```
Help on package xgboost:
NAME
    xgboost - XGBoost: eXtreme Gradient Boosting library.
DESCRIPTION
    Contributors: https://github.com/dmlc/xgboost/blob/master/CONTRIBUTORS.md
PACKAGE CONTENTS
    compat
    core
    libpath
    libxgboostwrapper
   plotting
    sklearn
    training
CLASSES
   builtins.object
        xgboost.core.Booster
        xgboost.core.DMatrix
    sklearn.base.BaseEstimator(builtins.object)
        xgboost.sklearn.XGBModel
            xgboost.sklearn.XGBClassifier(xgboost.sklearn.XGBModel,
            sklearn.base.ClassifierMixin)
            xgboost.sklearn.XGBRegressor(xgboost.sklearn.XGBModel,
            sklearn.base.RegressorMixin)
    class Booster(builtins.object)
     | "A Booster of of XGBoost.
       Booster is the model of xgboost, that contains low level routines for
       training, prediction and evaluation.
     | Methods defined here:
        __copy__(self)
        deepcopy (self)
        del (self)
        getstate (self)
        init (self, params=None, cache=(), model file=None)
            Initialize the Booster.
            Parameters
            -----
            params : dict
                Parameters for boosters.
            cache : list
               List of cache items.
            model_file : string
                Path to the model file.
        __setstate__(self, state)
```

```
boost(self, dtrain, grad, hess)
    Boost the booster for one iteration, with customized gradient statistics.
    Parameters
    -----
    dtrain : DMatrix
        The training DMatrix.
    grad : list
        The first order of gradient.
    hess : list
        The second order of gradient.
copy(self)
   Copy the booster object.
   Returns
    _____
   booster: `Booster`
      a copied booster model
dump_model(self, fout, fmap='', with_stats=False)
    Dump model into a text file.
   Parameters
    _____
    foout : string
       Output file name.
    fmap : string, optional
        Name of the file containing feature map names.
    with stats : bool (optional)
        Controls whether the split statistics are output.
eval(self, data, name='eval', iteration=0)
   Evaluate the model on mat.
    Parameters
    -----
    data : DMatrix
        The dmatrix storing the input.
    name : str, optional
        The name of the dataset.
    iteration : int, optional
        The current iteration number.
   Returns
    _____
    result: str
       Evaluation result string.
eval set(self, evals, iteration=0, feval=None)
   Evaluate a set of data.
    Parameters
    _____
```

```
evals: list of tuples (DMatrix, string)
           List of items to be evaluated.
       iteration : int
           Current iteration.
       feval : function
           Custom evaluation function.
       Returns
       _____
       result: str
          Evaluation result string.
   get dump(self, fmap='', with stats=False)
       Returns the dump the model as a list of strings.
   get fscore(self, fmap='')
       Get feature importance of each feature.
       Parameters
       -----
       fmap: str (optional)
          The name of feature map file
   load model(self, fname)
       Load the model from a file.
      Parameters
       -----
       fname : string or a memory buffer
           Input file name or memory buffer(see also save_raw)
   predict(self, data, output margin=False, ntree limit=0, pred leaf=False)
      Predict with data.
       NOTE: This function is not thread safe.
             For each booster object, predict can only be called from one thread.
             If you want to run prediction using multiple thread, call bst.copy() to
make copies
             of model object and then call predict
       Parameters
       _____
       data : DMatrix
           The dmatrix storing the input.
       output_margin : bool
           Whether to output the raw untransformed margin value.
           Limit number of trees in the prediction; defaults to 0 (use all trees).
       pred leaf : bool
           When this option is on, the output will be a matrix of (nsample, ntrees)
           with each record indicating the predicted leaf index of each sample in each
tree.
          Note that the leaf index of a tree is unique per tree, so you may find leaf 1
           in both tree 1 and tree 0.
```

```
Returns
       -----
       prediction : numpy array
   save_model(self, fname)
       Save the model to a file.
       Parameters
       -----
       fname : string
           Output file name
   save_raw(self)
       Save the model to a in memory buffer represetation
       Returns
       a in memory buffer represetation of the model
   set_param(self, params, value=None)
       Set parameters into the Booster.
       Parameters
       _____
       params: dict/list/str
          list of key, value paris, dict of key to value or simply str key
       value: optional
          value of the specified parameter, when params is str key
   update(self, dtrain, iteration, fobj=None)
       Update for one iteration, with objective function calculated internally.
       Parameters
       _____
       dtrain : DMatrix
           Training data.
       iteration : int
           Current iteration number.
       fobj : function
           Customized objective function.
                              _____
   Data descriptors defined here:
    __dict_
       dictionary for instance variables (if defined)
   __weakref
       list of weak references to the object (if defined)
   Data and other attributes defined here:
   feature names = None
class DMatrix(builtins.object)
```

```
Data Matrix used in XGBoost.
| DMatrix is a internal data structure that used by XGBoost
| which is optimized for both memory efficiency and training speed.
  You can construct DMatrix from numpy.arrays
| Methods defined here:
   __del (self)
   init (self, data, label=None, missing=0.0, weight=None, silent=False,
feature names=None, feature types=None)
      Data matrix used in XGBoost.
      Parameters
       -----
      data : string/numpy array/scipy.sparse/pd.DataFrame
          Data source of DMatrix.
          When data is string type, it represents the path libsvm format txt file,
          or binary file that xgboost can read from.
       label : list or numpy 1-D array, optional
          Label of the training data.
      missing : float, optional
          Value in the data which needs to be present as a missing value.
       weight: list or numpy 1-D array, optional
          Weight for each instance.
       silent : boolean, optional
          Whether print messages during construction
       feature names : list, optional
          Set names for features.
       feature types : list, optional
          Set types for features.
  get base margin(self)
       Get the base margin of the DMatrix.
      Returns
      base margin : float
   get float info(self, field)
      Get float property from the DMatrix.
      Parameters
       -----
       field: str
          The field name of the information
      Returns
       _____
       info : array
          a numpy array of float information of the data
  get_label(self)
      Get the label of the DMatrix.
      Returns
```

```
label : array
get uint info(self, field)
    Get unsigned integer property from the DMatrix.
    Parameters
    -----
    field: str
        The field name of the information
    Returns
    info : array
        a numpy array of float information of the data
get_weight(self)
    Get the weight of the DMatrix.
    Returns
    -----
    weight : array
num col(self)
    Get the number of columns (features) in the DMatrix.
    Returns
    number of columns : int
num row(self)
    Get the number of rows in the DMatrix.
    Returns
    _____
    number of rows : int
save_binary(self, fname, silent=True)
    Save DMatrix to an XGBoost buffer.
    Parameters
    _____
    fname : string
        Name of the output buffer file.
    silent : bool (optional; default: True)
        If set, the output is suppressed.
set base margin(self, margin)
    Set base margin of booster to start from.
    This can be used to specify a prediction value of
    existing model to be base margin
    However, remember margin is needed, instead of transformed prediction
    e.g. for logistic regression: need to put in value before logistic transformation
    see also example/demo.py
    Parameters
```

```
margin: array like
       Prediction margin of each datapoint
set_float_info(self, field, data)
    Set float type property into the DMatrix.
   Parameters
    -----
   field: str
       The field name of the information
   data: numpy array
       The array ofdata to be set
set group(self, group)
    Set group size of DMatrix (used for ranking).
   Parameters
    _____
   group : array like
       Group size of each group
set label(self, label)
   Set label of dmatrix
   Parameters
   _____
   label: array like
       The label information to be set into DMatrix
set uint info(self, field, data)
   Set uint type property into the DMatrix.
   Parameters
    _____
   field: str
       The field name of the information
   data: numpy array
       The array ofdata to be set
set weight(self, weight)
   Set weight of each instance.
   Parameters
    _____
   weight : array like
       Weight for each data point
slice(self, rindex)
   Slice the DMatrix and return a new DMatrix that only contains `rindex`.
   Parameters
   -----
   rindex : list
       List of indices to be selected.
```

```
Returns
       _____
       res : DMatrix
           A new DMatrix containing only selected indices.
   Data descriptors defined here:
    __dict
       dictionary for instance variables (if defined)
    weakref
       list of weak references to the object (if defined)
   feature names
       Get feature names (column labels).
       Returns
       feature_names : list or None
   feature types
       Get feature types (column types).
       Returns
       -----
       feature types : list or None
class XGBClassifier(XGBModel, sklearn.base.ClassifierMixin)
   Implementation of the scikit-learn API for XGBoost classification.
       Parameters
   _____
   max depth : int
       Maximum tree depth for base learners.
   learning rate : float
       Boosting learning rate (xgb's "eta")
   n estimators : int
       Number of boosted trees to fit.
   silent : boolean
       Whether to print messages while running boosting.
   objective : string
       Specify the learning task and the corresponding learning objective.
  nthread : int
       Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost.
   gamma : float
       Minimum loss reduction required to make a further partition on a leaf node of
 the tree.
   min child weight : int
       Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child.
   max delta step : int
       Maximum delta step we allow each tree's weight estimation to be.
 | subsample : float
       Subsample ratio of the training instance.
 | colsample bytree : float
```

```
Subsample ratio of columns when constructing each tree.
  colsample bylevel : float
      Subsample ratio of columns for each split, in each level.
  reg alpha : float (xgb's alpha)
      L2 regularization term on weights
  reg lambda : float (xgb's lambda)
      L1 regularization term on weights
  scale pos weight : float
      Balancing of positive and negative weights.
 base score:
      The initial prediction score of all instances, global bias.
  seed : int
      Random number seed.
 missing : float, optional
      Value in the data which needs to be present as a missing value. If
      None, defaults to np.nan.
  Method resolution order:
      XGBClassifier
      XGBModel
      sklearn.base.BaseEstimator
      sklearn.base.ClassifierMixin
      builtins.object
 Methods defined here:
   init (self, max depth=3, learning rate=0.1, n estimators=100, silent=True,
objective='binary:logistic', nthread=-1, gamma=0, min child weight=1, max delta step=0,
subsample=1, colsample_bytree=1, colsample_bylevel=1, reg_alpha=0, reg_lambda=1,
scale_pos_weight=1, base_score=0.5, seed=0, missing=None)
      Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.
  evals result(self)
      Return the evaluation results.
      If eval set is passed to the `fit` function, you can call evals result() to
       get evaluation results for all passed eval_sets. When eval_metric is also
      passed to the `fit` function, the evals result will contain the eval metrics
      passed to the `fit` function
      Returns
       _____
      evals result : dictionary
      Example
       _____
      param dist = {'objective':'binary:logistic', 'n estimators':2}
      clf = xgb.XGBClassifier(**param dist)
      clf.fit(X train, y train,
               eval set=[(X train, y train), (X test, y test)],
               eval metric='logloss',
               verbose=True)
       evals result = clf.evals result()
```

```
The variable evals result will contain:
       {'validation 0': {'logloss': ['0.604835', '0.531479']},
        'validation 1': {'logloss': ['0.41965', '0.17686']}}
  fit(self, X, y, sample_weight=None, eval_set=None, eval_metric=None,
early stopping rounds=None, verbose=True)
       Fit gradient boosting classifier
       Parameters
       -----
       X : array like
          Feature matrix
       y : array_like
          Labels
       sample weight : array like
          Weight for each instance
       eval set : list, optional
          A list of (X, y) pairs to use as a validation set for
          early-stopping
       eval metric : str, callable, optional
          If a str, should be a built-in evaluation metric to use. See
          doc/parameter.md. If callable, a custom evaluation metric. The call
          signature is func(y predicted, y true) where y true will be a
          DMatrix object such that you may need to call the get label
          method. It must return a str, value pair where the str is a name
          for the evaluation and value is the value of the evaluation
          function. This objective is always minimized.
       early stopping rounds : int, optional
          Activates early stopping. Validation error needs to decrease at
          least every <early_stopping rounds> round(s) to continue training.
          Requires at least one item in evals. If there's more than one,
          will use the last. Returns the model from the last iteration
           (not the best one). If early stopping occurs, the model will
          have two additional fields: bst.best score and bst.best iteration.
      verbose : bool
          If `verbose` and an evaluation set is used, writes the evaluation
          metric measured on the validation set to stderr.
  predict(self, data, output margin=False, ntree limit=0)
  predict proba(self, data, output margin=False, ntree limit=0)
  Methods inherited from XGBModel:
   setstate (self, state)
  booster(self)
      Get the underlying xgboost Booster of this model.
      This will raise an exception when fit was not called
      Returns
       _____
      booster: a xgboost booster of underlying model
```

```
get params(self, deep=False)
    Get parameter.s
get xgb params(self)
    Get xgboost type parameters.
Methods inherited from sklearn.base.BaseEstimator:
__repr__(self)
   Return repr(self).
set params(self, **params)
    Set the parameters of this estimator.
    The method works on simple estimators as well as on nested objects
    (such as pipelines). The former have parameters of the form
    ``<component>__<parameter>`` so that it's possible to update each
    component of a nested object.
    Returns
    self
Data descriptors inherited from sklearn.base.BaseEstimator:
 dict
    dictionary for instance variables (if defined)
 weakref
    list of weak references to the object (if defined)
Methods inherited from sklearn.base.ClassifierMixin:
score(self, X, y, sample_weight=None)
    Returns the mean accuracy on the given test data and labels.
    In multi-label classification, this is the subset accuracy
    which is a harsh metric since you require for each sample that
    each label set be correctly predicted.
    Parameters
    X : array-like, shape = (n_samples, n_features)
        Test samples.
    y : array-like, shape = (n_samples) or (n_samples, n_outputs)
        True labels for X.
    sample weight : array-like, shape = [n_samples], optional
        Sample weights.
    Returns
    score : float
```

```
Mean accuracy of self.predict(X) wrt. y.
class XGBModel(sklearn.base.BaseEstimator)
   Implementation of the Scikit-Learn API for XGBoost.
   Parameters
   -----
   max depth : int
       Maximum tree depth for base learners.
   learning rate : float
       Boosting learning rate (xgb's "eta")
   n estimators : int
       Number of boosted trees to fit.
   silent : boolean
       Whether to print messages while running boosting.
   objective : string
       Specify the learning task and the corresponding learning objective.
   nthread : int
       Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost.
   gamma : float
       Minimum loss reduction required to make a further partition on a leaf node of
 the tree.
   min child weight : int
       Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child.
   max delta step : int
       Maximum delta step we allow each tree's weight estimation to be.
   subsample : float
       Subsample ratio of the training instance.
   colsample_bytree : float
       Subsample ratio of columns when constructing each tree.
   colsample bylevel : float
       Subsample ratio of columns for each split, in each level.
   reg alpha: float (xgb's alpha)
       L2 regularization term on weights
   reg lambda : float (xgb's lambda)
       L1 regularization term on weights
   scale_pos_weight : float
       Balancing of positive and negative weights.
   base score:
       The initial prediction score of all instances, global bias.
   seed : int
       Random number seed.
   missing : float, optional
       Value in the data which needs to be present as a missing value. If
       None, defaults to np.nan.
   Method resolution order:
       XGBModel
       sklearn.base.BaseEstimator
       builtins.object
   Methods defined here:
     init (self, max depth=3, learning rate=0.1, n estimators=100, silent=True,
 objective='reg:linear', nthread=-1, gamma=0, min child weight=1, max delta step=0,
```

```
subsample=1, colsample_bytree=1, colsample_bylevel=1, reg_alpha=0, reg_lambda=1,
scale pos weight=1, base score=0.5, seed=0, missing=None)
       Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.
   setstate__(self, state)
 booster(self)
      Get the underlying xgboost Booster of this model.
      This will raise an exception when fit was not called
      Returns
      booster : a xgboost booster of underlying model
  evals result(self)
      Return the evaluation results.
       If eval set is passed to the `fit` function, you can call evals result() to
       get evaluation results for all passed eval sets. When eval metric is also
      passed to the `fit` function, the evals_result will contain the eval_metrics
      passed to the `fit` function
      Returns
       _____
      evals result : dictionary
      Example
      param_dist = {'objective':'binary:logistic', 'n_estimators':2}
      clf = xgb.XGBModel(**param dist)
       clf.fit(X_train, y_train,
               eval set=[(X train, y train), (X test, y test)],
               eval metric='logloss',
               verbose=True)
      evals result = clf.evals result()
       The variable evals result will contain:
       {'validation 0': {'logloss': ['0.604835', '0.531479']},
        'validation_1': {'logloss': ['0.41965', '0.17686']}}
  fit(self, X, y, eval set=None, eval metric=None, early stopping rounds=None,
verbose=True)
      Fit the gradient boosting model
      Parameters
      _____
      X : array like
          Feature matrix
      y : array like
           Labels
      eval set : list, optional
           A list of (X, y) tuple pairs to use as a validation set for
           early-stopping
```

```
eval metric : str, callable, optional
            If a str, should be a built-in evaluation metric to use. See
            doc/parameter.md. If callable, a custom evaluation metric. The call
            signature is func(y predicted, y true) where y true will be a
            DMatrix object such that you may need to call the get label
            method. It must return a str, value pair where the str is a name
            for the evaluation and value is the value of the evaluation
            function. This objective is always minimized.
       early stopping rounds : int
            Activates early stopping. Validation error needs to decrease at
            least every <early stopping rounds> round(s) to continue training.
            Requires at least one item in evals. If there's more than one,
            will use the last. Returns the model from the last iteration
            (not the best one). If early stopping occurs, the model will
            have two additional fields: bst.best score and bst.best iteration.
        verbose : bool
            If `verbose` and an evaluation set is used, writes the evaluation
            metric measured on the validation set to stderr.
   get params(self, deep=False)
       Get parameter.s
   get xgb params(self)
       Get xgboost type parameters.
   predict(self, data, output margin=False, ntree limit=0)
   Methods inherited from sklearn.base.BaseEstimator:
    repr (self)
       Return repr(self).
   set params(self, **params)
        Set the parameters of this estimator.
       The method works on simple estimators as well as on nested objects
        (such as pipelines). The former have parameters of the form
        ``<component> <parameter>`` so that it's possible to update each
        component of a nested object.
       Returns
        _____
       self
   Data descriptors inherited from sklearn.base.BaseEstimator:
       dictionary for instance variables (if defined)
     weakref
       list of weak references to the object (if defined)
class XGBRegressor(XGBModel, sklearn.base.RegressorMixin)
   Implementation of the scikit-learn API for XGBoost regression.
       Parameters
```

```
max depth : int
      Maximum tree depth for base learners.
  learning rate : float
      Boosting learning rate (xgb's "eta")
  n estimators : int
      Number of boosted trees to fit.
  silent : boolean
      Whether to print messages while running boosting.
  objective : string
      Specify the learning task and the corresponding learning objective.
  nthread: int
      Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost.
  gamma : float
      Minimum loss reduction required to make a further partition on a leaf node of
the tree.
  min child weight : int
      Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child.
  max delta step : int
      Maximum delta step we allow each tree's weight estimation to be.
  subsample : float
      Subsample ratio of the training instance.
  colsample bytree : float
       Subsample ratio of columns when constructing each tree.
  colsample bylevel : float
      Subsample ratio of columns for each split, in each level.
  reg alpha : float (xgb's alpha)
      L2 regularization term on weights
  reg_lambda : float (xgb's lambda)
      L1 regularization term on weights
  scale pos weight : float
      Balancing of positive and negative weights.
  base score:
      The initial prediction score of all instances, global bias.
  seed : int
      Random number seed.
  missing: float, optional
      Value in the data which needs to be present as a missing value. If
      None, defaults to np.nan.
  Method resolution order:
      XGBRegressor
      XGBModel
      sklearn.base.BaseEstimator
      sklearn.base.RegressorMixin
      builtins.object
| Methods inherited from XGBModel:
    init (self, max depth=3, learning rate=0.1, n estimators=100, silent=True,
objective='reg:linear', nthread=-1, gamma=0, min child weight=1, max delta step=0,
subsample=1, colsample_bytree=1, colsample_bylevel=1, reg_alpha=0, reg_lambda=1,
scale pos weight=1, base score=0.5, seed=0, missing=None)
       Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.
```

```
__setstate__(self, state)
  booster(self)
      Get the underlying xgboost Booster of this model.
      This will raise an exception when fit was not called
      Returns
       _____
      booster: a xgboost booster of underlying model
  evals result(self)
      Return the evaluation results.
      If eval set is passed to the `fit` function, you can call evals result() to
      get evaluation results for all passed eval sets. When eval metric is also
       passed to the `fit` function, the evals_result will contain the eval_metrics
      passed to the `fit` function
      Returns
      evals_result : dictionary
      Example
      param dist = {'objective':'binary:logistic', 'n estimators':2}
      clf = xgb.XGBModel(**param dist)
      clf.fit(X_train, y_train,
               eval set=[(X train, y train), (X test, y test)],
               eval metric='logloss',
               verbose=True)
       evals result = clf.evals result()
       The variable evals result will contain:
       {'validation_0': {'logloss': ['0.604835', '0.531479']},
        'validation 1': {'logloss': ['0.41965', '0.17686']}}
   fit(self, X, y, eval set=None, eval metric=None, early stopping rounds=None,
verbose=True)
      Fit the gradient boosting model
      Parameters
       -----
      X : array like
           Feature matrix
      y : array like
           Labels
       eval set : list, optional
          A list of (X, y) tuple pairs to use as a validation set for
           early-stopping
      eval_metric : str, callable, optional
           If a str, should be a built-in evaluation metric to use. See
           doc/parameter.md. If callable, a custom evaluation metric. The call
           signature is func(y_predicted, y_true) where y_true will be a
```

```
DMatrix object such that you may need to call the get label
        method. It must return a str, value pair where the str is a name
        for the evaluation and value is the value of the evaluation
        function. This objective is always minimized.
    early stopping rounds : int
        Activates early stopping. Validation error needs to decrease at
        least every <early stopping rounds> round(s) to continue training.
        Requires at least one item in evals. If there's more than one,
        will use the last. Returns the model from the last iteration
        (not the best one). If early stopping occurs, the model will
        have two additional fields: bst.best score and bst.best iteration.
    verbose : bool
        If `verbose` and an evaluation set is used, writes the evaluation
        metric measured on the validation set to stderr.
get params(self, deep=False)
    Get parameter.s
get xgb params(self)
    Get xgboost type parameters.
predict(self, data, output_margin=False, ntree_limit=0)
Methods inherited from sklearn.base.BaseEstimator:
 repr (self)
   Return repr(self).
set_params(self, **params)
    Set the parameters of this estimator.
    The method works on simple estimators as well as on nested objects
    (such as pipelines). The former have parameters of the form
    ``<component> <parameter>`` so that it's possible to update each
    component of a nested object.
    Returns
    _____
    self
Data descriptors inherited from sklearn.base.BaseEstimator:
dict
    dictionary for instance variables (if defined)
weakref
    list of weak references to the object (if defined)
Methods inherited from sklearn.base.RegressorMixin:
score(self, X, y, sample_weight=None)
    Returns the coefficient of determination R^2 of the prediction.
    The coefficient R^2 is defined as (1 - u/v), where u is the regression
```

```
sum of squares ((y_true - y_pred) ** 2).sum() and v is the residual
            sum of squares ((y true - y true.mean()) ** 2).sum().
            Best possible score is 1.0 and it can be negative (because the
            model can be arbitrarily worse). A constant model that always
            predicts the expected value of y, disregarding the input features,
            would get a R^2 score of 0.0.
            Parameters
            _____
            X : array-like, shape = (n_samples, n_features)
                Test samples.
            y : array-like, shape = (n samples) or (n samples, n outputs)
                True values for X.
            sample weight : array-like, shape = [n samples], optional
                Sample weights.
           Returns
            _____
            score : float
                R^2 of self.predict(X) wrt. y.
FUNCTIONS
    cv(params, dtrain, num boost round=10, nfold=3, metrics=(), obj=None, feval=None,
   maximize=False, early stopping rounds=None, fpreproc=None, as pandas=True,
    show progress=None, show stdv=True, seed=0)
        Cross-validation with given paramaters.
        Parameters
        _____
        params : dict
           Booster params.
        dtrain : DMatrix
           Data to be trained.
        num boost round : int
           Number of boosting iterations.
        nfold : int
           Number of folds in CV.
        metrics : list of strings
           Evaluation metrics to be watched in CV.
        obj : function
           Custom objective function.
        feval : function
            Custom evaluation function.
        maximize : bool
           Whether to maximize feval.
        early stopping rounds: int
            Activates early stopping. CV error needs to decrease at least
            every <early stopping rounds> round(s) to continue.
            Last entry in evaluation history is the one from best iteration.
        fpreproc : function
            Preprocessing function that takes (dtrain, dtest, param) and returns
            transformed versions of those.
        as pandas : bool, default True
            Return pd.DataFrame when pandas is installed.
            If False or pandas is not installed, return np.ndarray
```

```
show progress : bool or None, default None
        Whether to display the progress. If None, progress will be displayed
        when np.ndarray is returned.
    show stdv : bool, default True
        Whether to display the standard deviation in progress.
        Results are not affected, and always contains std.
    seed : int
        Seed used to generate the folds (passed to numpy.random.seed).
    Returns
    _____
    evaluation history : list(string)
plot_importance(booster, ax=None, height=0.2, xlim=None, ylim=None, title='Feature
importance', xlabel='F score', ylabel='Features', grid=True, **kwargs)
    Plot importance based on fitted trees.
    Parameters
    -----
    booster: Booster, XGBModel or dict
        Booster or XGBModel instance, or dict taken by Booster.get fscore()
    ax : matplotlib Axes, default None
        Target axes instance. If None, new figure and axes will be created.
    height : float, default 0.2
        Bar height, passed to ax.barh()
    xlim : tuple, default None
        Tuple passed to axes.xlim()
    ylim : tuple, default None
        Tuple passed to axes.ylim()
    title : str, default "Feature importance"
        Axes title. To disable, pass None.
    xlabel : str, default "F score"
        X axis title label. To disable, pass None.
    ylabel : str, default "Features"
        Y axis title label. To disable, pass None.
    kwarqs :
        Other keywords passed to ax.barh()
    Returns
    _____
    ax : matplotlib Axes
plot tree(booster, num trees=0, rankdir='UT', ax=None, **kwargs)
    Plot specified tree.
    Parameters
    _____
    booster: Booster, XGBModel
        Booster or XGBModel instance
    num trees : int, default 0
        Specify the ordinal number of target tree
    rankdir : str, default "UT"
        Passed to graphiz via graph attr
    ax : matplotlib Axes, default None
        Target axes instance. If None, new figure and axes will be created.
    kwarqs :
        Other keywords passed to to graphviz
```

```
Returns
    _____
    ax : matplotlib Axes
to_graphviz(booster, num_trees=0, rankdir='UT', yes_color='#0000FF', no_color='#FF0000',
**kwarqs)
    Convert specified tree to graphviz instance. IPython can automatically plot the
    returned graphiz instance. Otherwise, you shoud call .render() method
    of the returned graphiz instance.
    Parameters
    booster : Booster, XGBModel
        Booster or XGBModel instance
    num trees : int, default 0
        Specify the ordinal number of target tree
    rankdir : str, default "UT"
        Passed to graphiz via graph attr
    yes color : str, default '#0000FF'
        Edge color when meets the node condigion.
    no_color : str, default '#FF0000'
        Edge color when doesn't meet the node condigion.
    kwarqs :
        Other keywords passed to graphviz graph attr
    Returns
    _____
    ax : matplotlib Axes
train(params, dtrain, num boost round=10, evals=(), obj=None, feval=None,
maximize=False, early stopping rounds=None, evals result=None, verbose eval=True,
learning rates=None, xgb model=None)
    Train a booster with given parameters.
    Parameters
    _____
    params : dict
        Booster params.
    dtrain : DMatrix
        Data to be trained.
    num boost round: int
        Number of boosting iterations.
    watchlist (evals): list of pairs (DMatrix, string)
        List of items to be evaluated during training, this allows user to watch
        performance on the validation set.
    obj : function
        Customized objective function.
    feval : function
        Customized evaluation function.
    maximize : bool
        Whether to maximize feval.
    early stopping rounds: int
        Activates early stopping. Validation error needs to decrease at least
        every <early stopping rounds> round(s) to continue training.
        Requires at least one item in evals.
```

If there's more than one, will use the last.

DATA

FILE

```
Returns the model from the last iteration (not the best one).
            If early stopping occurs, the model will have three additional fields:
            bst.best score, bst.best iteration and bst.best ntree limit.
            (Use bst.best ntree limit to get the correct value if num parallel tree
            and/or num class appears in the parameters)
        evals result: dict
            This dictionary stores the evaluation results of all the items in watchlist.
            Example: with a watchlist containing [(dtest, 'eval'), (dtrain, 'train')] and
            and a paramater containing ('eval metric', 'logloss')
            Returns: {'train': {'logloss': ['0.48253', '0.35953']},
                     'eval': {'logloss': ['0.480385', '0.357756']}}
        verbose eval : bool or int
            Requires at least one item in evals.
            If `verbose eval` is True then the evaluation metric on the validation set is
            printed at each boosting stage.
            If `verbose eval` is an integer then the evaluation metric on the validation set
            is printed at every given `verbose eval` boosting stage. The last boosting stage
            / the boosting stage found by using `early stopping rounds` is also printed.
            Example: with verbose eval=4 and at least one item in evals, an evaluation metric
            is printed every 4 boosting stages, instead of every boosting stage.
        learning rates: list or function
            List of learning rate for each boosting round
            or a customized function that calculates eta in terms of
            current number of round and the total number of boosting round (e.g. yields
            learning rate decay)
            - list 1: eta = 1[boosting round]
            - function f: eta = f(boosting round, num boost round)
        xgb model : file name of stored xgb model or 'Booster' instance
            Xgb model to be loaded before training (allows training continuation).
       Returns
        _____
       booster : a trained booster model
    all = ['DMatrix', 'Booster', 'train', 'cv', 'XGBModel', 'XGBClassi...
    __warningregistry__ = {'version': 207, ("unclosed file <_io.TextIOWrap...
VERSION
   0.4
    /home/shuangyangwang/anaconda3/lib/python3.5/site-packages/xgboost-0.4-py3.5.egg/xgboost/
   init .py
```