Group Assignment # 1 Decision Trees and Random Forests

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(b)

i.

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(h)

1. Minimum(income): 97.0

Maximum(income): 2379.0

Mean(income): 324.9

1. Median(DTI): 0.24
2. Loans denied: 154

Loans approved: 246

1. “insert comments on data”

(k)

ii. Error debugging with GenAI:A screenshot of a computer

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iii.A diagram of a diagram

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1. A screenshot of a computer program

   AI-generated content may be incorrect.

1)

1. Employment is among the least important but still plays a visible role in the tree. For those with high income, high credit scores, lower educations and higher DTI, employment plays some role.
2. Gender was used in our rpart(), but did not show up in the decision tree.

2) The importance of classifications, specifically credit score and total income, are shown on the decision tree to be a significant deciding factor, appearing three times. Their importance factors being the highest (>13) are supported visually on the tree by reducing the impurity multiple times.

(I)

iii. Screenshot with title and tweak=1.1

A diagram of a diagram

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

(m)

ii. Tree with “extra=1” argument:A diagram of a graph

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1. Calculating reduction in impurity:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Count for class 0 | Count for class 1 | Impurity | Weight |
| Root Node | 110 | 170 | 0.6071 | 1.00 |
| Left Child of Root | 29 | 13 | 0.3095 | 0.15 |
| Right Child of Root | 81 | 157 | 0.6597 | 0.85 |

(n) Confusion matrix:

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Our model has misclassified 10 approvals as denials as well as misclassifying 29 denials as approvals. It appears that if we were to use our model to determine loan approval, our model would be riskier than the model GTEB has used.

(o) Adjusting model without using credit score:

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ii. A diagram of a tree

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iii. A black screen with white text

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1. When utilizing the credit score, the tree structure appears much more imbalanced versus when using a decision tree without the score. The confusion matrices do not have a significant change, however using credit score correctly predicted 81 results versus 80 correct predictions with education. We consider this an immaterial difference.
2. We have used an iterative R function to help us determine if there is a different loan classification based on the utilization of credit score vs education. There is one record (loan\_id: 2) that was categorized as a denial using credit score and categorized as an approval using education.

(p)

iv. A screenshot of a chat

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(q) Variable Importance:

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The importance of variables seems to have changed significantly, particularly due to the fact we have included total loan value as one of the variables in the random forest. It appears that income is still heavily weighted, but DTI and education have been compressed in their importance, because loan amount holds much significance.