Upper Confidence Bound (UCB)

```
Importing Libraries
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import math
```

Importing Dataset

```
df = pd.read_csv('Ads_CTR_Optimisation.csv')
```

Implementing UCB

```
N = 10000
d = 10
ads_selected = []
numbers\_of\_selections = [0] * d
sums_of_rewards = [0] * d
total_reward = 0
for n in range(0, N):
 ad = 0
 max_upper_bound = 0
  for i in range(0, d):
    if (numbers_of_selections[i] > 0):
      average_reward = sums_of_rewards[i] / numbers_of_selections[i]
      delta_i = math.sqrt(3/2 * math.log(n + 1) / numbers_of_selections[i])
      upper\_bound = average\_reward + delta\_i
    else:
     upper_bound = 1e400
    # Move this check outside the if/else block so it is always executed
    if (upper_bound > max_upper_bound):
        max_upper_bound = upper_bound
        ad = i
  ads_selected.append(ad)
  numbers_of_selections[ad] += 1
  reward = df.values[n,ad]
  # Initialize average_reward to 0 if it hasn't been calculated yet
  if 'average_reward' not in locals():
   average_reward = 0
  sums_of_rewards[ad] = sums_of_rewards[ad] + reward # Update with the actual reward, not the average
 total_reward = total_reward + reward
```

Visualizing the results

```
import plotly.graph_objects as go
# Creating a histogram
fig = go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Histogram(
    x=ads_selected,
    nbinsx=10, # Number of bins
    marker_color='blue', # Set color to blue
    opacity=0.75
))
# Updating layout for better visual appeal
fig.update_layout(
    title='Interactive Histogram of Ads Selections',
    xaxis=dict(
        title='Ads',
        tickmode='linear'
    ),
    yaxis=dict(
        title='Number of Times Each Ad Was Selected'
    ),
    bargap=0.2,
    bargroupgap=0.1
)
# Adding hover info
fig.update_traces(
    hoverinfo='x+y',
    hoverlabel=dict(
       bgcolor='white',
        font_size=16,
        font_family='Rockwell'
)
# Show the plot
fig.show()
```

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Interactive Histogram of Ads Selections

