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# 1: Import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sb
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix,
classification_report
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot_tree

# 2: Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/Admission_Predict.csv')

# 3: Data Preprocessing
print(data.isnull().sum())

Serial No.      0
GRE Score      0
TOEFL Score     0
University Rating 0
SOP            0
LOR            0
CGPA           0
Research        0
Chance of Admit 0
dtype: int64

# Convert 'Chance of Admit ' column to binary classification (0 or 1)
data['Chance of Admit '] = [1 if each >= 0.75 else 0 for each in
data['Chance of Admit ']]

x = data[['GRE Score', 'TOEFL Score', 'University Rating', 'SOP', 'LOR
', 'CGPA', 'Research']]
y = data['Chance of Admit ']

# 4: Split the data into train and test sets
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=1)

# 5: Train the Decision Tree Classifier
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier()
clf.fit(x_train, y_train)

DecisionTreeClassifier()

# 6: Make predictions
y_predict = clf.predict(x_test)

# 7: Evaluate the Model

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# Accuracy Score
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_predict)
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy}')

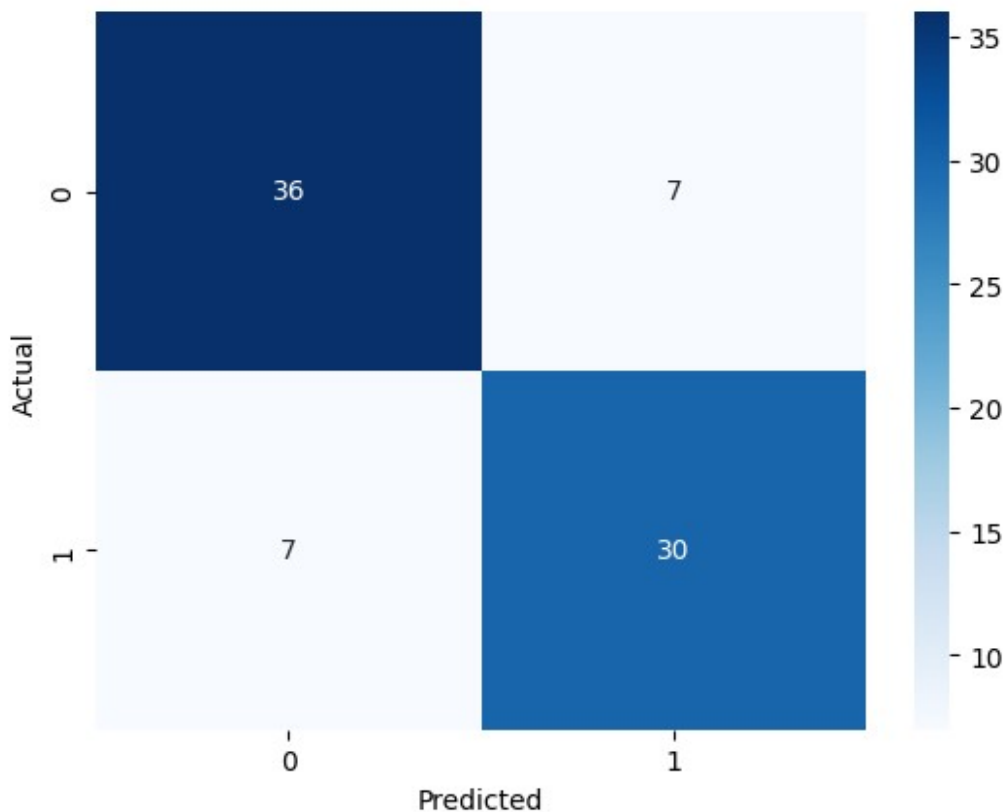
Accuracy: 0.825

# Confusion Matrix
matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predict)
print('Confusion Matrix:')
print(matrix)

Confusion Matrix:
[[36  7]
 [ 7 30]]

# Visualize the confusion matrix
sb.heatmap(matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Actual')
plt.show()

```



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# Classification Report
report = classification_report(y_test, y_predict)

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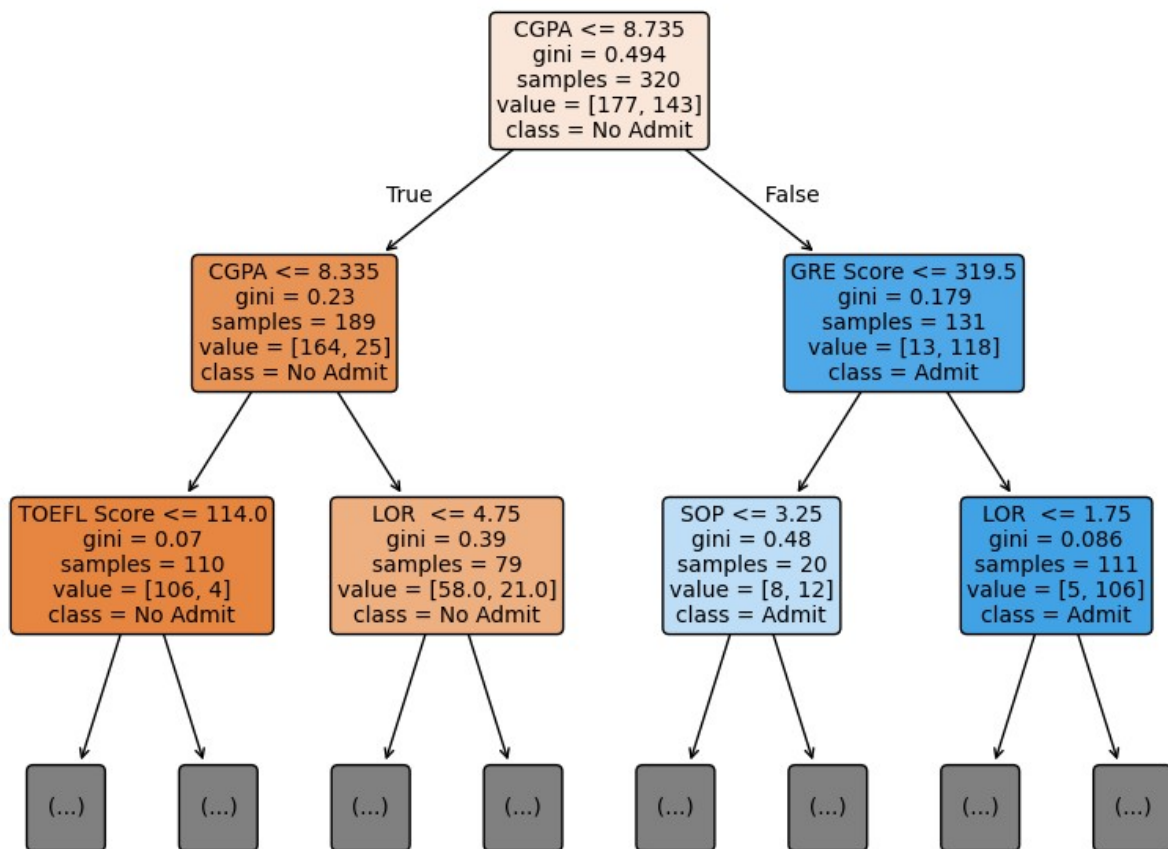
```
print('Classification Report:')
print(report)
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.84	0.84	0.84	43
1	0.81	0.81	0.81	37
accuracy			0.82	80
macro avg	0.82	0.82	0.82	80
weighted avg	0.82	0.82	0.82	80

8: Visualize the Decision Tree

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,8)) # Adjust figure size if needed
plot_tree(clf, filled=True, feature_names=x.columns,max_depth=2,
class_names=['No Admit', 'Admit'], rounded=True, fontsize=10)
plt.show()
```



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# 9: Making predictions for all students in the dataset
data['Predicted Admission Status'] = clf.predict(x)

# Convert predicted values to more readable format
data['Predicted Admission Status'] = data['Predicted Admission
Status'].apply(lambda x: 'Admitted' if x == 1 else 'Not Admitted')

# 10: Display the results
print(data[['GRE Score', 'TOEFL Score', 'University Rating', 'SOP',
'LOR ', 'CGPA', 'Research', 'Predicted Admission Status']])
```

	GRE Score	TOEFL Score	University Rating	SOP	LOR	CGPA
Research \						
0	337	118	4	4.5	4.5	9.65
1						
1	324	107	4	4.0	4.5	8.87
1						
2	316	104	3	3.0	3.5	8.00
1						
3	322	110	3	3.5	2.5	8.67
1						
4	314	103	2	2.0	3.0	8.21
0						
..
...						
395	324	110	3	3.5	3.5	9.04
1						
396	325	107	3	3.0	3.5	9.11
1						
397	330	116	4	5.0	4.5	9.45
1						
398	312	103	3	3.5	4.0	8.78
0						
399	333	117	4	5.0	4.0	9.66
1						

	Predicted Admission Status
0	Admitted
1	Admitted
2	Not Admitted
3	Admitted
4	Admitted
..	...
395	Admitted
396	Admitted
397	Admitted
398	Admitted
399	Admitted

[400 rows x 8 columns]

```
data.columns
```

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Index(['Serial No.', 'GRE Score', 'TOEFL Score', 'University Rating',  
      'SOP',  
      'LOR ', 'CGPA', 'Research', 'Chance of Admit ',  
      'Predicted Admission Status'],  
      dtype='object')
```