

36-350: Data Mining

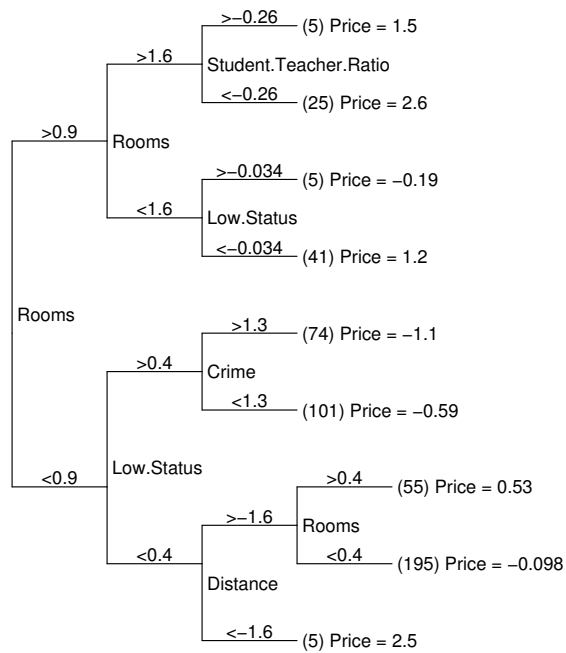
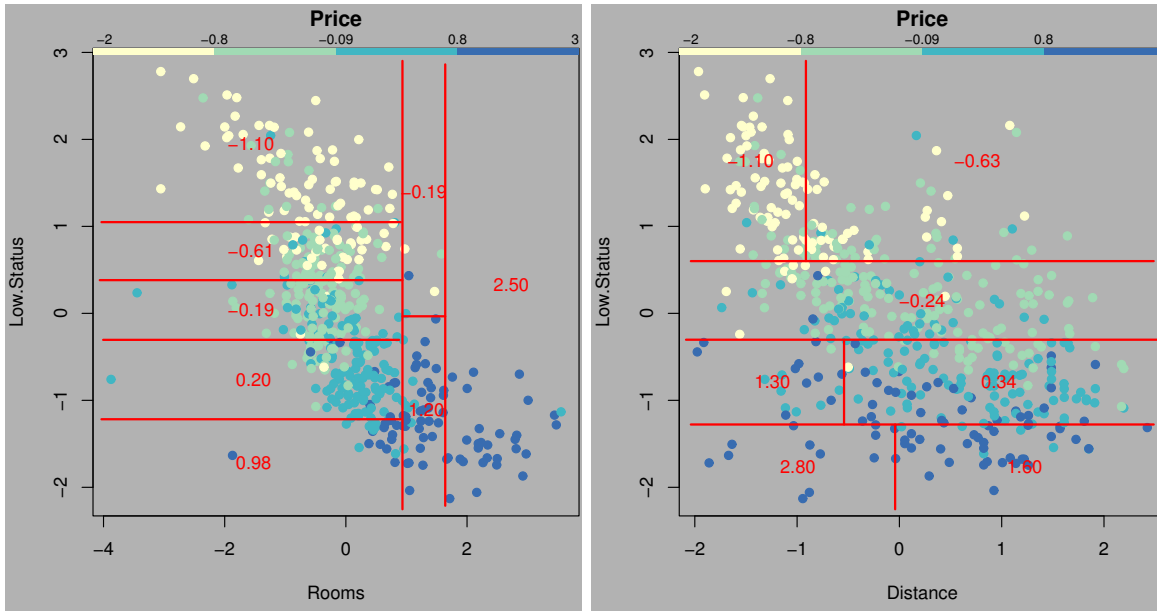
Handout 15
October 15, 2003

More uses of trees

What split should be at the top of the tree?

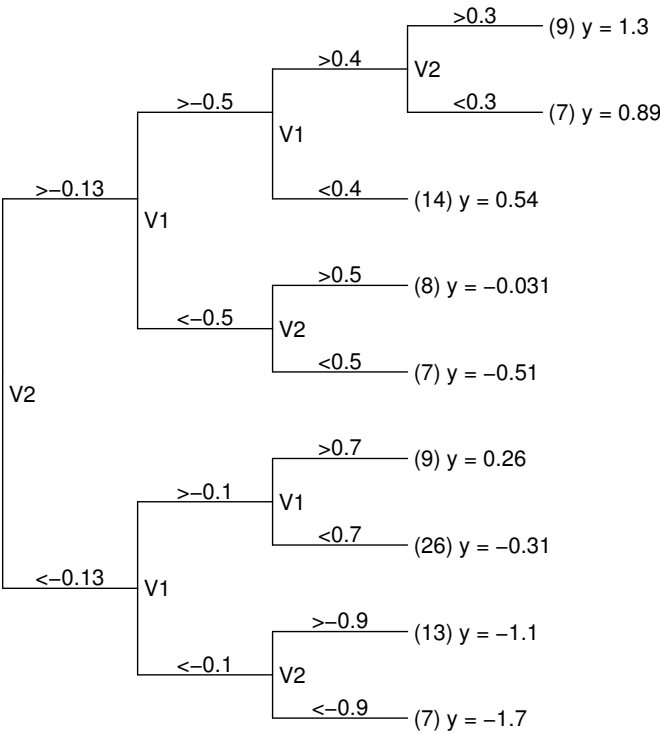
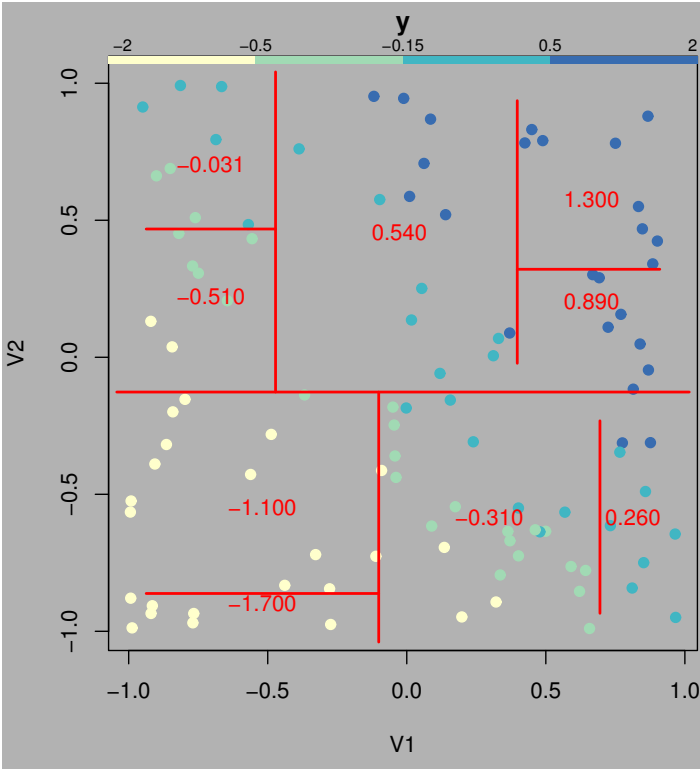
Predictor1	Predictor2	Response
0.3	1.3	49
1.4	1.6	62
0.1	0.2	46
1.2	0.4	57

Interactions in the Housing data:

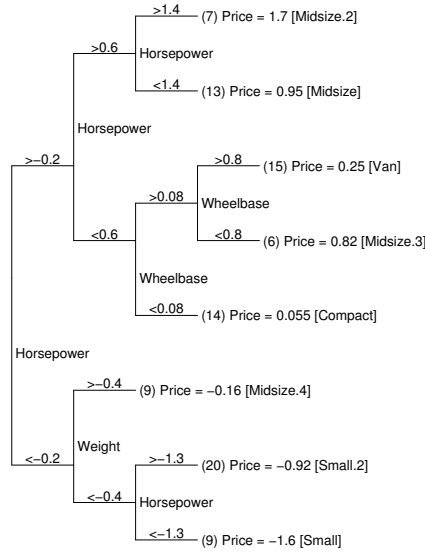


This tree has $R^2 = 0.84$, compared to 0.76 for linear regression. It correctly captures the many interactions in this data, for example the way that Low.Status changes the importance of Crime and Distance.

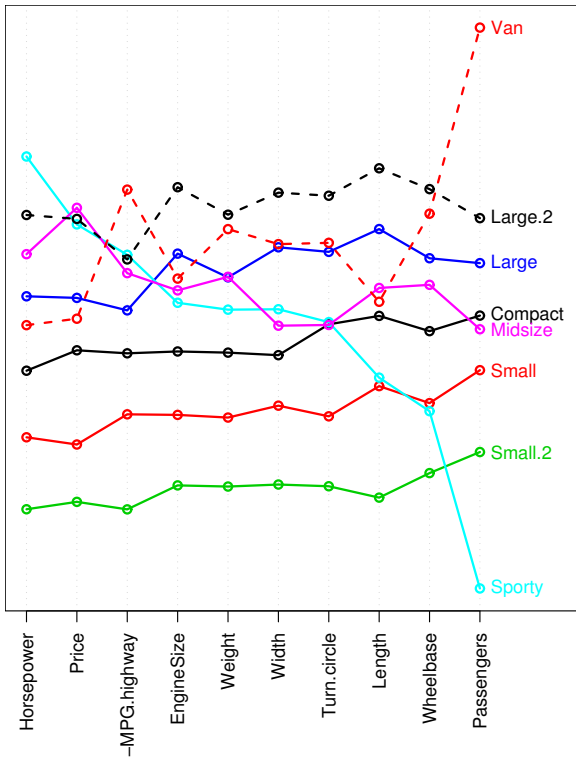
Does this data need an interaction term?



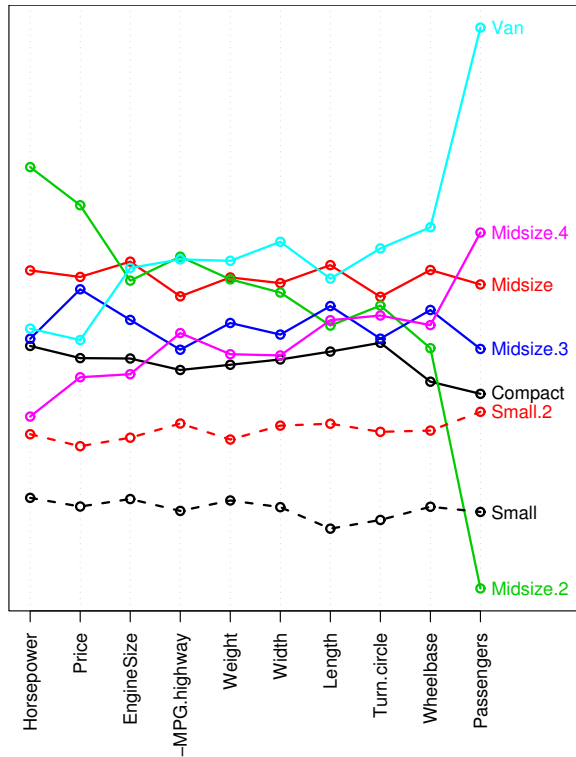
Trees are useful for constructing groups of cases whose response is similar and are easy to summarize (defined by a handful of attributes). This is better than partitioning according to the response (the groups need not be compact) or using k-means (the groups need not have different prices).



K-means groups



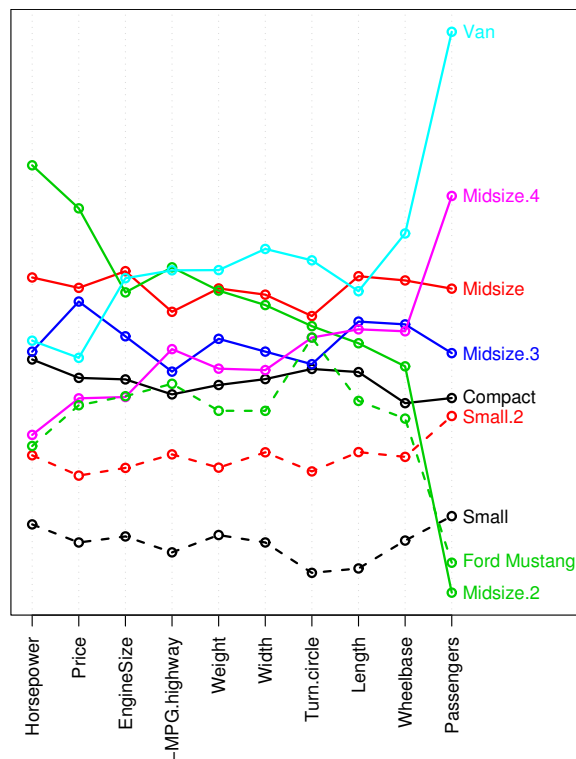
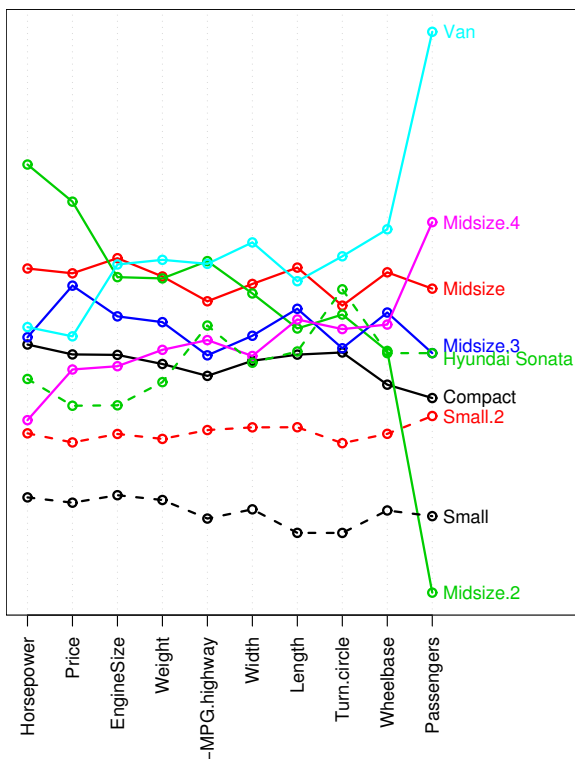
Tree groups



The tree groups are more distinct in price. Large and Midsize have been merged, and a new group called Midsize.4 has been found.

Cars in Midsize.4:

	Type	Horsepower	Weight	Price
Ford Mustang	Sporty	105	2850	15.9
Dodge Spirit	Compact	100	2970	13.3
Volvo 240	Compact	114	2985	22.7
Buick Century	Midsize	110	2880	15.7
Chevrolet Lumina	Midsize	110	3195	15.9
Dodge Dynasty	Midsize	100	3080	15.6
Hyundai Sonata	Midsize	128	2885	13.9
Oldsmobile Cutlass_Ciera	Midsize	110	2890	16.3
Volkswagen Eurovan	Van	109	3960	19.7



Midsize.4 is an odd collection of cars—they are heavy but have low horsepower, with a price that reflects both. It is surprising to see the Ford Mustang here. It turns out that in 1993, Ford offered the “Mustang LX”, a sporty-looking but low-powered car which capitalized on the Mustang image. It was discontinued the following year.

References

- [1] “Fleet Uses CART Data Mining Technology to Understand Customer Characteristics and Habits.” <http://www.salford-systems.com/appstories.html#fleet>