

Introduction to Pattern Recognition Homework 3 announcement

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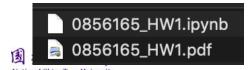


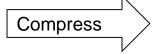


Homework 3

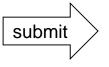
- Deadline: May. 22, Fri at 23:59.
 - 1. Code assignment (80%): Implementing Decision Tree & Random Forest
 - 2. Short answer questions (20%)
- Submit your 1) code (.py/.ipynb) and 2) reports (.pdf) on <u>E3</u>
 - > Sample Code
 - > HW3 questions
- Please follow the file naming rules <STUDENT ID>_HW3.pdf,
 otherwise, you will get penalty of your scores













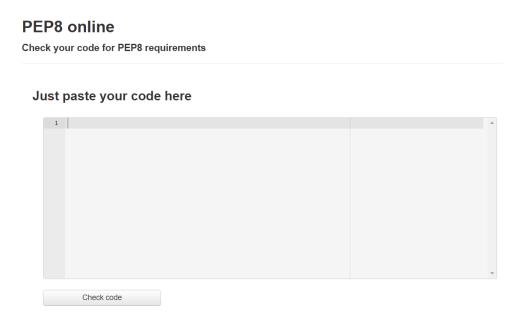


Coding

- Write beautiful Python codes with <u>PEP8 guidelines</u> for readability. Basic requirement: use whitespace correctly!
- PEP8 online checker

```
# Recommended
def function(default_parameter=5):
    # ...

# Not recommended
def function(default_parameter = 5):
    # ...
```







Reports

- Submit in PDF format
- Include the answers of coding part in the reports!
- Please see the sample submission file on E3

NCTU Pattern Recognition, Homework 1 Example

Part. 1, Coding (60%):

Q1: Your answer...

Q2: Your answer....

Q3: Your answer....

Q4: Your answer....

Q5: Your answer....

Part. 2, Questions (40%):



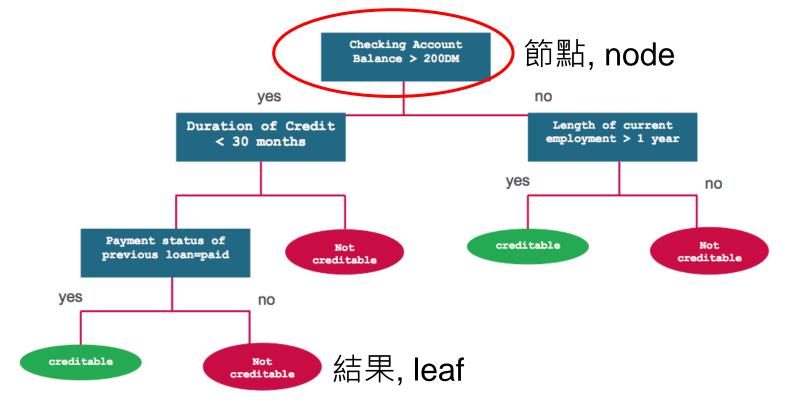


Q1: Your answer...

Q2: Your answer...

Decision Tree Algorithm

• Whether to approve the loan for customer?

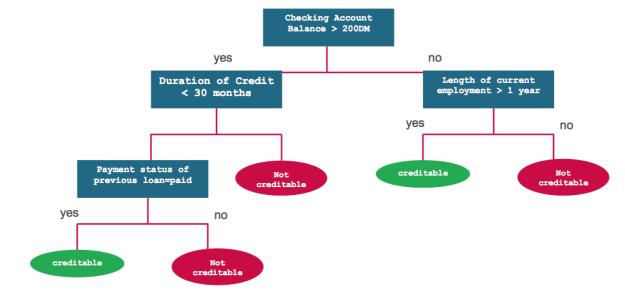






Decision Tree Algorithm

- How to find the feature for making decisions? What's the value of feature?
- Find the features to separate data that the class at the resulting nodes are as pure as possible

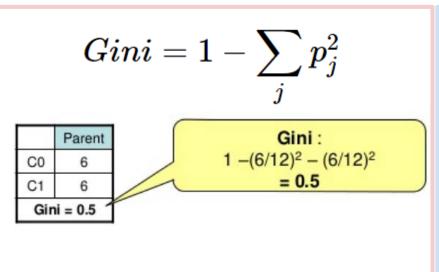


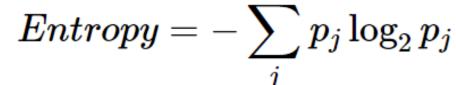




How to measure "pure"?

- 1. Entropy: the smaller, the purer
- 2. Gini-index: the smaller, the purer





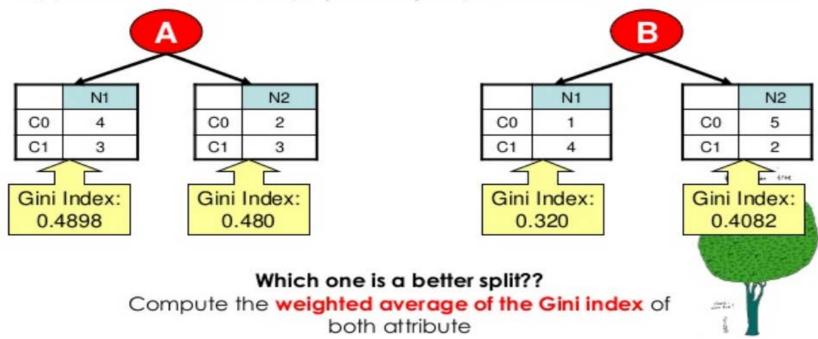
- ullet If all classes are the same in one node $entropy = -1\log_2 1 = 0$
- ullet If the classes are half-and-half $entropy = -0.5 \log_2 0.5 0.5 \log_2 0.5 = 1$





How to find best split?

Suppose there are two ways (A and B) to split the data into smaller subset.







Decision Tree pseudo code

- Until stopped
 - a. Select a node
 - b. loop all values of all features
 - partition the node and calculate the pure of data
 - find the value of feature can yield lowest value of gini or entropy
 - c. Split the node using the feature value found in step b.
 - d. Go to each node and repeat step a to c.
- Stopping criteria
 - Each leaf-node contains data of the same class
 - > Depth of the tree is more than some pre-specified limit





Overfitting

 Decision Tree can find a unique path for each data if we don't pre-specified any limits such as the depth of the node

It may overfit the training data if there exist some outliers in the

data



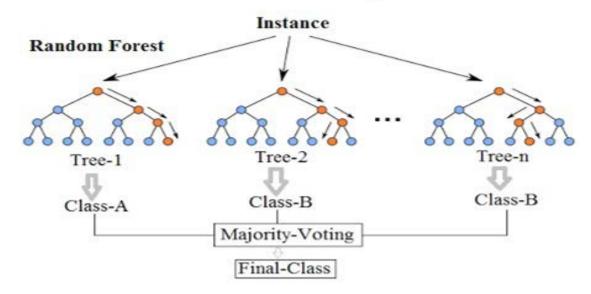




Ensemble method of Decision Trees: Bagging

 Bagging (Bootstrap aggregating): Fit many large trees to bootstrap-resampled versions of the training data, and classify by majority vote

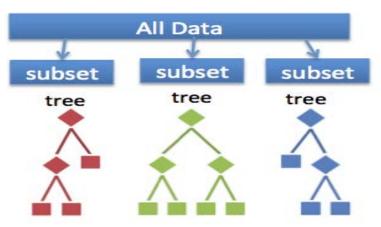
Random Forest Simplified





Random Forest: Where is the "Random"?

- Bootstraped dataset
- Each tree in the forest may grow with different data and features
- Which features or data to be used are randomly sampled to grow the tree







Late Policy

- We will deduct a late penalty of 20 points per additional late day
- For example, If you get 90 points of this HW but delay for two days, your will get only 90- (20 x 2) = 50 points!





Honor code

- We have found that some students develop their codes based on those by other classmates or on Internet in HW1
 - > It is NOT allowed

You should implement all algorithms by yourself

 If there is any plagiarism in your homework, you will get no points



Notice

- Submit your homework on <u>E3-system</u>!
- Check your email regularly, we will mail you if there are any updates or problems of the homework
- If you have any questions or comments for the homework, please mail Jimmy and Chung-Hsuan and cc Prof. Lin
 - > Prof. Lin: lin@cs.nctu.edu.tw
 - > TA, Jimmy: <u>d08922002@ntu.edu.tw</u>
 - > TA, Chung-Hsuan: scott19880525@gmail.com



Have fun!

