

Making Decision Tree Classification

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In [59]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

In [60]: dataset = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\HP\Downloads\Machine Learning\27 june decision tree - Copy\Social_Network_Ads

In [61]: x =dataset.iloc[:,[2,3]].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values

In [62]: # Spelitting 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 = 0.20, random_state= 0)

In [63]: # Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
x_train = sc.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test = sc.transform(x_test)

In [64]: # Training The Decision Tree Classifier ,model on the Test
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
Classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier()
Classifier.fit(x_train, y_train)

Out[64]: DecisionTreeClassifier()
In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook.
On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, please try loading this page with nbviewer.org.

In [65]: y_pred = Classifier.predict(x_test)

In [66]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)

[[58  0]
 [ 0 22]]

In [67]: # To check the accuracy score
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
ac = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(ac)

1.0

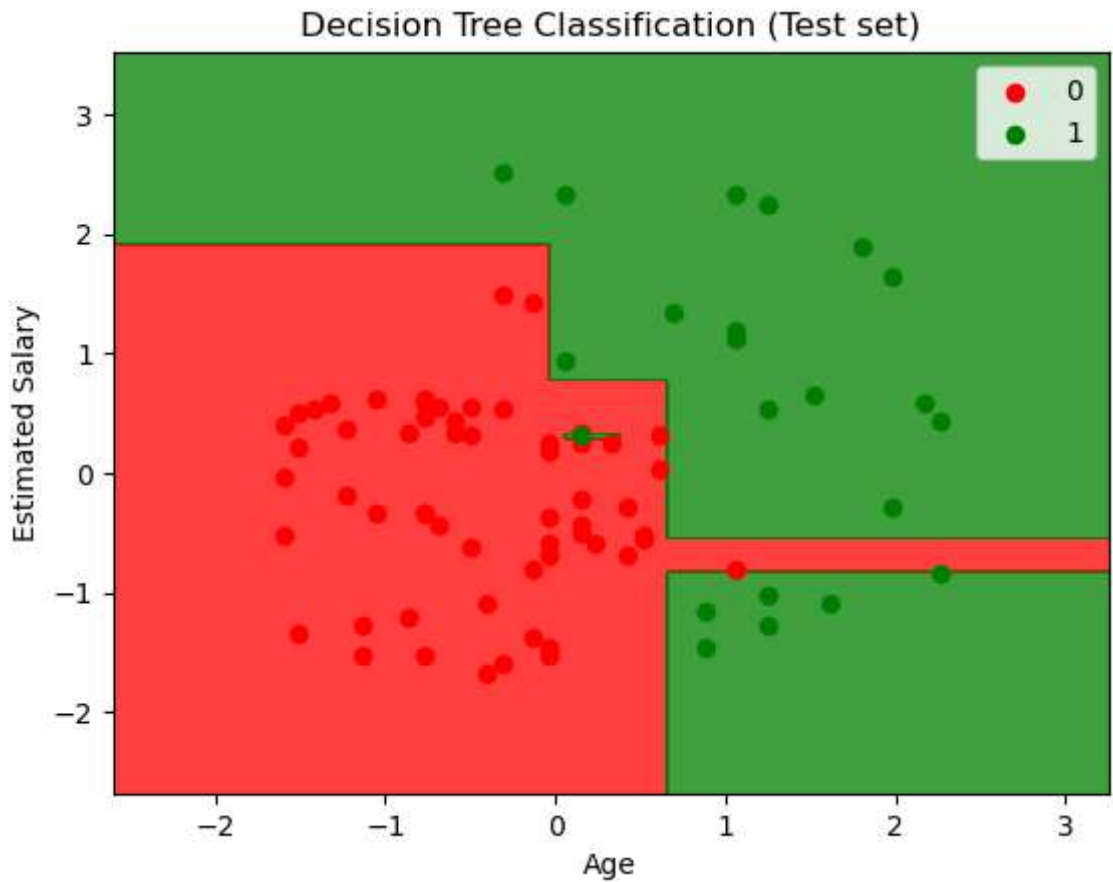
In [68]: bias = Classifier.score(x_test, y_test)
bias

Out[68]: 1.0

In [69]: variance = Classifier.score(x_test, y_test)
variance

Out[69]: 1.0
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In [83]: # Visualing the Test set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = x_test, y_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_set[:, 1].min() - 1, stop = X_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 == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1],
                c = [ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i)], label = j)
plt.title('Decision Tree Classification (Test set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



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In [91]: from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
x_set, y_set = x_train, y_train
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_set[:,1].min() -1, stop = x_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())

# Assuming x_set is your feature array and y_set is your cluster labels array

# Verify the dimensions and data types
print(x_set.shape) # Make sure it is a 2-dimensional array
print(y_set.shape) # Verify the shape corresponds to the number of data points

print(y_set.dtype) # Verify the data type of y_set
# Reshape y_set to match the number of data points
y_set = np.resize(y_set, x_set.shape[0])

# Convert y_set to integer type if necessary
y_set = y_set.astype(int)

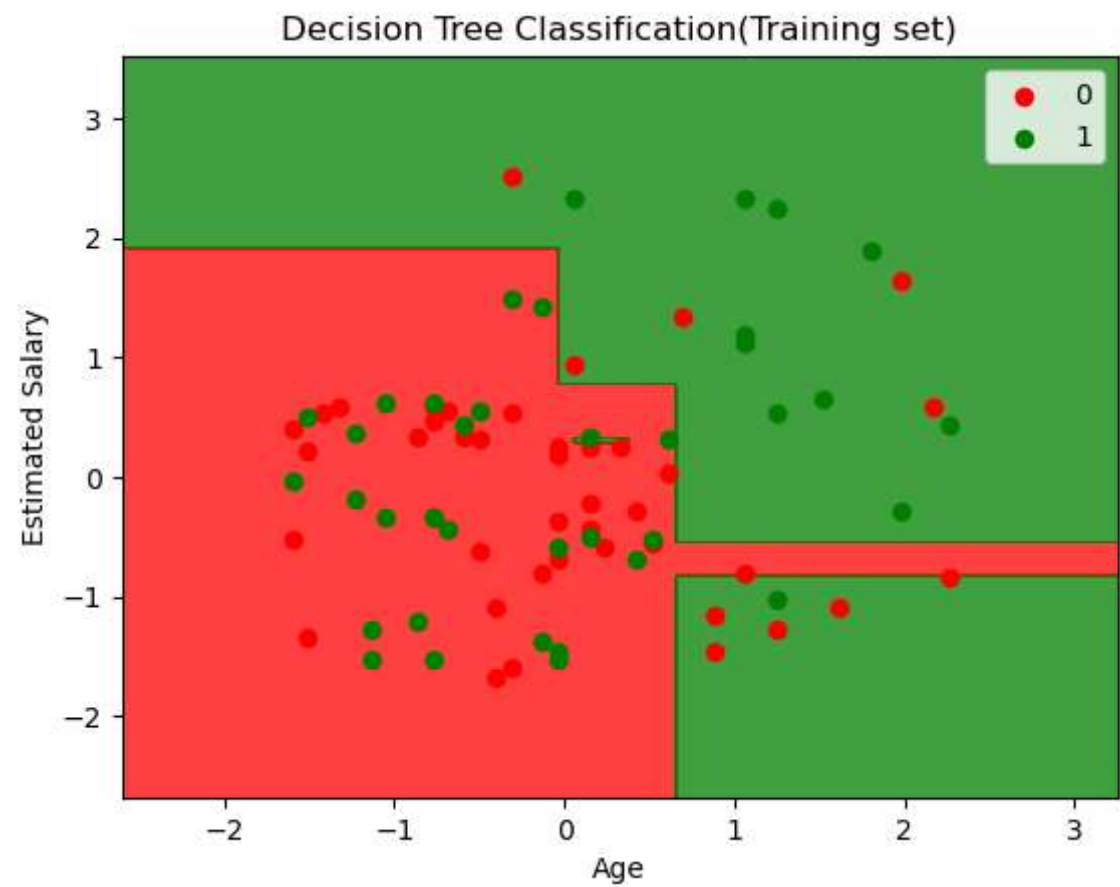
# Create a list to store the legend labels
legend_labels = []

# Plot the clusters
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(x_set[y_set == j, 0], x_set[y_set == j, 1],
                c = [ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i)], label=j)

    legend_labels.append(j)
plt.title('Decision Tree Classification(Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')

# Check if any data points were plotted
if len(legend_labels) > 0:
    plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

(80, 2)
(320,)
int64



In []: