날씨,활동 데이터

샘플	날씨 (Y)	활동 (X)
1	맑음	축구
2	비	실내 운동
3	맑음	영화 관람
4	흐림	영화 관람
5	맑음	축구
6	비	축구
7	흐림	실내 운동
8	맑음	실내 운동

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot tree
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
data = {
    'Y': ['sunny', 'rain', 'sunny', 'cloudy', 'sunny', 'rain', 'cloudy', 'sunny'],
    'X': ['soccer', 'indoor', 'movie', 'movie', 'soccer', 'soccer', 'indoor', 'indoor']
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
X = pd.get_dummies(df['Y']) # weather
y = df['X'] # activity
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy')
clf.fit(X, y)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plot tree(clf, feature names=list(X.columns),
          class names=list(clf.classes ), filled=True, rounded=True)
plt.title("Decision Tree (Entropy Criterion) for X and Y Dataset")
plt.show()
```

```
Y X
0 sunny soccer
1 rain indoor
2 sunny movie
3 cloudy movie
4 sunny soccer
5 rain soccer
6 cloudy indoor
7 sunny indoor
```

결과

Decision Tree (Entropy Criterion) for X and Y Dataset cloudy ≤ 0.5 entropy = 1.561samples = 8value = [3, 2, 3]class = indoor rain <= 0.5entropy = 1.0entropy = 1.459samples = 2samples = 6value = [1, 1, 0]value = [2, 1, 3]class = indoor class = soccerentropy = 1.0entropy = 1.5samples = 4samples = 2value = [1, 1, 2]value = [1, 0, 1]class = indoor class = soccer

```
import pandas as pd
    from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot_tree
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    # 데이터셋 생성
    data = {
        'Y': ['sunny', 'rain', 'sunny', 'cloudy', 'sunny', 'rain', 'cloudy', 'sunny'],
        'X': ['soccer', 'indoor', 'movie', 'soccer', 'soccer', 'indoor', 'indoor']
    df = pd.DataFrame(data)
20 # 특성과 레이블로 변환
21 X = pd.get dummies(df['Y']) # weather
22  y = df['X']  # activity
23
24 # 모델 학습
    clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='gini')
    clf.fit(X, y)
    # 의사결정나무 시각화
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
    plot tree(clf, feature names=list(X.columns), class names=list(clf.classes ), filled=True, rounded=True)
    plt.title("Decision Tree Visualization for Weather and Activity Dataset")
    plt.show()
```

결과

cloudy <= 0.5 gini = 0.656 samples = 8 value = [3, 2, 3] class = indoor

Decision Tree Visualization for Weather and Activity Dataset

rain <= 0.5 gini = 0.611 samples = 6 value = [2, 1, 3] class = soccer

gini = 0.5 samples = 2 value = [1, 1, 0] class = indoor

gini = 0.625 samples = 4 value = [1, 1, 2] class = soccer gini = 0.5 samples = 2 value = [1, 0, 1] class = indoor

온도,습도,외출시간 데이터

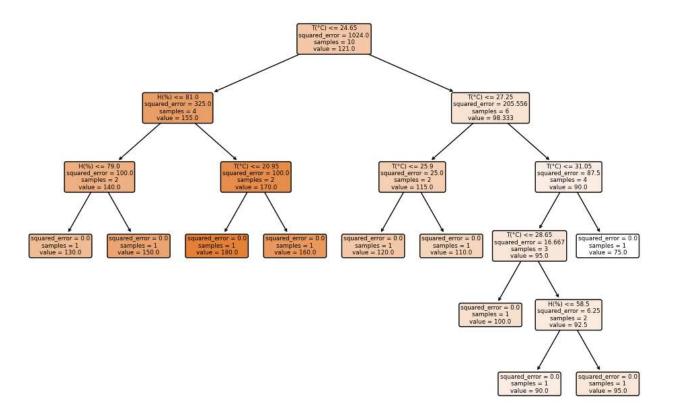
연속형 데이터셋: 외부 온도.습도에 대한 외출 시간

샘플 번호	온도 (°C)	습도 (%)	외출 시간 (분)
1	25.3	65	120
2	30.1	55	90
3	22.5	80	150
, 4	28.0	70	100
5	20.2	85	180
6	32.0	60	75
7	26.5	72	110
8	24.0	78	130
9	29.3	62	95
10	21.7	82	160

DecisionTreeRegressor

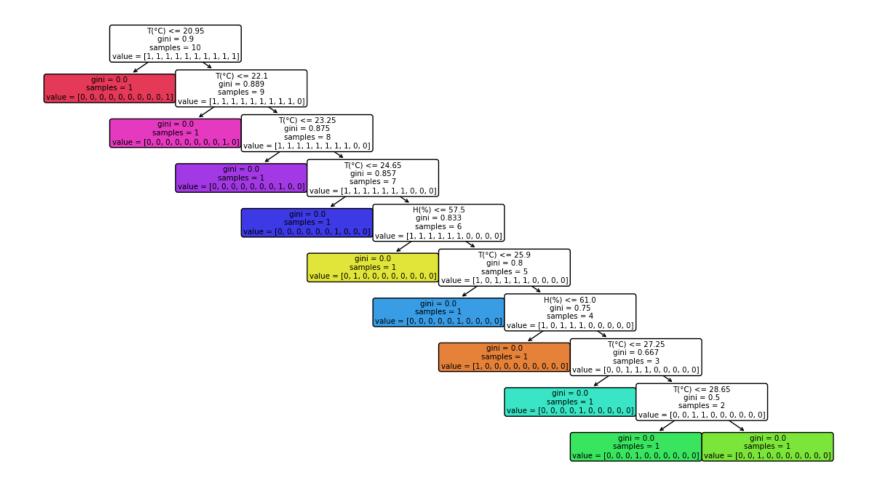
```
import pandas as pd
8 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor, plot_tree
9 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10 from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, r2 score
12 v data = {
        'T(°C)': [25.3, 30.1, 22.5, 28.0, 20.2, 32.0, 26.5, 24.0, 29.3, 21.7],
        'H(%)': [65, 55, 80, 70, 85, 60, 72, 78, 62, 82],
        'Play(min)': [120, 90, 150, 100, 180, 75, 110, 130, 95, 160]
18 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
19 X = df[['T(°C)', 'H(%)']]
20 y = df['Play(min)']
22 regressor = DecisionTreeRegressor(criterion="squared_error",random_state=42)
   regressor.fit(X, y)
24
25 # 예측
26  y pred = regressor.predict(X)
27 mse = mean_squared_error(y, y_pred)
r2 = r2 \text{ score}(y, y \text{ pred})
   print("Mean Squared Error (MSE):", mse)
    print("R-squared (R2):", r2)
   plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
    plot tree(regressor, feature names=list(X.columns), filled=True, rounded=True)
34 plt.show()
```

				. ,
	T(°C)	H(%)	Play(min)	
0	25.3	65	120	
1	30.1	55	90	
2	22.5	80	150	
3	28.0	70	100	
4	20.2	85	180	
5	32.0	60	75	
6	26.5	72	110	
7	24.0	78	130	
8	29.3	62	95	
9	21.7	82	160	



DecisionTree Classifier

```
import pandas as pd
    from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot_tree
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
    data = {
        'T(°C)': [25.3, 30.1, 22.5, 28.0, 20.2, 32.0, 26.5, 24.0, 29.3, 21.7],
        'H(%)': [65, 55, 80, 70, 85, 60, 72, 78, 62, 82],
        'Play(min)': [120, 90, 150, 100, 180, 75, 110, 130, 95, 160]
    df = pd.DataFrame(data)
    X = df[['T(°C)', 'H(%)']]
    y = df['Play(min)']
    clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='gini')
    clf.fit(X, y)
26 # 예측
   y_pred = clf.predict(X)
    mse = mean squared error(y, y pred)
   r2 = r2_score(y, y_pred)
    print("Mean Squared Error (MSE):", mse)
    print("R-squared (R2):", r2)
    plt.figure(figsize=(14, 8))
    plot_tree(clf, feature_names=list(X.columns), filled=True, rounded=True)
35 plt.show()
```



신용카드 발급사기 판단

Time	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V
0	-1.35981	-0.07278	2.536347	1.378155	-0.33832	0.462388	0.239599	0.098698	0.363787	0.090794	-0.5516	-0.6178	-0.99139	-0.31117	1
0	1.191857	0.266151	0.16648	0.448154	0.060018	-0.08236	-0.0788	0.085102	-0.25543	-0.16697	1.612727	1.065235	0.489095	-0.14377	(
1	-1.35835	-1.34016	1.773209	0.37978	-0.5032	1.800499	0.791461	0.247676	-1.51465	0.207643	0.624501	0.066084	0.717293	-0.16595	2
1	-0.96627	-0.18523	1.792993	-0.86329	-0.01031	1.247203	0.237609	0.377436	-1.38702	-0.05495	-0.22649	0.178228	0.507757	-0.28792	
2	-1.15823	0.877737	1.548718	0.403034	-0.40719	0.095921	0.592941	-0.27053	0.817739	0.753074	-0.82284	0.538196	1.345852	-1.11967	(
2	-0.42597	0.960523	1.141109	-0.16825	0.420987	-0.02973	0.476201	0.260314	-0.56867	-0.37141	1.341262	0.359894	-0.35809	-0.13713	(
4	1.229658	0.141004	0.045371	1.202613	0.191881	0.272708	-0.00516	0.081213	0.46496	-0.09925	-1.41691	-0.15383	-0.75106	0.167372	(
7	-0.64427	1.417964	1.07438	-0.4922	0.948934	0.428118	1.120631	-3.80786	0.615375	1.249376	-0.61947	0.291474	1.757964	-1.32387	(
7	-0.89429	0.286157	-0.11319	-0.27153	2.669599	3.721818	0.370145	0.851084	-0.39205	-0.41043	-0.70512	-0.11045	-0.28625	0.074355	
9	-0.33826	1.119593	1.044367	-0.22219	0.499361	-0.24676	0.651583	0.069539	-0.73673	-0.36685	1.017614	0.83639	1.006844	-0.44352	(
10	1.449044	-1.17634	0.91386	-1.37567	-1.97138	-0.62915	-1.42324	0.048456	-1.72041	1.626659	1.199644	-0.67144	-0.51395	-0.09505)
10	0.384978	0.616109	-0.8743	-0.09402	2.924584	3.317027	0.470455	0.538247	-0.55889	0.309755	-0.25912	-0.32614	-0.09005	0.362832	(
10	1.249999	-1.22164	0.38393	-1.2349	-1.48542	-0.75323	-0.6894	-0.22749	-2.09401	1.323729	0.227666	-0.24268	1.205417	-0.31763	(
11	1.069374	0.287722	0.828613	2.71252	-0.1784	0.337544	-0.09672	0.115982	-0.22108	0.46023	-0.77366	0.323387	-0.01108	-0.17849	
12	-2.79185	-0.32777	1.64175	1.767473	-0.13659	0.807596	-0.42291	-1.90711	0.755713	1.151087	0.844555	0.792944	0.370448	-0.73498	(
12	-0.75242	0.345485	2.057323	-1.46864	-1.15839	-0.07785	-0.60858	0.003603	-0.43617	0.747731	-0.79398	-0.77041	1.047627	-1.0666	,

신용카드 발급사기 판단

```
import pandas as pd
 9 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10 from sklearn.preprocessing import normalize, StandardScaler
11 from sklearn.utils.class weight import compute sample weight
12 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier,plot tree
    import warnings
    warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
   card_data = pd.read_csv(r'C:/Users/dahae/machine learning/ch10 code/creditcard.csv')
    card_data.head()
   card data.iloc[:,1:30] = StandardScaler().fit transform(card data.iloc[:,1:30])
   data matrix = card data.values
22  X = data_matrix[:,1:30]
    y = data_matrix[:,30] #정상0,비정상1
   X = normalize(X, norm='l1') # L1 norm 정규화
26 w train = compute_sample_weight('balanced', y)
27 #클래스별로 샘플 수를 기반으로 가중치 부여 - 샘플 수가 적은 클래스에 가중치 부여
    clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(max depth=4, random state=42)
   clf.fit(X, y, sample_weight=w_train)
32 plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
   plot tree(clf, feature names=list(X), filled=True, rounded=True)
34 plt.show()
35 from sklearn.tree import export text
36 feature names = [f"Feature {i}" for i in range(X.shape[1])]
    tree_text = export_text(clf, feature names=feature names)
```

신용카드 발급사기 판단

