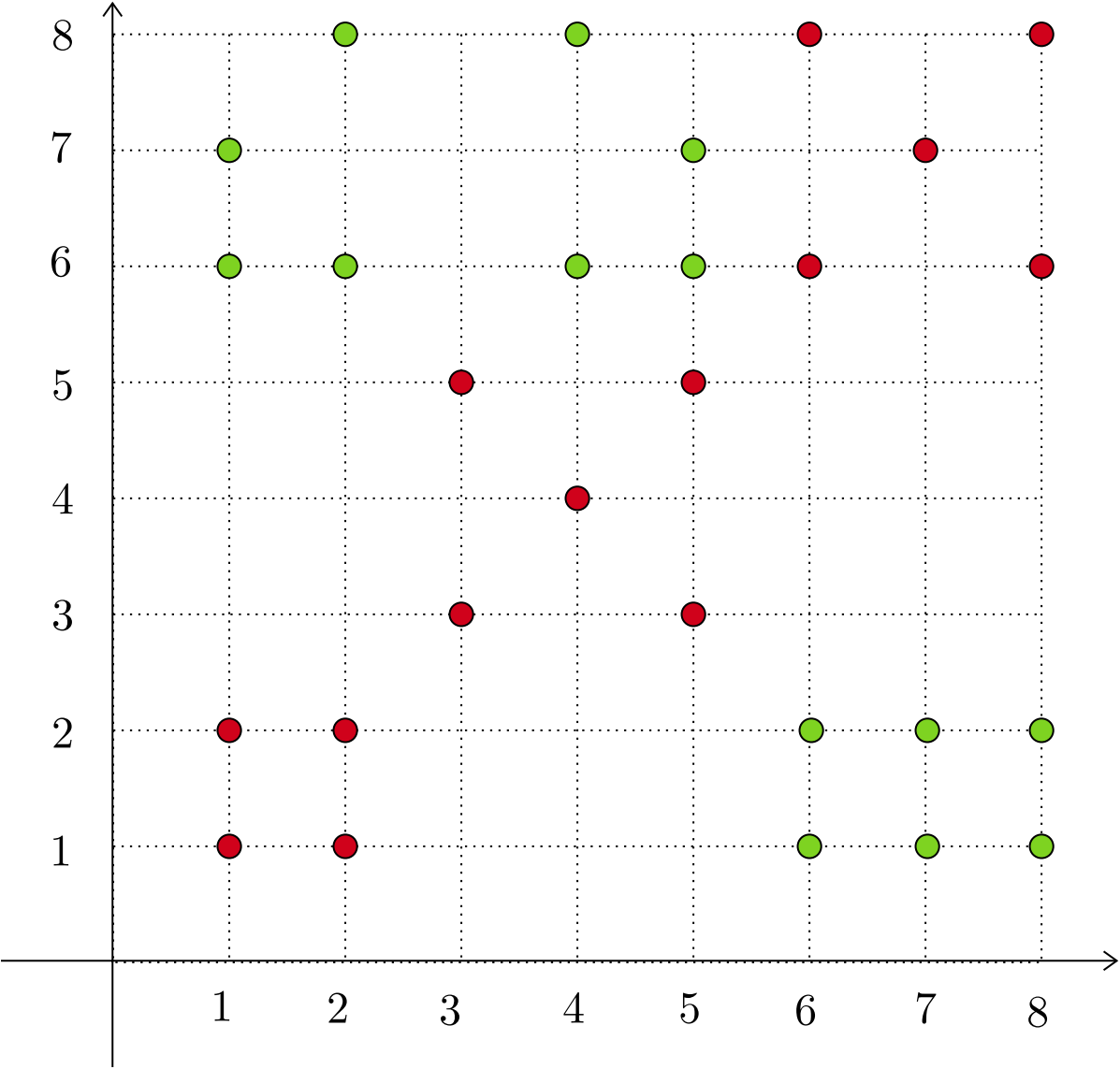


# Decision Trees-2

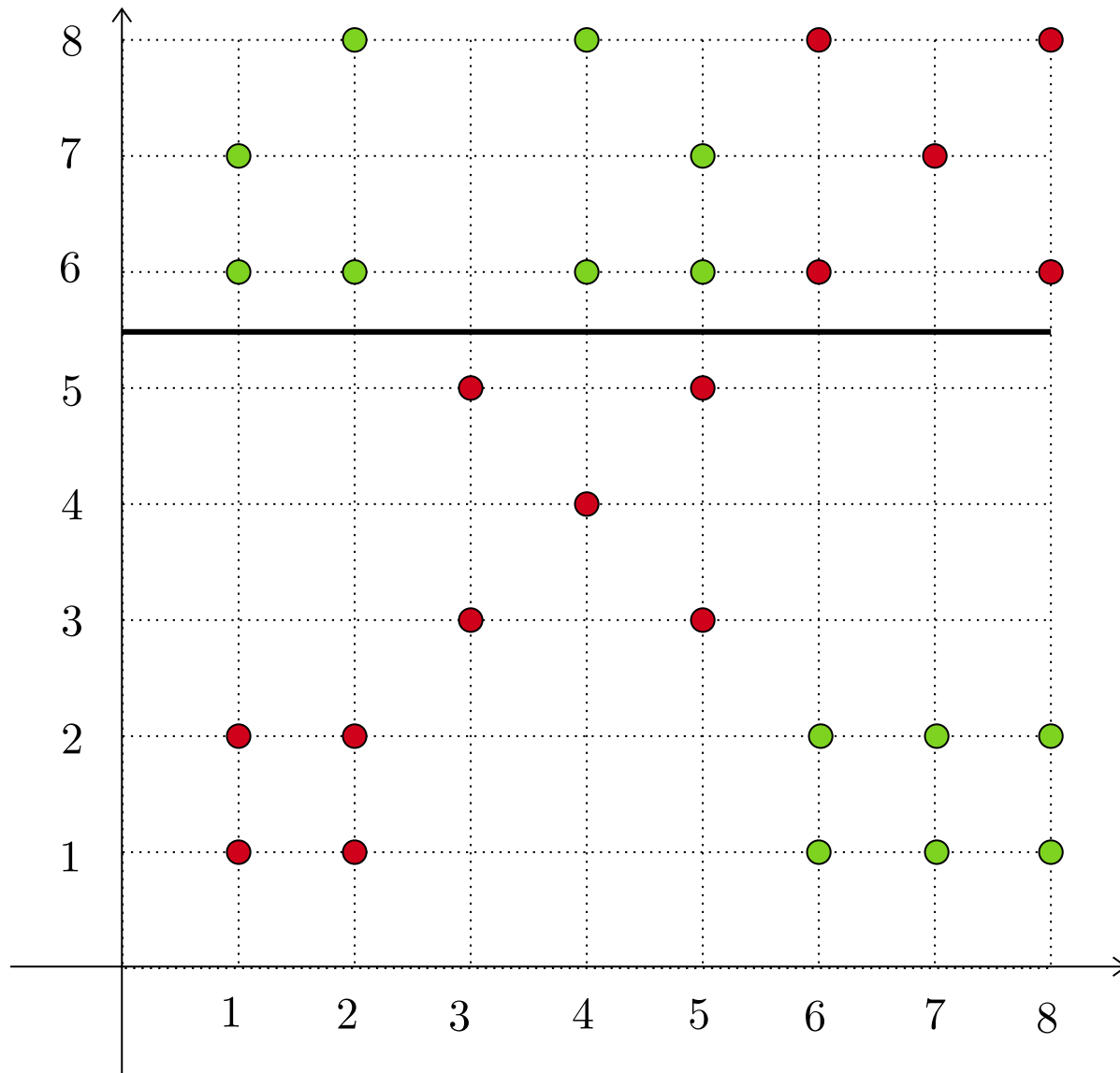
Machine Learning Techniques

Karthik Thiagarajan

# Growing a Tree

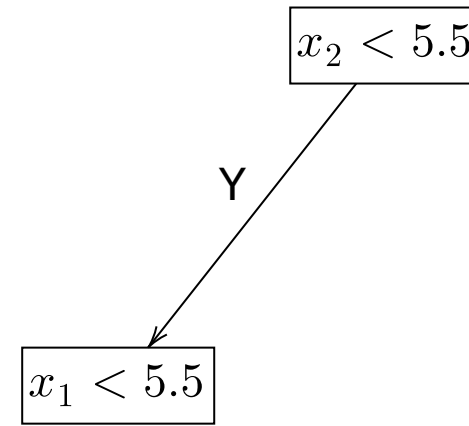
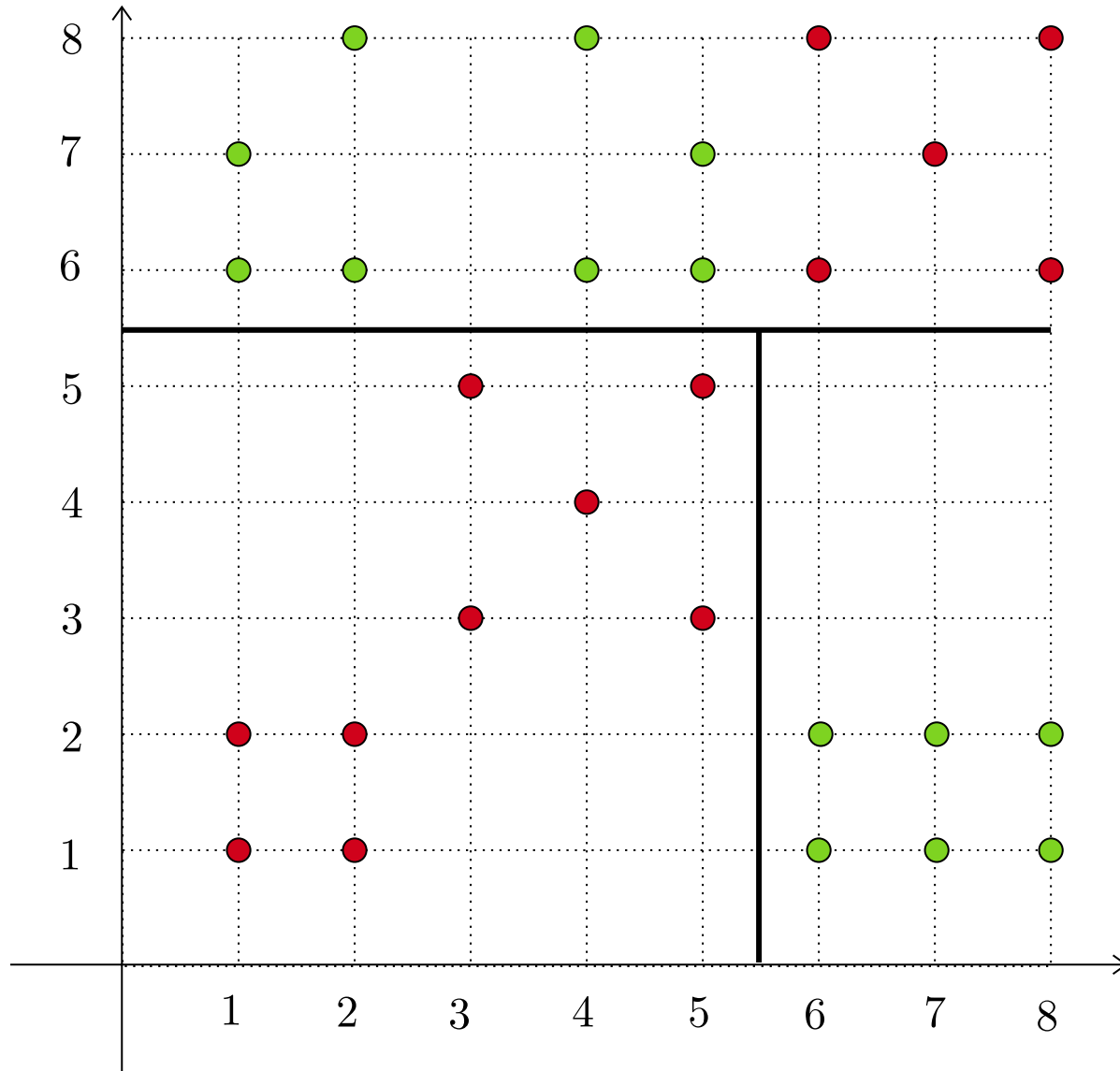


# Growing a Tree

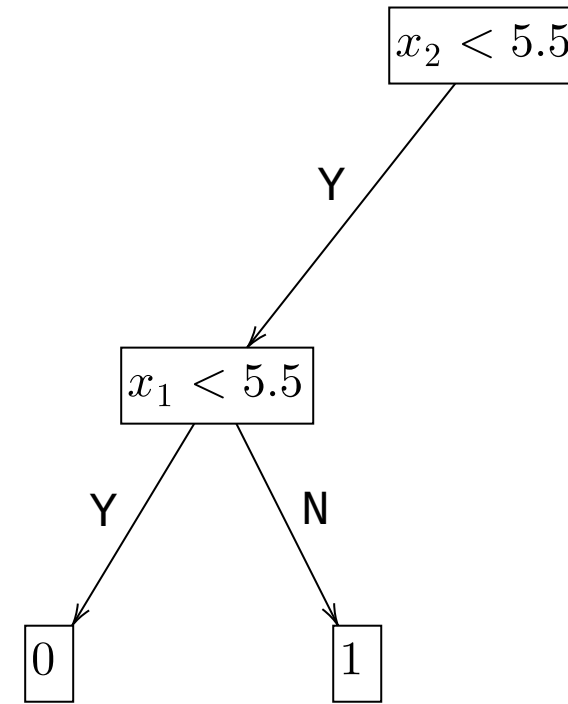
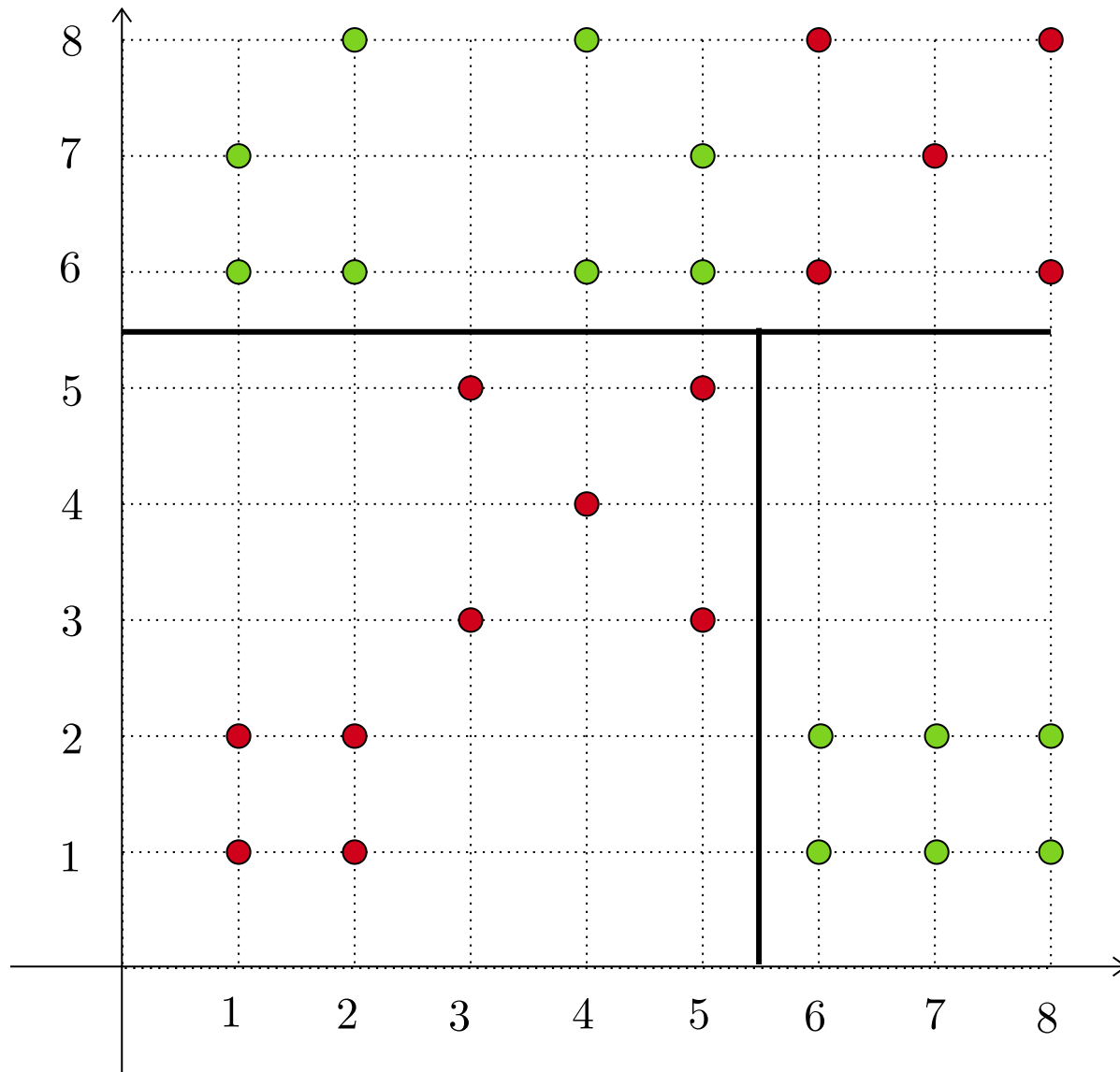


$$x_2 < 5.5$$

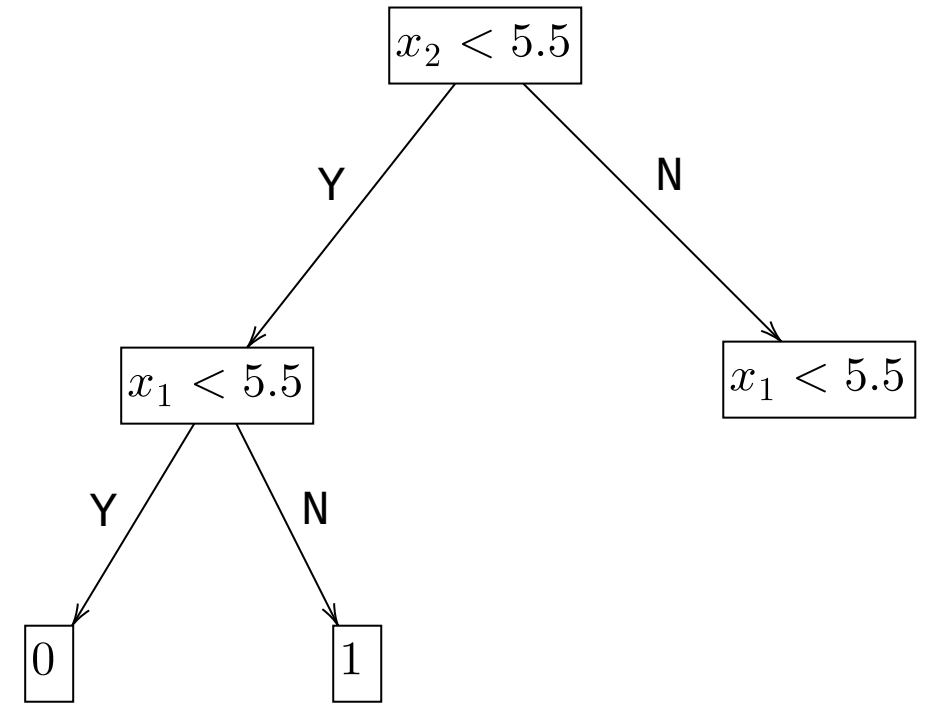
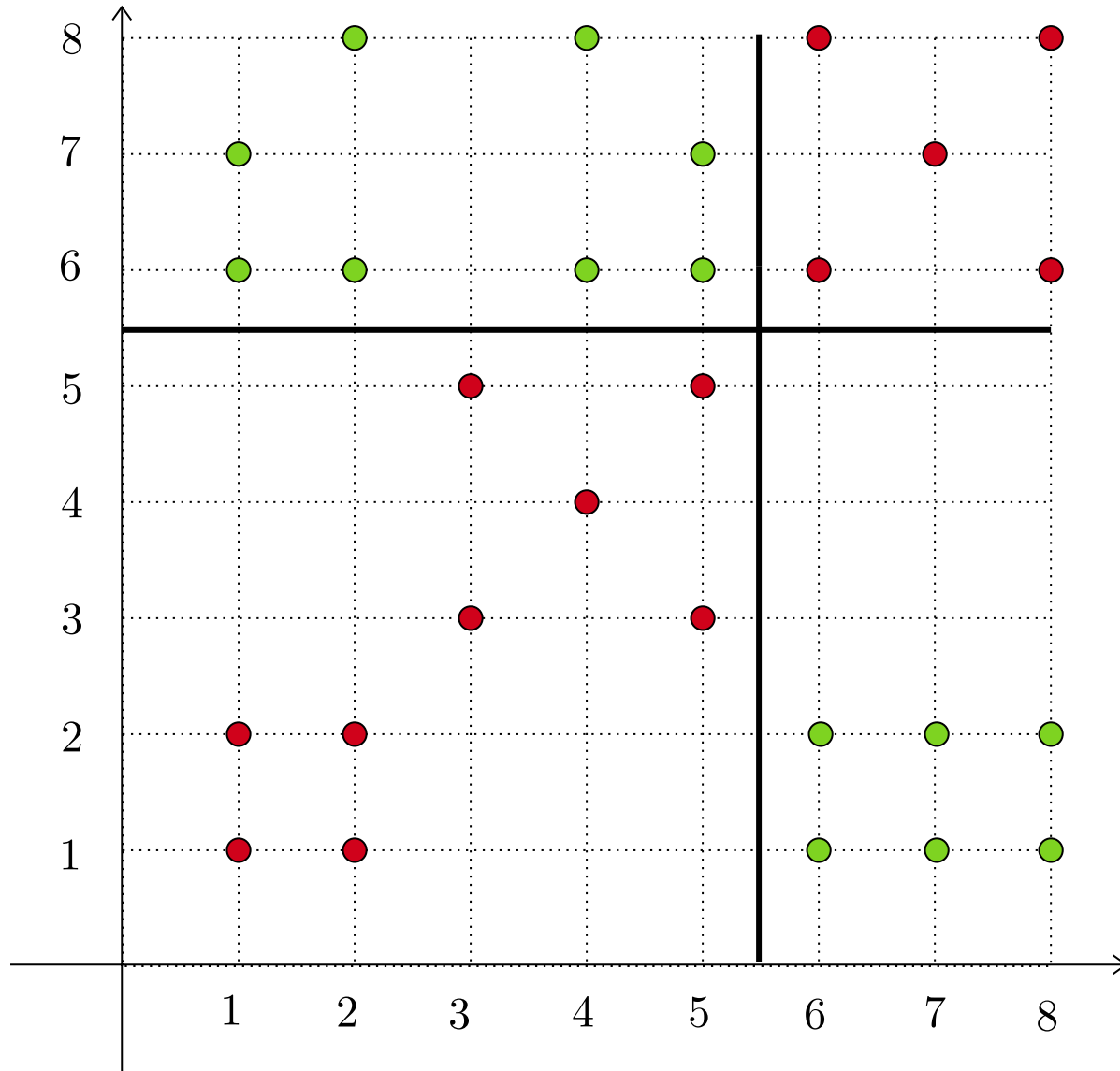
# Growing a Tree



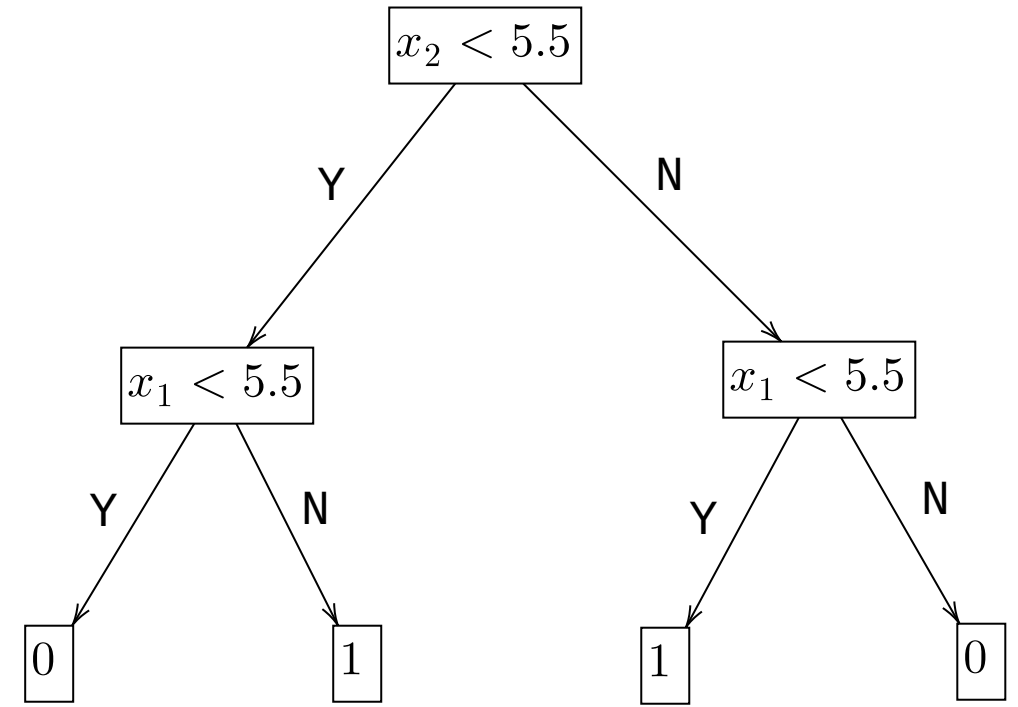
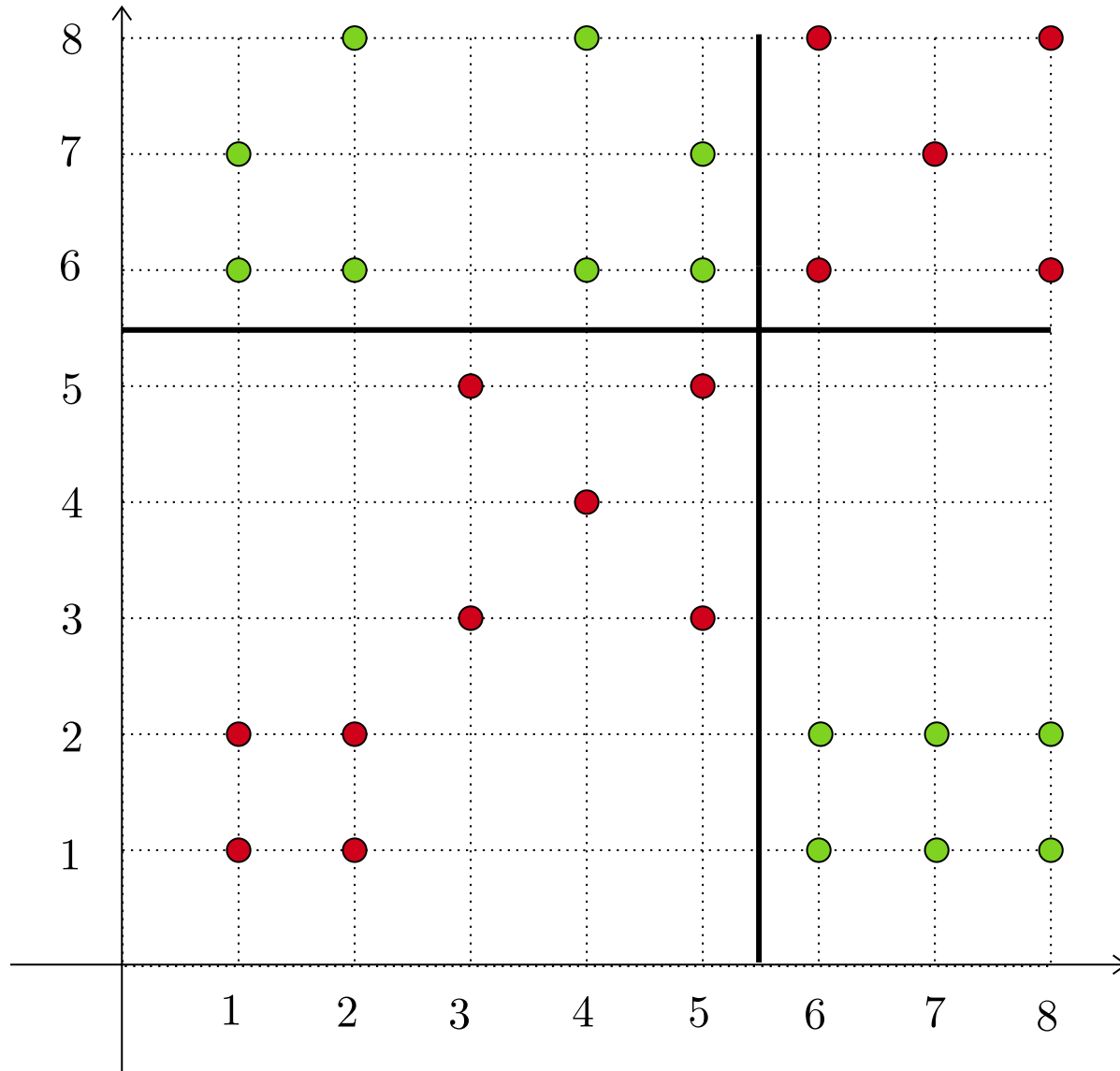
# Growing a Tree



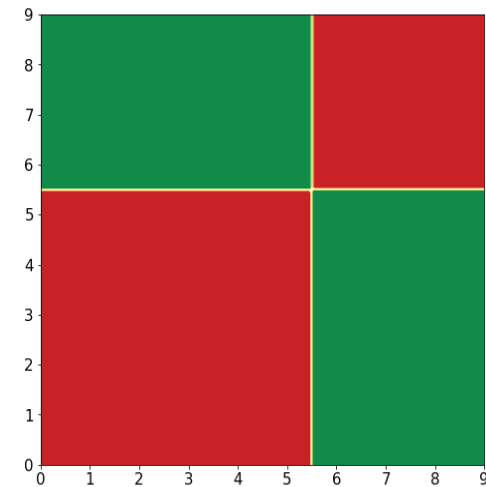
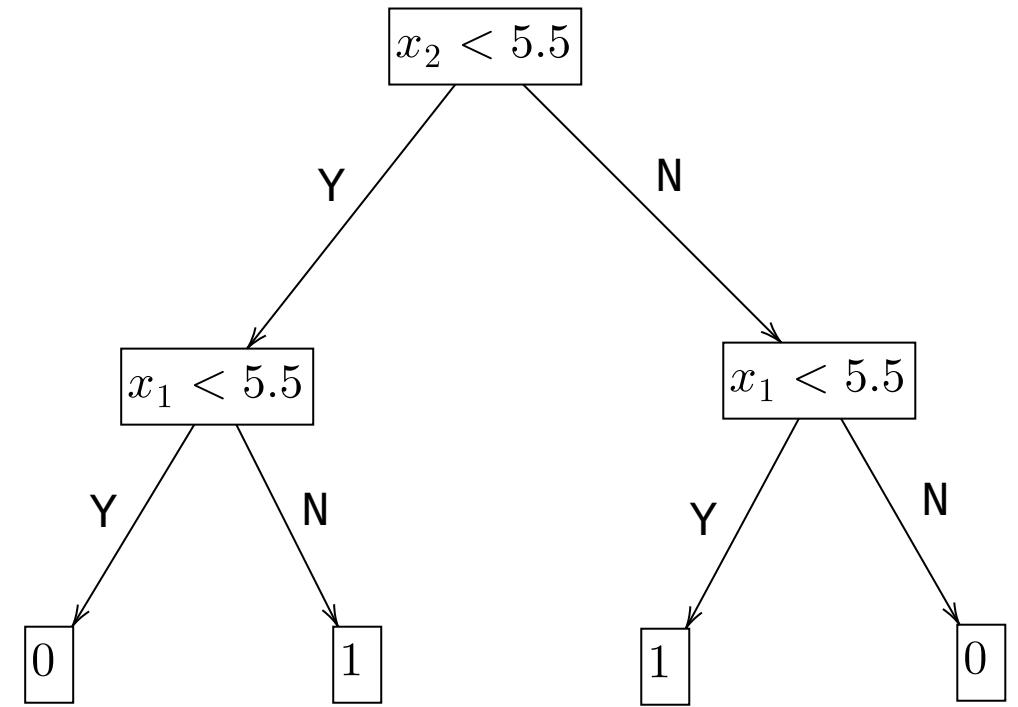
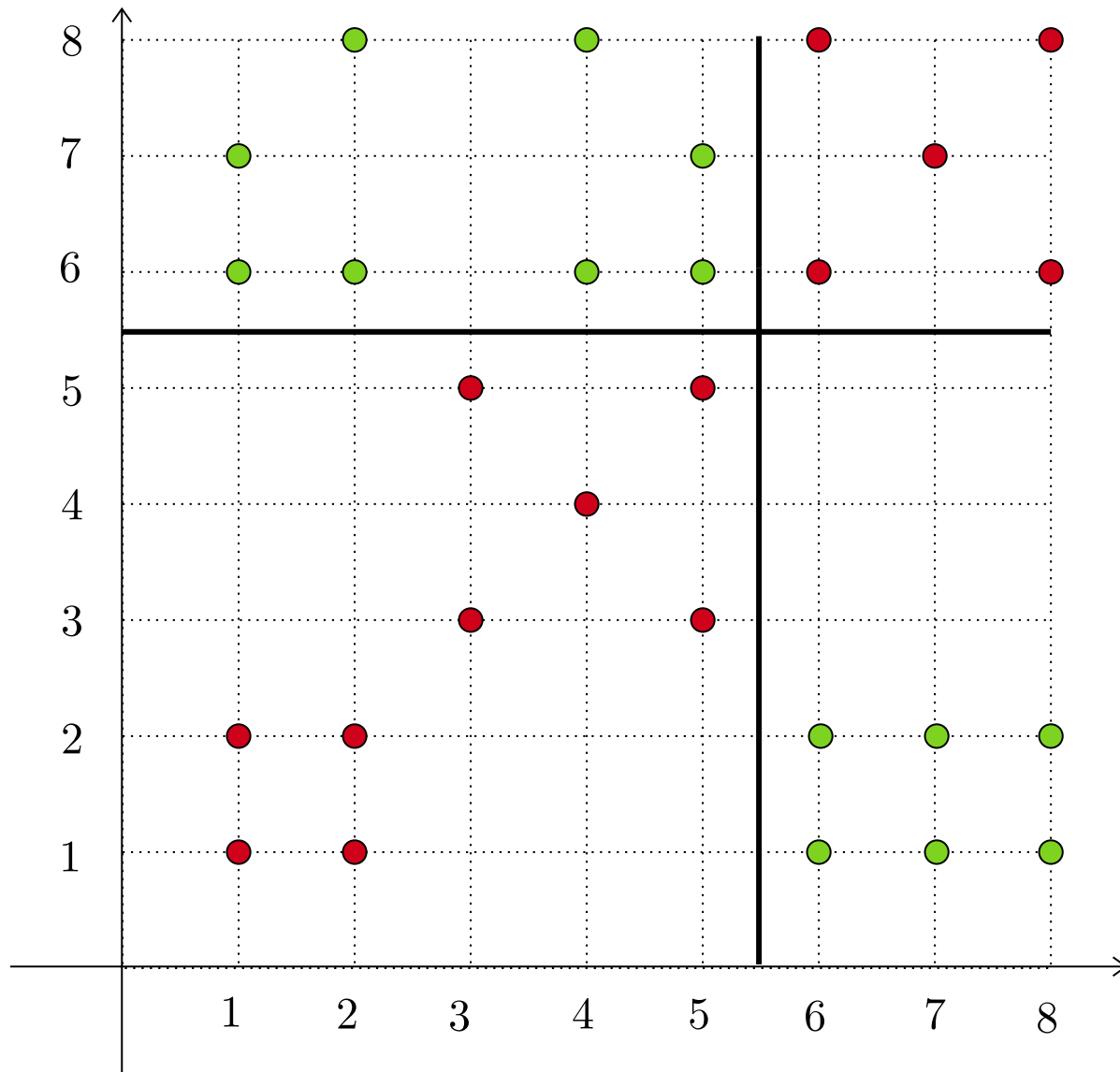
# Growing a Tree



# Growing a Tree

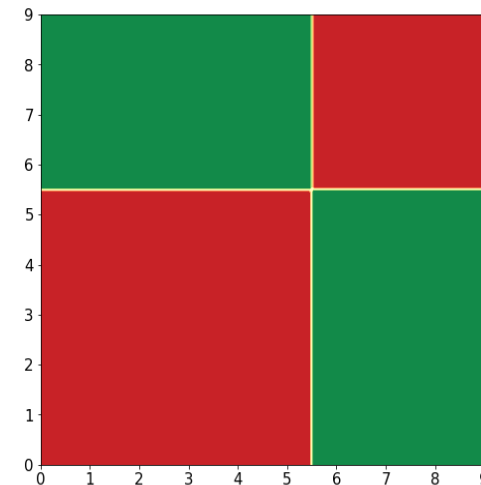
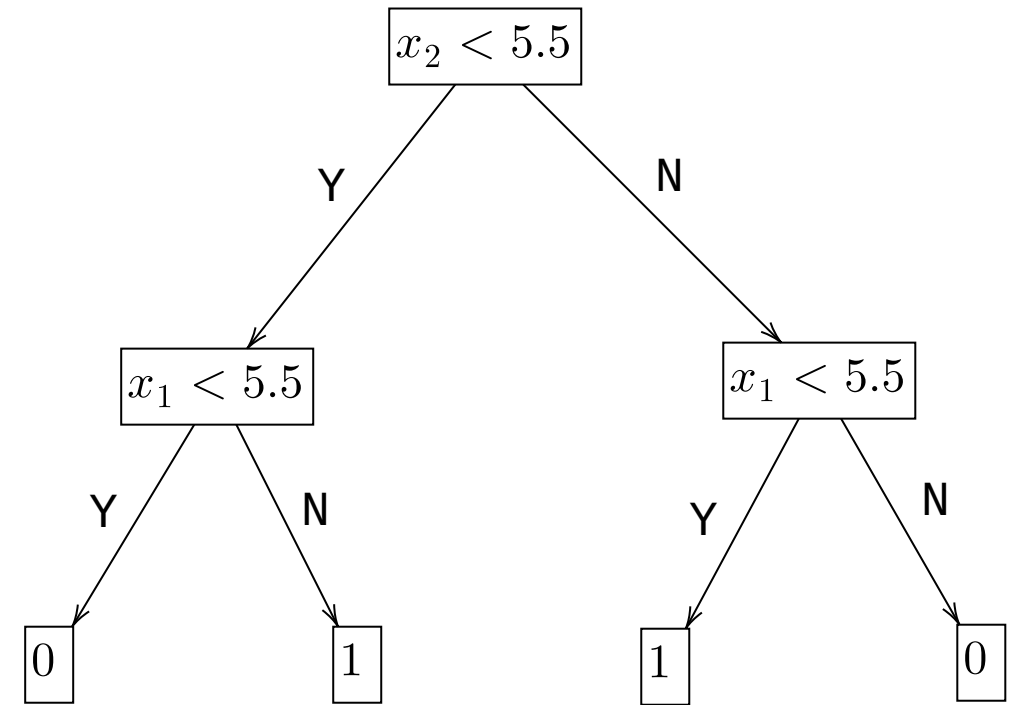
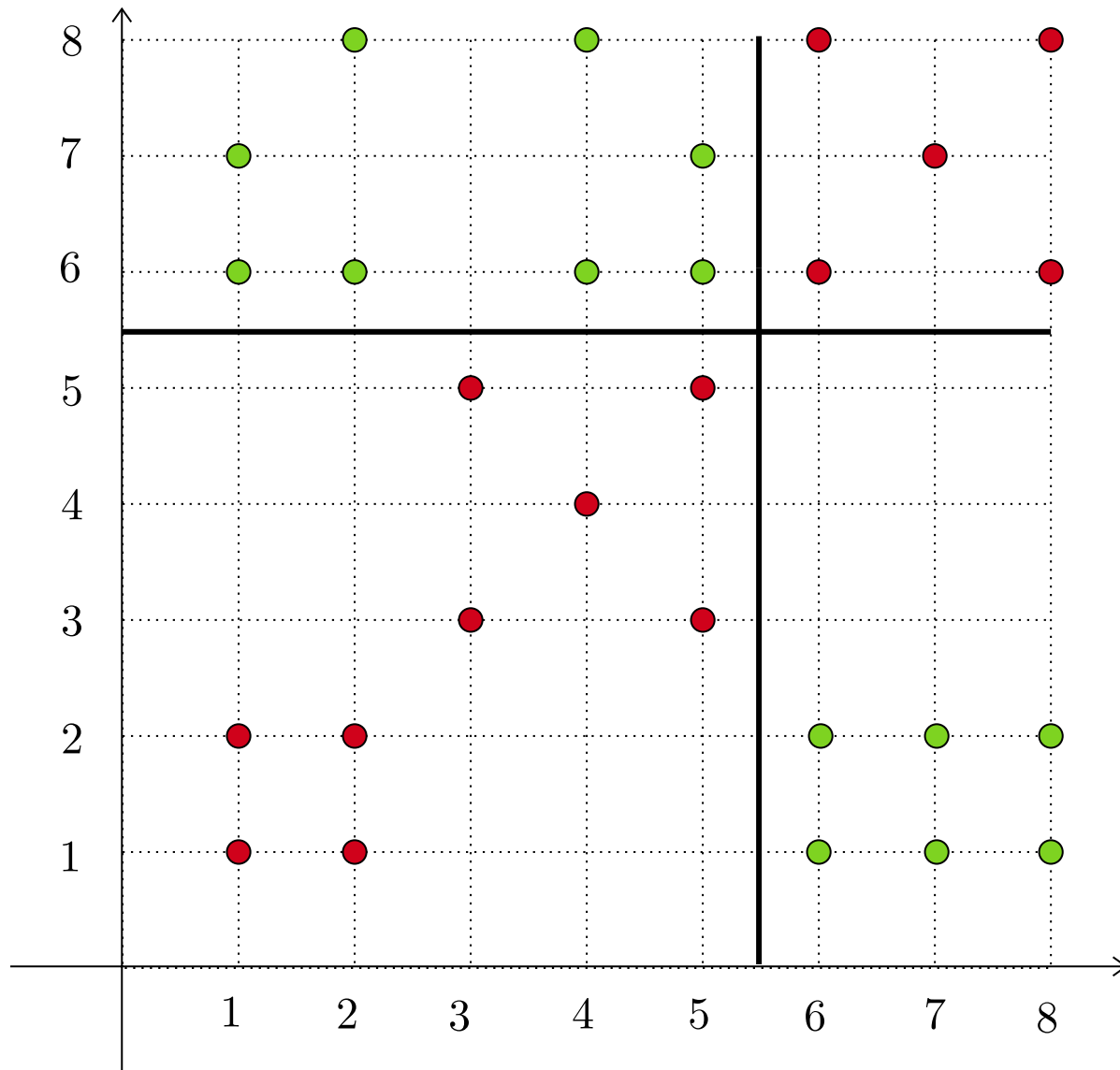


# Growing a Tree



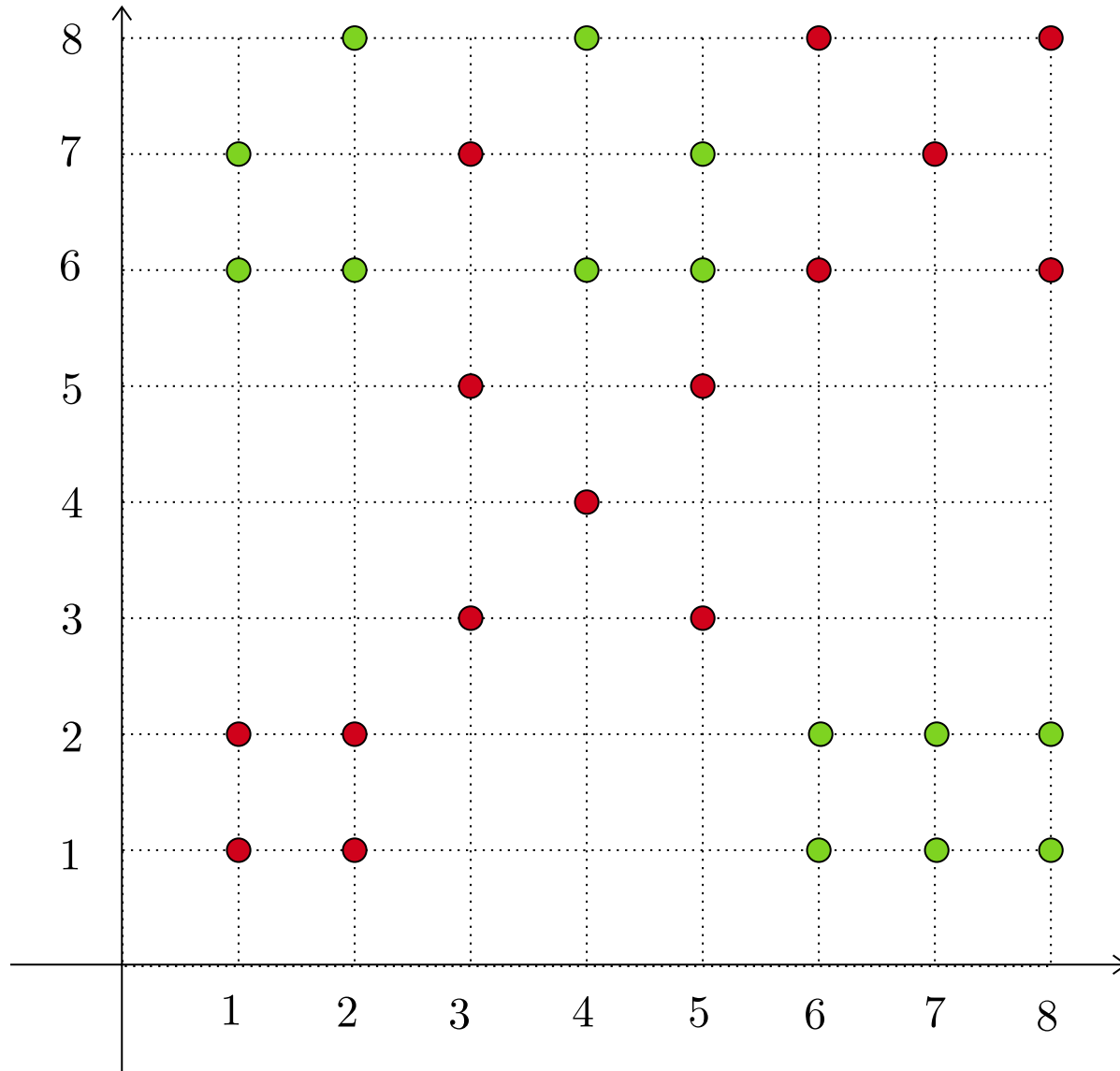


# Growing a Tree

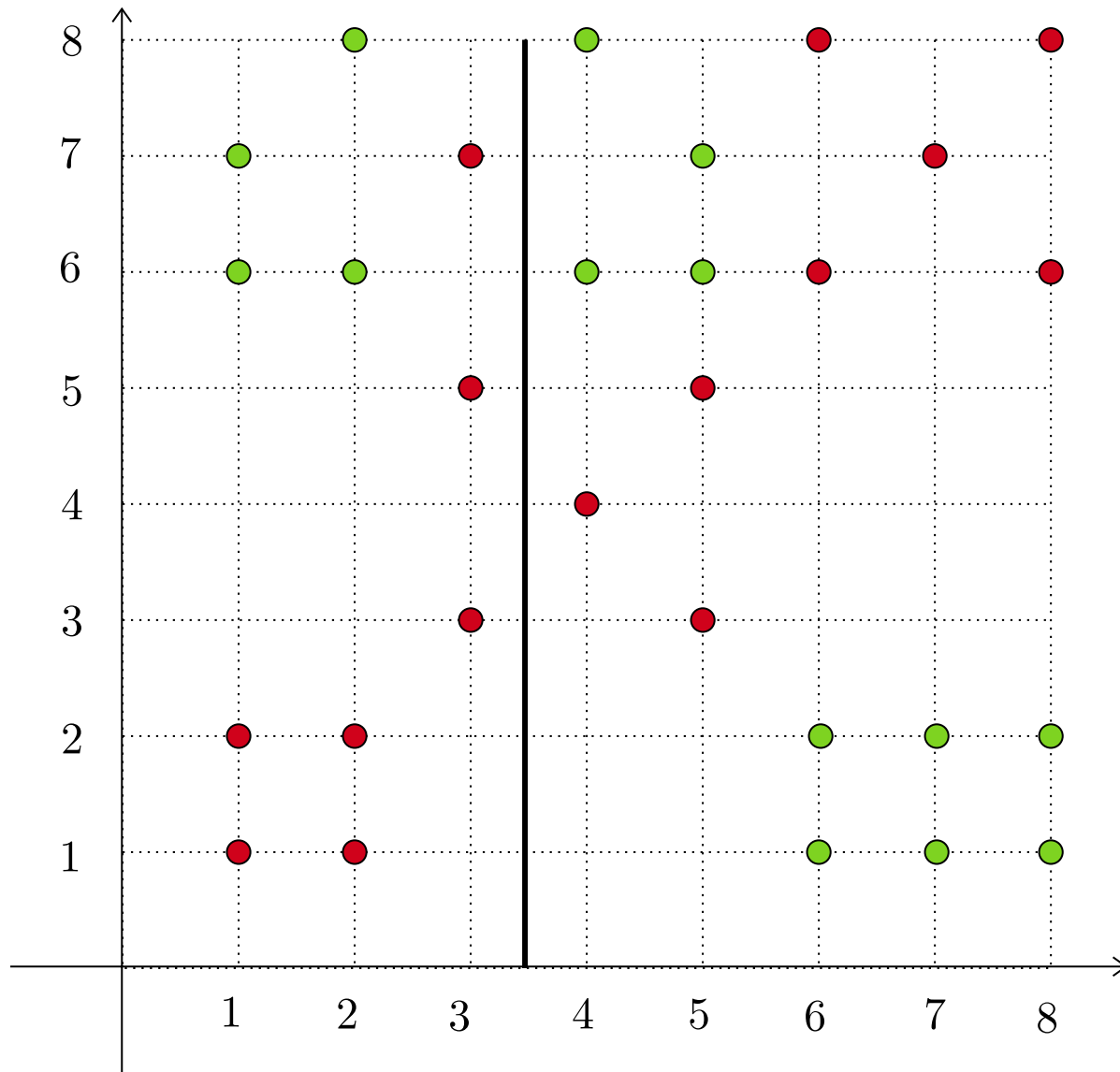


- 4 regions
- 4 leaves

# Growing a Tree

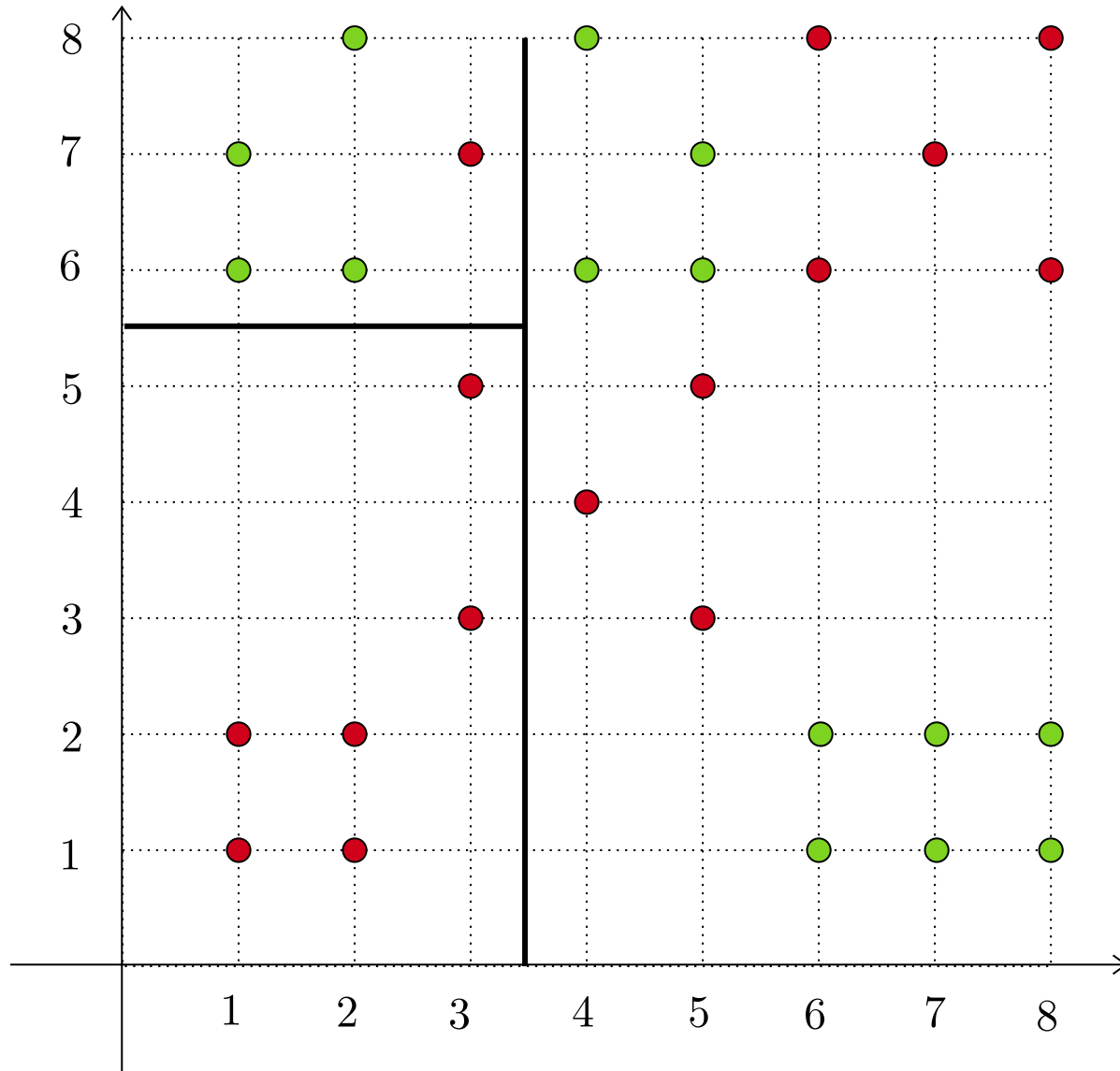


# Growing a Tree



$$x_1 < 3.5$$

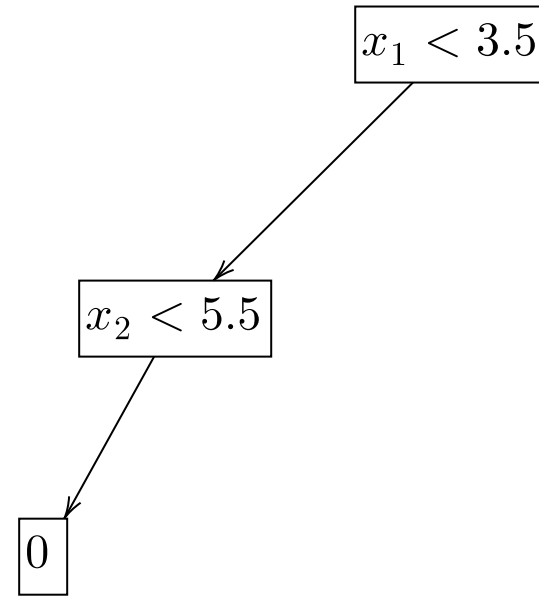
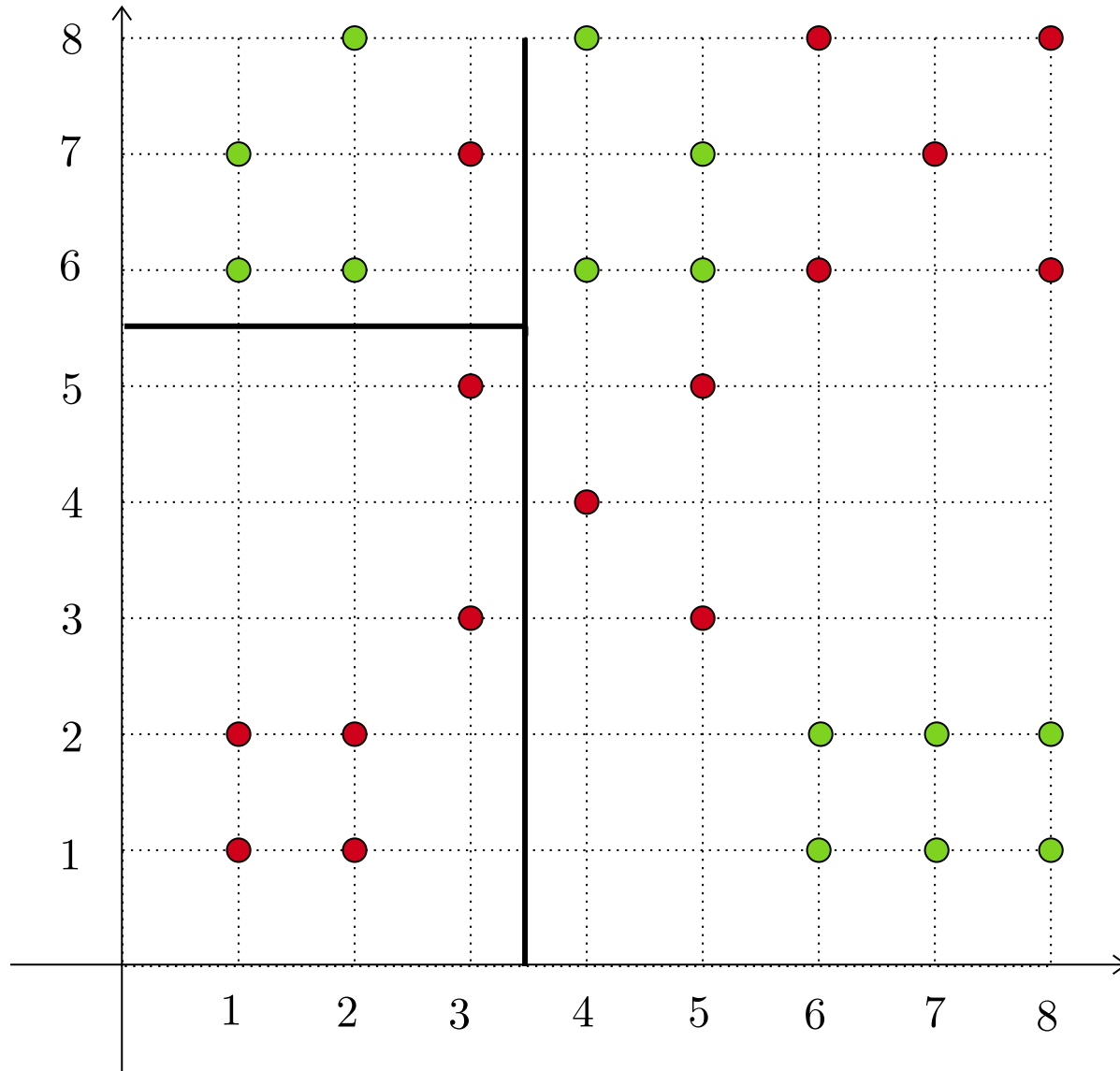
# Growing a Tree



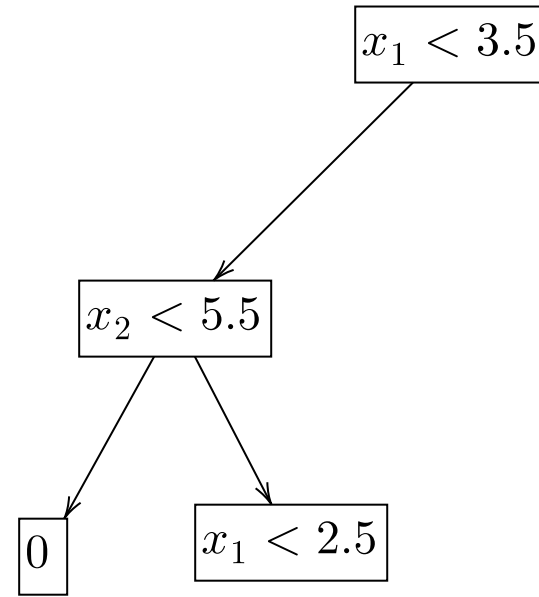
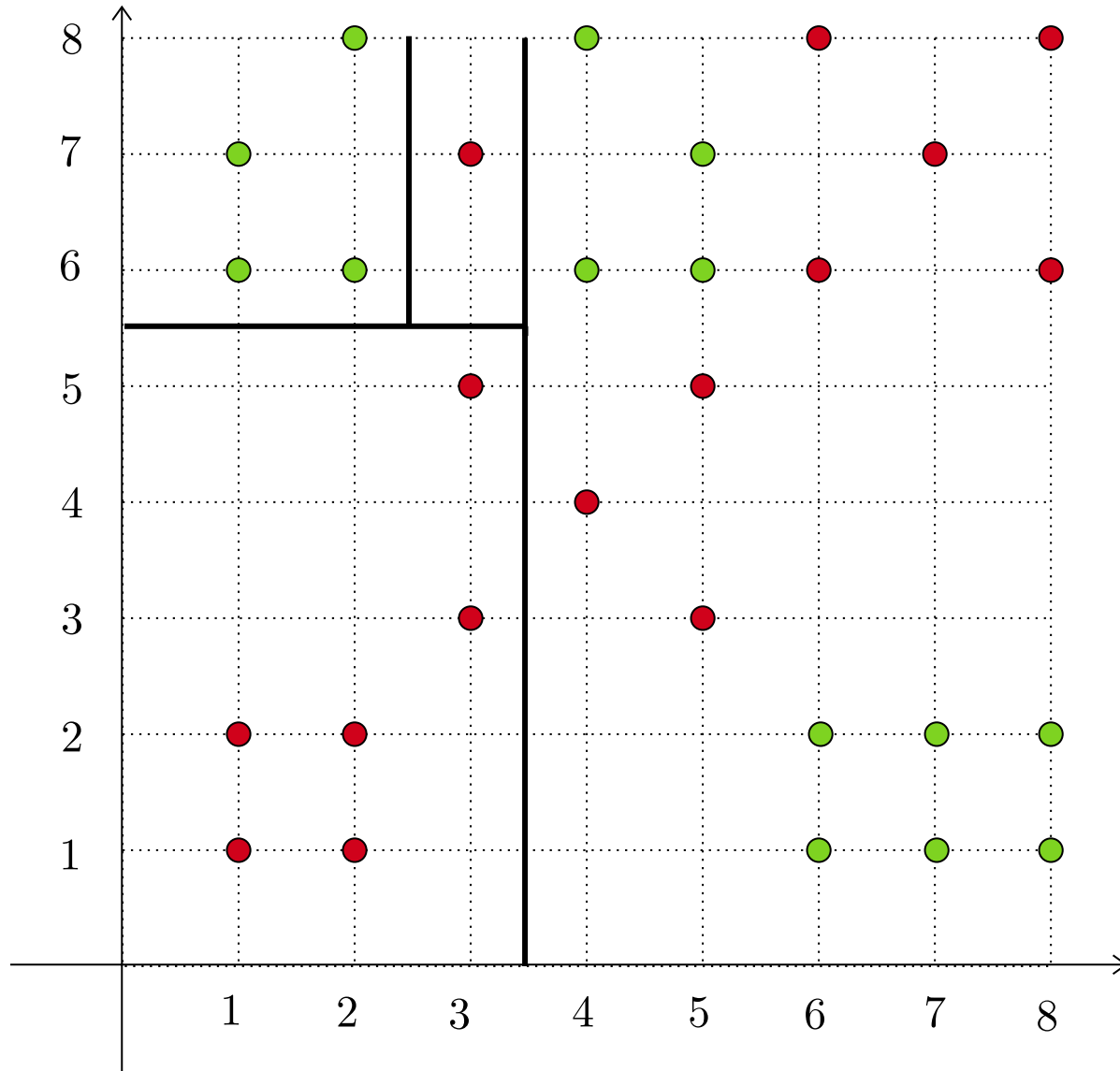
$$x_2 < 5.5$$

$$x_1 < 3.5$$

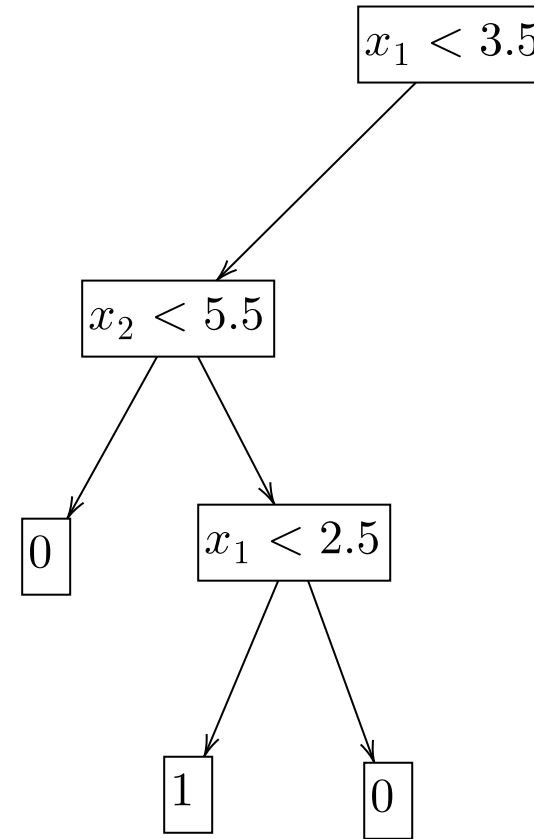
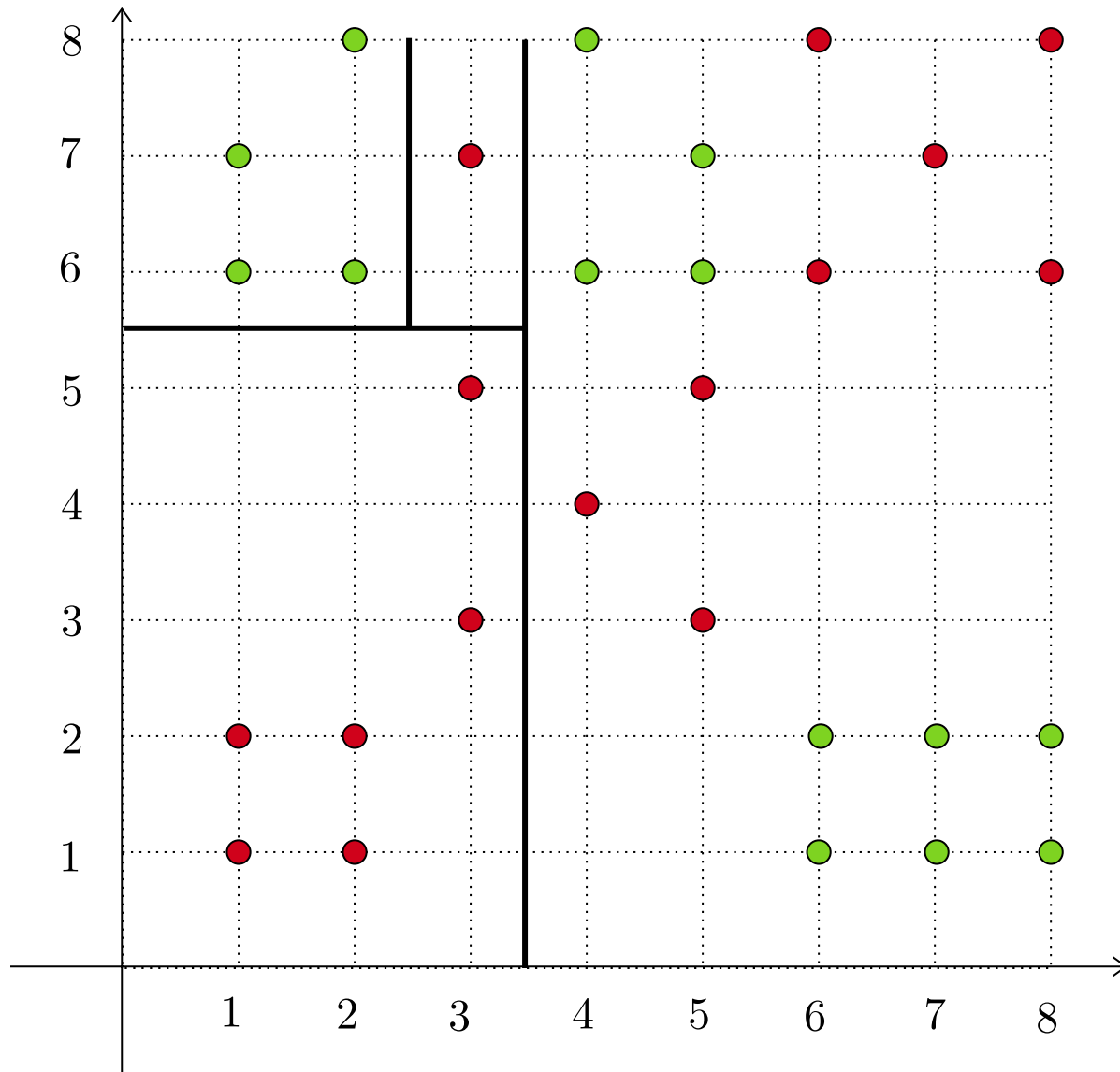
# Growing a Tree



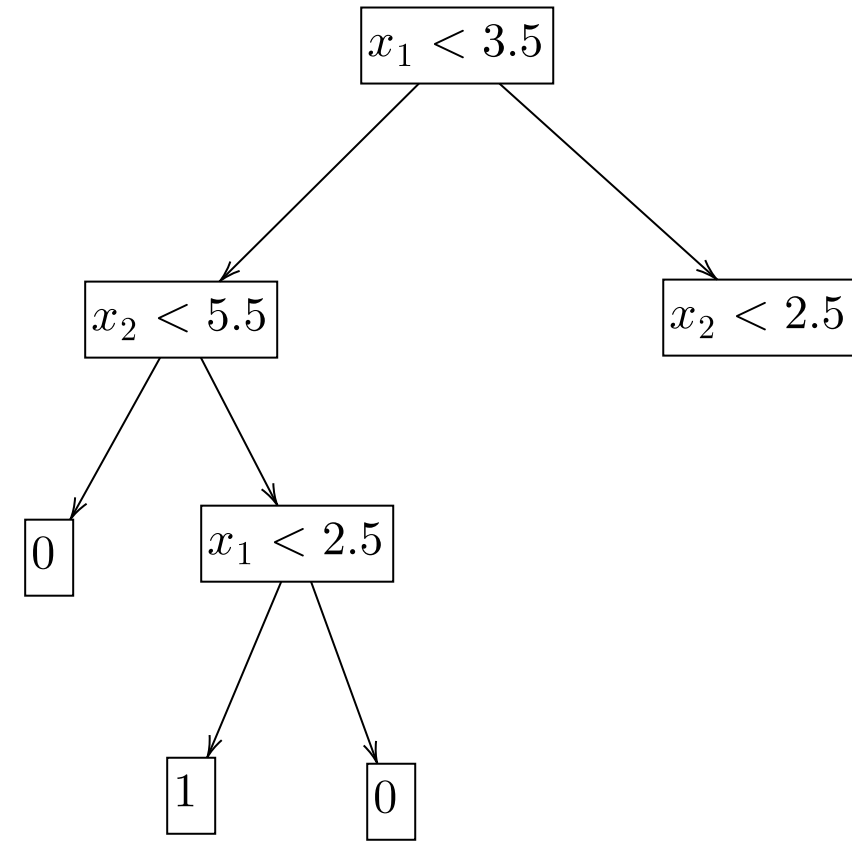
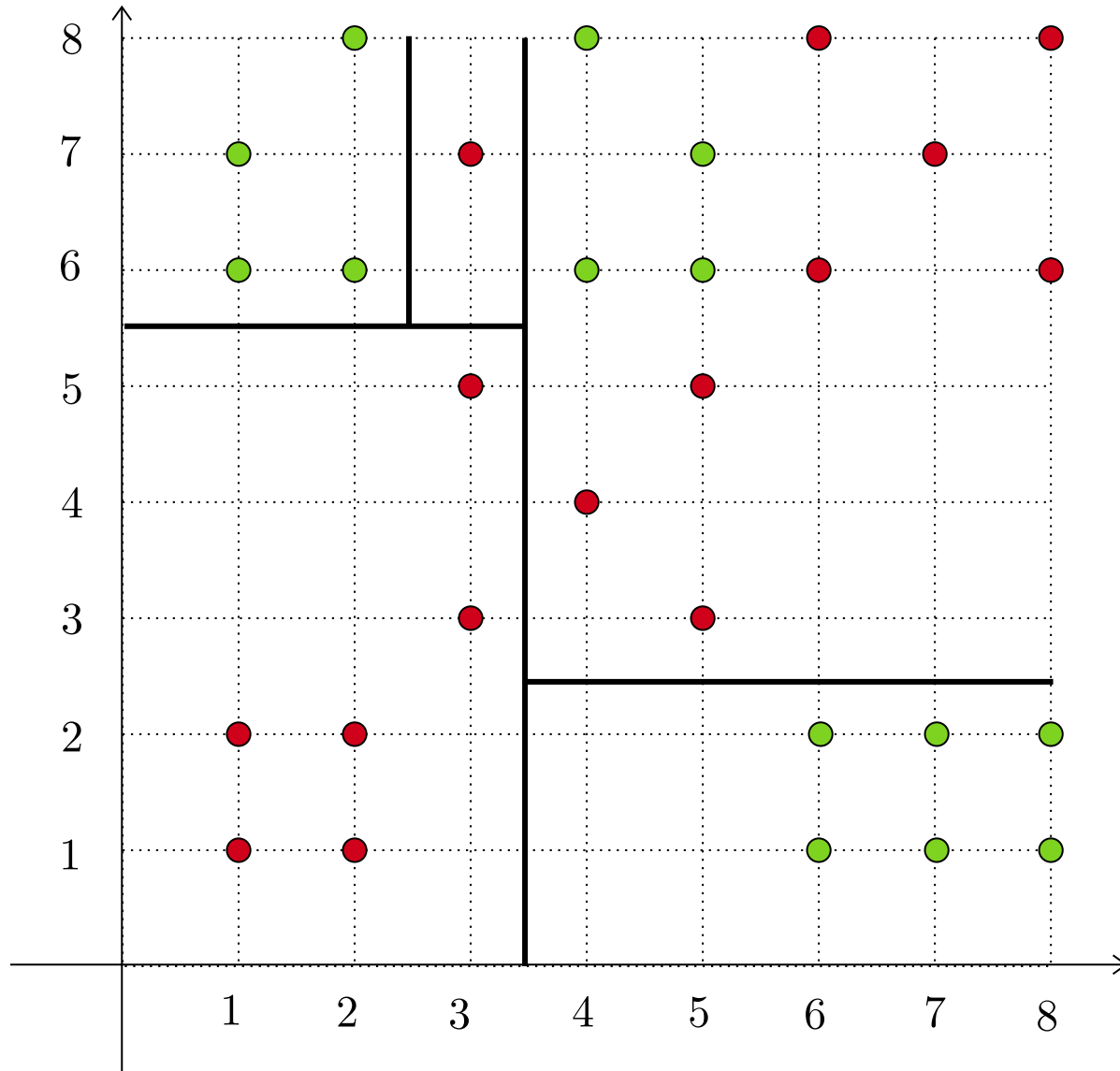
# Growing a Tree



# Growing a Tree

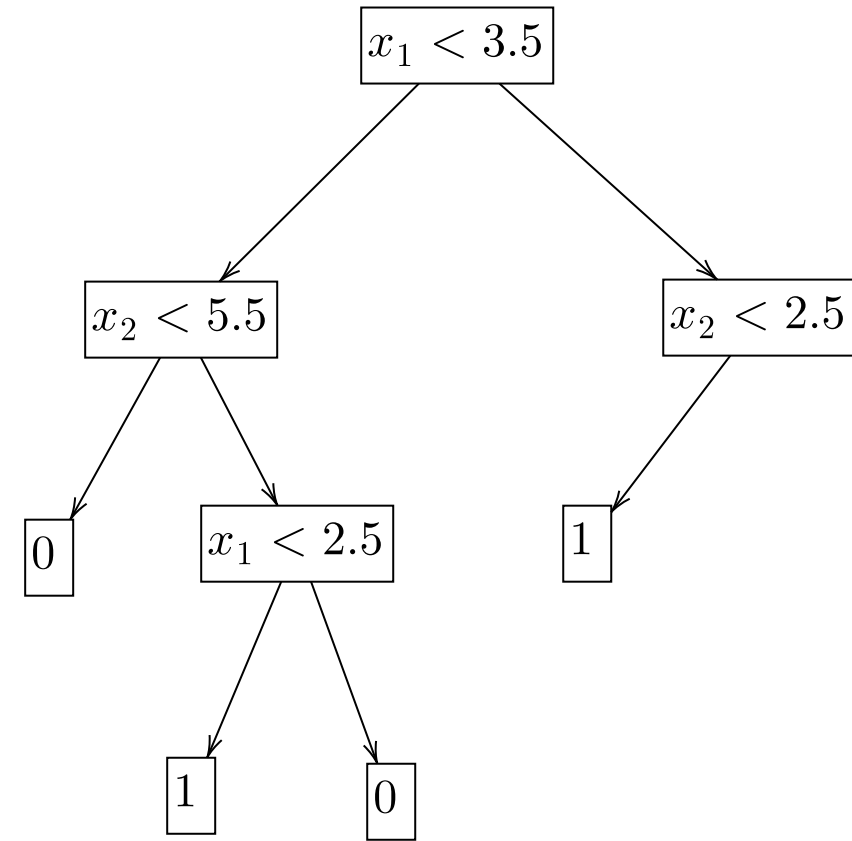
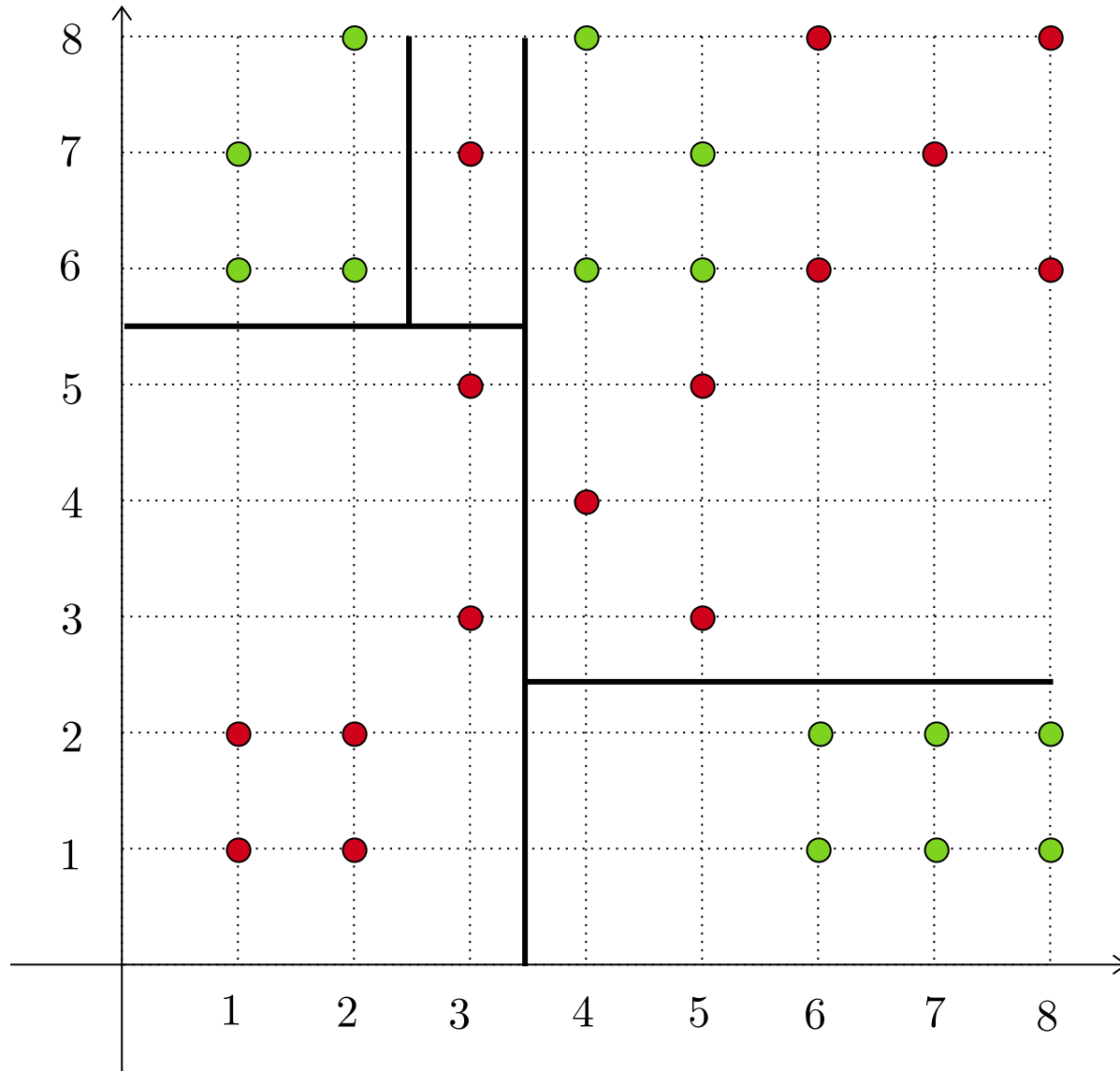


# Growing a Tree

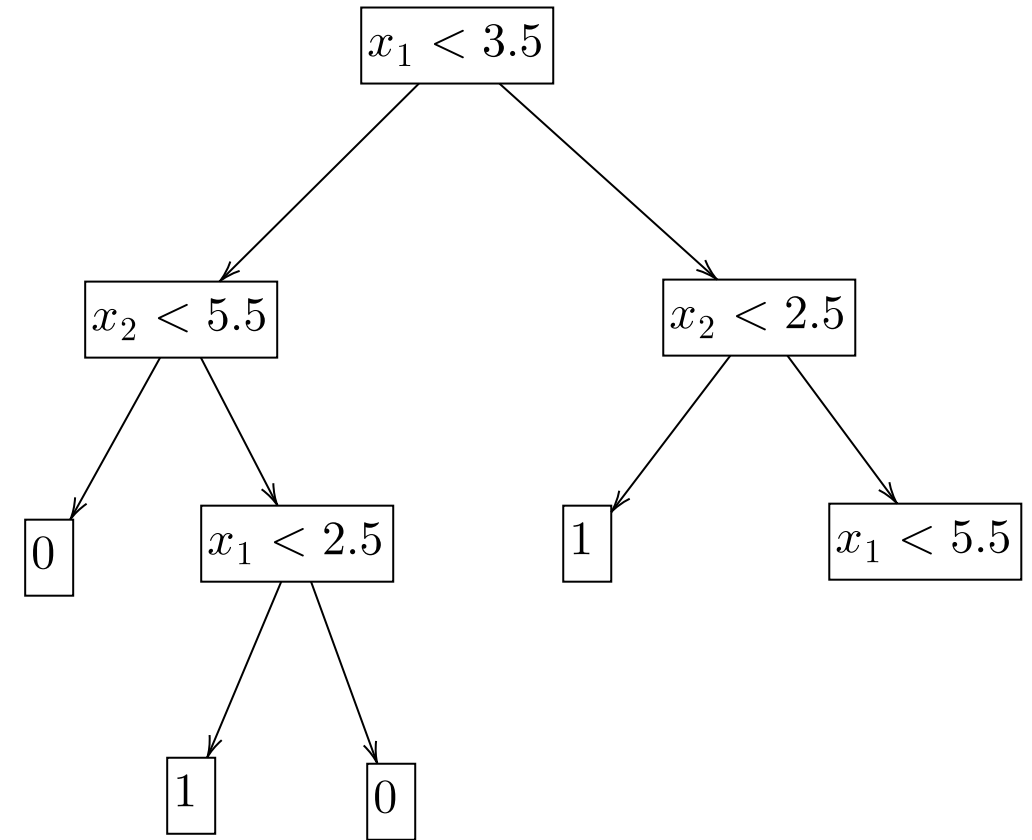
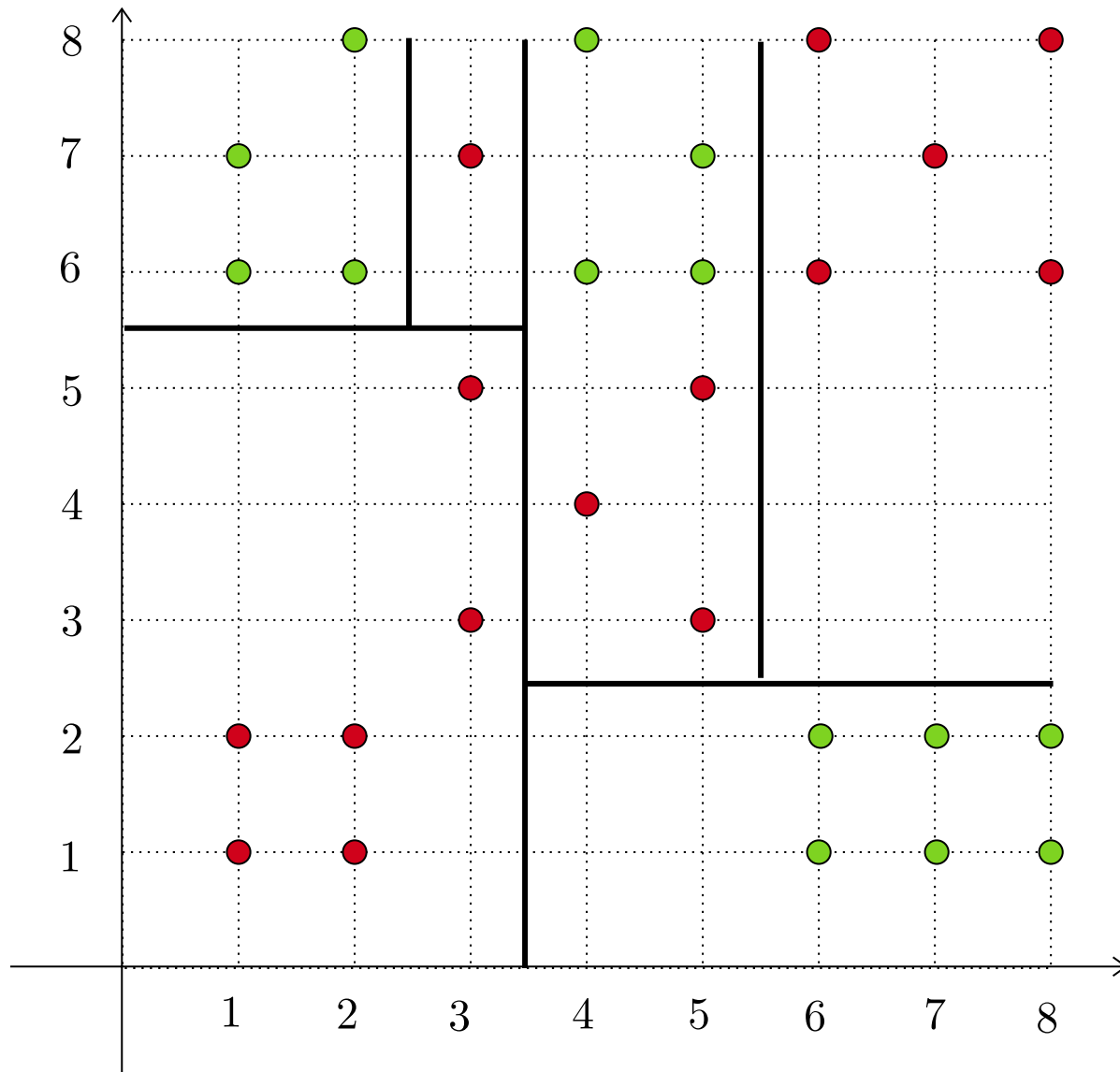




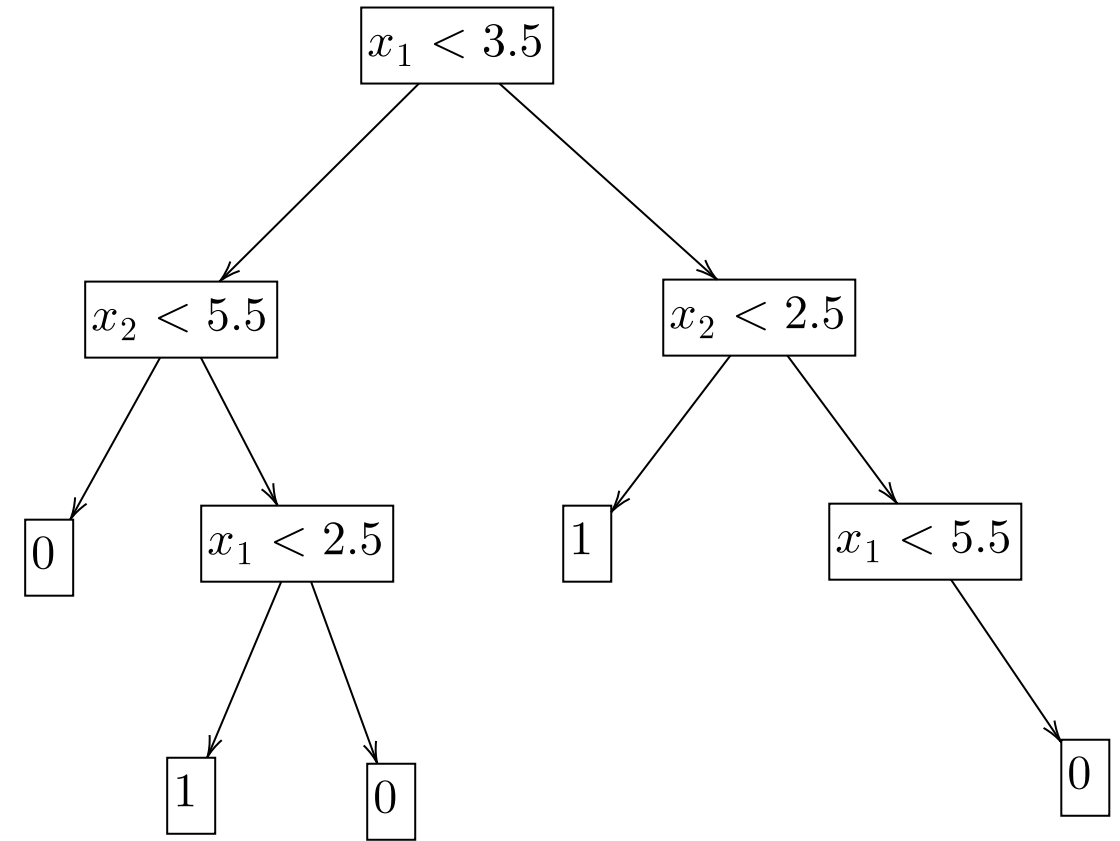
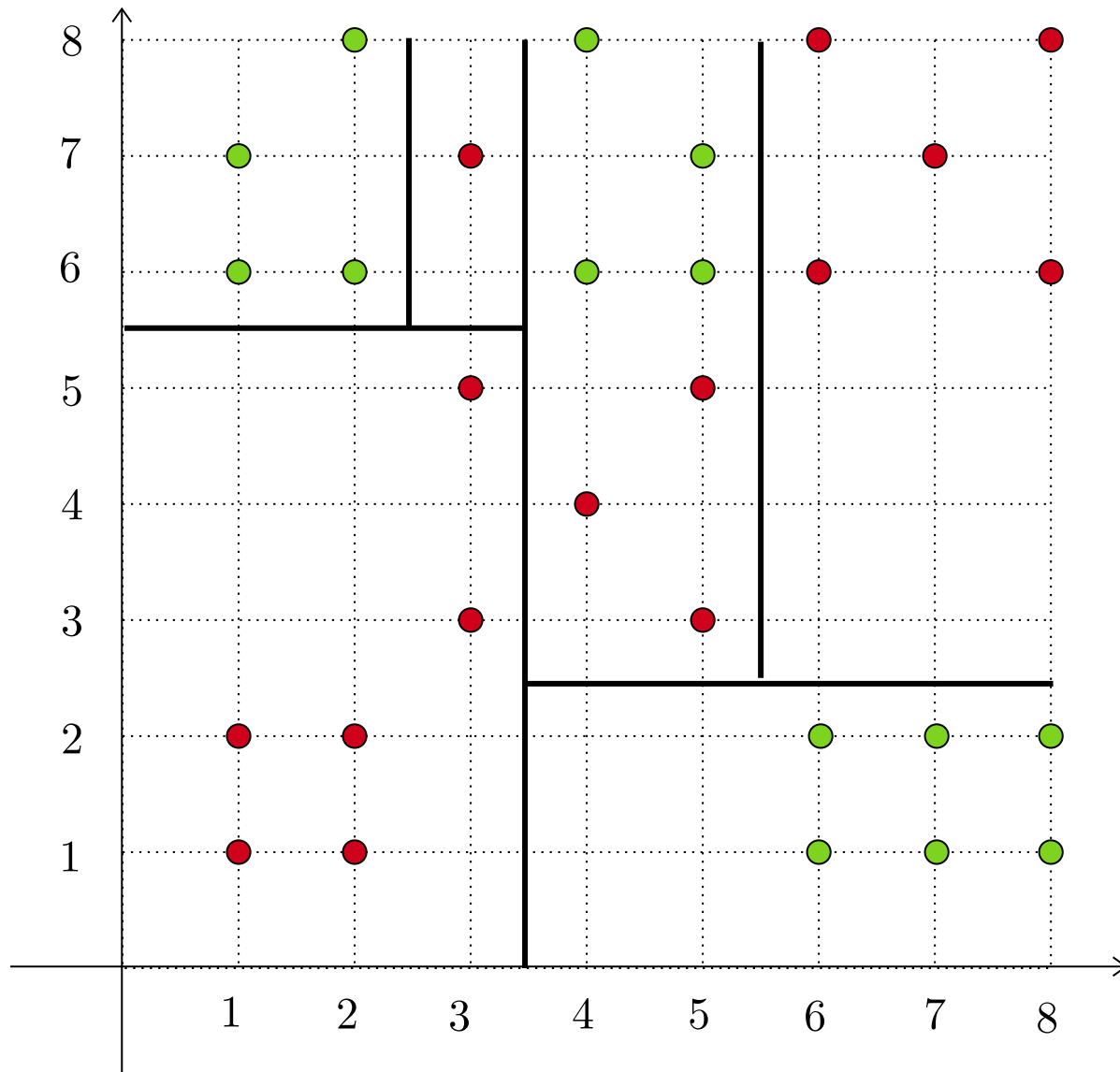
# Growing a Tree



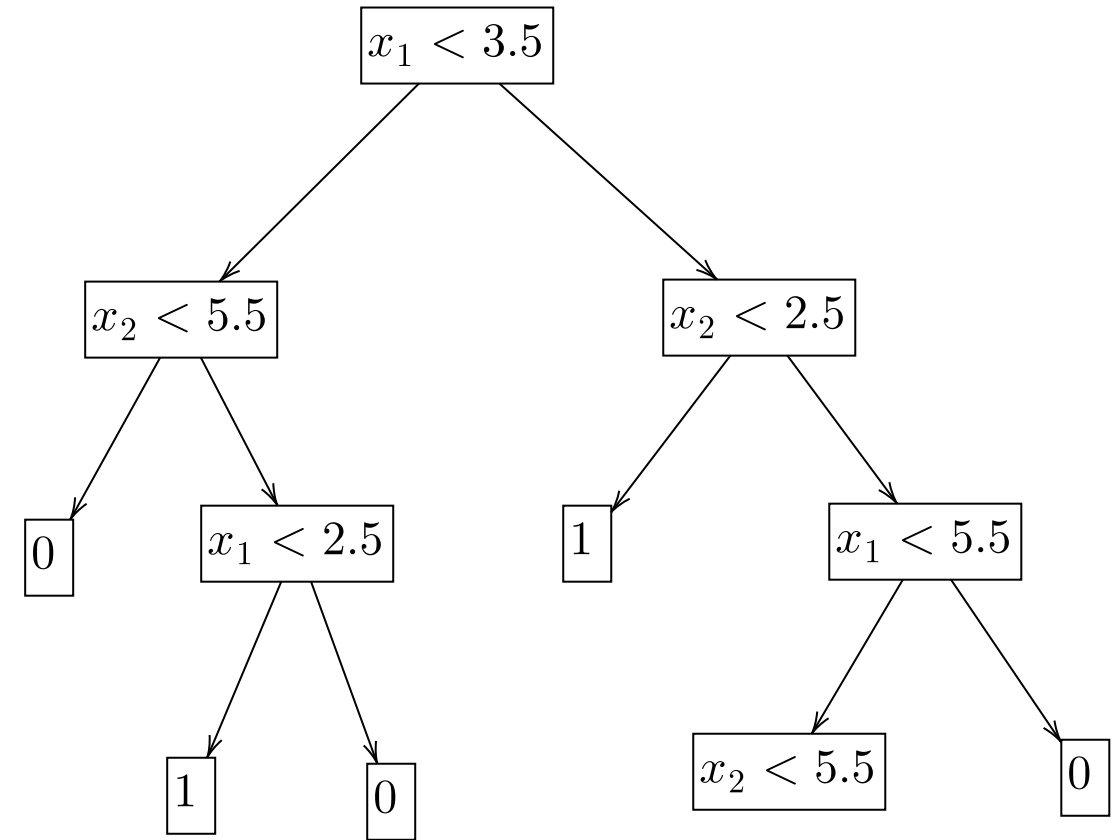
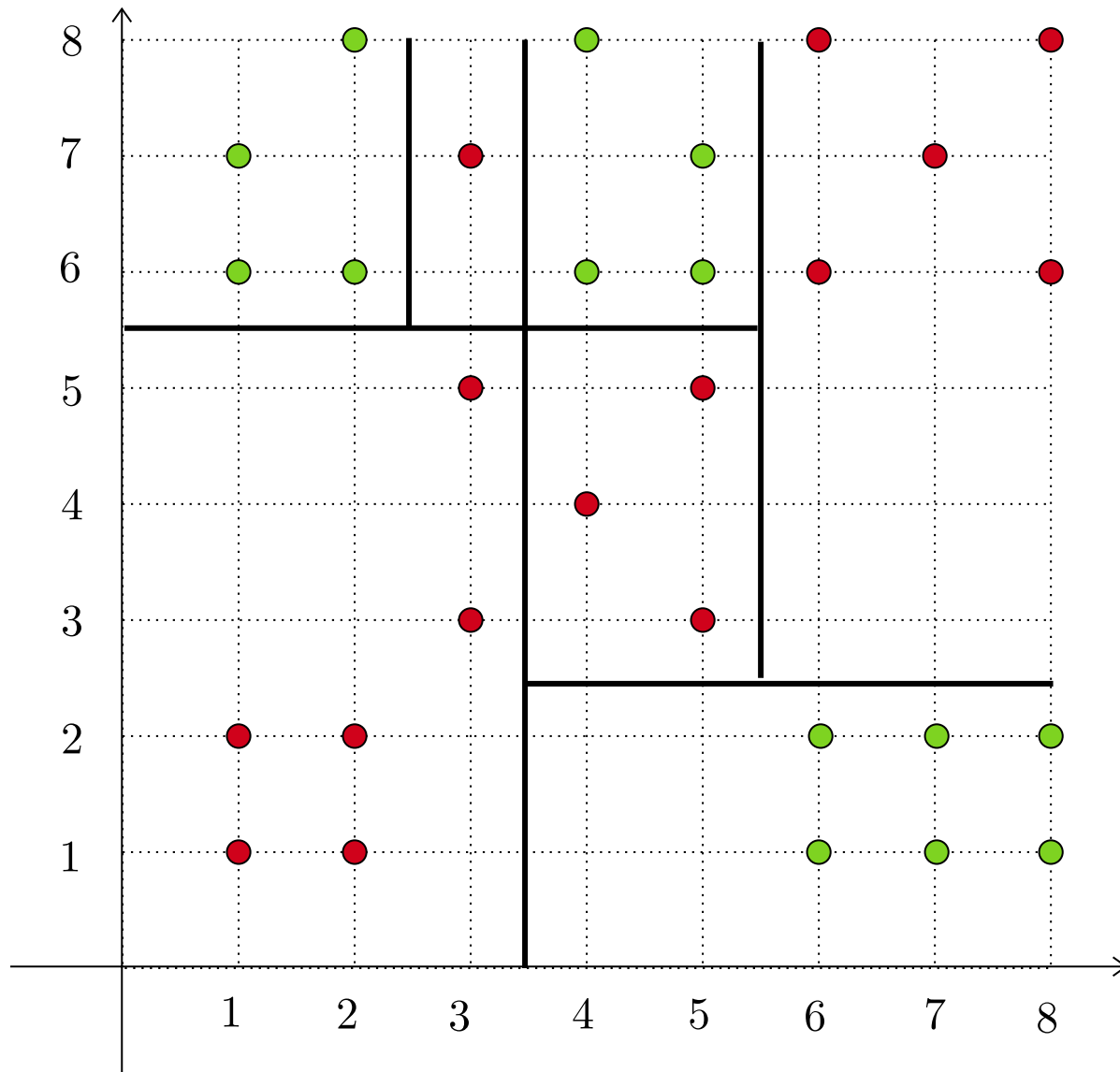
# Growing a Tree



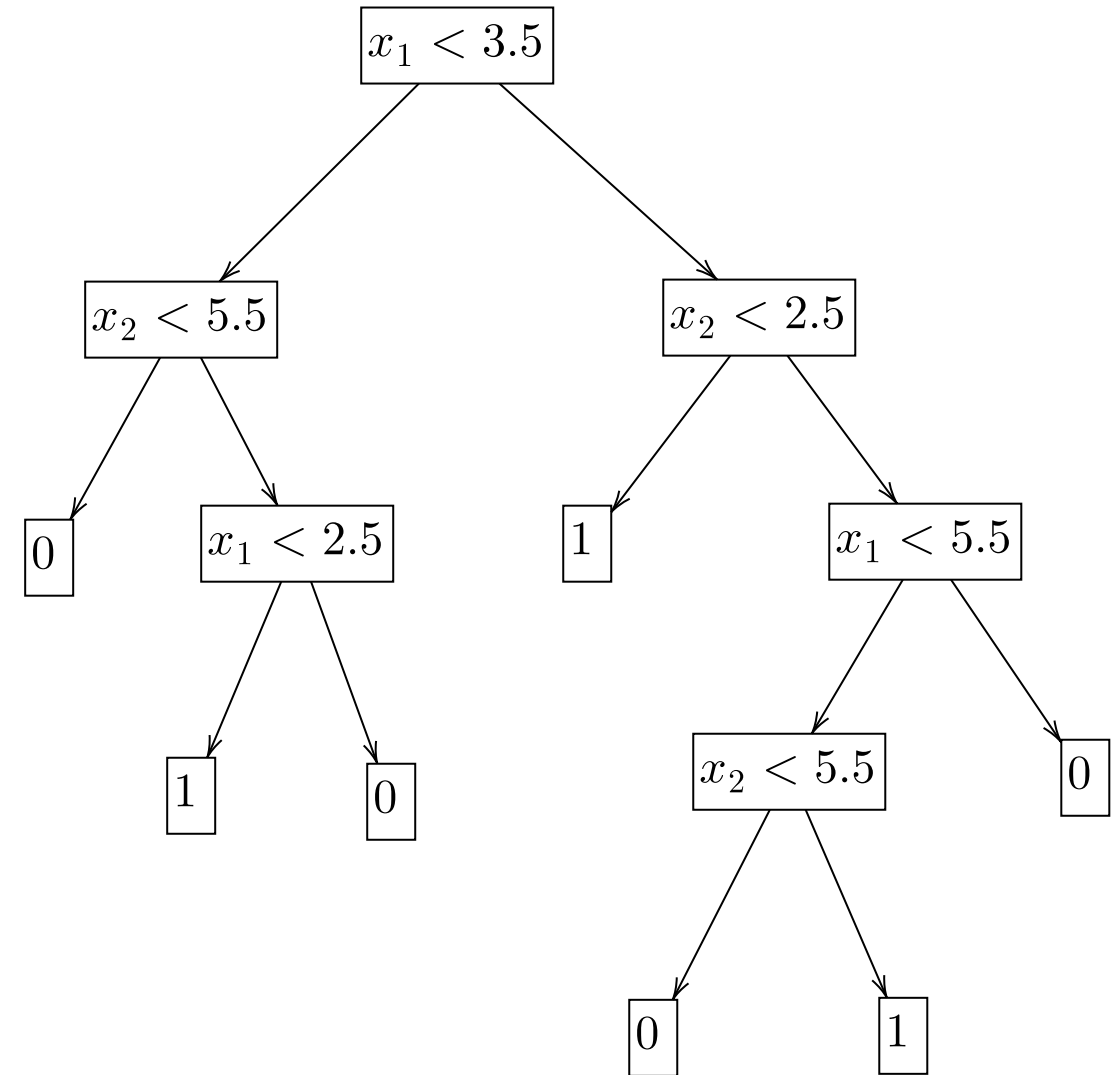
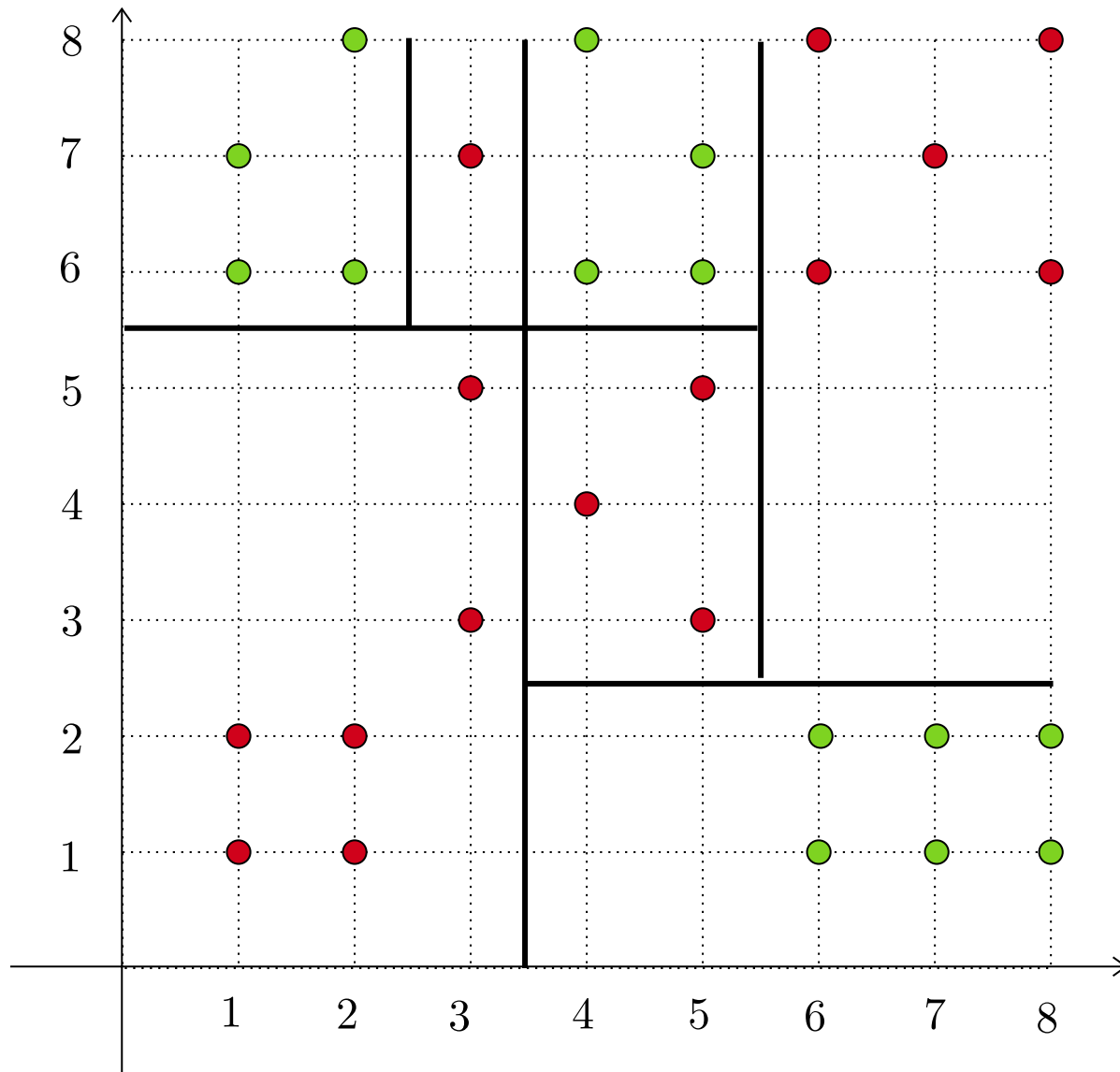
# Growing a Tree



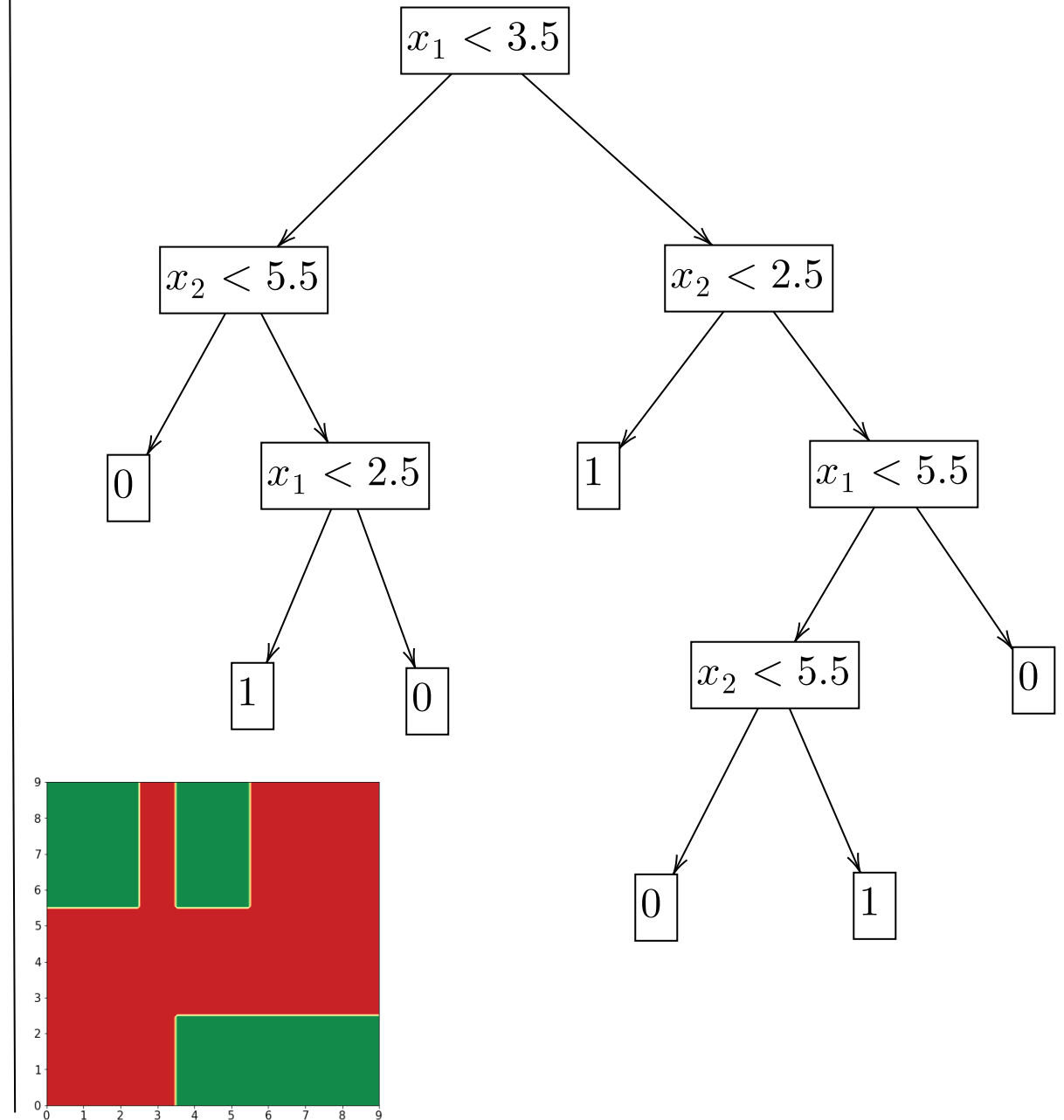
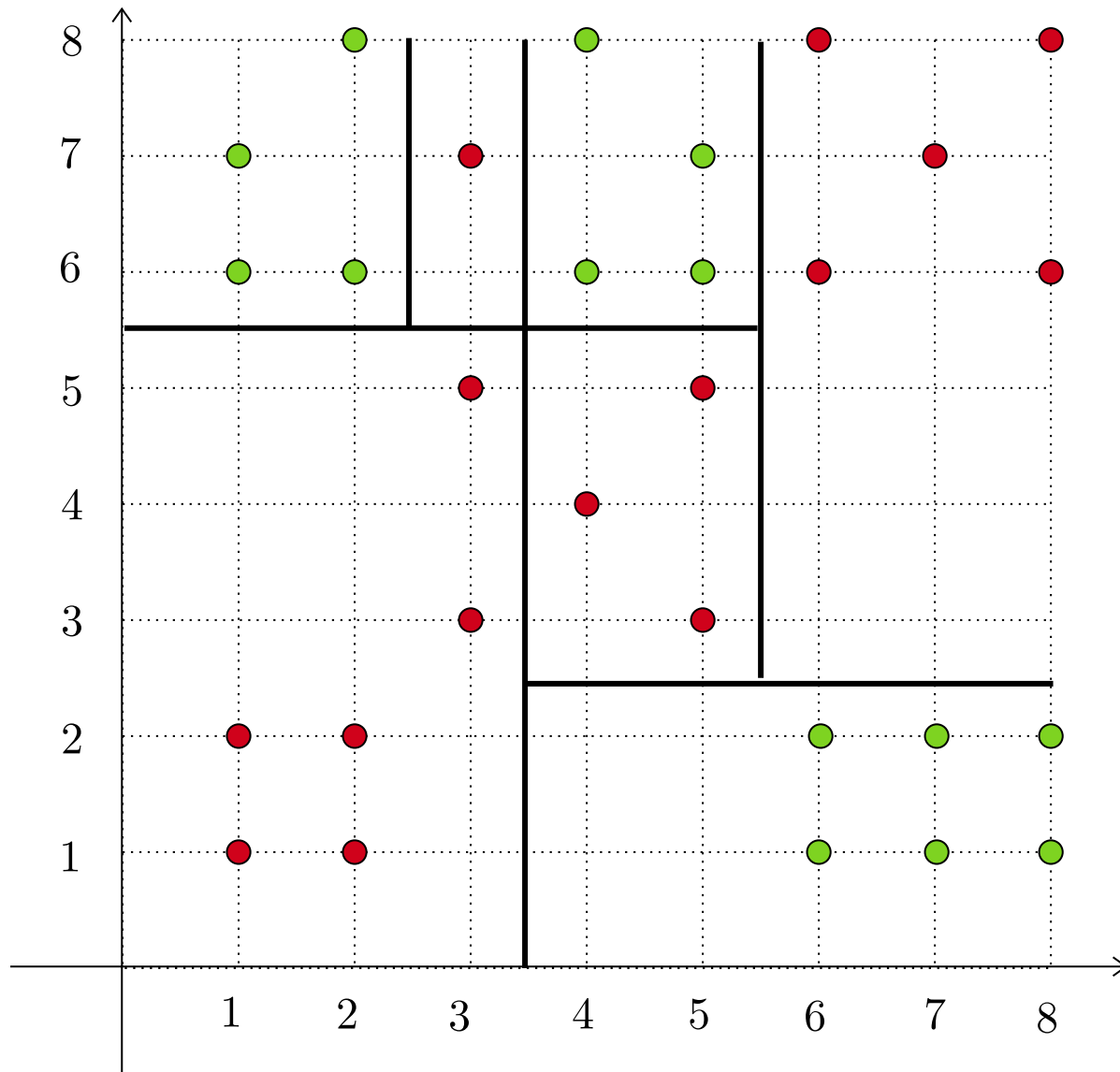
# Growing a Tree



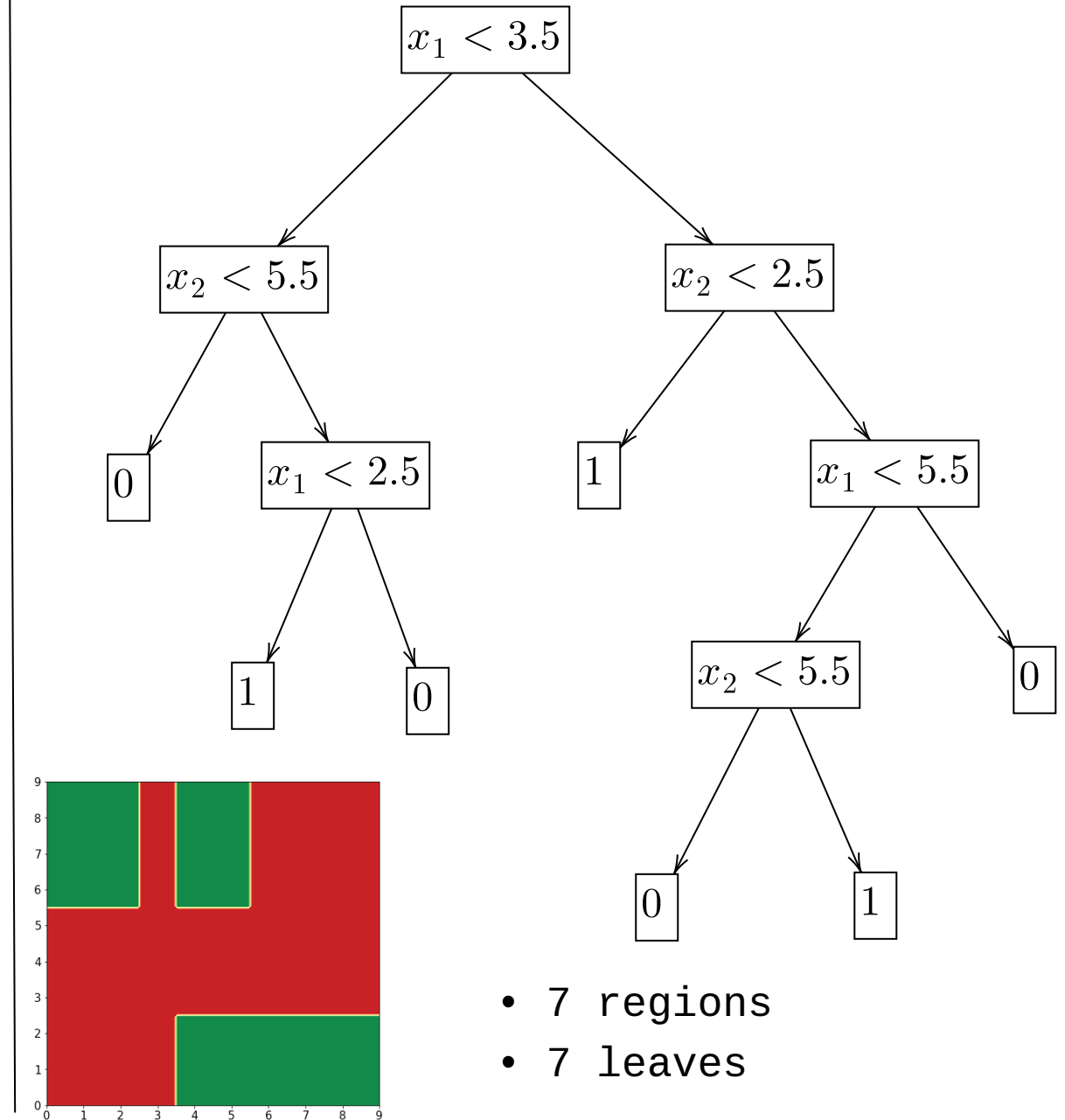
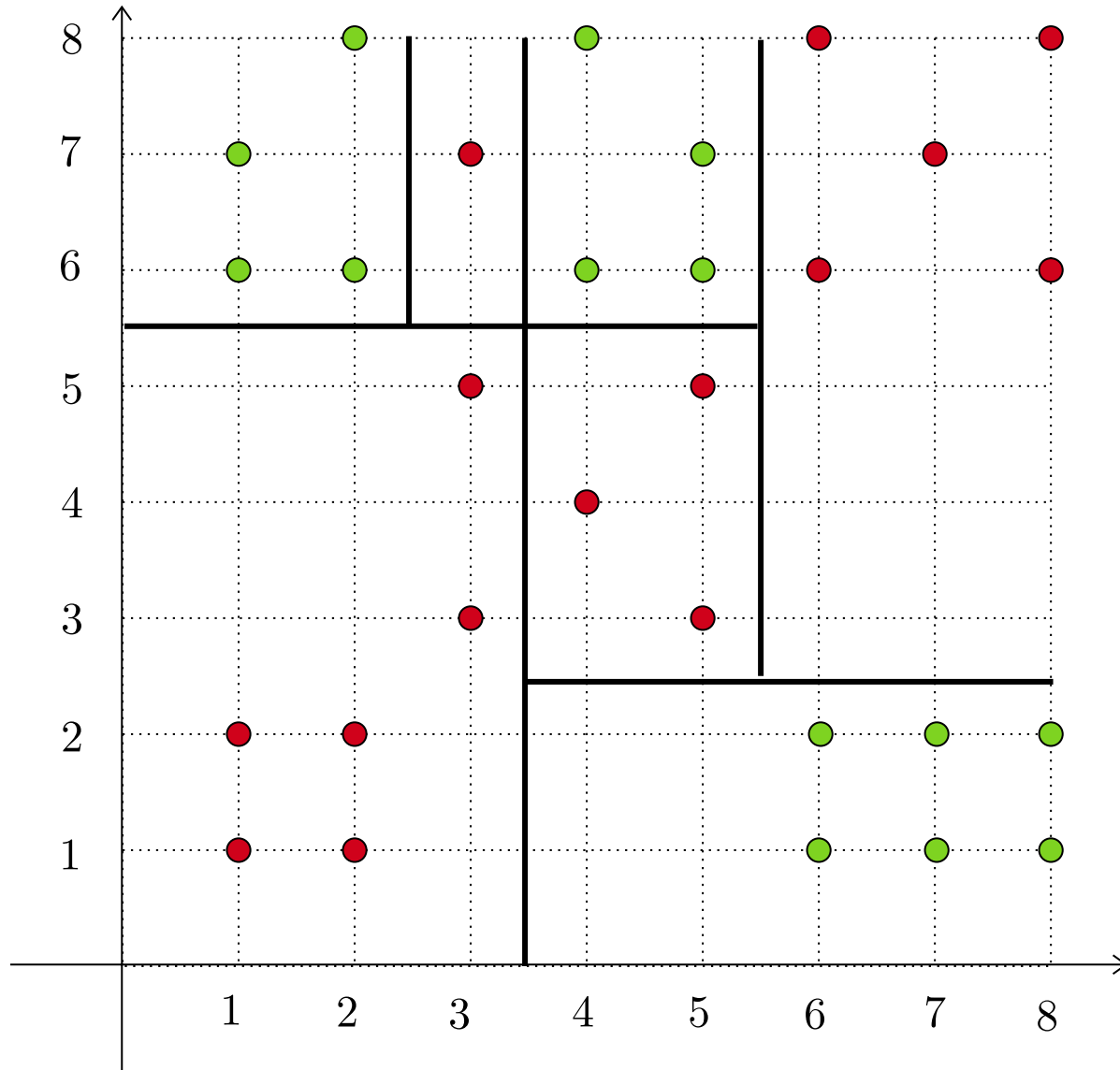
# Growing a Tree



# Growing a Tree



# Growing a Tree



- 7 regions
- 7 leaves

# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

Stopping Criterion



# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

## Stopping Criterion

- Leaves are pure (default)

# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

## Stopping Criterion

- Leaves are pure (default)

## Pre-Pruning

- Minimum samples at leaf node

# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

## Stopping Criterion

- Leaves are pure (default)

## Pre-Pruning

- Minimum samples at leaf node
- Maximum depth

# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

## Stopping Criterion

- Leaves are pure (default)

## Pre-Pruning

- Minimum samples at leaf node
- Maximum depth
- Minimum decrease in impurity

# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

## Stopping Criterion

- Leaves are pure (default)

## Pre-Pruning

- Minimum samples at leaf node
- Maximum depth
- Minimum decrease in impurity

## Post-Pruning

# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

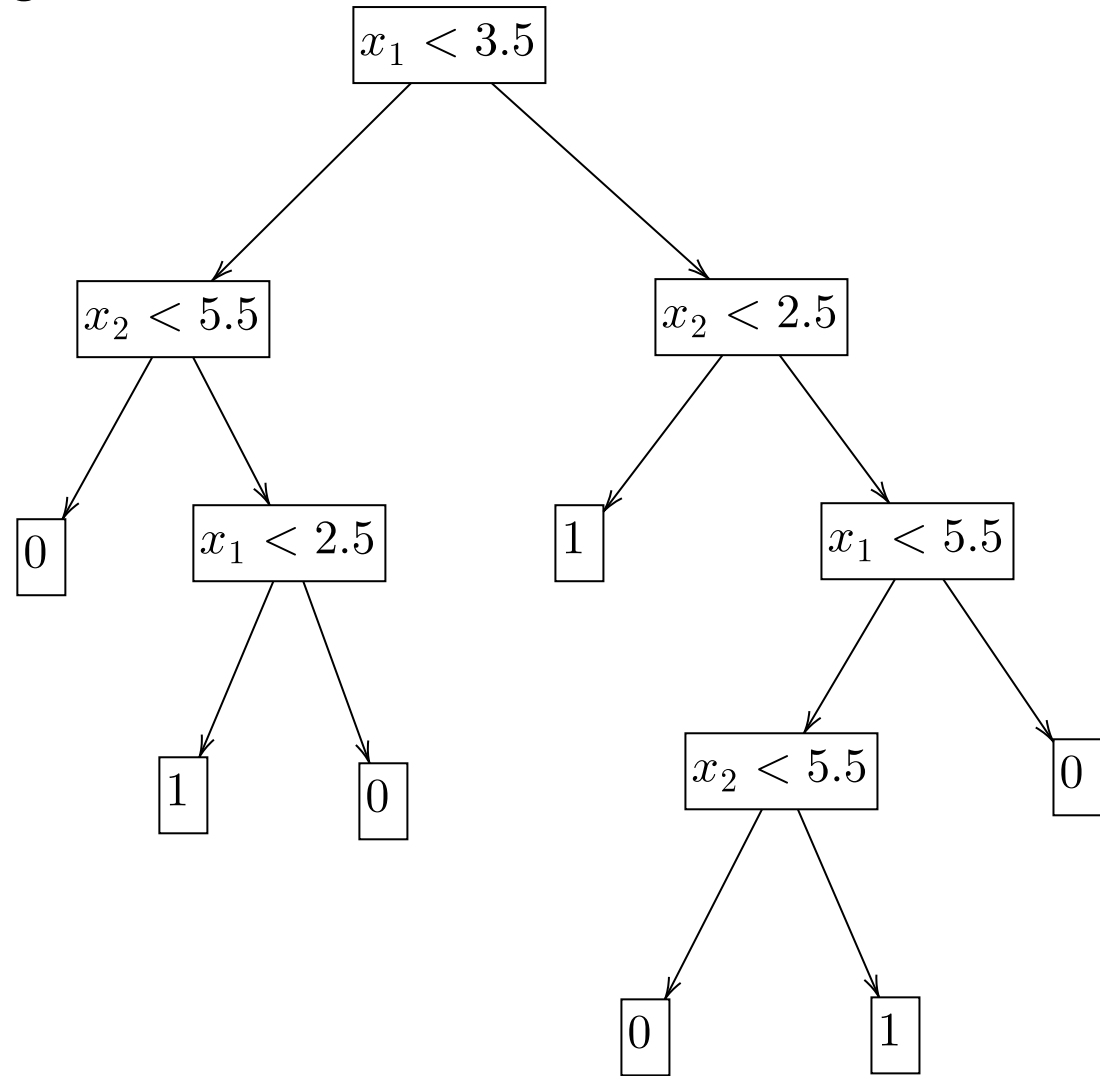
## Stopping Criterion

- Leaves are pure (default)

## Pre-Pruning

- Minimum samples at leaf node
- Maximum depth
- Minimum decrease in impurity

## Post-Pruning



# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

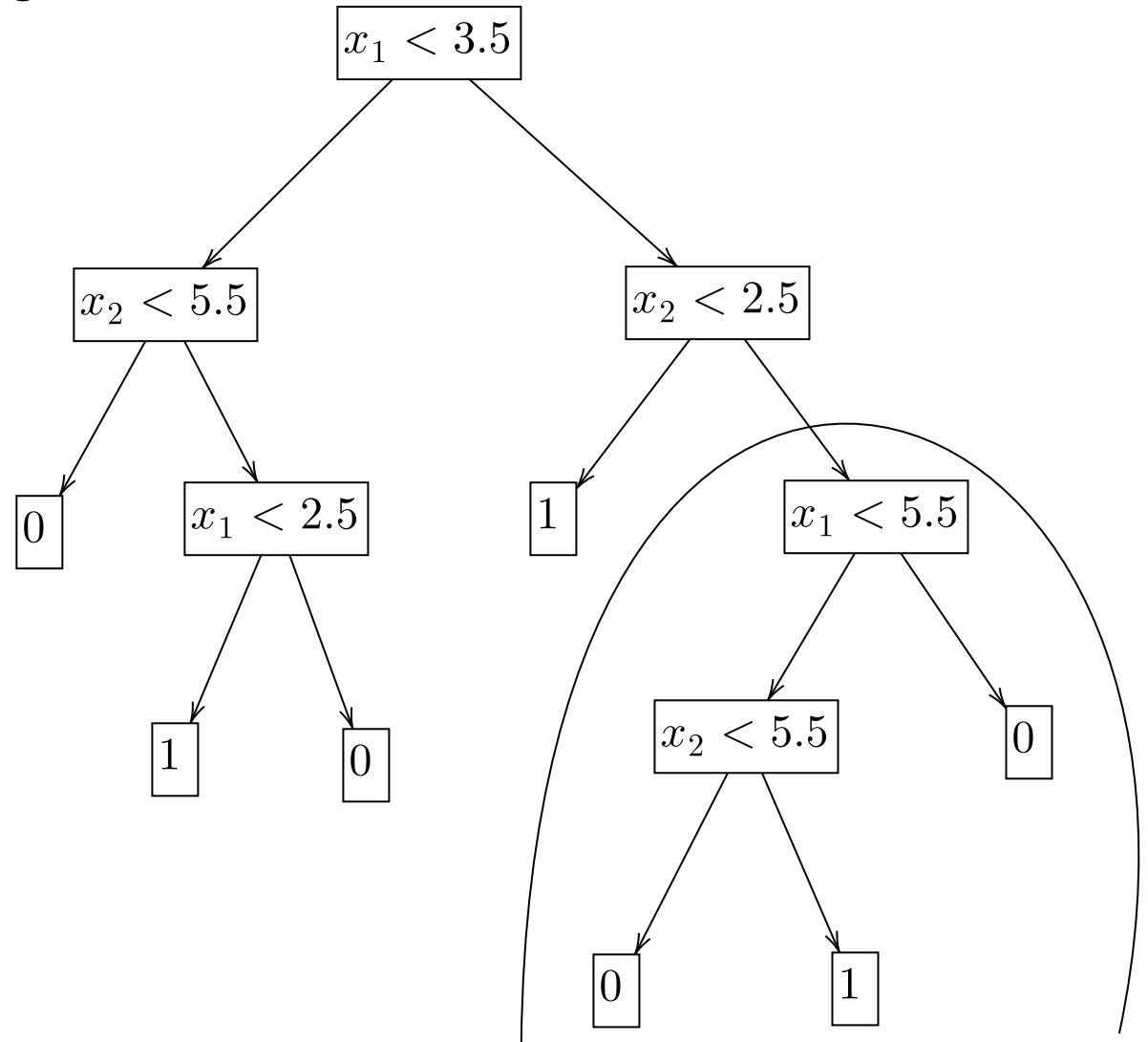
## Stopping Criterion

- Leaves are pure (default)

## Pre-Pruning

- Minimum samples at leaf node
- Maximum depth
- Minimum decrease in impurity

## Post-Pruning



# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

## Stopping Criterion

- Leaves are pure (default)

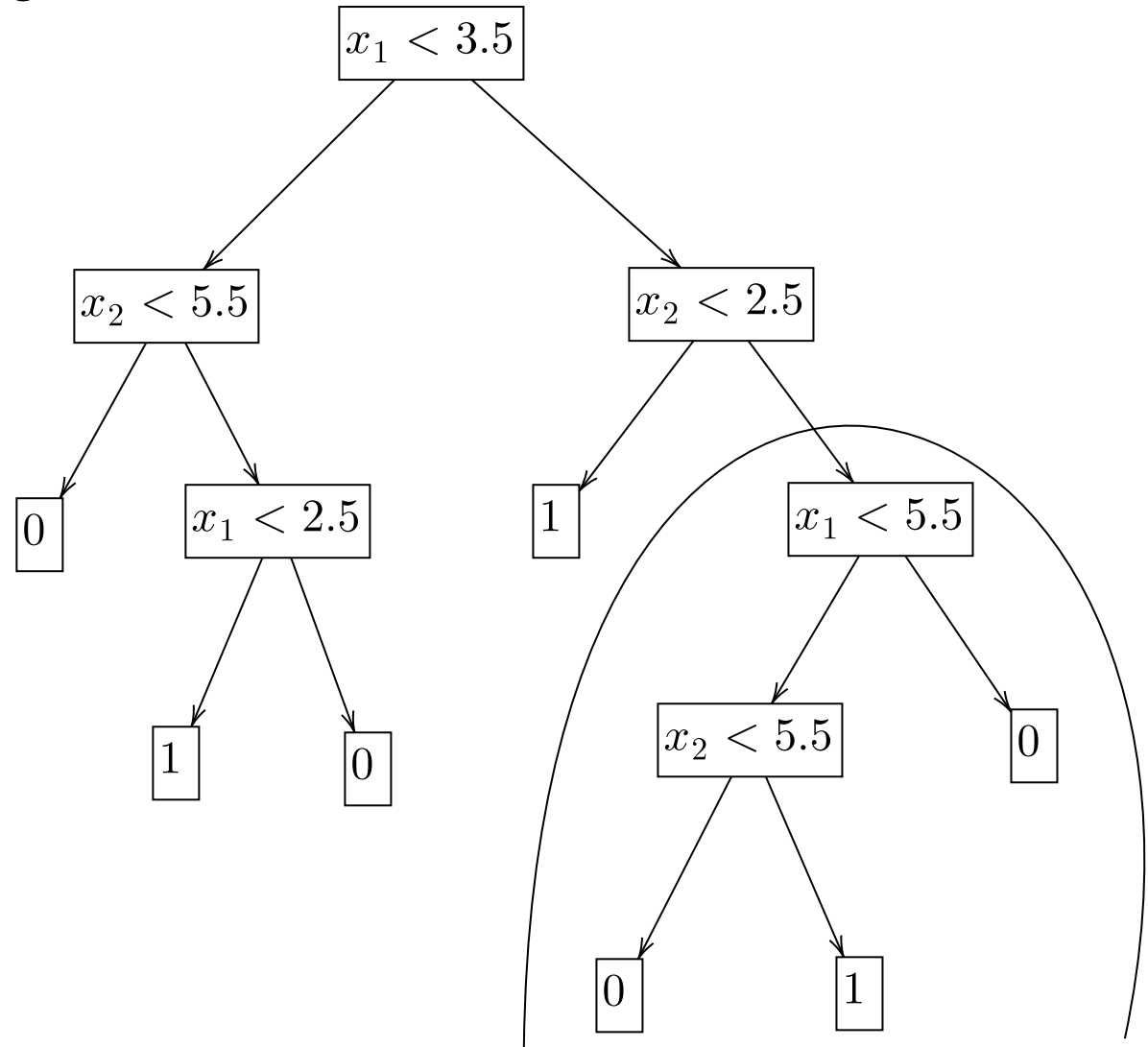
## Pre-Pruning

- Minimum samples at leaf node
- Maximum depth
- Minimum decrease in impurity

## Post-Pruning

- Cost Complexity Pruning

$$\text{Cost} = (0-1 \text{ Loss}) + \lambda \cdot (\text{Num of leaves})$$





# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

## Stopping Criterion

- Leaves are pure (default)

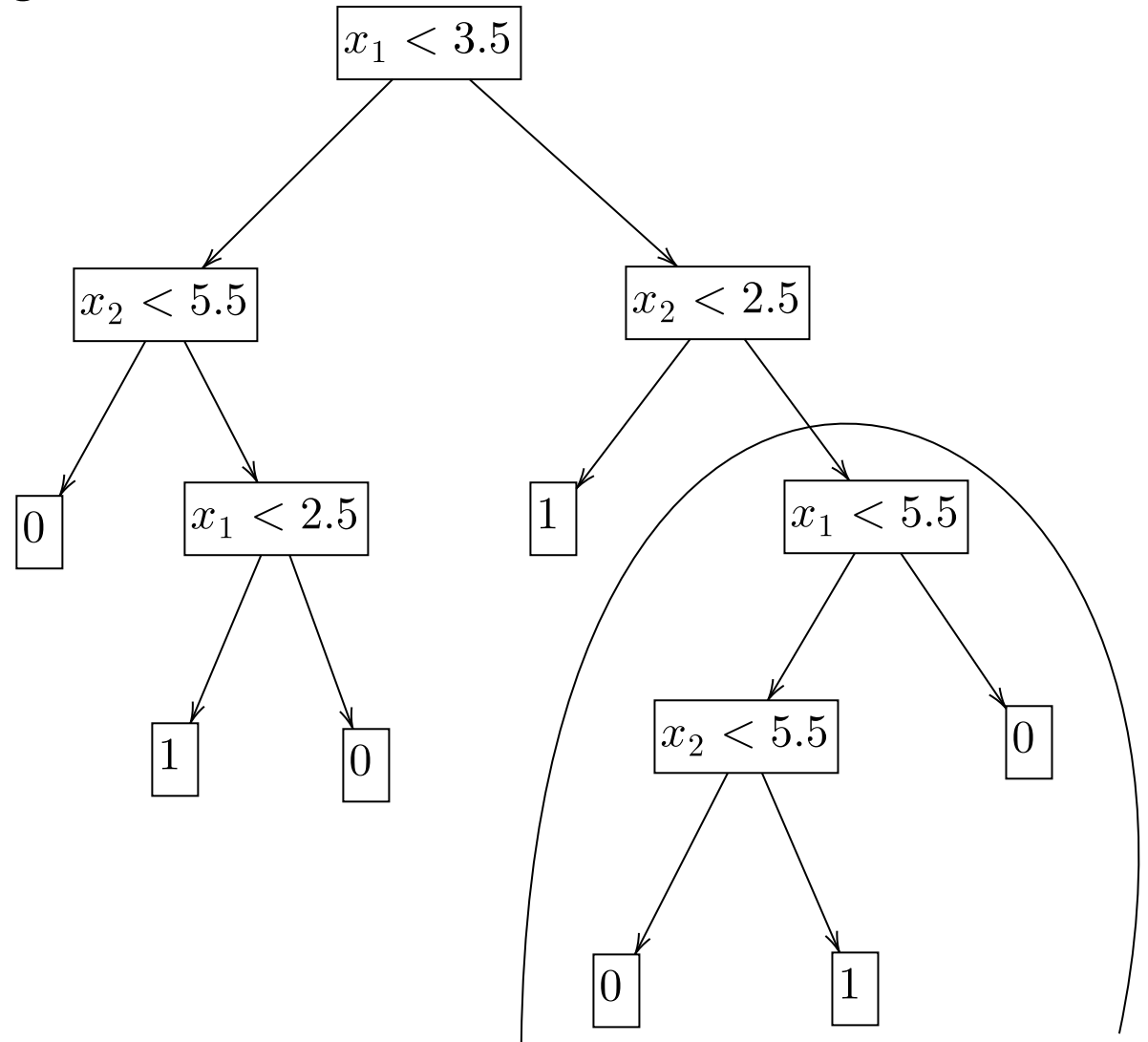
## Pre-Pruning

- Minimum samples at leaf node
- Maximum depth
- Minimum decrease in impurity

## Post-Pruning

- Cost Complexity Pruning
  - subtrees

$$\text{Cost} = (0-1 \text{ Loss}) + \lambda \cdot (\text{Num of leaves})$$



# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

## Stopping Criterion

- Leaves are pure (default)

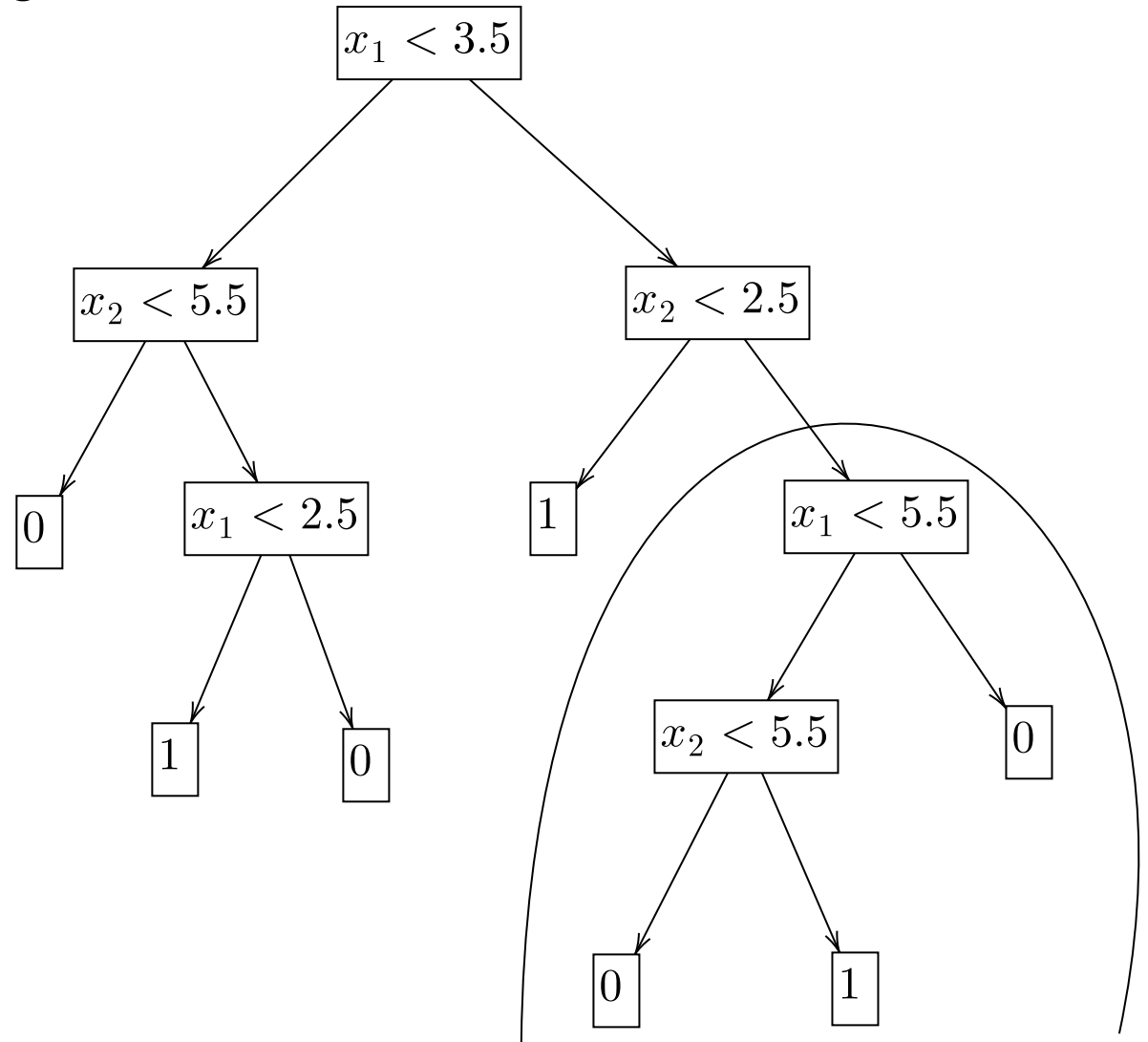
## Pre-Pruning

- Minimum samples at leaf node
- Maximum depth
- Minimum decrease in impurity

## Post-Pruning

- Cost Complexity Pruning
  - subtrees
  - regularization

$$\text{Cost} = (0-1 \text{ Loss}) + \lambda \cdot (\text{Num of leaves})$$



# Stopping Criteria and Pruning

## Stopping Criterion

- Leaves are pure (default)

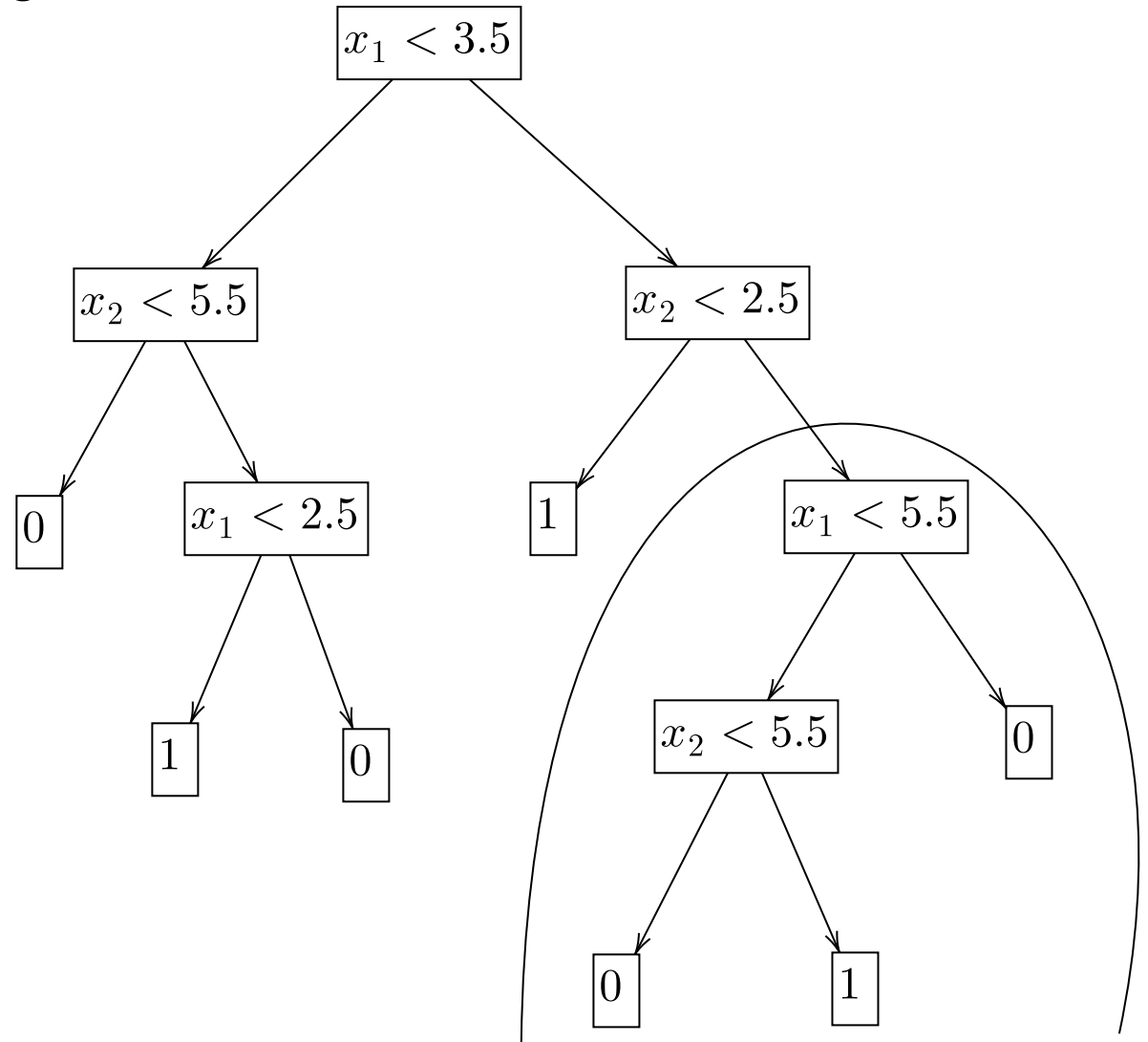
## Pre-Pruning

- Minimum samples at leaf node
- Maximum depth
- Minimum decrease in impurity

## Post-Pruning

- Cost Complexity Pruning
  - subtrees
  - regularization
  - Use CV to estimate  $\lambda$

$$\text{Cost} = (0-1 \text{ Loss}) + \lambda \cdot (\text{Num of leaves})$$



# Decision Regions

$$\mathbb{R}$$

# Decision Regions

$\mathbb{R}$



# Decision Regions

$\mathbb{R}$



$\mathbb{R}^2$



# Decision Regions

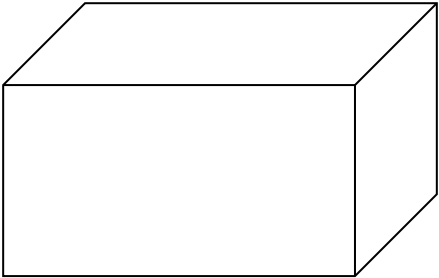
$\mathbb{R}$



$\mathbb{R}^2$



$\mathbb{R}^3$

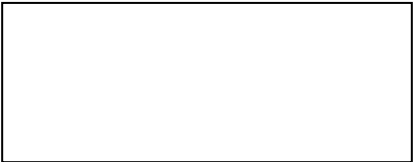


# Decision Regions

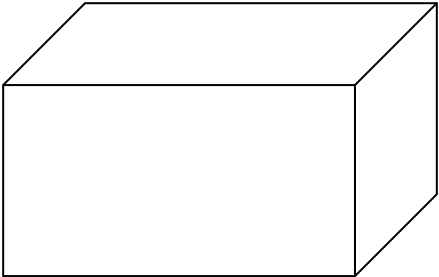
$\mathbb{R}$



$\mathbb{R}^2$



$\mathbb{R}^3$



$\mathbb{R}^d$

hyper-rectangles



## Advantages

- Interpretable
- Can be displayed graphically
- Can be understood by non-experts

## Disadvantages

## Advantages

- Interpretable
- Can be displayed graphically
- Can be understood by non-experts

## Disadvantages

- Low predictive power
- High variance, i.e., sensitive to small changes in the training dataset

# Misc Details

- Model:
- Search space:
- Type of algorithm:
- Used for:
  - 
  -
- Terms:
  - 
  - 
  -

# Misc Details

- Model: tree
- Search space: trees
- Type of algorithm: greedy, top-down
- Used for:
  - classification
  - regression
- Terms:
  - CART
  - ID3
  - C4.5