## Lab 3\_1

A toy 2-d data set for decision trees and boosting. Obtain the data set data1.txt from the course webpage. Each line has a two-d data point followed by a label (0 or 1).

```
In [1]:
         %matplotlib inline
         import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from pandas import read_csv
         from matplotlib.pyplot import figure
         from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
         from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
         import graphviz
         from sklearn import tree
         from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier
In [2]:
         data = read csv('data1.txt', header = None, sep = ' ')
         inputs = data.values[:, 0:2]
         labels = data.values[:, -1]
```

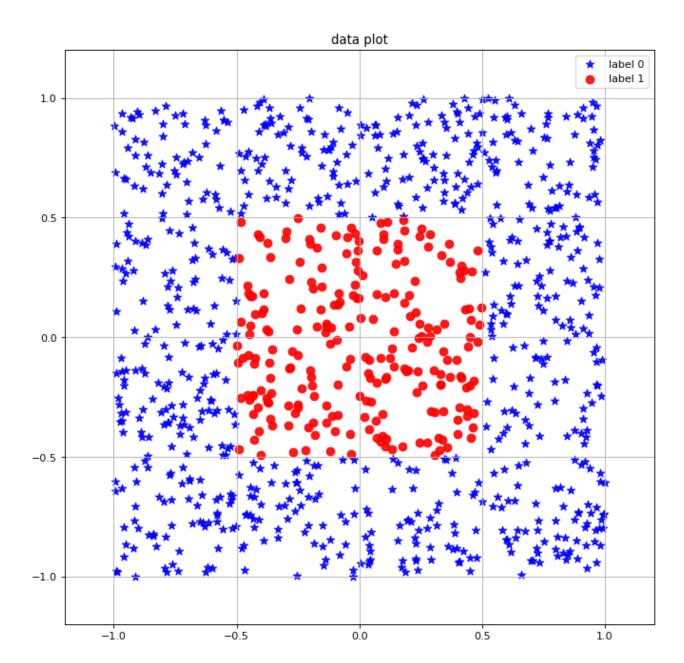
## (a) Plot this data to see what it looks like.

```
In [3]:
    figure(figsize = (10, 10), dpi = 80)
    plt.title('data plot')

plt.scatter(*inputs[:,[0,1]][labels==0].T, s = 60, alpha = 0.9, color = 'blue',
    plt.scatter(*inputs[:,[0,1]][labels==1].T, s = 60, alpha = 0.9, color = 'red', m

plt.xlim(-1.2, 1.2)
    plt.ylim(-1.2, 1.2)

plt.legend()
    plt.grid()
    plt.show()
```

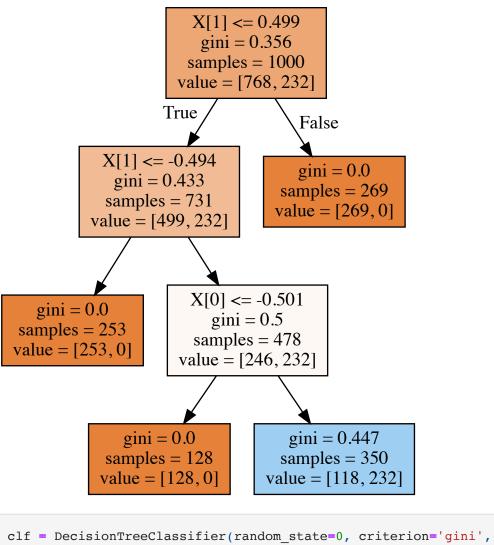


## (b) Now use sklearn.tree.DecisionTreeClassifier to fit a decision tree to the data. What stopping criterion did you use? Display the tree using graphviz.

```
X[1] \le 0.499
                        gini = 0.356
                      samples = 1000
                     value = [768, 232]
                   True
                                     False
           X[1] \le -0.494
                                     gini = 0.0
             gini = 0.433
                                   samples = 269
            samples = 731
                                  value = [269, 0]
          value = [499, 232]
   gini = 0.0
                          gini = 0.5
samples = 253
                       samples = 478
value = [253, 0]
                     value = [246, 232]
```

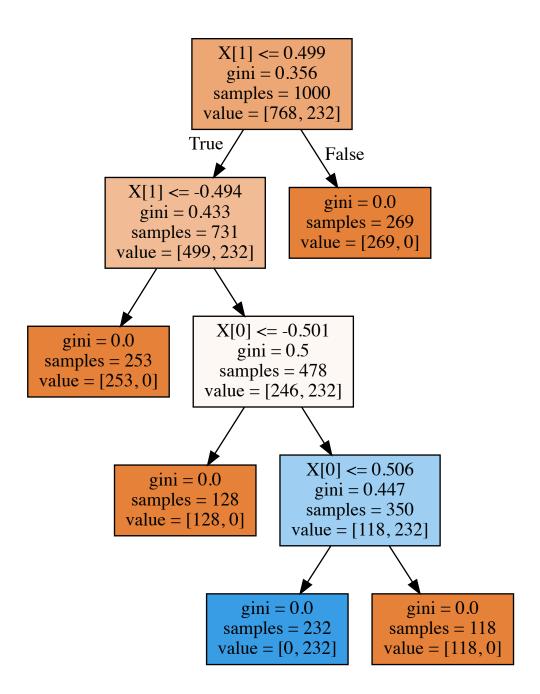
Stopping criteria is gini

Out[5]:



Stopping criteria is gini

Out[6]:



(c) Finally, fit boosted decision stumps to this data using sklearn.ensemble.AdaBoostClassifier. Use a relatively small number of stumps, and display each of them. Give a table showing how accuracy on the training data improves as each successive stump is added.

```
In [7]:
    stumps = []
    accuracy = []
    for i in range(1, 11):
        clf = AdaBoostClassifier(n_estimators=i, random_state=0)
        clf.fit(inputs, labels)
        acc = clf.score(inputs, labels)
        stumps.append(i)
        accuracy.append(acc)
        print("stumps = ", i, "\naccuracy = ", acc)
```

```
stumps = 1
        accuracy = 0.768
        stumps = 2
        accuracy = 0.768
stumps = 3
        accuracy = 0.882
        stumps = 4
        accuracy = 1.0
        stumps = 5
        accuracy = 1.0
        stumps = 6
        accuracy = 1.0 stumps = 7
        accuracy = 1.0
        stumps = 8
        accuracy = 1.0
        stumps = 9
        accuracy = 1.0
        stumps = 10
        accuracy = 1.0
In [8]:
         df_1 = pd.DataFrame(data = stumps, columns = ['stump'])
         df_2 = pd.DataFrame(data = accuracy, columns = ['accuracy'])
         df = df_1.merge(df_2, how = 'left', left_index=True, right_index=True)
         df
```

## stump accuracy Out[8]: 0 1 0.768 0.768 2 3 0.882 3 1.000 5 4 1.000 5 6 1.000 7 6 1.000 7 8 1.000 8 9 1.000 9 10 1.000

```
In [ ]:
```