# **Gradient boosting**

#### **Vladislav Goncharenko**

ML Teamlead, DZEN



MSU, spring 2024

## Outline

- 1. Intuitions
- 2. Gradient boosting theory
- 3. Examples
- 4. Libraries
- 5. Feature importances
- 6. Hyperparameter optimization



# **Ensembling recap**

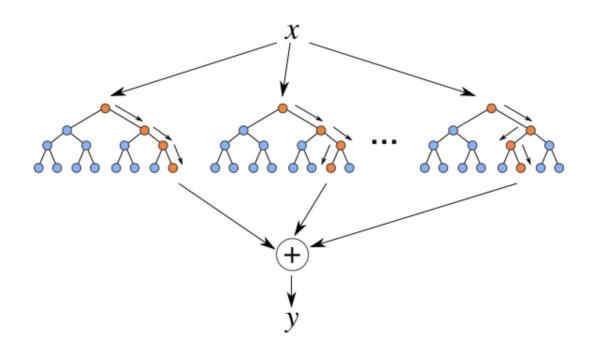
girafe



#### **Random Forest**



Bagging + RSM = Random Forest



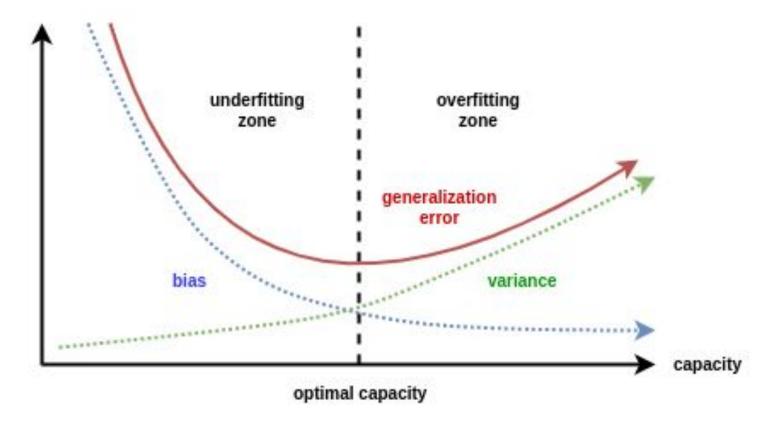
#### **Random Forest**



- One of the greatest "universal" models
- There are some modifications: Extremely Randomized Trees, Isolation Forest, etc.

#### **Bias-variance tradeoff**





# **Boosting intuition**

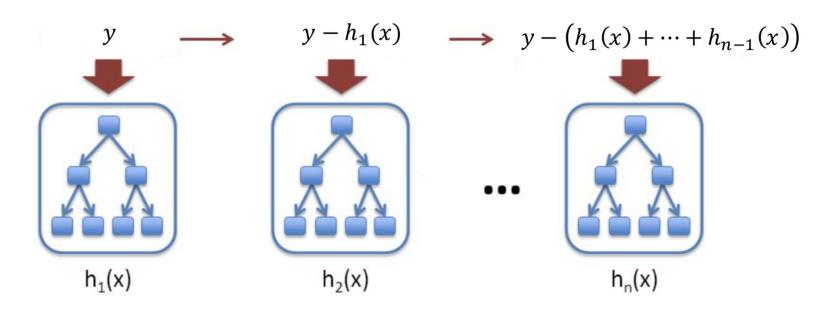
girafe ai



#### **Boosting**



$$a_n(x) = h_1(x) + \dots + h_n(x)$$

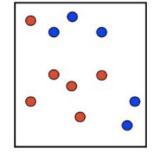


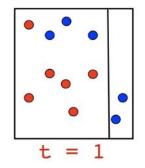
<sup>\*</sup> in case of MSE loss

## **Boosting: intuition**

Binary classification

Use decision stumps



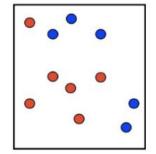


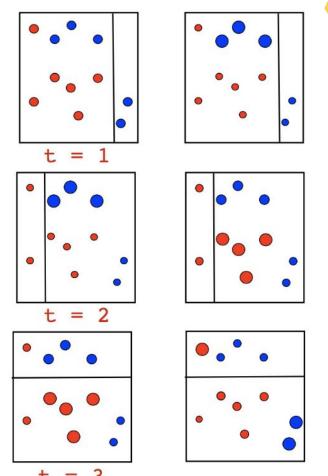


## **Boosting: intuition**

Binary classification

Use decision stumps.





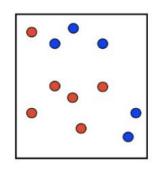


## **Boosting: intuition**



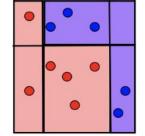
Binary classification

Use decision stumps.



$$ho_1 = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} + 
ho_2 \end{array}\right] + 
ho_3 = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} - 
ho_3 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\hat{f}_T(x) = \sum_{t=1}^T \rho_t h_t(x) =$$



girafe ai





Denote dataset  $\{(x_i,y_i)\}_{i=1,\ldots,n}$  , loss function L(y,f)

Optimal model:

$$\hat{f}(x) = \underset{f(x)}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} L(y, f(x)) = \underset{f(x)}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \mathbb{E}_{x,y}[L(y, f(x))]$$

Let it be from parametric family:

$$\hat{f}(x) = f(x, \hat{\theta}),$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg\min \mathbb{E}_{x,y}[L(y, f(x, \theta))]$$



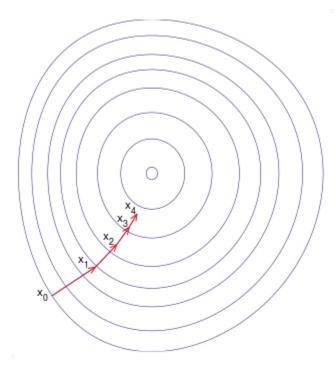
$$\hat{f}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} \hat{f}_i(x),$$

$$(\rho_t, \theta_t) = \underset{\rho, \theta}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \mathbb{E}_{x,y}[L(y, \hat{f}(x) + \rho \cdot h(x, \theta))],$$

$$\hat{f}_t(x) = \rho_t \cdot h(x, \theta_t)$$

What if we could use gradient descent in space of our models?





What if we could use gradient descent in space of our models?



$$\hat{f}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \hat{f}_i(x),$$

$$r_{it} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, f(x_i))}{\partial f(x_i)}\right]_{f(x) = \hat{f}(x)}, \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n,$$

$$\theta_t = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (r_{it} - h(x_i, \theta))^2,$$

$$\rho_t = \underset{\rho}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, \hat{f}(x_i) + \rho \cdot h(x_i, \theta_t))$$



In linear regression case with MSE loss:

$$r_{it} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, f(x_i))}{\partial f(x_i)}\right]_{f(x) = \hat{f}(x)} = -2(\hat{y}_i - y_i) \propto \hat{y}_i - y_i$$

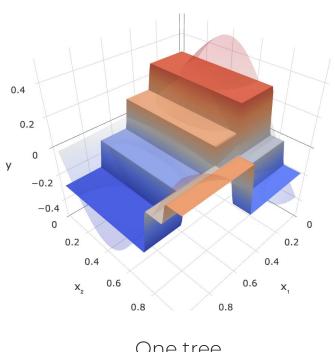
## **GB** examples

girafe ai

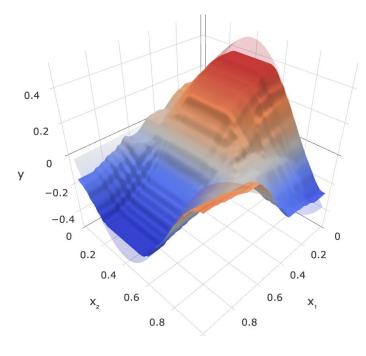


#### **Beautiful demo**





One tree



Boosting

#### **Gradient boosting**



#### What we need:

- Data
- Loss function and its gradient
- Family of algorithms (with constraints if necessary)
- Number of iterations M
- Initial value (GBM by Friedman): constant

#### **Gradient boosting: example**

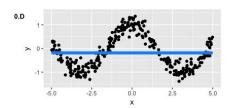


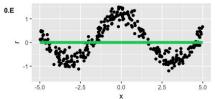
What we need:

- Data: toy dataset  $y = cos(x) + \epsilon, \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{1}{5}), x \in [-5, 5]$
- Loss function: MSF
- Family of algorithms: decision trees with depth 2
- Number of iterations M = 3
- Initial value: just mean valu

#### **Gradient boosting: example**





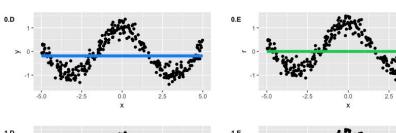


Left: full ensemble on each step.

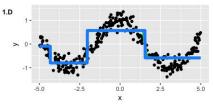
Right: additional tree decisions.

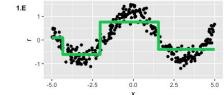
#### **Gradient boosting: example**



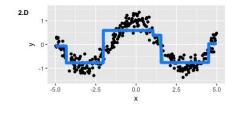


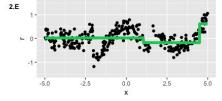
Left: full ensemble on each step.

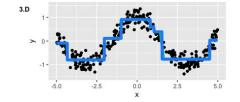


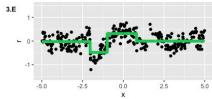


Right: additional tree decisions



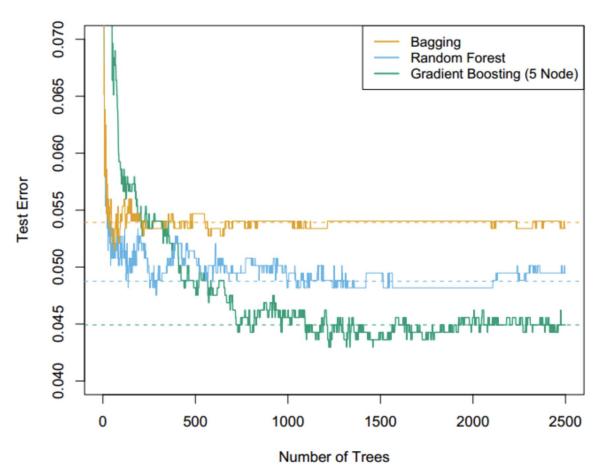






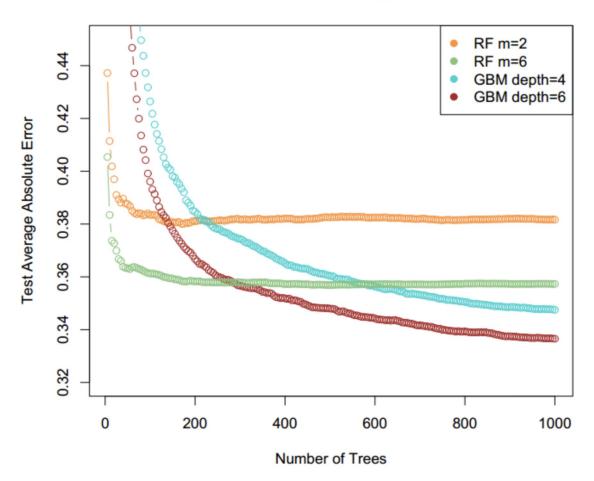
#### **Spam Data**





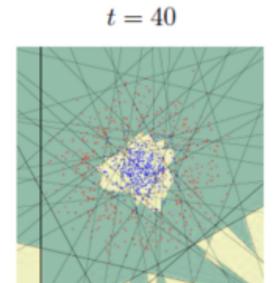
#### **California Housing Data**

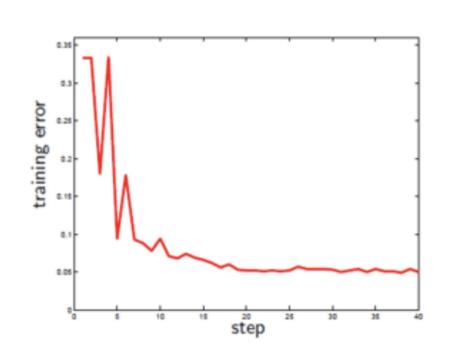




# **Boosting with linear classification methods**







#### **Parallelization**



Which of the ensembling methods could be parallelized?

- Random Forest: parallel on the forest level (all trees are independent)
- Gradient boosting: parallel on one tree level

## Libraries for GB

girafe



## **Main contemporary instruments**



- 1. Catboost by Yandex
- 2. LightGBM by Microsoft
- 3. XGboost by community

Definitely not sklearn!

#### More on boosting



- https://habr.com/ru/companies/ods/articles/645887/
- https://neptune.ai/blog/when-to-choose-catboost-over-xgboost-or-lightgb
   m
- https://towardsdatascience.com/catboost-vs-lightgbm-vs-xgboost-c80f40
   662924
- https://www.springboard.com/blog/data-science/xgboost-random-forest-c atboost-lightgbm/
- https://towardsdatascience.com/performance-comparison-catboost-vs-xg boost-and-catboost-vs-lightgbm-886c1c96db64

## Feature importances

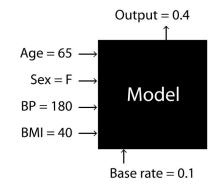
girafe ai



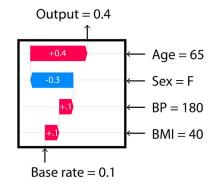
#### **Shap values**







Explanation



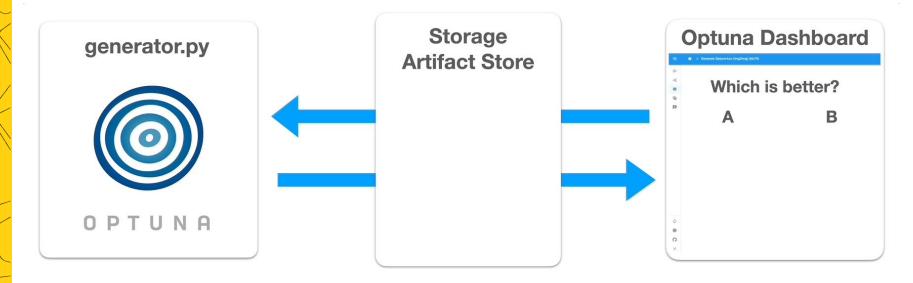
## Hyperparameter optimization

girafe



#### Black box or 0 order optimization





## Revise

- 1. Intuitions
- 2. Gradient boosting theory
- 3. Examples
- 4. Libraries
- 5. Feature importances
- 6. Hyperparameter optimization



## **Thanks for attention!**

Questions?



