Decision Tree Induction

Information Gain: An Attribute Selection Measure

- Select the attribute with the highest information gain (used in typical decision tree induction algorithm: ID3/C4.5)
- Let p_i be the probability that an arbitrary tuple in D belongs to class C_i, estimated by $|C_{i,D}|/|D|$
- Expected information (entropy) needed to classify a tuple in D:

$$Info(D) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i \log_2(p_i)$$

- Information needed (after using A to split D into v partitions) to classify D:

$$Info_A(D) = \sum_{j=1}^{v} \frac{|D_j|}{|D|} \times Info(D_j)$$

- Information gained by branching on attribute A

$$Gain(A) = Info(D) - Info_A(D)$$

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Example:

age	income	student	credit_rating	buys_computer
<=30	high	no	fair	no
<=30	high	no	excellent	no
31…40	high	no	fair	yes
>40	medium	no	fair	yes
>40	low	yes	fair	yes
>40	low	yes	excellent	no
31…40	low	yes	excellent	yes
<=30	medium	no	fair	no
<=30	low	yes	fair	yes
>40	medium	yes	fair	yes
<=30	medium	yes	excellent	yes
31…40	medium	no	excellent	yes
31…40	high	yes	fair	yes
>40	medium	no	excellent	no

ก) Info (D)

$$Info(D) = I(\overset{Y}{9}, \overset{N}{5}) = -\frac{9}{14}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{9}{14}\right) - \frac{5}{14}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{5}{14}\right)$$

$$= 0.94$$

ข) Info$_{age}$ (D)

$$Info_{age}(D) = \frac{5}{14} I(\overset{Y}{2}, \overset{N}{3}) + \frac{4}{14} I(\overset{Y}{4}, \overset{N}{0}) + \frac{5}{14} I(\overset{Y}{3}, \overset{N}{2})$$

($<=30$ | $31-40$ | >40)

$$I(\overset{Y}{2}, \overset{N}{3}) = -\frac{2}{5}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) - \frac{3}{5}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = 0.971$$

$$I(\overset{Y}{4}, \overset{N}{0}) = -\frac{4}{4}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{4}{4}\right) - \frac{0}{4}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{0}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$I(\overset{Y}{3}, \overset{N}{2}) = -\frac{3}{5}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - \frac{2}{5}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = 0.971$$

หรือ $Info_{age}(D) = \frac{5}{14}(0.971) + \frac{4}{14}(0) + \frac{5}{14}(0.971) = 0.694$

ค) Gain (age)

$$Gain(age) = 0.94 - 0.694 = 0.246$$

Info income (D)

high (Y 2, N 2) | medium (Y 4, N 2) | low (Y 3, N 1)

$$Info_{income}(D) = \frac{4}{14} I(2,2) + \frac{6}{14} I(4,2) + \frac{4}{14} I(3,1)$$

$$I(2,2) = -\frac{2}{4}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{2}{4}\right) - \frac{2}{4}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{2}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$I(4,2) = -\frac{4}{6}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{4}{6}\right) - \frac{2}{6}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{2}{6}\right) = 0.918$$

$$I(3,1) = -\frac{3}{4}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{4}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 0.811$$

maka $Info_{income}(D) = \frac{4}{14}(1) + \frac{6}{14}(0.918) + \frac{4}{14}(0.811) = 0.911$

Gain (income)

$$Gain(income) = 0.94 - 0.911 = 0.029$$

Info student (D)

yes (Y 6, N 1) | No (Y 3, N 4)

$$Info_{student}(D) = \frac{7}{14} I(6,1) + \frac{7}{14} I(3,4)$$

$$I(6,1) = -\frac{6}{7}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{6}{7}\right) - \frac{1}{7}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{1}{7}\right) = 0.592$$

$$I(3,4) = -\frac{3}{7}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{3}{7}\right) - \frac{4}{7}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = 0.985$$

maka $Info_{student}(D) = \frac{7}{14}(0.592) + \frac{7}{14}(0.985) = 0.789$

Gain (Student)

$$Gain(Student) = 0.94 - 0.789 = 0.151$$

หา Info credit_rating (D)

$$Info_{credit\_rating}(D) = \frac{8}{14} I(6,2) + \frac{6}{14} I(3,3)$$

(fair: $\frac{8}{14} I(6,2)$, excellent: $\frac{6}{14} I(3,3)$; Y N)

$$I(6,2) = -\frac{6}{8}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{6}{8}\right) - \frac{2}{8}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{2}{8}\right) = 0.8111$$

$$I(3,3) = -\frac{3}{6}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{3}{6}\right) - \frac{3}{6}\log_{(2)}\left(\frac{3}{6}\right) = 1$$

แทนค่า $Info_{credit\_rating}(D) = \frac{8}{14}(0.8111) + \frac{6}{14}(1) = 0.892$

หา Gain (credit_rating)

$$Gain(credit\_rating) = 0.94 - 0.892 = 0.048$$

จาก Gain

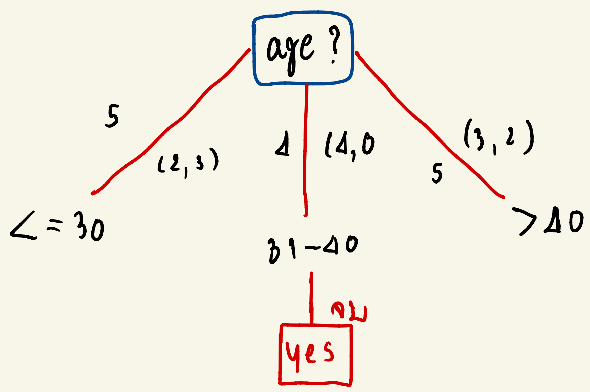
Gain (age) = 0.246

Gain (income) = 0.29

Gain (student) = 0.151

Gain (credit_rating) = 0.048

เลือก Gain ที่มีค่ามากที่สุดมาเป็นรากของต้นไม้ส่วนแรก ซึ่งในที่นี้คือ Gain (age)



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