

EXPERIMENT : 8(a)

A python program to implement ada boost

AIM:

To implement a python program for Ada Boosting.

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Import Necessary Libraries

Import numpy as np.

Import pandas as pd.

Import DecisionTreeClassifier from sklearn.tree.

Import train_test_split from sklearn.model_selection.

Import accuracy_score from sklearn.metrics.

Step 2: Load and Prepare Data

Load your dataset using `pd.read_csv()` (e.g., `df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')`).

Separate features (X) and target (y).

Split the dataset into training and testing sets using `train_test_split()`.

Step 3: Initialize Parameters

Set the number of weak classifiers `n_estimators`.

Initialize an array weights for instance weights, setting each weight to $1 / \text{number_of_samples}$.

Step 4: Train Weak Classifiers

Loop for `n_estimators` iterations:

Train a weak classifier using

`DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=1)` on the training data weighted by weights. Predict the target values using the trained weak classifier. Calculate the error rate `err` as the sum of weights of misclassified samples divided by the sum of all weights.

Compute the classifier's weight `alpha` using $0.5 * \text{np.log}((1 - \text{err}) / \text{err})$.

Update the weights: multiply the weights of misclassified samples by $\text{np.exp}(\alpha)$ and the weights of correctly classified samples by $\text{np.exp}(-\alpha)$.

Normalize the weights so that they sum to 1.

Append the trained classifier and its weight to lists classifiers and alphas.

Step 5: Make Predictions

For each sample in the testing set:

Initialize a prediction score to 0.

For each trained classifier and its weight:

Add the classifier's prediction (multiplied by its weight) to the prediction score.

Take the sign of the prediction score as the final prediction.

Step 6: Evaluate the Model

Compute the accuracy of the AdaBoost model on the testing set using `accuracy_score()`.

Step 7: Output Results

Print or plot the final accuracy and possibly other evaluation metrics.

CODE

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot_tree
from mlxtend.plotting import plot_decision_regions
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Create dataset
df = pd.DataFrame()
df['X1'] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 9, 9]
df['X2'] = [5, 3, 6, 8, 1, 9, 5, 8, 9, 2]
df['label'] = [1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0]
display(df)

sns.scatterplot(x=df['X1'], y=df['X2'], hue=df['label'], s=80)
plt.title("Initial Data Distribution")
plt.show()

df['weights'] = 1/df.shape[0]
display(df)
```

```

x = df.iloc[:, 0:2].values y = df.iloc[:, 2].values dt1 =
DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=1)

dt1.fit(x, y)

plt.figure(figsize=(6,4)) plot_tree(dt1) plt.title("Decision Tree 1 (Weak
Classifier)") plt.show()

plot_decision_regions(x, y, clf=dt1, legend=2) plt.title("Decision
Boundary of 1st Weak Classifier") plt.show()
df['y_pred'] = dt1.predict(x) display(df)

def calculate_model_weight(error):

    return 0.5 * np.log((1 - error) / error)

alpha1 = calculate_model_weight(0.3)

def update_row_weights(row, alpha):    if row['label'] ==
row['y_pred']:

    return row['weights'] * np.exp(-alpha)    else:

    return row['weights'] * np.exp(alpha)

df['updated_weights'] = df.apply(lambda r: update_row_weights(r,
alpha1), axis=1) df['normalized_weights'] = df['updated_weights'] /
df['updated_weights'].sum()
display(df[['X1','X2','label','weights','y_pred','normalized_weight s']])

print("Sum of normalized weights:",
df['normalized_weights'].sum())

df['cumsum_upper'] = np.cumsum(df['normalized_weights'])

df['cumsum_lower'] = df['cumsum_upper'] -
df['normalized_weights']

display(df[['X1','X2','label','weights','y_pred','normalized_weight
s','cumsum_lower','cumsum_upper']])

def create_new_dataset(df):

```

```

indices = []
for i in range(df.shape[0]):
    a = np.random.random()
    for index, row in df.iterrows():
        if row['cumsum_upper'] > a and a > row['cumsum_lower']:
            indices.append(index)
    return indices

```

```

index_values = create_new_dataset(df)
print("Sampled indices for next dataset:", index_values)

```

```

second_df = df.iloc[index_values, [0,1,2,3]]
display(second_df)

```

```

x2 = second_df.iloc[:,0:2].values
y2 = second_df.iloc[:,2].values
dt2 = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=1)
dt2.fit(x2, y2)

```

```

plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
plot_tree(dt2)
plt.title("Decision Tree 2 (Weak Classifier)")
plt.show()

```

```

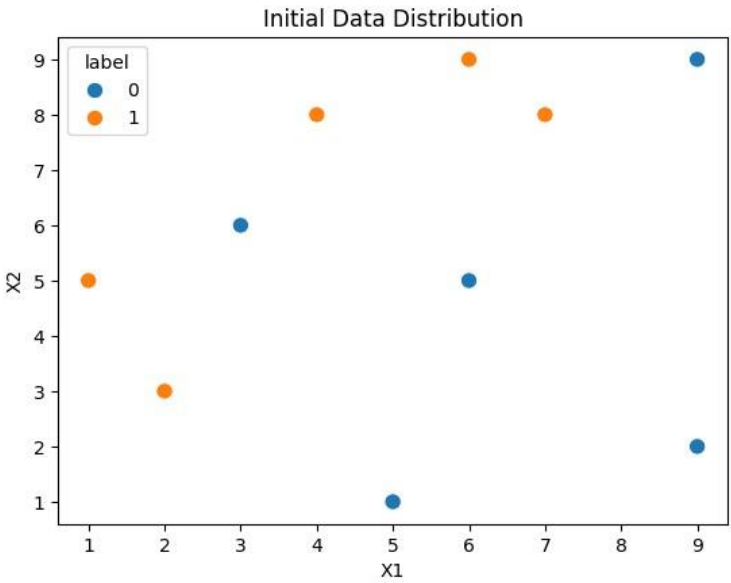
plot_decision_regions(x2, y2, clf=dt2, legend=2)
plt.title("Decision Boundary of 2nd Weak Classifier")
plt.show()

```

```
second_df['y_pred'] = dt2.predict(x2)
display(second_df) alpha2 =
calculate_model_weight(0.1) print("Alpha 2
=", alpha2)
query = np.array([1,5]).reshape(1,2)
print("\nQuery [1,5] predictions:")
print("dt1:", dt1.predict(query)) print("dt2:",
dt2.predict(query))
query2 = np.array([9,9]).reshape(1,2)
print("\nQuery [9,9] predictions:") print("dt1:",
dt1.predict(query2)) print("dt2:",
dt2.predict(query2)) OUTPUT 10:
Query [1,5] predictions:
dt1: [1] dt2: [0]
Query [9,9] predictions:
dt1: [0] dt2: [1]
```

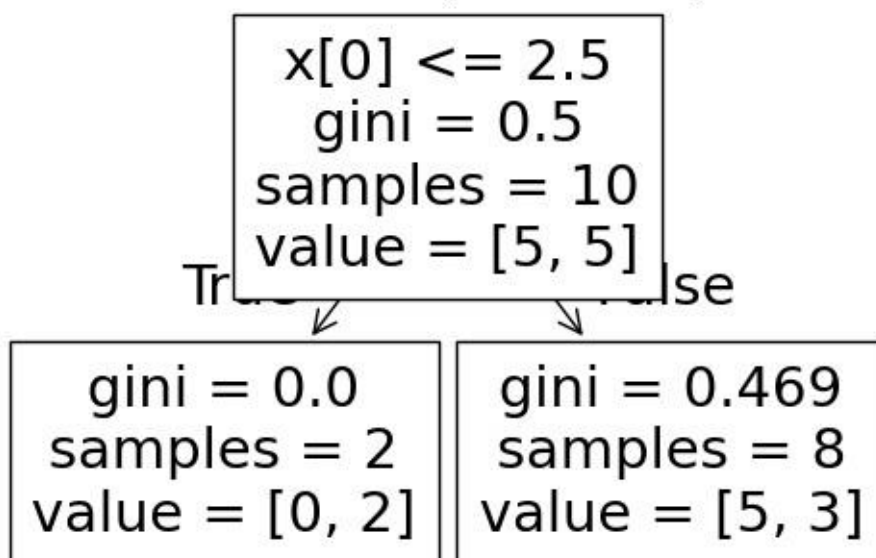
OUTPUT :

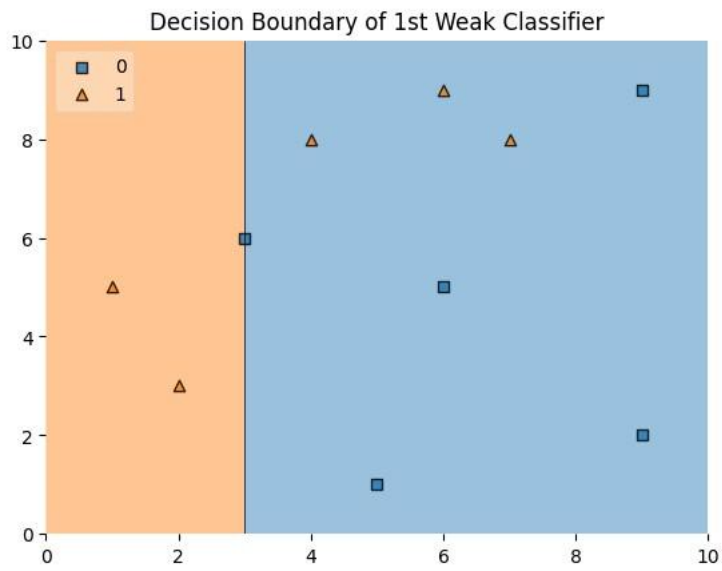
	X1	X2	label
0	1	5	1
1	2	3	1
2	3	6	0
3	4	8	1
4	5	1	0
5	6	9	1
6	6	5	0
7	7	8	1
8	9	9	0
9	9	2	0



	X1	X2	label	weights
0	1	5	1	0.1
1	2	3	1	0.1
2	3	6	0	0.1
3	4	8	1	0.1
4	5	1	0	0.1
5	6	9	1	0.1
6	6	5	0	0.1
	X1	X2	label	weights
7	7	8	1	0.1
8	9	9	0	0.1
9	9	2	0	0.1

Decision Tree 1 (Weak Classifier)





	X1	X2	label	weights	y_pred
0	1	5	1	0.1	1
1	2	3	1	0.1	1
2	3	6	0	0.1	0
3	4	8	1	0.1	0
4	5	1	0	0.1	0
5	6	9	1	0.1	0
6	6	5	0	0.1	0
7	7	8	1	0.1	0
8	9	9	0	0.1	0
9	9	2	0	0.1	0

	X1	X2	label	weights	y_pred	normalized_weights
0	1	5	1	0.1	1	0.071429
1	2	3	1	0.1	1	0.071429
2	3	6	0	0.1	0	0.071429
3	4	8	1	0.1	0	0.166667
4	5	1	0	0.1	0	0.071429
5	6	9	1	0.1	0	0.166667
	X1	X2	label	weights	y_pred	normalized_weights
6	6	5	0	0.1	0	0.071429
7	7	8	1	0.1	0	0.166667
8	9	9	0	0.1	0	0.071429
9	9	2	0	0.1	0	0.071429

Sum of normalized weights: 0.9999999999999999

OUTPUT 7:

	X1	X2	label	weights	y_pred	normalized_weights	cumsum_lower	cumsum_upper
0	1	5	1	0.1	1	0.071429	0.000000	0.071429
1	2	3	1	0.1	1	0.071429	0.071429	0.142857
2	3	6	0	0.1	0	0.071429	0.142857	0.214286
3	4	8	1	0.1	0	0.166667	0.214286	0.380952

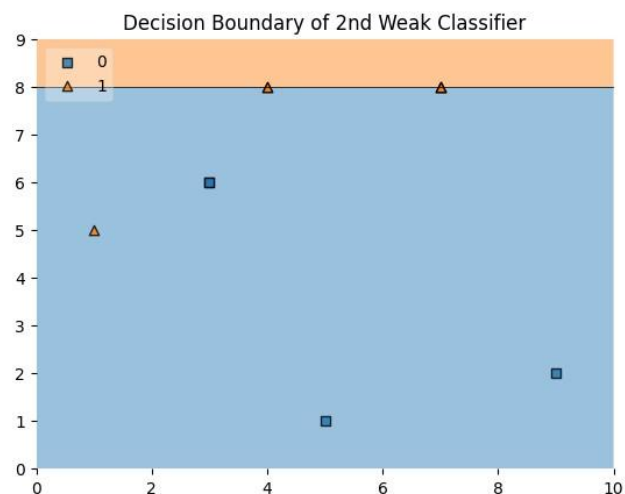
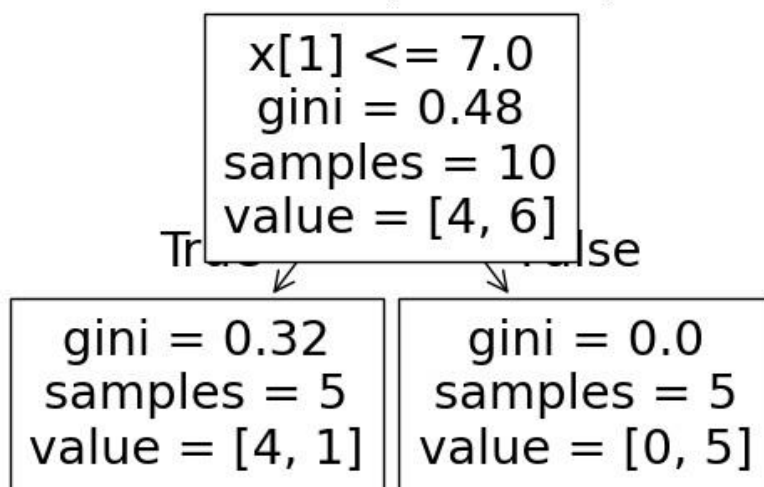
4	5	1	0	0.1	0	0.071429	0.380952	0.452381
5	6	9	1	0.1	0	0.166667	0.452381	0.619048
	X	X	lab	weig	y_pr	normalized_w	cumsum_l	cumsum_u
	1	2	el	hts	ed	eights	ower	pper
6	6	5	0	0.1	0	0.071429	0.619048	0.690476
7	7	8	1	0.1	0	0.166667	0.690476	0.857143
8	9	9	0	0.1	0	0.071429	0.857143	0.928571
9	9	2	0	0.1	0	0.071429	0.928571	1.000000

Sampled indices for next dataset: [3, 2, 0, 2, 7, 9, 3, 7, 4, 7]

	X1	X2	label	weights
3	4	8	1	0.1
2	3	6	0	0.1
0	1	5	1	0.1
2	3	6	0	0.1
7	7	8	1	0.1
9	9	2	0	0.1
3	4	8	1	0.1
7	7	8	1	0.1
4	5	1	0	0.1

7	7	8	1	0.1
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Decision Tree 2 (Weak Classifier)



	X1	X2	label	weights	y_pred
3	4	8	1	0.1	1
2	3	6	0	0.1	0
0	1	5	1	0.1	0
2	3	6	0	0.1	0
7	7	8	1	0.1	1

9	9	2	0	0.1	0
3	4	8	1	0.1	1
7	7	8	1	0.1	1
4	5	1	0	0.1	0
7	7	8	1	0.1	1

Alpha 2 = 1.0986122886681098

RESULT:

Thus a python program to implement ada boost is written and the output is verified.