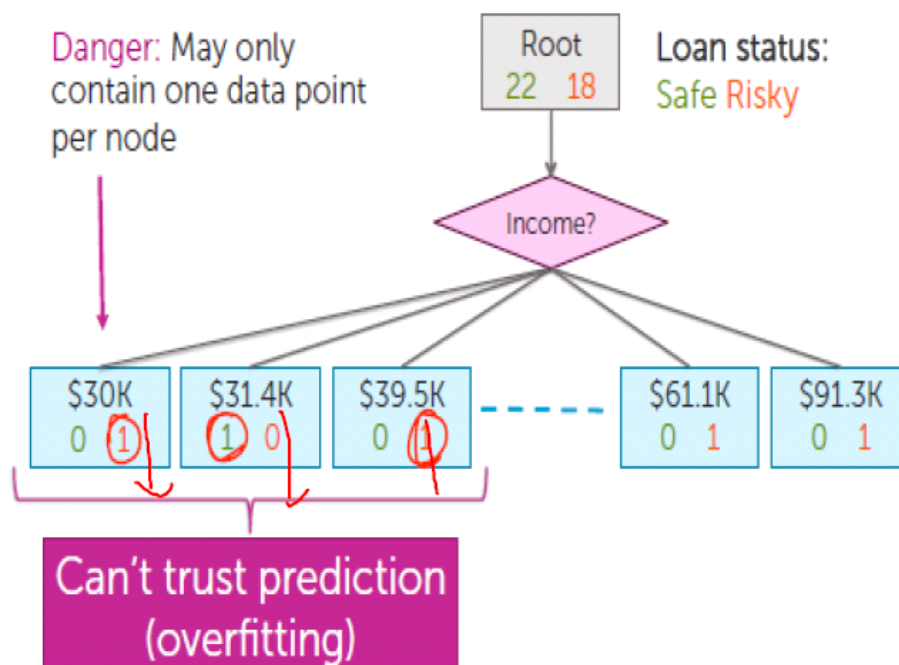


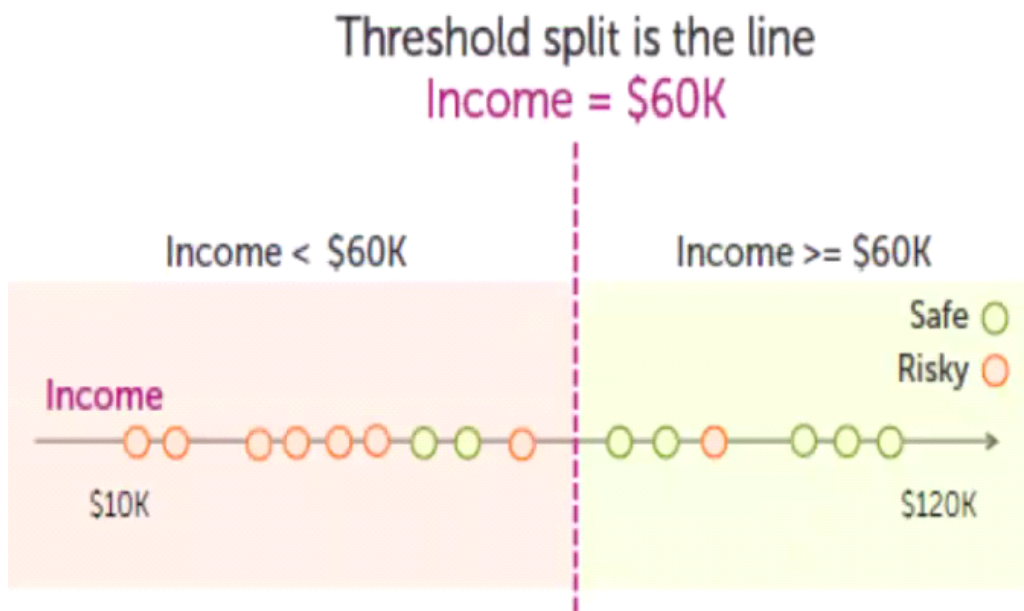
## How to work if your independent variables are continuous?

### How do we use real values inputs?

| Income  | Credit    | Term  | y     |
|---------|-----------|-------|-------|
| \$105 K | excellent | 3 yrs | Safe  |
| \$112 K | good      | 5 yrs | Risky |
| \$73 K  | fair      | 3 yrs | Safe  |
| \$69 K  | excellent | 5 yrs | Safe  |
| \$217 K | excellent | 3 yrs | Risky |
| \$120 K | good      | 5 yrs | Safe  |
| \$64 K  | fair      | 3 yrs | Risky |
| \$340 K | excellent | 5 yrs | Safe  |
| \$60 K  | good      | 3 yrs | Risky |

### Split on each numeric value?





Prediction values for above split is Risky (7) and Safe (5)

$$2+1$$

$$\text{Miss classification error} = \frac{2+1}{40} = 0.075,$$

Similarly you can calculate for <\$50k and >=\$50k, <\$40k and >=\$40k, <\$70k and >=\$70k

Split on the different range values such that where ever you get Minimum classification error. This is finalized.

#### ADVANTAGES:

- ★ high interpretability - easy to explain
- ★ high visualization power
- ★ close to resemblance to human-thinking process.
- ★ can handle qualitative predictors without creating dummy variables.

#### DISADVANTAGES:

- ★ lower prediction accuracy
- ★ non-robust with small changes in data