

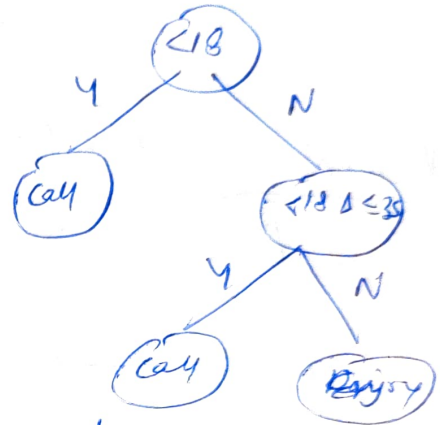
Decision Tree

└─ Regression
└─ Classification

Decision tree

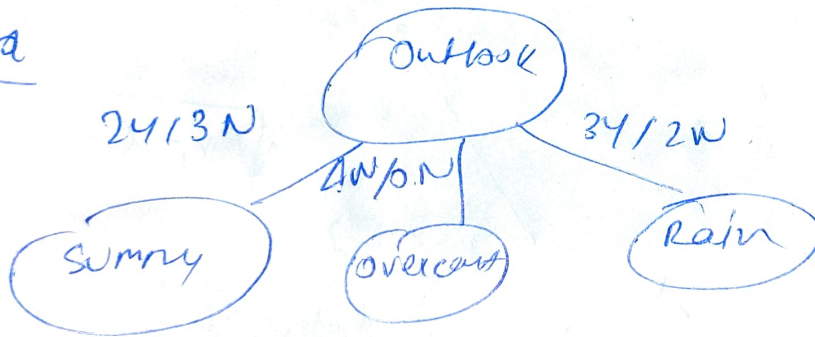
Example:-

```
If (age ≤ 18):  
    print ("College")  
elif (age < 35):  
    print ("Work")  
else:  
    print ("Enjoy")
```



So, Using nested we solve regression & classification problem.

Over data



How we determine yarrow

→ ① Purity → Pure split

→ Entropy

→ Gini coefficient

② How the features are selected

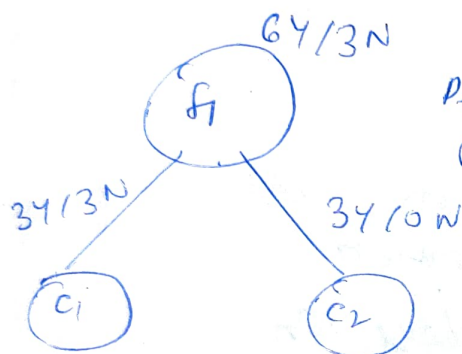
→ Information gain?

① Entropy → For purity check

$$H(S) = -P_+ \log_2 P_+ - P_- \log_2 P_-$$

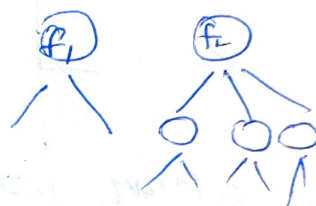
② Gini Impurity

$$G_i = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n (p_j)^2$$



P_+ = Prob. of Yes

P_- = Prob. of No



→ Which we select

That depend on information gain

$$H(S) = -\frac{3}{3} \log_2 \frac{3}{3} - \frac{0}{3} \log_2 \frac{0}{3}$$

$$= -1 \log_2 1$$

= 0 → Where we are having pure split

$$\text{Gain}(S, F_1) = H(S) - \sum \frac{|S_v|}{|S|} H(S_v)$$

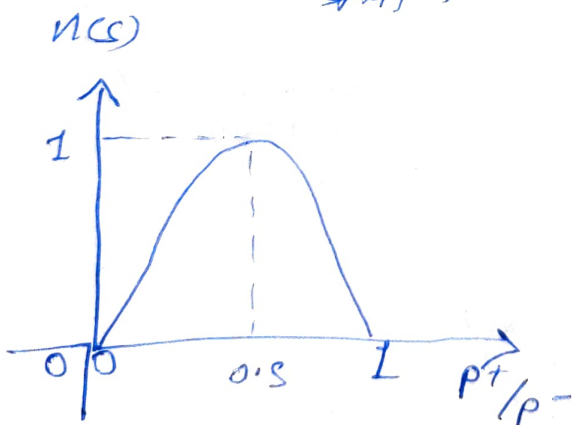
$$H(S) = -P_+ \log_2 P_+ - P_- \log_2 P_-$$

$$= -\frac{9}{14} \log_2 \left(\frac{9}{14}\right) - \frac{5}{14} \log_2 \left(\frac{5}{14}\right)$$

$$= 0.94$$

$$H(C_1) = -\frac{6}{8} \log_2 \frac{6}{8} - \frac{2}{8} \log_2 \frac{2}{8}$$

$$H(C_2) = 1$$



Purity Test → Entropy help

$$\text{Entropy} = 0-1$$

$$\text{Gain}(S, F_1) = 0.94 - \left[\frac{8}{14} \times 0.81 + \frac{6}{14} \times 1 \right]$$

$$= 0.099$$

For feature F_1

$$\text{Gain}(S, F_2) = 0.051 \rightarrow F_2$$

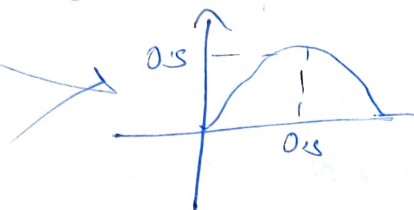
$$So, \text{Gain}(S, f_1) > \text{Gain}(S, f_2)$$

→ we will go with f_2

Gini Impurity

$$G-I = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n (p_i)^2 = 1 - [(p_+)^2 + (p_-)^2]$$

$$= 1 - \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right] = 1 - \left[\frac{1}{2}\right] = 0.5$$



(*)

We can either use Entropy or Gini

→ BUT Entropy → log → more time

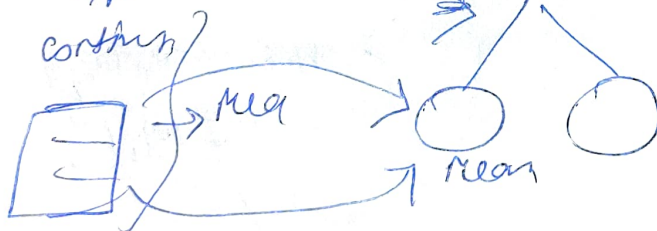
Gini → simple → less time

In lots of features use Gini

In small no. of features use Entropy

Decision Tree Regressor

f_1 f_2
— —
O/P
continuous

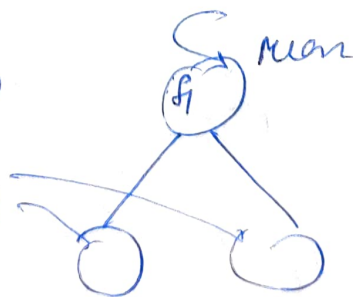


Mean [MSE or MAE]

→ Instead of entropy we use MSE or MAE

Hyperparameter

f_1 2/p
 c_1 20
 c_2 24
| 28
36



Again mean then MSE calculated

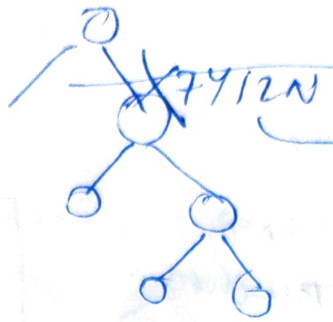
→ Decision-tree lead to overfitting.

Pre-ordering

↳ Max depth

Max leaf.

↳ Grid search cv.



Post-ordering

Code