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```
In [1]:
         import re
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
In [2]:
         class Node:
             """ Node class for a decision tree. """
             def init (self, names):
                 self.names = names
             def classify(x):
                 """ Handled by the subclasses. """
                 return None
             def dump(self, indent):
                 """ Handled by the subclasses. """
                 return None
         class Leaf(Node):
             def __init__(self, names, value):
                 Node. init (self, names)
                 self.value = value
             def classify(self, x):
                 return self.value
             def dump(self, indent):
                 print(' %d' % self.value)
         class Split(Node):
             def __init__(self, names, var, left, right):
                 Node. init (self, names)
                 self.var = var
                 self.left = left
                 self.right = right
             def classify(self, x):
                 if x[self.var] == 0:
                     return self.left.classify(x)
                 else:
```

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return self.right.classify(x)

def dump(self, indent):
    if indent > 0:
        print('')
    for i in range(0, indent):
        print('| ', end='')
    print('%s = 0 :' % self.names[self.var],end='')
    self.left.dump(indent+1)
    for i in range(0, indent):
        print('| ', end='')
    print('%s = 1 :' % self.names[self.var],end='')
    self.right.dump(indent+1)
```

Helper function computes entropy of Bernoulli distribution with parameter p

```
In [3]:
    def entropy(p):
        # >>>> YOUR CODE GOES HERE <<<</pre>
    #Choose parameter p to be probability between 0 and 1
    entropy = 0;
    if p < 0.0000000001:
        entropy = 0
    elif p > 0.999999999:
        entropy = 0
    else:
        entropy = -p*np.log2(p) - (1-p)*np.log2(1-p)
    return entropy;
```

Compute information gain for a particular split, given the counts

```
py_pxi: number of occurrences of y=1 with x_i=1 for all i=1 to n

pxi: number of occurrences of x_i=1

py: number of occurrences of y=1

In [4]:

def infogain(py_pxi, pxi, py, total):
    # >>>> YOUR CODE GOES HERE <<<</pre>
```

```
#parameter:
#py_pxi - number of times target y = 1 and x_i = 1
#pxi - number of x_i = 1
#py - number of times target is 1

total_entropy = entropy(py/total)

if pxi == 0:
    weighted_entropy = -(1 - pxi/total)*entropy((py-py_pxi)/(total-pxi))
elif pxi == total:
    weighted_entropy = -(pxi/total)*entropy(py_pxi/pxi)
else:
    weighted_entropy = -(pxi/total)*entropy(py_pxi/pxi) -(1 - pxi/total)*entropy((py-py_pxi)/(total-pxi))

infogain = total_entropy + weighted_entropy
return infogain;
```

OTHER SUGGESTED HELPER FUNCTIONS:

- -collect counts for each variable value with each class label
- -find the best variable to split on, according to mutual information
- -partition data based on a given variable

```
In [5]:
    def collect_counts(data, varnames):
        df = pd.DataFrame(data)

    px = []
    py_px = []
    py = df.iloc[:,len(df.columns)-1].sum()
    total = len(data)

    i = 0
    while i < len(df.columns)-1:
        px.append(sum(df.iloc[:,i])) # number of times ith attribute is 1
        py_px.append(sum(np.where((df.iloc[:,i] + df.iloc[:,len(df.columns)-1]) == 2, 1, 0))) # number of times ith attri
        i = i + 1

    return (py_px, px, py, total)</pre>
```

```
In [6]: def find_best_feature(data, varnames, py_px, px, py, total):
    df = pd.DataFrame(data)

#(py_px, px, py, total) = collect_counts(data, varnames)

ig = []

i = 0
    while i < len(df.columns)-1:
        ig.append(infogain(py_px[i], px[i], py, total))
        i = i + 1

ig_max = max(ig)

hg_index = ig.index(max(ig))

return hg_index, ig_max</pre>
```

```
In [7]:
         def partition dataset(data, varnames):
             df = pd.DataFrame(data)
             (py px, px, py, total) = collect counts(data, varnames)
             hg_index, ig_max = find_best_feature(data, varnames, py_px, px, py, total)
             best index = df.columns.values[hg index]
             best var name = varnames[best index]
             grouped = df.groupby(df[best index])
             if px[hg index] == total:
                                                # number of 1's in best feature equals total
                 data bf 1 = grouped.get group(1)
                 data bf 1 = data bf 1.drop(best index, axis = 1)
                 data bf 0 = []
             elif px[hg index] == 0:
                                                # number of 1's in best feature equals zero
                 data bf 0 = grouped.get group(0)
                 data bf 0 = data bf 0.drop(best index, axis = 1)
                 data bf 1 = []
             else:
                 data bf 1 = grouped.get group(1)
                 data bf 0 = grouped.get group(0)
                 data bf 1 = data bf 1.drop(best index, axis = 1)
                 data bf 0 = data bf 0.drop(best index, axis = 1)
```

```
return data_bf_0, data_bf_1, best_index
```

```
In [8]: # Load data from a file
def read_data(filename):
    f = open(filename, 'r')
    p = re.compile(',')
    data = []
    header = f.readline().strip()
    varnames = p.split(header)
    namehash = {}
    for l in f:
        data.append([int(x) for x in p.split(l.strip())])
    return (data, varnames)
```

Build tree in a top-down manner, selecting splits until we hit a pure leaf or all splits look bad.

```
In [9]:
         def build tree(data, varnames):
             # >>>> YOUR CODE GOES HERE <<<<
             # For now, always return a leaf predicting "1":
             df = pd.DataFrame(data)
             (py px, px, py, total) = collect counts(data, varnames)
             #best feature index, ig max = find best feature(data, varnames, py px, px, py, total)
             if py == 0:
                                         #Pure nodes
                 root = Leaf(varnames, 0)
             elif py == total:
                 root = Leaf(varnames, 1)
             elif len(df.columns) == 1:
                                             #No more attributes to split
                 if py/total > 0.5:
                     root = Leaf(varnames, 1)
                 else:
                     root = Leaf(varnames, 0)
             else:
                 #best feature index, iq max = find best feature(data, varnames, py px, px, py, total)
                 data bf 0, data bf 1, best index = partition dataset(data, varnames)
                 if len(data_bf_0) == 0:
                     left = Leaf(varnames, 0)
                 else:
```

```
left = build_tree(data_bf_0, varnames)
if len(data_bf_1) == 0:
    right = Leaf(varnames, 0)
else:
    right = build_tree(data_bf_1, varnames)

root = Split(varnames, best_index, left, right)

#root.dump(0)
return root
```

Here we load data. Each example is a list of attribute values, where the last element in the list is the class value.

```
In [10]:
          agaricus = ["agaricuslepiotatrain1.csv",
                       "agaricuslepiotatest1.csv",
                       "agaricuslepiotatest1.csv"]
          dataset1 = ["data sets1/training set.csv",
                     "data sets1/validation set.csv",
                     "data sets1/test set.csv"]
          dataset2 = ["data sets2/training set.csv",
                     "data sets2/validation set.csv",
                     "data sets2/test set.csv"]
          # pick the dataset you want to use this time
          dataset = dataset1
          (train, varnames) = read data(dataset[0])
          (validation, validationvarnames) = read data(dataset[1])
          (test, testvarnames) = read data(dataset[2])
In [11]:
          pd.DataFrame(train).head()
Out[11]:
           0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ... 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
         0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 ... 1 0 1 1
         1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0 0
         2 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 ... 1 0 0 0 1 0
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ... 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

```
5 rows × 21 columns
In [12]:
        root = build_tree(train, varnames)
       Build the decision tree
In [13]:
        root.dump(0)
       XO = 0:
        XM = 0:
          XF = 0:
            XB = 0:
             XG = 0 : 0
             XG = 1:
                    XH = 0 : 0
                  XK = 0 : 0
                  XK = 1 : 1
               XI = 0 : 0
               XI = 1:
                XG = 0 : 1
                XG = 1 : 0
         | XF = 1 : 0
         XM = 1:
```

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| XB = 0 : | | XD = 0 : | | XG = 0 :

```
| XF = 0 : 0
       XN = 0 : 1
       XN = 1:
           XK = 0 : 0
           XK = 1 : 1
             XE = 1 : 1
           XL = 1 : 0
       XC = 1 : 1
   XU = 0 : 1
     XI = 0 : 0
     XI = 1 : 1
XD = 1:
   XF = 0:
     XG = 0 : 0
     XG = 1:
         XS = 0 : 0
         XS = 1 : 1
       XP = 1 : 0
     XJ = 0 : 1
         XG = 0:
          | XI = 0 : 1
           XI = 1 : 0
       XE = 1:
         XT = 0:
         | XG = 0 : 1
```

```
XB = 1:
   | XI = 0 : 0
    XI = 1:
     XC = 0:
             XG = 0 : 1
              XF = 0 : 0
           XS = 1 : 0
      | XK = 1 : 0
    | XC = 1 : 0
XO = 1:
| XI = 0 :
 XM = 0:
   XQ = 0:
        XH = 0:
         XB = 0 : 0
         XB = 1 :
           XC = 0 : 1
         | XC = 1 : 0
        XH = 1 : 1
      XF = 1 : 0
    XQ = 1:
      XJ = 0:
           XF = 0 : 0
             XB = 0 : 1
             XB = 1 : 0
         XH = 0 : 0
         XH = 1:
         XK = 0:
```

```
XU = 1 : 0
         | XK = 1 : 1
              XB = 1 : 0
            XU = 1 : 1
           XB = 0 : 0
           XB = 1:
            XP = 0 : 0
            XP = 1 : 1
        XC = 1 : 1
     XF = 1 : 0
| | XQ = 1 : 0
XI = 1:
 XT = 0:
   XH = 0:
       XF = 0 : 0
         XQ = 0:
           XK = 0 : 1
          XK = 1:
            XC = 0 : 0
            XC = 1 : 1
          XK = 0 : 0
          XK = 1 : 1
       XS = 0:
        XD = 0:
         XC = 0:
```

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| XJ = 0 :XN = 0 : 0XN = 1 : 1XB = 0 : 0XG = 0 : 1XG = 1 : 0XC = 0 : 1XC = 1 : 0XM = 1 : 1XH = 1: XC = 0: XN = 1: XF = 0: XG = 0 : 1XG = 1 : 0XF = 1 : 0XF = 0: XR = 0 : 1XR = 1 : 0XF = 1 : 1XJ = 1: XS = 0 : 1XS = 1: XG = 0: XB = 0 : 0XB = 1: XD = 0 : 1XD = 1: XE = 0 : 0XE = 1 : 1XG = 1: XC = 0 : 1XC = 1: | XD = 0 : 1

```
| | | | | XD = 1 : 0
   XT = 1:
   | XS = 0 :
      XQ = 0:
        XK = 0:
            XR = 0:
                XE = 1 : 1
              XB = 0:
                XD = 0 : 0
                XD = 1 : 1
              XB = 1 : 0
            XF = 0 : 0
            XF = 1 : 1
          XD = 1 : 0
          XN = 0:
            XU = 0 : 1
            XU = 1 : 0
          XN = 1:
            XR = 0 : 1
            XR = 1:
              XB = 0 : 0
              XB = 1 : 1
        XD = 0:
              XE = 0 : 1
              XE = 1:
                XC = 0 : 1
                XC = 1 : 0
            XB = 1:
            | XH = 0 : 0
```

```
XH = 1:
                           XG = 0 : 1
                           XG = 1 : 0
                      XG = 1 : 1
                         XB = 1 : 1
                       XB = 1 : 0
               | | XH = 1 : 0
         Calcuating the accuracy
In [14]:
          def accuracy(data):
               correct = 0
              # The position of the class label is the last element in the list.
              yi = len(data[0]) - 1
               for x in data:
              # Classification is done recursively by the node class.
               # This should work as-is.
                   pred = root.classify(x)
                  if pred == x[yi]:
                       correct += 1
                  acc = float(correct)/len(data)
              return acc;
In [15]:
           print("Train Accuracy: {}".format(accuracy(train)))
          Train Accuracy: 1.0
In [16]:
           print("Test Accuracy: {}".format(accuracy(test)))
          Test Accuracy: 0.7555
```

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