2-Adaboost

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In [1]:
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier
         from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
         from random import sample
         import math
         import random
         from sklearn import tree
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
         pd.set option('display.max rows', None)
In [2]:
         class adaboost:
             def init (self):
                 pass
             def sample(self, N, p):
                 random sample = np.zeros(N)
                 p_estimate = np.zeros(len(p))
                 p \ cdf = np.cumsum(p)
                 counts = np.zeros(len(p))
                 for n in range(N):
                     # generate a random number on [0,1]
                     x = np.random.rand()
                     random sample[n] = np.where(((p cdf > x)*1.0) == 1.)[0][0]
                     counts[int(random_sample[n])] += 1
                 p_estimate = counts/counts.sum()
                 return random sample, p estimate
             def weakLearn(self, D, dataSet, DT=None):
                 # DT model with depth one
                 clf_gini = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion = "gini", random_state = 100
                 #random distribution for the samples
                 random.seed(10)
                 rDataSet = dataSet.sample(len(D), replace = True, weights = D)
                 X train = rDataSet.iloc[:,0:4]
                 y_train = rDataSet.iloc[:,4]
                 #fitting the DT model
                 stump = clf_gini.fit(X_train, y_train)
                 return stump
             def fit(self, X, y, T):
                 X: feature vector
                 y: labels
                 T: number of iterations
                 self.trainingData = pd.DataFrame(X)
                 self.trainingData['Label'] = y
```

```
self.stumps = []
    self.alphas = []
    #Initially assign same weights to each records in the dataset
    self.trainingData['weights'] = 1/(self.trainingData.shape[0])
    for i in range(T):
        print("iteration {} ...".format(i+1))
        #create weak classifier
        stump = self.weakLearn(self.trainingData['weights'], self.trainingData['weights']
        #append stumps
        self.stumps.append(stump)
        #make a prediction with the weak model
        y_pred = stump.predict(self.trainingData.iloc[:,0:4])
        #save the prediction
        self.trainingData['pred'] = y_pred
        #find the misclassified samples
        self.trainingData['misclassified'] = \
                             np.where(self.trainingData['Label'] == self.trai
        #calulating the error
        e = sum(self.trainingData['misclassified'] * self.trainingData['weig']
        #calculation of alpha
        alpha = 0.5*math.log((1-e)/e)
        self.alphas.append(alpha)
        #update weights
        new_weights = self.trainingData['weights']*np.exp(-1*alpha*self.trai
                            *self.trainingData['pred'])
        #normalized weight
        z = sum(new weights)
        normalized weights = new weights/z
        #add the new weights
        self.trainingData['weights'] = normalized weights
def predict(self, X):
    Make prediction using the fitted model
    stump_preds = np.array([stump.predict(X) for stump in self.stumps])
    return np.sign(np.dot(np.asarray(self.alphas), stump_preds))
```

Data preparation

```
In [3]:
         blood = pd.read_csv("blood.csv", header=None)
         blood.iloc[:,-1:] = blood.iloc[:,-1:].replace(to_replace = [1,0], value=[1,-1])
In [4]:
         X = blood.iloc[:,0:4].values
         X.shape
Out[4]: (748, 4)
In [5]:
         y = blood.iloc[:,4].values
         y.shape
Out[5]: (748,)
       Training and predicting
In [6]:
         obj = adaboost()
In [7]:
         obj.fit(X, y, 20)
        iteration 1 ...
        iteration 2 ...
        iteration 3 ...
        iteration 4 ...
        iteration 5 ...
        iteration 6 ...
        iteration 7 ...
        iteration 8 ...
        iteration 9 ...
        iteration 10 ...
        iteration 11 ...
        iteration 12 ...
        iteration 13 ...
        iteration 14 ...
        iteration 15 ...
        iteration 16 ...
        iteration 17 ...
        iteration 18 ...
        iteration 19 ...
        iteration 20 ...
In [8]:
         stump_preds = obj.predict(X)
        Comparing accuracy to sklearn's implementation
In [9]:
         #Using the confusion matrix for evaluating the accuracy
         c=confusion_matrix(y, stump_preds)
Out[9]: array([[543,
                      27],
               [118,
                      60]])
```