#### **EX.NO:12**

#### **DATE:**

## DECISION TREE CLASSIFICATION

### AIM:

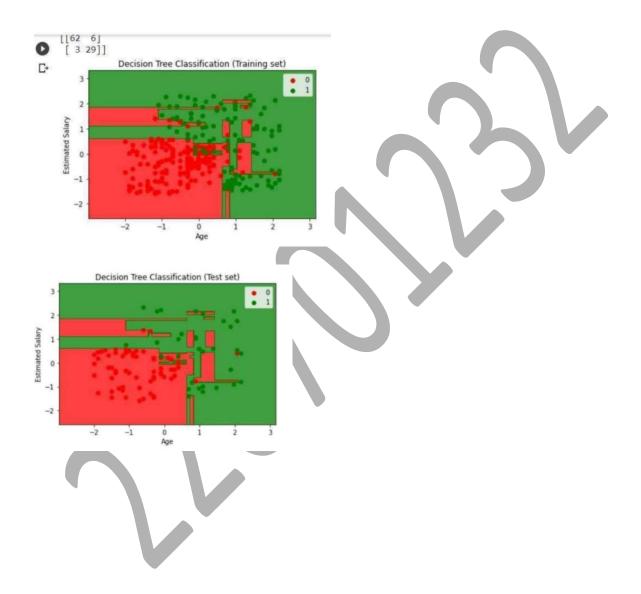
To classify the Social Network dataset using Decision tree analysis

### **Source Code:**

```
# Importing
the libraries import
numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read csv('Social Network Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, [2, 3]].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set
and Test set from sklearn.model selection import
train test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X train = sc.fit transform(X train)
X \text{ test} = \text{sc.transform}(X \text{ test})
# Training the Decision Tree Classification model
on the Training set from sklearn.tree import
DecisionTreeClassifier
classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion = 'entropy', random state = 0)
classifier.fit(X train, y train)
# Predicting the Test set results
y pred = classifier.predict(X test)
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
```

```
cm = confusion matrix(y test, y pred)
print(cm)
# Visualising the Training set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X \text{ set}, y \text{ set} = X \text{ train}, y \text{ train}
X1, X2 = \text{np.meshgrid}(\text{np.arange}(\text{start} = X \text{ set}[:, 0].\text{min}() - 1, \text{stop} = X \text{ set}[:, 0].\text{max}() +
1. \text{ step} =
0.01), np.arange(start = X \text{ set}[:, 1].min() - 1, stop = X \text{ set}[:, 1].max() + 1, step = 0.01))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(np.array([X1.ravel(),
X2.ravel()]. T).reshape(X1.shape), alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red',
'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y set)):
plt.scatter(X set[y set == i, 0], X set[y set == i,
c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label
j) plt.title('Decision Tree Classification
(Training set)') plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# Visualising the Test set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X \text{ set}, y \text{ set} = X \text{ test}, y \text{ test}
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X set[:, 0].min() - 1, stop = X set[:, 0].max() +
1, step =
0.01), np.arange(start = X \text{ set}[:, 1].min() - 1, stop = X \text{ set}[:, 1].max() + 1, step = 0.01))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(np.array([X1.ravel(),
X2.ravel()]).T).reshape(X1.shape), alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red',
'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y set)):
plt.scatter(X set[y set == i, 0], X set[y set == i, 1],
c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Decision Tree Classification (Test set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
```

## **OUTPUT:**



# **RESULT:**

Thus the program to classify the Social Network dataset using Decision tree analysis is successfully executed.