XGBoost是Chen和Guestrin（2016）对梯度提升决策树（GBDT）算法的扩展，在运算速度和

XGBoost is a relatively new algorithm in machine learning. It basically follows the principle of gradient boosting, but contains some differences in modeling details. The difference between both, lies on the use of a more normalized model description in the XGBoost. This is used to control over-fitting and typically results in a better model overall performance. From a vast number of hyperparameters, special interest is typically given to: Number of subtrees to be trained (n\_estimators)

XGBoost是机器学习算法中较新的算法，由Chen和Guestrin于2016年提出，可用于分类、回归及排序模型的创建，它是基于梯度提升树算法原型对其进行扩展，显式增加了正则化项以控制模型复杂度，防止出现模型过拟合。通过对多个超参数进行调优来寻求最终的模型。