



# **CIS 635 Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining**

**ML Models: Decision Tree**



# Decision Tree

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  - Recall k-NN, its an in memory model; right?



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  - Recall k-NN, its an in memory model; right?
- Decision Tree is our second example

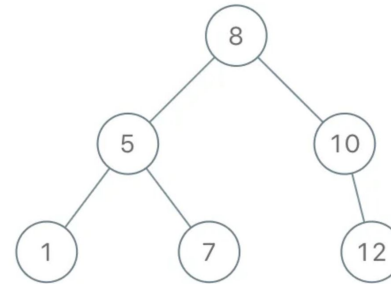


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  - Those are with CS background are already aware of BST
  - Whiteboarding

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  - Those are with CS background are already aware of **BST**
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8, 5, 10, 1, 12, 7



# Decision Tree

- *Concepts and Principles*
- *Let's learn through an example*

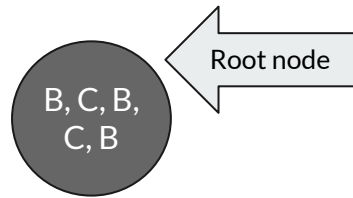


# Decision Tree

- Data records for two animal classes:
  - Bunny and Cat

nb of legs	weight (lb)	animal
4	2.1	Bunny
4	7	Cat
4	1.7	Bunny
4	9	Cat
4	2.75	Bunny

# Decision Tree

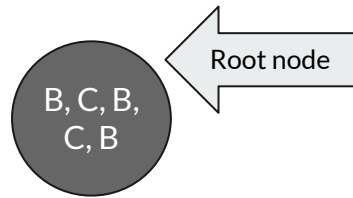


- What feature should we use to split records?

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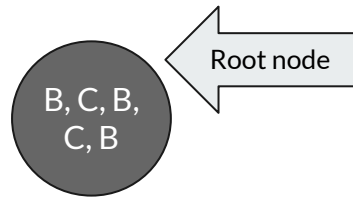
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- What feature should we use to split records?
- nb of legs is useless as there is no variation.

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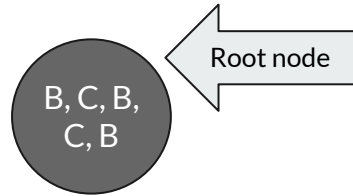
# Decision Tree



- What feature should we use to split records?
- nb of legs is useless as there is no variation.
- We can use the **'weight(lb)'** feature.

nb of legs	weight (lb)	animal
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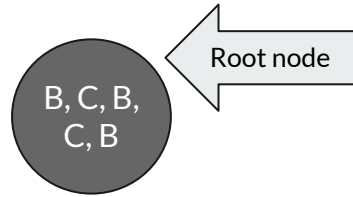


- *Let's plot the data points*

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# Decision Tree



- *Let's plot the data points*

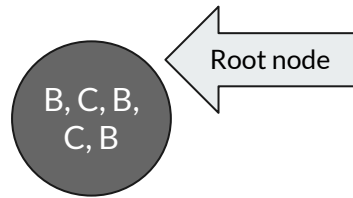


A table with three columns: "nb of legs", "weight (lb)", and "animal". The table contains five rows of data. A red dashed rectangle highlights the entire table. A green dashed rectangle highlights the "weight (lb)" column. A green dashed line connects the "weight (lb)" column to the "animal" column.

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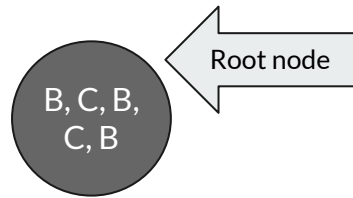


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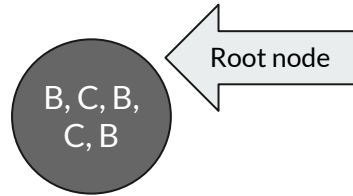


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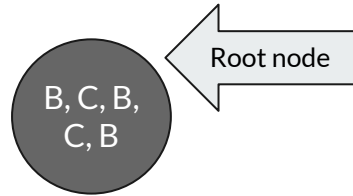


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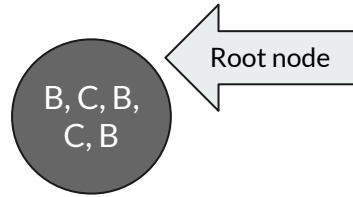
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# Decision Tree

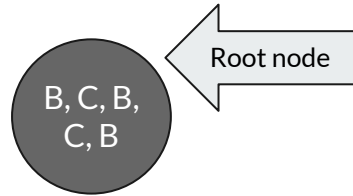


- *Can we identify groups?*

nb of legs	weight (lb)	animal
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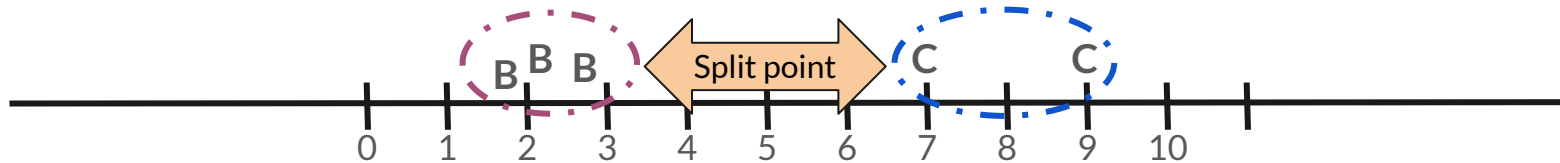


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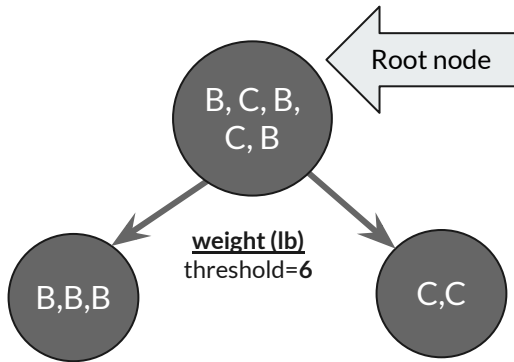


- *Let's find a split point.*

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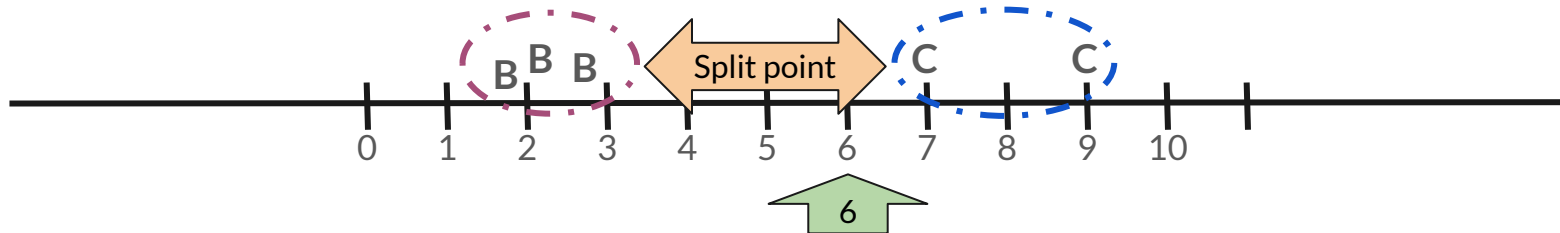


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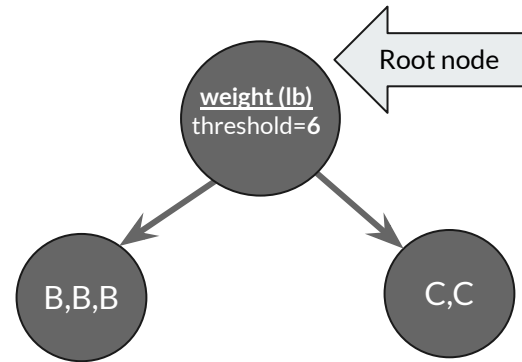


- Create branches

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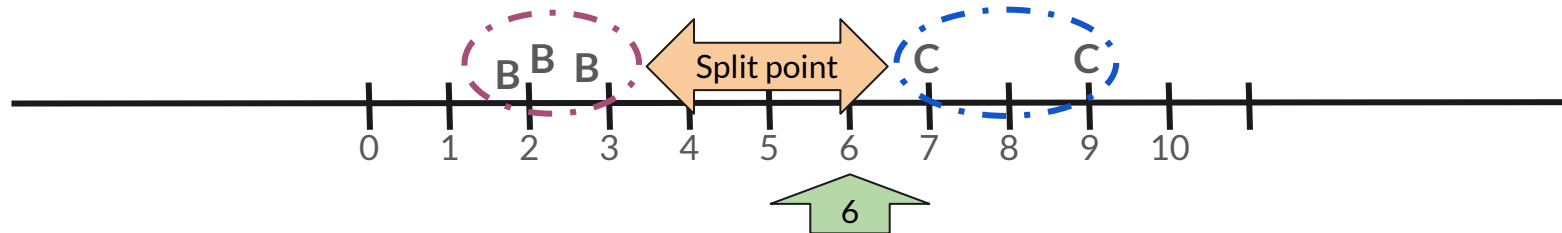


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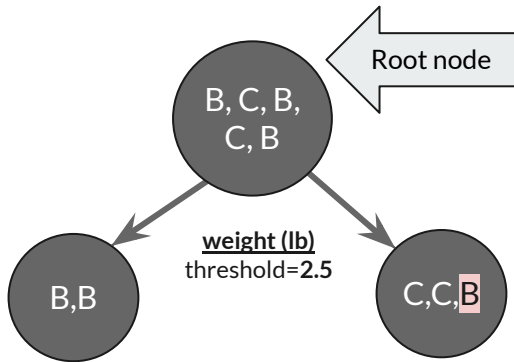


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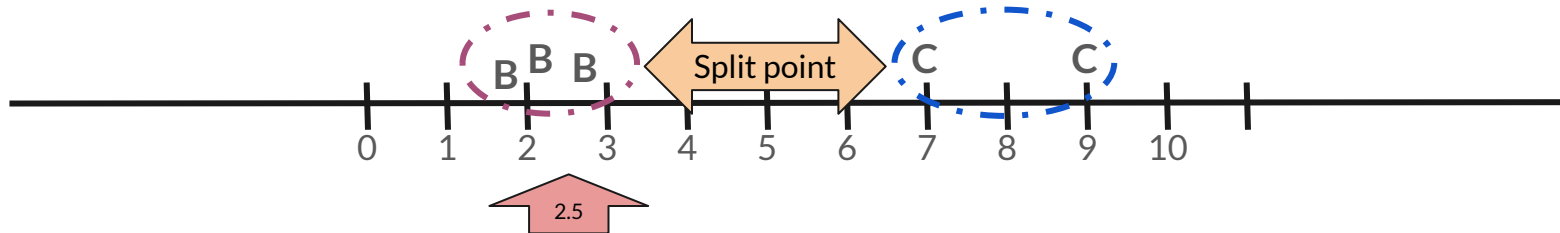


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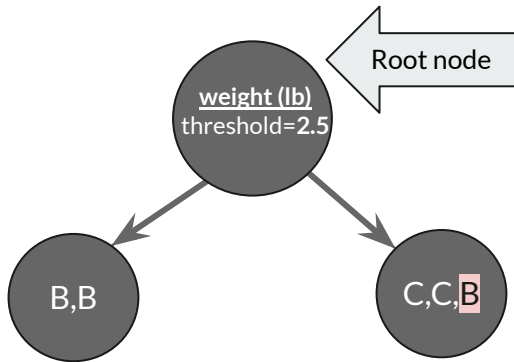


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- What if we used a threshold=2.5?

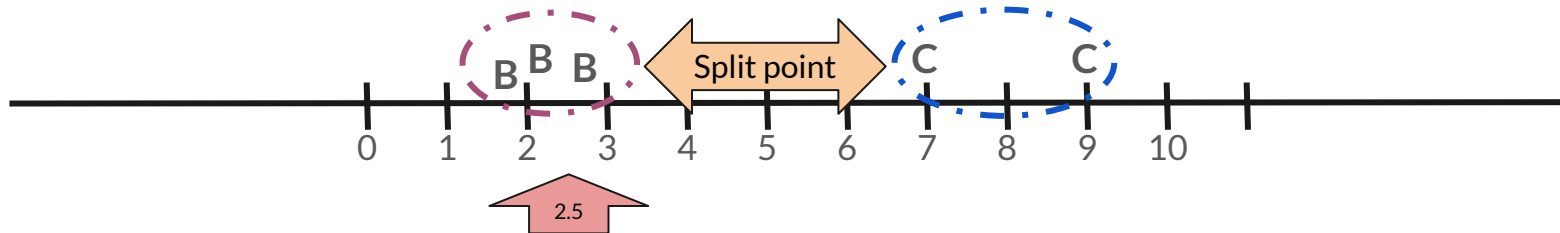


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# Decision Tree

- What metrics are used for split point determination?



# Decision Tree

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**Entropy**

**Gini Impurity**

**Information Gain**

*The idea is quite simple, choose the one that make classes more separable.*



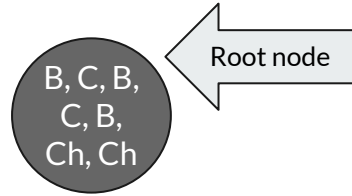


# Decision Tree

- How about this configuration?
- We have data points for an additional animal class “Chicken”

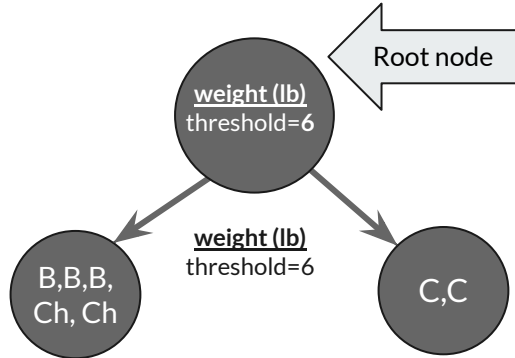
nb of legs	weight (lb)	animal
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2	2.5	Chicken
2	3	Chicken

# Decision Tree



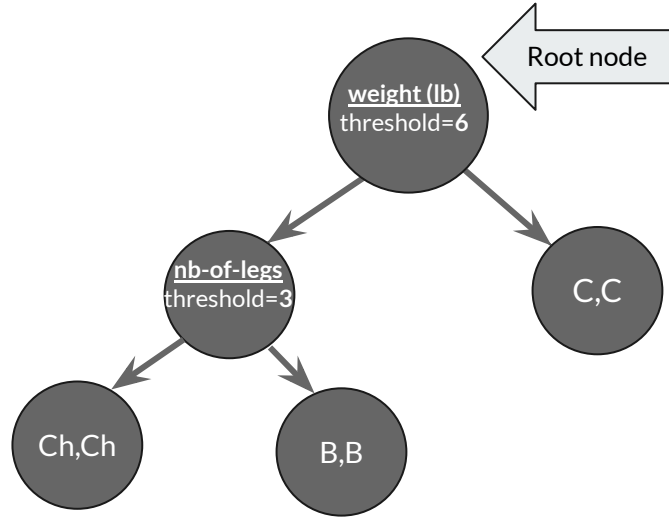
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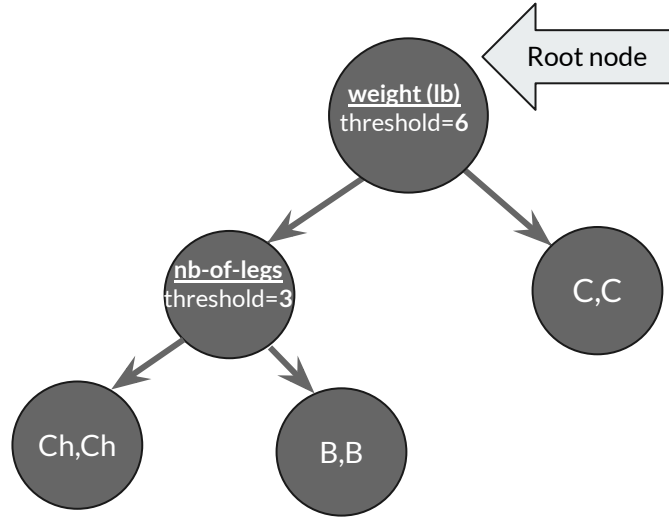
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# Decision Tree

- Prediction Time

# Decision Tree

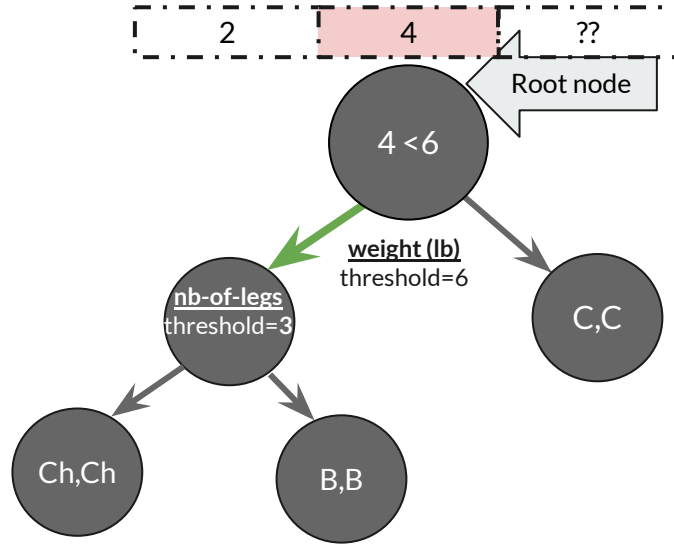


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Test case

2	4	??
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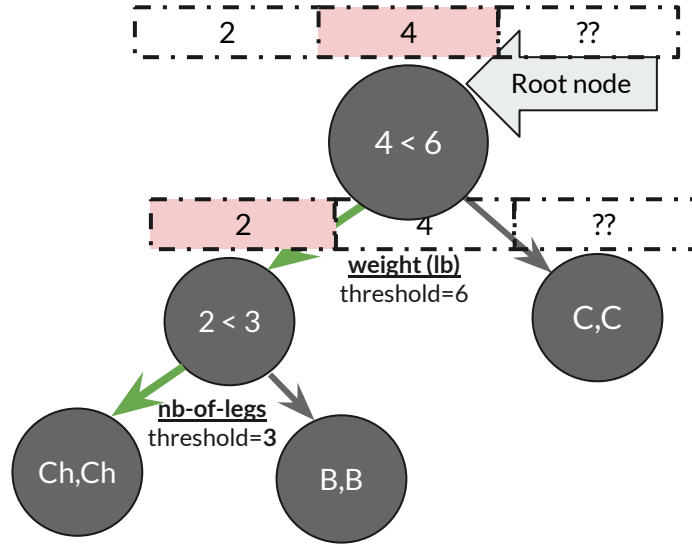
# Decision Tree



Test case

2	4	??
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# Decision Tree

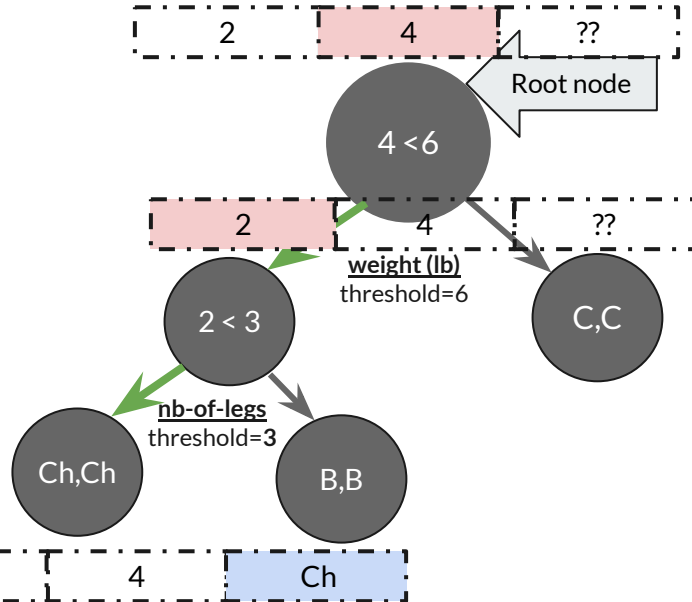


Test case

2	4	??
---	---	----



# Decision Tree



Test case

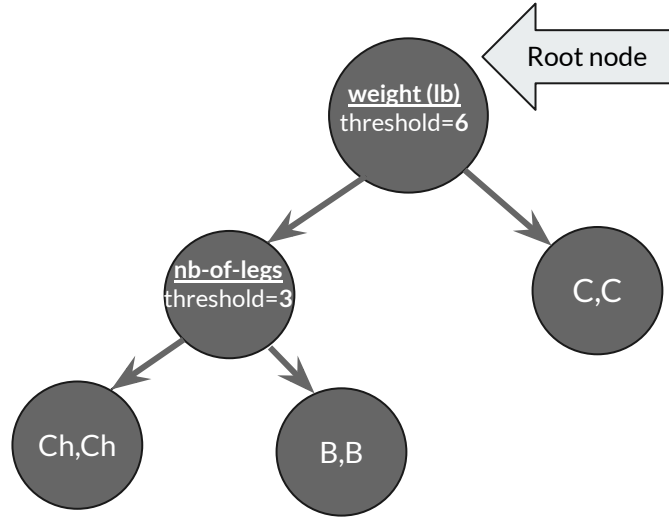
2	4	??
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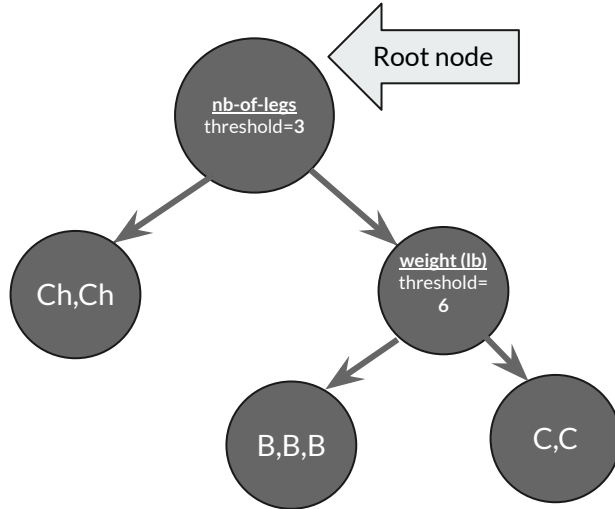
You may have multiple trees

# Decision Tree



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# Decision Tree

Entropy and Information Gain



# Decision Tree

- What metrics are used for split point determination?

Entropy

Entropy (discrete variable):

$$H(X) = - \sum_{i=1}^n p(x_i) \log_b p(x_i)$$



# Decision Tree

- What metrics are used for split point determination?

Entropy

$$IG(T, a) = H(T) - H(T|a),$$

where  $H(T|a)$  is the **conditional entropy** of  $T$  given the value of **attribute**  $a$ .



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Through

- Random sampling of data points
- Random sampling of features
- Randomizing feature combinations



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*Essentially we can generate many trees for a dataset.*



**QA**