



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Coimbatore-35



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DEPARTMENT OF AI&ML

FOUNDATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

II YEAR - III SEM

UNIT 5 – Decission Tress

Decision Tree

- Learning from Observation
- Inductive Learning
- **Decision Trees**
- Explanation Based Learning
- Statistical Learning Methods
- Reinforcement Learning

Decision Tree

Decision Tree

- A decision tree takes as input **an object or situation** described by a set of **attributes** and returns a **"decision"**-the predicted output value for the input.
- The **input attributes** can be **discrete or continuous**.
- we assume discrete inputs, Then output value can also be discrete or continuous;
- Learning a **discrete-valued function** is called **classification learning**;
- Learning a **continuous function** is called **regression learning**.
- We will concentrate on **Boolean classification**, wherein each example is classified as **true (positive) or false (negative)**.

Example – Restaurant – wait for a table

- The aim is to learn the **goal predicate** *WillWait*.
- The **attributes**:
 - 1. **Alternate**: whether there is a suitable alternative restaurant nearby.
 - 2. **Bar**: whether the restaurant has a comfortable bar area to wait in.
 - 3. **Fri/Sat**: true on Fridays and Saturdays.
 - 4. **Hungry**: whether we are hungry.
 - 5. **Patrons**: how many people are in the restaurant (values are None, Some, and Full).
 - 6. **Price**: the restaurant's price range (\$, \$\$, \$\$\$).
 - 7. **Raining**: whether it is raining outside.
 - 8. **Reservation**: whether we made a reservation.
 - 9. **Type**: the kind of restaurant (French, Italian, Thai, or burger).
 - 10. **WaitEstimate**: the wait estimated by the host (0-10 minutes, 10-30, 30-60, >60).

Example

Example – Restaurant – wait for a table...

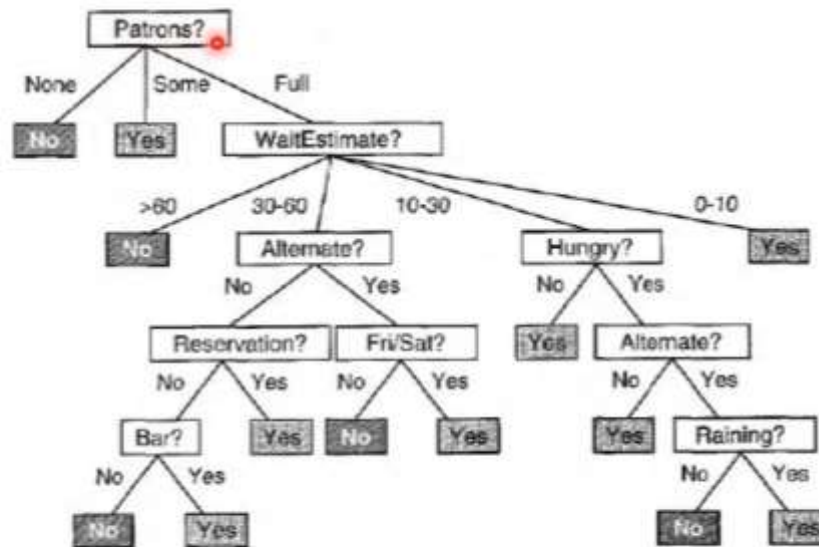
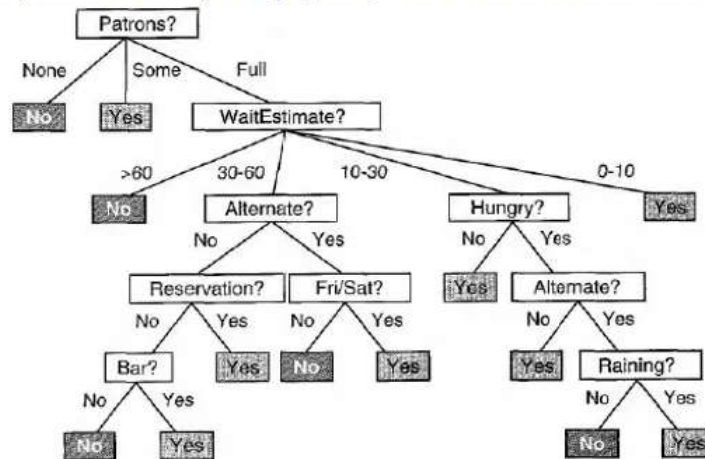


Figure 18.2 A decision tree for deciding whether to wait for a table.

- Notice that the tree does not use the **Price and Type** attributes, considering them to be irrelevant.
- Examples are processed by the tree starting at the root and following the appropriate branch until a leaf is reached.
- An example with Patrons = Full and WaitEstimate = 0-10 will be classified as positive (i.e., yes, we will wait for a table).



Choosing Attributes Test

Choosing Attribute Tests

- The scheme used in decision tree learning for selecting attributes is designed to minimize the depth of the final tree.
- The idea is to pick the attribute that goes towards an exact classification of the examples.
- A perfect attribute divides the examples into sets that are all positive or all negative.
- The Patrons attribute is not perfect, but it is fairly good.

Assesing the performance

Assessing the performance of the learning algorithm

- A learning algorithm is good if it produces **hypotheses**, when it predict the classifications of unseen examples.
- we can assess **the quality of a hypothesis** by checking its predictions against the correct classification, is called as **Test Set**
- Then the learning algorithm will perform the following methodology
 - 1. Collect a **large** set of examples.
 - 2. Divide it into two disjoint sets: the **training set** and the **test set**.
 - 3. Apply the learning algorithm to the training set, generating a hypothesis **h**.
 - 4. Measure the percentage of examples in **the test set** that are **correctly classified** by **h**.
 - 5. Repeat steps 2 to 4 for different sizes of training sets and different randomly selected training sets of each size.

Contd...

Assessing the performance of the learning algorithm...

- The result of this procedure is a set of data, that can be processed to give the average prediction quality as a function of size of training set.
- This function can be plotted on a graph, is called the **learning curve** for the algorithm on the particular domain

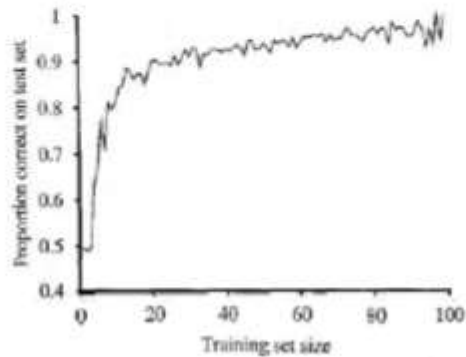


Figure 18.7 A learning curve for the decision tree algorithm on 100 randomly generated examples in the restaurant domain. The graph summarizes 20 trials.

Problem in Decision Trees

Problems in Decision Trees

- Missing data
- Multivalued attributes
- Continuous and integer-valued input attributes
- Continuous-valued output attributes