

# Machine Learning Algorithms Cheatsheet

## 1. Data Handling & Preprocessing

### Importing from UCI ML Repository

```
from ucimlrepo import fetch_ucirepo  
  
# Fetch dataset  
dataset = fetch_ucirepo(id=<id>)  
  
# Features and target  
X = dataset.data.features  
y = dataset.data.targets
```

### Pandas / IO

```
df = pd.read_csv("<path>")  
df.head()  
df.info()  
df.describe()  
df.columns  
df.shape  
df.drop(columns=[<col_list>], inplace=<True/False>)  
df.rename(columns={<old>:<new>, ...}, inplace=<True/False>)
```

### Feature Type Identification / Selection

```
feature_type = <data>.select_dtypes(  
    include=<np.number / "object">  
>.columns.tolist()  
  
# Select numeric columns  
num_colmn = df.select_dtypes(  
    include=['int64', 'float64'])  
.columns  
  
# binary columns  
binary_cols = [col for col in df.columns if df[col].nunique() == 2]  
  
# categorical columns  
cat_cols = df.select_dtypes(include='object').columns.tolist()  
  
# remove binary from cat  
cat_cols = [col for col in cat_cols if col not in binary_cols]  
  
# numeric columns  
num_cols = df.select_dtypes(  
    include=['int64', 'float64'])  
.columns.tolist()
```

### Nulls & Masks

```
any(df["col"].isna())  
any(df["col"].isnull())  
mask = df["col"].isna()  
df["col"].isnull().sum()
```

### Fill / Impute

```
df["col"].fillna(value=<value>, inplace=<True/False>)  
  
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer  
imp = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy=  
    {"mean": "median", "most_frequent"})  
X = imp.fit_transform(X)
```

### Outlier Analysis and Removal

```
Q1 = <df>[<col>].quantile(0.25)  
Q3 = <df>[<col>].quantile(0.75)  
IQR = Q3 - Q1  
  
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
```

```
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR  
  
<df> = <df>[(<df>[<col>] >= lower_bound) & (<df>[<col>] <= upper_bound)]
```

### Descriptive

```
mean = df["col"].mean()  
median = df["col"].median()  
mode = df["col"].mode()  
std = df["col"].std()  
qk = df["col"].quantile(<k>)
```

### Transformations

```
trans = np.log1p(df["col"])  
orig = np.expm1(trans)          # inverse log1p  
df["col"] = np.where(<condition>, <true_val>, <false_val>)
```

### Scaling & Encoding

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler  
from sklearn.preprocessing import MaxAbsScaler, RobustScaler  
  
X_std = StandardScaler().fit_transform(X)  
X_min = MinMaxScaler().fit_transform(X)  
X_maxabs = MaxAbsScaler().fit_transform(X)  
X_robust = RobustScaler().fit_transform(X)  
  
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer  
lb = LabelBinarizer(  
    neg_label=<0>, pos_label=<1>, sparse_output=<False>)  
  
y_bin = lb.fit_transform(y)  
y_inv = lb.inverse_transform(y_bin)  
  
from sklearn.preprocessing import OrdinalEncoder, OneHotEncoder, LabelEncoder  
X_le = LabelEncoder().fit_transform(X_cat)  
X_ord = OrdinalEncoder().fit_transform(X_cat)  
X_ord = OrdinalEncoder(categories=<categories_list>).fit_transform(X_cat)  
X_oh = OneHotEncoder(  
    handle_unknown=<"ignore"/"error">  
    ).fit_transform(X_cat).toarray()
```

### Polynomial

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures  
X_poly = PolynomialFeatures(  
    degree=<d>, include_bias=<True/False>  
>.fit_transform(X)
```

### Split

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(  
    X, y, test_size=<float>, random_state=<int>, stratify=<y_or_None>)
```

## 2. Supervised Learning Models (Syntactic)

### Pipeline

```
from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline  
pipe = make_pipeline(<step1>, <step2>, ...)
```

## Linear & Logistic

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression, Ridge, Lasso, LogisticRegression

LinearRegression()
Ridge(alpha=<alpha>)
Lasso(alpha=<alpha>)

LogisticRegression(
    penalty=<"l1"/"l2"/"elasticnet"/"none">,
    C=<float>,
    solver=<"liblinear"/"saga"/"lbfgs">,
    l1_ratio=<float_or_None>,
    random_state=<int>
)
```

## Decision Tree

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, DecisionTreeRegressor

DecisionTreeClassifier(
    criterion=<"gini"/"entropy">,
    max_depth=<int_or_None>,
    min_samples_split=<int>,
    min_samples_leaf=<int>,
    random_state=<int>
)

DecisionTreeRegressor(
    criterion=<"squared_error"/"friedman_mse"/"absolute_error">,
    max_depth=<int_or_None>,
    min_samples_split=<int>,
    random_state=<int>
)
```

## Naive Bayes, KNN, SVM

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB, MultinomialNB
from sklearn.svm import SVC, SVR

GaussianNB()
MultinomialNB()
BernoulliNB()

KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=<int>, algorithm=<"auto"/"ball_tree"/"kd_tree">)

SVC(kernel=<"linear"/"poly"/"rbf"/"sigmoid">,
     C=<float>, degree=<int>, gamma=<"scale"/"auto">,
     probability=<True/False>, random_state=<int>)

SVR(
    kernel=<"linear"/"poly"/"rbf"/"sigmoid">,
    C=<float>,
    degree=<int>, # for 'poly' kernel
    gamma=<"scale"/"auto">, # kernel coefficient
    epsilon=<float> # tolerance margin in regression
)
```

## Bagging & RandomForest

```
from sklearn.ensemble import BaggingClassifier, BaggingRegressor, RandomForestClassifier, RandomForestRegressor

BaggingClassifier(estimator=<est>, n_estimators=<int>, max_samples=<float>,
                  max_features=<float>, random_state=<int>)

RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=<int>, criterion=<"gini"/"entropy">,
                       max_depth=<int_or_None>, min_samples_split=<int>,
                       max_features=<"sqrt"/"log2"/<float>>, random_state=<int>)

BaggingRegressor(...), RandomForestRegressor(...)
```

## Boosting

```
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier, AdaBoostRegressor, GradientBoostingClassifier, GradientBoostingRegressor
from xgboost import XGBClassifier, XGBRegressor

AdaBoostClassifier(
    estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(...),
    n_estimators=<int>, learning_rate=<float>, random_state=<int>
)

AdaBoostRegressor(...)

GradientBoostingClassifier(
    n_estimators=<int>, learning_rate=<float>, max_depth=<int>,
```

```
min_samples_split=<int>, min_samples_leaf=<int>,
    subsample=<float>, max_features=<"sqrt"/"log2">, random_state=<int>
)

GradientBoostingRegressor(...)

XGBClassifier(
    use_label_encoder=<False/True>, eval_metric=<"logloss">,
    n_estimators=<int>, max_depth=<int>, learning_rate=<float>,
    subsample=<float>, random_state=<int>
)

XGBRegressor(...)

Stacking
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import StackingClassifier, StackingRegressor

StackingClassifier(
    estimators=[("name", <estimator>), ...],
    final_estimator=<estimator>, cv=<int>, n_jobs=<int>
)

StackingRegressor(...)
```

## General

```
model.fit(<X_train>, <y_train>)
y_pred = model.predict(<X_test>)
y_proba = model.predict_proba(<X_test>)[:, <class_index>]
score = model.score(<X_test>, <y_test>)
```

## 3. Unsupervised Learning Models (Syntactic)

### K Means

```
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

kmeans = KMeans(
    n_clusters=<int>, random_state=<int>
)

kmeans.fit(<X>)
wcss = kmeans.inertia_
labels = kmeans.labels_
centers = kmeans.cluster_centers_
```

## 4. Validation & Hyperparam Search

### K-Fold & CV

```
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold, cross_val_score, cross_validate, StratifiedKFold

KFold(n_splits=<int>, shuffle=<True/False>, random_state=<int>)

StratifiedKFold(
    n_splits=<int>,
    shuffle=<True/False>,
    random_state=<int>
)

cross_val_score(estimator=<model>,
                X=<X>, y=<y>,
                cv=<int_or_KFold>, scoring=<metric>,
                return_train_score=<True/False>)
```

### Grid / Randomized Search

```
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV, RandomizedSearchCV

search=GridSearchCV(estimator=<model>,
                    param_grid={<param>: [<values>], ...},
                    cv=<int_or_KFold>,
                    scoring=<metric>,
                    n_jobs=<int>)

search=RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=<model>,
                           param_distributions={<param>: [<values>], ...},
                           n_iter=<int>, cv=<int>, scoring=<metric>, n_jobs=<int>)

search.best_estimator_
search.cv_results_
search.best_score_
```

```
search.best_params_
```

## 5. Metrics & Visualization

Note: `y_test = y_true`

### Classification Metrics

```
from sklearn.metrics import (
    accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score,
    confusion_matrix, classification_report, roc_auc_score,
    roc_curve, average_precision_score
)

accuracy_score(<y_true>, <y_pred>)
precision_score(<y_true>, <y_pred>,
average=<"binary"/>"micro"/>"macro"/>"weighted">)
recall_score(<y_true>, <y_pred>)
f1_score(<y_true>, <y_pred>)
confusion_matrix(<y_true>, <y_pred>)
classification_report(<y_true>, <y_pred>)
```

### Probabilistic / ROC

```
y_proba = model.predict_proba(<X_test>)[:, <class_index>]
fpr, tpr, thr = roc_curve(<y_true>, <y_proba>)

auc=roc_auc_score(<y_true>, <y_proba>)
```

### Regression Metrics

```
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_squared_error,
mean_absolute_error

r2_score(<y_true>, <y_pred>)
adjusted_r2 = 1 - (1 - r2)*(n - 1)/(n - p - 1)
mean_squared_error(<y_true>, <y_pred>)
mean_absolute_error(<y_true>, <y_pred>)
```

### Clustering Metrics

```
from sklearn.metrics import (
    silhouette_score,
    calinski_harabasz_score,
    davies_bouldin_score,
    adjusted_rand_score,
    normalized_mutual_info_score
)

silhouette_score(<X>, <labels>)
calinski_harabasz_score(<X>, <labels>)
davies_bouldin_score(<X>, <labels>)
adjusted_rand_score(<y_true>, <labels>)
normalized_mutual_info_score(<y_true>, <labels>)
```

### Visualization (Syntactic)

```
% ===== Confusion Matrix =====
sns.heatmap(
    <conf_matrix>,
    annot=<True/False>,
    fmt=<fmt>",
    cmap=<cmap>",
    xticklabels=<labels>,
    yticklabels=<labels>
)

from sklearn.metrics import ConfusionMatrixDisplay
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_predictions(y_true, y_pred)

% ===== ROC Curve =====
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve
fpr, tpr, thr = roc_curve(<y_true>, <y_score>)
plt.plot(fpr, tpr)
plt.plot([0,1], [0,1], linestyle=<"ls">)

from sklearn.metrics import RocCurveDisplay
RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions(y_true, y_score)

% ===== Precision/Recall Curve =====
from sklearn.metrics import PrecisionRecallDisplay
PrecisionRecallDisplay.from_predictions(y_true, y_score)
```

```
% ===== Regression & Scatter =====
sns.regplot(
    x=<y_true>,
    y=<y_pred>,
    ci=<int_or_None>
)

sns.scatterplot(
    x=<x>,
    y=<y>,
    hue=<col_or_None>
)

% ===== Feature Importance =====
plt.bar(<feature_names>, <coef_or_importance>)
plt.bart(<feature_names>, <importance>)

% ===== Subplots =====
fig, axes = plt.subplots(
    nrows=<int>,
    ncols=<int>,
    figsize=(<width>, <height_per_row> * nrows)
)

% ===== Histograms & Boxplots =====
plt.hist(
    <data>,
    bins=<int>,
    color=<color>",
    edgecolor=<color>"
)

sns.histplot(
    data=<DataFrame>,
    x=<column>,
    bins=<int>,
    color=<color>",
    edgecolor=<color>",
    ax=<axes[i]>
)

sns.boxplot(
    data=<DataFrame>,
    x=<column>,
    ax=<axes[i]>
)

% ===== Classification / Clustering Scatter =====
sns.scatterplot(
    x=<id_X>,
    y=<id_Y>,
    hue=<labels>,
    palette=<"deep/tab10/coolwarm">,
    legend=<full/brief/False>",
    s=<int>
)

sns.scatterplot(
    x=X[:,0],
    y=X[:,1],
    hue=labels
)

% ===== Learning / Validation Curves =====
plt.plot(train_sizes, train_scores.mean(axis=1))
plt.plot(train_sizes, val_scores.mean(axis=1))

plt.plot(param_range, train_scores.mean(axis=1))
plt.plot(param_range, val_scores.mean(axis=1))

% ===== Dimensionality Reduction =====
plt.scatter(X_pca[:,0], X_pca[:,1], c=y)
plt.scatter(X_tsne[:,0], X_tsne[:,1], c=y)

% ===== Error / Residual Analysis =====
residuals = y_true - y_pred

plt.scatter(y_pred, residuals)
plt.axhline(0, color=<color>", linestyle=<style>")

sns.kdeplot(residuals)

plt.plot(y_true, y_pred, 'o')
plt.plot(
    [min(y_true), max(y_true)],
```

```

    [min(y_true), max(y_true)]
)

% ===== Training Dynamics =====
plt.plot(history.history["loss"])
plt.plot(history.history["val_loss"])

```

## 6. Principal Component Analysis

```

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

pca = PCA(
    n_components=<float_or_int>,      # e.g., 0.95 or 2
    random_state=<int>
)

X_train_pca = pca.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_pca = pca.transform(X_test)

pca.explained_variance_ratio_
pca.singular_values_

```

## 7. Statistical Significance Test

```

from scipy.stats import friedmanchisquare, f_oneway

model_scores = [
    [<score1>, <score2>, ...],  # Model 1
    [<score1>, <score2>, ...],  # Model 2
    ...
    # Model k
]

# Friedman Test (non-parametric)
friedman_stat, friedman_p = friedmanchisquare(*model_scores)

# One-way ANOVA Test (parametric)
anova_stat, anova_p = f_oneway(*model_scores)

if friedman_p < 0.05:
    print("Significant difference among models | proceed with post-hoc test")
else:
    print("No significant difference | all models perform similarly")

if anova_p < 0.05:
    print("At least one model differs significantly")
else:
    print("No significant difference detected")

```

## 8. Available Metric Strings (sklearn)

```

# Classification:
"accuracy", "precision", "recall", "f1",
"f1_micro", "f1_macro", "f1_weighted",
"precision_micro", "precision_macro", "precision_weighted",
"recall_micro", "recall_macro", "recall_weighted",
"roc_auc", "average_precision"

# Regression:
"r2",
"neg_mean_squared_error",
"neg_root_mean_squared_error",
"neg_mean_absolute_error",
"neg_median_absolute_error",
"explained_variance"

```

## 9. Miscellaneous (NumPy & Pandas)

```

# NumPy
np.sqrt(<x>), np.exp(<x>), np.log(<x>)
np.log1p(<x>), np.expm1(<x>)
np.mean(<x>), np.median(<x>), np.std(<x>), np.var(<x>)
np.max(<x>), np.min(<x>), np.argmax(<x>), np.argmin(<x>)
np.unique(<x>), np.dot(<a>, <b>)

```

```

np.linalg.inv(<A>), np.linalg.det(<A>)
np.corrcoef(<x>, <y>)
np.linspace(<start>, <stop>, <num>), np.arange(<start>, <stop>, <step>)
np.random.rand(<n>), np.random.randn(<n>), np.random.seed(<int>)
np.percentile(<data>, <q>)

# Pandas quick
df.head(<n>), df.tail(<n>), df.sample(<n>)
df.isnull().sum(), df.dropna(axis=<0_or_1>)
df.groupby(<cols>).agg({<col>: <func>})

Parameter Grid :

KNN:
n_neighbours: range(1,10)
algorithm="kd_tree" or "ball_tree"

SVM:
'C': [0.1, 1, 10],
gamma ; 'scale', auto only for rbf poly svm
degree 2,3 only for poly

Decision Tree:
'max_depth': [None, 3, 5, 7, 10],
'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10],
'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4],
'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy']

AdaBoost:
n_estimators': [50, 100, 200],
'learning_rate': [0.01, 0.1, 1],
'estimator':[DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=1, random_state=42),
DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=2, random_state=42)]

Gradient Boosting :
'n_estimators': [50, 100, 200],
'learning_rate': [0.01, 0.1, 0.2],
'max_depth': [1, 3, 5],
'subsample': [0.8, 1.0]

XGBoost
'n_estimators': [50, 100, 200],
'learning_rate': [0.01, 0.1, 0.2],
'max_depth': [3, 5, 7],
'gamma': [0, 0.1, 0.3],
'subsample': [0.8, 1.0],
'colsample_bytree': [0.8, 1.0]

Random Forest :
'n_estimators': [50, 100, 200],
'max_depth': [None, 5, 10],
'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy'],
'max_features': ['sqrt', 'log2'],
'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10]

grid_search = GridSearchCV(
    estimator=dt,
    param_grid=param_grid,
    cv=5,          # 5-fold cross validation
    scoring='accuracy', # Metric to optimize
    n_jobs=-1       # Use all CPU cores
)

grid_search.fit(x_train, y_train)
best_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
y_pred = best_model.predict(x_test)
print("best parameters : ", grid_search.best_params_)
print("best score : ", grid_search.best_score_)
dtaccuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)

results_df = pd.DataFrame(grid_search.cv_results_)
best_idx = grid_search.best_index_
print("\nFold-wise accuracy for best parameters:")
print(results_df.loc[best_idx, [c for c in results_df.columns if c.startswith('split')]]))

Post-hoc testing:

model_means = [np.mean(scores) for scores in model_scores]
best_index = np.argmax(model_means) # or np.argmin if lower is better
print(f"Best model: Model {best_index + 1} with mean score = {model_means[best_index]:.4f}")

```