决策树

决策树学习算法包括3部分:特征选择、树的生成和树的剪枝。常用的算法有ID3、C4.5和CART。

特征选择的目的在于选取对训练数据能够分类的特征。特征选择的关键是其准则。常用的准则如下:

(1) 样本集合\$D\$对特征\$A\$的信息增益 (ID3)

 $$$g(D, A) = H(D) - H(D|A) $$$H(D) = -\sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{|C_{k}\right|}{|D|} \log_{2} \frac{2} \frac{|C_{k}\right|}{|D|} $$$H(D|A) = \lim_{i=1}^{n} \frac{|C_{i}\right|}{|D|} H\left(D_{i}\right)^{s} $$H(D|A) = \lim_{i=1}^{n} \frac{|C_{i}\right|}{|D|} H\left(D_{i}\right)^{s} $$$

其中,\$H(D)\$是数据集\$D\$的熵,\$H(D_i)\$是数据集\$D_i\$的熵,\$H(D|A)\$是数据集\$D\$对特征\$A\$的条件熵。\$D_i\$是\$D\$中特征\$A\$取第 \$i\$个值的样本子集,\$C_k\$是\$D\$中属于第\$k\$类的样本子集。\$n\$是特征\$A\$取 值的个数,\$K\$是类的个数。

(2) 样本集合\$D\$对特征\$A\$的信息增益比(C4.5)

\$\$g_{R}(D, A)=\frac{g(D, A)}{H(D)}\$\$ 其中,\$g(D,A)\$是信息增益,\$H(D)\$是数据集\$D\$的熵。

(3) 样本集合\$D\$的基尼指数 (CART)

\$\$\operatorname{Gini}(D)=1-\sum_{k=1}^{K}\left(\frac{\left|C_{k}\right|}{|D|}\right)^{2}\$\$特征\$A\$条件下集合\$D\$的基尼指数:

 $\label{lem:left} $$\operatorname{Gini}(D, A)=\frac{L[D_{1}\right]} \operatorname{Gini}\left(D_{1}\right)+\frac{L[D_{2}\right]} \operatorname{Gini}\left(D_{2}\right) $$ \operatorname{Gini}\left(D_{2}\right) $$ \operatorname{Gini}\left(D_{2}\right) $$$

1 ID3算法实现-相亲见面

1.1 创建数据集

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import math
from math import log

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```
def create data():
   datasets = [['青年', '否', '否', '一般', '否'],
            ['青年','否','否','好','否'],
            ['青年','是','否','好','是'],
            ['青年', '是', '是', '一般', '是'],
            ['青年','否','否','一般','否'],
            ['中年', '否', '否', '一般', '否'],
            ['中年','否','否','好','否'],
            ['中年', '是', '是', '好', '是'],
            ['中年', '否', '是', '非常好', '是'],
            ['中年', '否', '是', '非常好', '是'],
            ['老年', '否', '是', '非常好', '是'],
            ['老年', '否', '是', '好', '是'],
            ['老年', '是', '否', '好', '是'],
            ['老年', '是', '否', '非常好', '是'],
            ['老年', '否', '否', '一般', '否'],
   labels = ['年龄', '有工作', '有自己的房子', '信贷情况', '类别']
   # 返回数据集和每个维度的名称
   return datasets, labels
datasets, labels = create data()
```

1.2 计算熵

Out[3]: 0.9709505944546686

1.3 计算条件熵

```
In [4]: def cond ent(datasets, axis=3):
           data length = len(datasets)
           feature_sets = {}
           for i in range(data length):
               feature = datasets[i][axis]
               if feature not in feature sets:
                   feature sets[feature] = []
               feature sets[feature].append(datasets[i])
           cond ent = sum([(len(p) / data length) * calc ent(p)
                           for p in feature sets.values()])
           return cond ent
In [5]: # 计算年龄的条件熵
        cond ent(datasets,axis=0)
Out[5]: 0.8879430945988998
        1.3 计算信息增益
In [6]: def info gain(ent, cond ent):
           return ent - cond ent
        # 计算年龄的信息增益
        info gain(calc ent(datasets), cond ent(datasets, axis=0))
Out[6]: 0.08300749985576883
In [7]: def info gain train(datasets):
           count = len(datasets[0]) - 1
           ent = calc ent(datasets)
           best feature = []
           for c in range(count):
               c_info_gain = info_gain(ent, cond_ent(datasets, axis=c))
               best_feature.append((c, c_info_gain))
               print('特征({}) 的信息增益为: {:.3f}'.format(labels[c], c info gain))
           # 比较大小
           best = max(best feature, key=lambda x: x[-1])
           return '特征({})的信息增益最大,选择为根节点特征'.format(labels[best [0]])
```

```
In [8]: info_gain_train(np.array(datasets))
```

特征(年龄)的信息增益为: 0.083 特征(有工作)的信息增益为: 0.324 特征(有自己的房子)的信息增益为: 0.420 特征(信贷情况)的信息增益为: 0.363

Out[8]: '特征(有自己的房子)的信息增益最大,选择为根节点特征'

1.6 使用sklearn中决策树分类

编码处理数据: https://www.imooc.com/wenda/detail/655711

```
In [9]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
    train_data = pd.DataFrame(datasets, columns=labels)
    new_data = pd.get_dummies(train_data)
    new_data
```

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Out[9]:		年龄_中 年	年龄_老 年	年龄_青 年	有工作_ 否	有工作_ 是	有自己的房子 __ 否	有自己的房子_ 是	信贷情况_一 般	信贷情况_ 好	信贷情况_非常 好	类别_ 否	类别_ 是
	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
	11	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
	12	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
	13	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
	14	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0

```
In [10]: X,y = np.array(new_data)[:,:-2],np.array(new_data)[:,-2:]
    clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy')
    clf.fit(X,y)
    clf.predict([[1,0,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,0]]) # 中年 没工作 有房 信用一般
```

Out[10]: array([[0, 1]], dtype=uint8)

2 决策树-鸢尾花数据集分类

```
In [11]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
    from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

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```
iris = load iris() # 加载鸢尾花数据集
        X = iris.data # 样本特征
        y = iris.target # 样本标签
        # X = X[:,:2] # 选择前两个特征
        # X[:3]
In [12]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3)
        tree clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(random state=2023)
        tree_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
        tree_clf.score(X_test, y_test)
In [ ]: !python -m pip install graphviz pydotplus
In [ ]: import graphviz
        from sklearn import tree
        tree.plot_tree(clf)
        如果出现GraphViz's executables not found的解决方法,参考博客解决。
In [15]: from IPython.display import Image
        from sklearn import tree
        import pydotplus
        dot data = tree.export graphviz(tree clf, out file=None,
                               feature names=iris.feature names,
                               class names=iris.target names,
                               filled=True, rounded=True,
                               special characters=True)
        graph = pydotplus.graph from dot data(dot data)
        Image(graph.create png())
```

```
Out[15]:
                                                petal length (cm) ≤ 4.75
                                                      qini = 0.661
                                                    samples = 105
                                                  value = [29, 40, 36]
                                                   class = versicolor
                                                                    False
                                                True
                                 petal length (cm) ≤ 2.45
                                                                petal width (cm) ≤ 1.75
                                                                     gini = 0.054
                                       gini = 0.504
                                      samples = 69
                                                                    samples = 36
                                   value = [29, 39, 1]
                                                                   value = [0, 1, 35]
                                    class = versicolor
                                                                   class = virginica
                                 petal width (cm) ≤ 1.65
                                                                petal width (cm) ≤ 1.65
              qini = 0.0
                                                                                                  gini = 0.0
                                       gini = 0.049
                                                                      gini = 0.32
           samples = 29
                                                                                               samples = 31
                                      samples = 40
                                                                     samples = 5
          value = [29, 0, 0]
                                                                                             value = [0, 0, 31]
                                    value = [0, 39, 1]
                                                                   value = [0, 1, 4]
           class = setosa
                                                                                              class = virginica
                                    class = versicolor
                                                                   class = virginica
                  gini = 0.0
                                                                     gini = 0.0
                                          qini = 0.0
                                                                                             qini = 0.0
                samples = 39
                                                                   samples = 4
                                                                                           samples = 1
                                         samples = 1
               value = [0, 39, 0]
                                       value = [0, 0, 1]
                                                                 value = [0, 0, 4]
                                                                                         value = [0, 1, 0]
              class = versicolor
                                                                 class = virginica
                                                                                        class = versicolor
                                       class = virginica
In [16]: from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
        # 用GridSearchCV寻找最优参数(字典)
        param = {
            'criterion': ['gini', "entropy"],
            'max depth': [2, 3, 5, 10]
            # 'min samples leaf': [2, 3, 5, 10],
            # 'min impurity decrease': [0.1, 0.2, 0.5]
```

```
grid = GridSearchCV(DecisionTreeClassifier(), param_grid=param, cv=6)
grid.fit(X, y)
print('最优分类器:', grid.best_params_, '最优分数:', grid.best_score_) # 得到最优的参数和分值
```