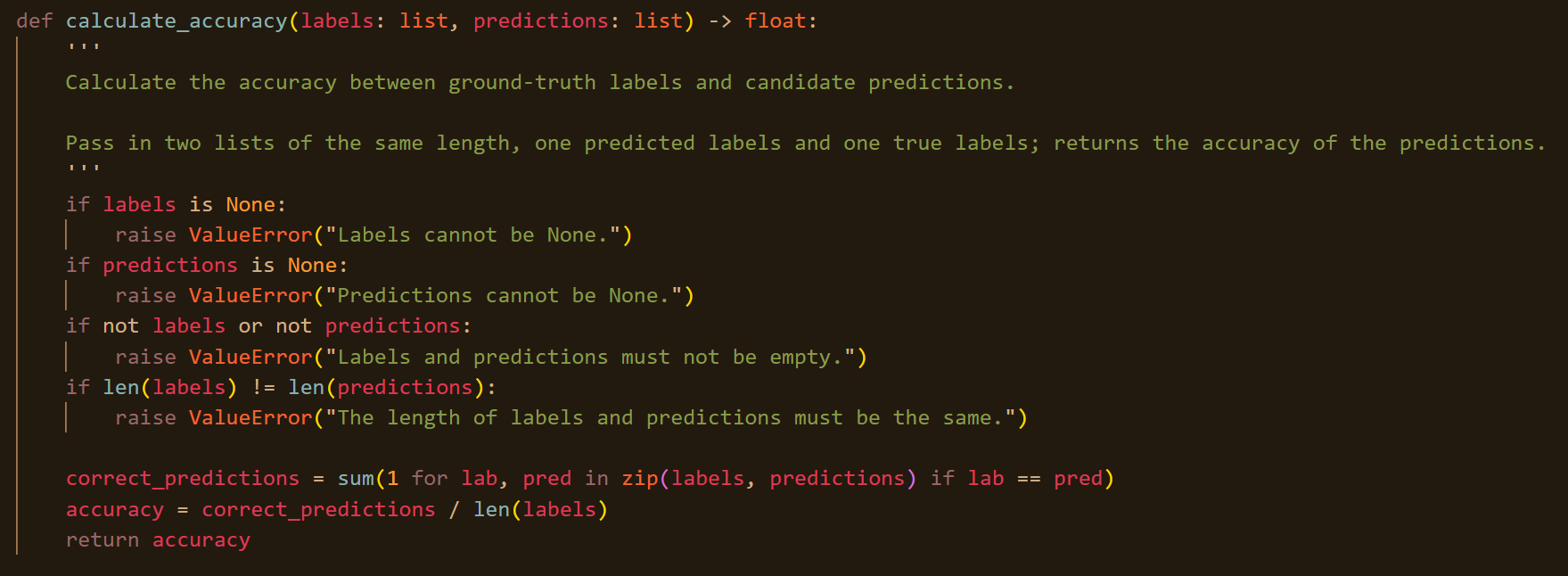
CS 6350/DS 4350: HW2-Q2 Decision Trees on the Nursery Dataset

Samir Abdelrahman

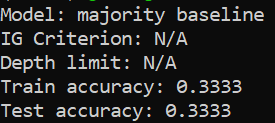
Yujin Song, Shubham Sanjay Sawant Fall 2025

## Jackson Switzer - u1608753

## 4.1 Accuracy [6 points]

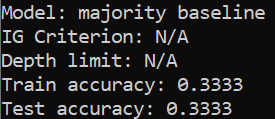


## 4.2 Majority Baseline Accuracy [8 points]

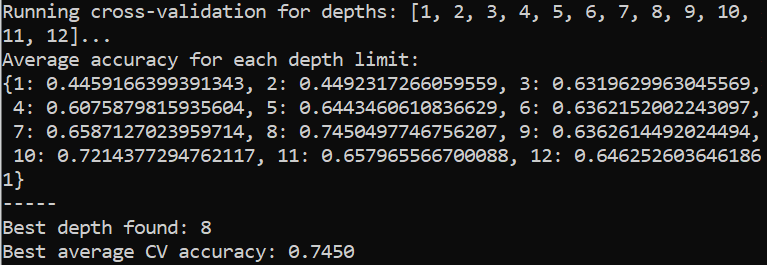


Accuracy might be a bad metric for measuring the quality of a model on this dataset because if the accuracy is very imbalanced, then the model can make good predictions by only predicting the most common label, without actually learning anything about the data. It would be better to use multiple metrics so we can see how well the model performs at predicting all classes correctly, such as precision and recall.

## 4.3 Simple Decision Tree [14 points]



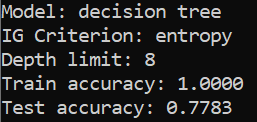
## 4.4 Decision Tree with Cross-Validation [20 points]



The best max depth I found was 8, with an accuracy of 74.50%

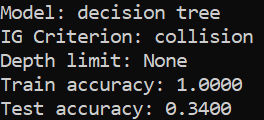
It makes sense that performance would plateau around a max depth of eight because there are eight features in the data, and all of them are categorical. That means splitting each value of a feature into its own sub-tree is probably going to be the best choice. You *could* split a feature into fewer branches than the number of values and then split on the same feature again later, but ultimately you’ll still just end up with every possible combination of features from the training set at a leaf node (if the max depth is large enough). Any variation for max depths greater than eight must be because of the shuffling of the dataset before training or other non-determinism in tree-building algorithm.

**4.5 Decision Tree with Best Depth from CV [12 points]**

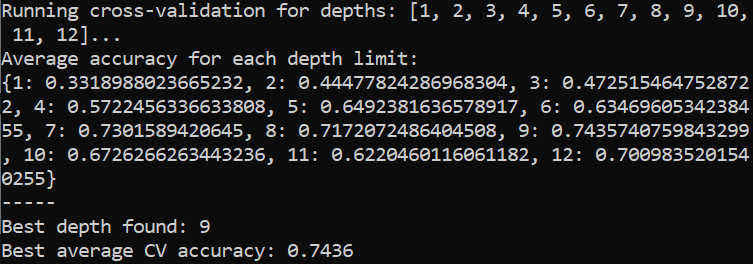
****

**5 Bonus: Decision Trees with Collision Entropy [10 points]**

**5.1 Simple Decision Tree with Collision Entropy [3 points]**



**5.2 Decision Tree with Cross-Validation [3 points]**



**5.3 Decision Tree with Best Depth from CV [4 points]**

