```
#soft voting and hard voting
In [30]:
             from sklearn.ensemble import VotingClassifier
           3 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
           4 from sklearn.svm import SVC
           5 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
             from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
           7
             from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
           8
             from sklearn.model selection import train test split
           9
          10 | X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.20,random_s
             estimator=[] #empty List
          11
          12
             estimator.append(('LR',LogisticRegression(solver='lbfgs',multi_class='mult
             estimator.append(('SVC',SVC(gamma='auto',probability=True)))
             estimator.append(('DTC',DecisionTreeClassifier()))
          14
          15
             vot hard=VotingClassifier(estimators=estimator,voting='hard')
             vot_hard.fit(X_train, y_train)
          16
          17 y pred=vot hard.predict(X test)
          18 | score=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
          19
             print("Hard Voting Score %d"%score)
          20 | vot soft=VotingClassifier(estimators=estimator, voting='soft')
          21 vot soft.fit(X train,y train)
          22 y_pred=vot_soft.predict(X_test)
          23 | score=accuracy score(y test,y pred)
          24 print("Soft Voting Score %d"%score)
         C:\Users\Nikhil\anaconda3\anaconda\envs\bb\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_m
         odel\_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=
         1):
         STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
         Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://sciki
         t-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)
         Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regres
         sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regr
         ession)
           n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
         Hard Voting Score 1
         Soft Voting Score 1
         C:\Users\Nikhil\anaconda3\anaconda\envs\bb\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_m
         odel\ logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=
         1):
         STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
         Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://sciki
         t-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)
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             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regres
         sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regr
         ession)
           n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
```

```
In [29]:
             #weighted average
             from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
           3 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
           4 from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
           5 | from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
           6 X=apple.drop(["Apple"],axis=1)
           7
             Y=apple['Apple']
           8 X train, X test, y train, y test=train test split(X,Y,test size=0.20, random s
             m1=DecisionTreeClassifier()
           9
          10 | m2=KNeighborsClassifier()
          11 m3=LogisticRegression()
          12 m1.fit(x train,y train)
          13 | m2.fit(x_train,y_train)
          14 m3.fit(x train,y train)
          15 | pred1=m1.predict proba(x test)
          16 pred2=m2.predict proba(x test)
          17 | pred3=m3.predict proba(x test)
          18 | finalpred=(pred1*0.5+pred2*0.3+pred3*0.2)
             print(finalpred)
         [[6.75006810e-30 2.95547744e-22 1.32451939e-19 ... 5.30015882e-11
           1.06739232e-12 3.21181770e-13]
          [1.01173442e-48 2.61438135e-37 2.85940413e-33 ... 1.57504008e-06
           1.00462569e-07 4.18533417e-08]
          [1.49772692e-28 3.36261017e-21 1.17863213e-18 ... 1.89809369e-11
           3.49815608e-13 1.02658955e-13]
          [8.37187537e-77 9.22301086e-61 4.69483510e-55 ... 8.53980493e-03
           4.45367568e-03 3.36695188e-03]
          [8.37187537e-77 9.22301086e-61 4.69483510e-55 ... 8.53980493e-03
           4.45367568e-03 3.36695188e-031
          [3.66525497e-05 1.42738252e-03 6.06246773e-03 ... 1.56329563e-28
           1.85747837e-31 2.56110260e-32]]
         C:\Users\Nikhil\anaconda3\anaconda\envs\bb\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_m
         odel\_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=
         STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
         Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://sciki
         t-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)
         Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regres
         sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regr
         ession)
```

n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(

```
In [22]:
             #Stacking
             import pandas as pd
           2
           3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
           4 from mlxtend.plotting import plot confusion matrix
             from mlxtend.classifier import StackingClassifier
             from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
           7
             from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
             from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
             from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
           9
          10 from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
             from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
          11
             from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
          12
             from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
          14
             label encoder= LabelEncoder()
          15
             df = pd.read csv("apple.csv")
          16
          17
             df.head()
          18
          19
             X = df.drop('Apple',axis=1)
             y = df['Apple']
          20
          21
          22 | X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, r
          23
             sc = StandardScaler() # StandardScaler initialization
          24
          25
             var_transform = ['Humidity','Temperature','Rainfall']
          26
          27
             X train[var transform] = sc.fit transform(X train[var transform]) # Stand
          28
             X_test[var_transform] = sc.transform(X_test[var_transform])
          29
             KNC = KNeighborsClassifier() # KNeighborsClassifier initialization
          30
             NB = GaussianNB() # GaussianNB initialization
          31
          32
          33
             model kNeighborsClassifier = KNC.fit(X train, y train)
          34
             pred_knc = model_kNeighborsClassifier.predict(X_test)
             acc_knc = accuracy_score(y_test, pred_knc) # Evaluating accuracy score
          35
             print('Accuracy score of KNeighbors Classifier is:', acc_knc * 100)
          36
          37
          38
             model_NaiveBayes = NB.fit(X_train, y_train)
             pred nb = model NaiveBayes.predict(X test)
          39
          40
             acc_nb = accuracy_score(y_test, pred_nb)
             print('Accuracy of Naive Bayes Classifier:', acc_nb * 100)
```

Accuracy score of KNeighbors Classifier is: 100.0 Accuracy of Naive Bayes Classifier: 100.0

```
In [23]:
           1 #Logistic regression
           2 lr = LogisticRegression()
             clf_stack = StackingClassifier(classifiers =[KNC, NB],
           3
           4
                                             meta classifier = lr,
           5
                                             use_probas = True,
           6
                                             use_features_in_secondary = True)
           7
             model_stack = clf_stack.fit(X_train, y_train)
             pred_stack = model_stack.predict(X_test)
             acc_stack = accuracy_score(y_test, pred_stack)
           9
             print('accuracy score of Stacked model:', acc_stack * 100)
          10
```

accuracy score of Stacked model: 100.0

```
In [28]:
             #Bagging
             import sys
           2
           3 import pandas as pd
           4 import matplotlib
           5 matplotlib.use('TkAgg')
           6 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
           7
             from sklearn import datasets
           8 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
           9 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
          10 from sklearn.ensemble import BaggingClassifier
          11 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
          12 | data=pd.read csv("apple.csv")
          13 data.head()
          14 data.columns
          15 | label encoder=LabelEncoder()
          16 | X = df.drop('Apple',axis=1)
          17 | y = df['Apple']
          18 | X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25
          19 | estimator_range = [2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16]
          20 \mid models = []
          21 | scores = []
          22 for n_estimators in estimator_range:
          23
          24
                  # Create bagging classifier
          25
                  clf = BaggingClassifier(n_estimators = n_estimators, random_state = 22
          26
                  print(clf)
          27
                  # Fit the model
          28
                  clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
          29
                  # Append the model and score to their respective list
          30
          31
                  models.append(clf)
          32
                  scores.append(accuracy_score(y_true = y_test, y_pred = clf.predict(X_t
             plt.figure(figsize=(9,6))
          33
          34
             plt.plot(estimator_range, scores)
          35
          36 | # Adjust labels and font (to make visable)
          37 | plt.xlabel("n_estimators", fontsize = 18)
          38
             plt.ylabel("score", fontsize = 18)
          39 plt.tick params(labelsize = 16)
          40
          41 # Visualize plot
          42 plt.show()
          43
          44 | #Two lines to make our compiler able to draw:
          45 #plt.savefig(sys.stdout.buffer)
          46 #sys.stdout.flush()
             #print(scores)
          47
         BaggingClassifier(n_estimators=2, random_state=22)
         BaggingClassifier(n estimators=4, random state=22)
```

```
BaggingClassifier(n_estimators=2, random_state=22)
BaggingClassifier(n_estimators=4, random_state=22)
BaggingClassifier(n_estimators=6, random_state=22)
BaggingClassifier(n_estimators=8, random_state=22)
BaggingClassifier(random_state=22)
BaggingClassifier(n_estimators=12, random_state=22)
BaggingClassifier(n_estimators=14, random_state=22)
BaggingClassifier(n_estimators=16, random_state=22)
```

```
In [27]:
           1 #Blending
           2 #Boosting
           3 import pandas as pd
           4 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
           5 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, GradientBoostingClass
           6 from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
           7 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
           8
           9 # Load your dataset
          10 data = pd.read_csv("apple.csv")
          11
          12 # Handle missing values by filling with column means
          13 numerical cols = data.select dtypes(include=['number']).columns
          14 data[numerical_cols] = data[numerical_cols].fillna(data[numerical_cols].me
          15
          16 # Assuming 'Potability' is the target variable, and other columns are feat
          17 X = df.drop('Apple',axis=1)
          18 y = df['Apple']
          19 # Split the data into train and test sets
          20 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, r
          21
          22 # Base models
          23 rf model = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=100, random state=42)
          24 gb_model = GradientBoostingClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
          25 lr_model = LogisticRegression()
          26
          27 # Fit the base models
          28 rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
          29 gb model.fit(X train, y train)
          30 lr_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
          31
          32 # Make predictions on the test set
          33 rf_preds = rf_model.predict(X_test)
          34 gb_preds = gb_model.predict(X_test)
          35 lr preds = lr model.predict(X test)
          36
          37 # Weighted Averaging
          38 weighted_avg_preds = (0.4 * rf_preds + 0.4 * gb_preds + 0.2 * lr preds)
          39
          40 # Stacking
          41 stacked model = StackingClassifier(estimators=[('rf', rf model), ('gb', gb'
          42 stacked_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
          43 stacked_preds = stacked_model.predict(X_test)
          44
          45 # Blendina
          46 blend_preds = (rf_preds + gb_preds) / 2
          47
          48 # Boosting (using GradientBoostingClassifier as an example)
          49 boosted_model = GradientBoostingClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=
          50 boosted_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
          51 boosted preds = boosted model.predict(X test)
          53 import numpy as np # Import NumPy for array operations
          54
          55 # Convert weighted avg preds to binary predictions
          56 threshold = 0.5 # You can adjust the threshold as needed
             binary weighted avg preds = np.where(weighted avg preds >= threshold, 1, 0
```

```
# Convert blend_preds to binary predictions
binary_blend_preds = np.where(blend_preds >= threshold, 1, 0)

# Evaluate the models with binary predictions
print("Weighted Averaging Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, binary_weight
print("Stacking Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, stacked_preds))
print("Blending Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, binary_blend_preds))
print("Boosting Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, boosted_preds))
```

```
C:\Users\Nikhil\anaconda3\anaconda\envs\bb\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_m
odel\ logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
Increase the number of iterations (max iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://sciki
t-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)
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sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regr
ession)
  n iter i = check optimize result(
C:\Users\Nikhil\anaconda3\anaconda\envs\bb\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear m
odel\_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=
1):
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sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regr
ession)
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
C:\Users\Nikhil\anaconda3\anaconda\envs\bb\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_se
lection\_split.py:725: UserWarning: The least populated class in y has only 3
members, which is less than n splits=5.
 warnings.warn(
C:\Users\Nikhil\anaconda3\anaconda\envs\bb\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_se
lection\_split.py:725: UserWarning: The least populated class in y has only 3
members, which is less than n_splits=5.
 warnings.warn(
C:\Users\Nikhil\anaconda3\anaconda\envs\bb\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model se
lection\_split.py:725: UserWarning: The least populated class in y has only 3
members, which is less than n_splits=5.
 warnings.warn(
C:\Users\Nikhil\anaconda3\anaconda\envs\bb\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_m
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    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regres
sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regr
ession)
  n iter i = check optimize result(
C:\Users\Nikhil\anaconda3\anaconda\envs\bb\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear m
odel\_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=
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Increase the number of iterations (max iter) or scale the data as shown in:
```

```
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://sciki
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    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regres
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ession)
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
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Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regres
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ession)
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
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odel\ logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=
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Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regres
sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regr
ession)
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
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    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regres
sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regr
ession)
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
Weighted Averaging Accuracy: 0.0
Stacking Accuracy: 1.0
Blending Accuracy: 0.0
Boosting Accuracy: 1.0
```

localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled1.ipynb?kernel_name=python3

In []: