



## Systems & Biomedical Engineering Department Faculty of Engineering

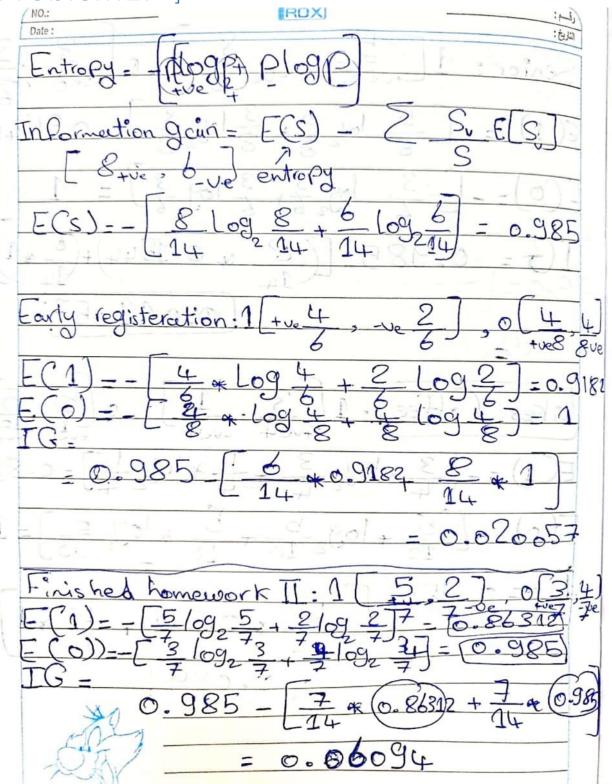
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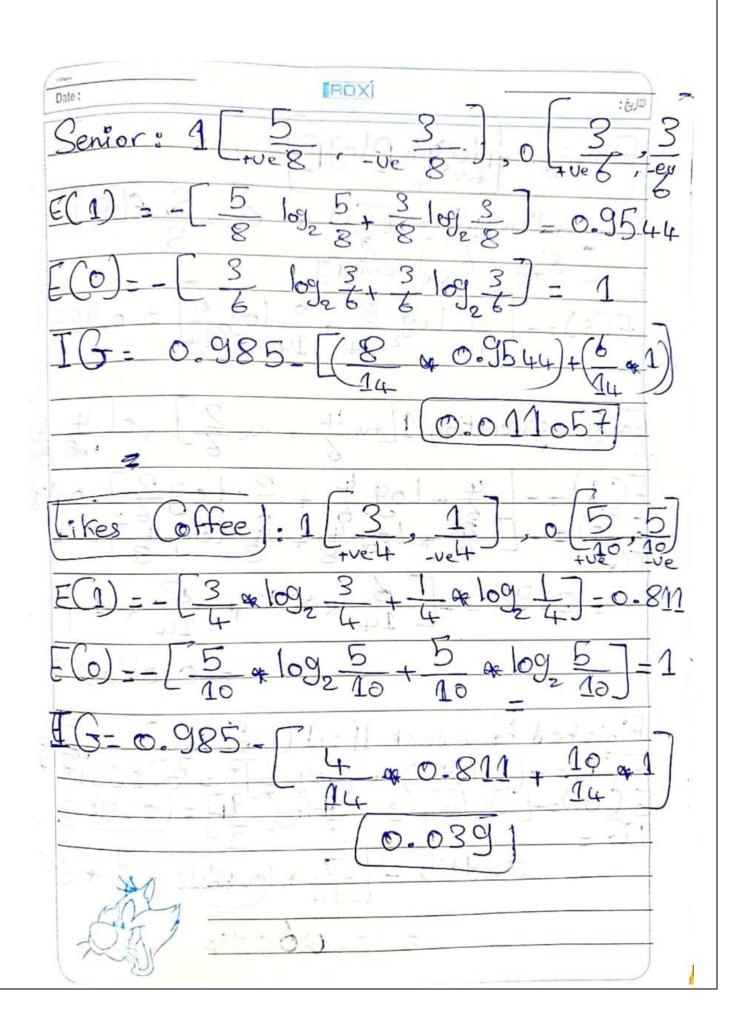


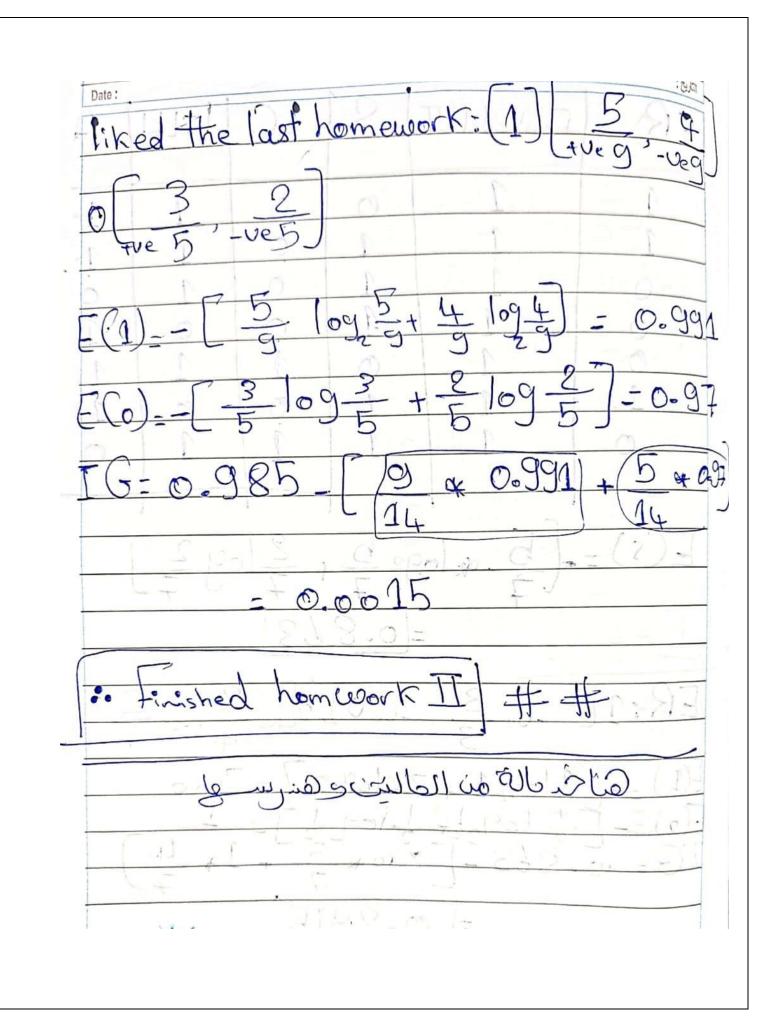
## **Machine Learning Assignment #3**

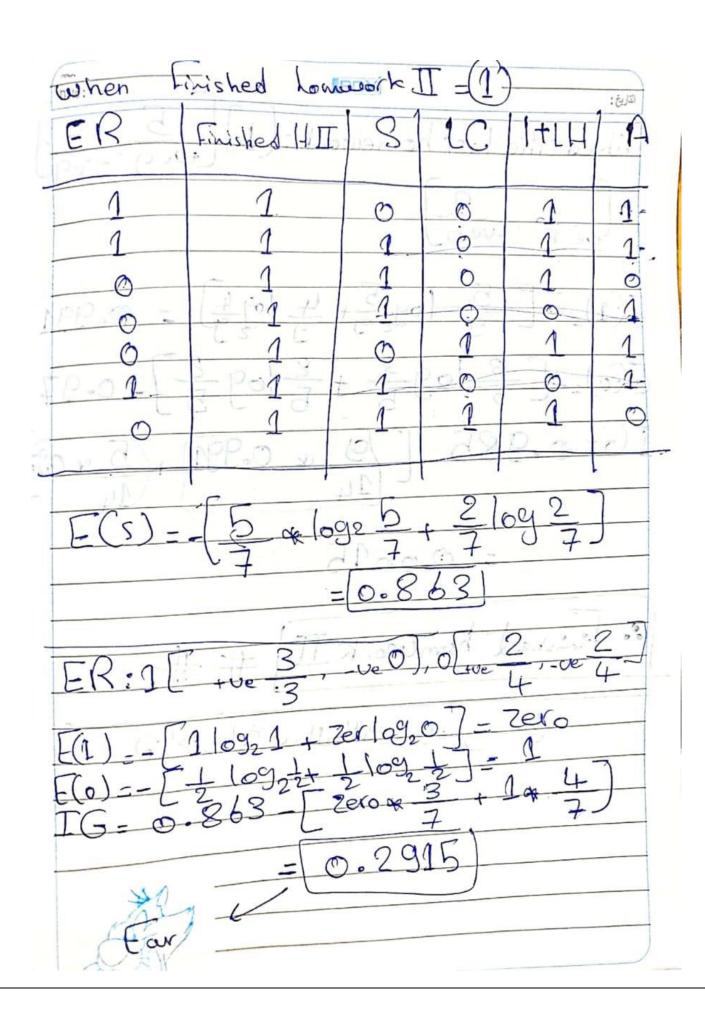
Gehad Mohamed Ahmed Ali Mohamed | Sec: 1 | B.N: 28

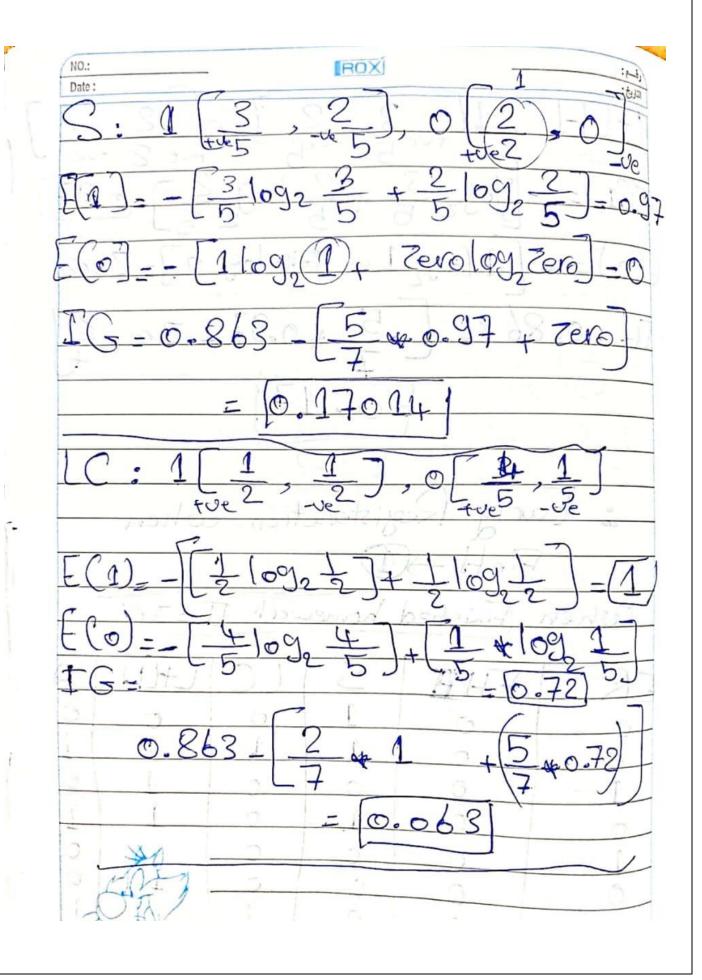
Problem1: 1]

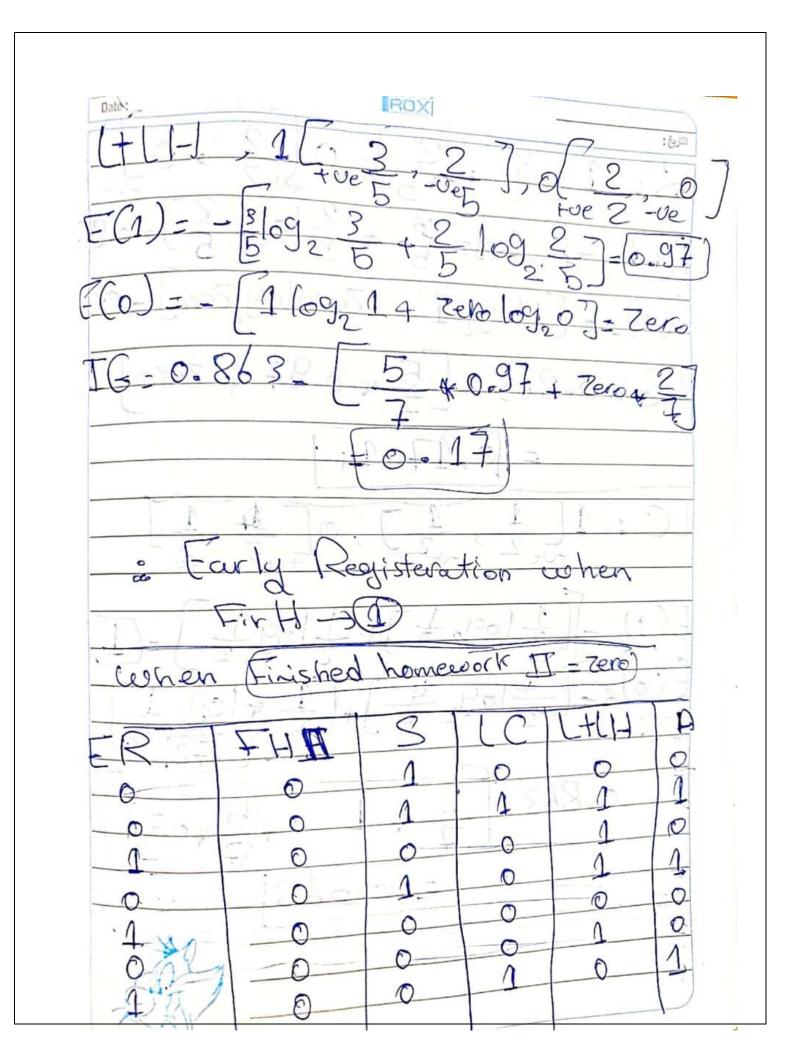


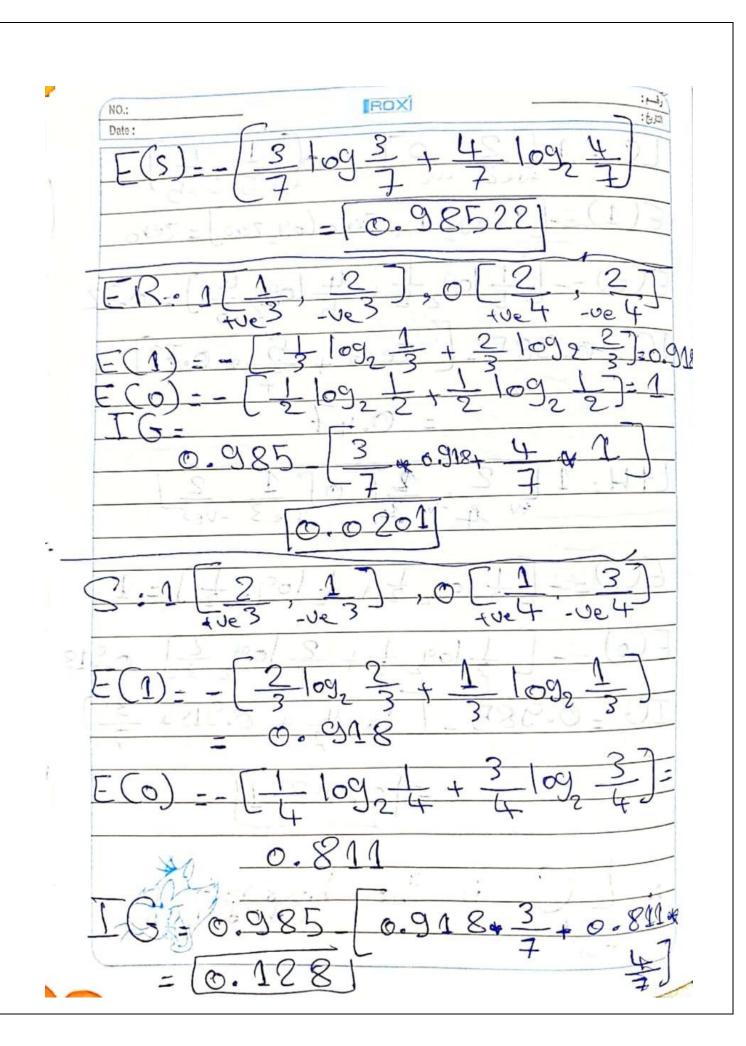


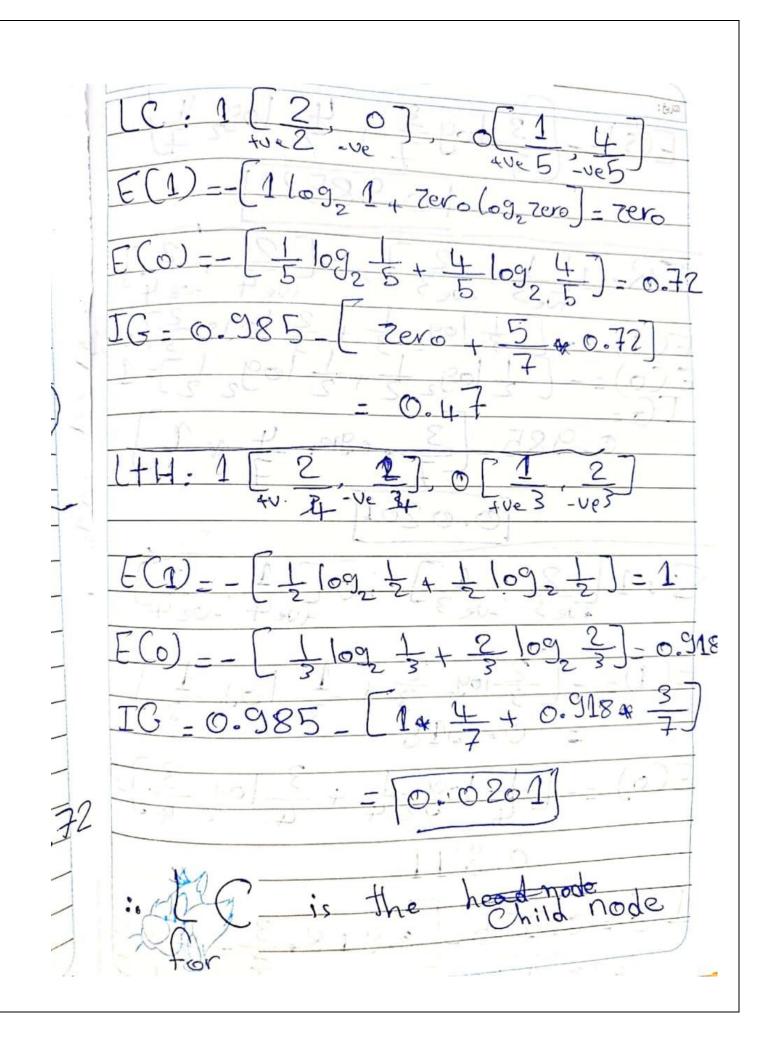


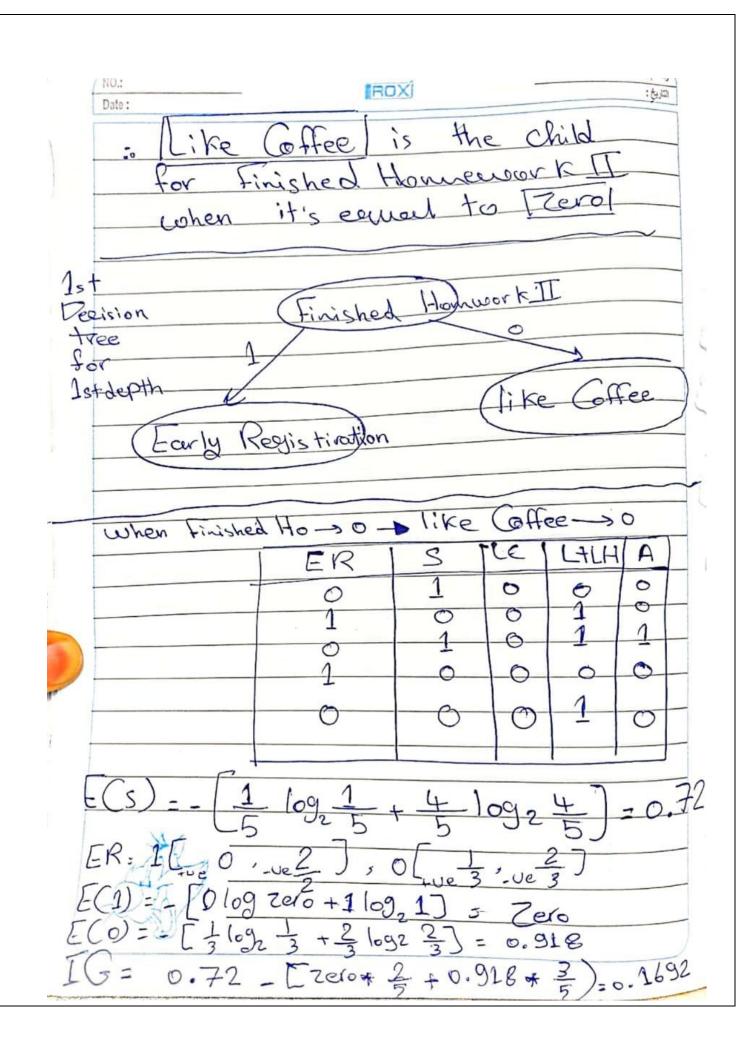


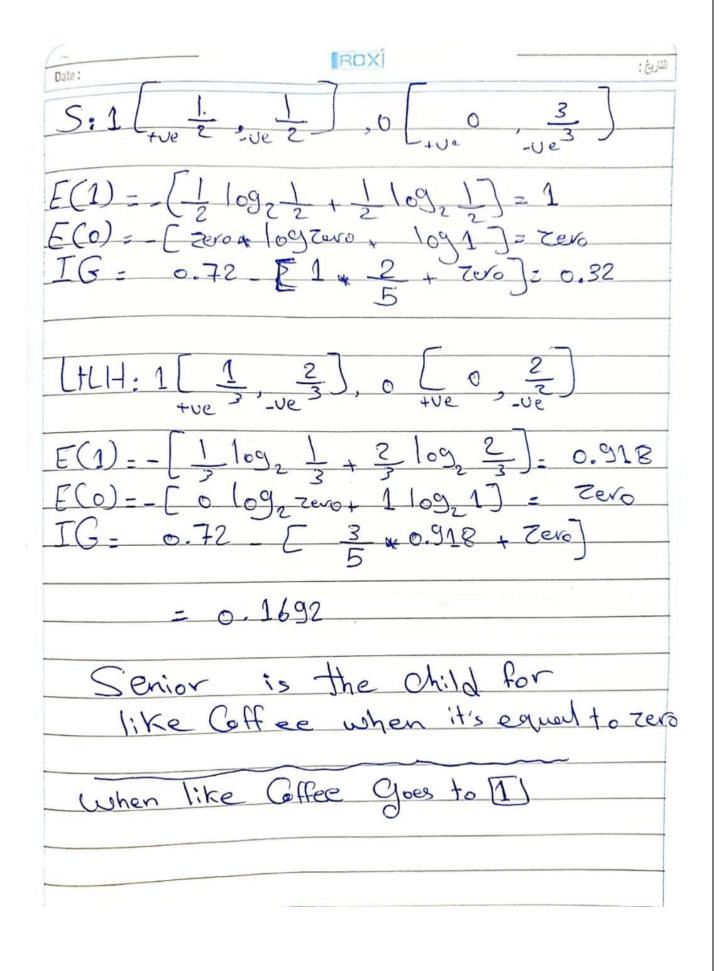


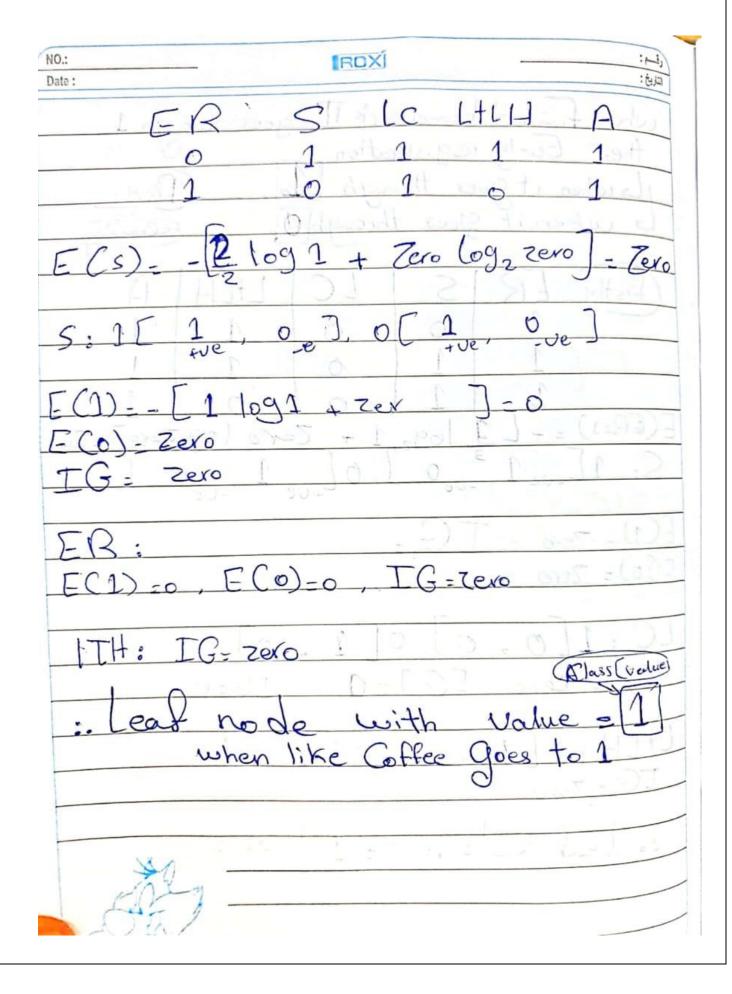


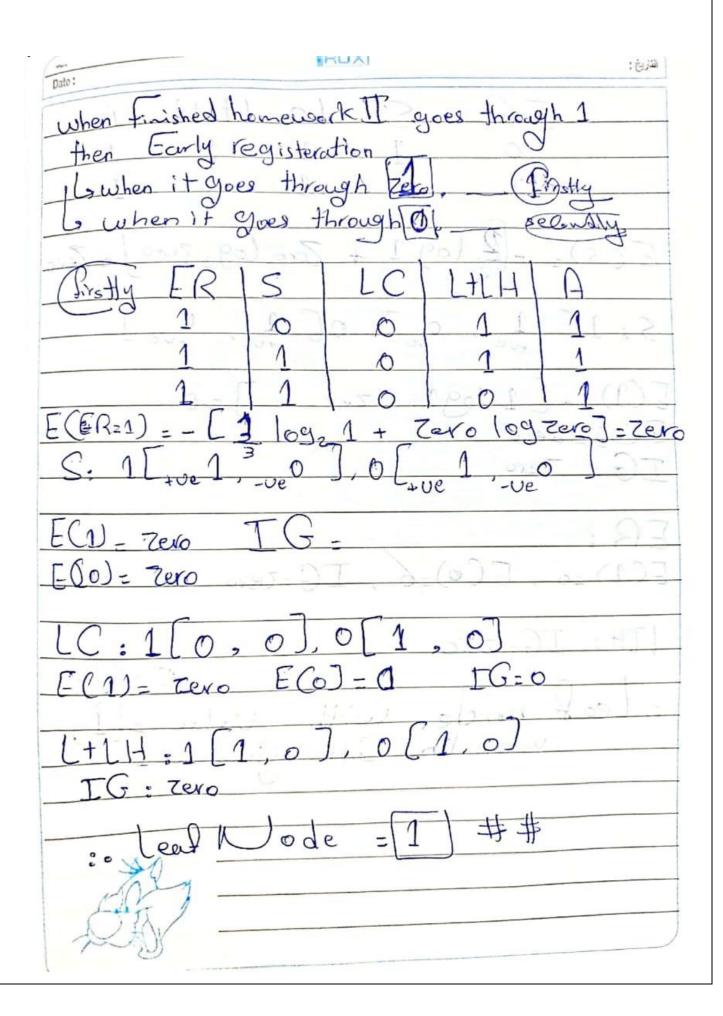


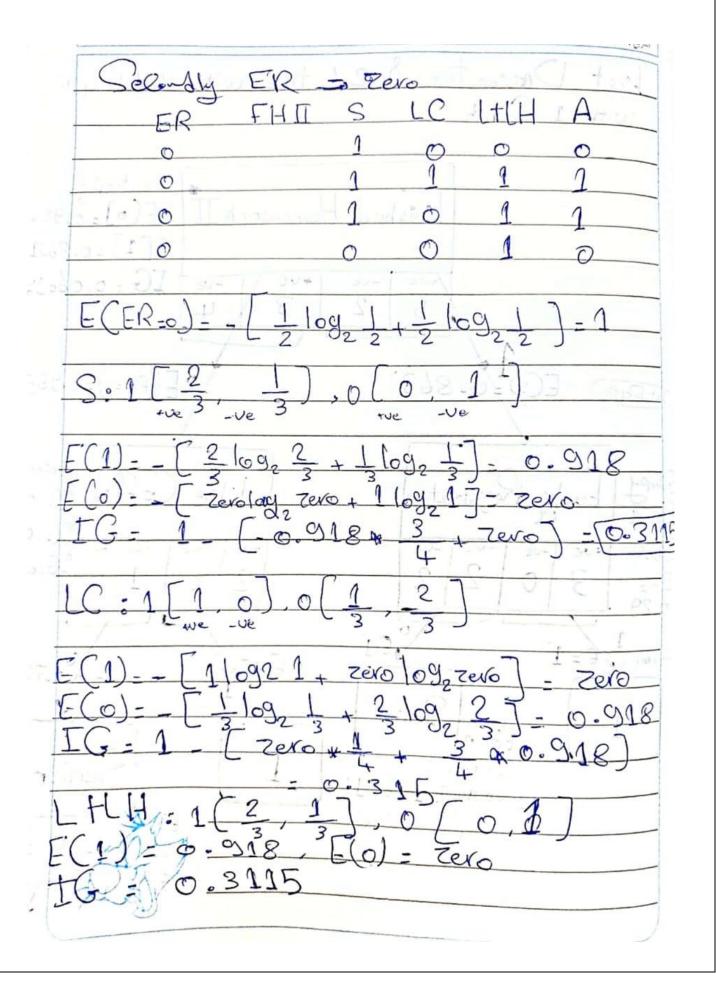


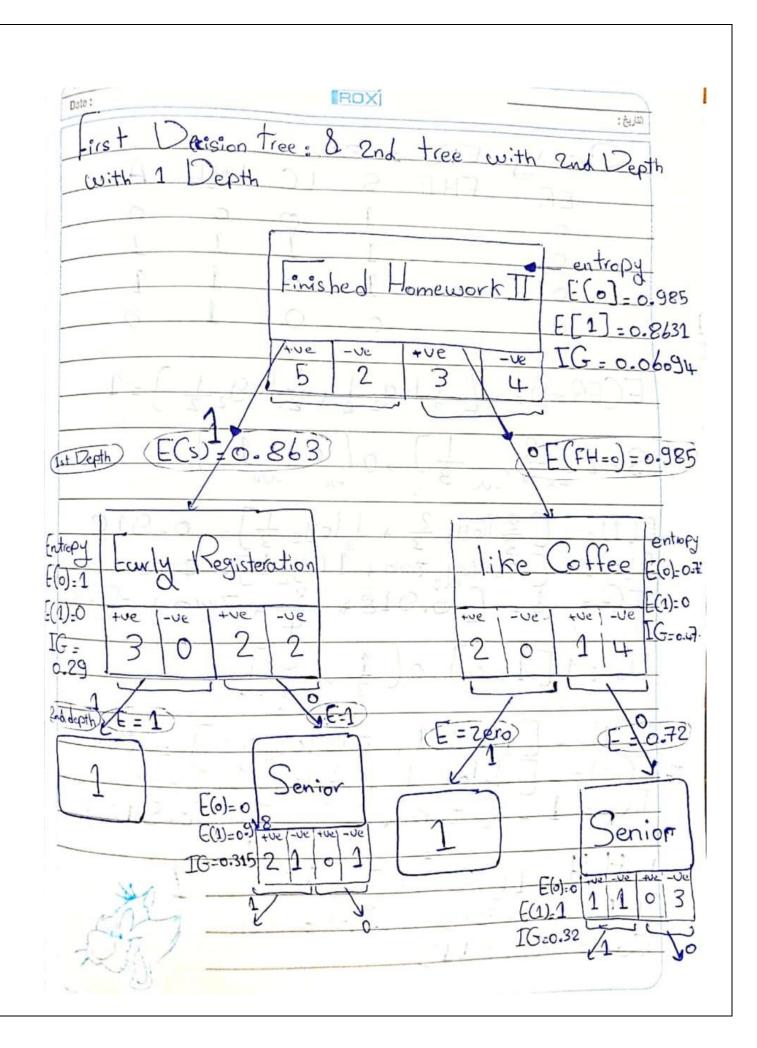












## Problem1: 2]

CART would build a less deep tree than ID3, CART looks for splits that minimize the prediction squared error (the leastsquared deviation). The prediction in each leaf is based on the weighted mean for node. It has the following advantages, CART can easily handle both numerical and categorical variables. CART algorithm will itself identify the most significant variables and eliminate non-significant ones. CART can easily handle outliers. ID3, as an "Iterative Dichotomiser," is for binary classification only CART, or "Classification And Regression Trees," is a family of algorithms (including, but not limited to, binary classification tree learning). With rpart(), you can specify method='class' or method='anova', but rpart can infer this from the type of dependent variable (i.e., factor or numeric). Loss functions used for split selection. ID3, as other comments have mentioned, selects its splits based on Information Gain, which is the reduction in entropy between the parent node and (weighted sum of) children nodes. CART, when used for classification, selects its splits to achieve the subsets that minimize Gini impurity.