# Machine Learning Methods and Applications

Week 6. Decision trees - II

#### Remember

- Decision trees are interpretable, easy to understand, and non-linear models.
- They can handle missing values and robust to outliers.
- They may overfit easily.
- Hyperparameters can be used to control the learning rate of a decision tree.

#### Parameters vs. hyperparameters

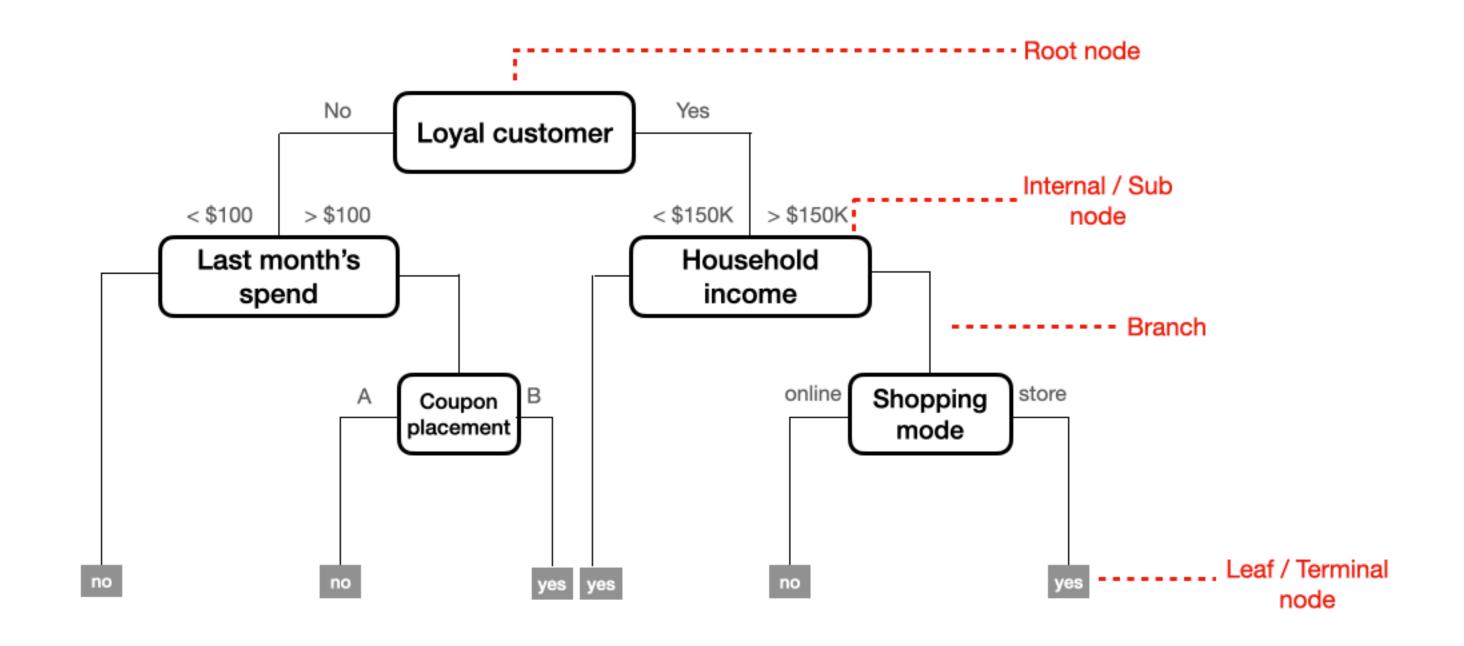
Model **parameters** are being fit during training; they are the result of model training. However, **hyperparameters** are being set before training.

# Decision trees' hyperparameters

#### Hyperparameters of a decision tree

- Cp
- minsplit
- minbucket
- maxdepth

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The name of the hyperparameters may used differently in other packages and languages.

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# Cost complexity (cp)

It is used to control the size of the decision tree and to select the optimal tree size.

- It takes the any value between 0 and 1.
- Higher cp, less deep tree

### Minimum split (minsplit)

The minimum number of observations that must exist in a node in order for a split to be attempted.

Lower minsplit, more deep tree

## Minimum bucket (minbucket)

The minimum number of observations in any terminal node. In most of the tools, the value of **minbucket** is setted according to the value of **minsplit**.

Lower minbucket, more deep tree

### Maximum depth (maxdepth)

The maximum number of node levels in a tree.

Lower maxdepth, less deep tree

## Validation set

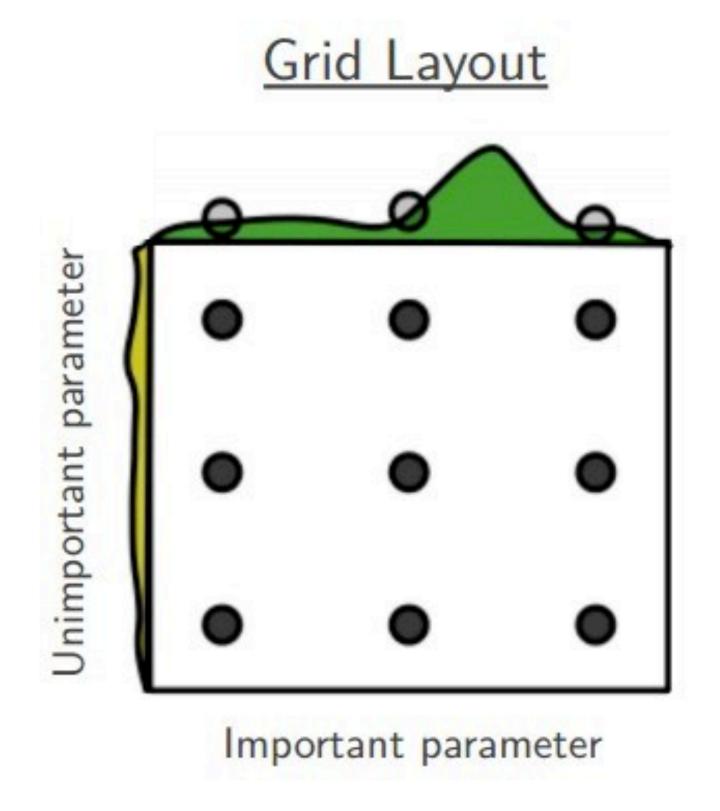
#### Validation set



Measuring model performance on the test data during hyperparameter tuning may give a biased estimation.

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#### Hyperparameter search methods



Random Layout Unimportant parameter

Important parameter

Credit: Bergstra and Bengio (2012) JMLR 2012

#### Grid vs. random search

- Grid search can get slow and computationally expensive.
- Grid search computes the all hyperparameter combinations.
- Random search computes the random subsets of hyperparameter combinations.

# Application

See the R codes on the course GitHub repository!

