CS 6375

ASSIGNMENT	1

Names of students in your group:

Wang, Xunde xxw150130 Zhou, Xiangru xxz141830

Number of free late days used: ______0

Note: You are allowed a <u>total</u> of 4 free late days for the <u>entire semester</u>. You can use at most 2 for each assignment. After that, there will be a penalty of 10% for each late day.

Please list clearly all the sources/references that you have used in this assignment.

Assumptions:

For creating the decision tree, new nodes will be added into tree recursively. The assumption for labeling leaf nodes is that only nodes with entropy above certain level α or entropy gain is above certain level β will be labeled as leaf node (no more splitting), which is pre-pruning. The values of α and β could be modified for obtaining optimized results for different dataset. To be noted that the values of α and β will be set to very low values so that pre-pruning will not take any effects for default tree creation.

Accomplished:

We first parsed the datasets into integer arrays. Then we built a decision tree using all the training dataset. Compared the training and testing datasets with the tree to get the accuracy of training and testing. Post-pruned the tree. Pre-pruned the tree.

Learned:

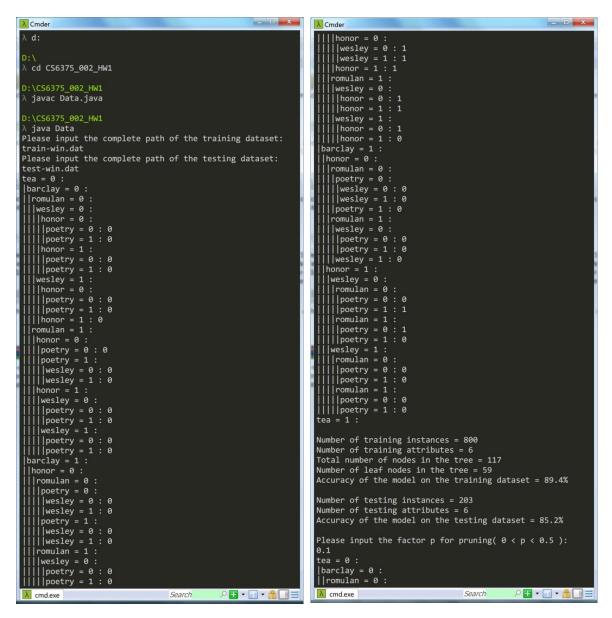
How to create a binary decision tree. How to predict the class label of dataset. Post-prune and preprune methods. For different datasets, we might use different prune method to get a better result.

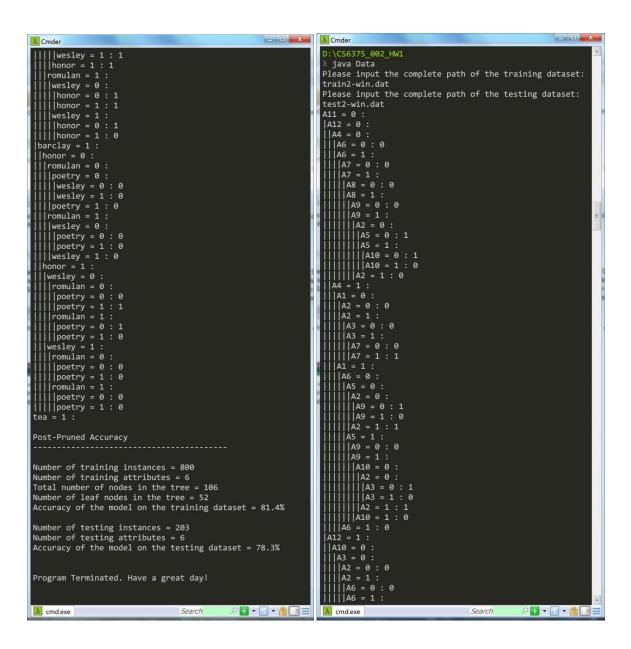
Notes:

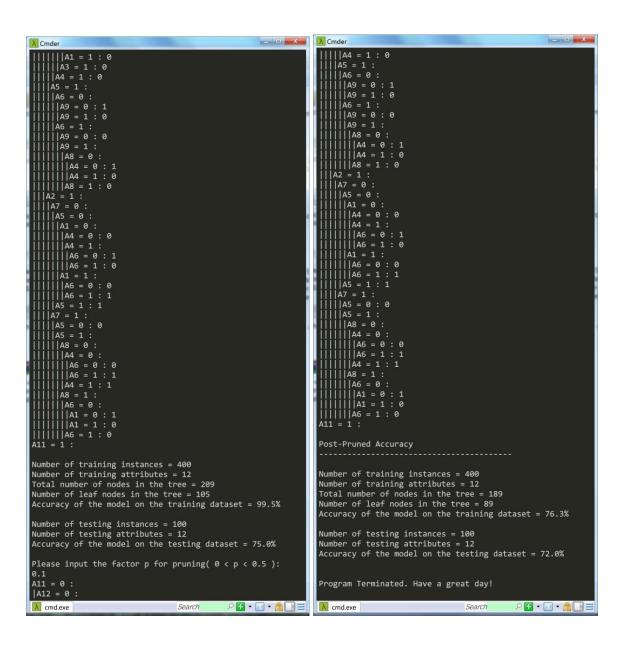
Only post-prune is required for this homework, however, we did not get very good result for post-prune. So we want to try other methods to get a better outcome.

Post-prune

The assumption for post-pruning is that only less than 50% of total nodes are allowed for deletion and leaf node only. Post-pruning will not yield good results for both dataset. The accuracy decreased for both the training and testing datasets, also for both dataset 1 and dataset 2.







Pre-prune

Pre-pruning will greatly increase the accuracy of the testing of dataset 2. This is because the training accuracy for dataset 1 is around 89% but 99.5% for dataset 2. This means that there are many contradictory samples in the dataset 1 so it is very hard to get a perfect tree for both training and testing. However, the accuracy of training for dataset 2 means that we can easily tradeoff accuracy of training for testing. As the result showed that the accuracy of training decreased from 99.5% to 94.5%, however, the accuracy of testing increased from 75% to 87% for dataset 2.

