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Факультет «Информатика и системы управления»

Кафедра «Системы обработки информации и управления»

## ОТЧЁТ ПО Лабораторной работе №5

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```

In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import sklearn
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from typing import Dict, Tuple
from scipy import stats
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn import model_selection
from sklearn.datasets import load_wine
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, mean_square
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, roc_auc_score
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDRegressor
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC, NuSVC, LinearSVC, OneClassSVM, SVR, NuSVR, LinearSV
from typing import Dict, Tuple
from scipy import stats
from IPython.display import Image
from io import StringIO
from IPython.display import Image
import graphviz
import pydotplus
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor, KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV, RandomizedSearchCV
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, balanced_accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score, f1_score, classificat
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, DecisionTreeRegressor, export_g
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import ExtraTreesClassifier, ExtraTreesRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier, GradientBoostingRegress
from sklearn.ensemble import BaggingClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, mean_square
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, roc_auc_score
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
sns.set(style="ticks")

```

```

In [2]: def make_meshgrid(x, y, h=.02):
        """Create a mesh of points to plot in

        Parameters
        -----
        x: data to base x-axis meshgrid on
        y: data to base y-axis meshgrid on
        h: stepsize for meshgrid, optional

        Returns
        -----
        xx, yy : ndarray
        """

```

```

x_min, x_max = x.min() - 1, x.max() + 1
y_min, y_max = y.min() - 1, y.max() + 1
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x_min, x_max, h),
                     np.arange(y_min, y_max, h))

return xx, yy

def plot_contours(ax, clf, xx, yy, **params):
    """Plot the decision boundaries for a classifier.

    Parameters
    -----
    ax: matplotlib axes object
    clf: a classifier
    xx: meshgrid ndarray
    yy: meshgrid ndarray
    params: dictionary of params to pass to contourf, optional
    """

    Z = clf.predict(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
    Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
    #Можно проверить все ли метки классов предсказываются
    #print(np.unique(Z))
    out = ax.contourf(xx, yy, Z, **params)
    return out

def plot_cl(clf):
    title = clf.__repr__
    clf.fit(wine_X, wine_y)
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(5,5))
    X0, X1 = wine_X[:, 0], wine_X[:, 1]
    xx, yy = make_meshgrid(X0, X1)
    plot_contours(ax, clf, xx, yy, cmap=plt.cm.coolwarm, alpha=0.8)
    ax.scatter(X0, X1, c=wine_y, cmap=plt.cm.coolwarm, s=20, edgecolors='k')
    ax.set_xlim(xx.min(), xx.max())
    ax.set_ylim(yy.min(), yy.max())
    ax.set_xlabel('Sepal length')
    ax.set_ylabel('Sepal width')
    ax.set_xticks(())
    ax.set_yticks(())
    ax.set_title(title)
    plt.show()

```

In [3]: `from operator import itemgetter`

```

def draw_feature_importances(tree_model, X_dataset, figsize=(10,5)):
    """
    Вывод важности признаков в виде графика
    """

    # Сортировка значений важности признаков по убыванию
    list_to_sort = list(zip(X_dataset.columns.values, tree_model.feature_importances_))
    sorted_list = sorted(list_to_sort, key=itemgetter(1), reverse = True)
    # Названия признаков
    labels = [x for x, _ in sorted_list]
    # Важности признаков
    data = [x for _, x in sorted_list]
    # Вывод графика
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=figsize)
    ind = np.arange(len(labels))
    plt.bar(ind, data)
    plt.xticks(ind, labels, rotation='vertical')

```

```

# Вывод значений
for a,b in zip(ind, data):
    plt.text(a-0.05, b+0.01, str(round(b,3)))
plt.show()
return labels, data

```

```

In [4]: # Визуализация дерева
def get_png_tree(tree_model_param, feature_names_param):
    dot_data = StringIO()
    export_graphviz(tree_model_param, out_file=dot_data, feature_names=feature_n
                    filled=True, rounded=True, special_characters=True)
    graph = pydotplus.graph_from_dot_data(dot_data.getvalue())
    return graph.create_png()

```

```

In [5]: def accuracy_score_for_classes(
    y_true: np.ndarray,
    y_pred: np.ndarray) -> Dict[int, float]:
    """
    Вычисление метрики ассурасу для каждого класса
    y_true - истинные значения классов
    y_pred - предсказанные значения классов
    Возвращает словарь: ключ - метка класса,
    значение - Ассурасу для данного класса
    """

    # Для удобства фильтрации сформируем Pandas DataFrame
    d = {'t': y_true, 'p': y_pred}
    df = pd.DataFrame(data=d)
    # Метки классов
    classes = np.unique(y_true)
    # Результирующий словарь
    res = dict()
    # Перебор меток классов
    for c in classes:
        # отфильтруем данные, которые соответствуют
        # текущей метке класса в истинных значениях
        temp_dataflt = df[df['t']==c]
        # расчет ассурасу для заданной метки класса
        temp_acc = accuracy_score(
            temp_dataflt['t'].values,
            temp_dataflt['p'].values)
        # сохранение результата в словарь
        res[c] = temp_acc
    return res

def print_accuracy_score_for_classes(
    y_true: np.ndarray,
    y_pred: np.ndarray):
    """
    Вывод метрики ассурасу для каждого класса
    """

    accs = accuracy_score_for_classes(y_true, y_pred)
    if len(accs)>0:
        print('Метка \t Accuracy')
    for i in accs:
        print('{} \t {}'.format(i, accs[i]))

```

## Загрузка и первичный анализ данных

```
In [6]: wine = load_wine()
wine_X = wine.data[:, :2]
wine_y = wine.target
```

## Разделение выборки на обучающую и тестовую

```
In [7]: wine_X_train, wine_X_test, wine_y_train, wine_y_test = train_test_split(
        wine.data, wine.target, test_size=0.3, random_state=1)
```

### 1. Бэггинг

```
In [8]: # Обучим классификатор на 5 деревьях
bc1 = BaggingClassifier(n_estimators=5, oob_score=True, random_state=10)
bc1.fit(wine_X, wine_y)
```

C:\Users\user\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\\_bagging.py:789: UserWarning: Some inputs do not have OOB scores. This probably means too few estimators were used to compute any reliable oob estimates.

oob\_decision\_function = predictions / predictions.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]

C:\Users\user\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\\_bagging.py:795: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in divide

```
Out[8]: ▼ BaggingClassifier
BaggingClassifier(n_estimators=5, oob_score=True, random_state=10)
```

```
In [9]: # Какие объекты были использованы в обучающей выборке каждого дерева
bc1.estimators_samples_
```

```
Out[9]: [array([165, 137, 177, 103, 142, 138, 26, 152, 138, 50, 172, 126, 67,
34, 24, 43, 149, 58, 112, 118, 104, 46, 104, 27, 74, 147,
37, 45, 132, 44, 142, 69, 156, 74, 23, 167, 108, 64, 171,
0, 50, 150, 78, 171, 42, 112, 77, 156, 50, 4, 114, 14,
56, 170, 105, 43, 39, 43, 139, 80, 176, 127, 159, 116, 56,
54, 110, 138, 136, 4, 79, 62, 44, 60, 111, 74, 153, 114,
125, 137, 102, 153, 88, 14, 130, 107, 110, 175, 118, 41, 151,
174, 62, 66, 37, 14, 52, 120, 117, 171, 68, 176, 171, 73,
39, 104, 92, 150, 44, 139, 165, 22, 167, 66, 163, 107, 171,
27, 153, 85, 54, 40, 146, 95, 38, 168, 92, 97, 61, 116,
73, 116, 68, 48, 20, 124, 82, 37, 58, 101, 7, 123, 141,
146, 38, 116, 105, 91, 163, 7, 0, 131, 3, 22, 167, 59,
133, 20, 106, 162, 123, 11, 121, 66, 18, 46, 52, 147, 160,
62, 89, 86, 37, 115, 132, 38, 90, 84]),
array([ 95, 46, 93, 129, 44, 136, 87, 149, 61, 68, 87, 102, 31,
34, 17, 58, 162, 38, 79, 149, 88, 166, 70, 22, 88, 112,
115, 167, 52, 152, 147, 172, 19, 158, 15, 49, 39, 41, 130,
14, 47, 161, 127, 18, 13, 138, 13, 102, 152, 15, 57, 111,
145, 176, 62, 23, 128, 16, 67, 50, 115, 82, 43, 55, 7,
105, 4, 51, 102, 98, 35, 124, 52, 35, 58, 67, 148, 49,
177, 103, 169, 110, 16, 123, 13, 67, 125, 20, 33, 100, 0,
63, 150, 20, 171, 79, 157, 4, 115, 100, 18, 156, 156, 131,
78, 7, 62, 141, 103, 7, 75, 101, 108, 21, 155, 48, 28,
71, 4, 66, 154, 85, 54, 46, 112, 74, 125, 126, 125, 152,
97, 17, 154, 10, 52, 53, 21, 2, 113, 95, 47, 154, 89,
103, 54, 136, 43, 8, 19, 134, 36, 38, 106, 37, 83, 172,
19, 176, 16, 132, 115, 176, 127, 163, 100, 74, 39, 11, 167,
152, 76, 77, 127, 96, 115, 166, 21, 28]),
array([153, 54, 131, 76, 112, 169, 99, 54, 92, 55, 38, 141, 40,
18, 29, 42, 61, 54, 173, 21, 42, 82, 7, 28, 111, 72,
71, 51, 81, 124, 24, 39, 123, 129, 53, 173, 165, 27, 58,
125, 83, 106, 34, 139, 141, 17, 151, 114, 113, 85, 124, 7,
7, 164, 20, 2, 128, 175, 149, 32, 177, 56, 146, 175, 5,
61, 30, 165, 116, 105, 79, 54, 117, 49, 40, 173, 8, 30,
121, 87, 48, 150, 18, 103, 101, 58, 134, 146, 45, 33, 55,
43, 27, 27, 143, 85, 31, 13, 167, 29, 102, 133, 158, 141,
63, 146, 109, 99, 91, 148, 165, 11, 145, 47, 3, 128, 108,
59, 129, 9, 79, 41, 22, 85, 21, 58, 166, 148, 104, 86,
100, 60, 39, 160, 68, 14, 13, 3, 121, 151, 89, 148, 21,
132, 22, 128, 69, 145, 56, 33, 117, 52, 131, 58, 150, 4,
11, 60, 153, 175, 62, 75, 49, 43, 88, 170, 163, 93, 176,
96, 30, 7, 33, 36, 130, 93, 172, 54]),
array([148, 104, 86, 55, 15, 166, 168, 120, 156, 148, 97, 87, 167,
85, 34, 67, 145, 164, 42, 174, 98, 114, 44, 88, 7, 127,
112, 18, 104, 120, 160, 68, 20, 94, 14, 5, 101, 102, 130,
29, 53, 75, 111, 132, 22, 91, 26, 42, 5, 140, 150, 65,
100, 55, 55, 161, 94, 84, 139, 173, 78, 37, 20, 94, 59,
82, 133, 149, 41, 104, 43, 95, 96, 69, 106, 99, 137, 111,
159, 84, 64, 41, 68, 147, 169, 27, 85, 63, 149, 105, 123,
122, 80, 62, 36, 1, 96, 134, 93, 160, 68, 7, 6, 173,
77, 25, 137, 23, 123, 146, 22, 98, 3, 145, 171, 128, 57,
111, 91, 79, 0, 167, 37, 72, 171, 3, 93, 44, 15, 145,
105, 147, 65, 159, 95, 154, 87, 92, 132, 165, 173, 3, 130,
158, 36, 122, 146, 72, 116, 105, 75, 131, 49, 49, 141, 126,
89, 130, 10, 169, 40, 173, 93, 33, 74, 15, 11, 72, 144,
157, 15, 124, 117, 78, 111, 55, 22, 49]),
array([144, 14, 177, 119, 31, 169, 54, 51, 32, 147, 139, 95, 37,
112, 103, 8, 169, 24, 113, 167, 68, 62, 139, 13, 11, 128,
112, 42, 126, 17, 63, 155, 71, 17, 142, 139, 127, 56, 62,
94, 20, 73, 81, 90, 87, 62, 90, 172, 132, 8, 40, 1,
```

```

8, 43, 4, 144, 44, 136, 144, 47, 24, 73, 116, 162, 112,
78, 135, 86, 129, 81, 92, 120, 100, 53, 125, 49, 108, 97,
156, 126, 155, 111, 21, 123, 22, 21, 83, 23, 122, 95, 124,
136, 41, 103, 78, 154, 12, 129, 162, 165, 3, 11, 94, 64,
169, 87, 95, 100, 24, 70, 137, 3, 125, 69, 28, 49, 14,
7, 22, 155, 32, 115, 177, 37, 116, 70, 32, 34, 83, 97,
28, 161, 4, 163, 110, 79, 147, 19, 108, 86, 112, 79, 76,
124, 174, 68, 176, 126, 52, 44, 28, 2, 116, 55, 127, 26,
56, 111, 71, 65, 87, 155, 32, 79, 19, 79, 59, 48, 1,
139, 102, 120, 50, 58, 75, 128, 177, 87]]]

```

```

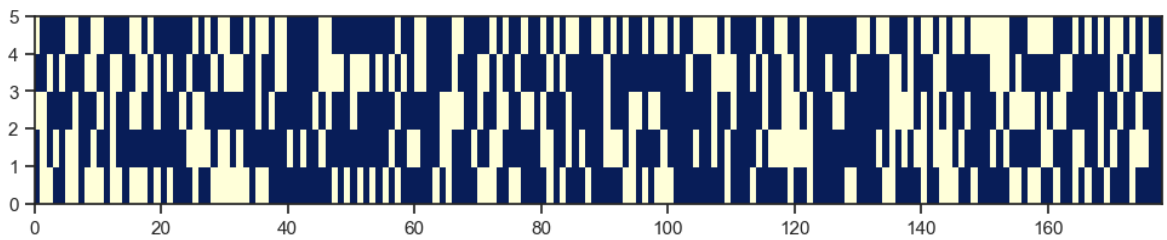
In [10]: # Сконвертируем эти данные в двоичную матрицу,
# 1 соответствует элементам, попавшим в обучающую выборку
bin_array = np.zeros((5, wine_X.shape[0]))
for i in range(5):
    for j in bc1.estimators_samples_[i]:
        bin_array[i][j] = 1
bin_array

```

```
Out[10]: array([[1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0.,
0., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0.,
0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0.,
1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0.,
1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 1.,
1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1.,
0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1.,
1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
0., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0.,
0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1.,
1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1.,
1., 1.],
[1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1.,
1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1.,
0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1.,
1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 1.,
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1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0.,
0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0.,
0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 0.,
1., 1.],
[0., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0.,
0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
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0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0.,
1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1.,
1., 1.],
[1., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1.,
0., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 0., 0.,
0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 0.,
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1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1.,
1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1.,
1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0.,
0., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 1., 0.,
1., 1.]])
```



```
In [11]: # И визуализируем (синим цветом показаны данные, которые попали в обучающую выбо
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12,2))
ax.pcolor(bin_array, cmap='YlGnBu')
plt.show()
```



```
In [12]: # Оценим Out-of-bag error, теоретическое значение 37%
for i in range(5):
    cur_data = bin_array[i]
    len_cur_data = len(cur_data)
    sum_cur_data = sum(cur_data)
    (len(bin_array[0]) - sum(bin_array[0])) / len(bin_array[0])
    oob_i = (len_cur_data - sum_cur_data) / len_cur_data
    print('Для модели № {} размер OOB составляет {}'.format(i+1, round(oob_i, 4)))
```

Для модели № 1 размер OOB составляет 37.64%

Для модели № 2 размер OOB составляет 35.96%

Для модели № 3 размер OOB составляет 34.27%

Для модели № 4 размер OOB составляет 37.08%

Для модели № 5 размер OOB составляет 42.13%

```
In [13]: # Out-of-bag error, возвращаемый классификатором
# Для классификации используется метрика ассурасу
bc1.oob_score_, 1-bc1.oob_score_
```

Out[13]: (0.7528089887640449, 0.2471910112359551)

```
In [14]: # Параметр oob_decision_function_ возвращает вероятности
# принадлежности объекта к классам на основе oob
# В данном примере три класса,
# значения nan могут возвращаться в случае маленькой выборки
bc1.oob_decision_function_[55:70]
```

```
Out[14]: array([[1.         , 0.         , 0.         ],
 [1.         , 0.         , 0.         ],
 [0.66666667, 0.         , 0.33333333],
 [1.         , 0.         , 0.         ],
 [0.         , 1.         , 0.         ],
 [0.         , 1.         , 0.         ],
 [0.         , 0.5       , 0.5       ],
 [ nan,         nan,         nan],
 [0.         , 1.         , 0.         ],
 [0.         , 1.         , 0.         ],
 [0.         , 1.         , 0.         ],
 [0.         , 1.         , 0.         ],
 [0.         , 1.         , 0.         ],
 [ nan,         nan,         nan],
 [0.         , 1.         , 0.         ]])
```

```
In [15]: # Визуализация обученных решающих деревьев
Image(get_png_tree(bc1.estimators_[0], wine.feature_names[:2]), width='80%')
```

## InvocationException

Traceback (most recent call last)

Cell In[15], line 2

```
1 # Визуализация обученных решающих деревьев
----> 2 Image(get_png_tree(bc1.estimators_[0], wine.feature_names[:2]), width='80%')
```

Cell In[4], line 7, in get\_png\_tree(tree\_model\_param, feature\_names\_param)

```
4 export_graphviz(tree_model_param, out_file=dot_data, feature_names=feature_names_param,
5                 filled=True, rounded=True, special_characters=True)
6 graph = pydotplus.graph_from_dot_data(dot_data.getvalue())
----> 7 return graph.create_png()
```

File ~\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\pydotplus\graphviz.py:1797, in Dot.\_\_init\_\_.<locals>.<lambda>(f, prog)

```
1792 # Automatically creates all the methods enabling the creation
1793 # of output in any of the supported formats.
1794 for frmt in self.formats:
1795     self.__setattr__(
1796         'create_' + frmt,
-> 1797         lambda f=frmt, prog=self.prog: self.create(format=f, prog=prog)
1798     )
1799 f = self.__dict__['create_' + frmt]
1800 f.__doc__ = (
1801     '''Refer to the docstring accompanying the'''
1802     '''create method for more information.'''
1803 )
```

File ~\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\pydotplus\graphviz.py:1959, in Dot.create(self, f, prog, format)

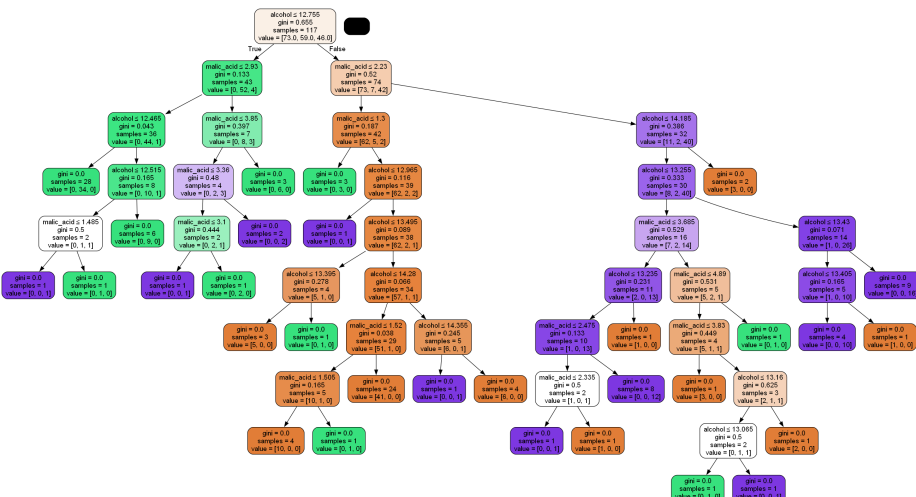
```
1957 self.progs = find_graphviz()
1958 if self.progs is None:
-> 1959     raise InvocationException(
1960         'GraphViz\'s executables not found')
1962 if prog not in self.progs:
1963     raise InvocationException(
1964         'GraphViz\'s executable "%s" not found' % prog)
```

InvocationException: GraphViz's executables not found

In [ ]: Image(get\_png\_tree(bc1.estimators\_[1], wine.feature\_names[:2]), width='80%')

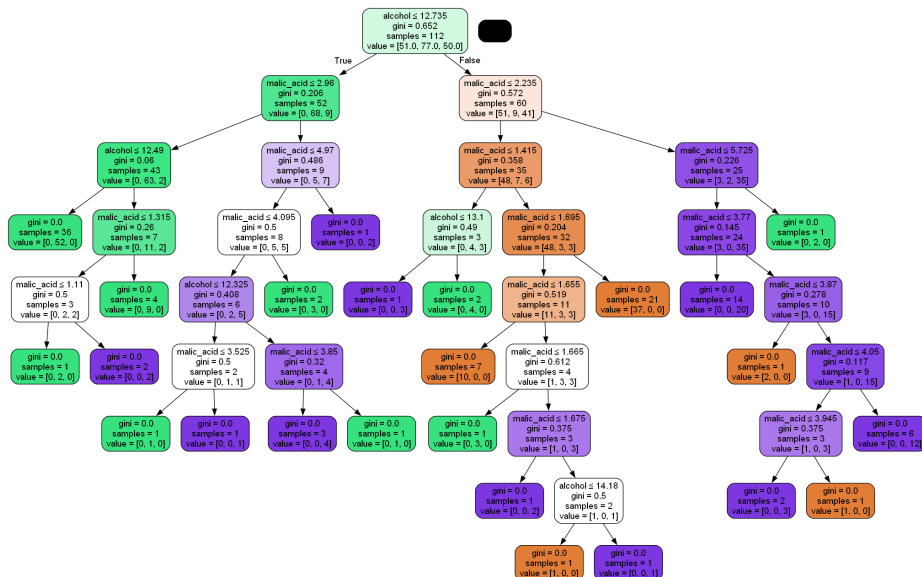
In [75]: Image(get\_png\_tree(bc1.estimators\_[2], wine.feature\_names[:2]), width='80%')

Out[75]:



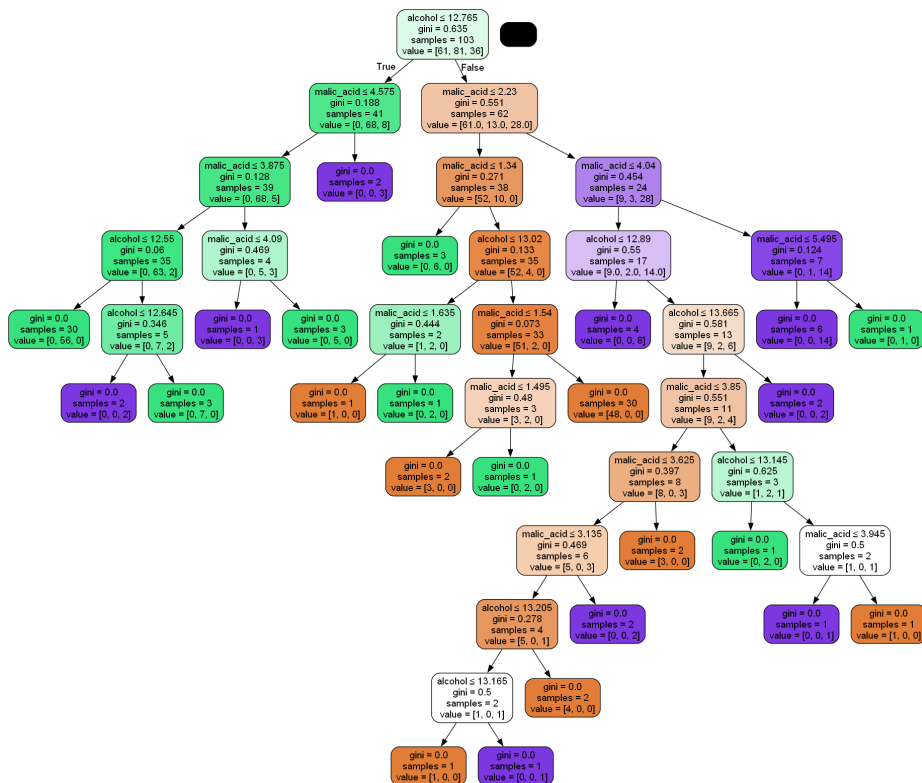
```
In [76]: Image(get_png_tree(bc1.estimators_[3], wine.feature_names[:2]), width='80%')
```

Out[76]:



```
In [77]: Image(get_png_tree(bc1.estimators_[4], wine.feature_names[:2]), width='80%')
```

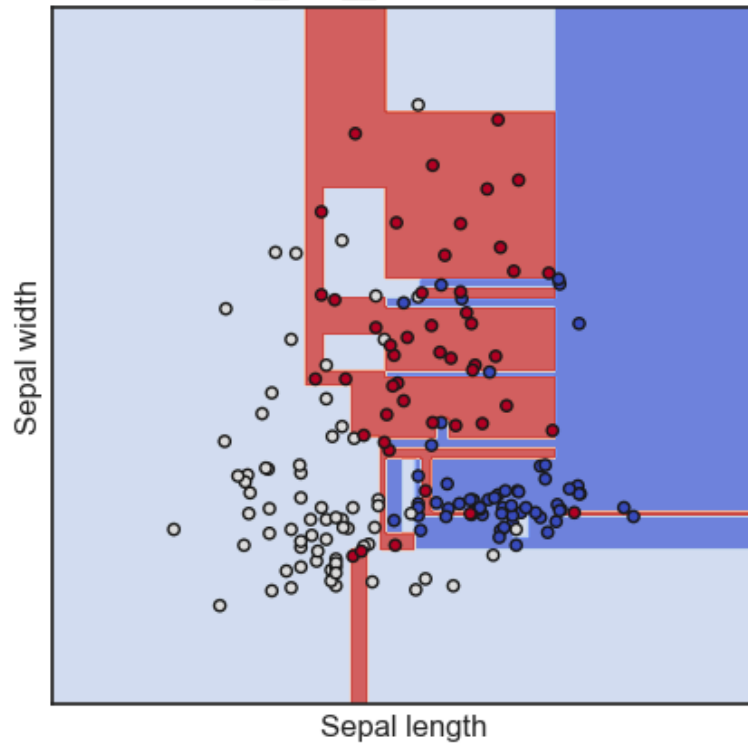
Out[77]:



## Визуализация результатов

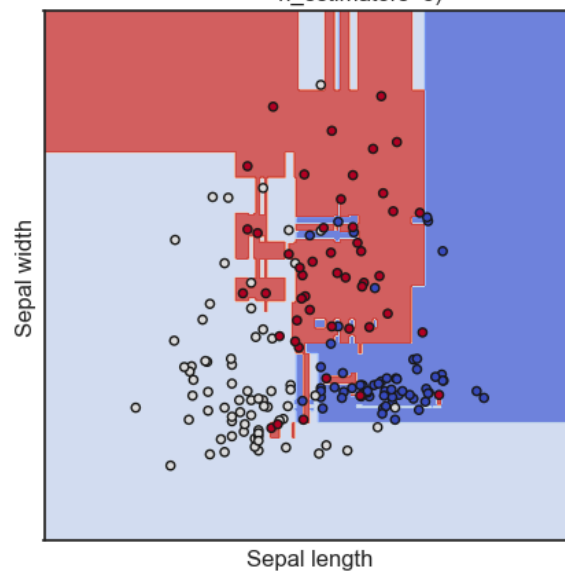
```
In [78]: plot_cl(DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=1))
```

<bound method BaseEstimator.\_\_repr\_\_ of DecisionTreeClassifier(random\_state=1)>



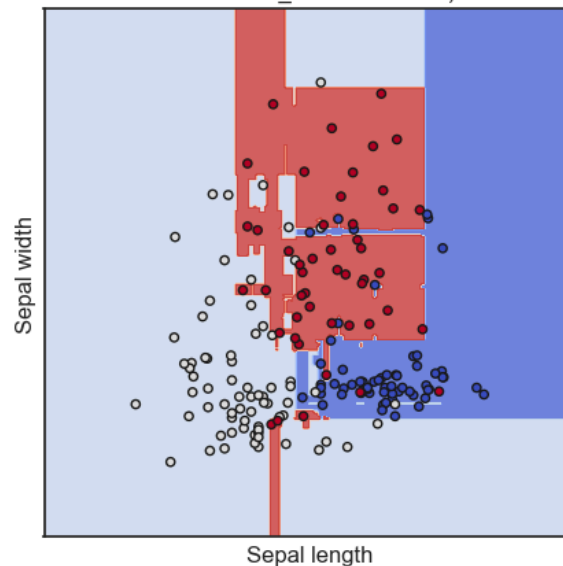
In [79]: `plot_cl(BaggingClassifier(DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=1), n_estimators=5`

<bound method BaseEstimator.\_\_repr\_\_ of BaggingClassifier(estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(random\_state=1), n\_estimators=5)>



In [80]: `plot_cl(BaggingClassifier(DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=1), n_estimators=1`

```
<bound method BaseEstimator.__repr__ of BaggingClassifier(estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=1),  
n_estimators=100)>
```



## Оценка качества модели бэггинга с помощью метрик ассурау и F-меры

```
In [81]: cl1_2 = BaggingClassifier(n_estimators=5, oob_score=True, random_state=10)  
cl1_2.fit(wine_X_train, wine_y_train)  
target1_2 = cl1_2.predict(wine_X_test)  
len(target1_2), target1_2
```

```
C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\_bagging.py:769: User  
Warning: Some inputs do not have OOB scores. This probably means too few estimato  
rs were used to compute any reliable oob estimates.  
  warn(  
C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\_bagging.py:775: Runt  
imeWarning: invalid value encountered in divide  
  oob_decision_function = predictions / predictions.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]
```

```
Out[81]: (54,  
array([2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1,  
       2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0,  
       0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0]))
```

```
In [82]: accuracy_score(wine_y_test, target1_2)
```

```
Out[82]: 1.0
```

```
In [83]: classification_report(wine_y_test, target1_2,  
                               target_names=wine.target_names, output_dict=True)
```

```
Out[83]: {'class_0': {'precision': 1.0,
                    'recall': 1.0,
                    'f1-score': 1.0,
                    'support': 23.0},
          'class_1': {'precision': 1.0,
                    'recall': 1.0,
                    'f1-score': 1.0,
                    'support': 19.0},
          'class_2': {'precision': 1.0,
                    'recall': 1.0,
                    'f1-score': 1.0,
                    'support': 12.0},
          'accuracy': 1.0,
          'macro avg': {'precision': 1.0,
                    'recall': 1.0,
                    'f1-score': 1.0,
                    'support': 54.0},
          'weighted avg': {'precision': 1.0,
                    'recall': 1.0,
                    'f1-score': 1.0,
                    'support': 54.0}}
```

Вывод: модель, полученная с помощью бэггинга очень точна, так как предсказанное полностью совпало с ожидаемым.

## 2. Случайный лес

```
In [84]: # Обучим классификатор на 5 деревьях
tree1 = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=5, oob_score=True, random_state=10)
tree1.fit(wine_X, wine_y)
```

C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\\_forest.py:615: UserWarning: Some inputs do not have OOB scores. This probably means too few trees were used to compute any reliable OOB estimates.

warn(

```
Out[84]: ▼ Random Forest Classifier ⓘ ⓘ
RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=5, oob_score=True, random_state=10)
```

```
In [85]: # Out-of-bag error, возвращаемый классификатором
tree1.oob_score_, 1-tree1.oob_score_
```

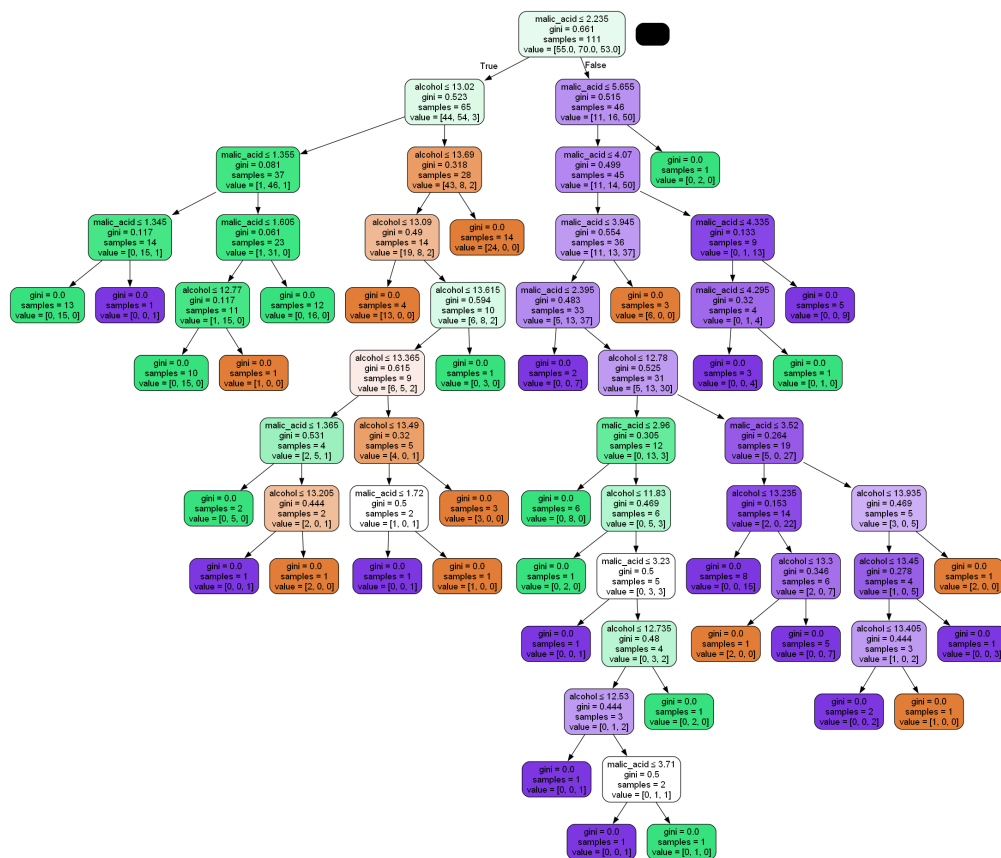
```
Out[85]: (0.7134831460674157, 0.2865168539325843)
```

```
In [86]: tree1.oob_decision_function_[55:70]
```

```
Out[86]: array([[1., 0., 0.],
 [1., 0., 0.],
 [1., 0., 0.],
 [1., 0., 0.],
 [0., 1., 0.],
 [0., 1., 0.],
 [0., 1., 0.],
 [0., 0., 0.],
 [0., 1., 0.],
 [0.5, 0.5, 0.],
 [0., 0.66666667, 0.33333333],
 [0., 1., 0.],
 [0., 1., 0.],
 [0., 0., 0.],
 [0., 1., 0.]])
```

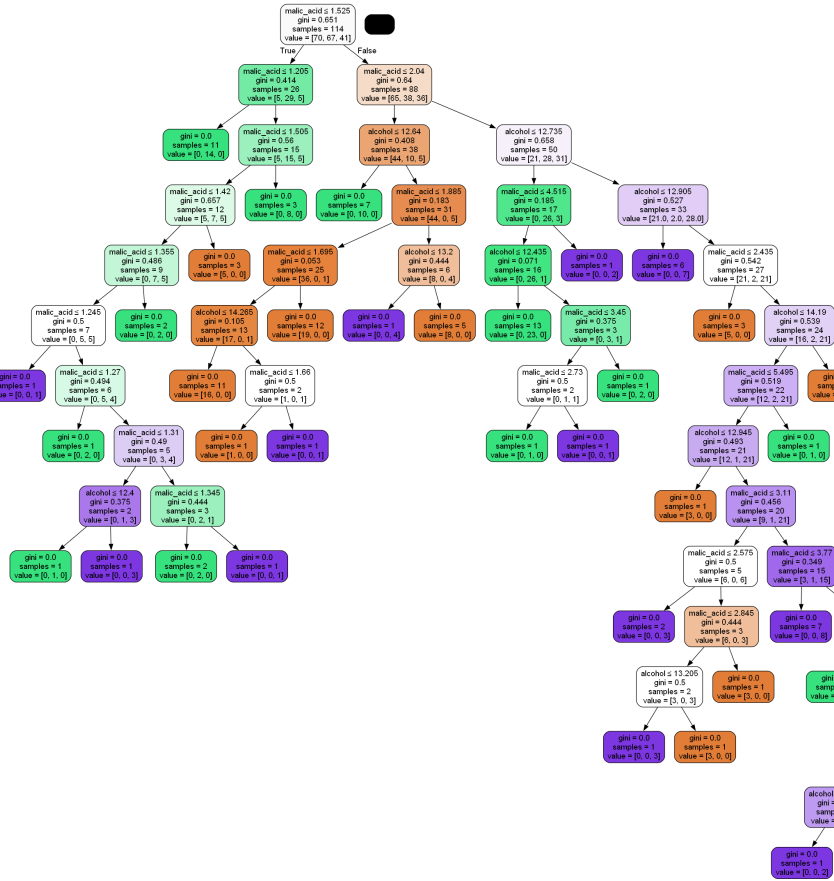
```
In [87]: Image(get_png_tree(tree1.estimators_[0], wine.feature_names[:2]), width="500")
```

Out[87]:



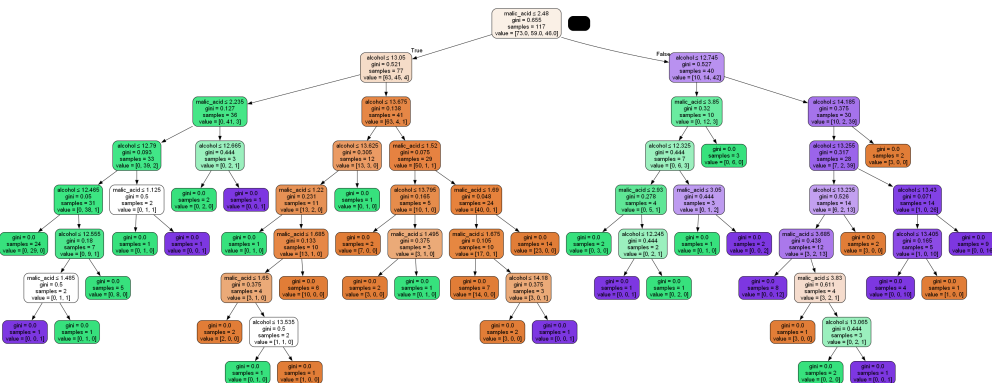
```
In [88]: Image(get_png_tree(tree1.estimators_[1], wine.feature_names[:2]), width="500")
```

Out[88]:



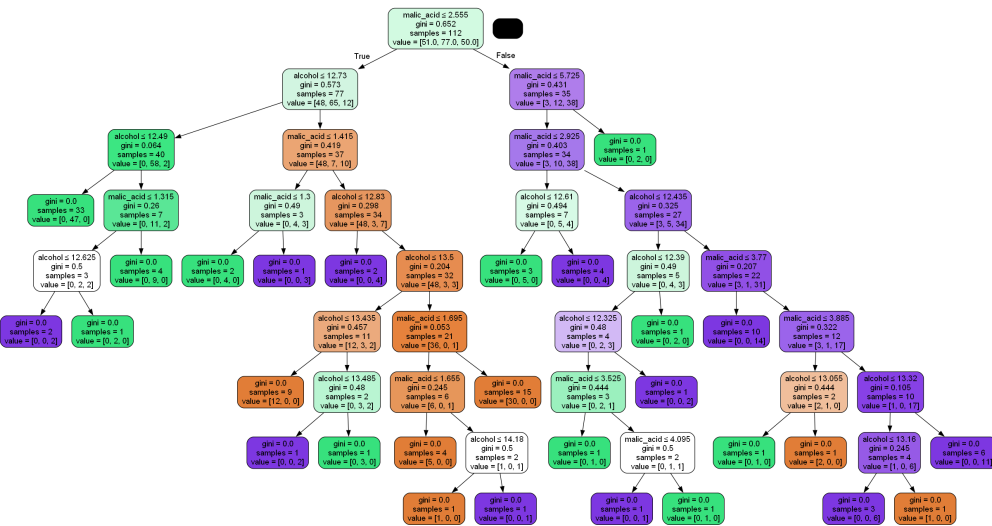
In [89]: `Image(get_png_tree(tree1.estimators_[2], wine.feature_names[:2]), width="500")`

Out[89]:



In [90]: `Image(get_png_tree(tree1.estimators_[3], wine.feature_names[:2]), width="500")`

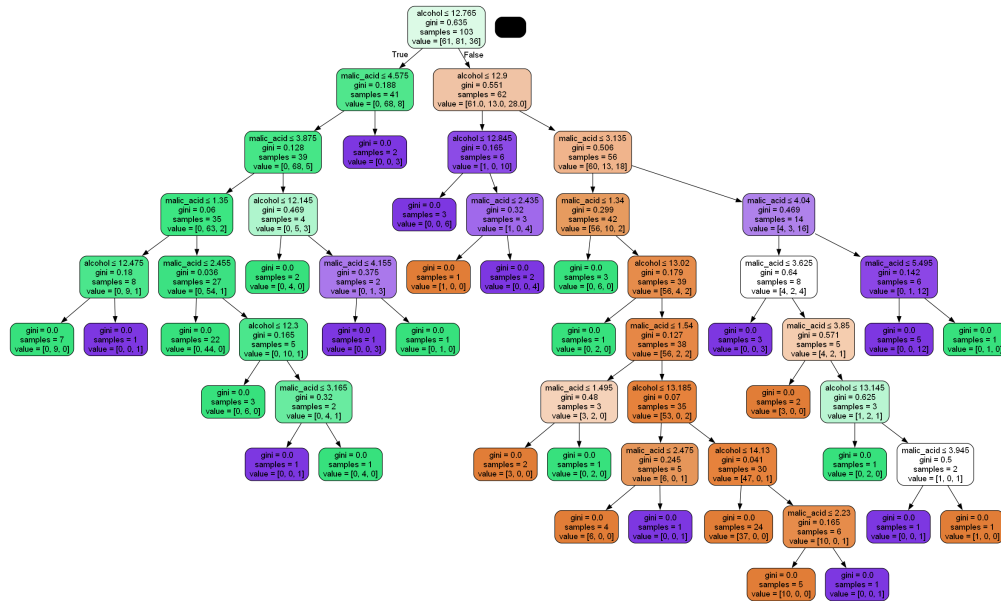
Out[90]:





```
In [91]: Image(get_png_tree(tree1.estimators_[4], wine.feature_names[:2]), width="500")
```

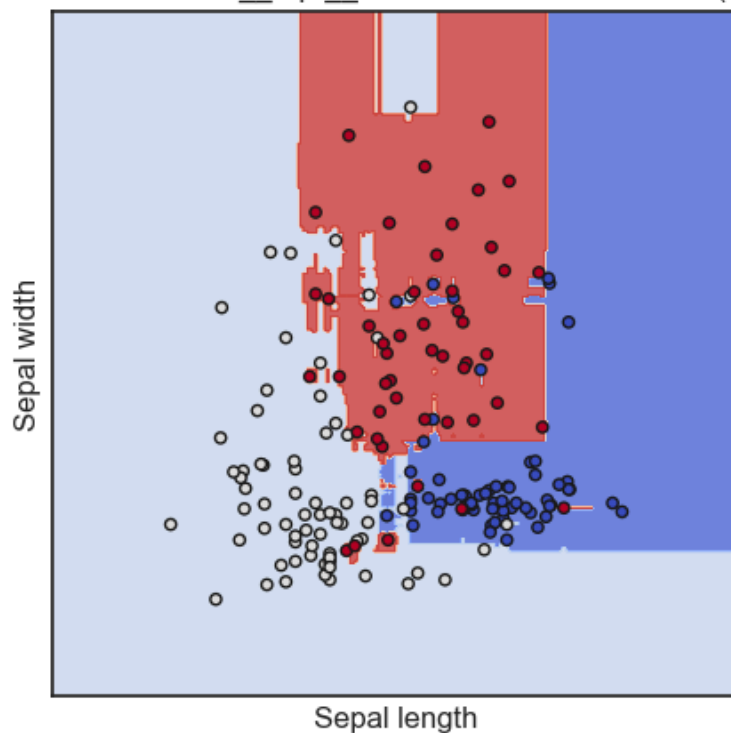
Out[91]:



## Визуализация результатов

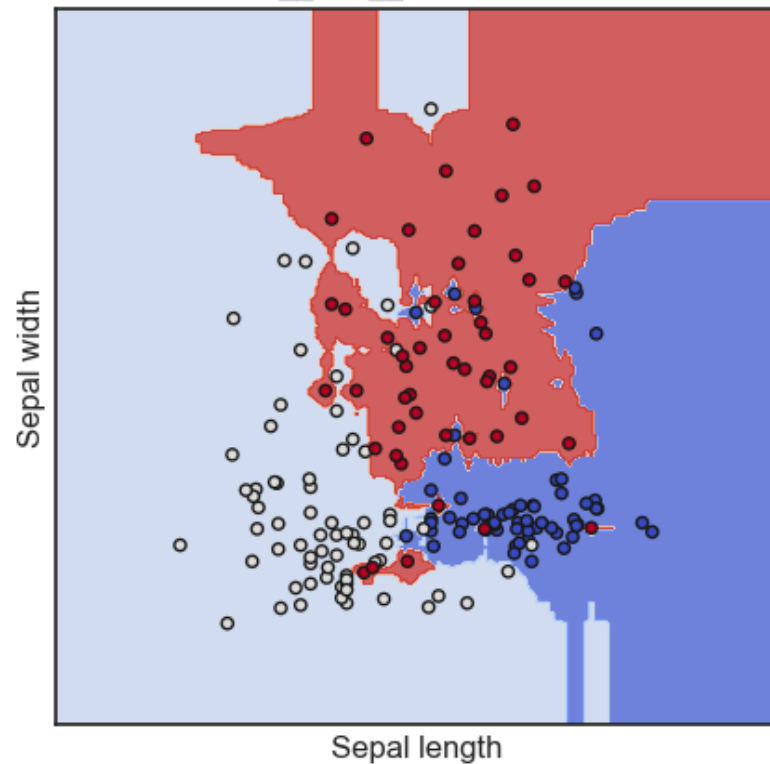
```
In [92]: plot_cl(RandomForestClassifier(random_state=1))
```

<bound method BaseEstimator.\_\_repr\_\_ of RandomForestClassifier(random\_state=1)>

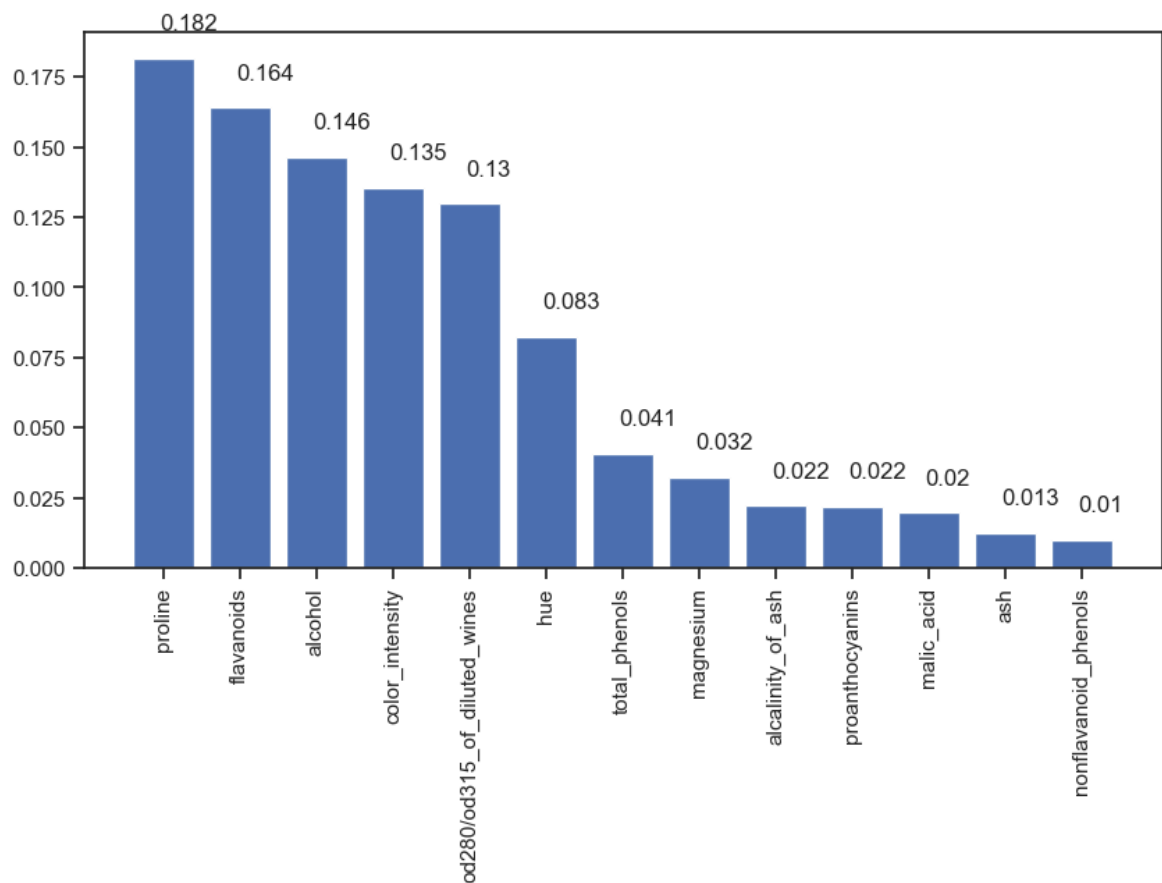


```
In [93]: plot_cl(ExtraTreesClassifier(random_state=1))
```

<bound method BaseEstimator.\_\_repr\_\_ of ExtraTreesClassifier(random\_state=1)>



```
In [94]: # Важность признаков
wine_x_ds = pd.DataFrame(data=wine['data'], columns=wine['feature_names'])
wine_rf_cl = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=1)
wine_rf_cl.fit(wine_x_ds, wine.target)
_, _ = draw_feature_importances(wine_rf_cl, wine_x_ds)
```



## Оценка качества модели случайный лес с помощью метрик accuracy и F-меры

```
In [95]: cl1_2 = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=5, oob_score=True, random_state=10)
cl1_2.fit(wine_X_train, wine_y_train)
target1_2 = cl1_2.predict(wine_X_test)
len(target1_2), target1_2
```

C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\\_forest.py:615: UserWarning: Some inputs do not have OOB scores. This probably means too few trees were used to compute any reliable OOB estimates.  
warn(

```
Out[95]: (54,
array([2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
       2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0,
       0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0]))
```

```
In [96]: accuracy_score(wine_y_test, target1_2)
```

```
Out[96]: 0.9814814814814815
```

```
In [97]: classification_report(wine_y_test, target1_2,
                               target_names=wine.target_names, output_dict=True)
```

```
Out[97]: {'class_0': {'precision': 0.9583333333333334,
                      'recall': 1.0,
                      'f1-score': 0.9787234042553191,
                      'support': 23.0},
          'class_1': {'precision': 1.0,
                      'recall': 0.9473684210526315,
                      'f1-score': 0.972972972972973,
                      'support': 19.0},
          'class_2': {'precision': 1.0,
                      'recall': 1.0,
                      'f1-score': 1.0,
                      'support': 12.0},
          'accuracy': 0.9814814814814815,
          'macro avg': {'precision': 0.9861111111111112,
                      'recall': 0.9824561403508771,
                      'f1-score': 0.9838987924094308,
                      'support': 54.0},
          'weighted avg': {'precision': 0.9822530864197532,
                          'recall': 0.9814814814814815,
                          'f1-score': 0.9814282367473858,
                          'support': 54.0}}
```

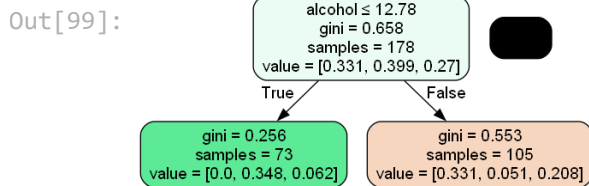
**Вывод:** модель, полученная с помощью бэггинга весьма точна, так как предсказанное совпало с ожидаемым на 95-98%.

## 3. AdaBoost

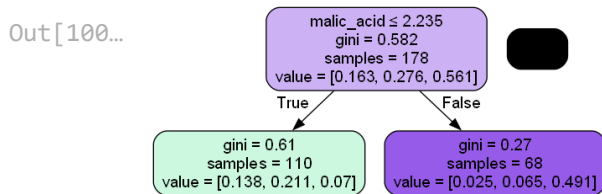
```
In [98]: # Обучим классификатор на 5 деревьях
ab1 = AdaBoostClassifier(n_estimators=5, algorithm='SAMME', random_state=10)
ab1.fit(wine_X, wine_y)
```

```
Out[98]: AdaBoostClassifier
AdaBoostClassifier(algorithm='SAMME', n_estimators=5, random_state=10)
```

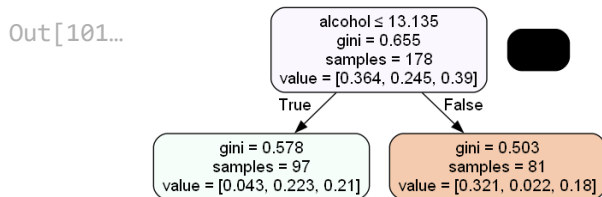
```
In [99]: Image(get_png_tree(ab1.estimators_[0], wine.feature_names[:2]), width='40%')
```



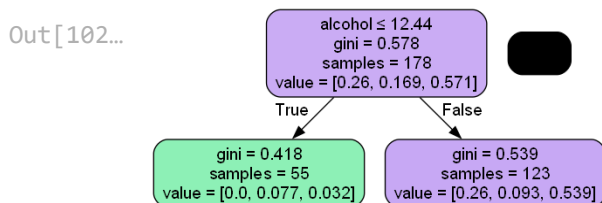
```
In [100... Image(get_png_tree(ab1.estimators_[1], wine.feature_names[:2]), width='40%')
```



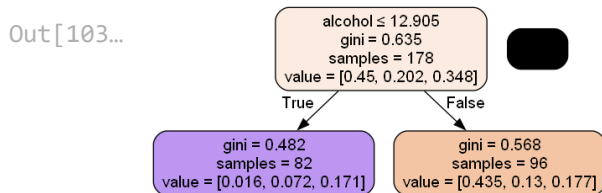
```
In [101... Image(get_png_tree(ab1.estimators_[2], wine.feature_names[:2]), width='40%')
```



```
In [102... Image(get_png_tree(ab1.estimators_[3], wine.feature_names[:2]), width='40%')
```



```
In [103... Image(get_png_tree(ab1.estimators_[4], wine.feature_names[:2]), width='40%')
```



```
In [104... ab1.estimator_weights_
```

```
Out[104... array([1.44588646, 1.55274203, 0.87050387, 1.16201305, 1.12315087])
```

```
In [105... df1 = ab1.decision_function(wine_X)
df1.shape
```

```
Out[105... (178, 3)
```

```
In [106... df1[:10]
```

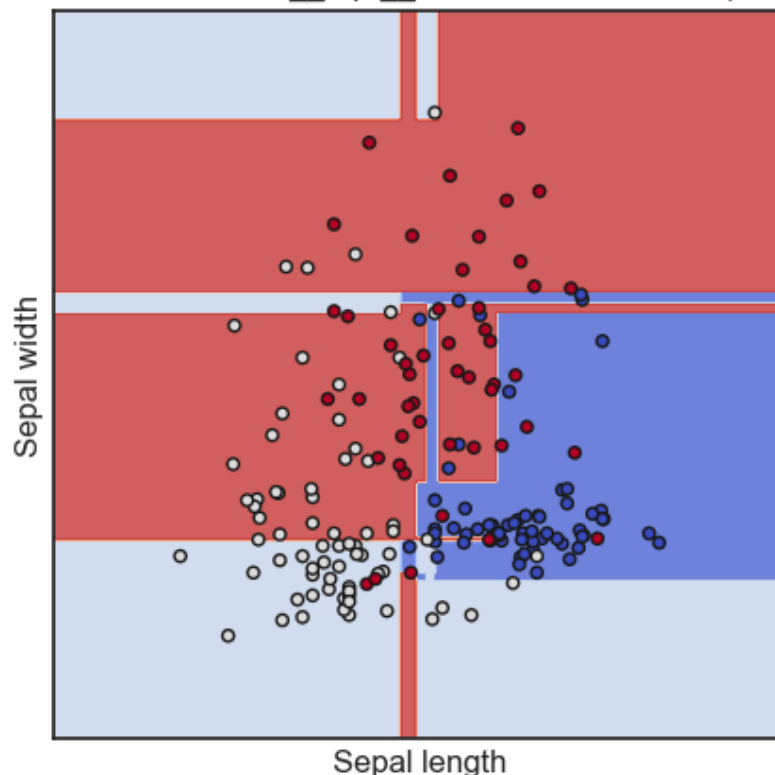
```
Out[106...] array([[ 0.33832685, -0.12154681, -0.21678004],
      [ 0.33832685, -0.12154681, -0.21678004],
      [ 0.33832685, -0.5          ,  0.16167315],
      [ 0.33832685, -0.12154681, -0.21678004],
      [ 0.33832685, -0.5          ,  0.16167315],
      [ 0.33832685, -0.12154681, -0.21678004],
      [ 0.33832685, -0.12154681, -0.21678004],
      [ 0.33832685, -0.12154681, -0.21678004],
      [ 0.33832685, -0.12154681, -0.21678004],
      [ 0.33832685, -0.12154681, -0.21678004]])
```

## Визуализация результатов

```
In [107...] # Результаты классификации
plot_cl(AdaBoostClassifier(random_state=1))
```

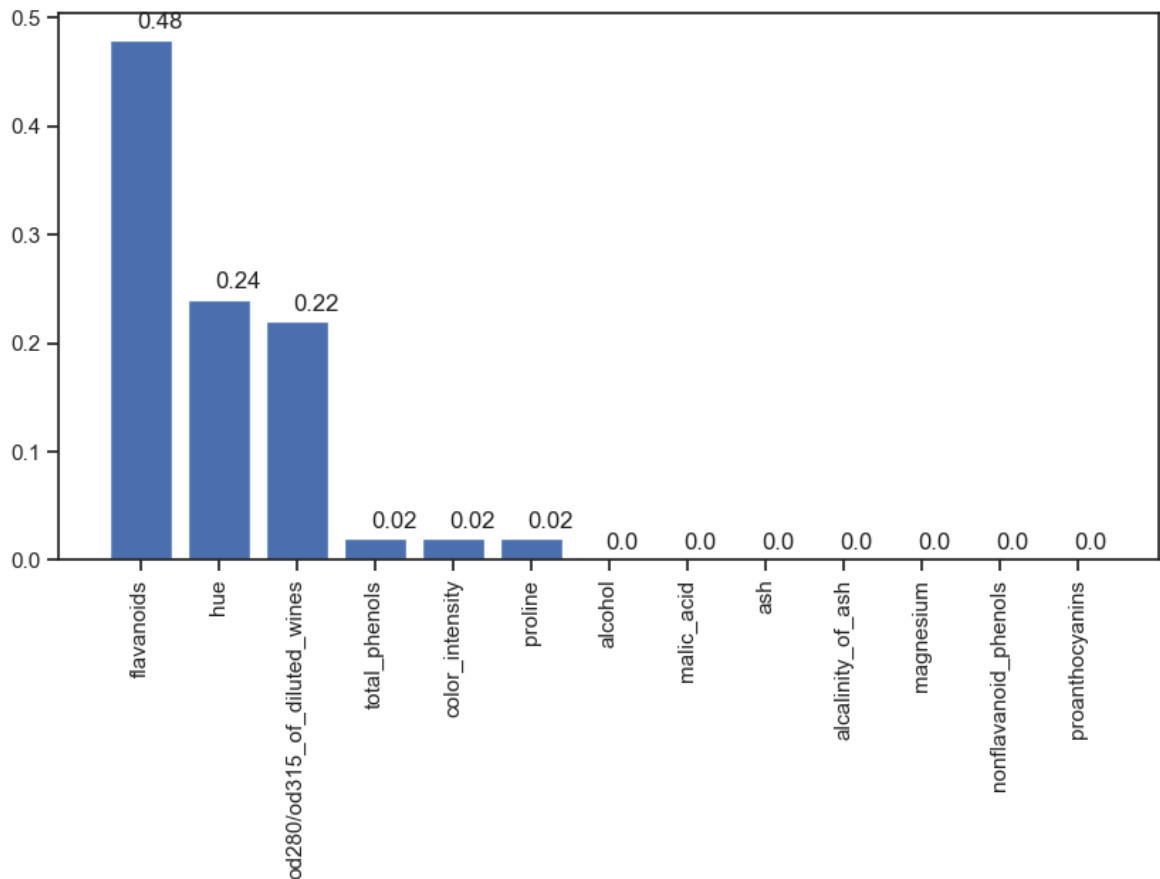
C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\\_weight\_boosting.py:519: FutureWarning: The SAMME.R algorithm (the default) is deprecated and will be removed in 1.6. Use the SAMME algorithm to circumvent this warning.  
warnings.warn(

<bound method BaseEstimator.\_\_repr\_\_ of AdaBoostClassifier(random\_state=1)>



```
In [108...] # Важность признаков
wine_x_ds = pd.DataFrame(data=wine['data'], columns=wine['feature_names'])
ab2 = AdaBoostClassifier(random_state=1)
ab2.fit(wine_x_ds, wine.target)
_,_ = draw_feature_importances(ab2, wine_x_ds)
```

C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\\_weight\_boosting.py:519: FutureWarning: The SAMME.R algorithm (the default) is deprecated and will be removed in 1.6. Use the SAMME algorithm to circumvent this warning.  
warnings.warn(



## Оценка качества модели AdaBoost с помощью метрик ассурасу и F-меры

```
In [109... c11_2 = AdaBoostClassifier(n_estimators=5, algorithm='SAMME', random_state=10)
c11_2.fit(wine_X_train, wine_y_train)
target1_2 = c11_2.predict(wine_X_test)
len(target1_2), target1_2
```

```
Out[109... (54,
array([2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
       1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0,
       0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0]))
```

```
In [110... accuracy_score(wine_y_test, target1_2)
```

```
Out[110... 0.9444444444444444
```

```
In [111... classification_report(wine_y_test, target1_2,
                           target_names=wine.target_names, output_dict=True)
```

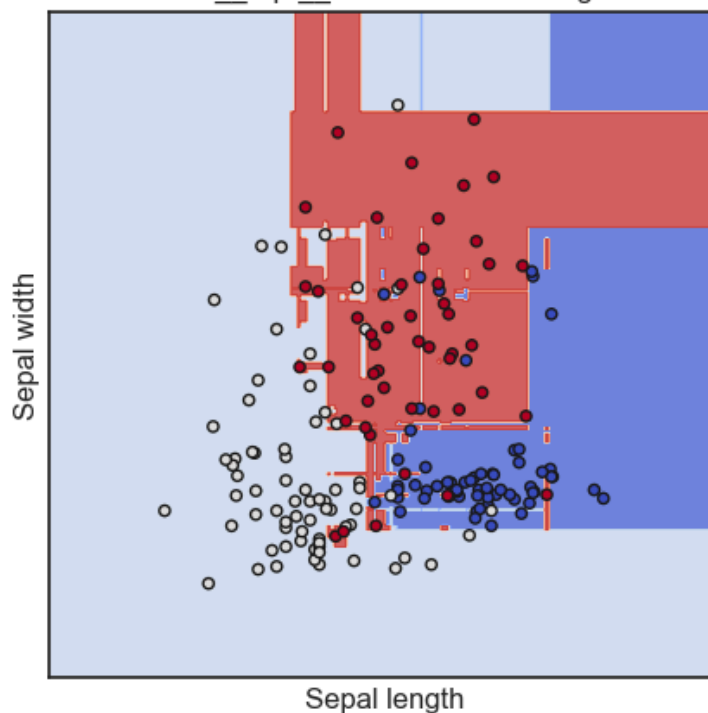
```
Out[111...] {'class_0': {'precision': 1.0,
               'recall': 1.0,
               'f1-score': 1.0,
               'support': 23.0},
             'class_1': {'precision': 0.8636363636363636,
               'recall': 1.0,
               'f1-score': 0.926829268292683,
               'support': 19.0},
             'class_2': {'precision': 1.0,
               'recall': 0.75,
               'f1-score': 0.8571428571428571,
               'support': 12.0},
             'accuracy': 0.9444444444444444,
             'macro avg': {'precision': 0.9545454545454546,
               'recall': 0.9166666666666666,
               'f1-score': 0.9279907084785134,
               'support': 54.0},
             'weighted avg': {'precision': 0.952020202020202,
               'recall': 0.9444444444444444,
               'f1-score': 0.9425087108013938,
               'support': 54.0}}
```

Вывод: модель, полученная с помощью бэггинга не так точна, как предыдущие, так как предсказанное совпало с ожидаемым на 86-95%.

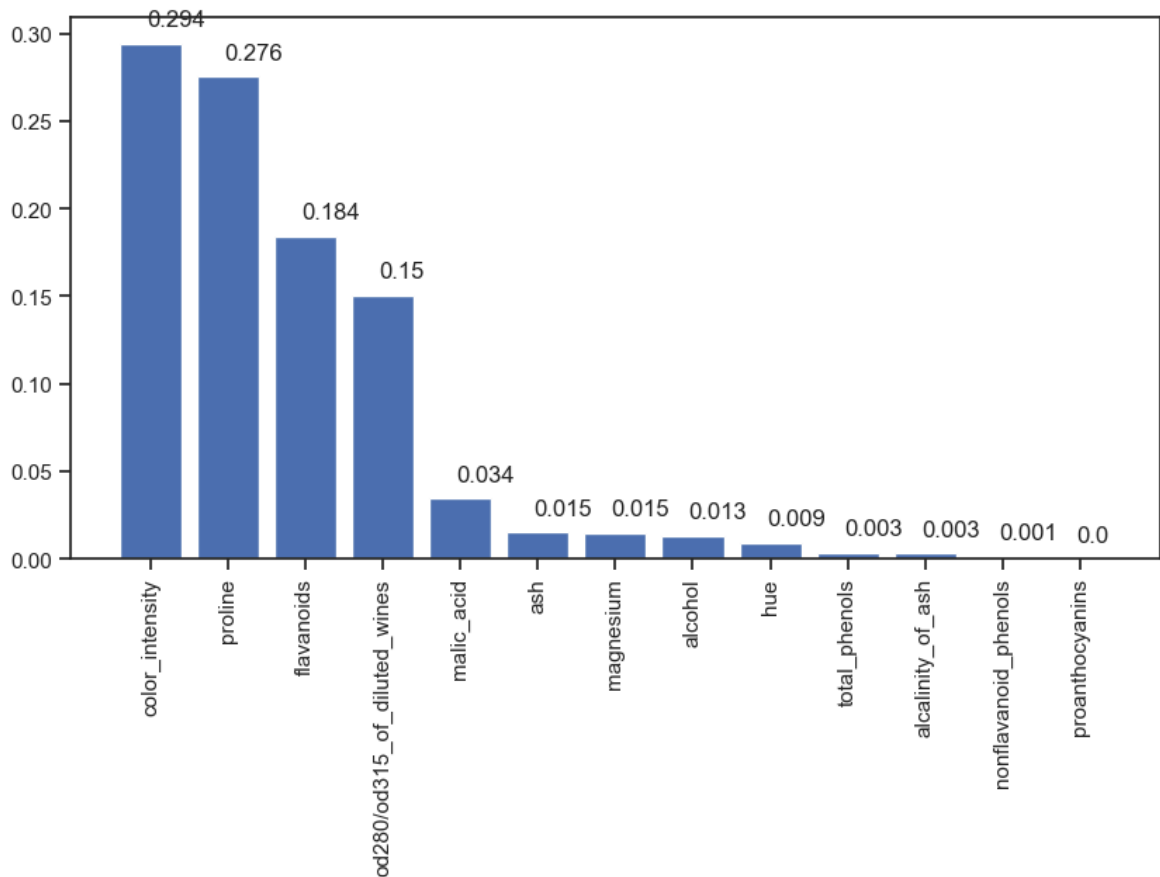
## 4. Градиентный бустинг

```
In [112...] plot_cl(GradientBoostingClassifier(random_state=1))
```

<bound method BaseEstimator.\_\_repr\_\_ of GradientBoostingClassifier(random\_state=1)>



```
In [113...] # Важность признаков
wine_gb_cl = GradientBoostingClassifier(random_state=1)
wine_gb_cl.fit(wine_x_ds, wine.target)
_, _ = draw_feature_importances(wine_gb_cl, wine_x_ds)
```



```
In [114... cl1_2 = GradientBoostingClassifier(random_state=1)
cl1_2.fit(wine_X_train, wine_y_train)
target1_2 = cl1_2.predict(wine_X_test)
len(target1_2), target1_2
```

```
Out[114... (54,
array([2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
       2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0,
       0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0]))
```

```
In [115... accuracy_score(wine_y_test, target1_2)
```

```
Out[115... 0.9629629629629629
```

```
In [116... classification_report(wine_y_test, target1_2,
                           target_names=wine.target_names, output_dict=True)
```



```
Out[116... {'class_0': {'precision': 0.92,  
            'recall': 1.0,  
            'f1-score': 0.9583333333333334,  
            'support': 23.0},  
            'class_1': {'precision': 1.0,  
            'recall': 0.8947368421052632,  
            'f1-score': 0.9444444444444444,  
            'support': 19.0},  
            'class_2': {'precision': 1.0,  
            'recall': 1.0,  
            'f1-score': 1.0,  
            'support': 12.0},  
            'accuracy': 0.9629629629629629,  
            'macro avg': {'precision': 0.9733333333333333,  
            'recall': 0.9649122807017544,  
            'f1-score': 0.9675925925925926,  
            'support': 54.0},  
            'weighted avg': {'precision': 0.9659259259259259,  
            'recall': 0.9629629629629629,  
            'f1-score': 0.9627057613168725,  
            'support': 54.0}}
```

Вывод: модель, полученная с помощью градиентного бустинга весьма точна, так как предсказанное совпало с ожидаемым на 94-96%.