DECISION TREE TUTORIAL

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Decision Tree Tutorial

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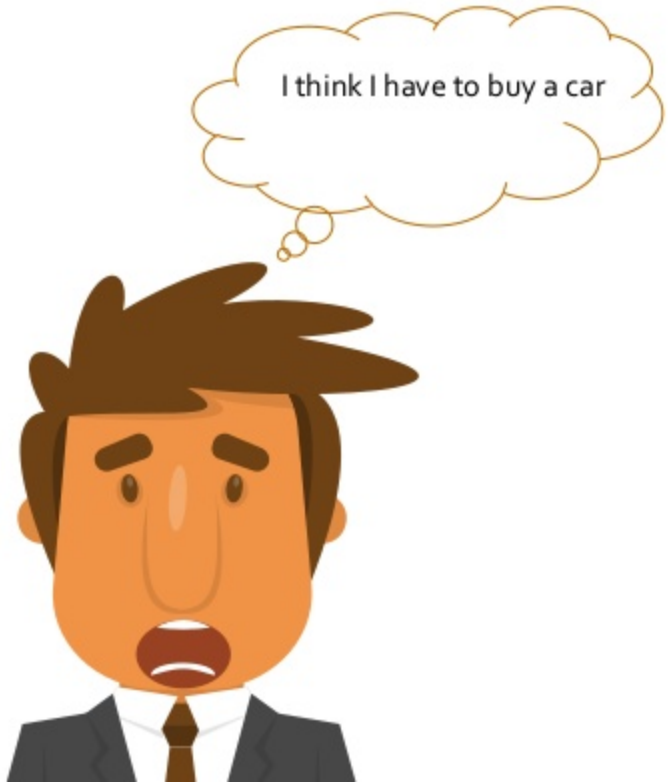
Decision Tree Tutorial



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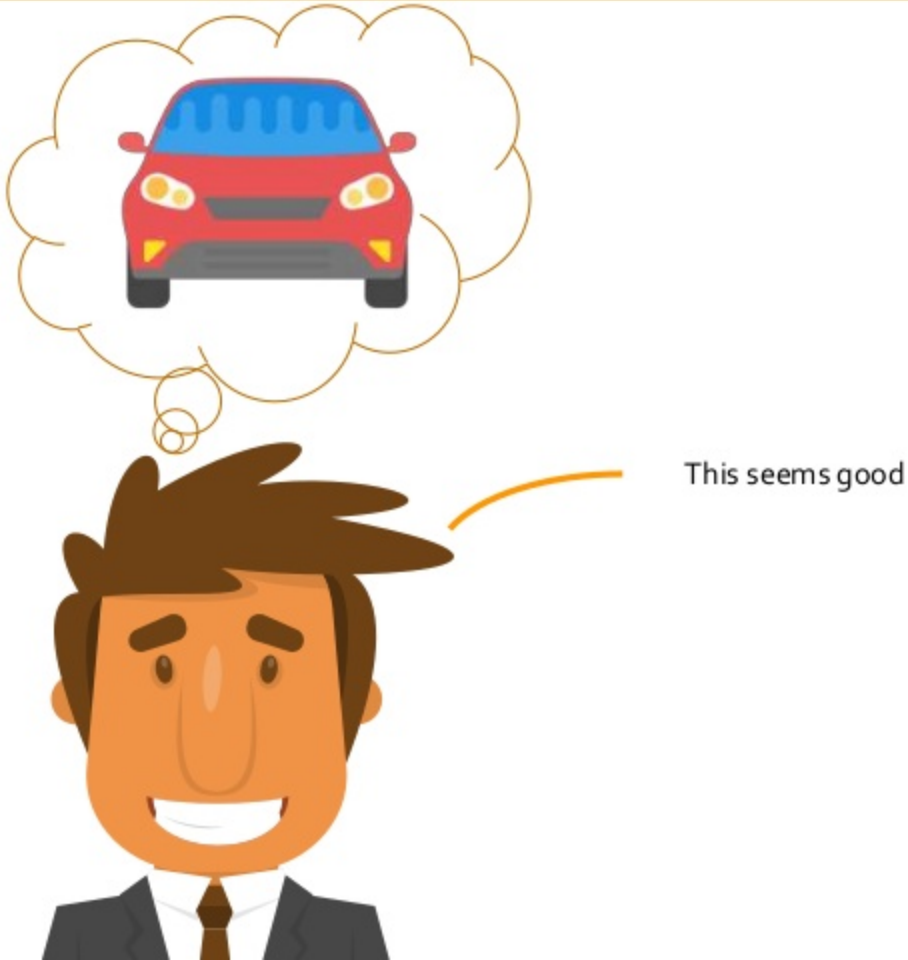

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What's in it for you?

- What is Machine Learning?
- Types of Machine Learning
- Problems in Machine Learning
- What is Decision Tree?
- What are the problems a Decision Tree solves?
- Advantages of Decision Tree
- Disadvantages of Decision Tree
- How does Decision Tree work?
- Use Case – Loan repayment prediction

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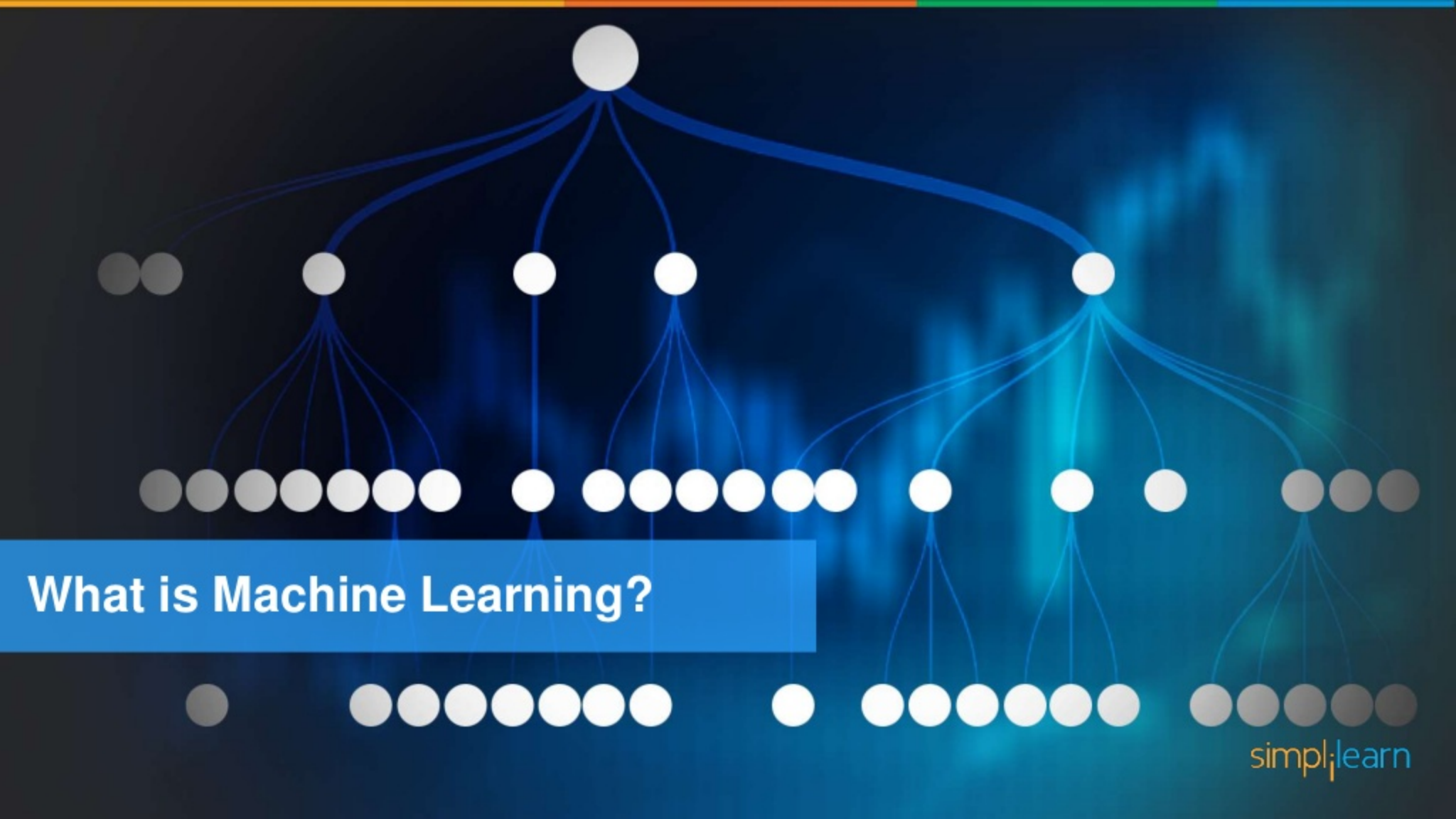
What is Machine Learning?
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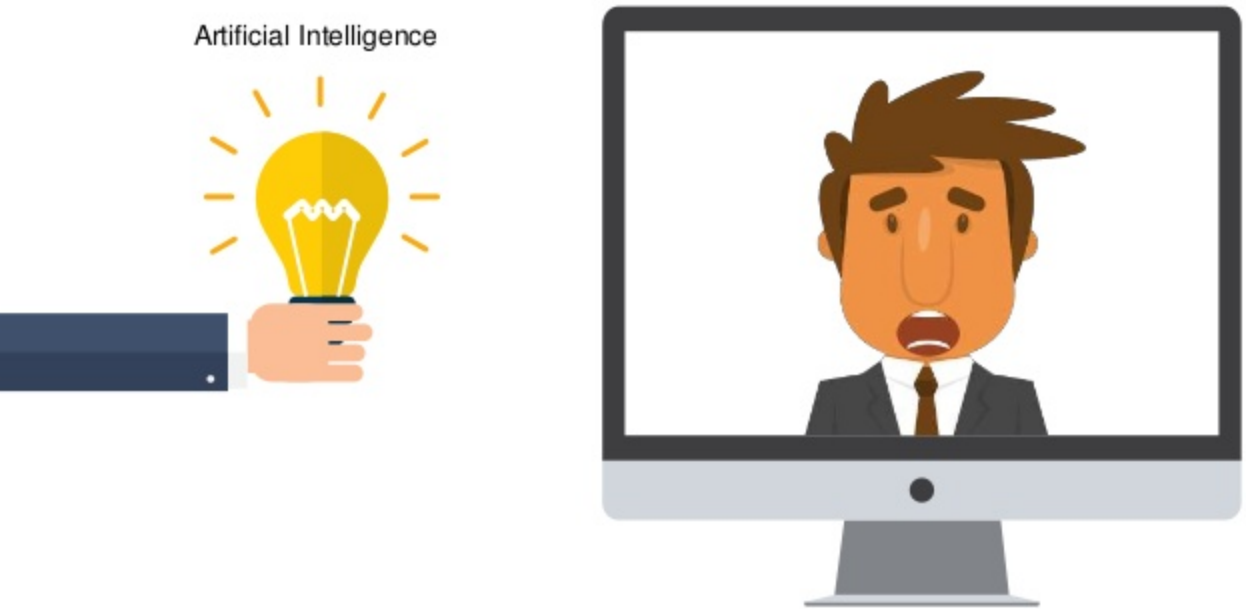

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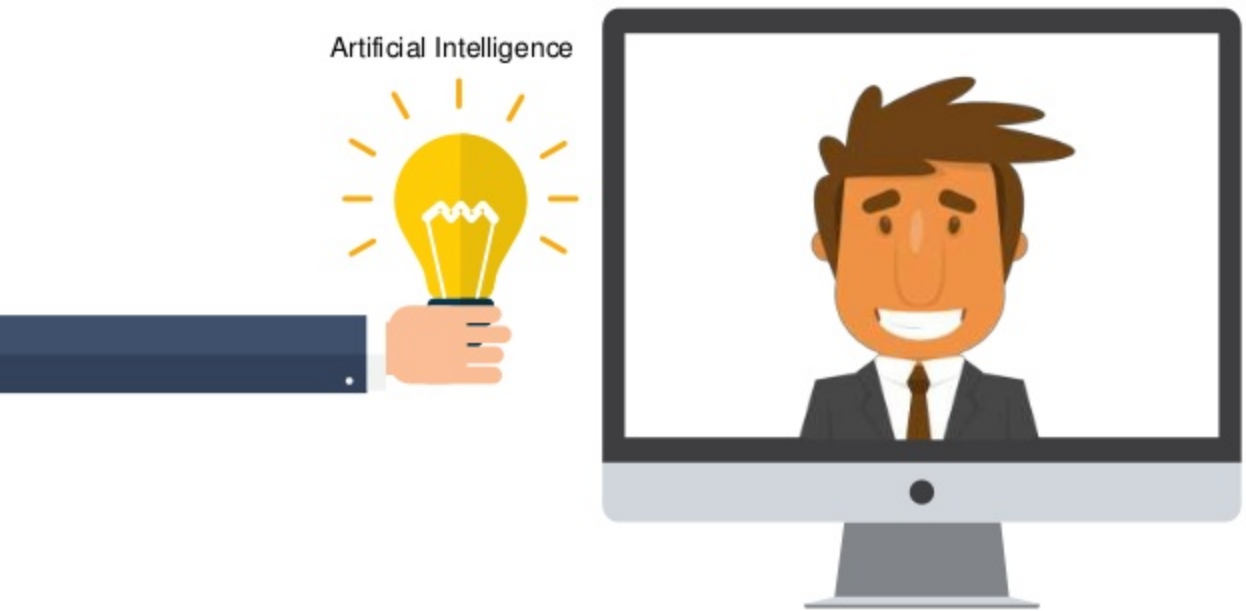

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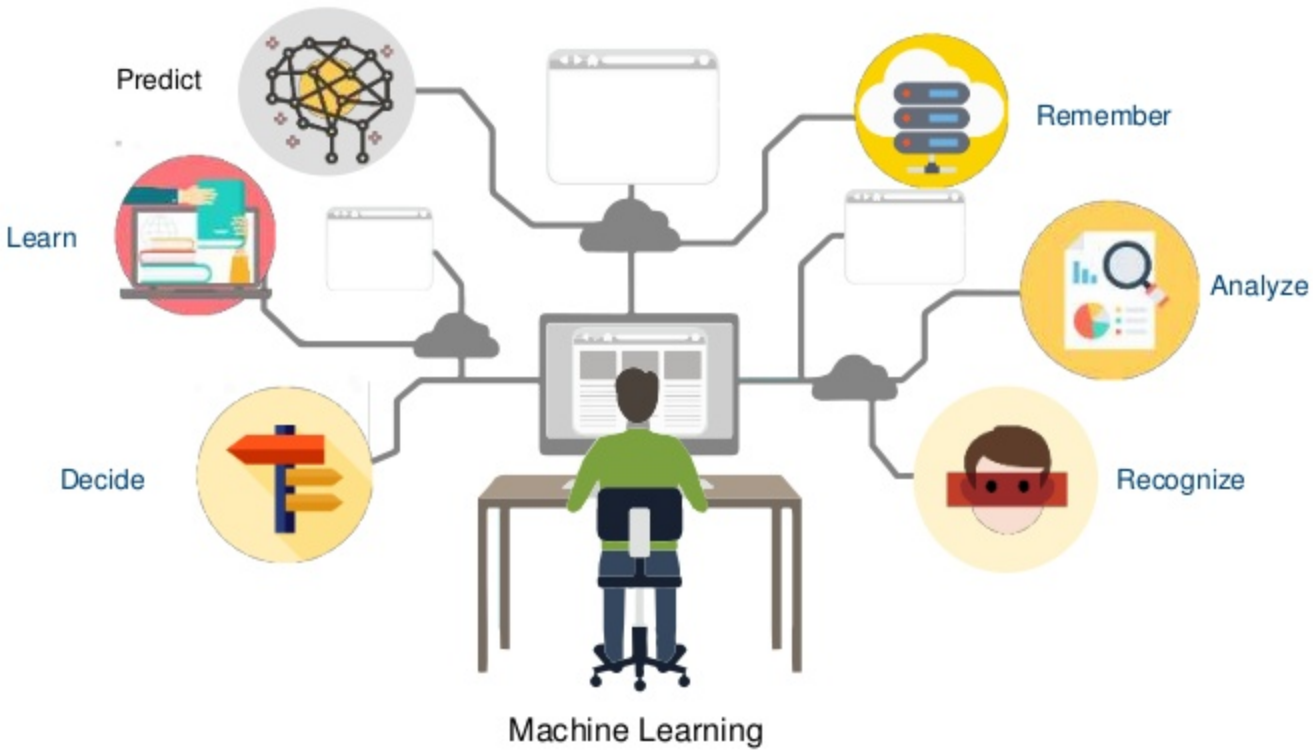

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What is Machine Learning?

Machine Learning is an application of Artificial Intelligence wherein the system gets the ability to automatically learn and improve based on experience

Ordinary system

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With Artificial Intelligence

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Ability to learn and improve on its own

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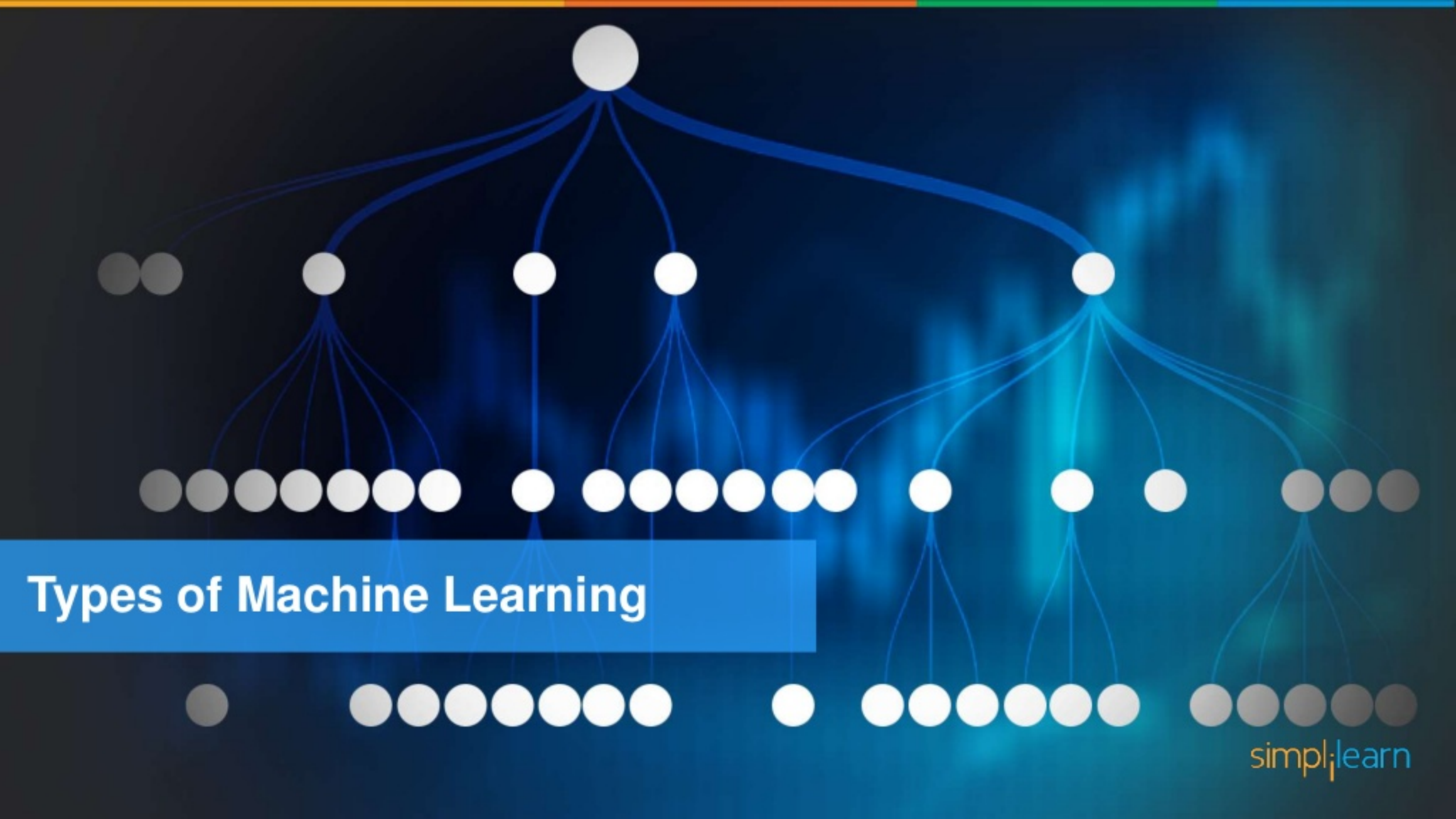
Types of Machine Learning
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Types of Machine Learning

Supervised Learning

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Types of Machine Learning

Supervised Learning

Unsupervised Learning

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Types of Machine Learning

Supervised Learning

Unsupervised Learning

Reinforcement Learning

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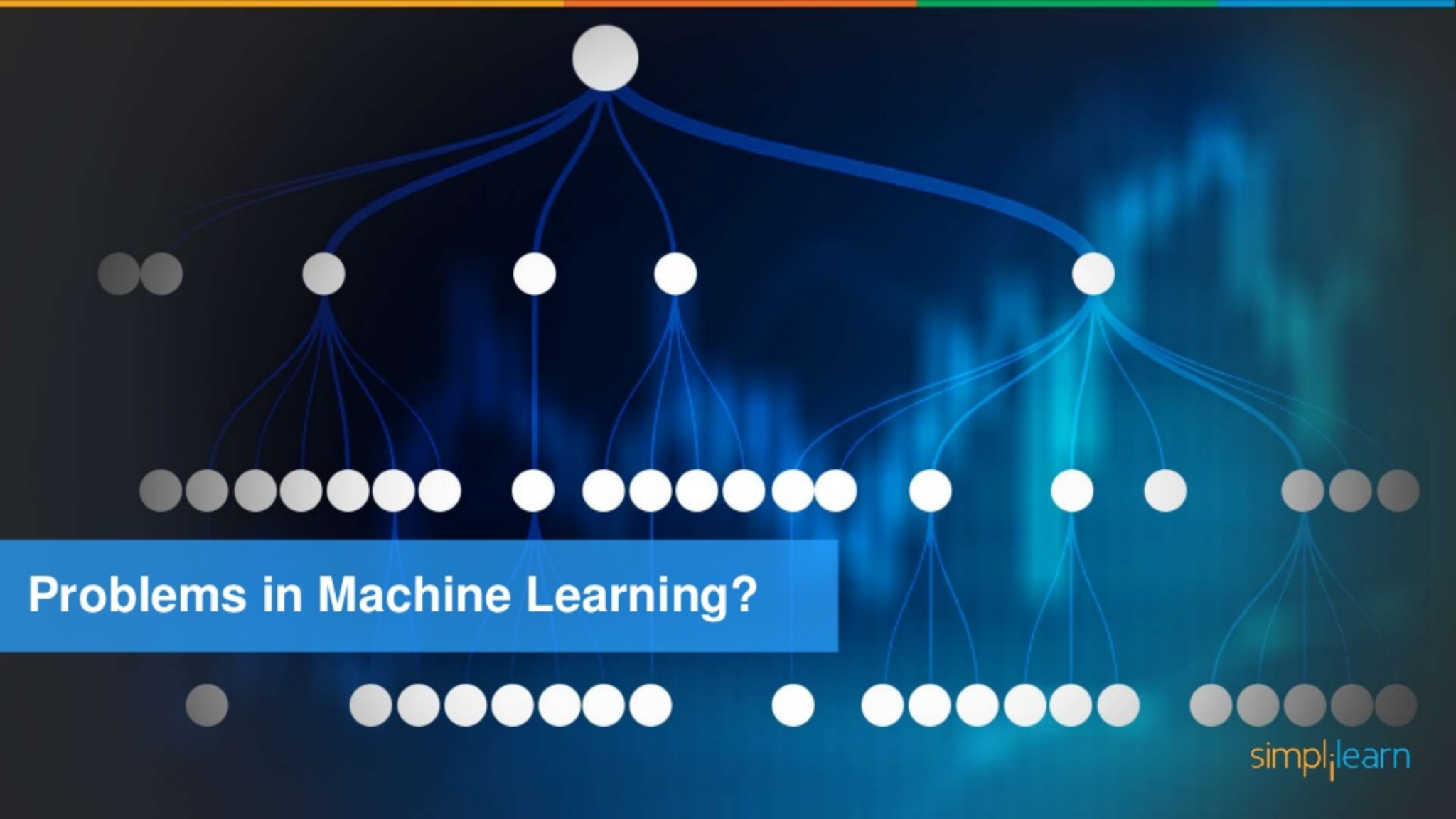
Problems in Machine Learning?
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Problems in Machine Learning

Classification

Problems with categorical solutions like 'Yes' or 'No', 'True' or 'False','1' or '0'

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Problems wherein continuous value needs to be predicted like 'Product Prices', 'Profit'

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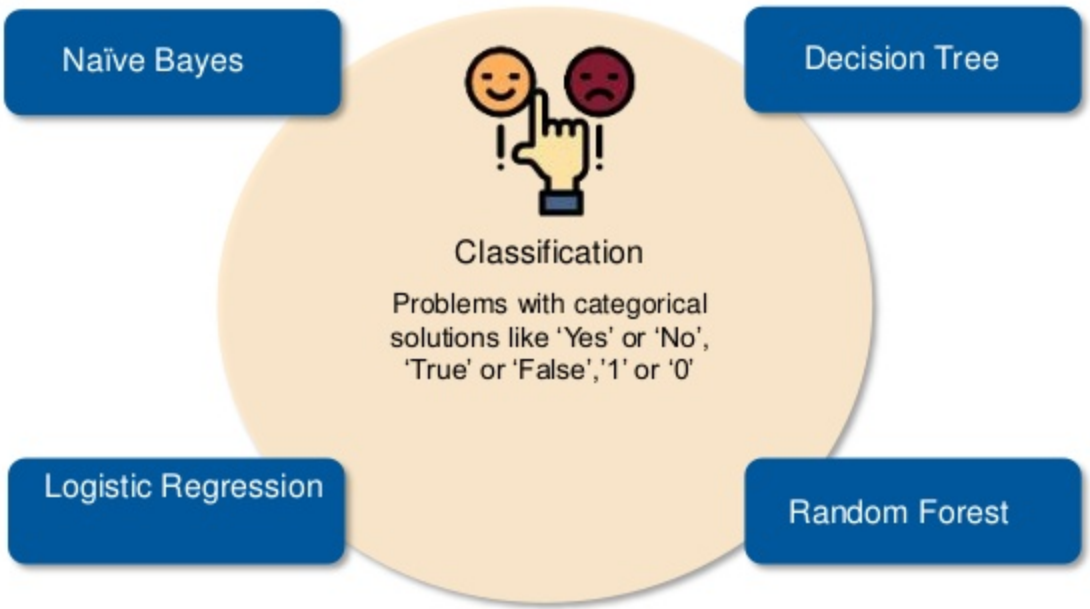

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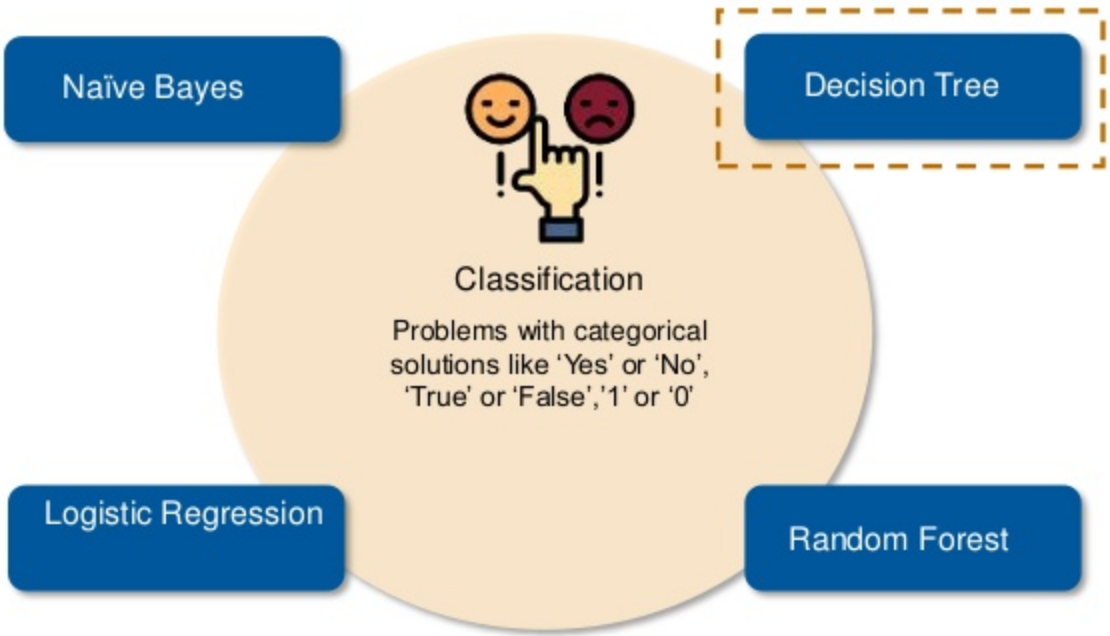

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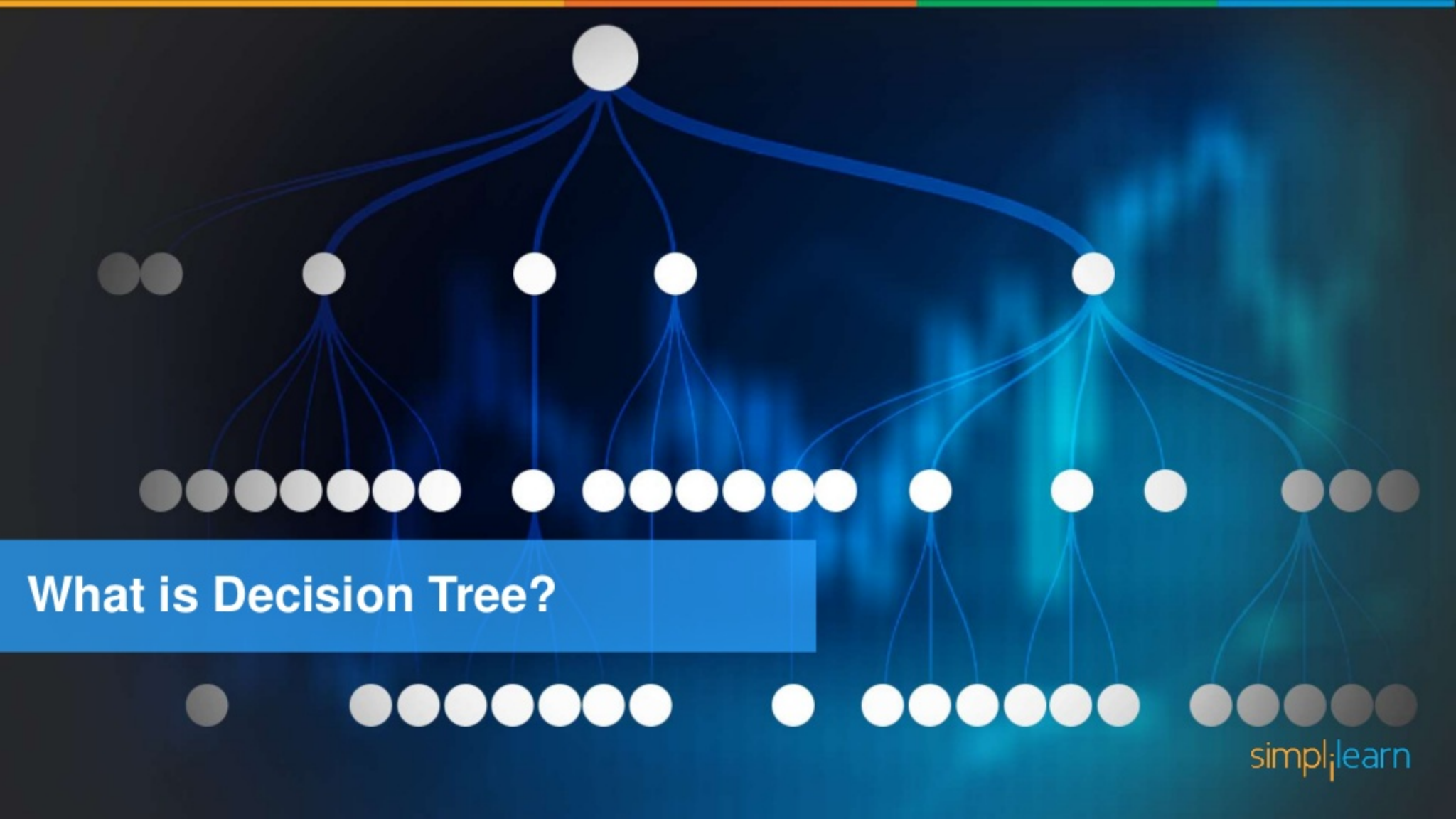
What is Decision Tree?
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What is Decision Tree?

Decision Tree is a tree shaped diagram used to determine a course of action. Each branch of the tree represents a possible decision, occurrence or reaction

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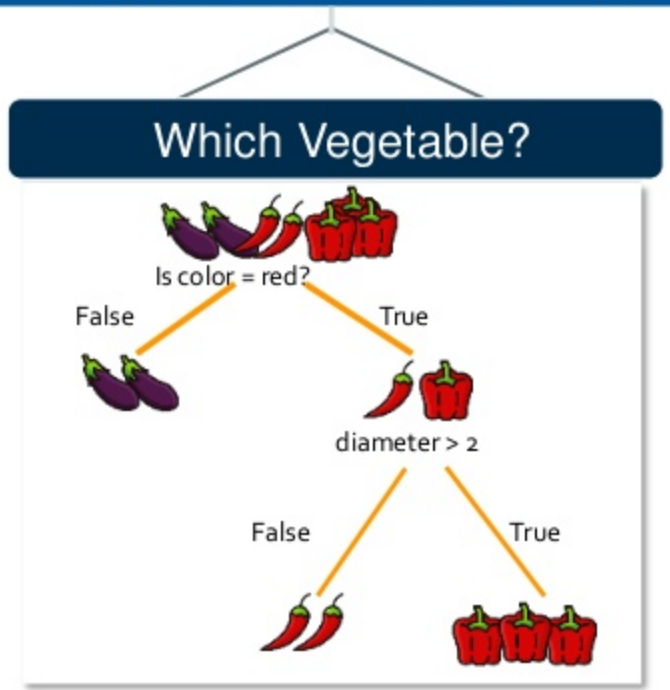

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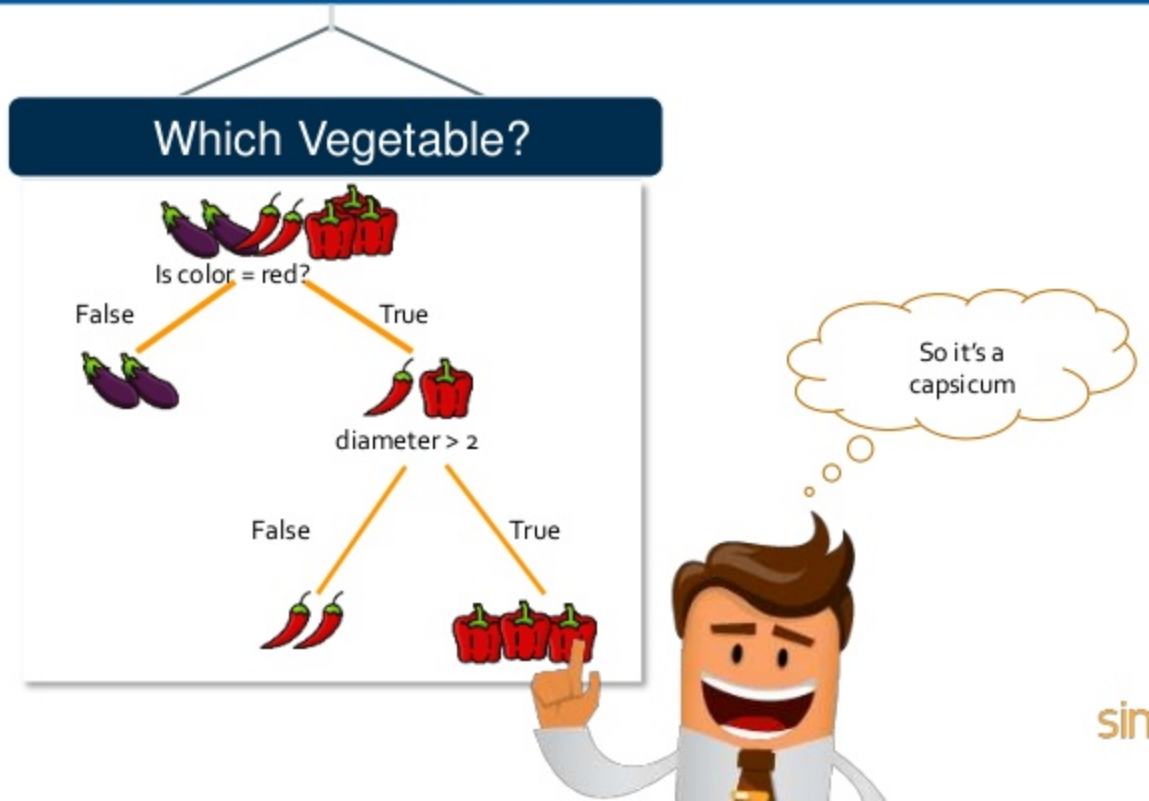

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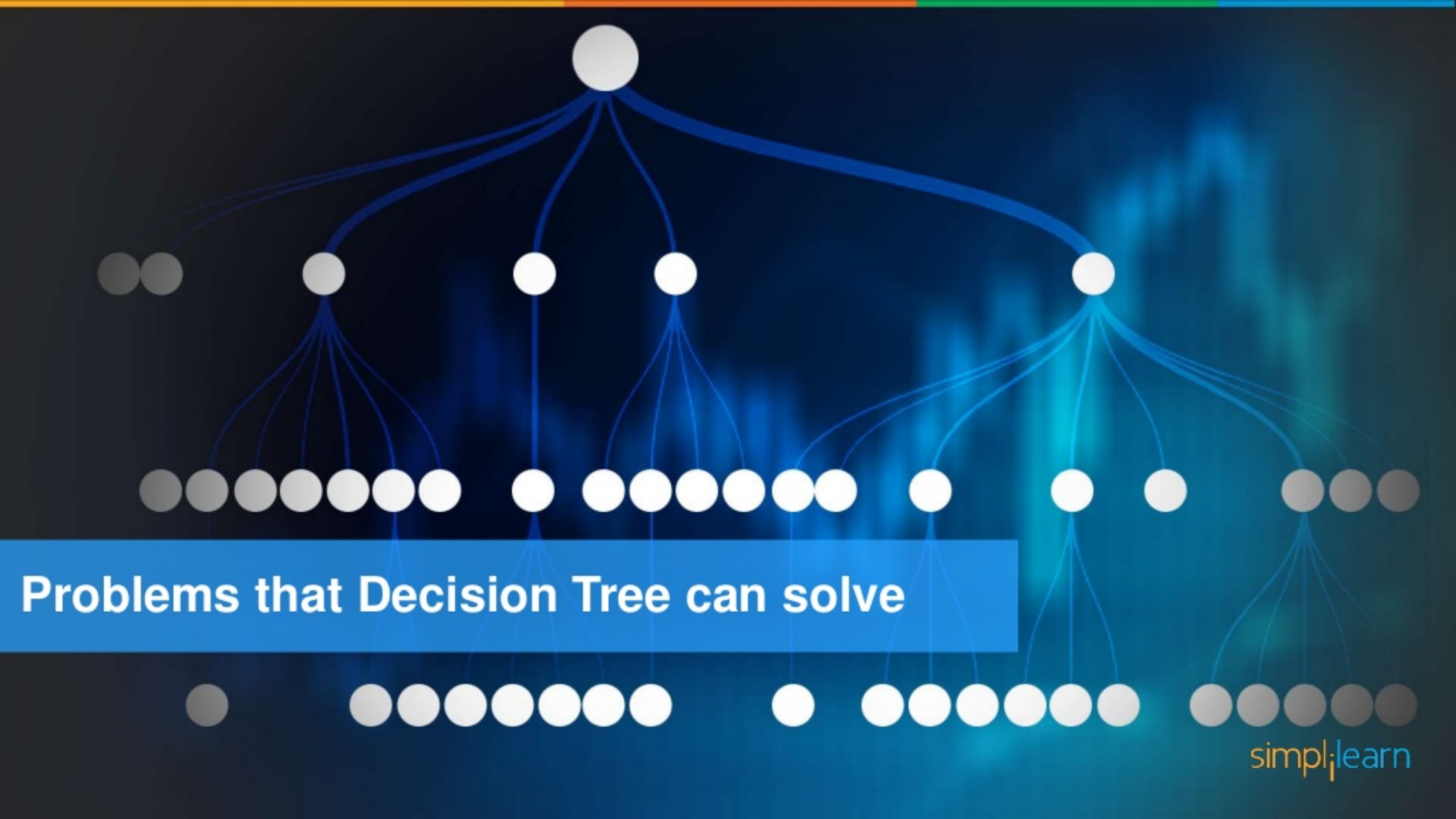
Problems that Decision Tree can solve
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Problems that Decision Tree can solve

Classification

Regression

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Problems that Decision Tree can solve

Classification

A classification tree will determine a set of logical if-then conditions to classify problems.
For example, discriminating between three types of flowers based on certain features

Regression

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Problems that Decision Tree can solve

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A classification tree will determine a set of logical if-then conditions to classify problems.
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Regression

Regression tree is used when the target variable is numerical or continuous in nature. We fit a regression model to the target variable using each of the independent variables. Each split is made based on the sum of squared error.

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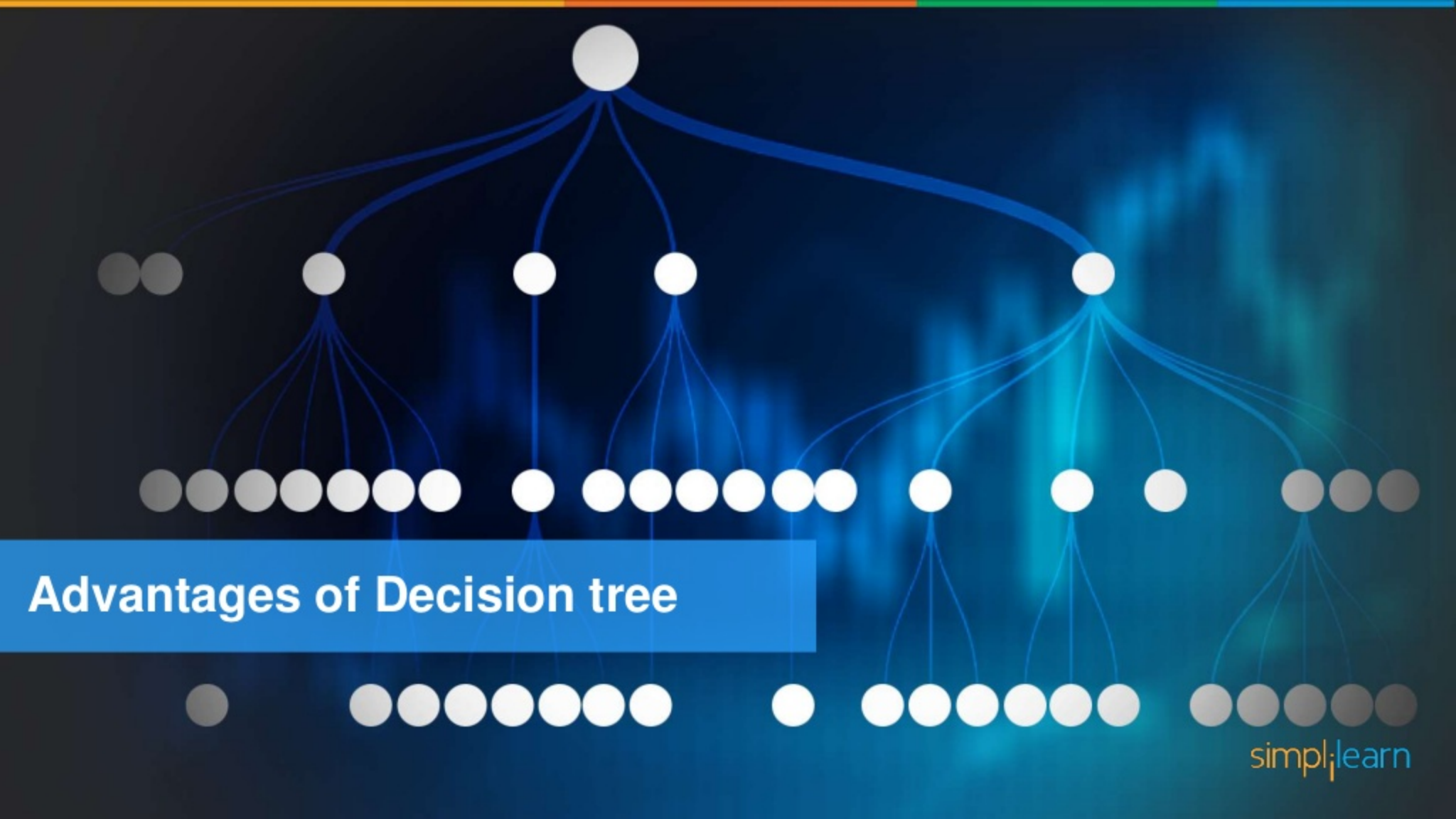
Advantages of Decision tree
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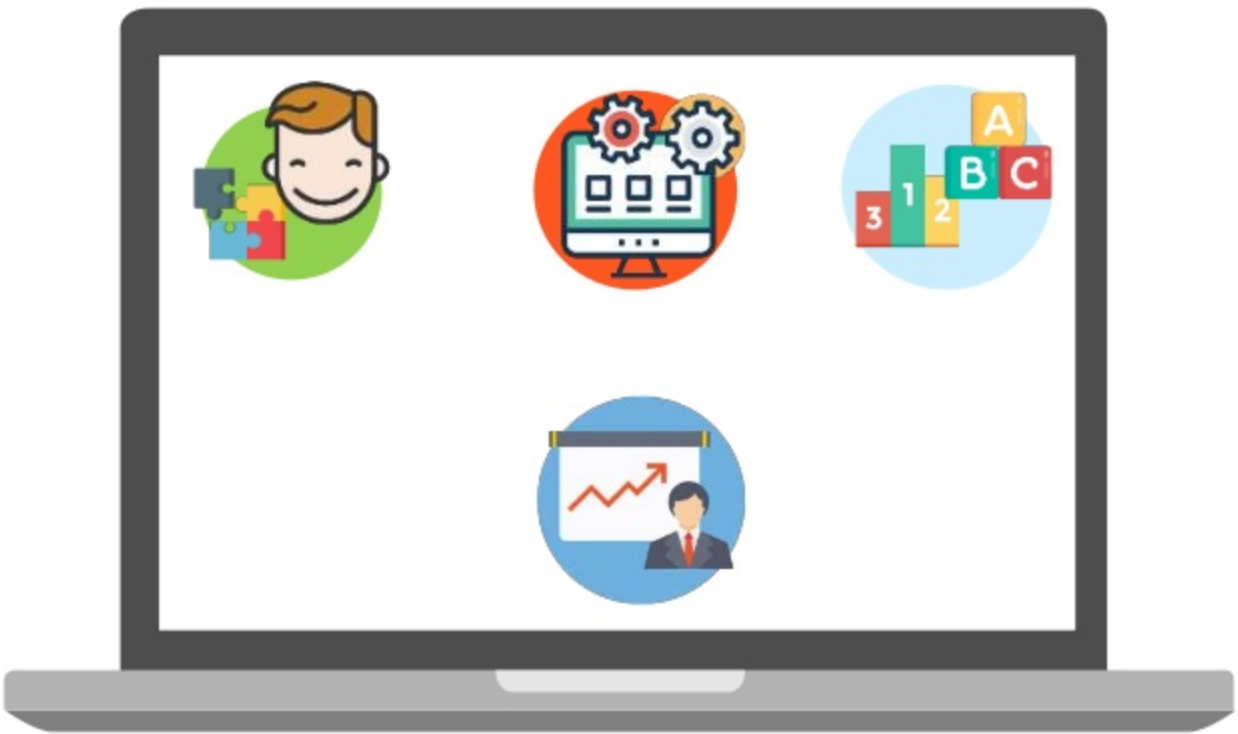
Advantages of Decision Tree



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Advantages of Decision Tree

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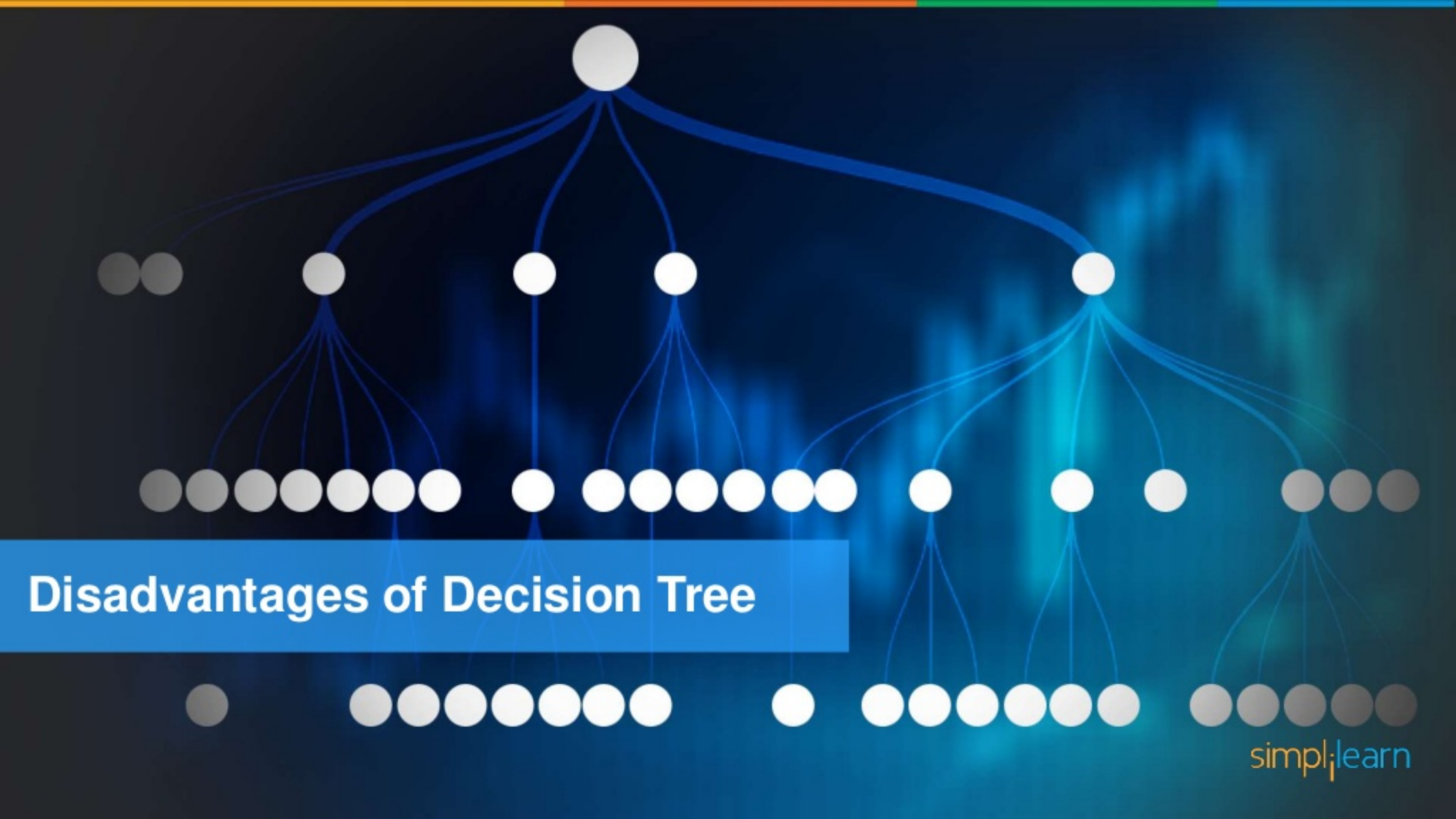
Disadvantages of Decision Tree
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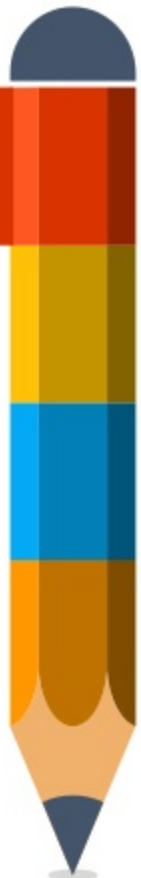
Disadvantages of Decision Tree

Overfitting occurs when the algorithm captures noise in the data



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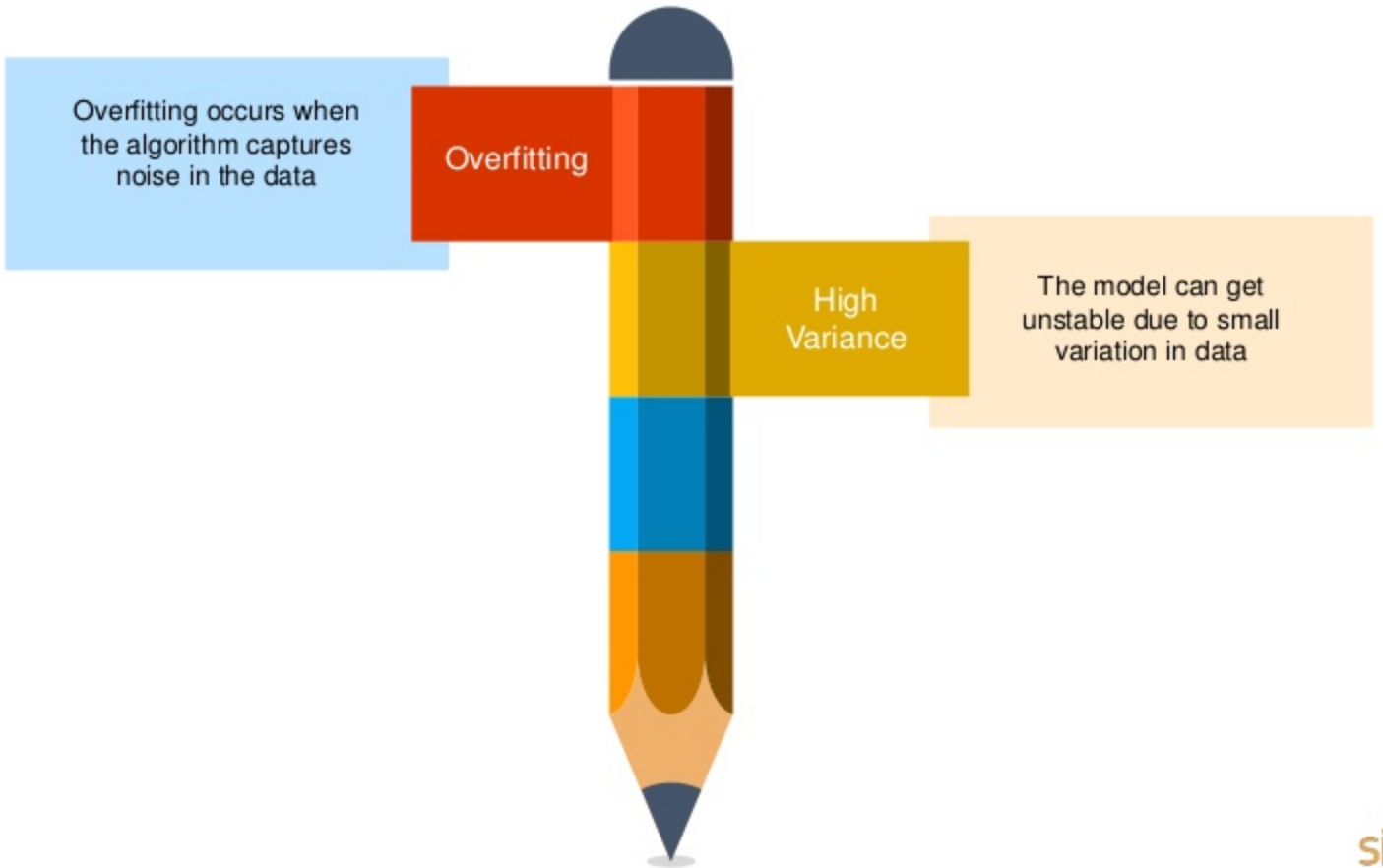
Disadvantages of Decision Tree



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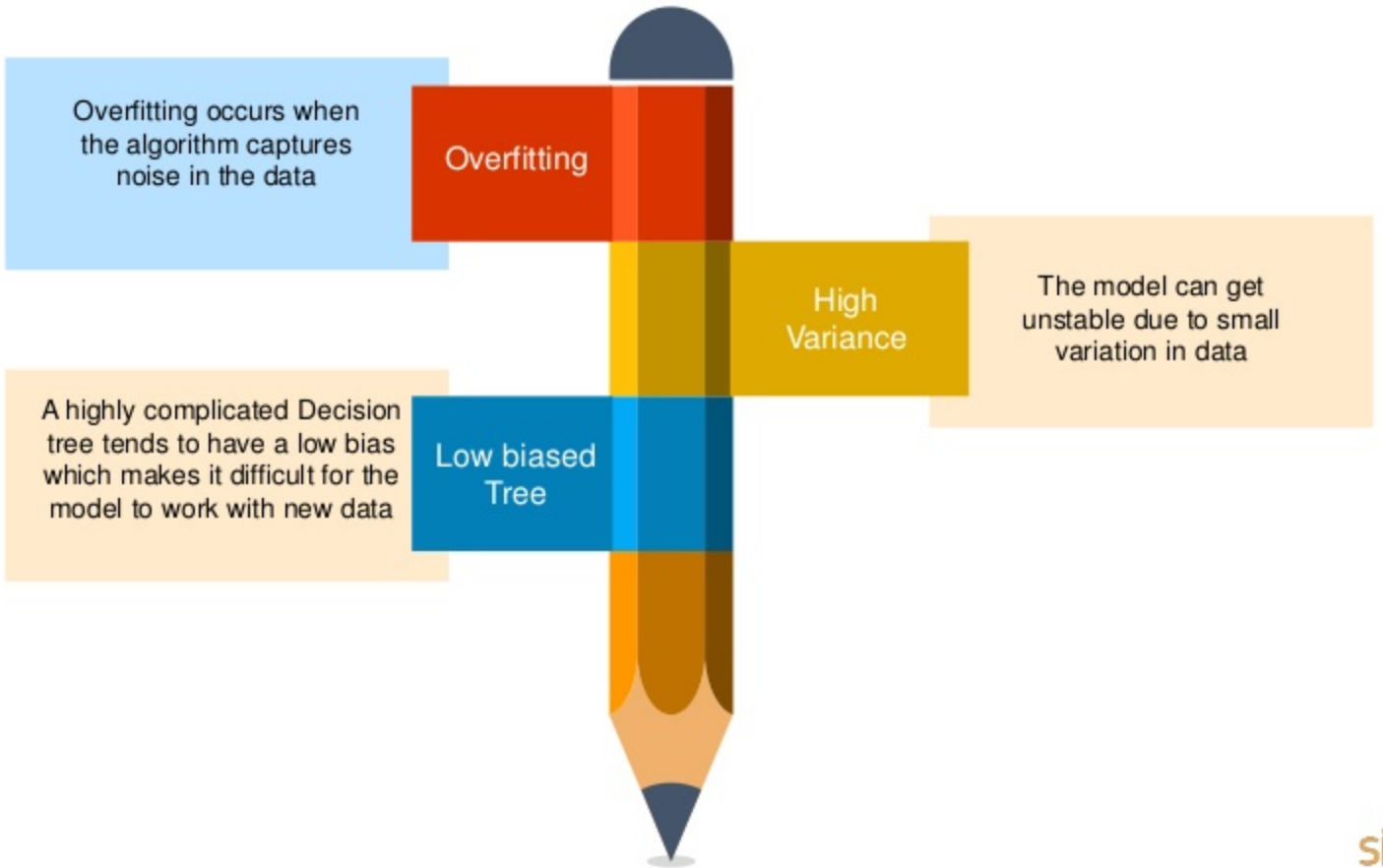
Disadvantages of Decision Tree



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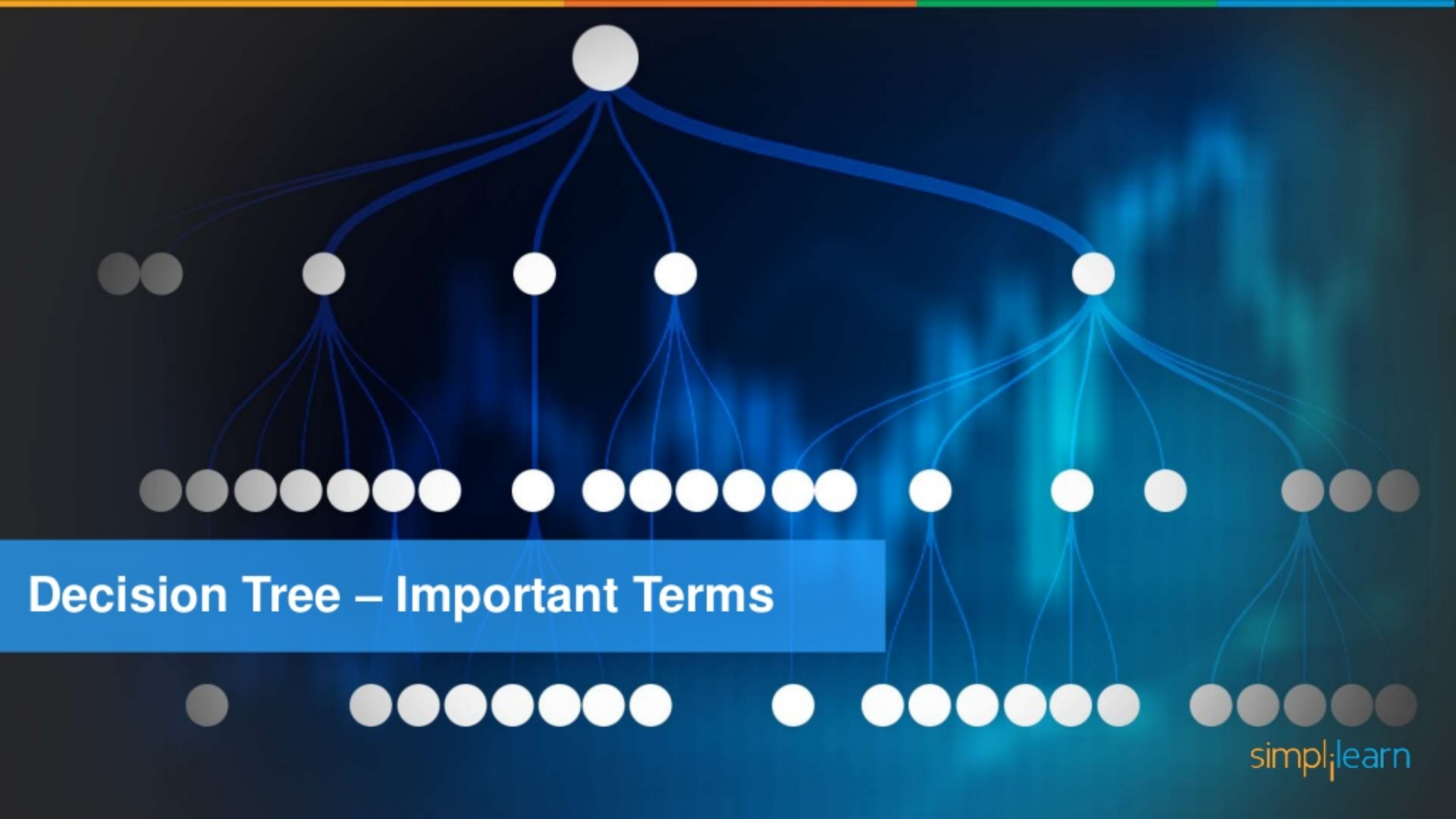
Decision Tree – Important Terms
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Decision Tree – Important Terms

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Decision Tree – Important Terms

Entropy

Entropy is the measure of randomness or unpredictability in the dataset

Example

High entropy

This Dataset has a very high entropy

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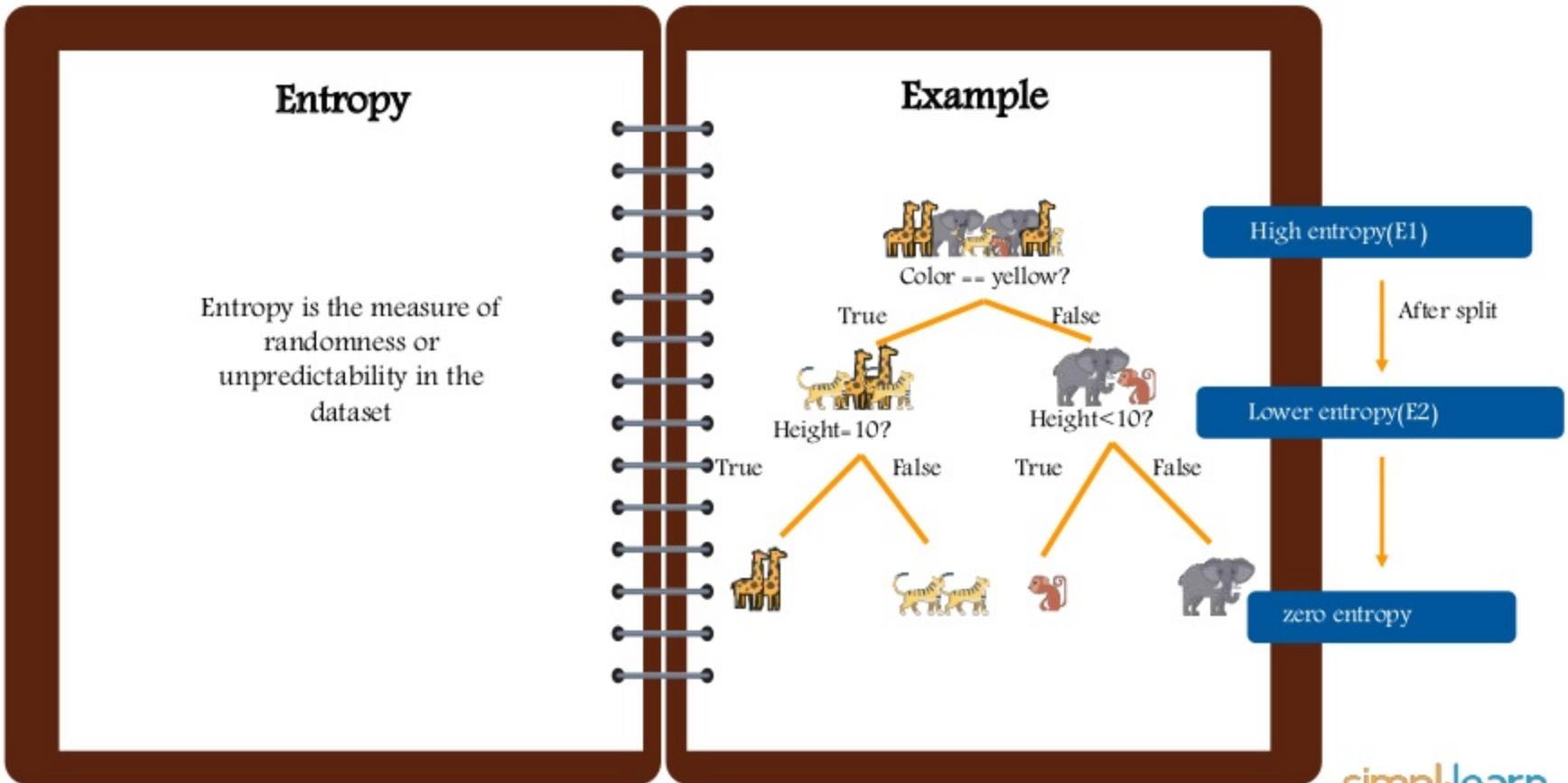
Decision Tree – Important Terms



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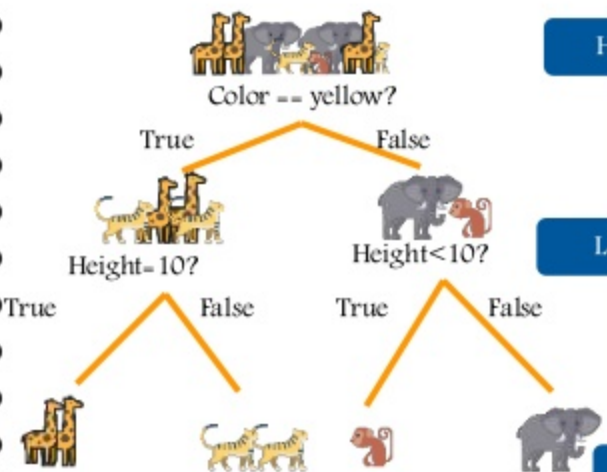
Decision Tree – Important Terms

Information gain

It is the measure of decrease in entropy after the dataset is split

Example



High entropy(E1)

After split

Lower entropy(E2)

Gain = E1 – E2

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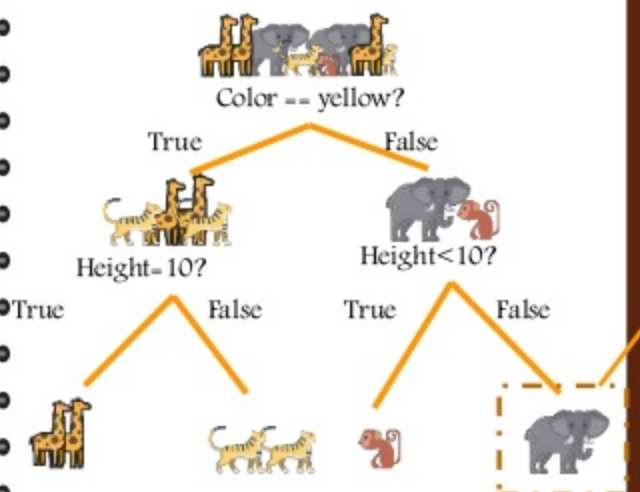
Decision Tree – Important Terms

Leaf Node

Leaf node carries the classification or the decision

Example



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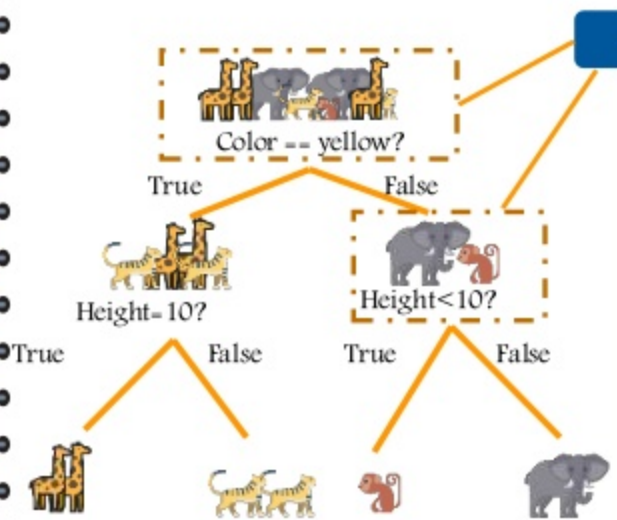
Decision Tree – Important Terms

Decision Node

Decision node has two or more branches

Example



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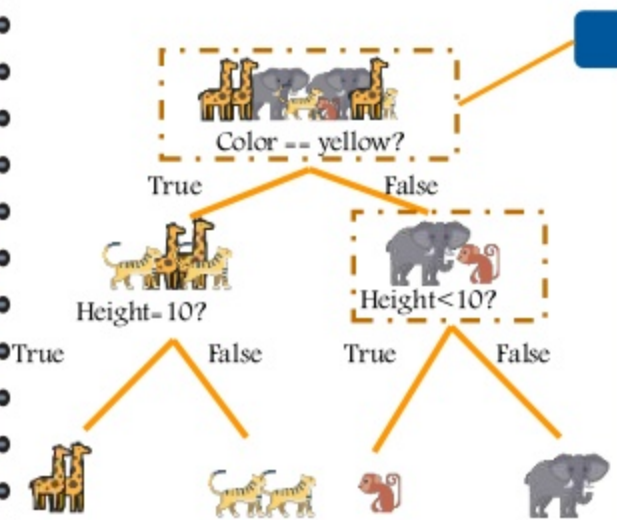
Decision Tree – Important Terms

Root Node

The top most Decision node is known as the Root node

Example



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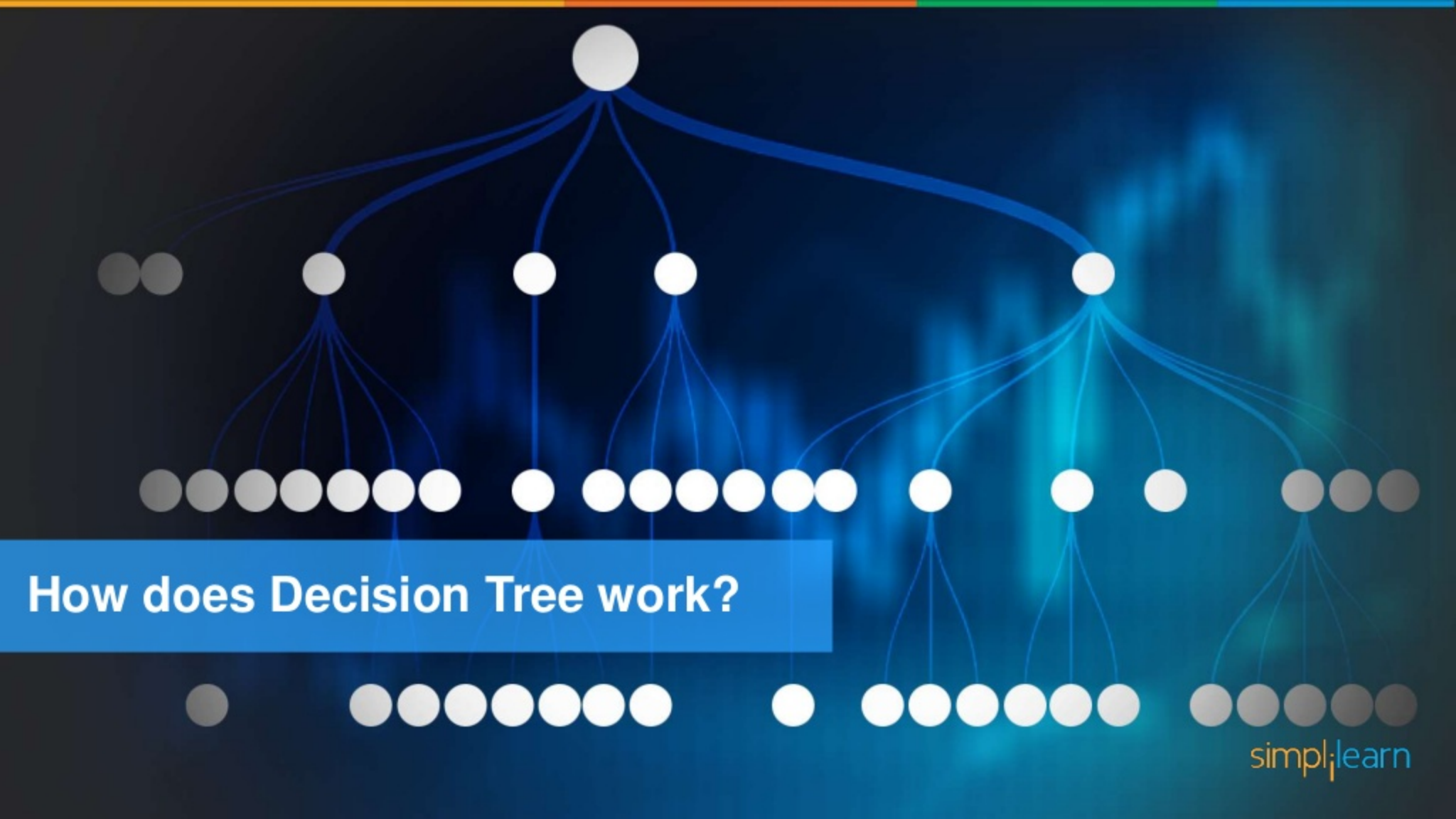
How does Decision Tree work?
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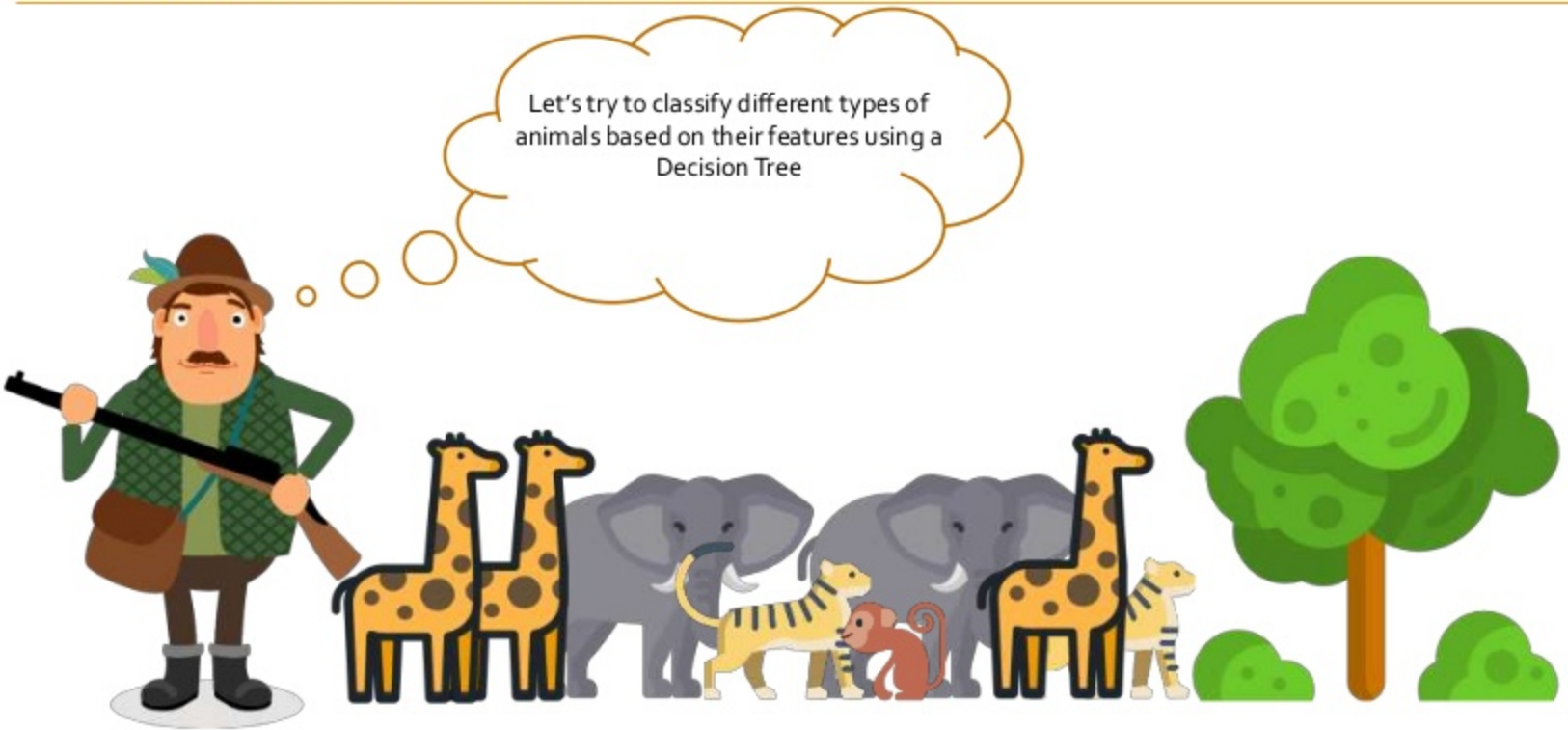

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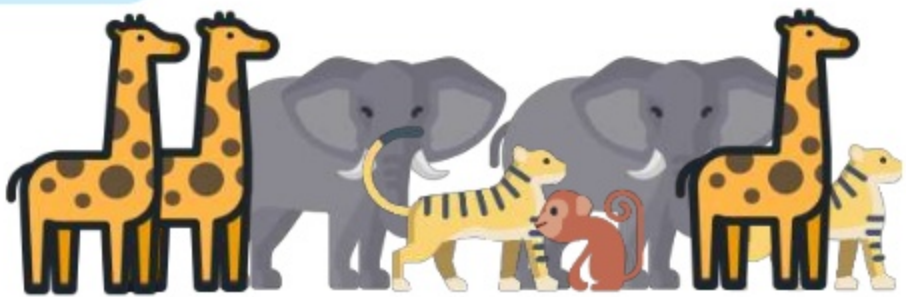
How does a Decision Tree work?

Problem statement

To classify the different types of animals based on their features using decision tree



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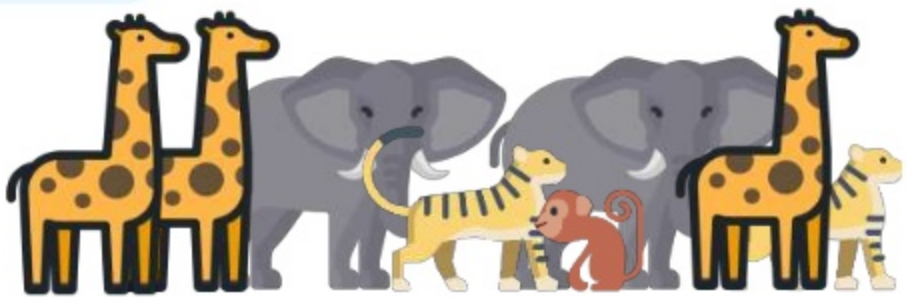
The dataset is looking quite messy and the entropy is high in this case



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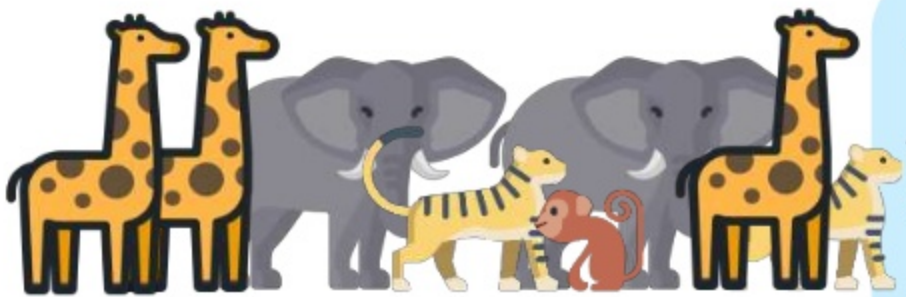

Training Dataset

Color	Height	Label
grey	10	elephant
Yellow	10	giraffe
brown	3	Monkey
grey	10	elephant
Yellow	4	Tiger

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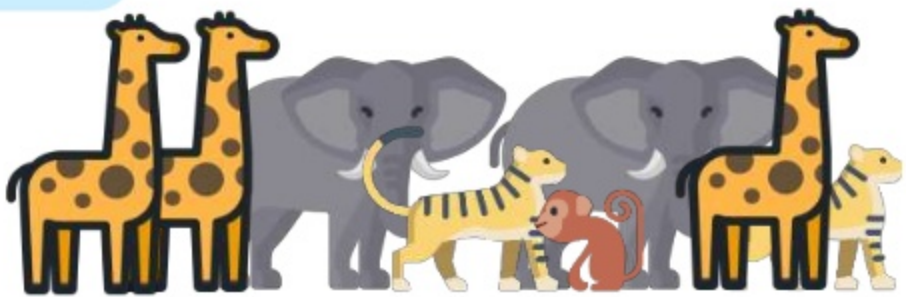
How does a Decision Tree work?

How to split the data

We have to frame the conditions that split the data in such a way that the information gain is the highest



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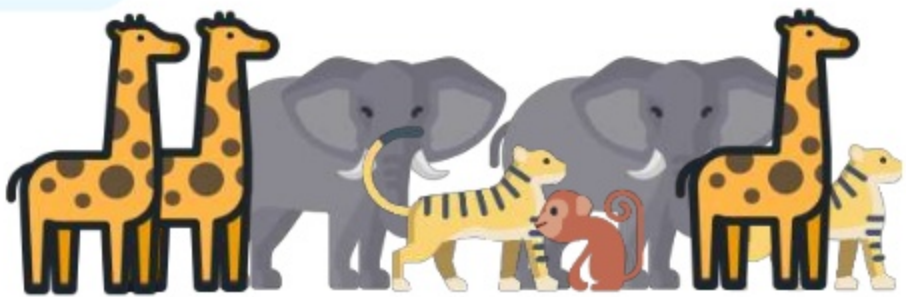
Note

Gain is the measure of decrease in entropy after splitting



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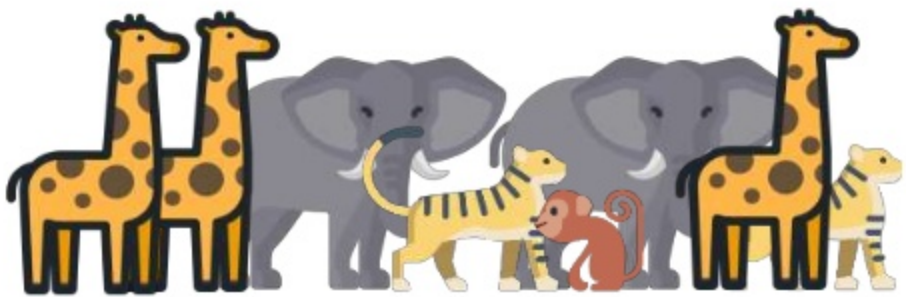
How does a Decision Tree work?

Formula for entropy

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} P(valuei).log_2(P(value_i)$$

Let's try to calculate the entropy for the current dataset



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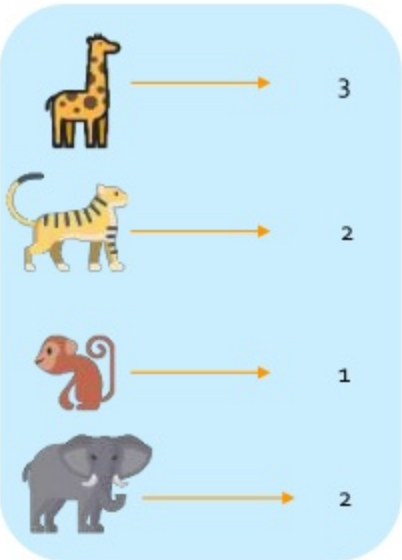

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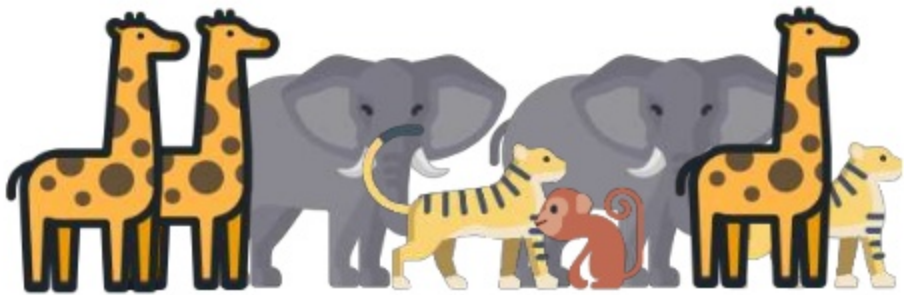

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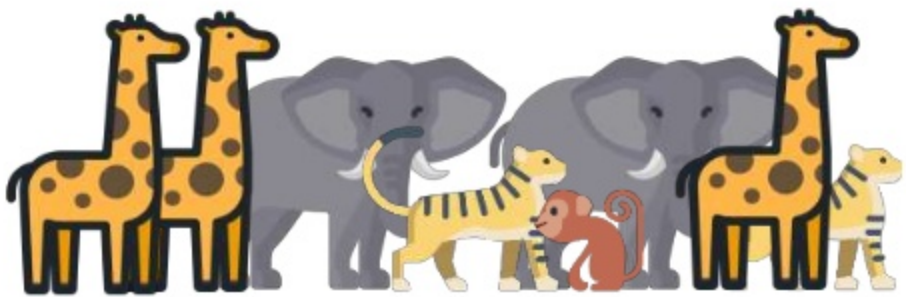
How does a Decision Tree work?

Let's use the formula

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} P(valuei).log_2(P(value_i)$$



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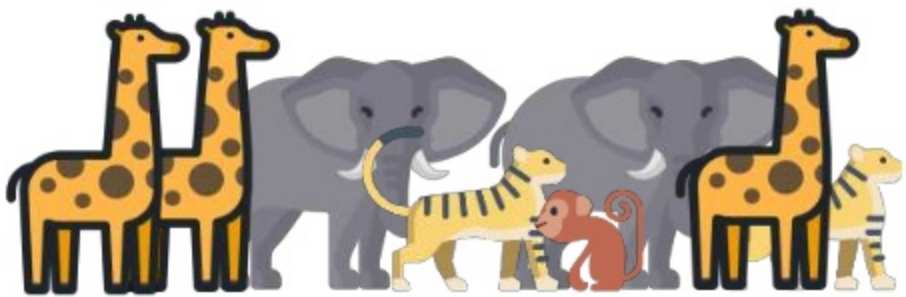
Entropy = $(\frac{3}{8})\ log_2(\frac{3}{8}) + (\frac{2}{8})\ log_2(\frac{2}{8}) + (\frac{1}{8})\ log_2(\frac{1}{8}) + (\frac{2}{8})\ log_2(\frac{2}{8})$

Entropy=0.571



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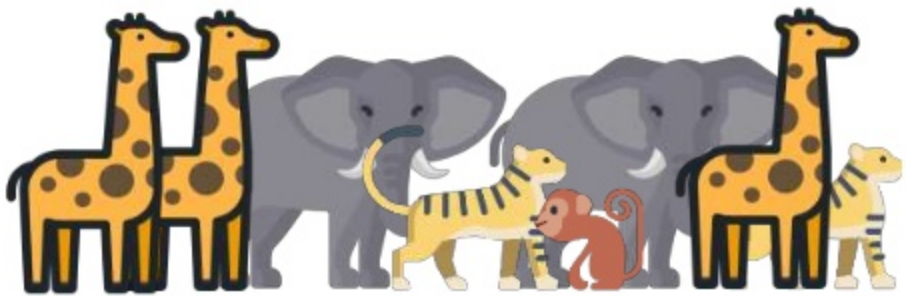
How does a Decision Tree work?

Let's use the formula

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} P(valuei).\log_2(P(value_i)$$

$$\text{Entropy} = (\tfrac{3}{8})\log_2(\tfrac{3}{8}) + (\tfrac{2}{8})\log_2(\tfrac{2}{8}) + (\tfrac{1}{8})\log_2(\tfrac{1}{8}) + (\tfrac{2}{8})\log_2(\tfrac{2}{8})$$

Entropy=0.571



We will calculate the entropy of the dataset similarly after every split to calculate the gain

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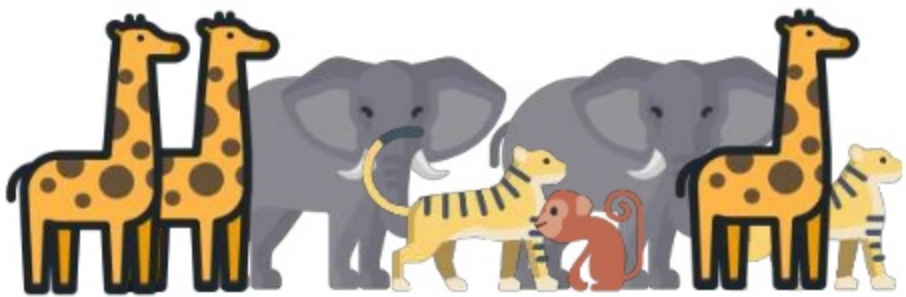
How does a Decision Tree work?



Gain can be calculated by finding the difference of the subsequent entropy values after split

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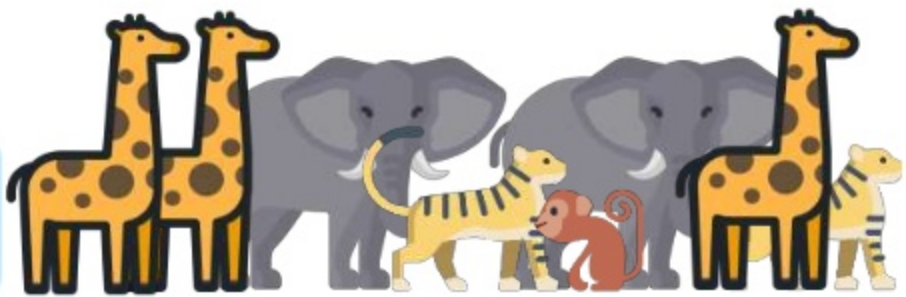
How does a Decision Tree work?

Now we will try to choose a condition that gives us the highest gain



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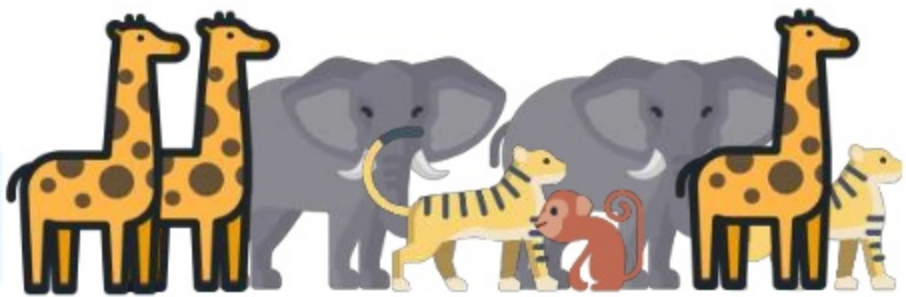
How does a Decision Tree work?

Now we will try to choose a condition that gives us the highest gain



We will do that by splitting the data using each condition and checking the gain that we get out them.

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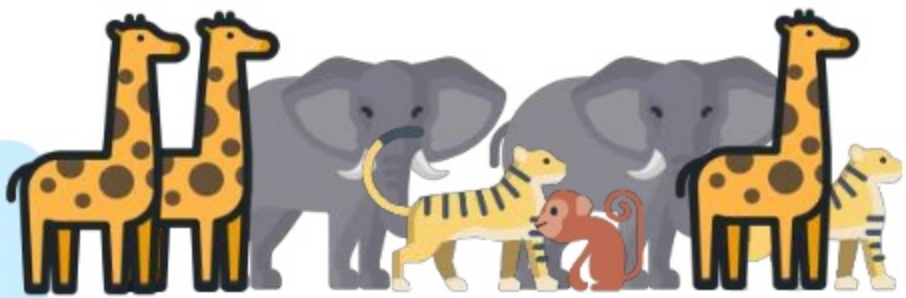
How does a Decision Tree work?

The condition that gives us the highest gain will be used to make the first split



We will do that by splitting the data using each condition and checking the gain that we get out them.

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How does a Decision Tree work?

Conditions

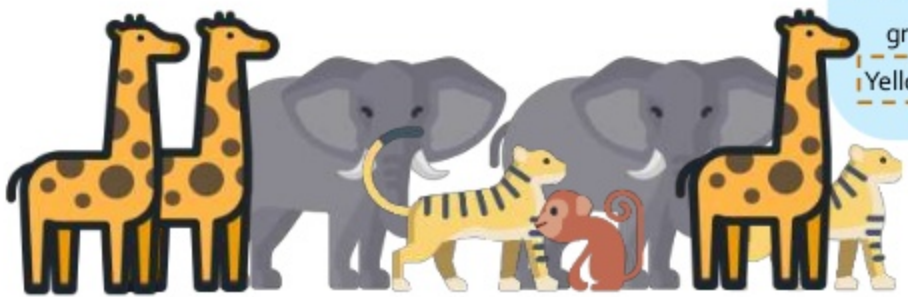
Color== Yellow?

Height>=10

Color== Brown?

Color==Grey

Diameter<10



Training Dataset

Color	Height	Label
grey	10	elephant
Yellow	10	giraffe
brown	3	Monkey
grey	10	elephant
Yellow	4	Tiger

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How does a Decision Tree work?

Conditions

Color== Yellow?

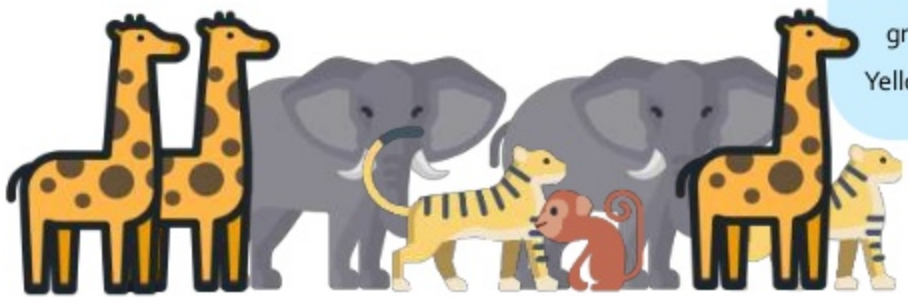
Height>=10

Color== Brown?

Color==Grey

Diameter<10

Let's say this condition gives us the maximum gain



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brown	3	Monkey
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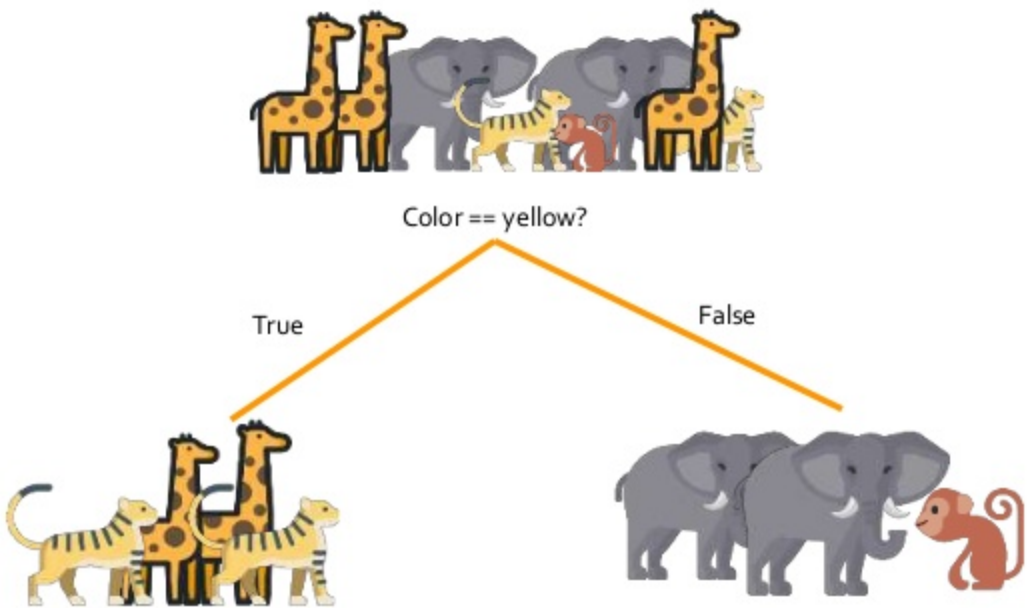
How does a Decision Tree work?

We split the data



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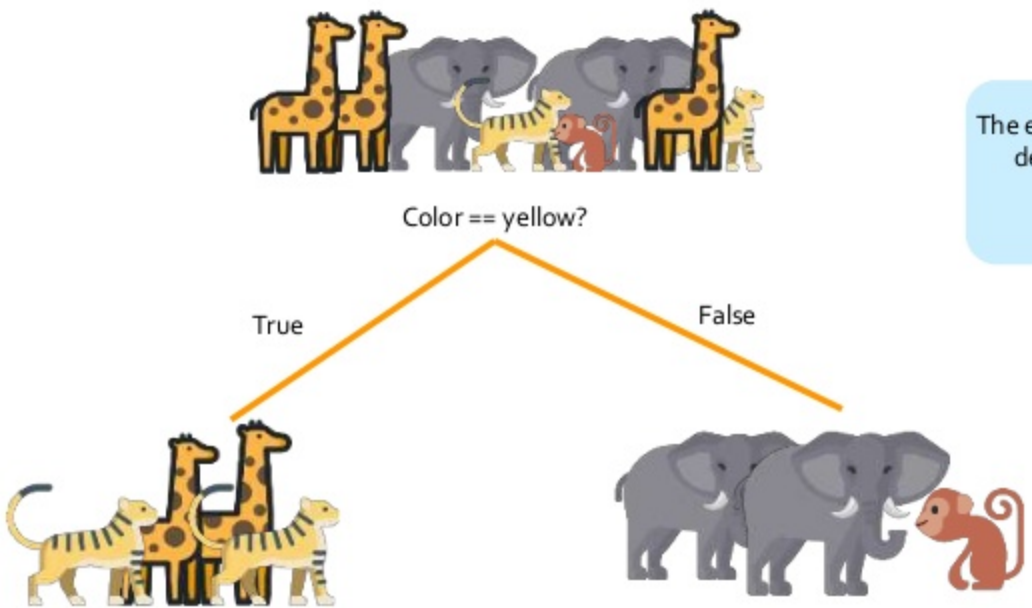
How does a Decision Tree work?



The entropy after splitting has decreased considerably

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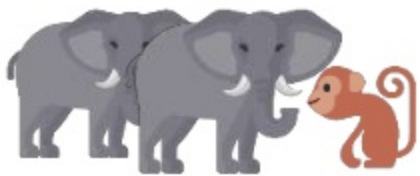
How does a Decision Tree work?

however we still need some splitting at both the branches to attain an entropy value equal to zero

Color == yellow?

True

False



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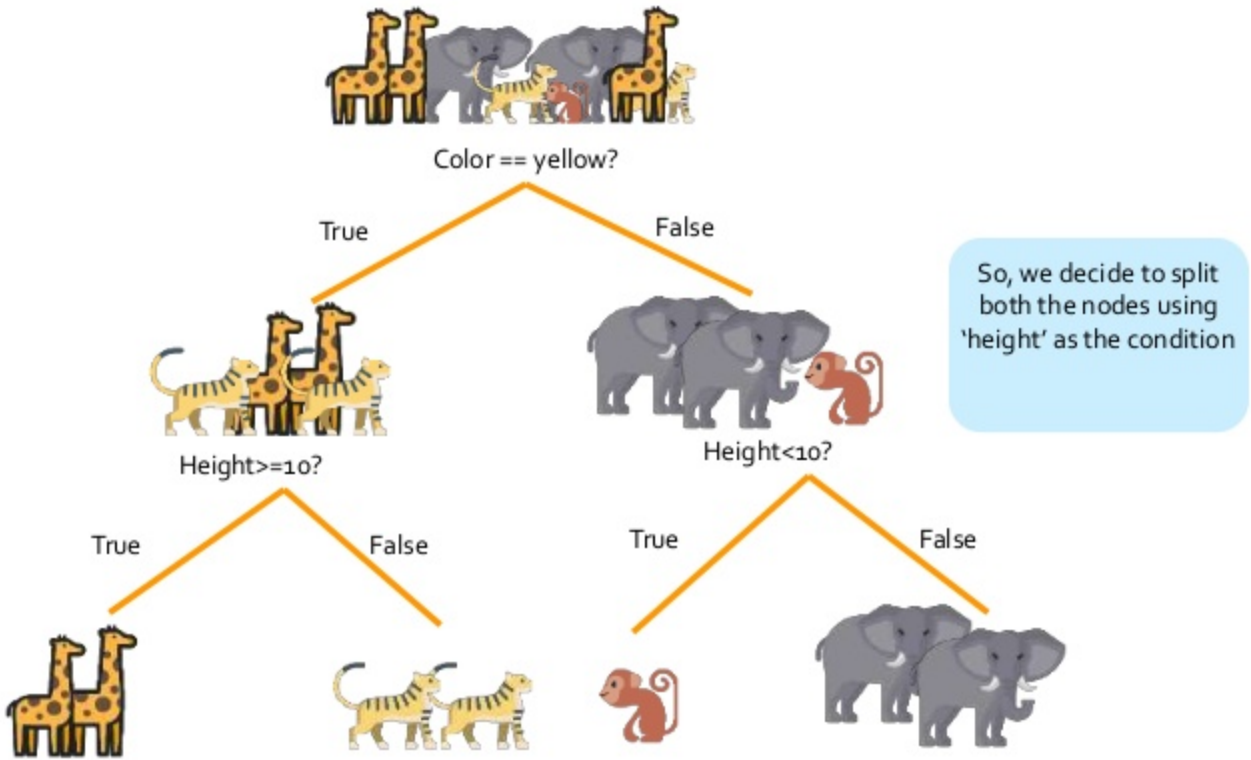
How does a Decision Tree work?



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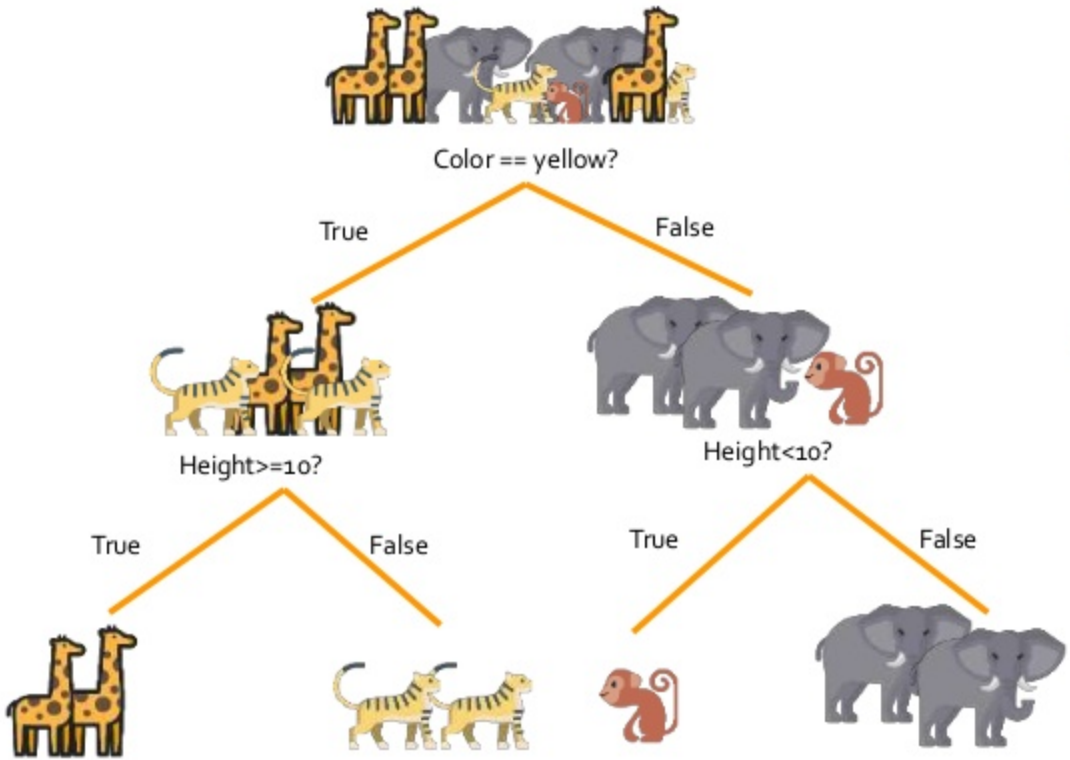
How does a Decision Tree work?



since every branch now contains single label type, we can say that the entropy in this case has reached the least value

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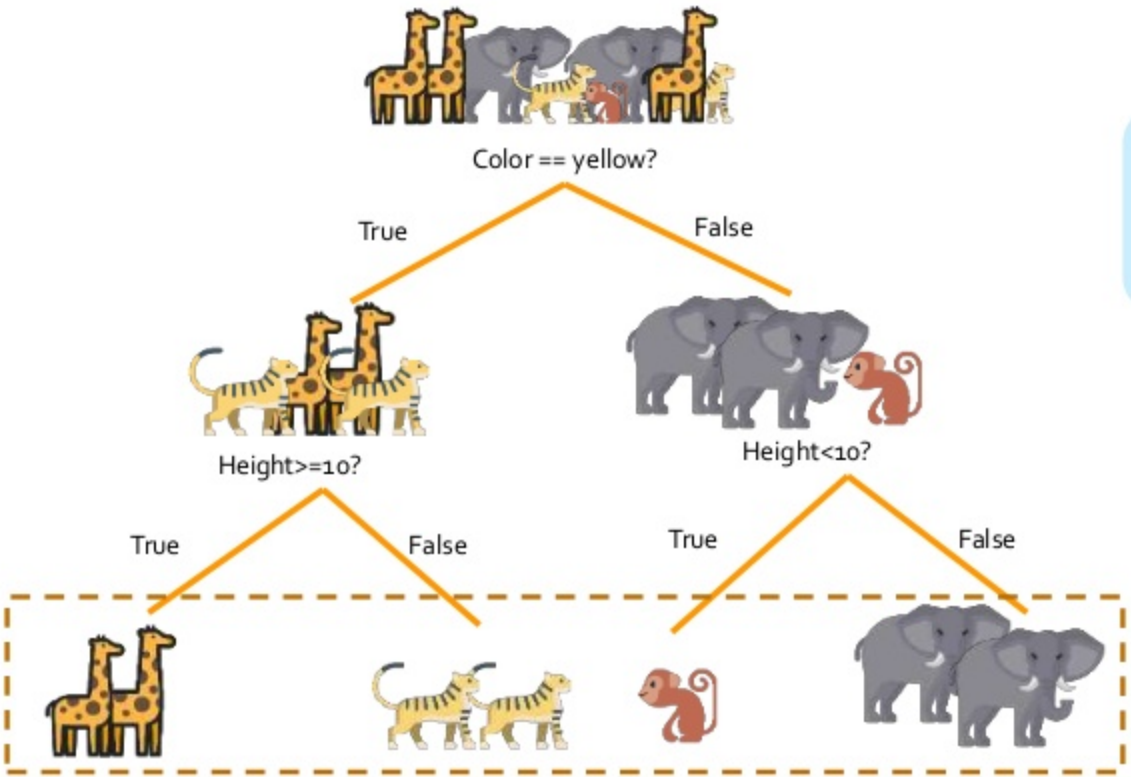
How does a Decision Tree work?



This Tree can now predict all the classes of animals present in the dataset with 100% accuracy

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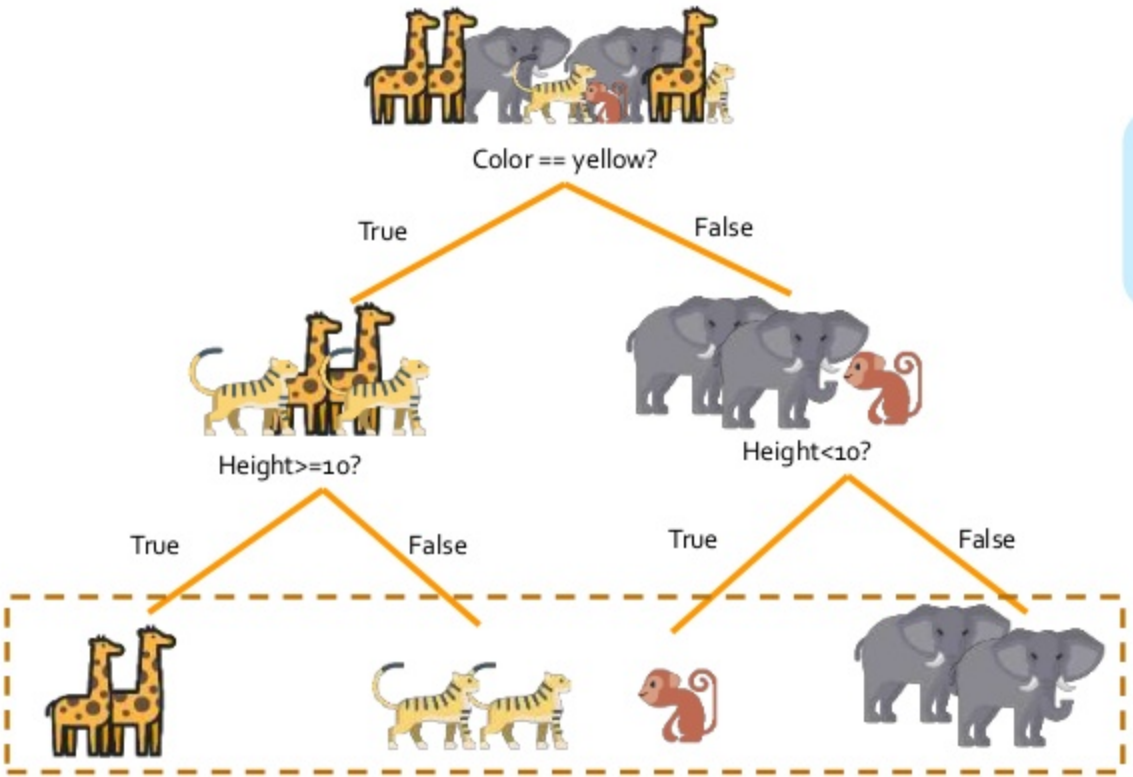
How does a Decision Tree work?



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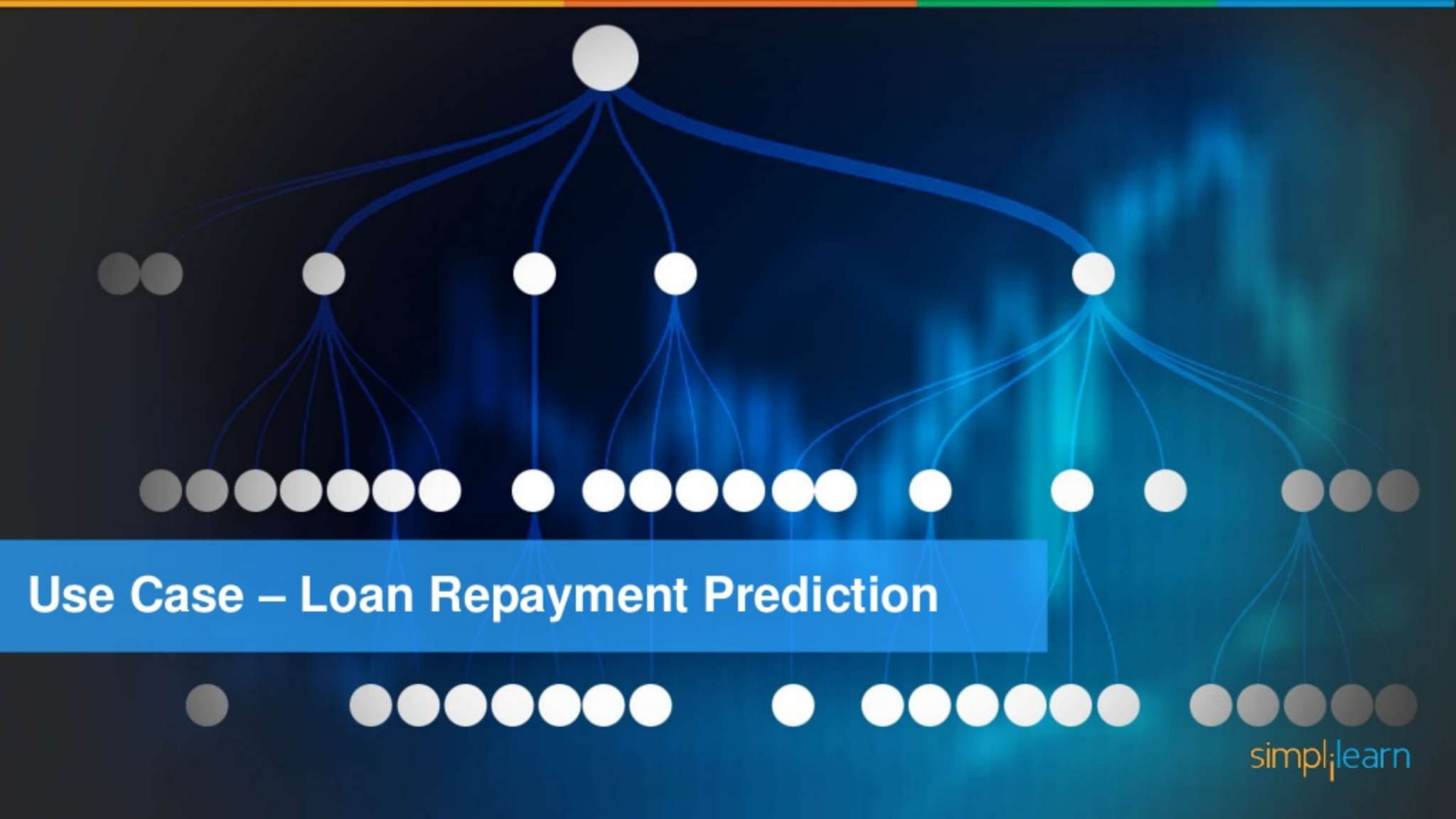
Use Case – Loan Repayment Prediction
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Use Case – Loan Repayment prediction

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Use Case – Problem Statement

Problem statement

To predict if a customer will repay loan amount or not using Decision Tree algorithm in python

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Use Case – Implementation

```
#import the necessary packages
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn import tree

#Loading data file
balance_data =pd.read_csv('C:/Users/anirban.dey/Desktop/data_2.csv',
sep= ',', header= 0)
```

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Use Case – Implementation

```
#import the necessary packages
print ("Dataset Lenght:: "), len(balance_data)
print ("Dataset Shape:: "), balance_data.shape
```

```
          Dataset Lenght::
          Dataset Shape::

Out[166]: (None, (1000, 5))
```

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Use Case – Implementation

```
print ("Dataset:: ")
balance_data.head()
```

```
Dataset::
```

Out[167]:

	Result	Initial payment	Last payment	Credit Score	House Number
0	Yes	201	10018	250	3046
1	Yes	205	10016	395	3044
2	Yes	257	10129	109	3251
3	Yes	246	10064	324	3137
4	Yes	117	10115	496	3094

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Use Case – Implementation

```
#Seperating the Target variable
X = balance_data.values[:, 1:5]
Y = balance_data.values[:,0]

#Spliting Dataset into Test and Train
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split( X, Y, test_size = 0.3,
random_state = 100)

#Function to perform training with Entropy
clf_entropy = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion = "entropy", random_state = 100,
 max_depth=3, min_samples_leaf=5)
clf_entropy.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Out[170]: DecisionTreeClassifier(class_weight=None, criterion='entropy', max_depth=3,
                                 max_features=None, max_leaf_nodes=None,
                                 min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None,
                                 min_samples_leaf=5, min_samples_split=2,
                                 min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, presort=False, random_state=100,
                                 splitter='best')
```

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Use Case – Implementation

```
#Function to make Predictions
y_pred_en = clf_entropy.predict(X_test)
y_pred_en
```

```
Out[171]: array(['Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'No',
                 'No', 'No', 'Yes', 'No', 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'No',
                 'No', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'No', 'Yes', 'No', 'No',
                 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'No', 'No', 'Yes', 'No',
                 'Yes', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'No',
                 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes',
                 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'No',
                 'No', 'No', 'No', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'Yes', 'No',
```

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Use Case – Implementation

```
#Checking Accuracy
print ("Accuracy is "), accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)*100
```

```
          Accuracy is

Out[172]: (None, 94.666666666666671)
```

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Use Case

So, we have created a model that uses decision tree algorithm to predict whether a customer will repay the loan or not

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Use Case

The Accuracy of the model is 94.6%

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Use Case

The bank can use this model to decide whether it should approve loan request from a particular customer or not

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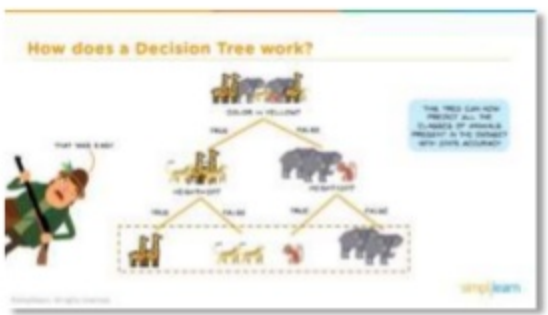
Key takeaways



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