |--- !Feature[3] < 1.6
           | |--- class: 2
       |--- !Feature[2] < 4.9
           |--- Feature[3] < 1.5
              |--- class: 2
           |--- !Feature[3] < 1.5
               |--- Feature[0] < 6.7
               | |--- class: 1
               |--- !Feature[0] < 6.7
               | |--- class: 2
           |--- !Feature[3] < 1.7
       |--- Feature[2] < 4.8
           |--- Feature[0] < 5.9
              |--- class: 1
           |--- !Feature[0] < 5.9
           | |--- class: 2
       |--- !Feature[2] < 4.8
           |--- class: 2
```

4 Gini Impurity

4.1 Class Ratio

Label Set
$$L = \{y \mid (\boldsymbol{x}, y) \in D\}$$

Label Count
$$c_l(L) = \sum_{i \in L} \mathbb{I}[i=l], \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{c}(L) = \sum_{i \in L} \mathrm{onehot}(i)$$

Class Ratio
$$p_l(L) = \frac{c_l(L)}{|L|}, \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{p}(L) = \frac{\boldsymbol{c}(L)}{\|\boldsymbol{c}(L)\|_1}$$

labelCount :: [Label] -> Vec

labelCount = sum . (map \$ oneHotVector labelNum)

classRatio :: [Label] -> Vec

classRatio labels = scale (1 / (norm_1 countVec)) \$ countVec

where countVec = labelCount labels

4.2 Gini Impurity

$$Gini(L) = 1 - \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} p_l(L)^2 = 1 - \|\boldsymbol{p}(L)\|_2^2$$

gini :: [Label] -> Double
gini labels = 1.0 - (norm_2 \$ classRatio labels) ^ 2

5 Search Best Split

5.1 Split Data

$$D_l(D, i, v) = \{(\mathbf{x}, y) \in D \mid x_i < v\}$$

$$D_r(D, i, v) = \{(\mathbf{x}, y) \in D \mid x_i \ge v\}$$

```
splitData :: DataSet -> Literal -> [DataSet]
splitData dataSet (Literal i v) = [lData, rData]
    where
        lData = [(DataPoint x y) | (DataPoint x y) <- dataSet, x !! i <= v]
        rData = [(DataPoint x y) | (DataPoint x y) <- dataSet, x !! i > v]
```

5.2 Score Splitted Data

$$score(D, i, v) = \frac{|D_l|}{|D|}gini\left[D_l(D, i, v)\right] + \frac{|D_r|}{|D|}gini\left[D_r(D, i, v)\right]$$

```
scoreLiteral :: DataSet -> Literal -> Split
scoreLiteral dataSet literal = Split literal score
    where
        score = sum $ map (weightedGini (length dataSet)) $ labelSet
        labelSet = map (map dLabel) $ splitData dataSet literal

weightedGini :: Int -> [Label] -> Double
weightedGini wholeSize labelSet = (gini labelSet) * dblDataSize / dblWholeSize
    where
        dblDataSize = fromIntegral $ length labelSet
        dblWholeSize = fromIntegral wholeSize
```

5.3 Search Best Split

$$\underset{i,v}{\operatorname{argmin}}\operatorname{score}(D, i, v)$$

```
bestSplitAtFeature :: DataSet -> Int -> Split
bestSplitAtFeature dataSet i = myMin splitList
   where
        splitList = [scoreLiteral dataSet 1 | 1 <- literalList]
        literalList = [Literal i (x !! i) | (DataPoint x y) <- dataSet]

bestSplit :: DataSet -> Split
bestSplit dataSet = myMin splitList
   where splitList = [bestSplitAtFeature dataSet f | f <- [0,1..featureNum-1]]</pre>
```

6 Grow Tree

6.1 Grow Tree

```
growTree :: DataSet -> Int -> Int -> String -> Tree
growTree dataSet depth maxDepth id =
    if stopGrowing
        then Leaf (majorLabel dataSet) id
        else Node literal leftTree rightTree id
    where
        literal
                        = sLiteral $ bestSplit dataSet
                        = growTree lData (depth + 1) maxDepth (id ++ "l")
        leftTree
        rightTree
                        = growTree rData (depth + 1) maxDepth (id ++ "r")
        [lData, rData] = splitData dataSet literal
        stopGrowing =
            depth == maxDepth ||
            gini [y | (DataPoint x y) <- dataSet] == 0 ||</pre>
            length lData == 0 || length rData == 0
```

6.2 Stop Growing

$$\operatorname{majorLabel}(D) = \operatorname*{argmax}_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{(\boldsymbol{x}, y) \in D} \mathbb{I}\left[y = l\right]$$

```
majorLabel :: DataSet -> Label
majorLabel dataSet = maxIndex $ labelCount [y | (DataPoint x y) <- dataSet]</pre>
```

7 Output Tree in GraphViz

```
labelToStringForGraphViz :: Tree -> String
labelToStringForGraphViz (Leaf label id) =
    id ++ " [label=\"Class: " ++ (show label) ++ "\"]\n"
labelToStringForGraphViz (Node (Literal i v) left right id) =
    id ++ " [shape=box,label=\"Feature[" ++ (show i) ++ "] < " ++ (show v) ++ "\"]\
       n" ++
    labelToStringForGraphViz left ++ labelToStringForGraphViz right
nodeToStringForGraphViz :: Tree -> String
nodeToStringForGraphViz (Leaf label id) = id ++ ";\n"
nodeToStringForGraphViz (Node lLiteral left right id) =
    id ++ " -- " ++ nodeToStringForGraphViz left ++
    id ++ " -- " ++ nodeToStringForGraphViz right
treeToStringForGraphViz :: Tree -> String
treeToStringForGraphViz tree =
    "graph Tree {\n" ++ labelToStringForGraphViz tree ++ nodeToStringForGraphViz
       tree ++ "}"
```

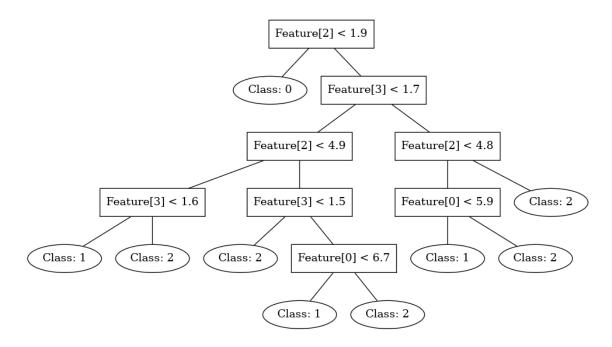


Figure 1: Example of GraphViz output

8 Main

```
main = do
    rawDataSet <- parseFromFile csvFile "data/iris/iris.data"
    let dataSet = either (\x -> []) processData rawDataSet
    let tree = growTree dataSet 0 10 "n"
    let treeStr = show tree
    putStrLn treeStr
    writeFile "output/output-tree" treeStr
    writeFile "output/tree.dot" $ treeToStringForGraphViz tree
```

9 Other Functions

9.1 I-O & Data Processing

```
strLabelToIntLabel :: String -> Int
strLabelToIntLabel str
    | str == "Iris-setosa" = 0
    | str == "Iris-versicolor" = 1
    | str == "Iris-virginica" = 2
    | otherwise = 3

processDataPoint :: [String] -> DataPoint
processDataPoint strs = DataPoint feature label
    where
        feature = map (read :: String -> Double) $ init strs
        label = strLabelToIntLabel $ last strs

processData :: [[String]] -> [DataPoint]
processData rawData = map processDataPoint rawData
```

9.2 Algorithm

```
myMin :: [Split] -> Split
myMin splitList = foldr min (Split (Literal 0 0) 2) splitList

myMax :: [Split] -> Split
myMax splitList = foldr max (Split (Literal 0 0) (-1)) splitList

myMaxIndex :: Ord a => [a] -> Int
myMaxIndex xs = head $ filter ((== maximum xs) . (xs !!)) [0..]

oneHotList :: Int -> Int -> [Double]
oneHotList len idx =
   if len == 0
        then []
        else
```