Comparison of Individual, Bagging and Boosting Algorithms

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In [1]: # !pip install xqboost -q
         # import libraries
In [2]:
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import seaborn as sns
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score
         from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
        from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
         from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
         from xgboost import XGBClassifier
In [3]: # import the data
         df = sns.load dataset('diamonds')
In [4]:
        df.head()
Out[4]:
                       cut color clarity depth table price
            carat
         0
            0.23
                     Ideal
                                           61.5
                                                 55.0
                                                        326 3.95 3.98 2.43
            0.21 Premium
                                     SI1
                                           59.8
                                                 61.0
                                                        326 3.89 3.84 2.31
            0.23
                     Good
                                    VS1
                                           56.9
                                                 65.0
                                                        327 4.05 4.07 2.31
            0.29 Premium
                                    VS2
                                           62.4
                                                 58.0
                                                        334 4.20 4.23 2.63
            0.31
                     Good
                                     SI2
                                           63.3
                                                 58.0
                                                        335 4.34 4.35 2.75
In [5]:
         df.shape
Out[5]: (53940, 10)
```

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In [6]: # split the data into X and y
        X = df.drop('cut', axis=1)
        y = df['cut']
        # encode the input variables
        le = LabelEncoder()
        X['color'] = le.fit_transform(X['color'])
        X['clarity'] = le.fit_transform(X['clarity'])
        # encode the target variable
        y = le.fit_transform(y)
        # split the data into train and test sets
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
In [7]: %%time
        # train the decision tree model
        dt = DecisionTreeClassifier()
        dt.fit(X_train, y_train)
        # predict the test data
        y_pred = dt.predict(X_test)
        print('Accuracy score: ', accuracy score(y test, y pred))
        print('Precision score: ', precision_score(y_test, y_pred, average='micro'))
        print('Recall score: ', recall_score(y_test, y_pred, average='micro'))
        print('F1 score: ', f1_score(y_test, y_pred, average='micro'))
       Accuracy score: 0.7087504634779385
       Precision score: 0.7087504634779385
       Recall score: 0.7087504634779385
       F1 score: 0.7087504634779384
       CPU times: total: 750 ms
       Wall time: 797 ms
In [8]: %%time
        # train the random forest model
        rf = RandomForestClassifier()
        rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
        # predict the test data
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y pred = rf.predict(X test)
         print('Accuracy score: ', accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
         print('Precision score: ', precision_score(y_test, y_pred, average='micro'))
         print('Recall score: ', recall_score(y_test, y_pred, average='micro'))
         print('F1 score: ', f1_score(y_test, y_pred, average='micro'))
        Accuracy score: 0.7846681497960697
        Precision score: 0.7846681497960697
        Recall score: 0.7846681497960697
        F1 score: 0.7846681497960697
        CPU times: total: 17.6 s
        Wall time: 18.8 s
 In [9]: %%time
         # train the xaboost model
         xgb = XGBClassifier()
         xgb.fit(X train, y train)
         # predict the test data
         y pred = xgb.predict(X test)
         print('Accuracy score: ', accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
         print('Precision score: ', precision_score(y_test, y_pred, average='micro'))
         print('Recall score: ', recall score(y test, y pred, average='micro'))
         print('F1 score: ', f1 score(y test, y pred, average='micro'))
        Accuracy score: 0.7997775305895439
        Precision score: 0.7997775305895439
        Recall score: 0.7997775305895439
        F1 score: 0.7997775305895439
        CPU times: total: 20.1 s
        Wall time: 2.98 s
In [10]: # make a bar plot showing each of the matrix with respect to the model
         plt.figure(figsize=(15, 4))
         plt.subplot(1, 4, 1)
         sns.barplot(x=['Accuracy', 'Precision', 'Recall', 'F1'], y=[accuracy score(y test, y pred),
                                                                      precision score(y test, y pred, average='micro'),
                                                                      recall score(y test, y pred, average='micro'),
                                                                      f1 score(y test, y pred, average='micro')])
         plt.title('Decision Tree')
         plt.subplot(1, 4, 2)
```

C:\Users\ustb\.anaconda\anwaar\Lib\site-packages\seaborn_oldcore.py:1765: FutureWarning: unique with argument that i
s not not a Series, Index, ExtensionArray, or np.ndarray is deprecated and will raise in a future version.
 order = pd.unique(vector)
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