

# **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 / 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_weights']])

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_weights',
'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)
```

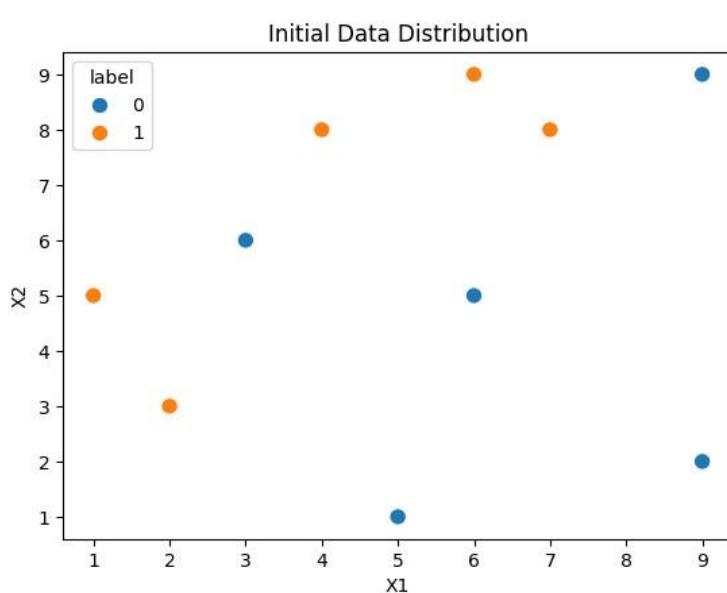
```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4)) plot_tree(dt2)
plt.title("Decision Tree 2 (Weak Classifier)")
plt.show()
```

```
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



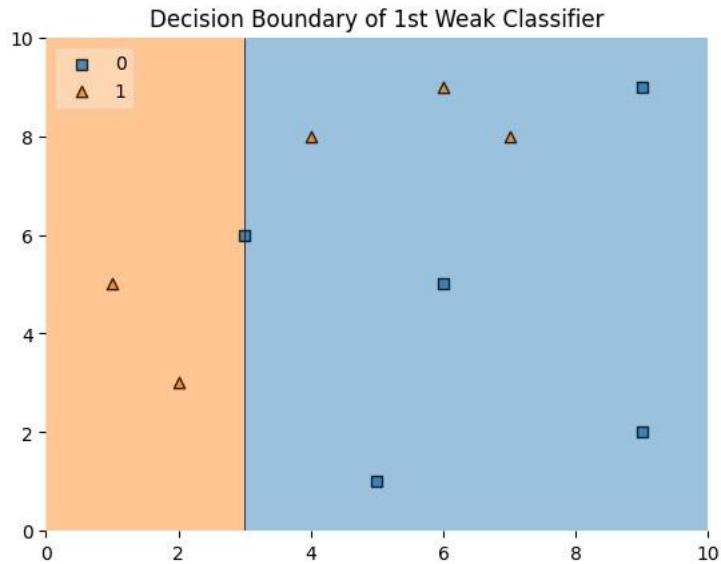
	X1	X2	label	weights
0	1	5	1	0.1
1	2	3	1	0.1
2	3	6	0	0.1
3	4	8	1	0.1
4	5	1	0	0.1
5	6	9	1	0.1
6	6	5	0	0.1
	X1	X2	label	weights
7	7	8	1	0.1
8	9	9	0	0.1
9	9	2	0	0.1

Decision Tree 1 (Weak Classifier)

```

x[0] <= 2.5
gini = 0.5
samples = 10
value = [5, 5]
True
    ↴
    ↴
False
  
```

gini = 0.0 samples = 2 value = [0, 2]	gini = 0.469 samples = 8 value = [5, 3]
---	---



	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:

X	X	lab	weig	y_pr	normalized_w	cumsum_l	cumsum_u
1	2	el	hts	ed	eights	ower	pper
0	1	5	1	0.1	1	0.000000	0.071429
1	2	3	1	0.1	1	0.071429	0.142857
2	3	6	0	0.1	0	0.142857	0.214286
3	4	8	1	0.1	0	0.214286	0.380952

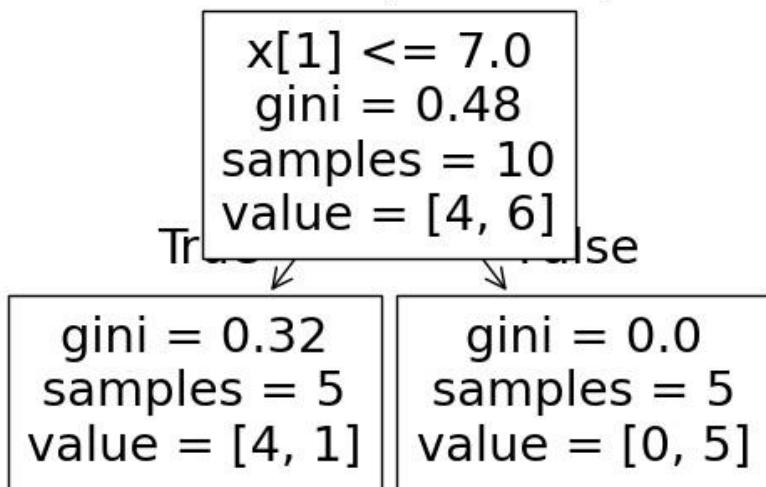
4	5	1	0	0.1	0	0.071429	0.380952	0.452381
5	6	9	1	0.1	0	0.166667	0.452381	0.619048
X	X	lab	weig	y_pr	normalized_w	cumsum_l	cumsum_u	
1	2	el	hts	ed	eights	ower	pper	
6	6	5	0	0.1	0	0.071429	0.619048	0.690476
7	7	8	1	0.1	0	0.166667	0.690476	0.857143
8	9	9	0	0.1	0	0.071429	0.857143	0.928571
9	9	2	0	0.1	0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

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

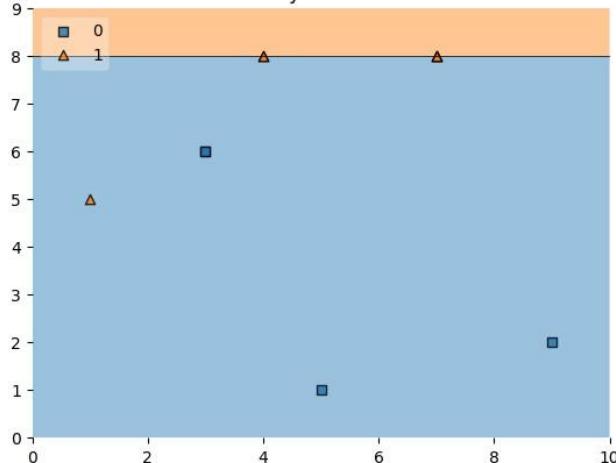
	X1	X2	label	weights
3	4	8	1	0.1
2	3	6	0	0.1
0	1	5	1	0.1
2	3	6	0	0.1
7	7	8	1	0.1
9	9	2	0	0.1
3	4	8	1	0.1
7	7	8	1	0.1
4	5	1	0	0.1

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



Decision Boundary of 2nd 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.