# **Experiment 2.1**

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Semester: 6<sup>TH</sup> Date\_of\_Performance:03/04/2023

**Subject Name: Data Mining** 

**1. Aim/Overview of the practical:** Performing classification by decision tree induction using WEKA tools.

#### 2. Theory:

Decision tree algorithm falls under the category of supervised learning. They can be used to solve both regression and classification problems. Decision tree uses the tree representation to solve the problem in which each leaf node corresponds to a class label and attributes are represented on the internal node of the tree. We can represent any boolean function on discrete attributes using the decision tree. In the Decision Tree, the major challenge is the identification of the attribute for the root node at each level. This process is known as attribute selection.

We have two popular attribute selection measures:

- 1. Information Gain
- 2. Gini Index

### 3. Steps for experiment/practical/Code:

library(RWeka)

library(partykit)

library(caTools)

setwd("C://Users//Ncs//Desktop//r work")

```
iris\_data = iris
str(iris_data)
summary(iris_data)
spl = sample.split(iris_data, SplitRatio = 0.7)
dataTrain = subset(iris_data, spl==TRUE)
dataTest = subset(iris_data, spl==FALSE)
m1 <- J48(Species~., dataTrain)
summary(m1)
dataTestPred <- predict(m1, newdata = dataTest)</pre>
table_matrix <- table(dataTest$Species, dataTestPred)</pre>
print(table_matrix)
accuracy_Test <- sum(diag(table_matrix)) / sum(table_matrix)</pre>
cat("Test Accuracy is: ", accuracy_Test)
```

```
# Initate PDF File
pdf("Iris_decision_plot.pdf", paper="a4")
plot(m1, type="simple")
#Close PDF file
dev.off()
```

#### Output-

```
Console Terminal × Background Jobs ×
R 4.2.2 . C:/Users/Ncs/Desktop/r work/ @
> library(RWeka)
> library(partykit)
> library(caTools)
> setwd("C://Users//Ncs//Desktop//r work")
> iris_data = iris
> str(iris_data)
'data.frame': 150 obs. of 5 variables:
 $ Sepal.Length: num 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5 5.4 4.6 5 4.4 4.9 ...
 $ Sepal.width : num 3.5 3 3.2 3.1 3.6 3.9 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.1 ...
 $ Petal.Length: num 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 ...
 $ Petal.width : num    0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 ...
 $ Species
           : Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa", "versicolor",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
> summary(iris_data)
 Sepal.Length
               Sepal.Width
                               Petal.Length
                                              Petal.Width
                                                                    Species
      :4.300
              Min. :2.000 Min. :1.000 Min. :0.100
                                                              setosa :50
Min.
1st Qu.:5.100 1st Qu.:2.800
                                             1st Qu.:0.300
                               1st Qu.:1.600
                                                              versicolor:50
Median :5.800
               Median :3.000
                               Median :4.350 Median :1.300
                                                              virginica:50
Mean :5.843 Mean :3.057
                               Mean :3.758 Mean :1.199
 3rd Qu.:6.400 3rd Qu.:3.300
                               3rd Qu.:5.100 3rd Qu.:1.800
Max. :7.900 Max. :4.400 Max.
                                    :6.900 Max. :2.500
> spl = sample.split(iris_data, SplitRatio = 0.7)
> dataTrain = subset(iris_data, spl==TRUE)
> dataTest = subset(iris_data, spl==FALSE)
> m1 <- J48(Species~., dataTrain)
> summary(m1)
=== Summary ===
Correctly Classified Instances
                                                       98.8889 %
                                      89
Incorrectly Classified Instances
                                      1
                                                        1.1111 %
```

> plot(m1, type="simple")

> #Close PDF file
> dev.off()

```
0.9833
Kappa statistic
Mean absolute error
                                       0.0119
Root mean squared error
                                     0.077
Relative absolute error
                                      2.6667 %
                                   16.3299 %
Root relative squared error
Total Number of Instances
                                     90
=== Confusion Matrix ===
 a b c <-- classified as
 30 0 0 | a = setosa
 0 29 1 | b = versicolor
  0 0 30 | c = virginica
> dataTestPred <- predict(m1, newdata = dataTest)
> table_matrix <- table(dataTest$Species, dataTestPred)
> print(table_matrix)
           dataTestPred
           setosa versicolor virginica
            20 0 0
  setosa
 virginica 0
                                     2
                          18
                          0
                                    20
> accuracy_Test <- sum(diag(table_matrix)) / sum(table_matrix)</pre>
> cat("Test Accuracy is: ", accuracy_Test)
Test Accuracy is: 0.9666667>
> # Initate PDF File
> pdf("Iris_decision_plot.pdf", paper="a4")
```



## **Decision Tree:**

