

# CL1-05

July 24, 2025

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ROLL NO.01  
COURSE: AI&DS  
CLASS: BE  
SUB:Computer Laboratory-I (Machine Learning)'''
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[ ]: '''  
PRACTICAL NO-05:  
Ensemble Learning  
Use different voting mechanism and Apply AdaBoost (Adaptive Boosting), Gradient Tree Boosting (GBM), XGBoost classification on Iris dataset and compare the performance of three models using different evaluation measures.  
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```
[1]: import pandas as pd  
from sklearn.datasets import load_digits  
digits = load_digits()
```

```
[2]: dir(digits)
```

```
[2]: ['DESCR', 'data', 'feature_names', 'frame', 'images', 'target', 'target_names']
```

```
[5]: %matplotlib inline  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[7]: plt.gray()  
for i in range(4) :  
    plt.matshow(digits.images[i])
```

```
[9]: df = pd.DataFrame(digits.data)  
df.head()
```

```
[9]:   0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9 ... 54    55    56 \n  
0  0.0  0.0  5.0  13.0   9.0   1.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0  
1  0.0  0.0  0.0  12.0  13.0   5.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0  
2  0.0  0.0  0.0   4.0  15.0  12.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 5.0  0.0  0.0  
3  0.0  0.0  7.0  15.0  13.0   1.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  8.0 ... 9.0  0.0  0.0
```

```

4  0.0  0.0  0.0   1.0  11.0   0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
      57    58    59    60    61    62    63
0  0.0  6.0  13.0  10.0   0.0  0.0  0.0
1  0.0  0.0  11.0  16.0  10.0  0.0  0.0
2  0.0  0.0   3.0  11.0  16.0  9.0  0.0
3  0.0  7.0  13.0  13.0   9.0  0.0  0.0
4  0.0  0.0   2.0  16.0   4.0  0.0  0.0

```

[5 rows x 64 columns]

```
[11]: df['target'] = digits.target
df[0: 12]
```

```
[11]:    0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9 ... 55    56    57 \
0  0.0  0.0  5.0  13.0   9.0   1.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
1  0.0  0.0  0.0  12.0  13.0   5.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
2  0.0  0.0  0.0   4.0  15.0  12.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
3  0.0  0.0   7.0  15.0  13.0   1.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  8.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
4  0.0  0.0  0.0   1.0  11.0   0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
5  0.0  0.0  12.0  10.0   0.0   0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
6  0.0  0.0  0.0  12.0  13.0   0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
7  0.0  0.0   7.0   8.0  13.0  16.0  15.0  1.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
8  0.0  0.0   9.0  14.0   8.0   1.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
9  0.0  0.0  11.0  12.0   0.0   0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  2.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
10 0.0  0.0   1.0   9.0  15.0  11.0   0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
11 0.0  0.0  0.0   0.0  14.0  13.0   1.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 ... 0.0  0.0  0.0
```

	58	59	60	61	62	63	target
0	6.0	13.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
1	0.0	11.0	16.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	1
2	0.0	3.0	11.0	16.0	9.0	0.0	2
3	7.0	13.0	13.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	3
4	0.0	2.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4
5	9.0	16.0	16.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	5
6	1.0	9.0	15.0	11.0	3.0	0.0	6
7	13.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
8	11.0	16.0	15.0	11.0	1.0	0.0	8
9	9.0	12.0	13.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	9
10	1.0	10.0	13.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0
11	0.0	1.0	13.0	16.0	1.0	0.0	1

[12 rows x 65 columns]

```
[13]: # Train the model and Prediction
X = df.drop('target', axis = 'columns')
y = df.target
```

```
[15]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size = 0.2)
```

```
[17]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 20)  
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
[17]: RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=20)
```

```
[19]: RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 20)  
model.score(X_test, y_test)
```

```
[19]: 0.9722222222222222
```

```
[21]: y_predicted = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
[23]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix  
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predicted)  
cm
```

```
[23]: array([[37,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],  
           [ 0, 27,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  1,  0],  
           [ 1,  0, 35,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],  
           [ 0,  0,  0, 31,  0,  0,  0,  0,  1],  
           [ 0,  0,  0,  0, 34,  0,  0,  1,  0],  
           [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 42,  0,  0,  0],  
           [ 0,  1,  0,  0,  0,  0, 41,  0,  0],  
           [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 41,  0],  
           [ 0,  2,  0,  0,  0,  1,  0,  1, 33],  
           [ 0,  1,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 29]], dtype=int64)
```

```
[25]: %matplotlib inline  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sn  
plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))  
sn.heatmap(cm, annot = True)  
plt.xlabel('Predicted')  
plt.ylabel('Truth')
```

```
[25]: Text(95.7222222222221, 0.5, 'Truth')
```

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