sklearn.model_selection.GridSearchCV

class `sklearn.model_selection.`**`GridSearchCV`**(*estimator*, *param_grid*, ***, *scoring=None*, *n_jobs=None*, *refit=True*, *cv=None*, *verbose=0*, *pre_dispatch='2*n_jobs'*, *error_score=nan*, *return_train_score=False*) [source]

Exhaustive search over specified parameter values for an estimator.

Important members are fit, predict.

GridSearchCV implements a “fit” and a “score” method. It also implements “score_samples”, “predict”, “predict_proba”, “decision_function”, “transform” and “inverse_transform” if they are implemented in the estimator used.

The parameters of the estimator used to apply these methods are optimized by cross-validated grid-search over a parameter grid.

Read more in the User Guide.

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Parameters:

estimator : *estimator object*

This is assumed to implement the scikit-learn estimator interface. Either estimator needs to provide a `score` function, or `scoring` must be passed.

param_grid : *dict or list of dictionaries*

Dictionary with parameters names (`str`) as keys and lists of parameter settings to try as values, or a list of such dictionaries, in which case the grids spanned by each dictionary in the list are explored. This enables searching over any sequence of parameter settings.

scoring : *str, callable, list, tuple or dict, default=None*

Strategy to evaluate the performance of the cross-validated model on the test set.

If `scoring` represents a single score, one can use:

- a single string (see The scoring parameter: defining model evaluation rules);
- a callable (see Defining your scoring strategy from metric functions) that returns a single value.

If `scoring` represents multiple scores, one can use:

- a list or tuple of unique strings;
- a callable returning a dictionary where the keys are the metric names and the values are the metric scores;
- a dictionary with metric names as keys and callables a values.

See Specifying multiple metrics for evaluation for an example.

n_jobs : *int, default=None*

Number of jobs to run in parallel. `None` means 1 unless in a **`joblib.parallel_backend`** context. `-1` means using all processors. See Glossary for more details.

Changed in version v0.20: `n_jobs` default changed from 1 to None

refit : *bool, str, or callable, default=True*

Refit an estimator using the best found parameters on the whole dataset.

For multiple metric evaluation, this needs to be a `str` denoting the scorer that would be used to find the best parameters for refitting the estimator at the end.

Where there are considerations other than maximum score in choosing a best estimator, `refit` can be set to a function which returns the selected `best_index_` given `cv_results_`. In that case, the `best_estimator_` and `best_params_` will be set according to the returned `best_index_` while the `best_score_` attribute will not be available.

The refitted estimator is made available at the `best_estimator_` attribute and permits using `predict` directly on this `GridSearchCV` instance.

Also for multiple metric evaluation, the attributes `best_index_`, `best_score_` and `best_params_` will only be available if `refit` is set and all of them will be determined w.r.t this specific scorer.

See `scoring` parameter to know more about multiple metric evaluation.

See Custom refit strategy of a grid search with cross-validation to see how to design a custom selection strategy using a callable via `refit`.

Changed in version 0.20: Support for callable added.

cv : *int, cross-validation generator or an iterable, default=None*

Determines the cross-validation splitting strategy. Possible inputs for cv are:

- None, to use the default 5-fold cross validation,
- integer, to specify the number of folds in a `(Stratified)KFold`,
- CV splitter,
- An iterable yielding (train, test) splits as arrays of indices.

For integer/None inputs, if the estimator is a classifier and `y` is either binary or multiclass, **`StratifiedKFold`** is used. In all other cases, **`KFold`** is used. These splitters are instantiated with `shuffle=False` so the splits will be the same across calls.

Refer User Guide for the various cross-validation strategies that can be used here.

Toggle Menu *d in version 0.22:* `cv` default value if None changed from 3-fold to 5-fold.

verbose : *int*

Controls the verbosity: the higher, the more messages.

- >1 : the computation time for each fold and parameter candidate is displayed;
- >2 : the score is also displayed;
- >3 : the fold and candidate parameter indexes are also displayed together with the starting time of the computation.

pre_dispatch : *int, or str, default='2*n_jobs'*

Controls the number of jobs that get dispatched during parallel execution. Reducing this number can be useful to avoid an explosion of memory consumption when more jobs get dispatched than CPUs can process. This parameter can be:

- None, in which case all the jobs are immediately created and spawned. Use this for lightweight and fast-running jobs, to avoid delays due to on-demand spawning of the jobs
- An int, giving the exact number of total jobs that are spawned
- A str, giving an expression as a function of n_jobs, as in '2*n_jobs'

error_score : *'raise' or numeric, default=np.nan*

Value to assign to the score if an error occurs in estimator fitting. If set to 'raise', the error is raised. If a numeric value is given, FitFailedWarning is raised. This parameter does not affect the refit step, which will always raise the error.

return_train_score : *bool, default=False*

If `False`, the `cv_results_` attribute will not include training scores. Computing training scores is used to get insights on how different parameter settings impact the overfitting/underfitting trade-off. However computing the scores on the training set can be computationally expensive and is not strictly required to select the parameters that yield the best generalization performance.

New in version 0.19.

Changed in version 0.21: Default value was changed from `True` to `False`

Attributes:

cv_results_ : *dict of numpy (masked) ndarrays*

A dict with keys as column headers and values as columns, that can be imported into a pandas `DataFrame`.

For instance the below given table

param_kernel	param_gamma	param_degree	split0_test_score	…	rank_t…
'poly'	–	2	0.80	…	2
'poly'	–	3	0.70	…	4
'rbf'	0.1	–	0.80	…	3
'rbf'	0.2	–	0.93	…	1

will be represented by a `cv_results_` dict of:

```
{
'param_kernel': masked_array(data = ['poly', 'poly', 'rbf', 'rbf'],
                             mask = [False False False False]...)
'param_gamma': masked_array(data = [-- -- 0.1 0.2],
                            mask = [ True  True False False]...),
'param_degree': masked_array(data = [2.0 3.0 -- --],
                             mask = [False False  True  True]...),
'split0_test_score'  : [0.80, 0.70, 0.80, 0.93],
'split1_test_score'  : [0.82, 0.50, 0.70, 0.78],
'mean_test_score'    : [0.81, 0.60, 0.75, 0.85],
'std_test_score'     : [0.01, 0.10, 0.05, 0.08],
'rank_test_score'    : [2, 4, 3, 1],
'split0_train_score' : [0.80, 0.92, 0.70, 0.93],
'split1_train_score' : [0.82, 0.55, 0.70, 0.87],
'mean_train_score'   : [0.81, 0.74, 0.70, 0.90],
'std_train_score'    : [0.01, 0.19, 0.00, 0.03],
'mean_fit_time'      : [0.73, 0.63, 0.43, 0.49],
'std_fit_time'       : [0.01, 0.02, 0.01, 0.01],
'mean_score_time'    : [0.01, 0.06, 0.04, 0.04],
'std_score_time'     : [0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.01],
'params'             : [{'kernel': 'poly', 'degree': 2}, ...],
}
```

NOTE

Toggle Menu `params'` is used to store a list of parameter settings dicts for all the parameter candidates.

The `mean_fit_time`, `std_fit_time`, `mean_score_time` and `std_score_time` are all in seconds.

For multi-metric evaluation, the scores for all the scorers are available in the `cv_results_` dict at the keys ending with that scorer's name (`'_<scorer_name>'`) instead of `'_score'` shown above. ('split0_test_precision', 'mean_train_precision' etc.)

best_estimator_ : *estimator*
Estimator that was chosen by the search, i.e. estimator which gave highest score (or smallest loss if specified) on the left out data. Not available if `refit=False`.

See `refit` parameter for more information on allowed values.

best_score_ : *float*
Mean cross-validated score of the best_estimator

For multi-metric evaluation, this is present only if `refit` is specified.

This attribute is not available if `refit` is a function.

best_params_ : *dict*
Parameter setting that gave the best results on the hold out data.

For multi-metric evaluation, this is present only if `refit` is specified.

best_index_ : *int*
The index (of the `cv_results_` arrays) which corresponds to the best candidate parameter setting.

The dict at `search.cv_results_['params'][search.best_index_]` gives the parameter setting for the best model, that gives the highest mean score (`search.best_score_`).

For multi-metric evaluation, this is present only if `refit` is specified.

scorer_ : *function or a dict*
Scorer function used on the held out data to choose the best parameters for the model.

For multi-metric evaluation, this attribute holds the validated `scoring` dict which maps the scorer key to the scorer callable.

n_splits_ : *int*
The number of cross-validation splits (folds/iterations).

refit_time_ : *float*
Seconds used for refitting the best model on the whole dataset.

This is present only if `refit` is not False.

New in version 0.20.

multimetric_ : *bool*
Whether or not the scorers compute several metrics.

`classes_` : *ndarray of shape (n_classes,)*
Class labels.

`n_features_in_` : *int*
Number of features seen during fit.

feature_names_in_ : *ndarray of shape (`n_features_in_`,)*
Names of features seen during fit. Only defined if `best_estimator_` is defined (see the documentation for the `refit` parameter for more details) and that `best_estimator_` exposes `feature_names_in_` when fit.

New in version 1.0.

See also:

`ParameterGrid`
Generates all the combinations of a hyperparameter grid.

`train_test_split`
Utility function to split the data into a development set usable for fitting a GridSearchCV instance and an evaluation set for its final evaluation.

Toggle Menu **`rics.make_scorer`**

Make a scorer from a performance metric or loss function.

Notes

The parameters selected are those that maximize the score of the left out data, unless an explicit score is passed in which case it is used instead.

If `n_jobs` was set to a value higher than one, the data is copied for each point in the grid (and not `n_jobs` times). This is done for efficiency reasons if individual jobs take very little time, but may raise errors if the dataset is large and not enough memory is available. A workaround in this case is to set `pre_dispatch`. Then, the memory is copied only `pre_dispatch` many times. A reasonable value for `pre_dispatch` is `2 * n_jobs`.

Examples

```
>>> from sklearn import svm, datasets
>>> from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
>>> iris = datasets.load_iris()
>>> parameters = {'kernel':('linear', 'rbf'), 'C':[1, 10]}
>>> svc = svm.SVC()
>>> clf = GridSearchCV(svc, parameters)
>>> clf.fit(iris.data, iris.target)
GridSearchCV(estimator=SVC(),
             param_grid={'C': [1, 10], 'kernel': ('linear', 'rbf')})
>>> sorted(clf.cv_results_.keys())
['mean_fit_time', 'mean_score_time', 'mean_test_score',...
 'param_C', 'param_kernel', 'params',...
 'rank_test_score', 'split0_test_score',...
 'split2_test_score', ...
 'std_fit_time', 'std_score_time', 'std_test_score']
```

Methods

`decision_function`(X)	Call decision_function on the estimator with the best found parameters.
`fit`(X[, y])	Run fit with all sets of parameters.
`get_metadata_routing`()	Get metadata routing of this object.
`get_params`([deep])	Get parameters for this estimator.
`inverse_transform`(Xt)	Call inverse_transform on the estimator with the best found params.
`predict`(X)	Call predict on the estimator with the best found parameters.
`predict_log_proba`(X)	Call predict_log_proba on the estimator with the best found parameters.
`predict_proba`(X)	Call predict_proba on the estimator with the best found parameters.
`score`(X[, y])	Return the score on the given data, if the estimator has been refit.
`score_samples`(X)	Call score_samples on the estimator with the best found parameters.
`set_params`(**params)	Set the parameters of this estimator.
`transform`(X)	Call transform on the estimator with the best found parameters.

property **`classes_`**

Class labels.

Only available when `refit=True` and the estimator is a classifier.

`decision_function`(*X*) [source]

Call decision_function on the estimator with the best found parameters.

Only available if `refit=True` and the underlying estimator supports `decision_function`.

Parameters:

X : *indexable, length n_samples*

Must fulfill the input assumptions of the underlying estimator.

Returns:

y_score : *ndarray of shape (n_samples,) or (n_samples, n_classes) or (n_samples, n_classes * (n_classes-1) / 2)*

Result of the decision function for `X` based on the estimator with the best found parameters.

`fit`(*X*, *y=None*, ***params*) [source]

Toggle Menu all sets of parameters.

Parameters:

X : *array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)*

Training vector, where `n_samples` is the number of samples and `n_features` is the number of features.

y : *array-like of shape (n_samples, n_output) or (n_samples,), default=None*

Target relative to X for classification or regression; None for unsupervised learning.

****params : *dict of str -> object***

Parameters passed to the `fit` method of the estimator, the scorer, and the CV splitter.

If a fit parameter is an array-like whose length is equal to `num_samples` then it will be split across CV groups along with `X` and `y`. For example, the sample_weight parameter is split because `len(sample_weights) = len(X)`.

Returns:

self : *object*

Instance of fitted estimator.

`get_metadata_routing`() [source]

Get metadata routing of this object.

Please check User Guide on how the routing mechanism works.

New in version 1.4.

Returns:

routing : *MetadataRouter*

A **`MetadataRouter`** encapsulating routing information.

`get_params`(*deep=True*) [source]

Get parameters for this estimator.

Parameters:

deep : *bool, default=True*

If True, will return the parameters for this estimator and contained subobjects that are estimators.

Returns:

params : *dict*

Parameter names mapped to their values.

`inverse_transform`(*Xt*) [source]

Call inverse_transform on the estimator with the best found params.

Only available if the underlying estimator implements `inverse_transform` and `refit=True`.

Parameters:

Xt : *indexable, length n_samples*

Must fulfill the input assumptions of the underlying estimator.

Returns:

X : *{ndarray, sparse matrix} of shape (n_samples, n_features)*

Result of the `inverse_transform` function for `Xt` based on the estimator with the best found parameters.

***property* `n_features_in_`**

Number of features seen during fit.

Only available when `refit=True`.

`predict`(*X*) [source]

Toggle Menu on the estimator with the best found parameters.

Only available if `refit=True` and the underlying estimator supports `predict`.

Parameters:

X : *indexable, length n_samples*

Must fulfill the input assumptions of the underlying estimator.

Returns:

y_pred : *ndarray of shape (n_samples,)*

The predicted labels or values for `X` based on the estimator with the best found parameters.

`predict_log_proba`(*X*) [source]

Call predict_log_proba on the estimator with the best found parameters.

Only available if `refit=True` and the underlying estimator supports `predict_log_proba`.

Parameters:

X : *indexable, length n_samples*

Must fulfill the input assumptions of the underlying estimator.

Returns:

y_pred : *ndarray of shape (n_samples,) or (n_samples, n_classes)*

Predicted class log-probabilities for `X` based on the estimator with the best found parameters. The order of the classes corresponds to that in the fitted attribute classes_.

`predict_proba`(*X*) [source]

Call predict_proba on the estimator with the best found parameters.

Only available if `refit=True` and the underlying estimator supports `predict_proba`.

Parameters:

X : *indexable, length n_samples*

Must fulfill the input assumptions of the underlying estimator.

Returns:

y_pred : *ndarray of shape (n_samples,) or (n_samples, n_classes)*

Predicted class probabilities for `X` based on the estimator with the best found parameters. The order of the classes corresponds to that in the fitted attribute classes_.

`score`(*X*, *y=None*, ***params*) [source]

Return the score on the given data, if the estimator has been refit.

This uses the score defined by `scoring` where provided, and the `best_estimator_.score` method otherwise.

Parameters:

X : *array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)*

Input data, where `n_samples` is the number of samples and `n_features` is the number of features.

y : *array-like of shape (n_samples, n_output) or (n_samples,), default=None*

Target relative to X for classification or regression; None for unsupervised learning.

****params : *dict***

Parameters to be passed to the underlying scorer(s).

..versionadded:: 1.4

Only available if `enable_metadata_routing=True`. See Metadata Routing User Guide for more details.

Returns:

score : *float*

The score defined by `scoring` if provided, and the `best_estimator_.score` method otherwise.

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score_samples(*X*) [source]

Call score_samples on the estimator with the best found parameters.

Only available if `refit=True` and the underlying estimator supports `score_samples`.

New in version 0.24.

Parameters:

X : *iterable*

Data to predict on. Must fulfill input requirements of the underlying estimator.

Returns:

y_score : *ndarray of shape (n_samples,)*

The `best_estimator_.score_samples` method.

set_params(***params*) [source]

Set the parameters of this estimator.

The method works on simple estimators as well as on nested objects (such as `Pipeline`). The latter have parameters of the form `<component>__<parameter>` so that it's possible to update each component of a nested object.

Parameters:

****params : *dict***

Estimator parameters.

Returns:

self : *estimator instance*

Estimator instance.

transform(*X*) [source]

Call transform on the estimator with the best found parameters.

Only available if the underlying estimator supports `transform` and `refit=True`.

Parameters:

X : *indexable, length n_samples*

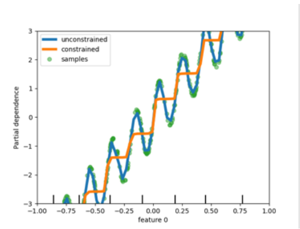
Must fulfill the input assumptions of the underlying estimator.

Returns:

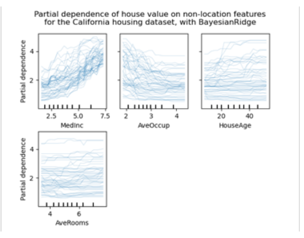
Xt : *{ndarray, sparse matrix} of shape (n_samples, n_features)*

`X` transformed in the new space based on the estimator with the best found parameters.

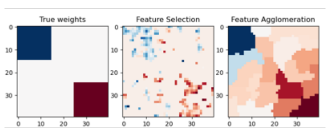
Examples using `sklearn.model_selection.GridSearchCV`



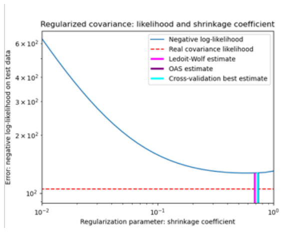
Release Highlights for scikit-learn 1.4



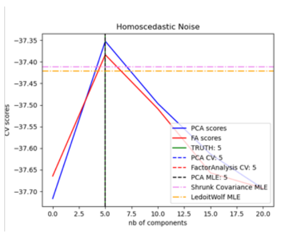
Release Highlights for scikit-learn 0.24



Feature agglomeration vs. univariate selection



Shrinkage covariance estimation: LedoitWolf vs OAS and max-likelihood



Model selection with Probabilistic PCA and Factor Analysis (FA)

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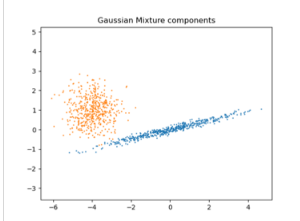
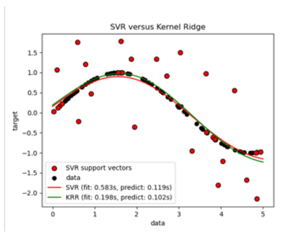
Comparing Random Forests and Histogram Gradient Boosting models

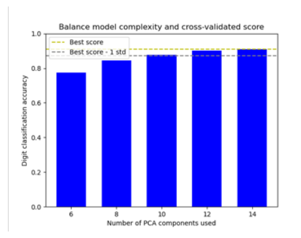


Gaussian Mixture Model Selection



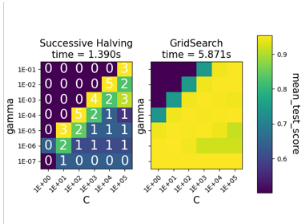
Comparison of kernel ridge regression and SVR

Displaying Pipelines



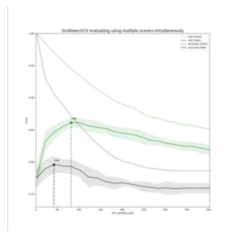
Balance model complexity and cross-validated score

Comparing randomized search and grid search for hyperparameter estimation

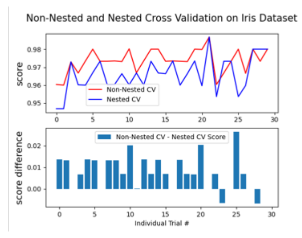


Comparison between grid search and successive halving

Custom refit strategy of a grid search with cross-validation

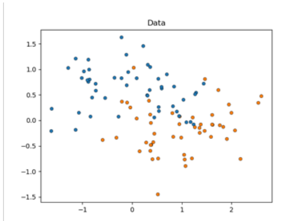


Demonstration of multi-metric evaluation on cross_val_score and GridSearchCV

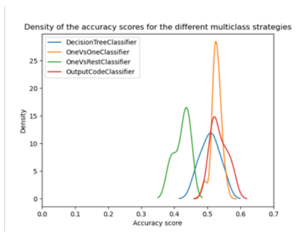


Nested versus non-nested cross-validation

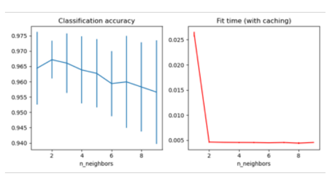
Sample pipeline for text feature extraction and evaluation



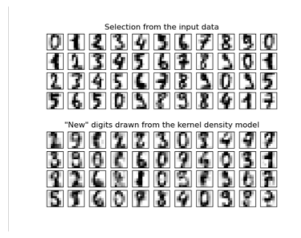
Statistical comparison of models using grid search



Overview of multiclass training meta-estimators



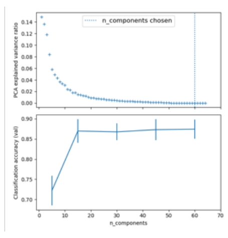
Caching nearest neighbors



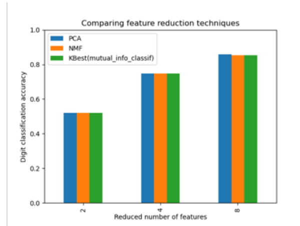
Kernel Density Estimation

Column Transformer with Mixed Types

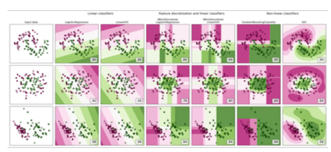
Concatenating multiple feature extraction methods



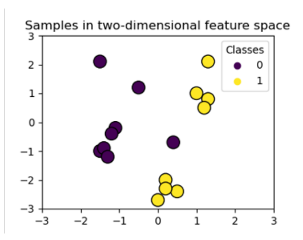
Pipelining: chaining a PCA and a logistic regression



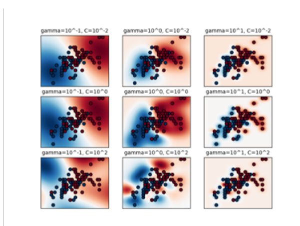
Selecting dimensionality reduction with Pipeline and GridSearchCV



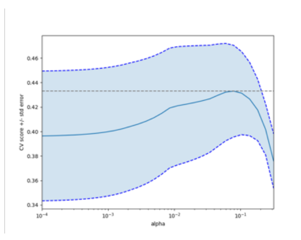
Feature discretization



Plot classification boundaries with different SVM Kernels



RBF SVM parameters



Cross-validation on diabetes Dataset Exercise

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