

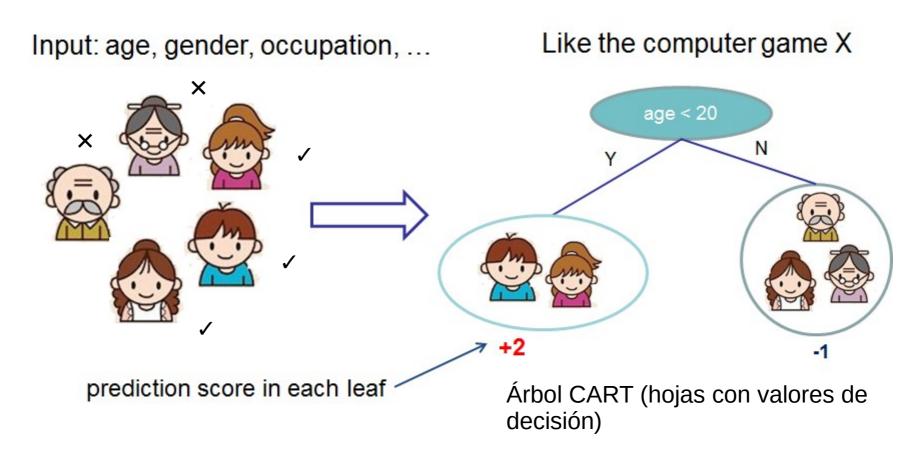
IIC 2433 Minería de Datos

https://github.com/marcelomendoza/IIC2433

Ensembles

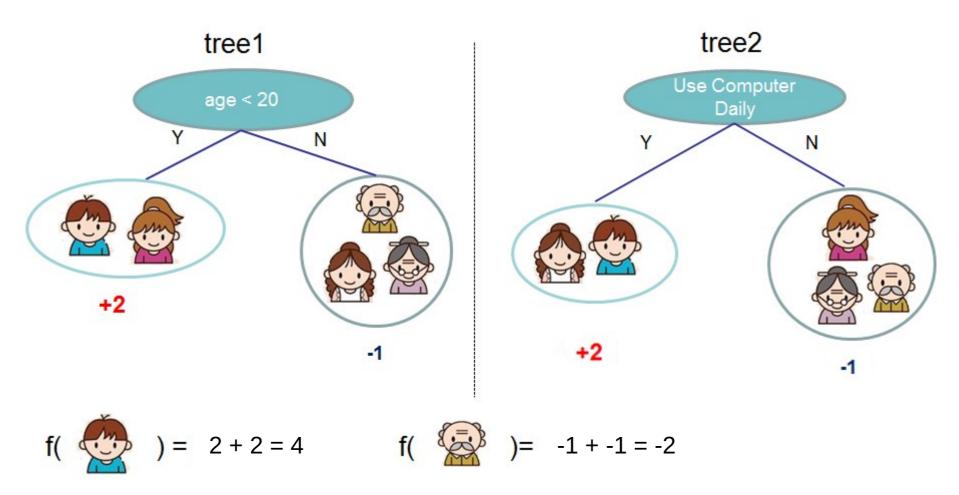
XGBoost (eXtreme Gradient Boosting)

- Probablemente el algoritmo más usado de boosting.
- Su algoritmo base es el árbol de decisión.



XGBoost (eXtreme Gradient Boosting)

Supongamos que clasificamos a estas personas en diferentes hojas usando dos árboles CART. Podemos combinar los scores de ámbos árboles.

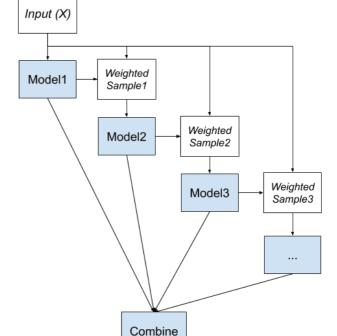


XGBoost (eXtreme Gradient Boosting)

Es decir, podemos combinar las salidas CART de cada árbol para obtener la salida del ensemble:

$$H(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^{T} h_i(\boldsymbol{x}).$$

Recordar que para entrenar un ensemble XGBoost, estamos usando boosting, es decir, entrenamos un árbol a la vez en base a los *t-1* anteriores que están fijos.

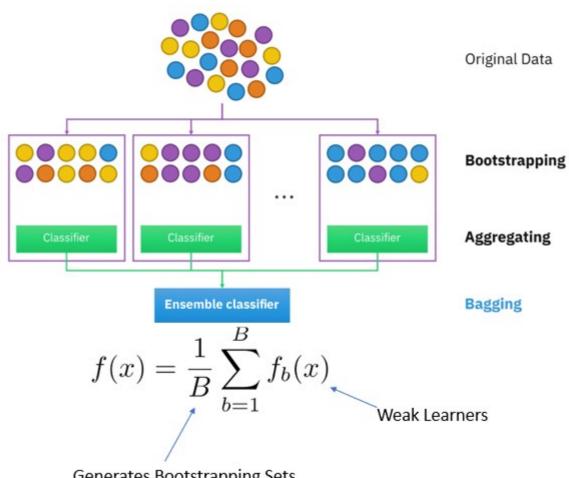


Output (yhat)

Boosting Ensemble

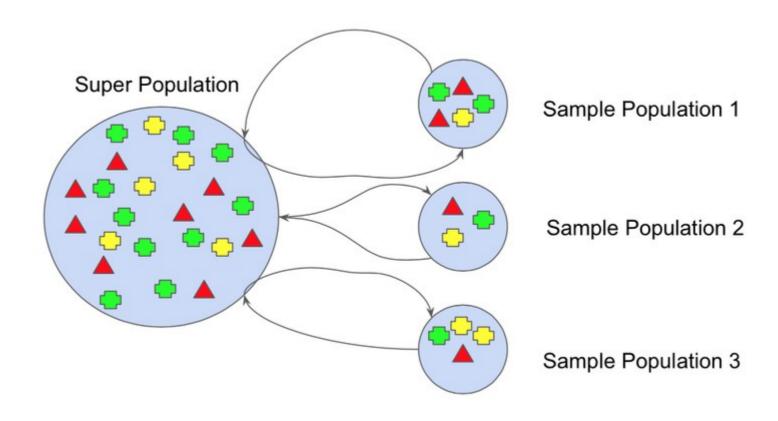
- Método de ensembles paralelo.





Generates Bootstrapping Sets

- <u>Bootstrap</u>: crear múltiples subsets del dataset usando muestreo con reemplazo, es decir, luego de muestrear, el dato vuelve al universo. Por lo tanto, una muestra puede aparecer en más de una partición.



Input: Data set $D = \{(\boldsymbol{x}_1, y_1), (\boldsymbol{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\boldsymbol{x}_m, y_m)\};$ Base learning algorithm \mathfrak{L} ; Number of base learners T.

Process:

- 1. **for** t = 1, ..., T:
- 2. $h_t = \mathfrak{L}(D, \mathfrak{D}_{bs})$ % \mathfrak{D}_{bs} is the bootstrap distribution
- 3. **end**

Input: Data set $D = \{(\boldsymbol{x}_1, y_1), (\boldsymbol{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\boldsymbol{x}_m, y_m)\};$ Base learning algorithm \mathfrak{L} ; Number of base learners T.

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El método más conocido de Bagging se llama Random Forest y corresponde a un ensemble de árboles de decisión.

Random Forest (bagging)

El método base (random tree)

```
Input: Data set D = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_m, y_m)\};
         Feature subset size K.
Process:
1. N \leftarrow create a tree node based on D;
     if all instances in the same class then return N
3. \mathcal{F} \leftarrow the set of features that can be split further;
                                                                          Random sobre
4. if \mathcal{F} is empty then return N
5. \tilde{\mathcal{F}} \leftarrow \text{select } K \text{ features from } \mathcal{F} \text{ randomly;}
                                                                          características
6. N.f \leftarrow the feature which has the best split point in \tilde{\mathcal{F}};
      N.p \leftarrow the best split point on N.f;
      D_l \leftarrow \text{subset of } D \text{ with values on } N.f \text{ smaller than } N.p \text{;}
      D_r \leftarrow \text{subset of } D \text{ with values on } N.f \text{ no smaller than } N.p \text{;}
10. N_l \leftarrow \text{call the process with parameters } (D_l, K);
11. N_r \leftarrow \text{call the process with parameters } (D_r, K);
12. return N
Output: A random decision tree
```

Estrategias de combinación

Promedio simple (sobre salida):

$$H(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^{T} h_i(\boldsymbol{x}).$$

El error esperado es:

$$err(H) = \frac{1}{T}\overline{err}(h)$$

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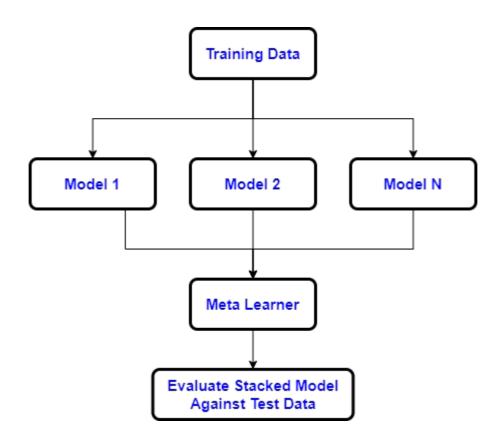
Promedio ponderado (sobre salida):

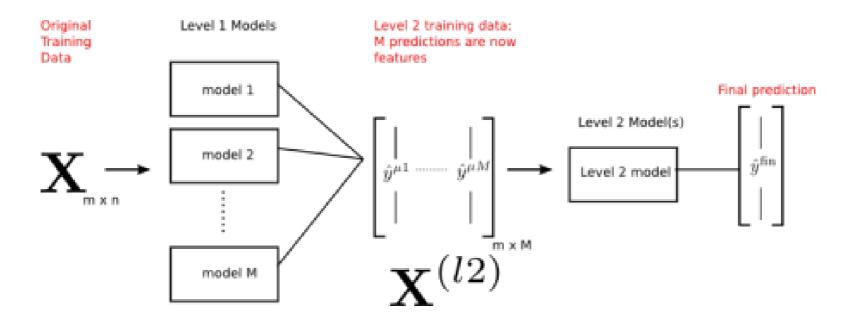
(usado en boosting, por ejemplo, AdaBoost)

$$H(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{T} w_i h_i(\boldsymbol{x}),$$

con:
$$w_i \geq 0$$
 y $\sum_{i=1}^T w_i = 1$.

- Entrenar un meta-learner sobre la base de las salidas de learners base.

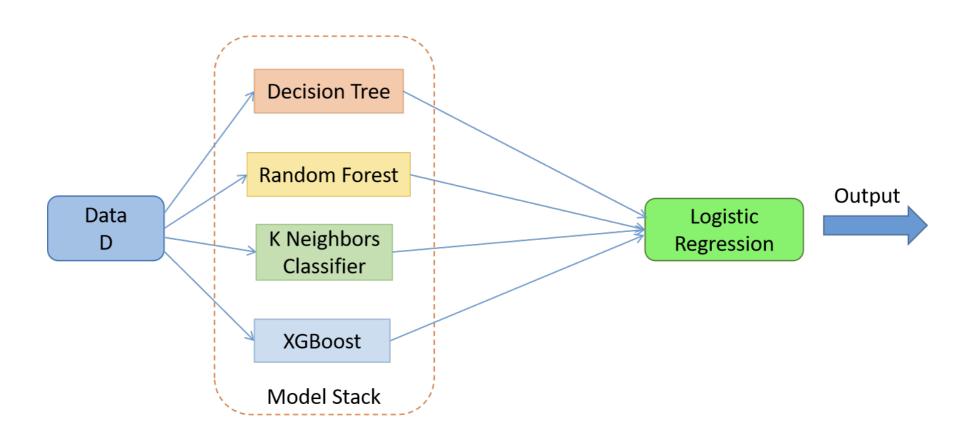




- Entrenar un meta-learner sobre la base de las salidas de learners base.

```
Input: Data set D = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_m, y_m)\};
        First-level learning algorithms \mathfrak{L}_1, \ldots, \mathfrak{L}_T;
        Second-level learning algorithm £.
Process:
1. for t = 1, ..., T: % Train a first-level learner by applying the
2. h_t = \mathfrak{L}_t(D); % first-level learning algorithm \mathfrak{L}_t
3. end
4. D' = \emptyset;
               % Generate a new data set
5. for i = 1, ..., m:
6. for t = 1, ..., T:
7. z_{it} = h_t(\boldsymbol{x}_i);
8. end
9. D' = D' \cup ((z_{i1}, \ldots, z_{iT}), y_i);
10. end
                     % Train the second-level learner h' by applying
11. h' = \mathfrak{L}(D');
                            % the second-level learning algorithm \mathfrak L to the
                            % new data set \mathcal{D}'.
Output: H(x) = h'(h_1(x), ..., h_T(x))
```

Se suelen usar ensambles heterogéneos.

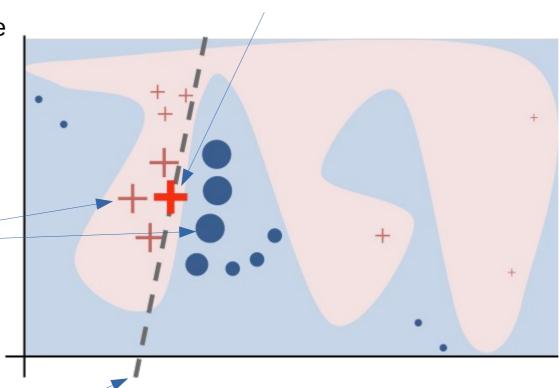


Explainers

LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations)

 Se perturban
 (eliminan features) de la instancia

2. Se obtienen las predicciones sobre los ejemplos perturbados



Instancia a explicar

- 3. Se construye un modelo lineal que aproxima al modelo original usando las predicciones (noisy label)
 - 4. Se identifica cuales perturbaciones inclinan la decisión

LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations)

You can enter the username or uid of the account you want to analyze



<u>@Botcheckcl</u>: a service for anomalous activity detection in Twitter

input recuerdamebot Analyze activity Human Likely bot Prediction probabilities # EMOTICONS M... 0.26 Human 0.06 0.11 < MENTIO... 0.74 Likely bot 0.06 NAME # HAPPY... USER # ADP <=... # HAPPY EMOJIS ... NAME # EMOTIC... DOMINANCE MI... USER # RETWEE... # SURPRISE E... VALENCE MIN