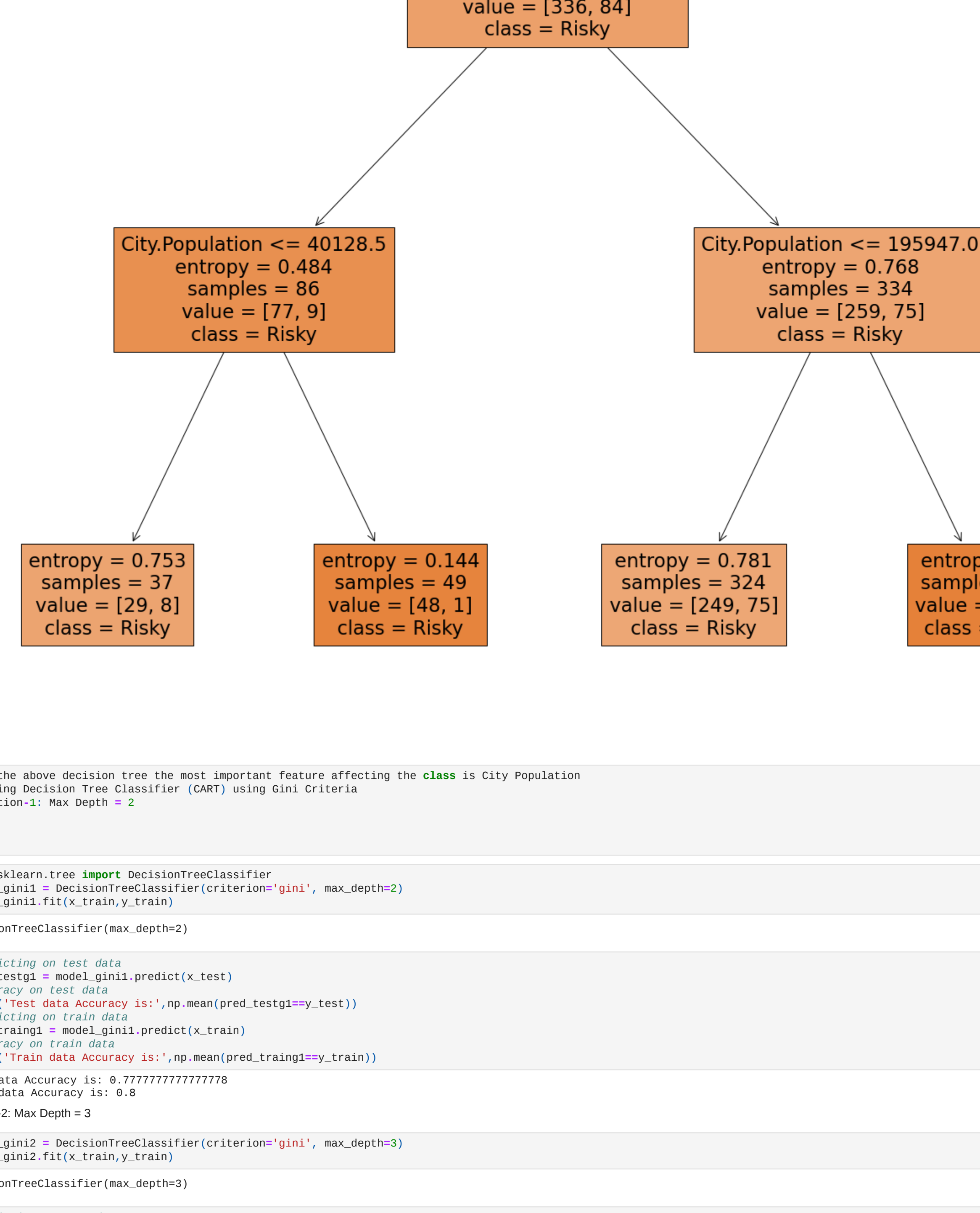


[illegible]

```
entropy = 0.722
samples = 420
```



```
In [35]: #Predicting on test data
pred_testg2 = model_gini2.predict(x_test)
#Accuracy on test data
print('Test data Accuracy is:', np.mean(pred_testg2==y_test))
#Predicting on train data
pred_traing2 = model_gini2.predict(x_train)
#Accuracy on train data
print('Train data Accuracy is:', np.mean(pred_traing2==y_train))

Test data Accuracy is: 0.7777777777777778
```

```
In [36]: model_gini3 = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion="gini", max_depth=4)
model_gini3.fit(x_train, y_train)

Out[36]: DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=4)

In [37]: #Predicting on test data
```

```
pred_test3 = model_gini3.predict(x_test)
#Accuracy on test data
print("Test data Accuracy is:", np.mean(pred_test3==y_test))
#Predicting on train data
pred_train3 = model_gini3.predict(x_train)
#Accuracy on train data
print("Train data Accuracy is:", np.mean(pred_train3==y_train))

Test data Accuracy is: 0.7666666666666667
Train data Accuracy is: 0.7666666666666667
```

```
In [38]: # let's plot the decision tree
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(25,20))
fig = tree.plot_tree(model.gini1,
    feature_names = ['Undergrad', 'Marital Status', 'City Population', 'Work Experience'], class_names = ['Risky', 'Good'], filled=True)
plt.title('Decision tree using Gini', fontsize=22)
```

Out[38]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Decision tree using Gini')

```
City.Population <= 60294.5
  gini = 0.32
  samples = 420
  value = [336, 84]
```

City.Population <= 40128.5
gini = 0.187

g = 1
samples = 86
value = [77, 9]
class = Risky

```

graph TD
    Node1["gini = 0.339  
samples = 37  
value = [29, 8]  
class = Risky"]
    Node2["gini = 0.04  
samples = 49  
value = [48, 1]  
class = Risky"]
    Node3["gini = 0.309  
samples = 230  
value = [186, 44]  
class = Risky"]
    Node1 --> Node2
    Node1 --> Node3
  
```

The diagram illustrates a decision tree structure with three nodes. Each node is represented by an orange box containing the following information: the Gini index, the number of samples, the value of the split (as a list of counts for each class), and the resulting class label. The nodes are connected by arrows, indicating the flow of the decision process.

- Node 1 (Left):** gini = 0.339, samples = 37, value = [29, 8], class = Risky.
- Node 2 (Middle):** gini = 0.04, samples = 49, value = [48, 1], class = Risky.
- Node 3 (Right):** gini = 0.309, samples = 230, value = [186, 44], class = Risky.

Class: _____