

CSE/STAT 416

Naïve Bayes and Decision Trees

Pre-Class Videos

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July 10, 2024



Probability Classifier

Idea: Estimate probabilities $\hat{P}(y|x)$ and use those for prediction

Probability Classifier

Input x : Sentence from review

Estimate class probability $\hat{P}(y = +1|x)$

If $\hat{P}(y = +1|x) > 0.5$:

- $\hat{y} = +1$

Else:

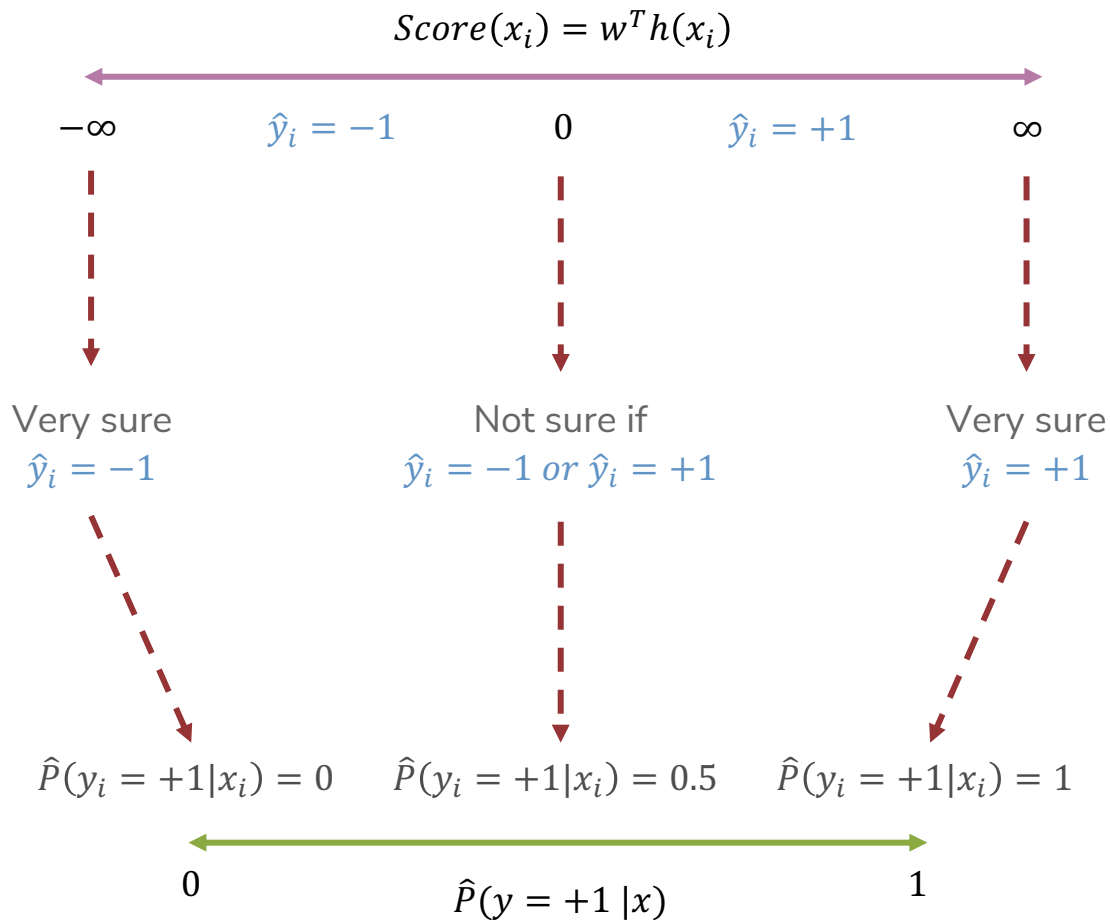
- $\hat{y} = -1$

Notes:

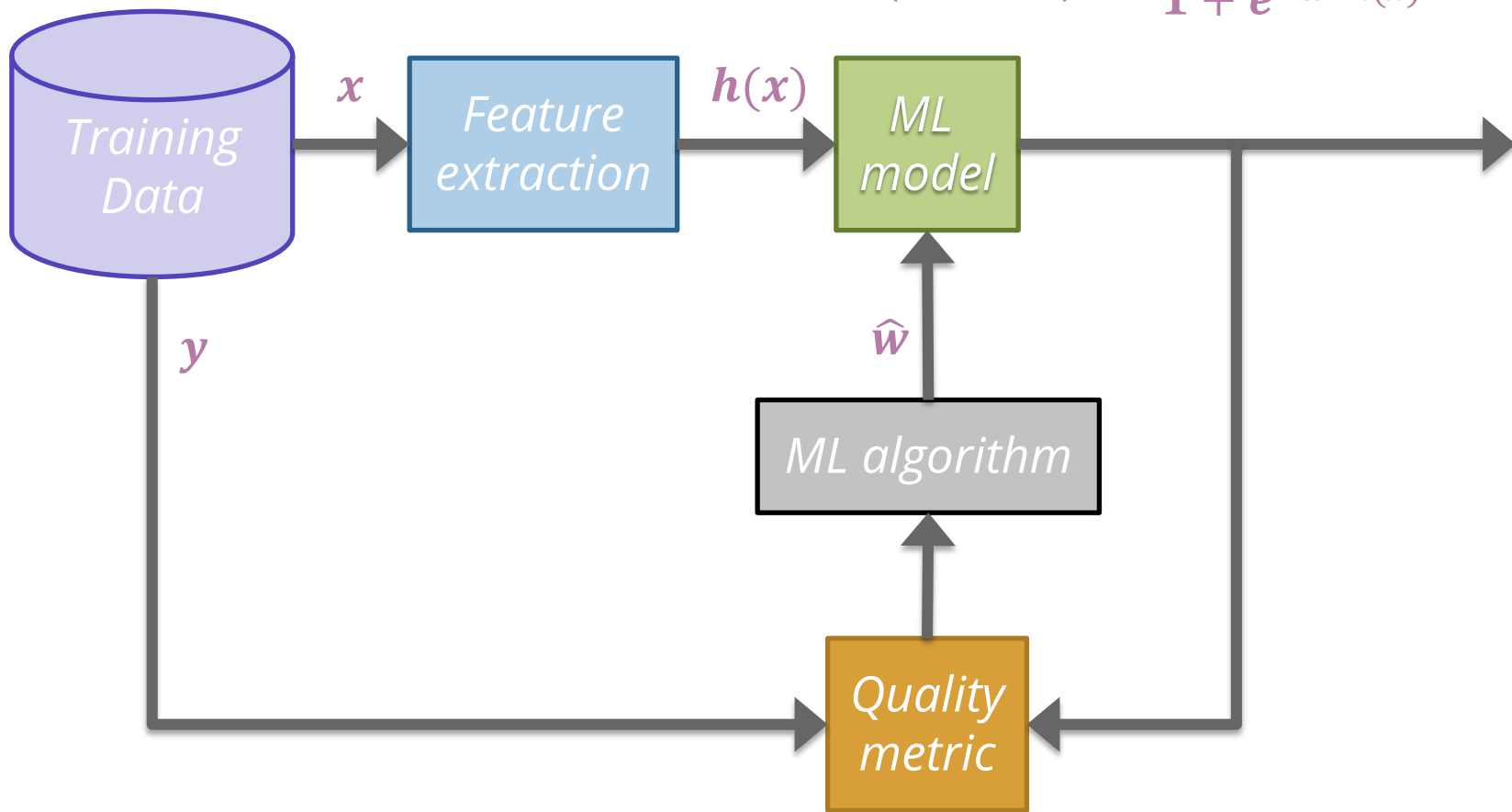
Estimating the probability improves **interpretability**



Interpreting Score



$$\hat{P}(y = +1|x, \hat{w}) = \text{sigmoid}(\hat{w}^T h(x)) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\hat{w}^T h(x)}}$$



Naïve Bayes

Idea: Naïve Bayes

$x = \text{"The sushi \& everything else was awesome!"}$

$P(y = +1 \mid x = \text{"The sushi \& everything else was awesome!"})?$

$P(y = -1 \mid x = \text{"The sushi \& everything else was awesome!"})?$

Idea: Select the class that is the most likely!

Bayes Rule:

$$P(y = +1 \mid x) = \frac{P(x \mid y = +1)P(y = +1)}{P(x)}$$

Example

$$\frac{P(\text{"The sushi \& everything else was awesome!"} \mid y = +1) P(y = +1)}{P(\text{"The sushi \& everything else was awesome!"})}$$

Since we're just trying to find out which class has the greater probability, we can discard the divisor.

Naïve Assumption

Idea: Select the class with the highest probability!

Problem: We have not seen the sentence before.

Assumption: Words are independent from each other.

$x = \text{"The sushi \& everything else was awesome!"}$

$$\frac{P(\text{"The sushi \& everything else was awesome!"} | y = +1) P(y = +1)}{P(\text{"The sushi \& everything else was awesome!"})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{"The sushi \& everything else was awesome!"} | y = +1) \\ &= P(\text{The} | y = +1) * P(\text{sushi} | y = +1) * P(\text{\&} | y = +1) \\ &\quad * P(\text{everything} | y = +1) * P(\text{else} | y = +1) * P(\text{was} | y = +1) \\ &\quad * P(\text{awesome} | y = +1) \end{aligned}$$

Compute Probabilities

How do we compute something like

$$P(y = +1)?$$

How do we compute something like

$$P(\text{"awesome"} | y = +1)?$$



Zeros

If a feature is missing in a class everything becomes zero.

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{"The sushi \&everything else was awesome!"} | y = +1) \\ &= P(\text{The} | y = +1) * P(\text{sushi} | y = +1) * P(\& | y = +1) \\ &\quad * P(\text{everything} | y = +1) * P(\text{else} | y = +1) * P(\text{was} | y = +1) \\ &\quad * P(\text{awesome} | y = +1) \end{aligned}$$

Solutions?

Take the log (product becomes a sum).

- Generally define $\log(0) = 0$ in these contexts

Laplacian Smoothing (adding a constant to avoid multiplying by zero)



Compare Models

Logistic Regression:

$$P(y = +1|x, w) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-w^T h(x)}}$$

Naïve Bayes:

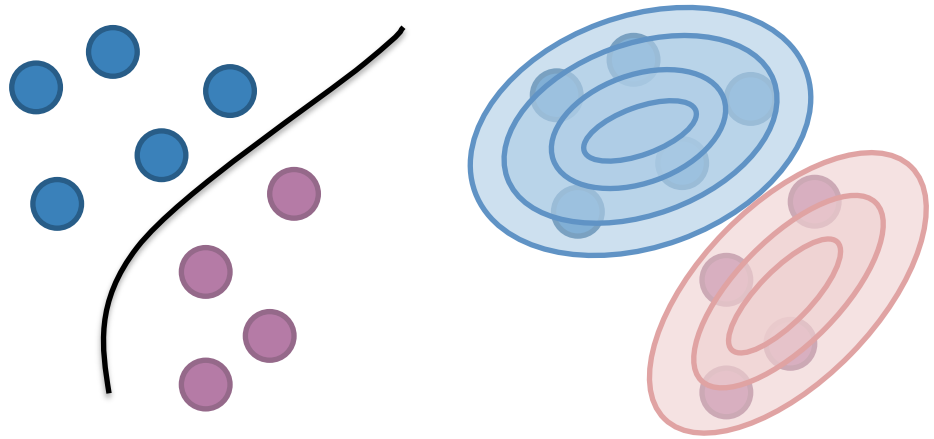
$$P(y|x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) = \prod_{j=1}^d P(x_j|y) P(y)$$



Compare Models

Generative: defines a model for generating x (e.g. Naïve Bayes)

Discriminative: only cares about defining and optimizing a decision boundary (e.g. Logistic Regression)



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Naïve Bayes and Decision Trees

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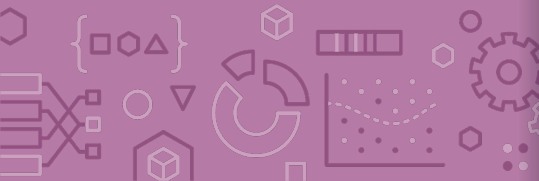
July 10, 2024

- ? Questions? Raise hand or [sli.do #cs416](#)
- 🗣️ Before Class: Pro-rain or anti-rain person?
- 🎵 Listening to: Always



Administrivia

- **Midterm next week**
 - Released Monday July 15, 8 AM
 - Due Wednesday July 17, 11:59 PM
 - Timed (3 hr)
 - Open book, individual submissions only



Compare Models

Logistic Regression:

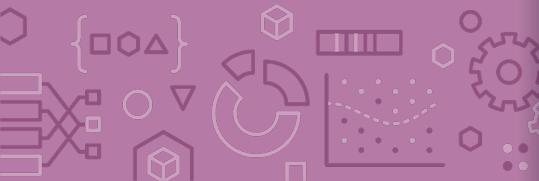
$$P(y = +1|x, w) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-w^T h(x)}}$$

Naïve Bayes:

$$P(y|x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) = \prod_{j=1}^d P(x_j|y) P(y)$$

Based on counts of words/classes

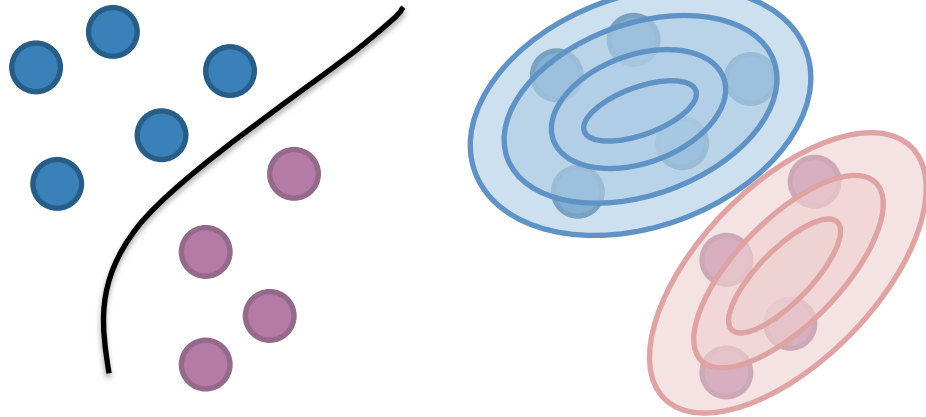
- Laplace Smoothing



Compare Models

Generative: defines a model for generating x (e.g. Naïve Bayes)

Discriminative: only cares about defining and optimizing a decision boundary (e.g. Logistic Regression)



slido

Group 

2 min

slido #cs416

Recap: What is the predicted class for this sentence assuming we have the following training set (no Laplace Smoothing).
“he is not cool”

Sentence	Label
this dog is cute	Positive
he does not like dogs	Negative
he is not bad he is cool	Positive

Decision Trees



COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH FLOWCHART

UW Medicine medical facility personnel follow UW Medicine protocols and reporting procedures. School of Dentistry staff and students follow School of Dentistry guidance.

February 14, 2023 / www.ehs.washington.edu

SCENARIO 1:
You tested positive for COVID-19.
Regardless of your vaccination status and regardless of whether or not you have symptoms.

REPORT IT: Submit the UW COVID-19 Reporting Form.
STAY HOME AND SELF-ISOLATE.

Do not go to work or class for 5 days since your symptoms started, 5 days since your test date (if you have no symptoms), or as instructed.³ Follow CDC Isolation procedures.

SEND AN EXPOSURE NOTIFICATION VIA WA NOTIFY.
Go to Exposure Notifications on your mobile device to quickly and easily notify contacts. If you have symptoms, you should also notify contacts. For more information, visit <https://www.wa.gov/notify>.

COMPLETE THE ELECTRONIC SURVEY.
The COVID-19 Response and Prevention Team 1 will send a link to a health survey prior to the end of your isolation period.

DON'T DELAY; SEEK TREATMENT.
If you test positive and are more likely to get very sick from COVID-19 (per CDC), treatments are available that can reduce your chances of being hospitalized or dying from the disease.

Did your symptoms improve after 5 days of isolation?
YES **NO**

YES
End isolation after day 5 if you are fever-free for 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication and your other symptoms have improved.³

NO
Remain in isolation until you are fever-free for 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication and your other symptoms have improved.² Contact covidehc@uw.edu if you have questions.

Individuals with weakened immune systems and those who have moderate or severe illness should talk with their healthcare provider before ending isolation.

FOLLOW ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS⁴ THROUGH DAY 10.

Wear a well-fitting high-quality mask (surgical mask or KF94/KN95/N95 respirator) for 10 days when indoors around others at home and in public.⁵

Do not go to places where you are unable to wear a mask. Avoid travel and follow additional CDC precautions.

Visit the CDC's COVID-19 Testing webpage for guidance on when to re-test.

SCENARIO 2:
You were in close contact with an individual who tested positive for COVID-19.

Notify covidehc@uw.edu if your exposure was potentially related to workplace or campus activities (and you have not already been notified by the University).

Individuals with risk factors for COVID-19 complications should contact their healthcare provider now to ask about their treatment plan in the event of a positive test. Antiviral treatments are most effective if started soon after testing positive.



Do not go to work and/or class, regardless of your vaccination status. Wear a well-fitting surgical mask or KF94/KN95/N95 respirator while waiting for your test results and while you have symptoms. Masking is recommended when indoors and around others on campus.

Wear a well-fitting surgical mask or KF94/KN95/N95 respirator when around others at home and in public for 10 days. Watch for symptoms through day 10. If symptoms develop, follow instructions in Scenario 2.

GET TESTED IMMEDIATELY. Remain at home until you receive your test result.

GET TESTED AT LEAST 5 DAYS AFTER EXPOSURE or immediately if you are unsure when you were exposed.



If you tested using an at-home rapid antigen test, test again with another at-home rapid antigen test in 48 hours or get a PCR lab test to confirm your result.⁶ Watch for symptoms and wear a mask around others outside of your household for 10 days since your last exposure.

If you develop symptoms, follow instructions for close contacts with symptoms in Scenario 2.

Will you have ongoing close contact (e.g., household member has COVID-19)?
YES **NO**

Follow CDC guidance for ongoing exposure and contact covidehc@uw.edu if you have questions.

No further action is needed.

SCENARIO 3:
You have one or more COVID-19 symptoms but no known exposure to a COVID-19 positive individual.

STAY HOME AND SELF-ISOLATE.

Do not go to work and/or class, regardless of vaccination status. Wear a well-fitting surgical mask or KF94/KN95/N95 respirator while waiting for your test results.

GET TESTED IMMEDIATELY.

POSITIVE **NEGATIVE**

POSITIVE
FOLLOW SCENARIO 1.

NEGATIVE
If you use an at-home rapid antigen test, continue to stay home until a second test is completed to confirm your result. A PCR test is the preferred second test and can be taken anytime, or you can wait 48 hours and then take another at-home rapid antigen test. Take at least two home tests 48 hours apart if PCR testing is not available.⁶ Individuals participating in the Husky Coronavirus Testing research study can pick up or request a self-test PCR kit and submit one nasal swab to be tested for three different viruses: COVID-19, RSV, and Influenza.

Individuals with risk factors for COVID-19 and flu complications should contact their healthcare provider now to ask about further testing and a treatment plan in the event of a positive test. Antiviral treatments are most effective if started soon after testing positive.

After confirming you are COVID-19 negative, you may return to in-person activities once your symptoms have improved and you have not had a fever in 24 hours (without the use of fever-reducing medication). Please continue following the UW Face Covering Policy upon return.

Humans often make decisions based on Flow Charts or Decision Trees

Parametric vs. Non-Parametric Methods

Parametric Methods:
make assumptions about
the data distribution

- Linear Regression \Rightarrow assume the data is linear
- Logistic Regression \Rightarrow assume probability has the shape of of a logistic curve and linear decision boundary
- Those assumptions result in a parameterized function family. Our learning task is to learn the parameters.

Non-Parametric Methods: (mostly) don't
make assumptions about
the data distribution

- Decision Trees, k-NN (soon)
- We're still learning something, but not the parameters to a function family that we're assuming describes the data.
- Useful when you don't want to (or can't) make assumptions about the data distribution.

XOR

A line might not always support our decisions.



What makes
a loan risky?

I want to buy a
new house!



Loan
Application



Credit History



Income



Term



Personal Info



Credit history explained

Did I pay previous loans on time?



Example:
excellent, good, or
fair

Credit History



Income



Term



Personal Info



Income

What's my income?

Example: \$80K per year



Credit History



Income



Term



Personal Info



Loan terms

How soon do I need to pay the loan?

Example: 3 years,
5 years,...



Credit History



Income



Term



Personal Info



Personal information

Age, reason for the loan, marital status,...

Example: Home loan for a married couple



Credit History



Income



Term



Personal Info



Intelligent application

Loan Applications

A pink-bordered loan application form with various fields and text.A blue-bordered loan application form with various fields and text.A green-bordered loan application form with various fields and text.

Intelligent loan application review system

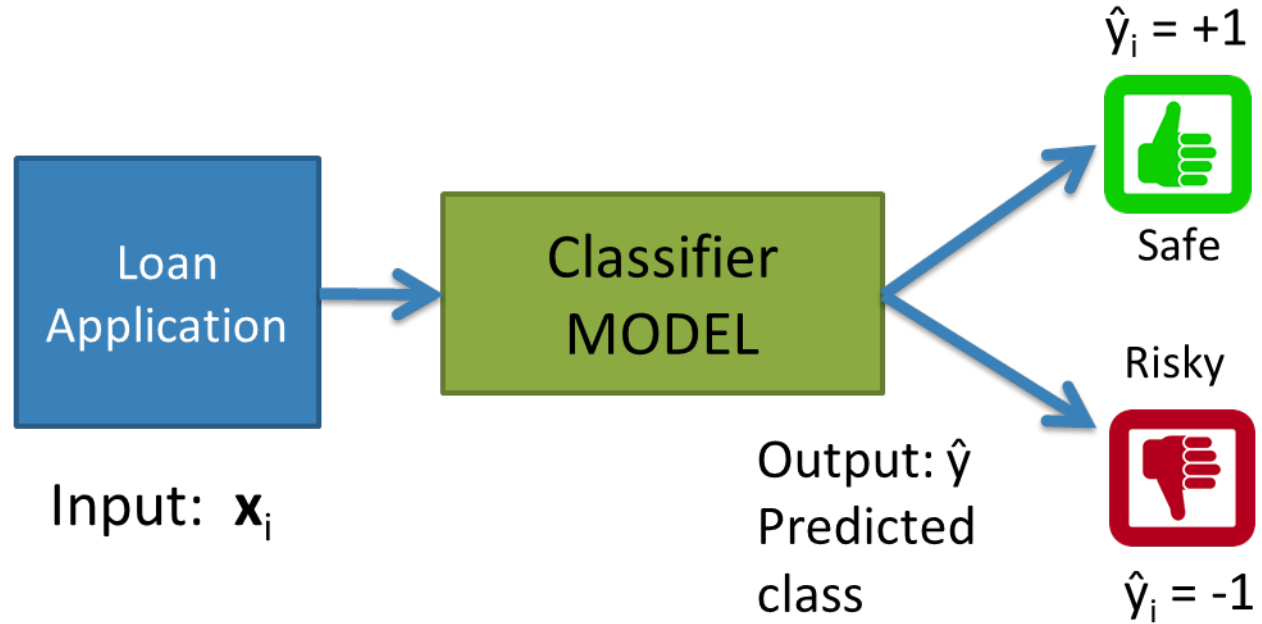
Safe
✓

Risky
X

Risky
X



Classifier review



Setup

Data (N observations, 3 features)

Credit	Term	Income	y
excellent	3 yrs	high	safe
fair	5 yrs	low	risky
fair	3 yrs	high	safe
poor	5 yrs	high	risky
excellent	3 yrs	low	safe
fair	5 yrs	low	safe
poor	3 yrs	high	risky
poor	5 yrs	low	safe
fair	3 yrs	high	safe

Evaluation: classification error

Many possible decisions: number of trees grows exponentially!

Poll Everywhere

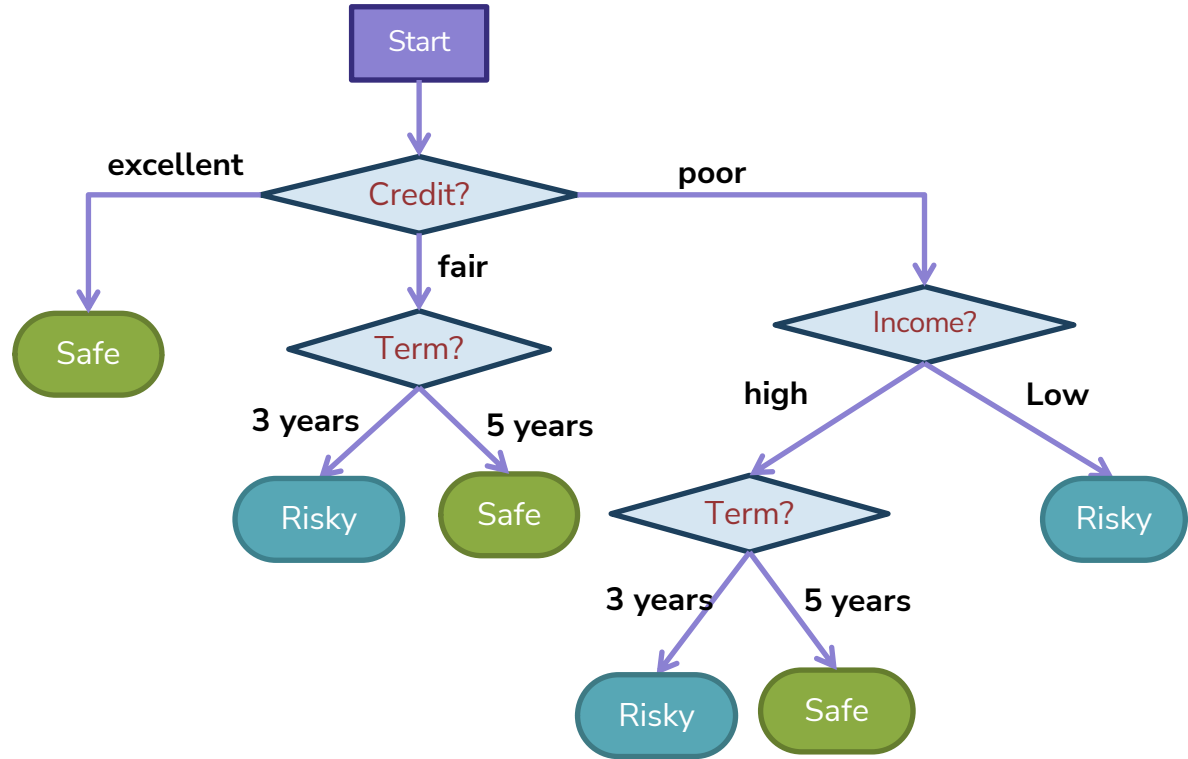
Think 

2 min

With our discussion of bias and fairness from last week, discuss the potential biases and fairness concerns that might be present in our dataset about loan safety.



Decision Trees



- **Branch/Internal node:** splits into possible values of a feature
- **Leaf node:** final decision (the class value)



Brain Break



Growing Trees

Visual Notation

Loan status: Safe Risky



of Risky loans

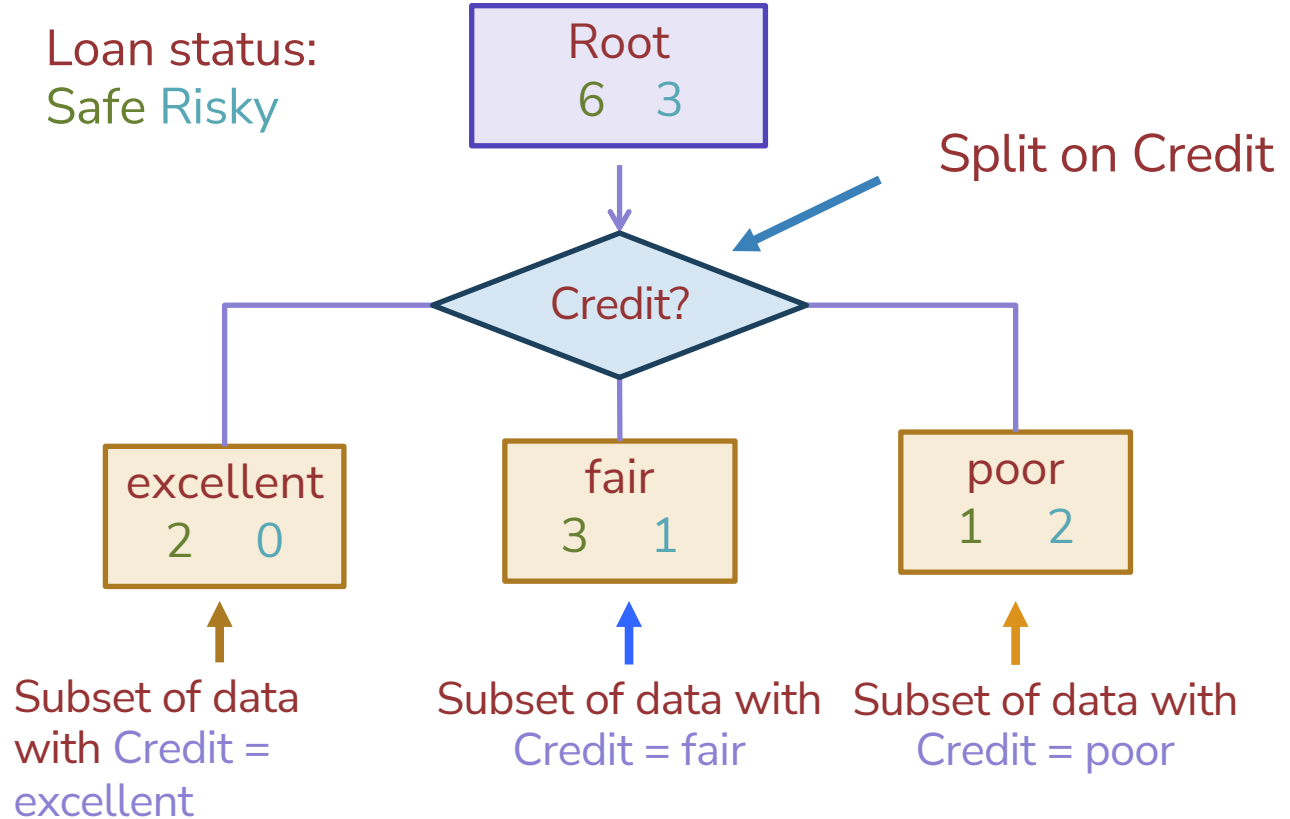
of Safe loans

$N = 9$ examples



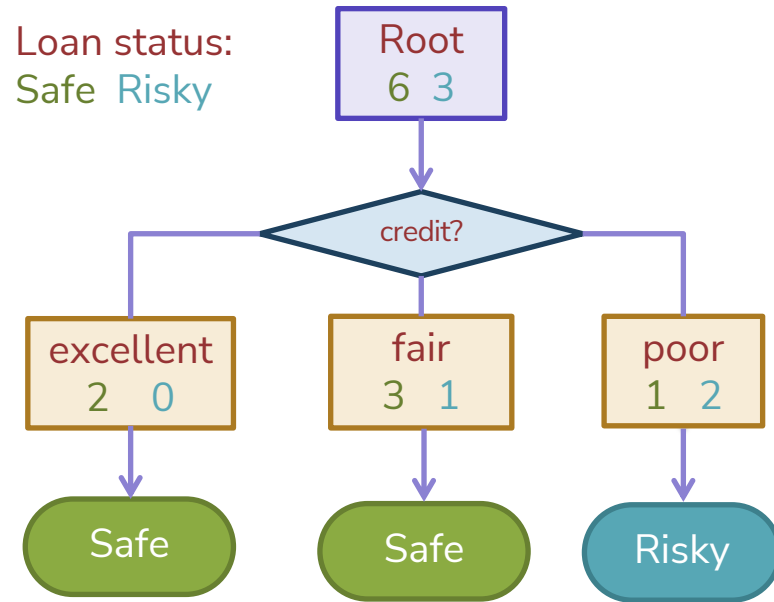
Decision stump: 1 level

Credit	Term	Income	y
excellent	3 yrs	high	safe
fair	5 yrs	low	risky
fair	3 yrs	high	safe
poor	5 yrs	high	risky
excellent	3 yrs	low	safe
fair	5 yrs	low	safe
poor	3 yrs	high	risky
poor	5 yrs	low	safe
fair	3 yrs	high	safe



Making predictions

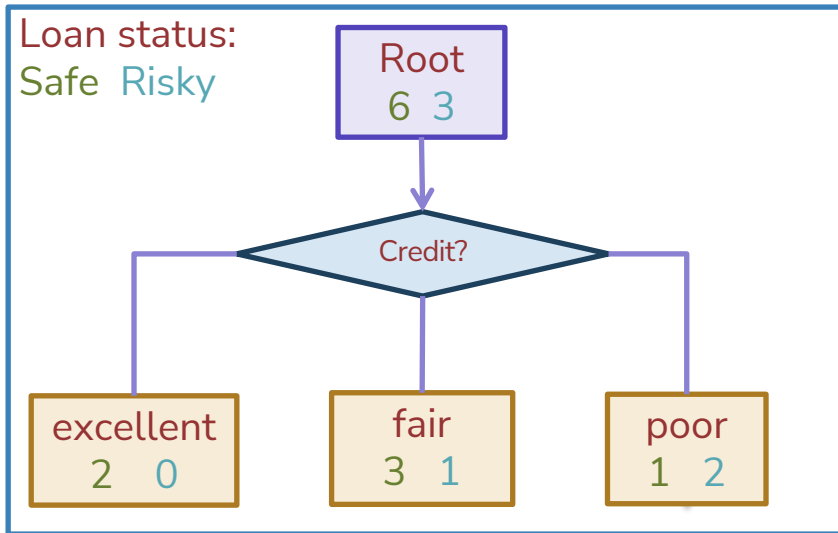
For each leaf node, set \hat{y} = majority value



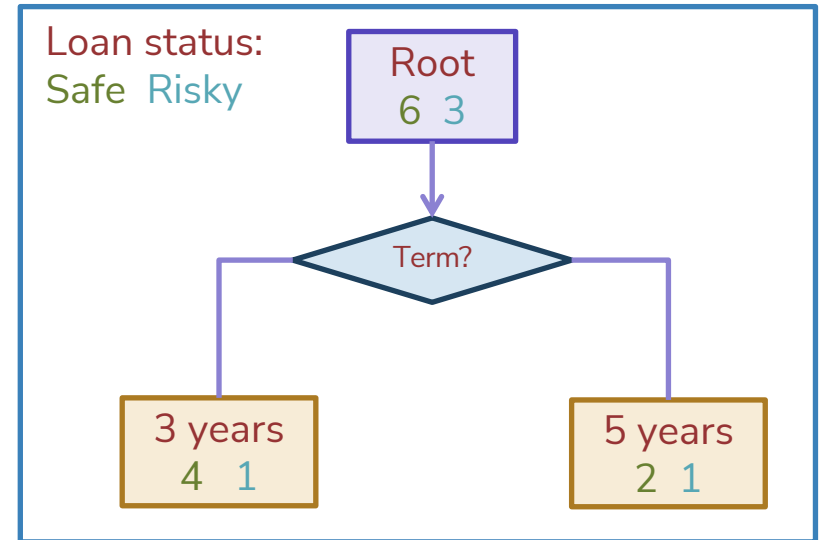
How do we select the best feature?

- Select the split with lowest classification error

Choice 1: Split on Credit



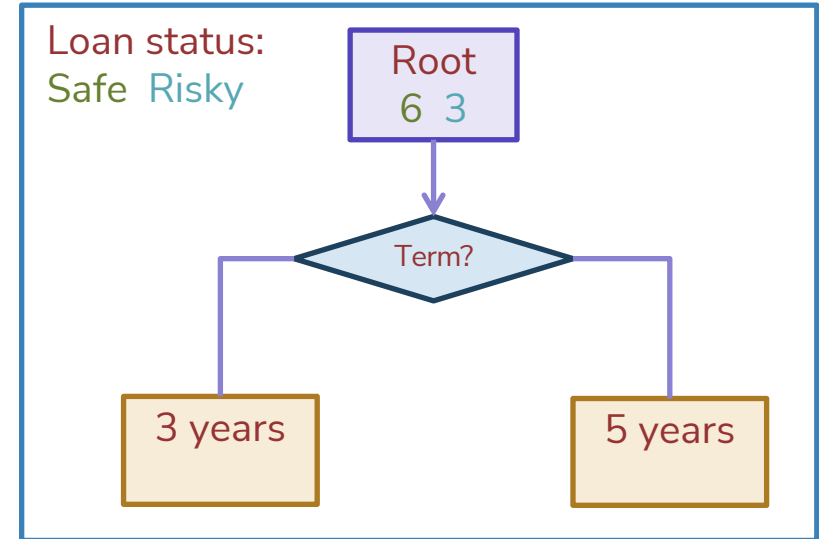
Choice 2: Split on Term



Calculate the node values.

Credit	Term	Income	y
excellent	3 yrs	high	safe
fair	5 yrs	low	risky
fair	3 yrs	high	safe
poor	5 yrs	high	risky
excellent	3 yrs	low	safe
fair	5 yrs	low	safe
poor	3 yrs	high	risky
poor	5 yrs	low	safe
fair	3 yrs	high	safe

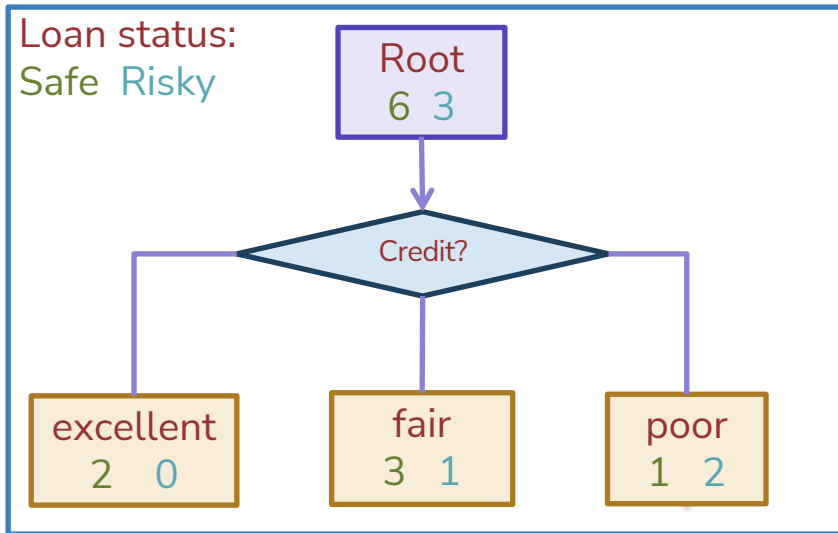
Choice 2: Split on Term



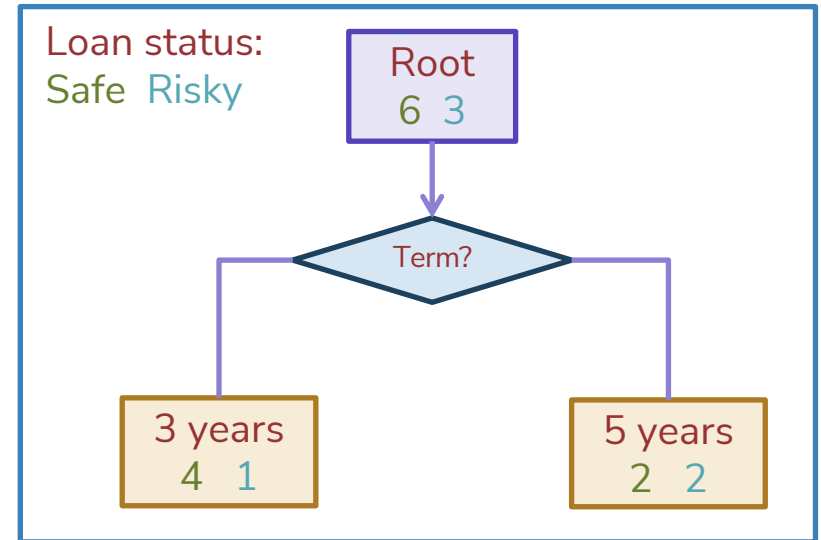
How do we select the best feature?

Select the split with lowest classification error

Choice 1: Split on Credit

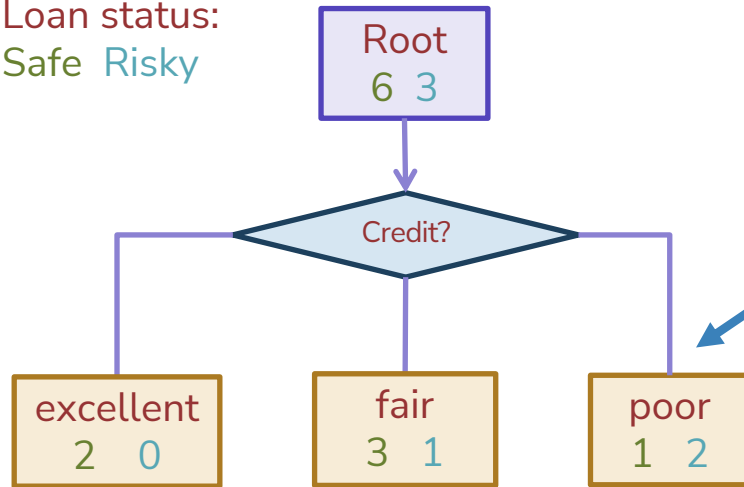


Choice 2: Split on Term



How do we measure effectiveness of a split?

Loan status:
Safe Risky



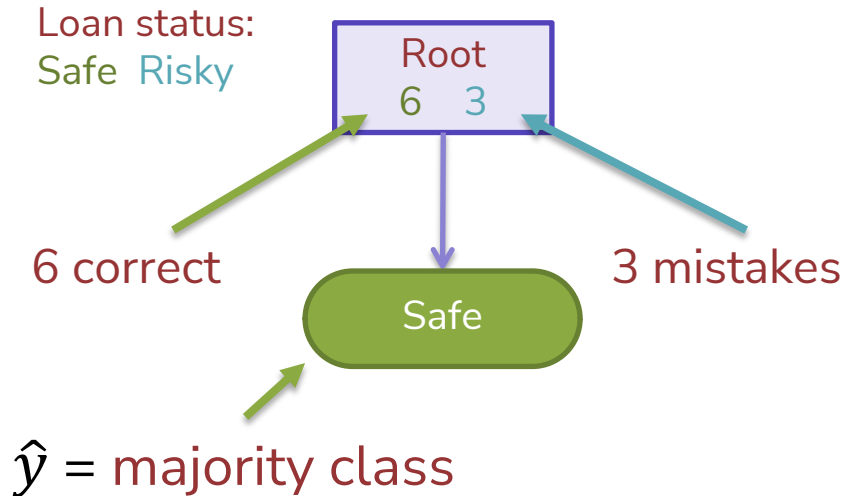
Idea: Calculate classification error
of this decision stump

$$\text{Error} = \frac{\# \text{ mistakes}}{\# \text{ data points}}$$

Calculating classification error

Step 1: \hat{y} = class of majority of data in node

Step 2: Calculate classification error of predicting \hat{y} for this data



Error = _____
=

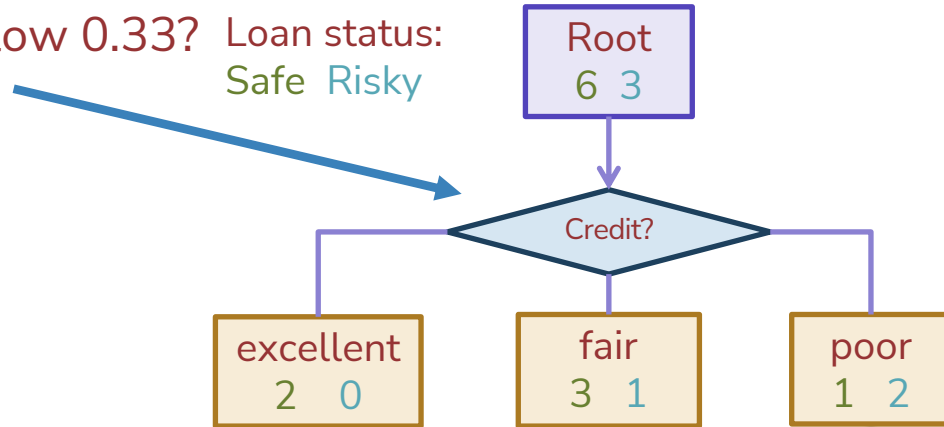
Tree	Classification error
(root)	0.33

Choice 1: Split on Credit history?

Does a split on Credit reduce classification error below 0.33?

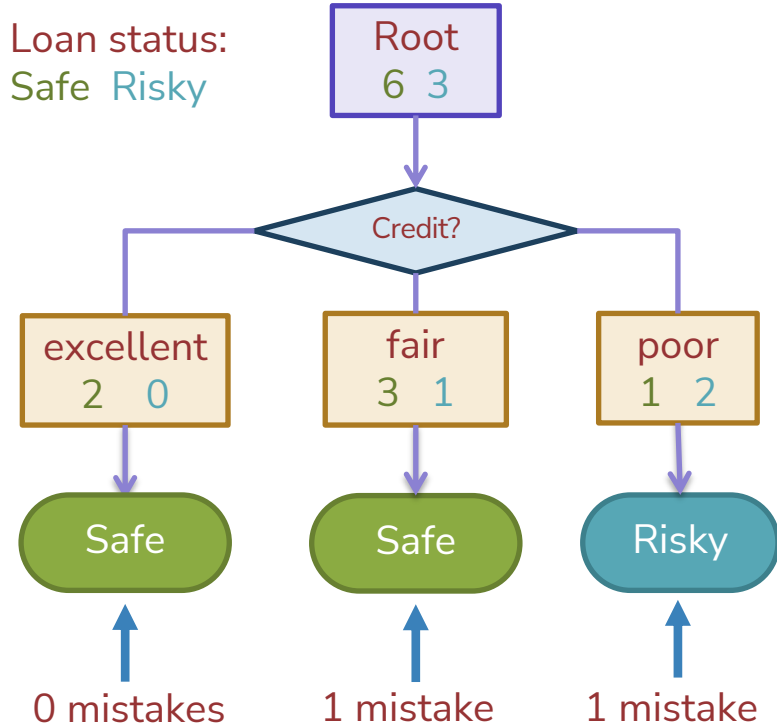
Loan status:
Safe Risky

Choice 1: Split on Credit



Split on Credit: Classification error

Choice 1: Split on Credit



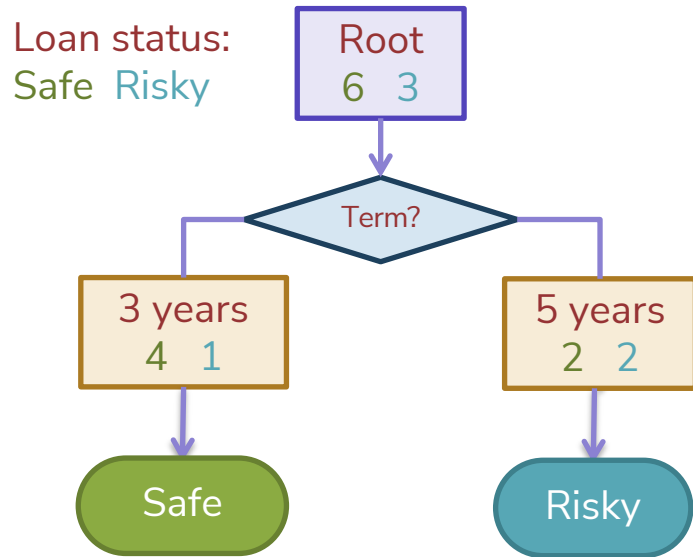
Error = _____

=

Tree	Classification error
(root)	0.33
Split on credit	0.22

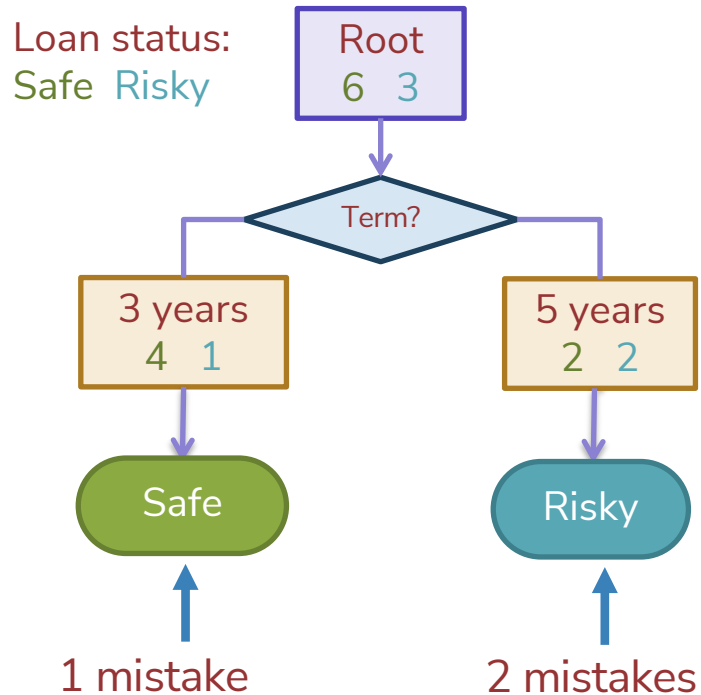
Choice 2: Split on Term?

Choice 2: Split on Term



Evaluating the split on Term

Choice 2: Split on Term



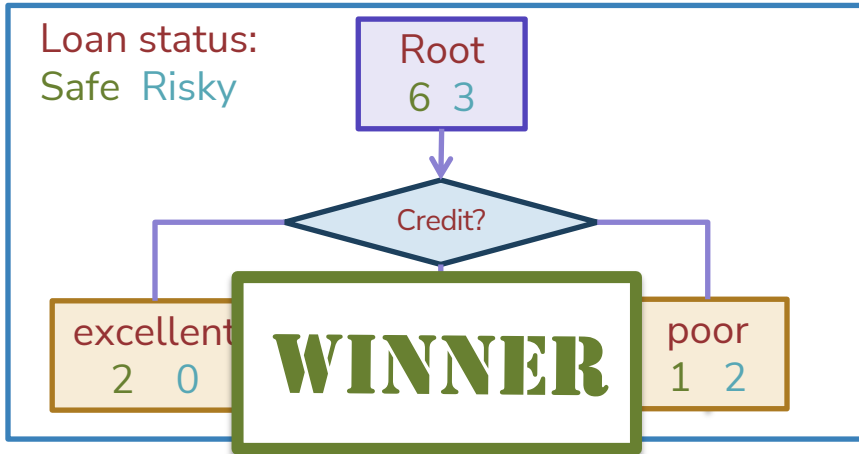
Error = _____
=

Tree	Classification error
(root)	0.33
Split on credit	0.22
Split on term	0.33

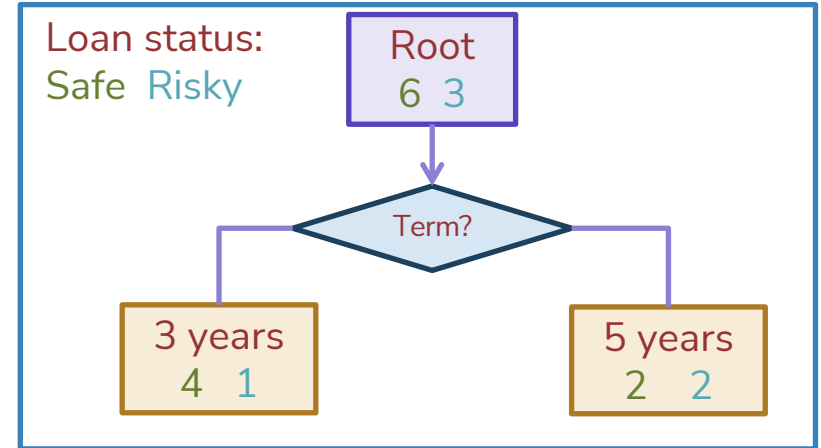
Choice 1 vs Choice 2:
Comparing split on credit vs term

Tree	Classification error
(root)	0.33
split on credit	0.22
split on loan term	0.33

Choice 1: Split on Credit



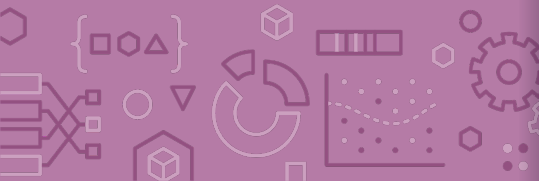
Choice 2: Split on Term



Split Selection

Split(node)

- Given M , the subset of training data at a node
- For each (remaining) feature $h_j(x)$:
 - Split data M on feature $h_j(x)$
 - Compute the classification error for the split
- Chose feature $h_j^*(x)$ with the lowest classification error



Greedy & Recursive Algorithm

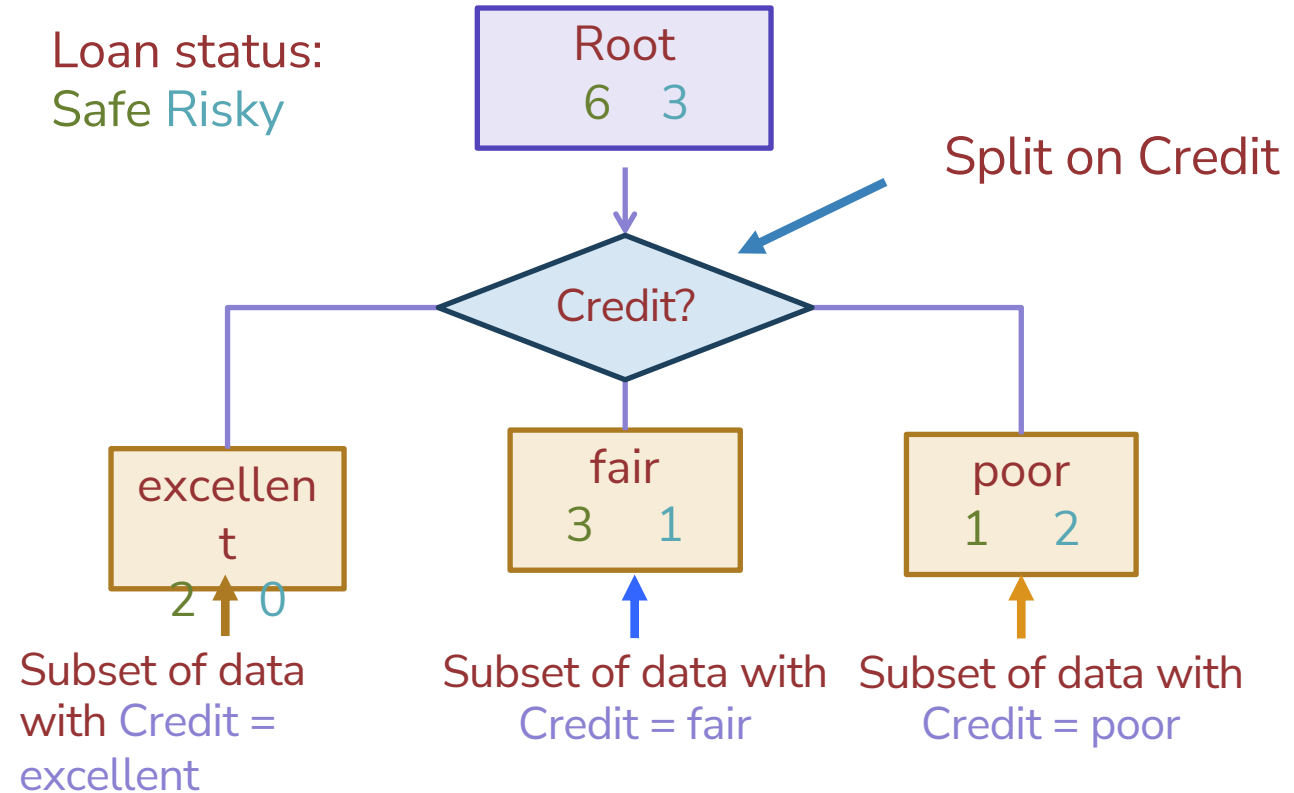
BuildTree(node)

- If termination criterion is met:
 - Stop
- Else:
 - Split(node)
 - For child in node:
 - BuildTree(child)



Decision
stump:
1 level

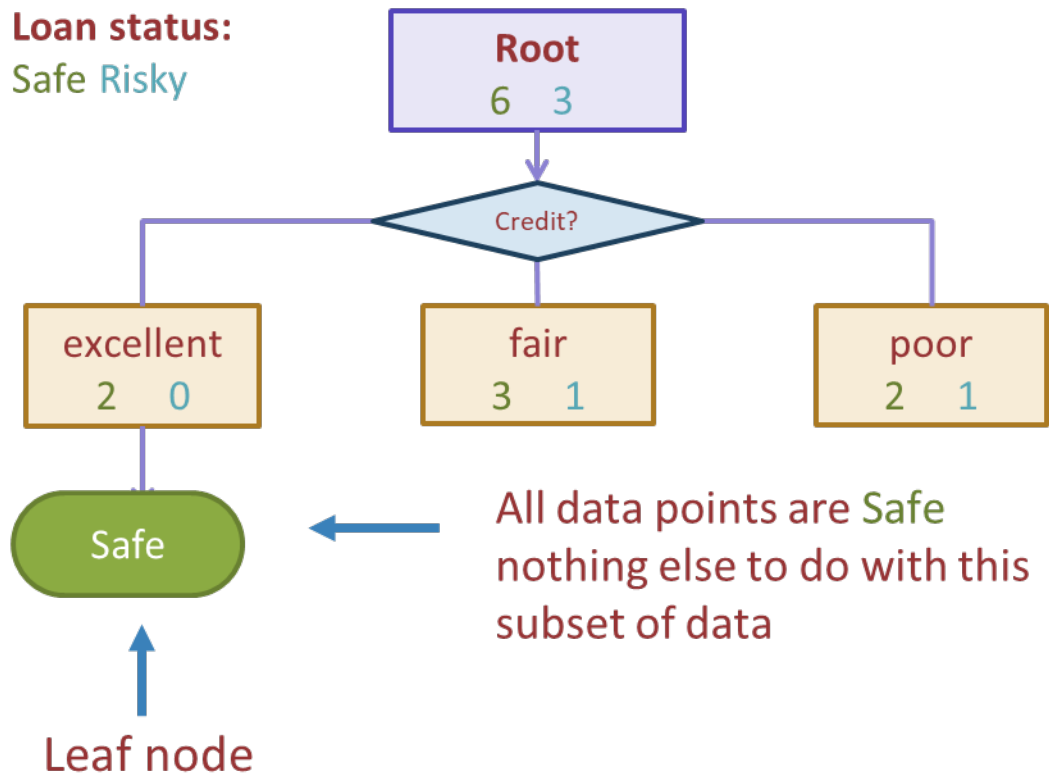
Loan status:
Safe Risky



Stopping

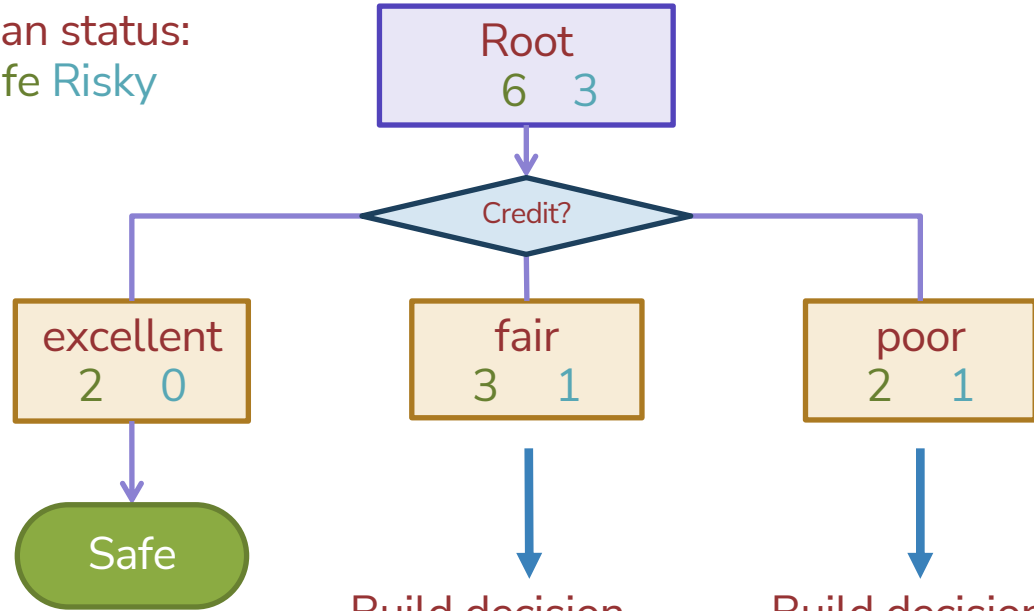
For now: Stop when all points are in one class

Loan status:
Safe Risky



Tree learning = Recursive stump learning

Loan status:
Safe Risky

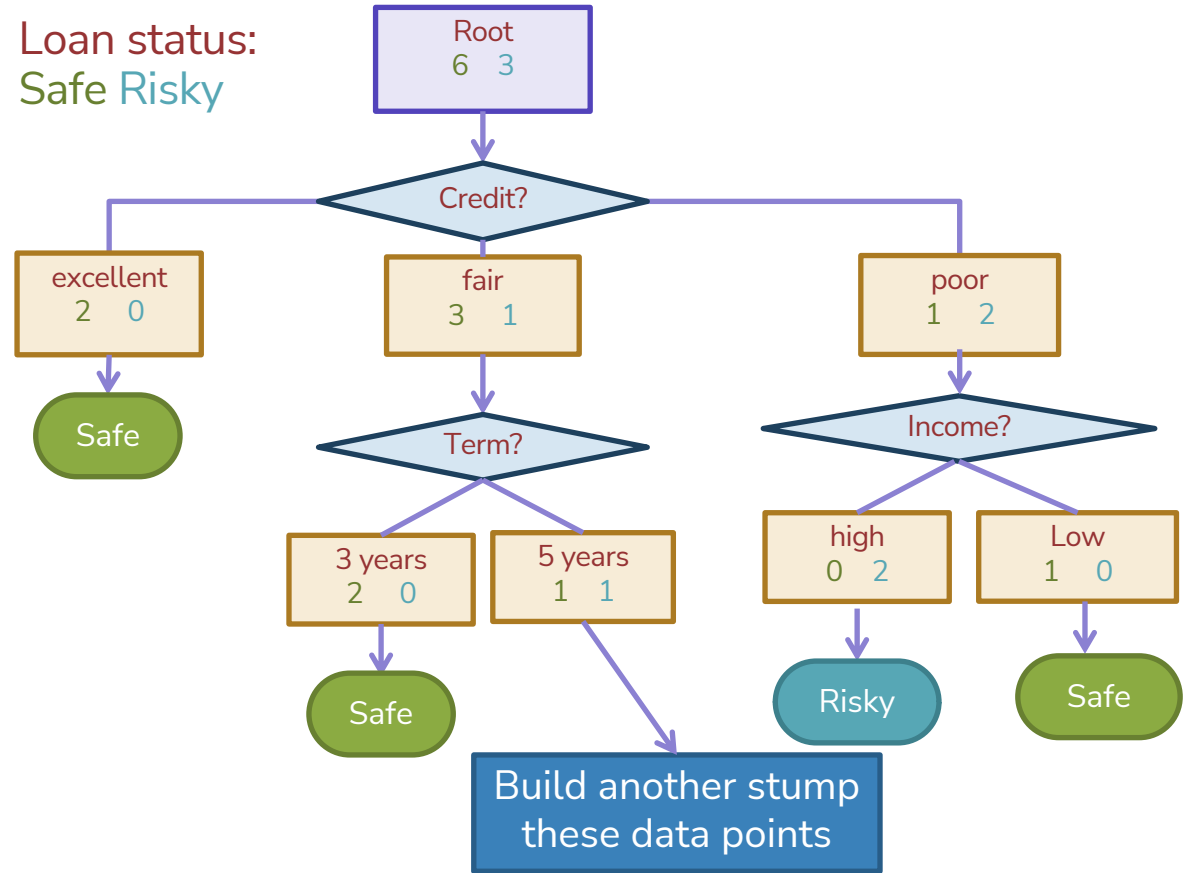


Build decision
stump with subset
of data where Credit
= fair

Build decision stump
with subset of data
where Credit = poor

Second level

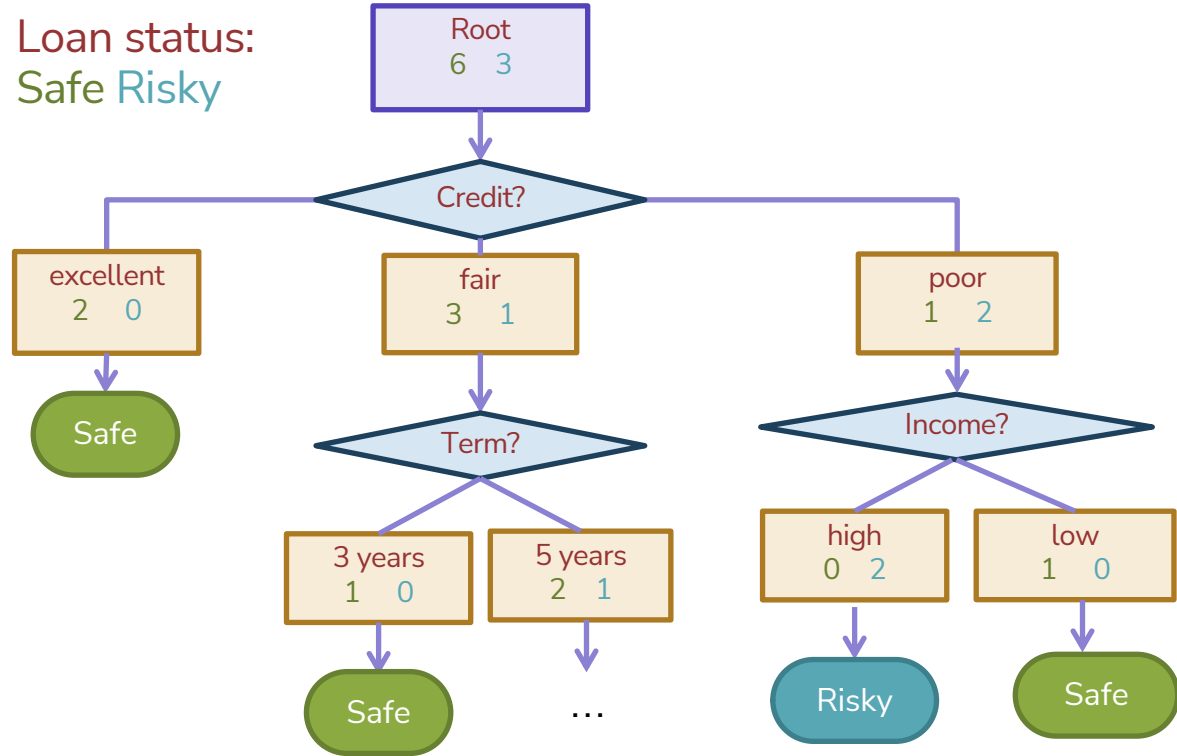
Loan status:
Safe Risky



Credit	Term	Income
excellent	5 yrs	high
fair	3 yrs	low
poor	5 yrs	(missing)

What predictions should the below decision tree output for the following datapoints?

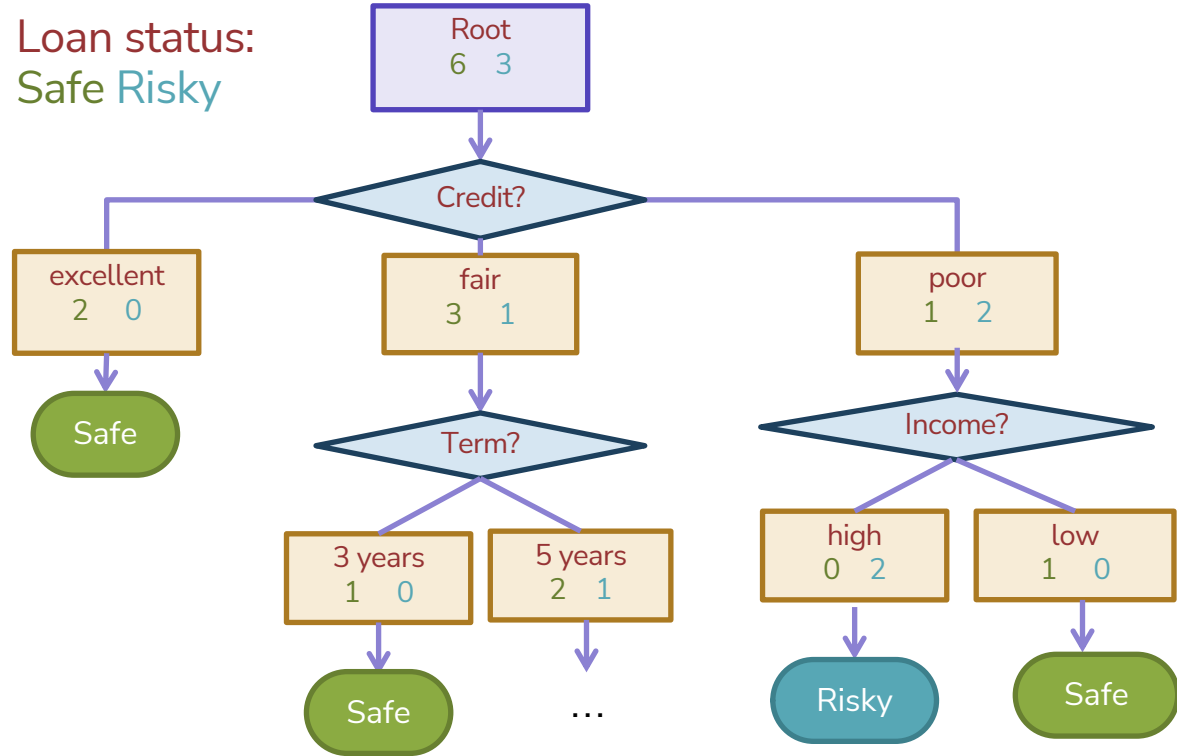
Loan status:
Safe Risky



Credit	Term	Income
excellent	5 yrs	high
fair	3 yrs	low
poor	5 yrs	(missing)

What predictions should the below decision tree output for the following datapoints?

Loan status:
Safe Risky





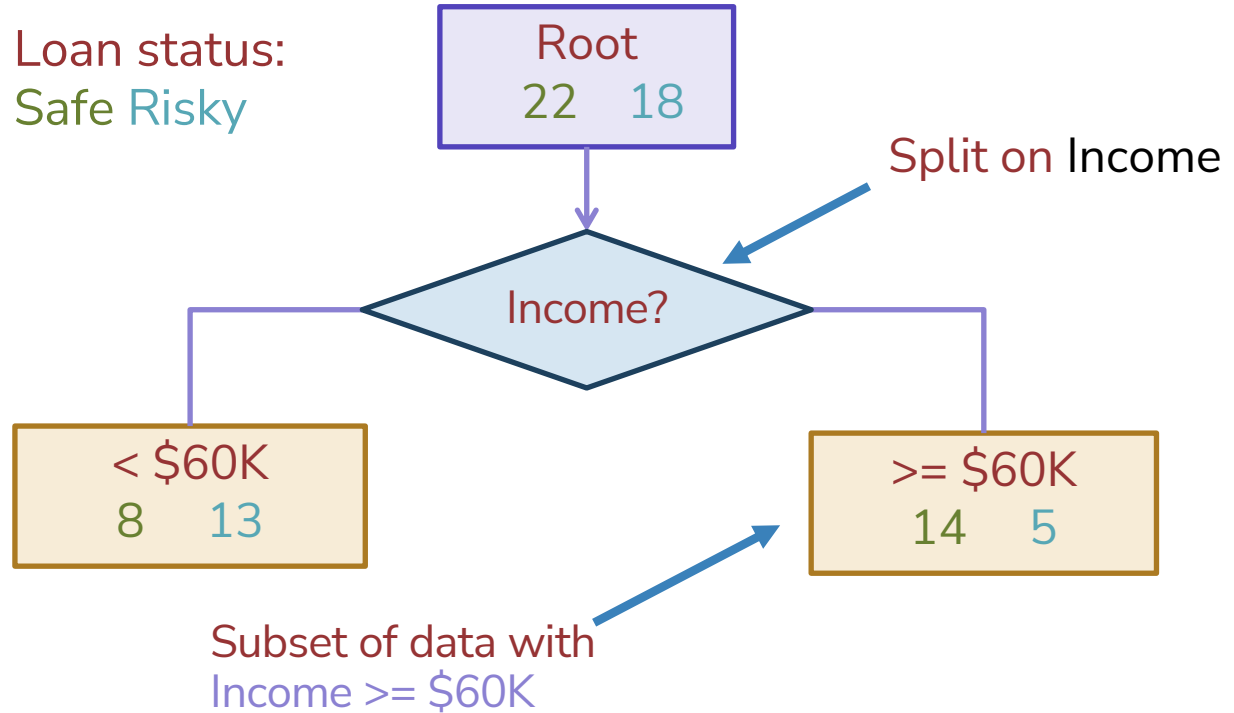
Brain Break



Real valued features

Income	Credit	Term	y
\$105 K	excellent	3 yrs	Safe
\$112 K	good	5 yrs	Risky
\$73 K	fair	3 yrs	Safe
\$69 K	excellent	5 yrs	Safe
\$217 K	excellent	3 yrs	Risky
\$120 K	good	5 yrs	Safe
\$64 K	fair	3 yrs	Risky
\$340 K	excellent	5 yrs	Safe
\$60 K	good	3 yrs	Risky

Threshold split



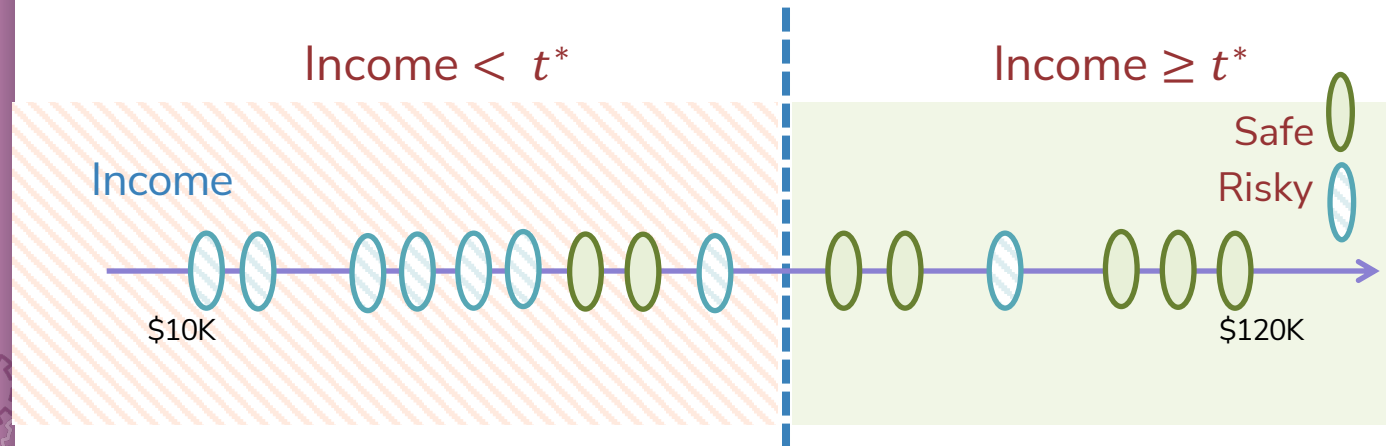
Best threshold?

Similar to our simple, threshold model when discussing Fairness!

Infinite possible values of t

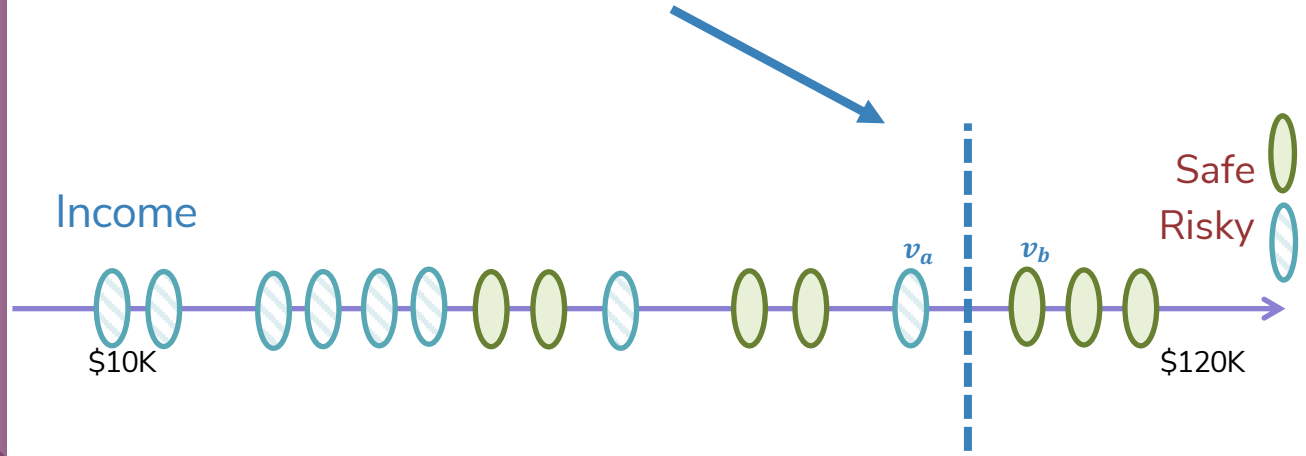


$$\text{Income} = t^*$$



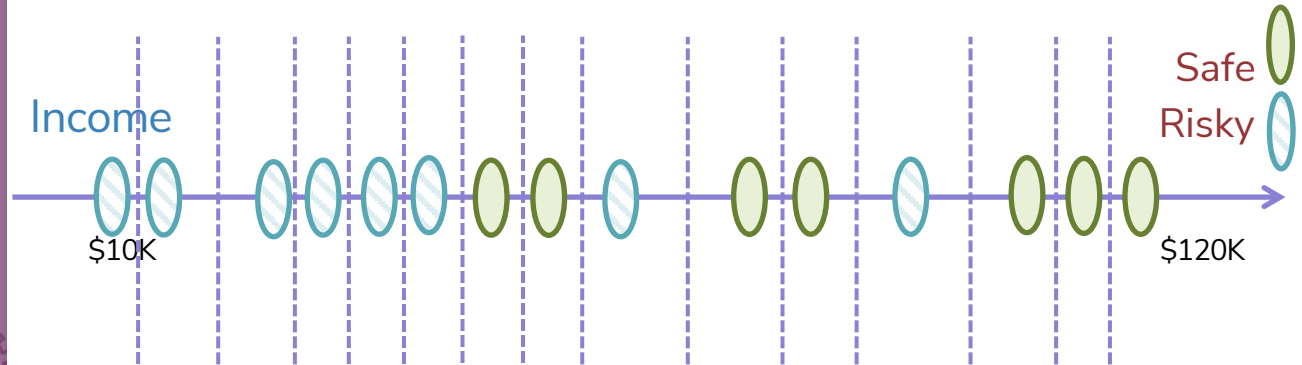
Threshold between points

Same **classification error** for any
threshold split between v_a and v_b



Only need to consider mid-points

Finite number of splits to consider



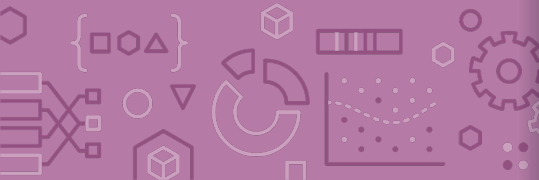
Threshold split selection algorithm

Step 1: Sort the values of a feature $h_j(x)$:

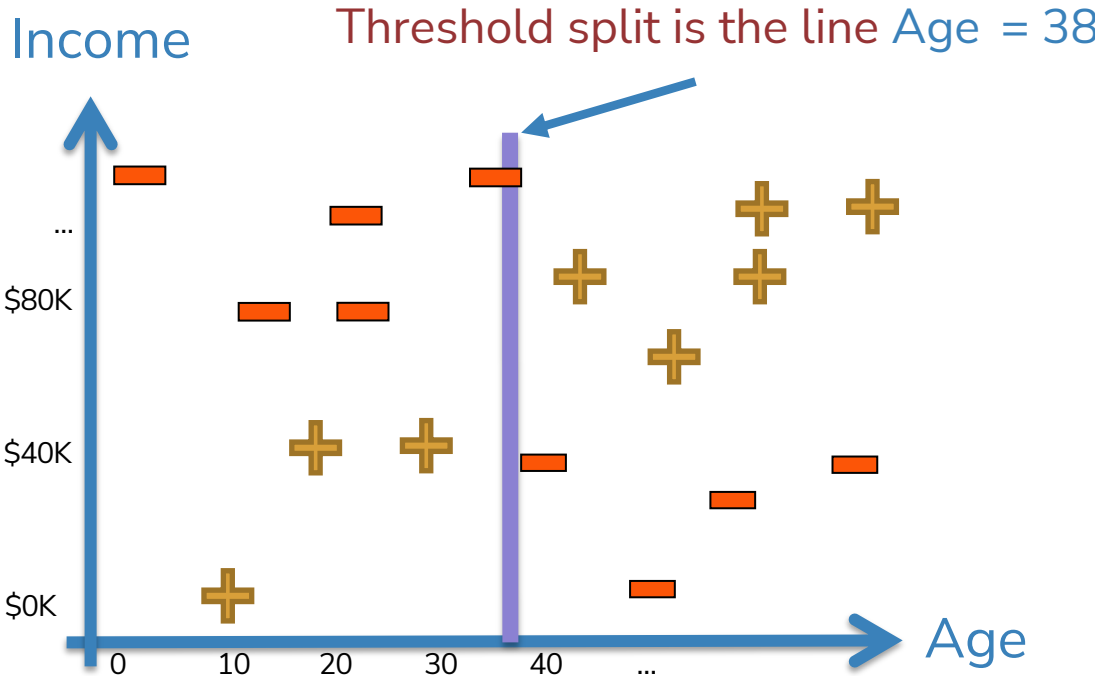
Let $[v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N]$ denote sorted values

Step 2:

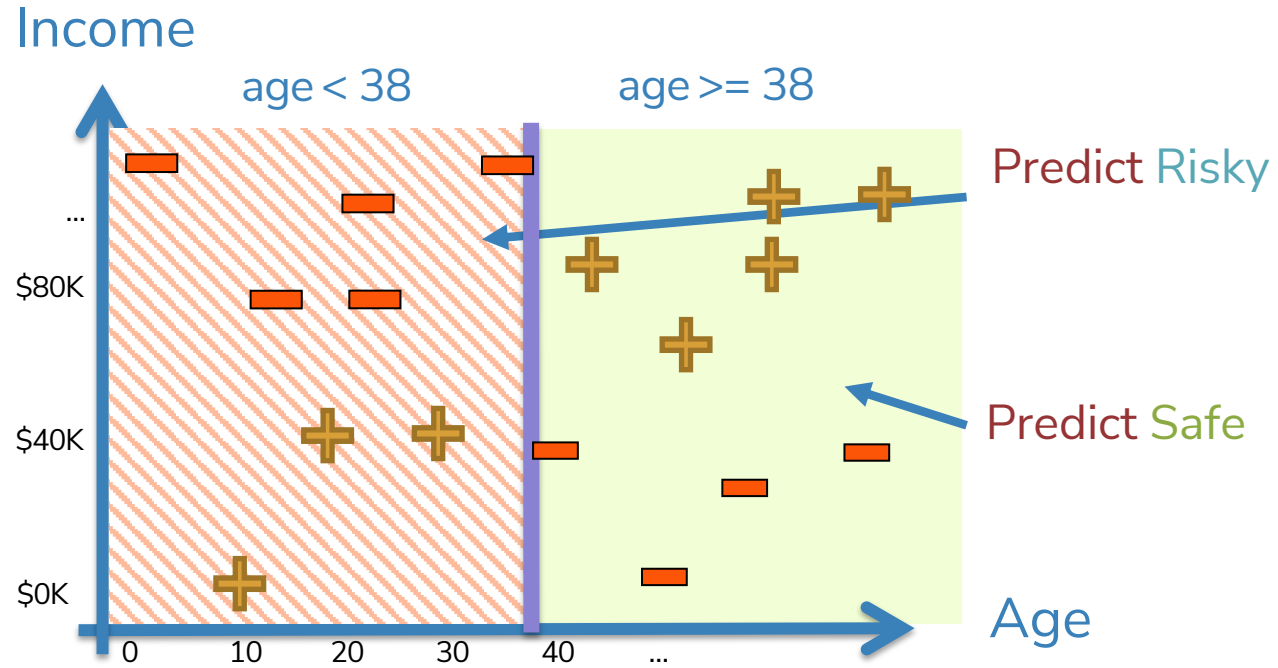
- For $i = [1, \dots, N - 1]$
 - Consider split $t_i = \frac{v_i + v_{i+1}}{2}$
 - Compute classification error for threshold split $h_j(x) \geq t_i$
- Chose the t^* with the lowest class. error



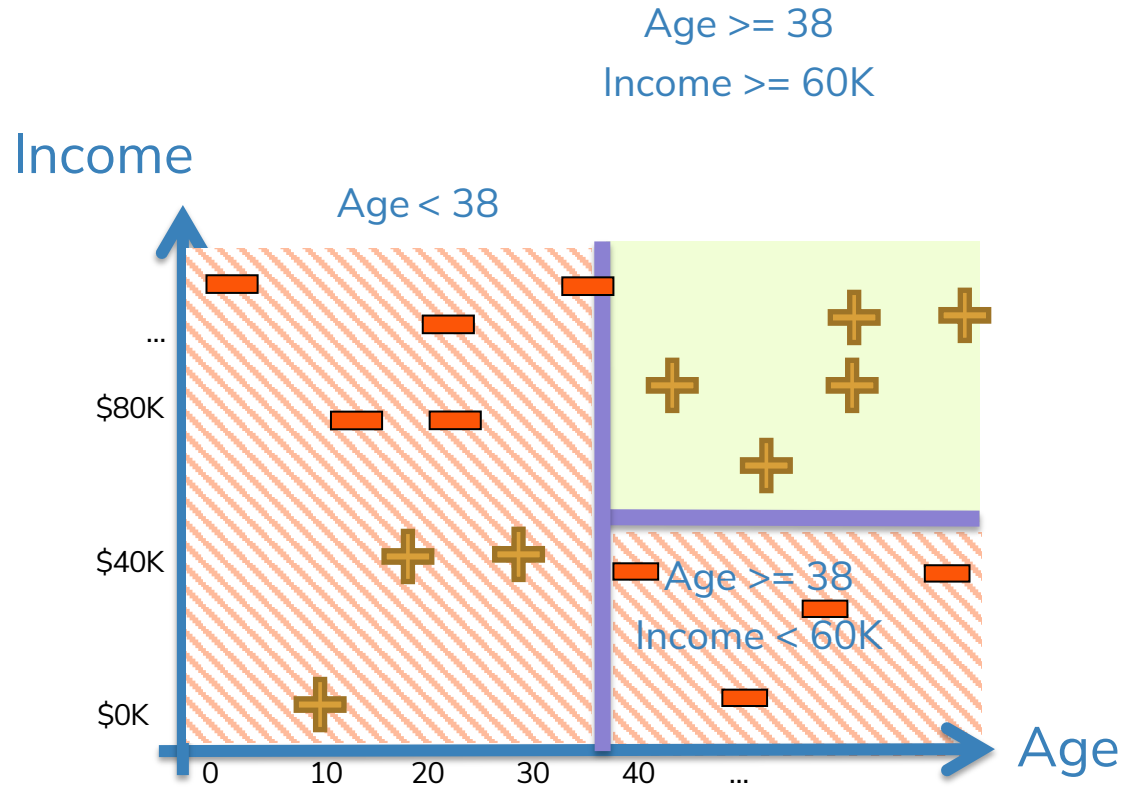
Visualizing the threshold split



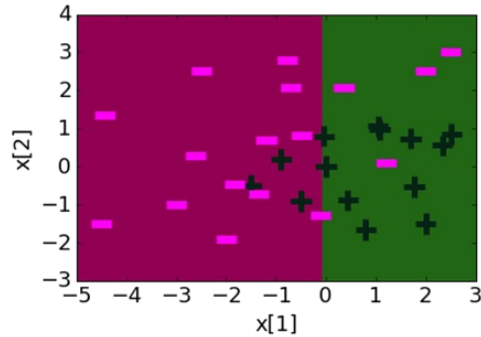
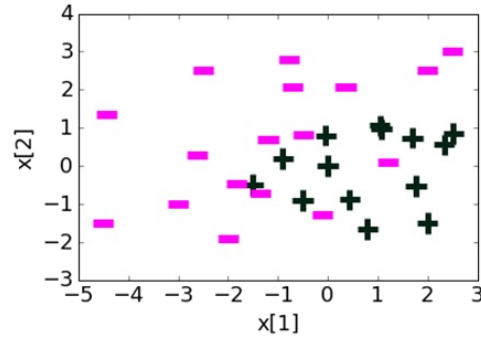
Split on Age
 ≥ 38



Each split
partitions the
2-D space

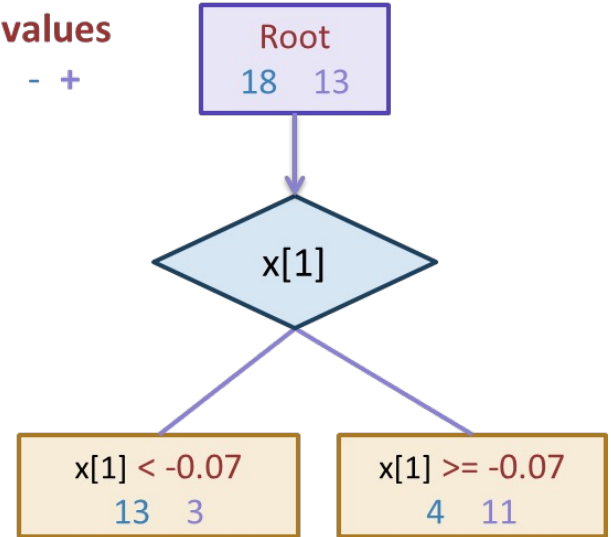


Depth 1: Split on $x[1]$

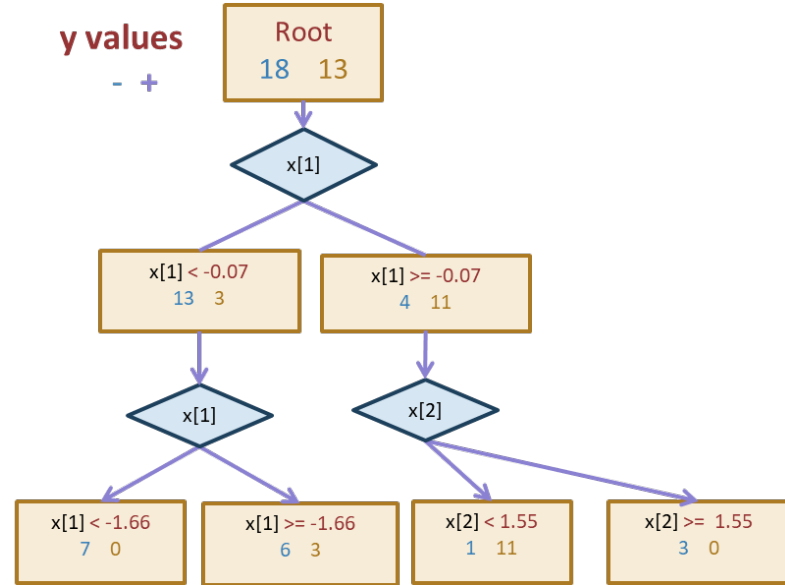
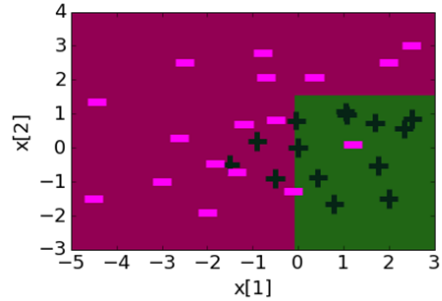
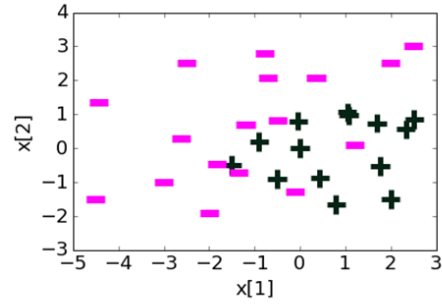


y values

- +

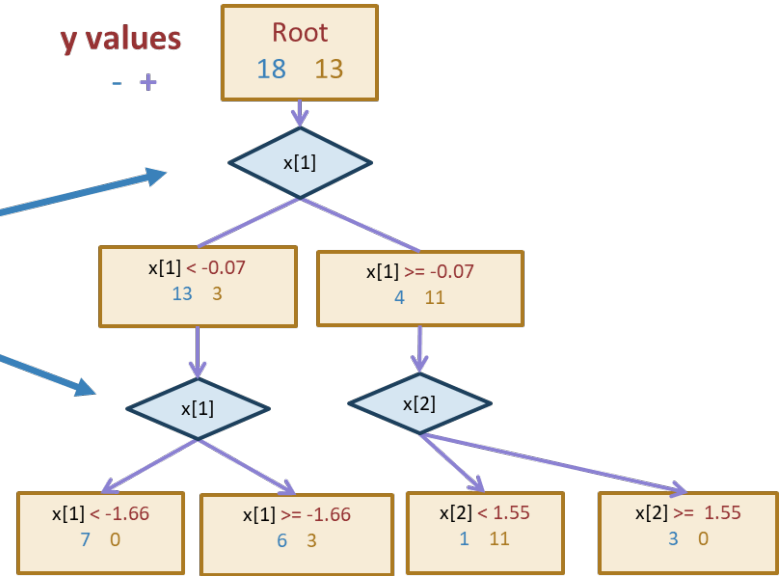


Depth 2



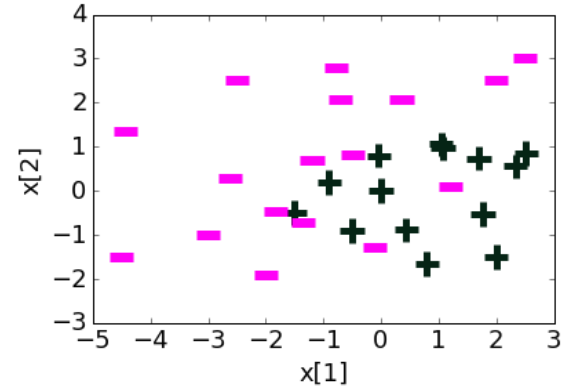
Threshold split caveat

For threshold splits, same feature can be used multiple times

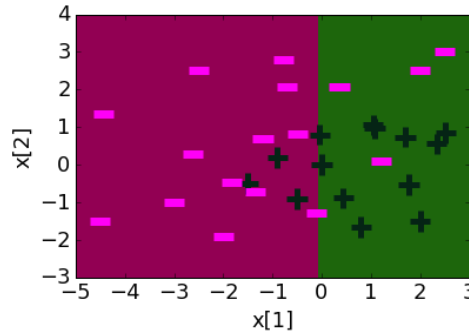


Decision boundaries

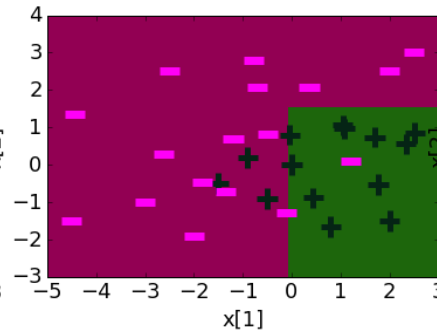
Decision boundaries can be complex!



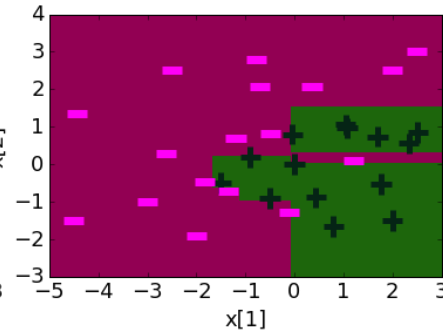
Depth 1



Depth 2



Depth 3



Overfitting

Deep decision trees are prone to overfitting

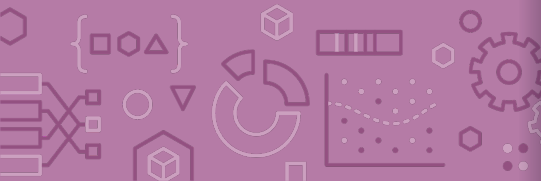
- Decision boundaries are interpretable but not stable
- Small change in the dataset leads to big difference in the outcome

Overcoming Overfitting:

- Stop when tree reaches certain height (e.g., 4 levels)
- Stop when leaf has \leq some num of points (e.g., 20 pts)
 - Will be the stopping condition for HW
- Stop if split won't significantly decrease error by more than some amount (e.g., 10%)

Other methods include growing full tree and pruning back

Fine-tune hyperparameters with validation set or CV

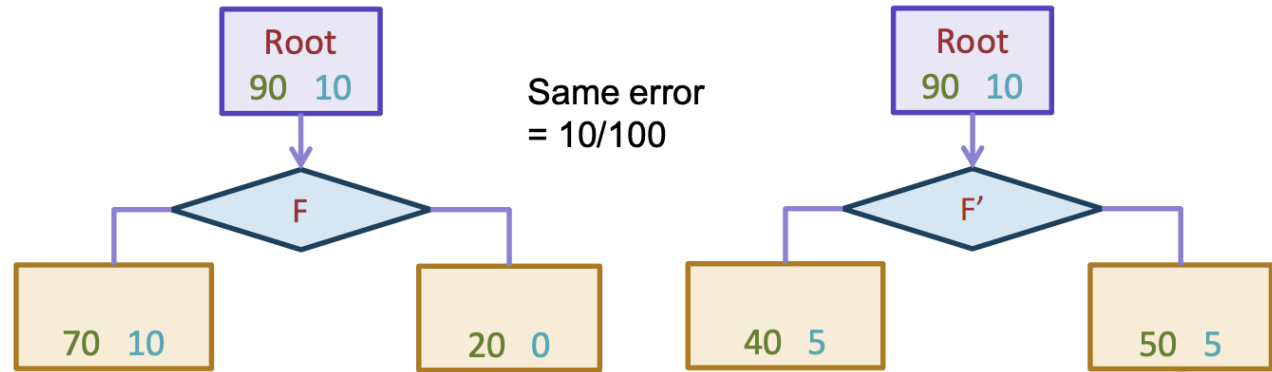


In Practice

Trees can be used for classification or regression (CART)

- Classification: Predict majority class for root node
- Regression: Predict average label for root node

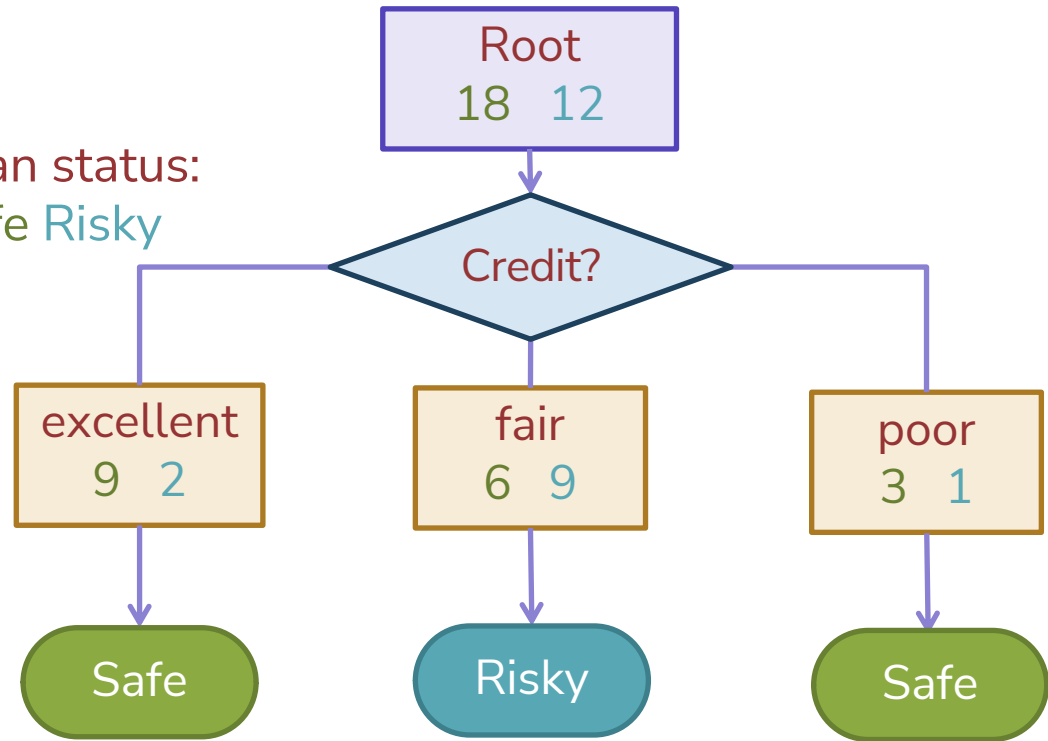
In practice, we don't minimize classification error but instead some more complex metric to measure quality of split such as **Gini Impurity** or **Information Gain** (not covered in 416)



Can also be used to predict probabilities

Predicting probabilities

Loan status:
Safe Risky

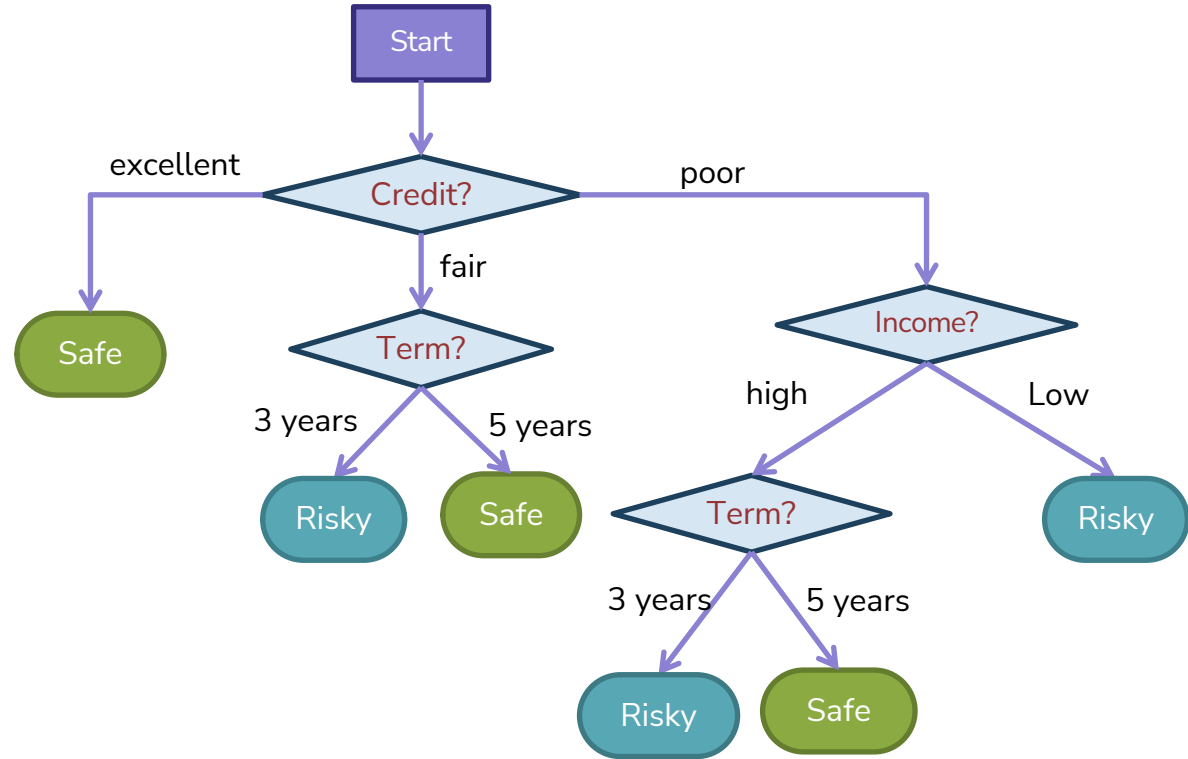


$$P(y = \text{Safe} \mid x)$$

$$= \frac{3}{$$

$$0.75 =$$

Decision Trees Overview



- **Branch/Internal node:** splits into possible values of a feature
- **Leaf node:** final decision (the class value)

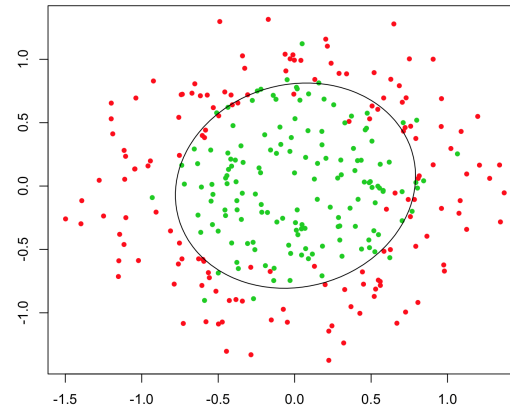
Pros/Cons Decision Tree

Pros:

- Easy to interpret
- Handles numeric and categorical variables without preprocessing*
 - In theory, scikit-learn still requires preprocessing
- No normalization required as it uses rule-based approach
- Can create non-linear decision boundaries
- Can readily do multi-class classification (unlike Logistic Regression)

Cons:

- Deep decision trees are prone to overfitting
- Only allows axis-parallel decision boundaries



Ensemble Method

Instead of switching to a brand new type of model that is more powerful than trees, what if we instead tried to make the tree into a more powerful model.

What if we could combine many weaker models in such a way to make a more powerful model?

A **model ensemble** is a collection of (generally weak) models that are combined in such a way to create a more powerful model.

There are two common ways this is done with trees

- Random Forest (Bagging) [next pre-lecture video]

- AdaBoost (Boosting)



AdaBoost

Boosting

Background

A **weak learner** is a model that only does slightly better than random guessing.

Kearns and Valiant (1988, 1989):

“Can a set of weak learners create a single strong learner?”

Schapire (1990)

“Yes!”



AdaBoost Overview

AdaBoost is a model similar to Random Forest (an ensemble of decision trees) with three notable differences that impact how we train it quite severely.

Instead of using high depth trees that will overfit, we limit ourselves to **decision stumps**.

Instead of doing majority voting, each model in the ensemble gets a weight and we take a **weighted majority vote**

$$\hat{y} = \hat{F}(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{t=1}^T \hat{w}_t \hat{f}_t(x) \right)$$

Instead of doing random sampling with replacement, we **use the whole dataset and assign each datapoint a weight**, where high-weight datapoints were frequently misclassified by earlier models in the ensemble.

Poll Everywhere

Think 

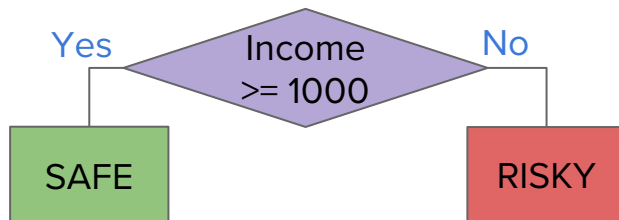
2 min

sli.do #cs416

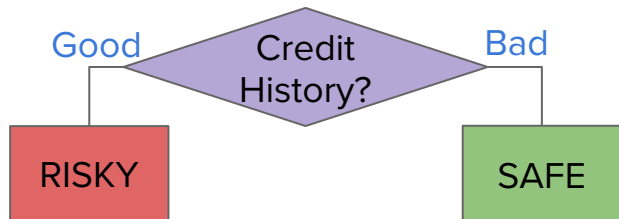
Recall the prediction rule for weighted majority vote.

$$\hat{y} = \hat{F}(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{t=1}^T \hat{w}_t \hat{f}_t(x) \right)$$

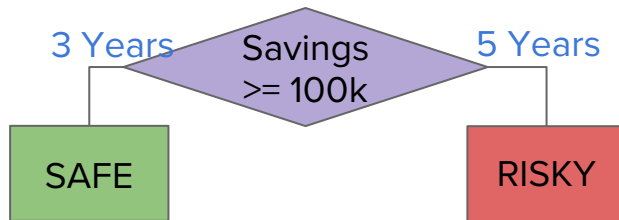
What label will AdaBoost predict with these trees and weights?



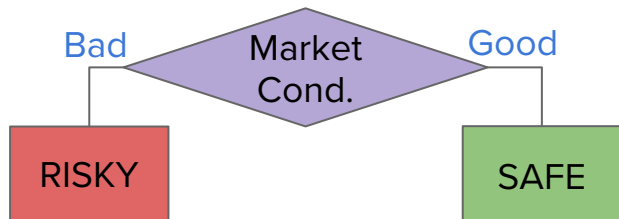
$$\hat{f}_1(x) = +1$$



$$\hat{f}_2(x) = -1$$



$$\hat{f}_3(x) = -1$$



$$\hat{f}_4(x) = +1$$

Weight	Value
\hat{w}_1	2
\hat{w}_2	-1
\hat{w}_3	1.5
\hat{w}_4	0

Training AdaBoost

With AdaBoost, training is going to look very different.

We train each model **in succession**, where we use the errors of the previous model to affect how we learn the next one.

To do this, we will need to keep track of two types of weights

The first are the \hat{w}_t that we will use as the end result to weight each model.

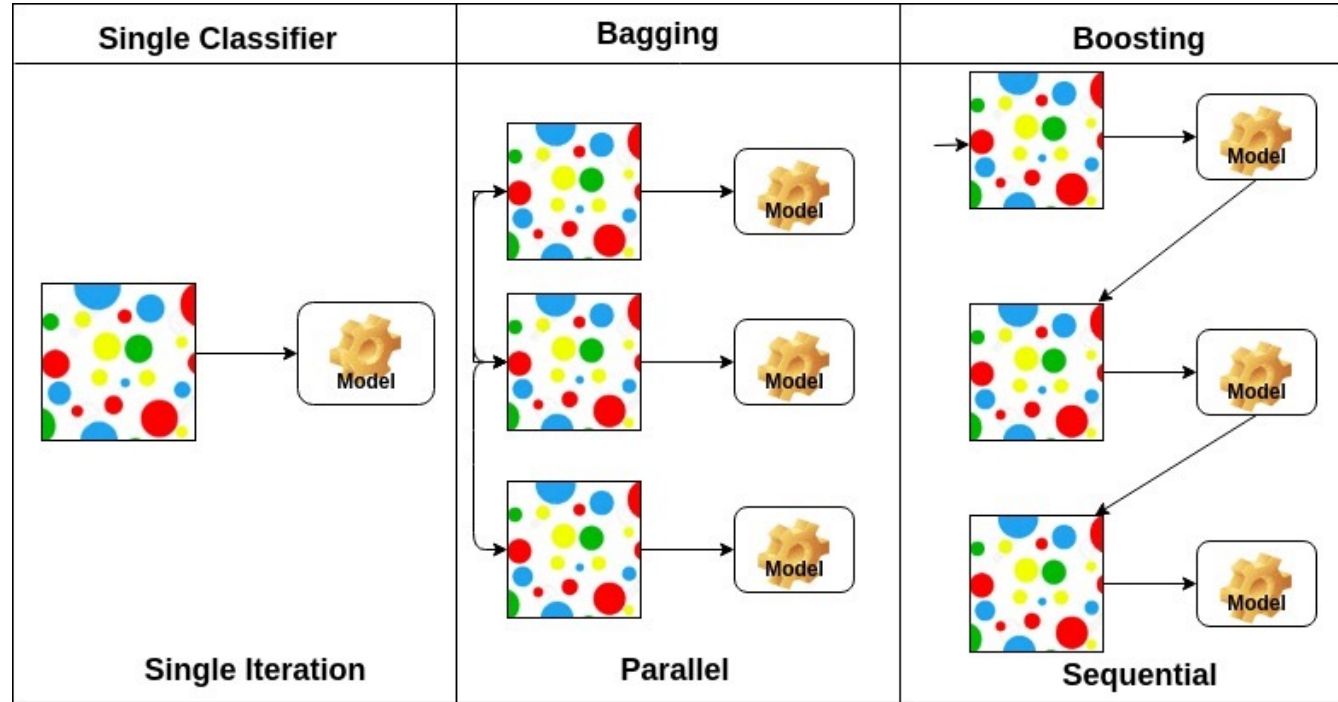
- **Intuition:** An accurate model within the ensemble should have a high weight

We will also introduce a weight α_i for each example in the dataset that we update each time we train a new model

- **Intuition:** We want to put more weight on examples that seem hard to classify correctly



Boosting (AdaBoost) vs. Bagging (Random Forrest)



AdaBoost

Ada Glance

Train

for t in $[1, 2, \dots, T]$:

- Learn $\hat{f}_t(x)$ based on data weights $\alpha_{i,t}$
- Compute model weight \hat{w}_t
- Compute data weights $\alpha_{i,t+1}$

Predict

$$\hat{y} = \hat{F}(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{t=1}^T \hat{w}_t \hat{f}_t(x) \right)$$

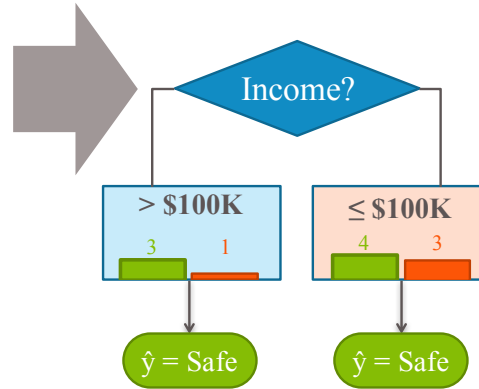


Weighted Data α_i

Start with a dataset and train our first model (a decision stump)

For all the things it gets wrong, increase the weight of that example. For each one that's right, decrease its weight.

Credit	Income	y
A	\$130K	Safe
B	\$80K	Risky
C	\$110K	Risky
A	\$110K	Safe
A	\$90K	Safe
B	\$120K	Safe
C	\$30K	Risky
C	\$60K	Risky
B	\$95K	Safe
A	\$60K	Safe
A	\$98K	Safe



Credit	Income	y	Weight α
A	\$130K	Safe	0.5
B	\$80K	Risky	1.5
C	\$110K	Risky	1.2
A	\$110K	Safe	0.8
A	\$90K	Safe	0.6
B	\$120K	Safe	0.7
C	\$30K	Risky	3
C	\$60K	Risky	2
B	\$95K	Safe	0.8
A	\$60K	Safe	0.7
A	\$98K	Safe	0.9

Learning w/ Weighted Data

Before, when we learned decision trees we found the split that minimized classification error.

Now, we want to minimize weighted classification error

$$\text{WeightedError}(f_t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_{i,t} \mathbb{I}\{\hat{f}_t(x_i) \neq y_i\}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_{i,t}}$$

If an example x_2 has weight $\alpha_2 = 3$, this means getting that example wrong is the same as getting 3 examples wrong!

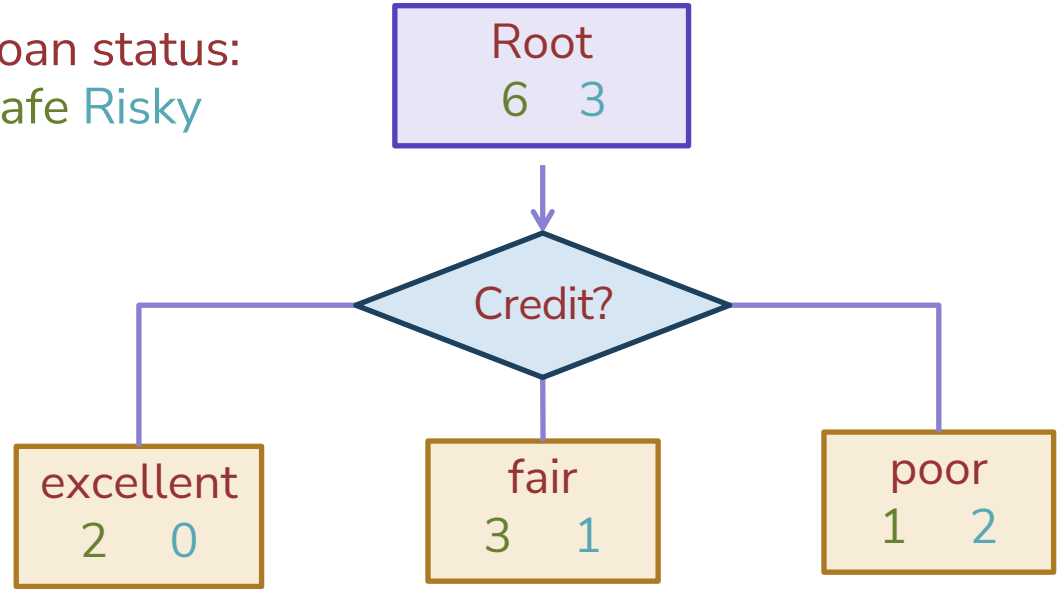
This will most likely change which split is optimal!

Learning w/ Weighted Data

Credit	y	weight
excellent	safe	1.2
fair	risky	3.0
fair	safe	0.5
poor	risky	0.9
excellent	safe	0.9
fair	safe	0.7
poor	risky	1.0
poor	safe	2.1
fair	safe	1.2

We also set leaf node predictions to be the **class with larger total weight**, not the class with more instances.

Loan status:
Safe Risky



Poll Everywhere

Think 

2 min

pollev.com/cs416

Consider the following weighted dataset, what is the weighted classification error of the optimal decision stump (just one split)?

We want to use the TumorSize and IsSmoker to predict if a patient's tumor is malignant.

TumorSize	IsSmoker	Malignant	Weight
Small	No	No	0.5
Small	Yes	Yes	1.2
Large	No	No	0.3
Large	Yes	Yes	0.5
Small	Yes	No	3.3

Poll Everywhere

Think 

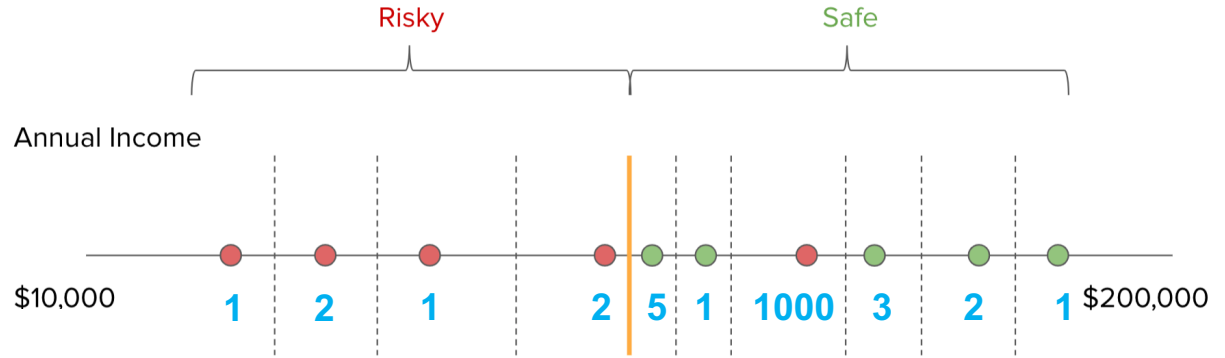
0 min

TumorSize	IsSmoker	Malignant	Weight
Small	No	No	0.5
Small	Yes	Yes	1.2
Large	No	No	0.3
Large	Yes	Yes	0.5
Small	Yes	No	3.3

pollev.com/cs416

Real Valued Features

The algorithm is more or less the same, but now we need to account for weights



Recap

What you can do now:

Define the assumptions and modeling for Naïve Bayes

Define a decision tree classifier

Interpret the output of a decision trees

Learn a decision tree classifier using greedy algorithm

Traverse a decision tree to make predictions

- Majority class predictions

Decision Tree pros/cons

Ensemble methods

AdaBoost intro

