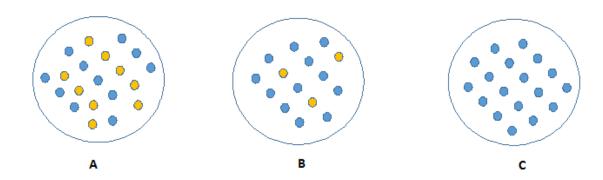
Information Gain:

Look at the image below and think which node can be described easily. I am sure, your answer is C becaurequires less information as all values are similar. On the other hand, B requires more information to describe it A requires the maximum information. In other words, we can say that C is a Pure node, B is less Impure and more impure.



Now, we can build a conclusion that less impure node requires less information to describe it. And, more im node requires more information. Information theory is a measure to define this degree of disorganization system known as Entropy. If the sample is completely homogeneous, then the entropy is zero and if the sample an equally divided (50% - 50%), it has entropy of one.

Entropy can be calculated using formula:-

Entropy =
$$-p \log_2 p - q \log_2 q$$

Here p and q is probability of success and failure respectively in that node. Entropy is also used with categorarget variable. It chooses the split which has lowest entropy compared to parent node and other splits. The let the entropy, the better it is.

Steps to calculate entropy for a split:

- 1. Calculate entropy of parent node
- 2. Calculate entropy of each individual node of split and calculate weighted average of all sub-nodes avai in split.

Example: Let's use this method to identify best split for student example.

- 1. Entropy for parent node = $-(15/30) \log 2 (15/30) (15/30) \log 2 (15/30) = 1$. Here 1 shows that it is a impunode.
- 2. Entropy for Female node = $-(2/10) \log 2 (2/10) (8/10) \log 2 (8/10) = 0.72$ and for male node, $-(13/20) \log (13/20) (7/20) \log 2 (7/20) = 0.93$
- 3. Entropy for split Gender = Weighted entropy of sub-nodes = (10/30)*0.72 + (20/30)*0.93 = 0.86
- 4. Entropy for Class IX node, $-(6/14) \log 2 (6/14) (8/14) \log 2 (8/14) = 0.99$ and for Class X node, $-(9/16) \log 2 (7/16) \log 2 (7/16) = 0.99$.
- 5. Entropy for split Class = (14/30)*0.99 + (16/30)*0.99 = 0.99