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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

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```
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, iq 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 = dataset2
          (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 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 ... 0 1 1 1 1
         1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 ... 1 1 1 0 0 1 1
         2 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 ... 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ... 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
        4 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 ... 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1
        5 rows × 21 columns
In [12]:
         root = build_tree(train, varnames)
        Build the decision tree
In [13]:
         root.dump(0)
        XI = 0:
         XU = 0:
          XQ = 0:
            | XF = 0 :
                     XG = 1 : 1
```

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XJ = 1 : 1

| | XH = 1 : 1

```
\mid XB = 0:
   XT = 0:
     XL = 0:
           XG = 1:
             XP = 0 : 1
       XF = 1:
           XH = 0 : 1
             XE = 0 : 1
             XE = 1 : 0
           XJ = 1:
             XK = 0 : 1
             XK = 1:
               XM = 0 : 1
             | XM = 1 : 0
     X0 = 0 : 1
           XL = 0 : 0
           XL = 1:
               XD = 1 : 1
          = 1 : 0
 XB = 1:
 | X0 = 0 : 0
```

```
| X0 = 1 :
XU = 1:
  XG = 0:
   XS = 0:
        XF = 0 : 0
           XC = 0 : 1
           XC = 1:
               XD = 0 : 0
              | XD = 1 : 1
             XH = 1:
```

```
| \ | \ | \ | \ XJ = 0 :
                 | XN = 0 : 1
                  | XN = 1 : 0
                 XJ = 1 : 1
             XC = 1:
               XD = 0 : 0
               XD = 1 : 1
           XJ = 1 : 1
           XN = 0:
             XJ = 0 : 1
             XJ = 1 : 0
          | XN = 1 : 1
       | XL = 1 : 0
| XG = 1 : 0
XI = 1:
 XK = 0:
 XC = 0:
    | XS = 0 :
       XG = 0:
         XM = 0 : 1
           XT = 0 : 1
           XT = 1:
               XP = 0 : 1
                 XB = 0 : 1
                 XB = 1 : 0
               XP = 1:
                 XQ = 0 : 1
                 XQ = 1:
                   XB = 0 : 1
               | | XB = 1 : 0
       XG = 1:
```

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```
| | X0 = 0 : 1
     XO = 1:
       XH = 0 : 0
       XH = 1:
         XL = 0 : 1
         XL = 1 : 0
   XR = 0:
             XJ = 1 : 1
           XD = 1 : 1
         XT = 1:
           XF = 0 : 0
           XF = 1 : 1
     XG = 0:
       XM = 0:
         XH = 0 : 0
           XB = 0 : 1
           XB = 1:
             XF = 0 : 1
             XF = 1 : 0
         XD = 0 : 0
         XD = 1 : 1
     XG = 1 : 0
XC = 1:
       XB = 0 : 0
         XE = 0 : 0
         XE = 1 : 1
     XF = 1:
       XP = 0 : 1
```

```
| XP = 1 :
           XH = 0 : 1
           XH = 1:
             XL = 0:
               XJ = 0 : 1
                 XN = 0 : 0
                 XN = 1 : 1
               XF = 0:
                 XH = 0 : 0
               XF = 1 : 1
           XQ = 1 : 0
           XF = 0:
             XE = 0 : 0
             XE = 1 : 1
             XB = 0:
               XH = 0 : 0
               XH = 1 : 1
             XB = 1 : 1
           XR = 1 : 1
     XF = 0 : 0
      XF = 1:
        X0 = 1 :
         XP = 0 : 0
         XP = 1 : 1
XK = 1:
  XD = 0:
  XT = 0:
  | | XF = 0 :
```

```
XB = 0:
           XR = 0 : 0
           XR = 1:
             X0 = 0 : 1
             XO = 1:
               XL = 1 : 0
           XO = 1 : 1
               XE = 0 : 0
                 XG = 0 : 1
                = 0 : 1
               XL = 0 : 1
               XL = 1 : 0
         XC = 0:
             XJ = 1:
               XE = 0 : 0
               XE = 1 : 1
               XN = 0 : 1
               XN = 1 : 0
   | | XB = 1 : 0
| | XD = 1 : 0
```

Calcuating the accuracy

```
def accuracy(data):
In [14]:
               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: 0.99833333333333333
In [16]:
           print("Test Accuracy: {}".format(accuracy(test)))
```

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Test Accuracy: 0.7233333333333334