wtech
Teknolojide Kadın Derneği

Introduction to Machine Learning with Python

Supervised Learning: Random Forest, Boosting, SVMs

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The Models to be Covered

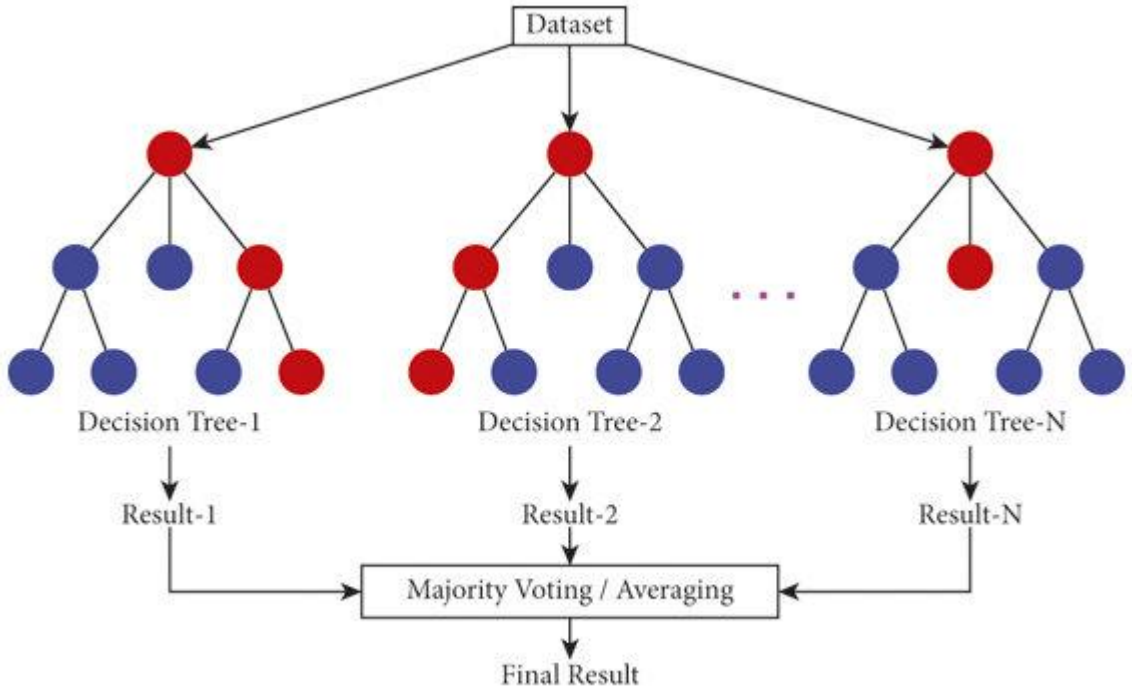
Random Forests

Gradient Boosting

Support Vector Machines

The Kernel Trick

Random Forest



In[68]:

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.datasets import make_moons

X, y = make_moons(n_samples=100, noise=0.25, random_state=3)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, stratify=y,
                                                    random_state=42)

forest = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=5, random_state=2)
forest.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

In[70]:

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    cancer.data, cancer.target, random_state=0)
forest = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=0)
forest.fit(X_train, y_train)

print("Accuracy on training set: {:.3f}".format(forest.score(X_train, y_train)))
print("Accuracy on test set: {:.3f}".format(forest.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

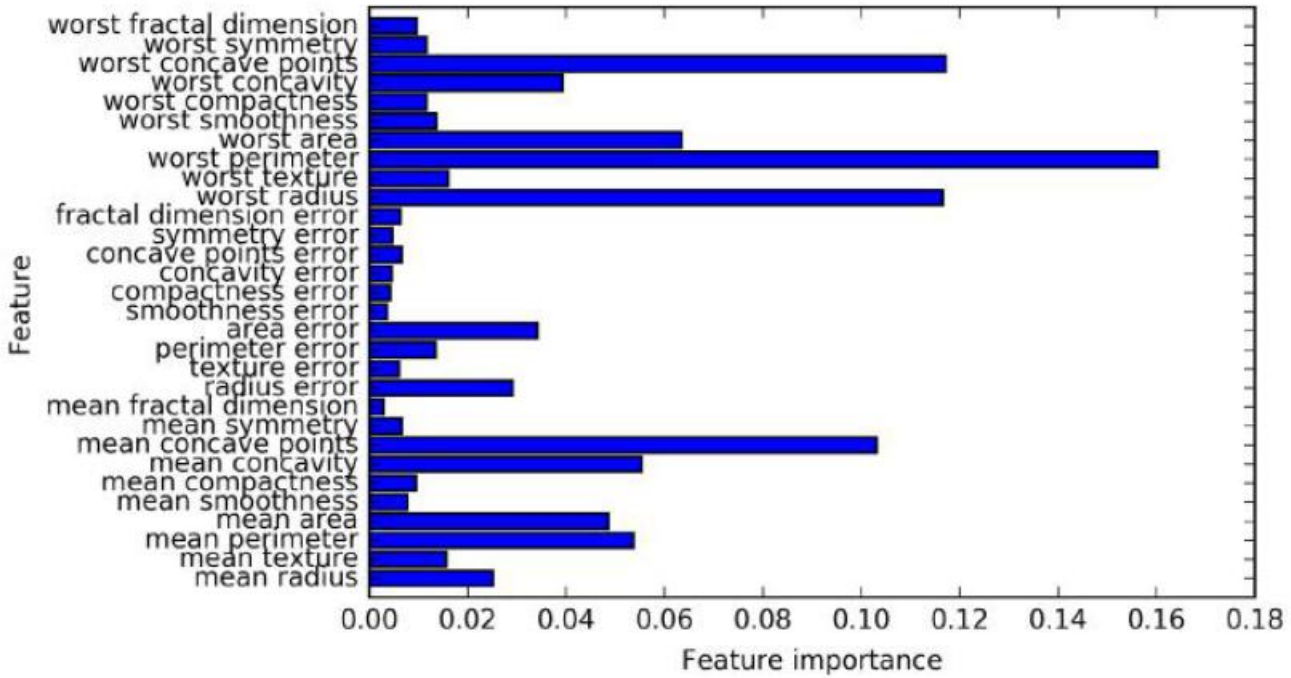
Out[70]:

```
Accuracy on training set: 1.000
Accuracy on test set: 0.972
```

Feature Importance and Parameters

In[71]:

```
plot_feature_importances_cancer(forest)
```



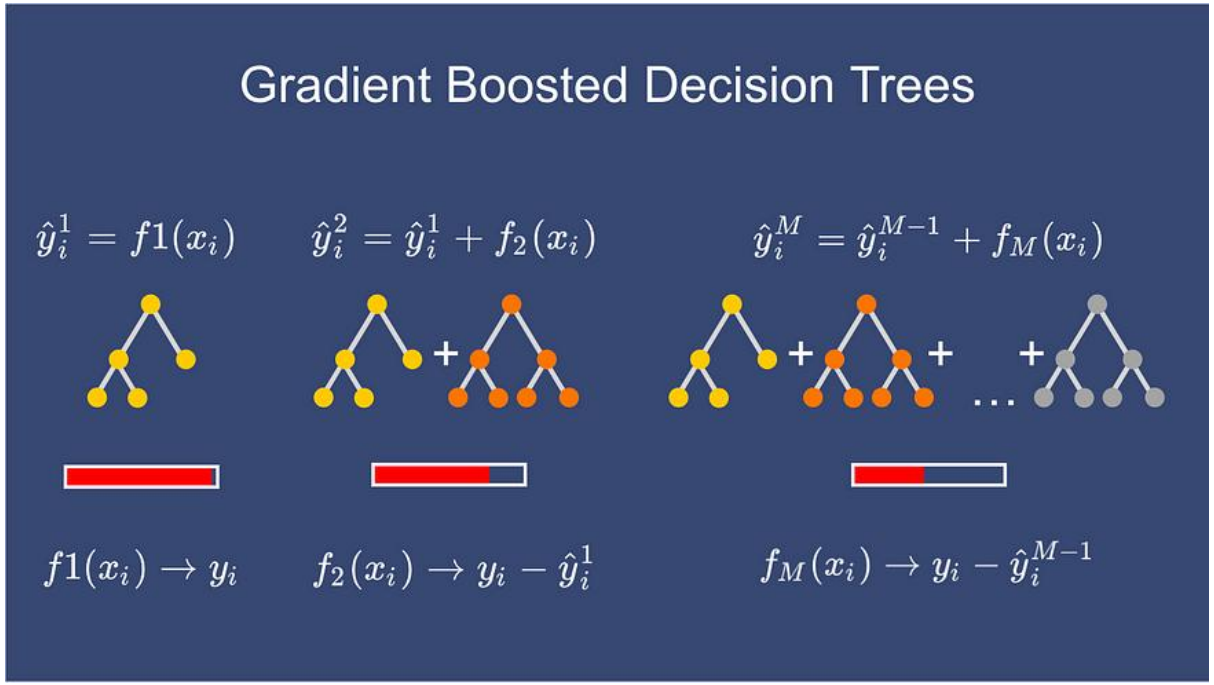
The most important parameters to tune are:
n_estimators: A larger number of trees generally leads to a more robust model by reducing overfitting, though with diminishing returns and increased memory/time requirements. The general advice is to use as many trees as your resources allow.

max_features: This parameter controls the randomness of each tree and helps reduce overfitting. Common default values are sqrt(n_features) for classification and log2(n_features) for regression.

Pre-pruning options: Parameters like max_depth or max_leaf_nodes can also improve performance and significantly reduce training and prediction time and memory usage.

Gradient Boosted Decision Trees

The principle behind boosting algorithms is that first, we build a model on the training dataset; then, a second model is built to rectify the errors present in the first model. Let me explain to you what exactly this means and how this works.



In[72]:

```
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    cancer.data, cancer.target, random_state=0)

gbrt = GradientBoostingClassifier(random_state=0)
gbrt.fit(X_train, y_train)

print("Accuracy on training set: {:.3f}".format(gbrt.score(X_train, y_train)))
print("Accuracy on test set: {:.3f}".format(gbrt.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

Out[72]:

```
Accuracy on training set: 1.000
Accuracy on test set: 0.958
```

→ **Overfitting!!!**

Tuning the GBDT

In[73]:

```
gbrt = GradientBoostingClassifier(random_state=0, max_depth=1)
gbrt.fit(X_train, y_train)

print("Accuracy on training set: {:.3f}".format(gbrt.score(X_train, y_train)))
print("Accuracy on test set: {:.3f}".format(gbrt.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

Out[73]:

```
Accuracy on training set: 0.991
Accuracy on test set: 0.972
```

In[74]:

```
gbrt = GradientBoostingClassifier(random_state=0, learning_rate=0.01)
gbrt.fit(X_train, y_train)

print("Accuracy on training set: {:.3f}".format(gbrt.score(X_train, y_train)))
print("Accuracy on test set: {:.3f}".format(gbrt.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

Out[74]:

```
Accuracy on training set: 0.988
Accuracy on test set: 0.965
```

Kernelized Support Vector Machines

Fig.3

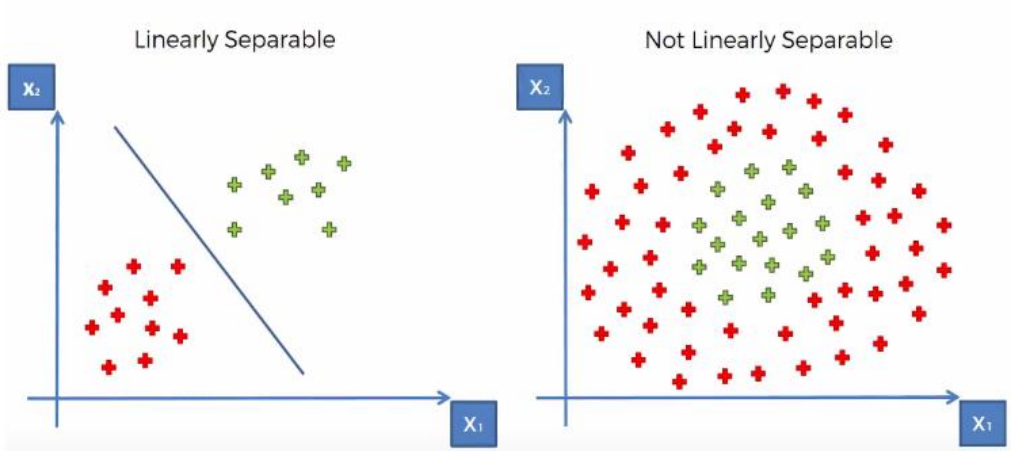
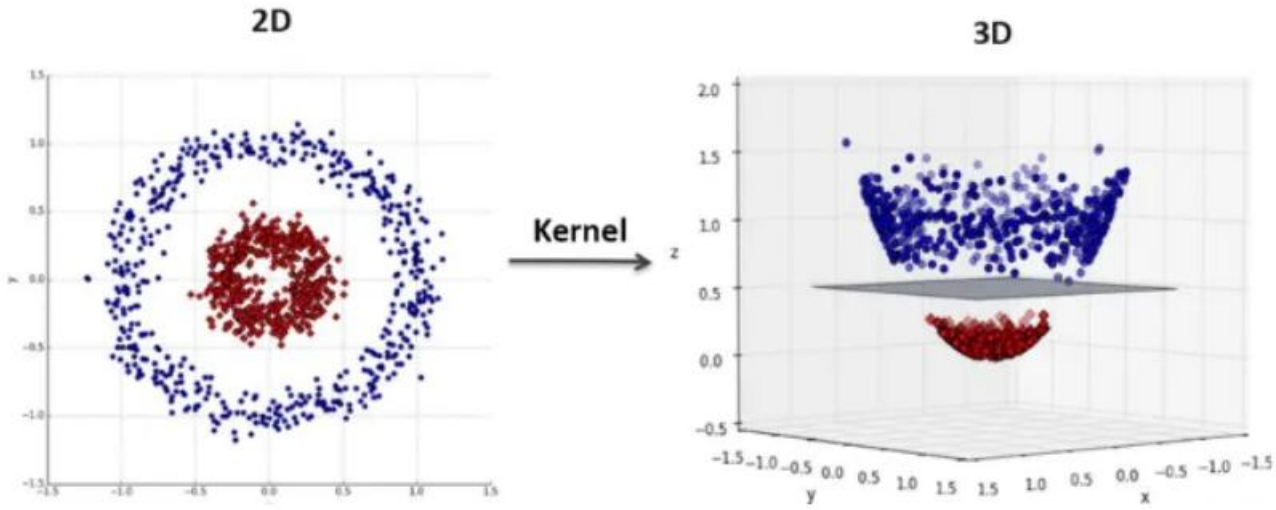
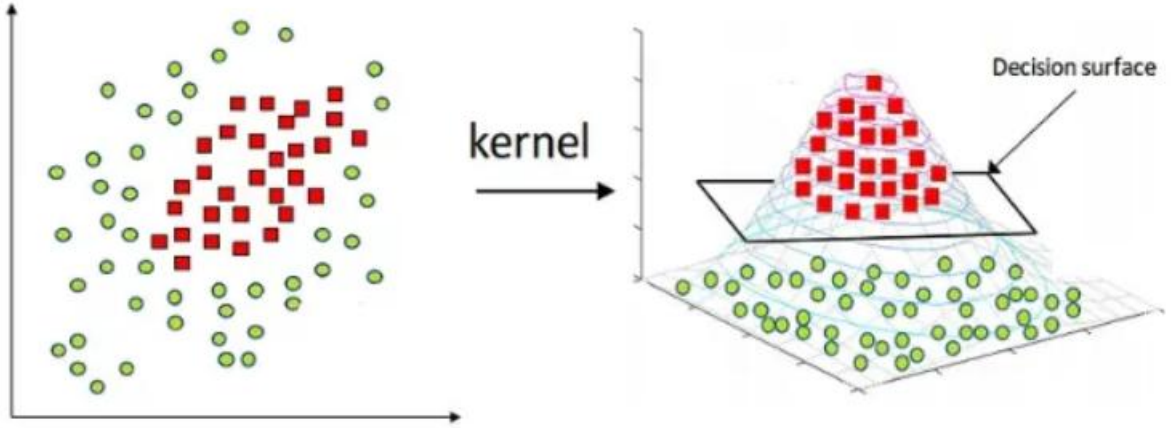


Fig.4



Linear → Non-linear (kernel)



Kernelized SVMs

In[76]:

```
X, y = make_blobs(centers=4, random_state=8)
y = y % 2

mglearn.discrete_scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], y)
plt.xlabel("Feature 0")
plt.ylabel("Feature 1")
```

In[77]:

```
from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC
linear_svm = LinearSVC().fit(X, y)

mglearn.plots.plot_2d_separator(linear_svm, X)
mglearn.discrete_scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], y)
plt.xlabel("Feature 0")
plt.ylabel("Feature 1")
```

In[78]:

```
# add the squared first feature
X_new = np.hstack([X, X[:, 1:] ** 2])

from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D, axes3d
figure = plt.figure()
# visualize in 3D
ax = Axes3D(figure, elev=-152, azim=-26)
# plot first all the points with y == 0, then all with y == 1
mask = y == 0
ax.scatter(X_new[mask, 0], X_new[mask, 1], X_new[mask, 2], c='b',
           cmap=mglearn.cm2, s=60)
ax.scatter(X_new[~mask, 0], X_new[~mask, 1], X_new[~mask, 2], c='r', marker='^',
           cmap=mglearn.cm2, s=60)
ax.set_xlabel("feature0")
ax.set_ylabel("feature1")
ax.set_zlabel("feature1 ** 2")
```

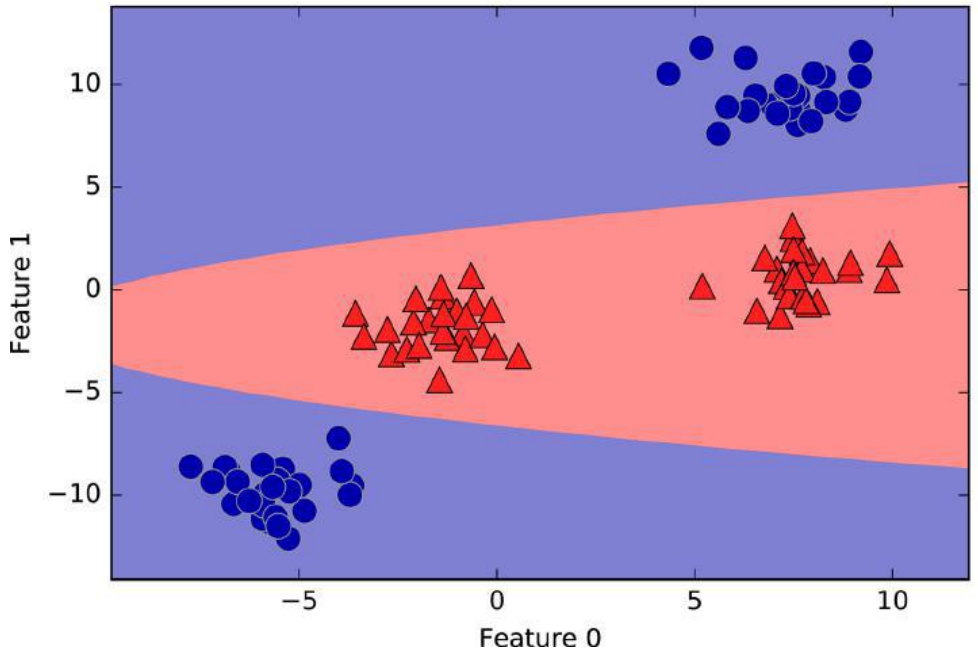
In[79]:

```
linear_svm_3d = LinearSVC().fit(X_new, y)
coef, intercept = linear_svm_3d.coef_.ravel(), linear_svm_3d.intercept_

# show linear decision boundary
figure = plt.figure()
ax = Axes3D(figure, elev=-152, azim=-26)
xx = np.linspace(X_new[:, 0].min() - 2, X_new[:, 0].max() + 2, 50)
yy = np.linspace(X_new[:, 1].min() - 2, X_new[:, 1].max() + 2, 50)

XX, YY = np.meshgrid(xx, yy)
ZZ = (coef[0] * XX + coef[1] * YY + intercept) / -coef[2]
ax.plot_surface(XX, YY, ZZ, rstride=8, cstride=8, alpha=0.3)
ax.scatter(X_new[mask, 0], X_new[mask, 1], X_new[mask, 2], c='b',
           cmap=mglearn.cm2, s=60)
ax.scatter(X_new[~mask, 0], X_new[~mask, 1], X_new[~mask, 2], c='r', marker='^',
           cmap=mglearn.cm2, s=60)

ax.set_xlabel("feature0")
ax.set_ylabel("feature1")
ax.set_zlabel("feature0 ** 2")
```

Plotting the Decision Boundary in SVM

In[80]:

```
ZZ = YY ** 2
dec = linear_svm_3d.decision_function(np.c_[XX.ravel(), YY.ravel(), ZZ.ravel()])
plt.contourf(XX, YY, dec.reshape(XX.shape), levels=[dec.min(), 0, dec.max()],
             cmap=mglearn.cm2, alpha=0.5)
mglearn.discrete_scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], y)
plt.xlabel("Feature 0")
plt.ylabel("Feature 1")
```



The Kernel Trick

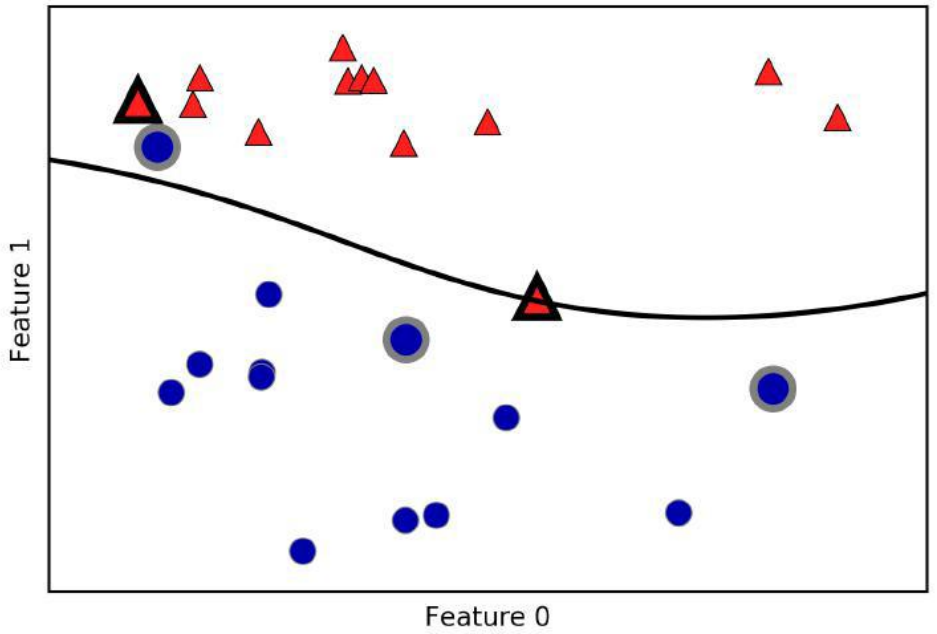
The distance between data points is measured by the Gaussian kernel:

$$k_{rbf}(x_1, x_2) = \exp(\gamma \|x_1 - x_2\|^2)$$

Here, x_1 and x_2 are data points, $\|x_1 - x_2\|$ denotes Euclidean distance, and γ (gamma) is a parameter that controls the width of the Gaussian kernel.

In[81]:

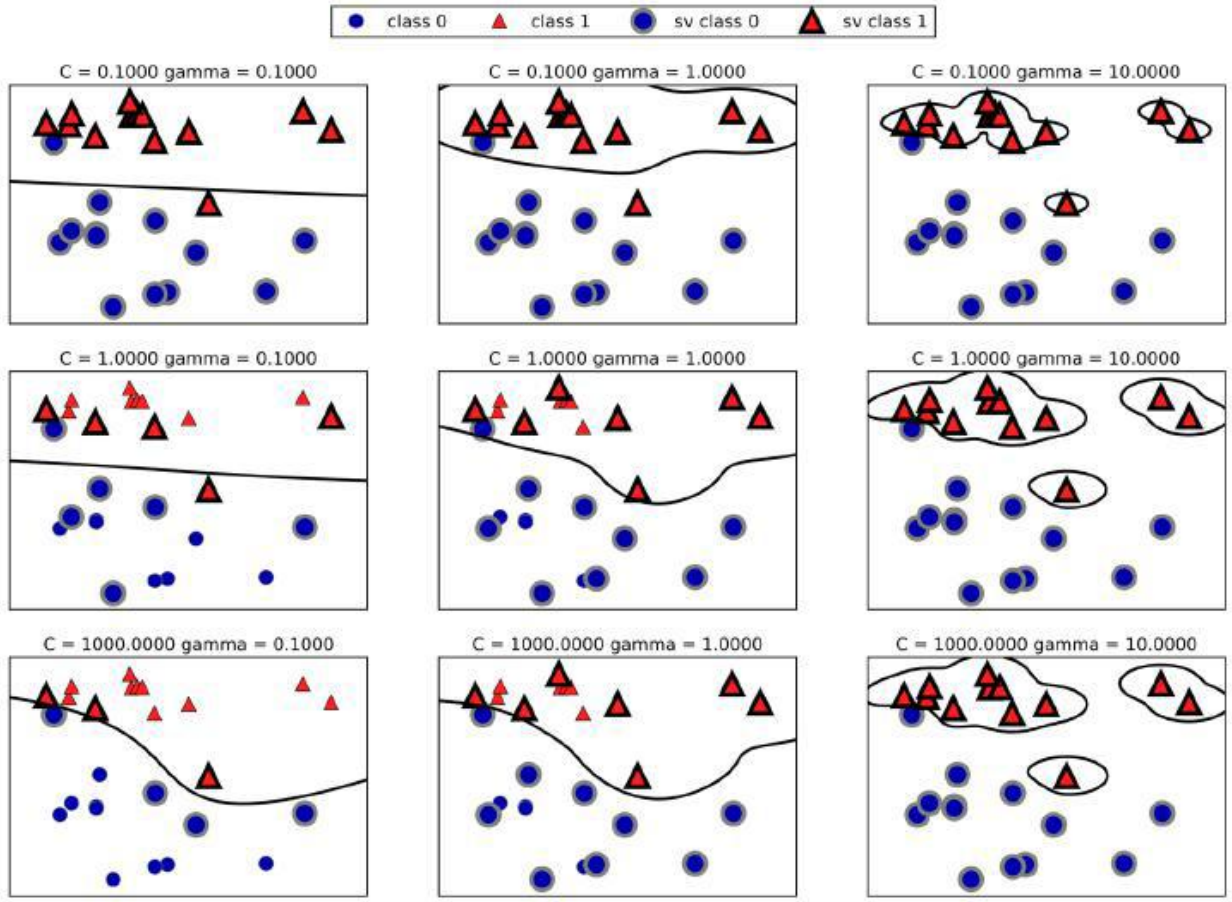
```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
X, y = mglearn.tools.make_handcrafted_dataset()
svm = SVC(kernel='rbf', C=10, gamma=0.1).fit(X, y)
mglearn.plots.plot_2d_separator(svm, X, eps=.5)
mglearn.discrete_scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], y)
# plot support vectors
sv = svm.support_vectors_
# class labels of support vectors are given by the sign of the dual coefficients
sv_labels = svm.dual_coef_.ravel() > 0
mglearn.discrete_scatter(sv[:, 0], sv[:, 1], sv_labels, s=15, markeredgewidth=3)
plt.xlabel("Feature 0")
plt.ylabel("Feature 1")
```



Tuning SVM parameters

In[82]:

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(15, 10))

for ax, C in zip(axes, [-1, 0, 3]):
    for a, gamma in zip(ax, range(-1, 2)):
        mglearn.plots.plot_svm(log_C=C, log_gamma=gamma, ax=a)

axes[0, 0].legend(["class 0", "class 1", "sv class 0", "sv class 1"],
                  ncol=4, loc=(.9, 1.2))
```



- gamma (Kernel Width)
  - Small gamma (↓) → Large influence radius → Smooth, global decision boundary (low complexity) → Risk: Underfitting
  - Large gamma (↑) → Small influence radius → Focus on local points, wiggly boundary (high complexity) → Risk: Overfitting
- C (Regularization Strength)
  - Small C (↓) → High regularization → Allows margin violations, simpler boundary →Risk : Underfitting
  - Large C (↑) → Low regularization → Prioritizes correct classification, tighter boundary → Risk: Overfitting
- Combined Behavior Summary
  - Low gamma, Low C → Underfit, smooth
  - High gamma, High C → Overfit, complex
  - Optimal values lie between extremes, depend on data

Preprocessing Data for SVMs

In[85]:

```
# compute the minimum value per feature on the training set
min_on_training = X_train.min(axis=0)
# compute the range of each feature (max - min) on the training set
range_on_training = (X_train - min_on_training).max(axis=0)

# subtract the min, and divide by range
# afterward, min=0 and max=1 for each feature
X_train_scaled = (X_train - min_on_training) / range_on_training
print("Minimum for each feature\n{}".format(X_train_scaled.min(axis=0)))
print("Maximum for each feature\n {}".format(X_train_scaled.max(axis=0)))
```

Out[85]:

```
Minimum for each feature
[ 0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.
  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.]
Maximum for each feature
 [ 1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.
   1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.]
```

In[86]:

```
# use THE SAME transformation on the test set,
# using min and range of the training set (see Chapter 3 for details)
X_test_scaled = (X_test - min_on_training) / range_on_training
```

In[87]:

```
svc = SVC()
svc.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

print("Accuracy on training set: {:.3f}".format(
    svc.score(X_train_scaled, y_train)))
print("Accuracy on test set: {:.3f}".format(svc.score(X_test_scaled, y_test)))
```

Out[87]:

```
Accuracy on training set: 0.948
Accuracy on test set: 0.951
```