# CSE 446: Week 1 Decision Trees

## Administrative Details

- Reminder: sign up for Piazza
- Only a few sections this quarter
  - Please come to office hours! They're there to help
    - Naozumi: Wed 13:30 CSE 220
    - Akshay: Fri 11:00 CSE 218
    - Isaac: Tue 12:00 CSE 220
    - Sergey: Mon 10:30 CSE 528
  - Start on homeworks early and get help as needed
- Should we have a Python tutorial?

# Section Schedule (+ Python)

Week 1: Probability review

Week 2: Python tutorial

Week 3: Linear algebra review

Week 6: Midterm review

Week 10: Final exam review

## Section Schedule

Week 2: Probability review Week 3: Linear algebra review Week 6: Midterm review Week 10: Final exam review

#### Recap

- Parts of a machine learning algorithm
  - Data (input x and output y)
  - Hypothesis space (e.g. all boolean functions)
  - Objective (what makes one "incorrect" answer better/worse than another "incorrect" answer)
  - Algorithm (how do we get the least "incorrect" answer)

## Recap

- Consider a simple, Boolean dataset:
  - $f: X \rightarrow Y$  $Y = \{0,1\}^4$

$$- X = \{0,1\}$$

$$- Y = \{0,1\}$$

- Question 1: How should we pick the *hypothesis space*, the set of possible functions *f* ?
- Question 2: How do we find the best f in the hypothesis space?

Dataset:

Example	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	y
1	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	1	1
4	1	0	0	1	1
5	0	1	1	0	0
6	1	1	0	0	0
7	0	1	0	1	0

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## **Recap: All Boolean Functions?**

Consider all possible boolean functions over four input features!  $x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 | y$ 

- 2<sup>16</sup> possible hypotheses
- 2<sup>9</sup> are consistent with our dataset
- How do we choose the best one?

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	y
0	0	0	0	? ?
0	0	0	1	?
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	?
1	0	0	0	?
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1 ? ?
1	0	1	1	?
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	?
1	1	1	0	? ? ?
1	1	1	1	?

Dataset:
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Example	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	y
1	0	0	1	0	0
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7	0	1	0	1	0

### **Decision Trees**

- Popular hypothesis class
- Very widely used in practice, from images to stock prices to everything in between
- With a few modifications (model ensambles) decision trees are one of the most successful models around, despite being 30+ years old
- Together with neural networks (which we will cover later in the course) they win the most Kaggle competitions...

### **Decision Trees**

[tutorial on the board] [see lecture notes for details]

- How to make one decision: designing our first machine learning algorithm
- II. How to make multiple decisions
- III. Approximate fitting
- IV. Greedy vs exact fitting
- V. Define the hypothesis space