

Ensemble Learning

COSC 480A: Applied Machine Learning

Spring 2021

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Outline

- Main Idea
- Voting Classifiers
- Bagging & Pasting
- Random Forests
- Stacking
- Boosting
- Takeaways



Main Idea

- Improve classification performance by combining many models
 - *Many diverse perspectives better than one opinion*



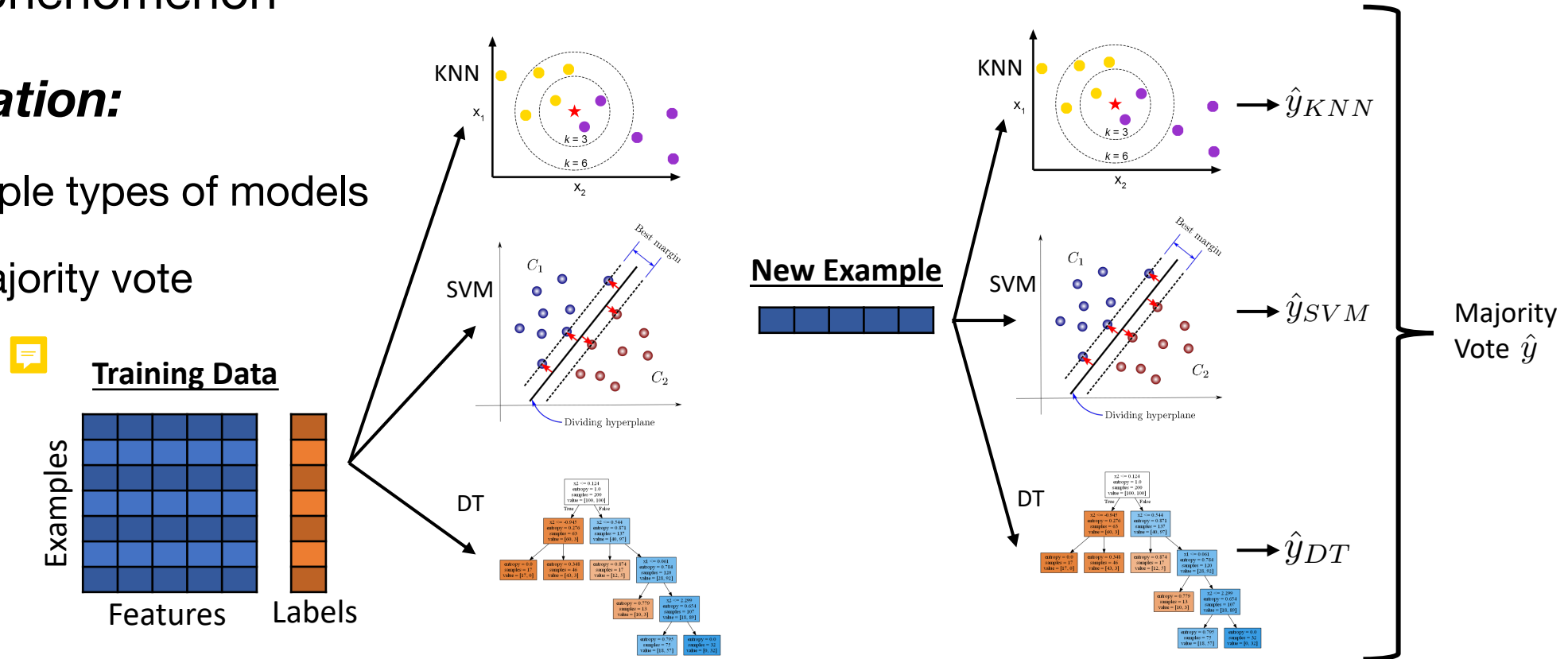
Thought Experiment

Voting Classifiers

- **Key Idea:** Different types of models represent different aspects of underlying phenomenon

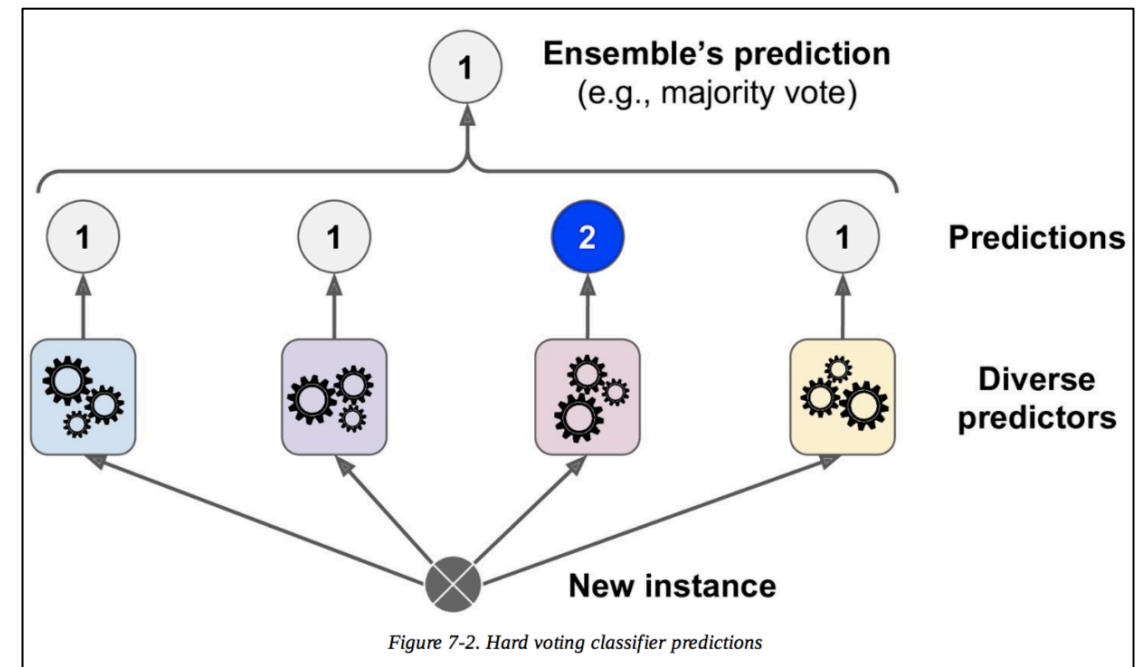
- **Implementation:**

- Train multiple types of models
- Predict majority vote




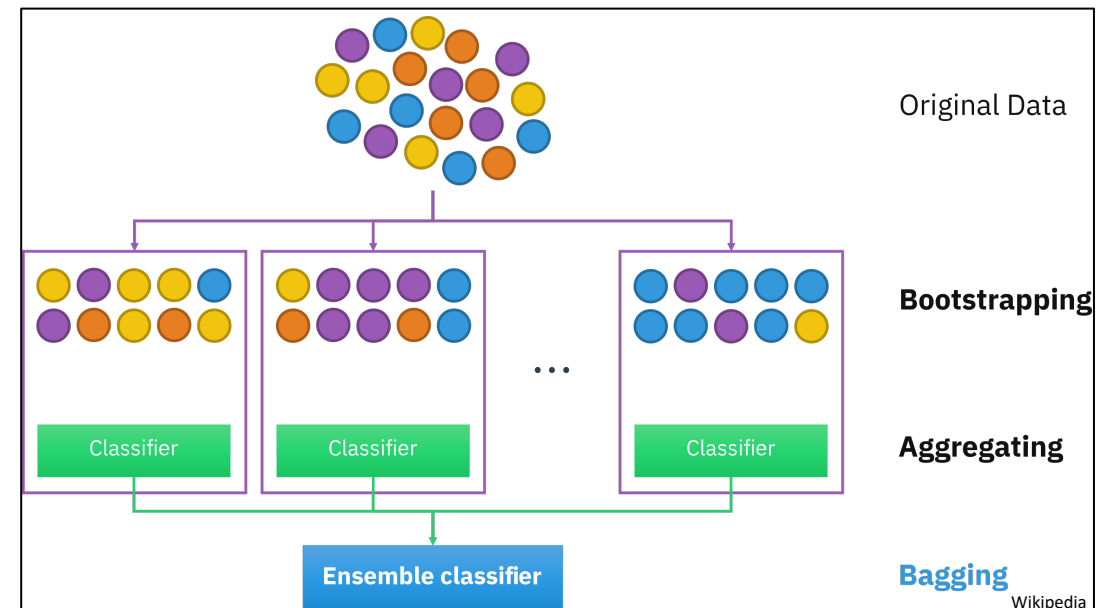
Voting Classifiers

- **“Hard”** voting classifier
 - **Evenly** weight “vote” from all classifiers
 - **“Soft”** voting classifier
 - Use **predicted probability** to weight “votes”
- How do KNN, SVM, and decision trees estimate prediction probabilities?

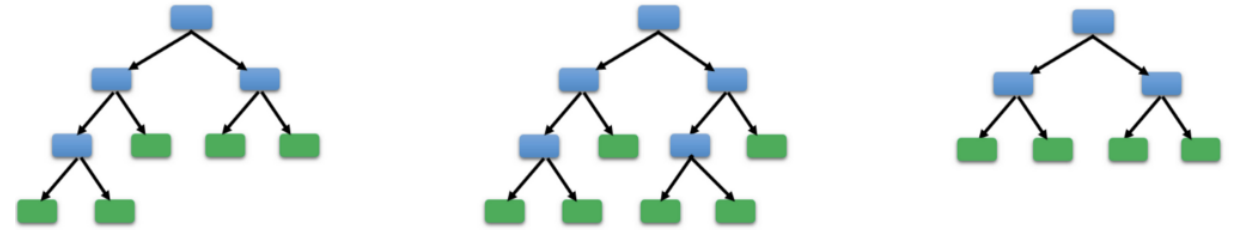


Bagging & Pasting

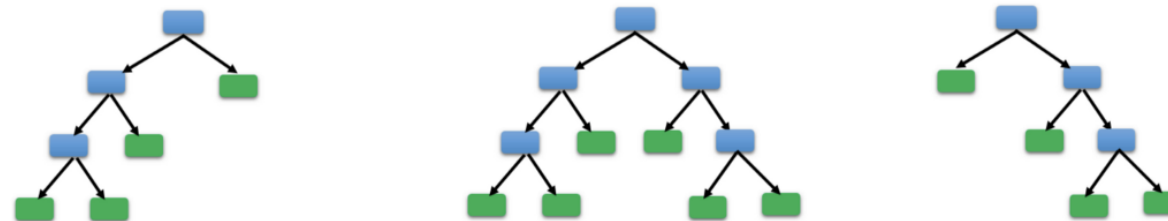
- **Key Idea:** Stochastic classifiers may have **high variance**
- **Implementation:** Training multiple instances of the same type of classifier on **subsets of training data** will **reduce variance**
 - **Bagging:** Sampling **with** replacement 
 - **Pasting:** Sampling **without** replacement
- Hard or soft voting for final prediction



Random Forests



- **Many decision trees trained using bagging or pasting**
 - Limit max depth or number of leaf nodes to increase diversity
 - Reduces variance from stochastic decision tree training (CART or ID3)
 - More robust feature importance metrics than single decision tree
- **Competes with deep learning when data has obvious features**
- *Few hyperparameters, robust to overfitting, generally good results!*



Stacking

- **Key Idea:** Hard and soft voting can't express that some models may be better or worse than others at prediction task
- **Implementation:** Train a meta-model to weight votes of each classifier

Cross-Validation Stacking

$$\hat{y} = \sum_{m \in M} v_m h_m(\mathbf{x})$$

Prediction

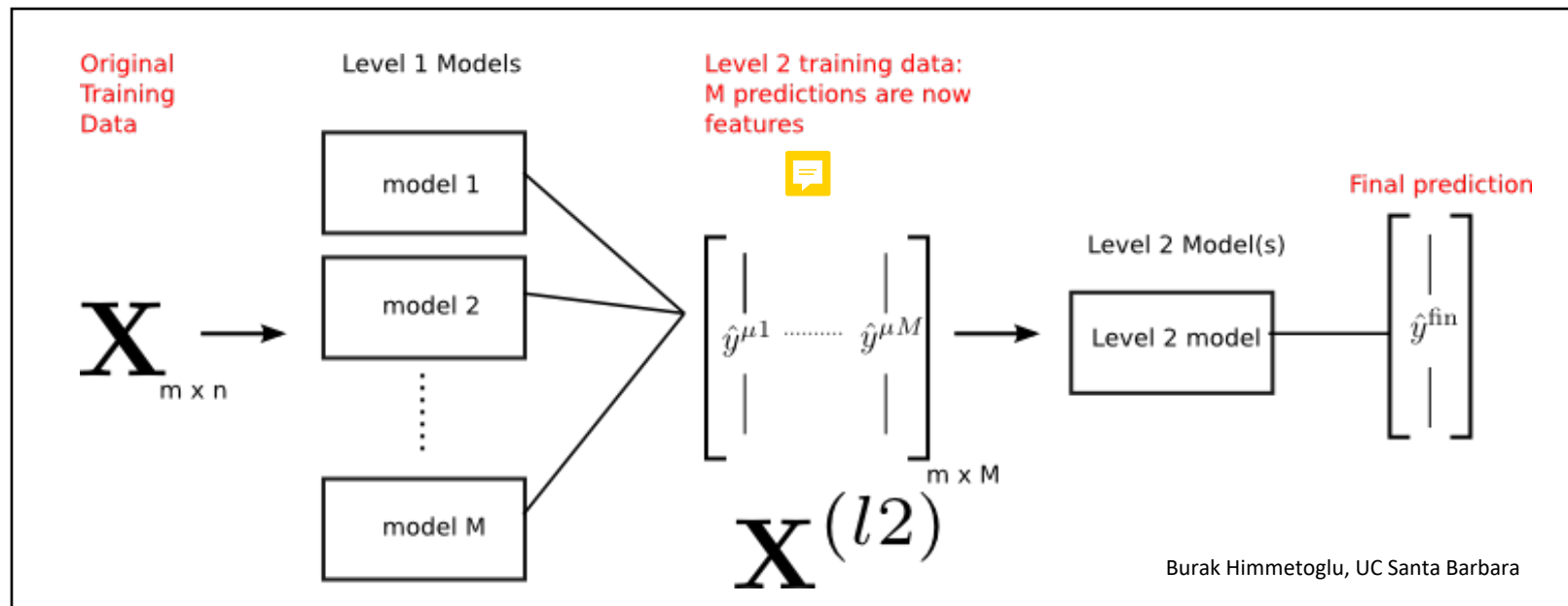
Sum of weighted votes
of m classifiers in ensemble

$$\mathbf{v} = \underset{\mathbf{v}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^N E(y_i, \sum_{m=1}^M v_m h_m^{-1}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Choose weights that minimize the sum of the leave-one-out
cross-validation errors across the ensemble

Stacking

- **Key Idea:** Hard and soft voting can't express that some models may be better or worse than others at prediction task
- **Implementation:** Train a **meta-model** to weight votes of each classifier



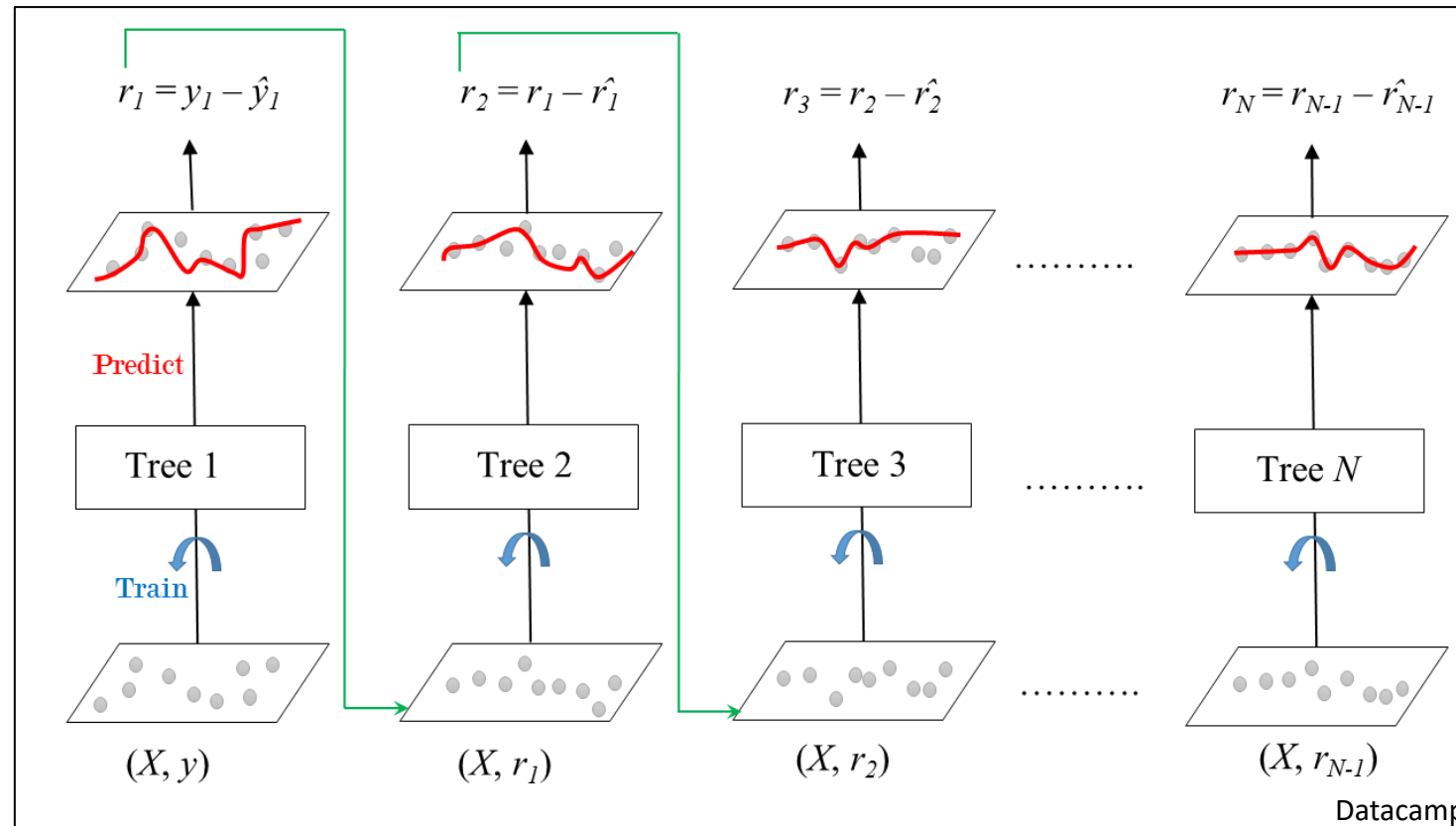
Boosting



- **Key Idea:** Shallow ML classifiers can exhibit **bias errors**, i.e. mistakes due to assumptions that simplify learning but miss underlying complexities of data
 - How does a depth 2 decision tree exhibit bias? How about a linear SVM?
- **Implementation:** Train multiple classifiers in sequence, each to correct mistakes made by the previous

Gradient Boosting

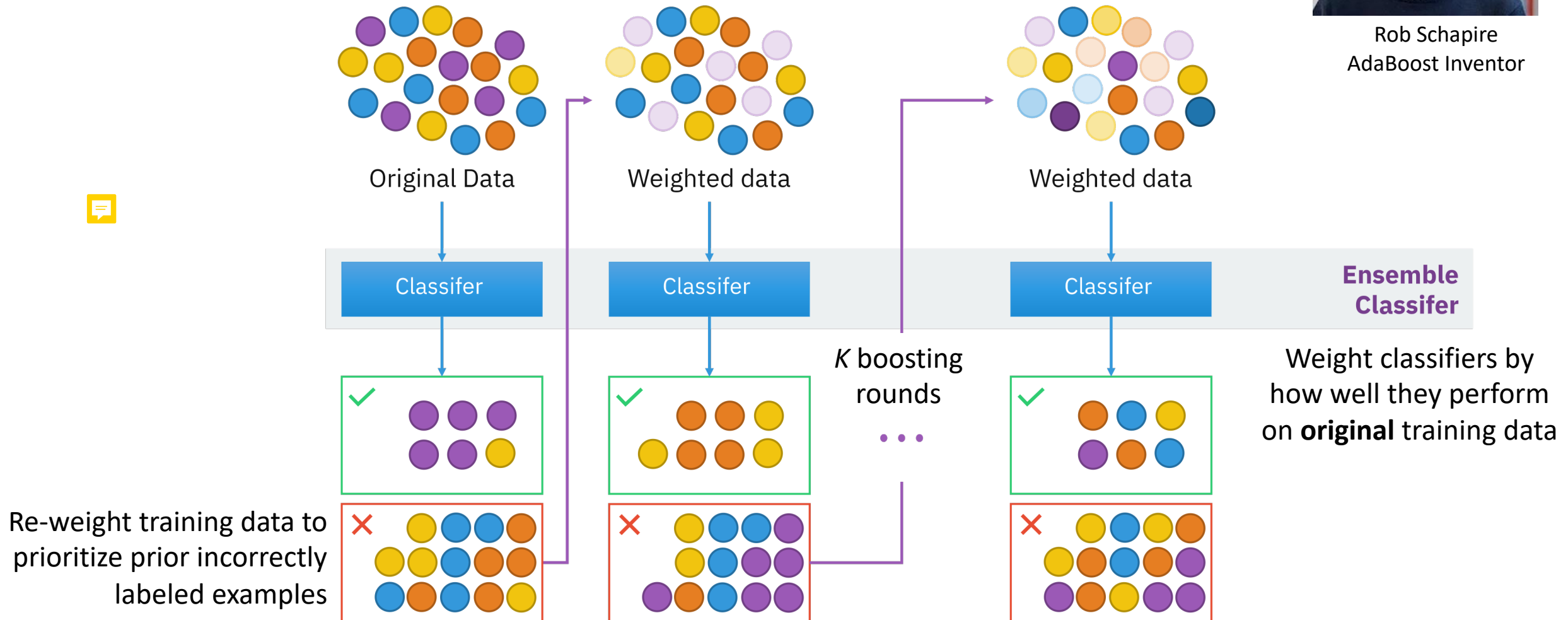
- Train each successive model to predict the **error** of the previous



AdaBoost



Rob Schapire
AdaBoost Inventor



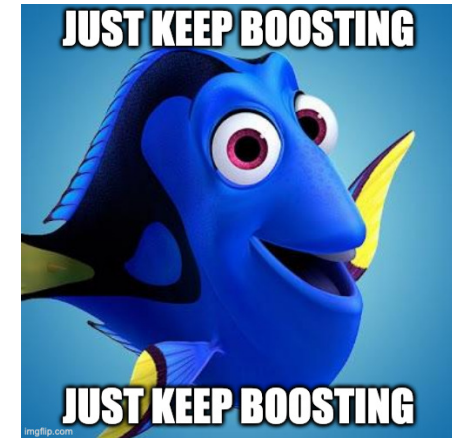
AdaBoost

Weak learner: any classifier that does better (even if only slightly better) than random guessing

- **AdaBoost + any weak learner**



- Zero training error with enough boosting rounds
- Improved test error with additional rounds



- **AdaBoost + decision trees**

- Competes with deep learning when data has obvious features
- Many fewer parameters and hyperparameters than deep learning
- Easier to tune with much less chance of overfitting than deep learning

Takeaways

- Ensemble methods can be applied to **any** supervised classifier
 - If computation time permits, give it a try!
- Diverse set of simple models
 - Better than one simple model
 - Often better than one complex model
- Random Forests and AdaBoost are among best supervised ML methods



5-Minute Break

Programming Practice

EnsembleLearning.ipynb