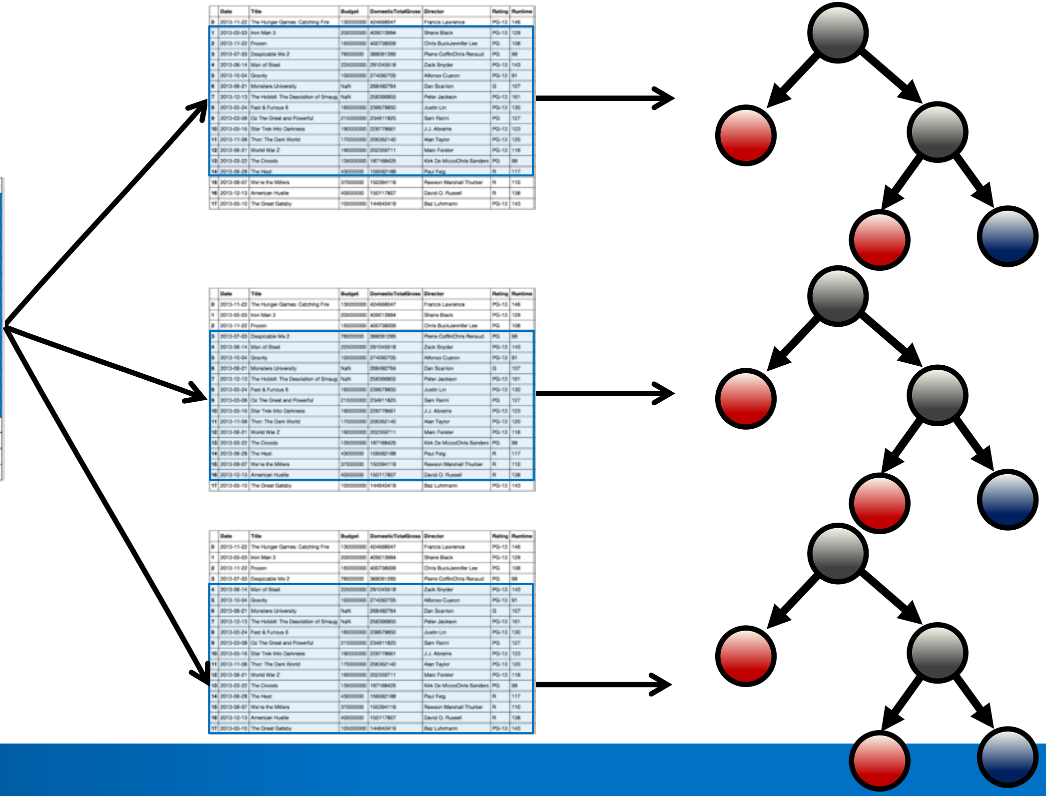
Chapter 10

Boosting & Stacking

Review of Bagging

Grow decision tree from multiple bootstrapped samples

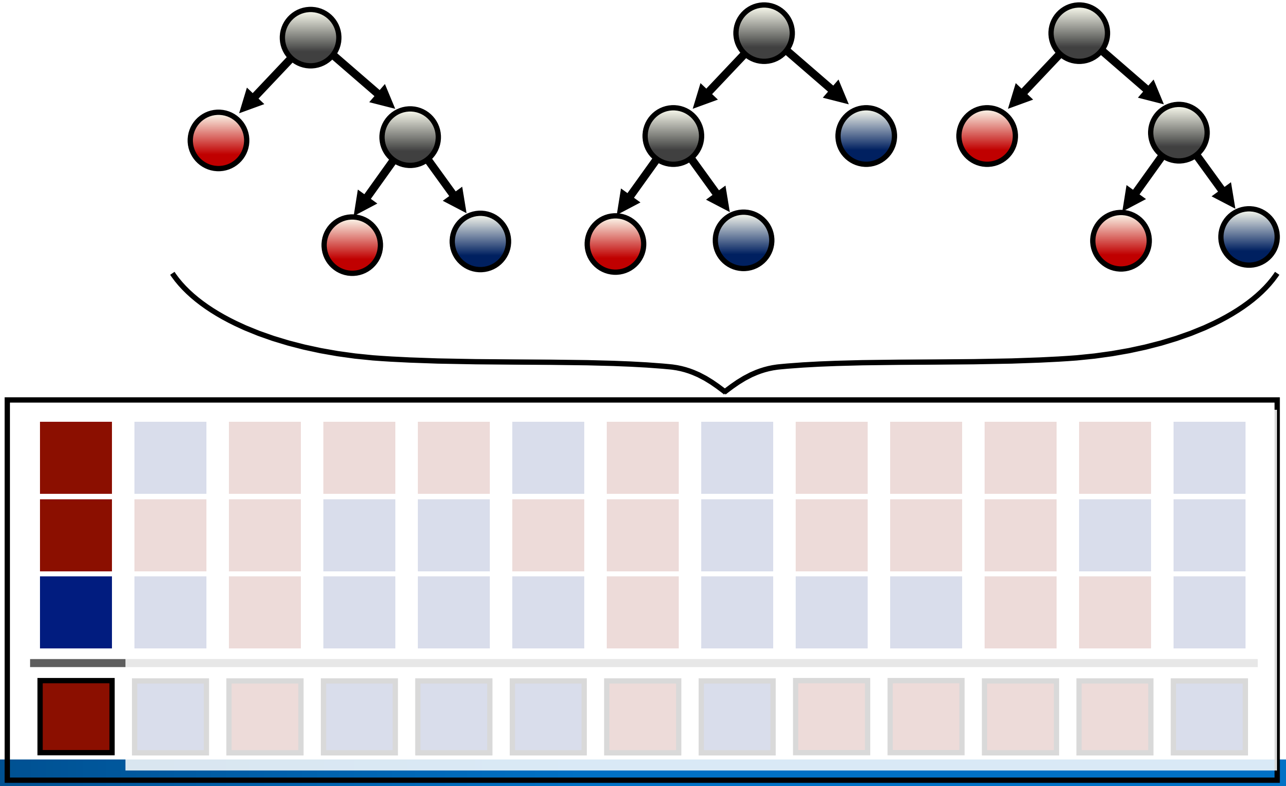
	Date	Title	Budget	DomesticTotalGross	Director	Rating	Runtime
0	2013-11-22	The Hunger Games: Catching Fire	130000000	424668047	Francis Lawrence	PG-13	146
1	2013-05-03	Iron Man 3	200000000	409013994	Shane Black	PG-13	129
2	2013-11-22	Frozen	150000000	400738009	Chris BuckJennifer Lee	PG	108
3	2013-07-03	Despicable Me 2	76000000	368061265	Pierre CoffinChris Renaud	PG	98
4	2013-06-14	Man of Steel	225000000	291045518	Zack Snyder	PG-13	143
5	2013-10-04	Gravity	100000000	274092705	Alfonso Cuaron	PG-13	91
6	2013-06-21	Monsters University	NaN	268492764	Dan Scanlon	G	107
7	2013-12-13	The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug	NaN	258366855	Peter Jackson	PG-13	161
8	2013-05-24	Fast & Furious 6	160000000	238679850	Justin Lin	PG-13	130
9	2013-03-08	Oz The Great and Powerful	215000000	234911825	Sam Raimi	PG	127
10	2013-05-16	Star Trek Into Darkness	190000000	228778661	J.J. Abrams	PG-13	123
11	2013-11-08	Thor: The Dark World	170000000	206362140	Alan Taylor	PG-13	120
12	2013-06-21	World War Z	190000000	202359711	Marc Forster	PG-13	116
13	2013-03-22	The Croods	135000000	187168425	Kirk De MiccoChris Sanders	PG	98
14	2013-06-28	The Heat	43000000	159582188	Paul Feig	R	117
15	2013-08-07	We're the Millers	37000000	150394119	Rawson Marshall Thurber	R	110
16	2013-12-13	American Hustle	40000000	150117807	David O. Russell	R	138
17	2013-05-10	The Great Gatsby	105000000	144840419	Baz Luhrmann	PG-13	143



Review of Bagging

Vote on or average result from each tree for each data point

Vote to Form a Single Classifier



Review of Bagging

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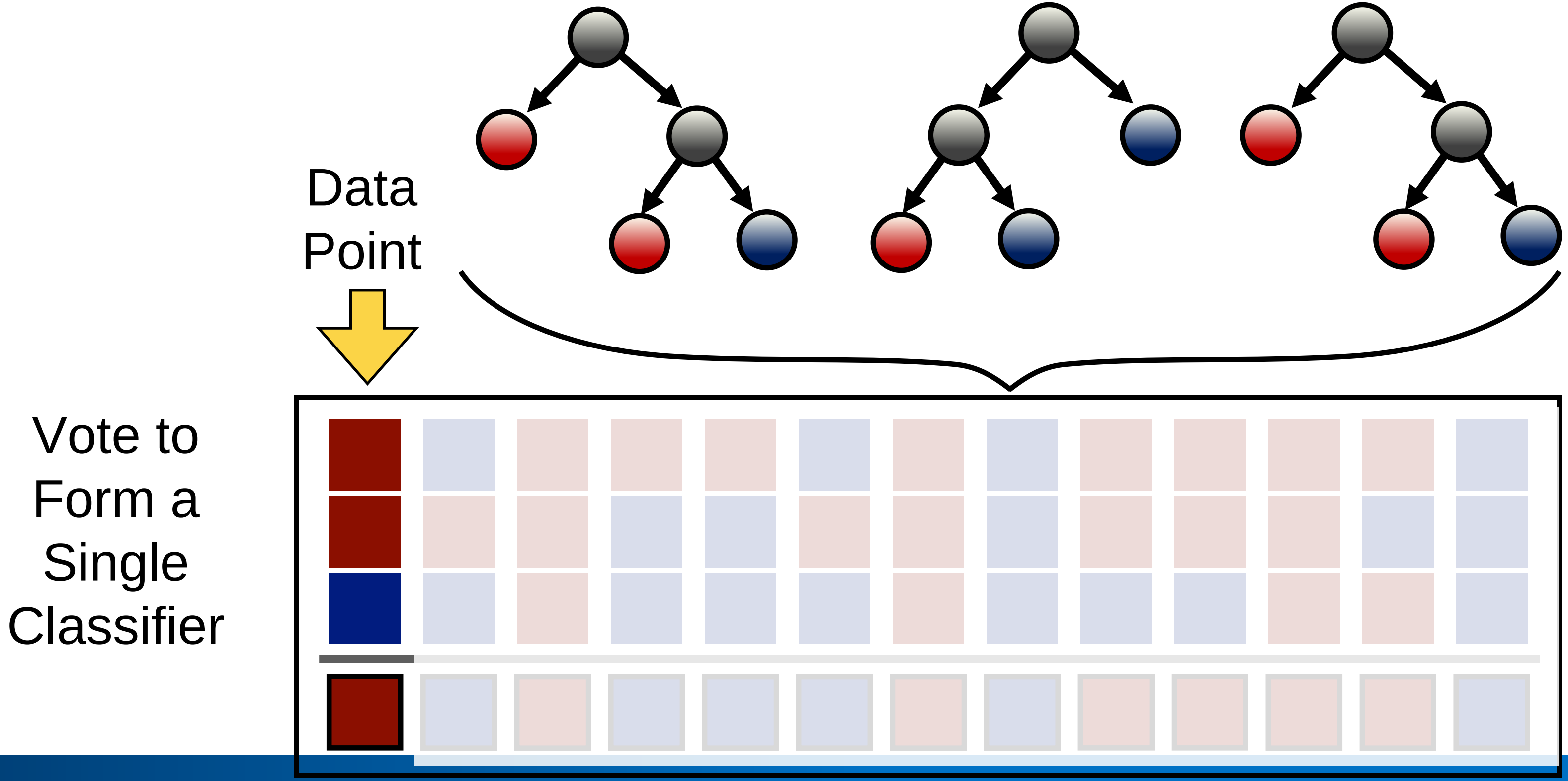

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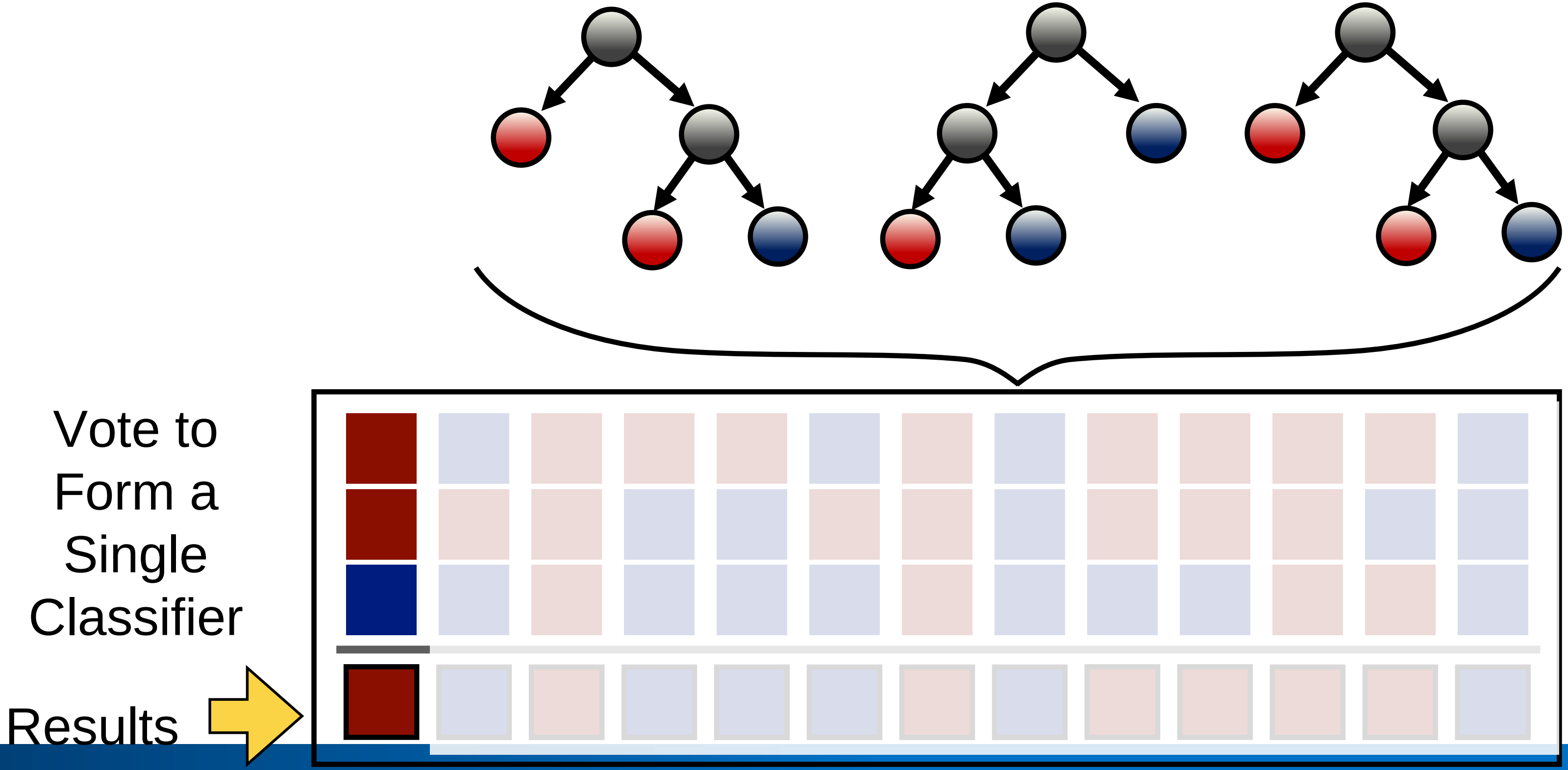

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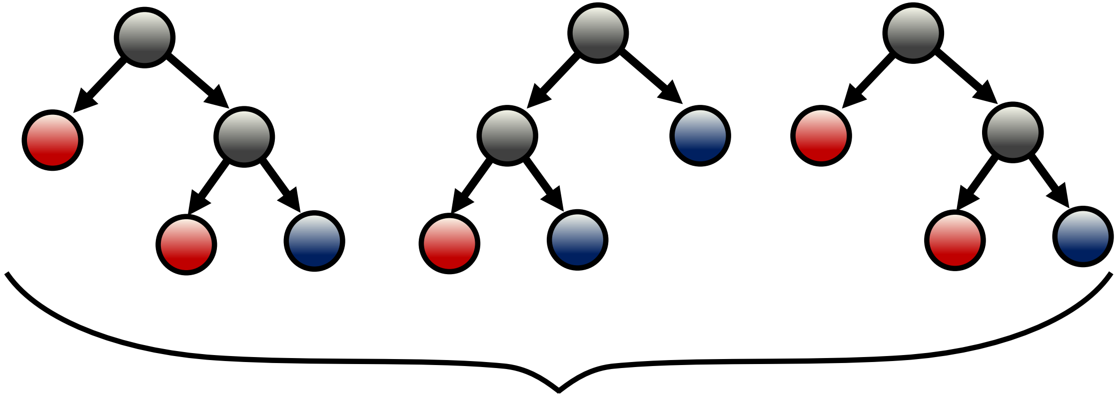

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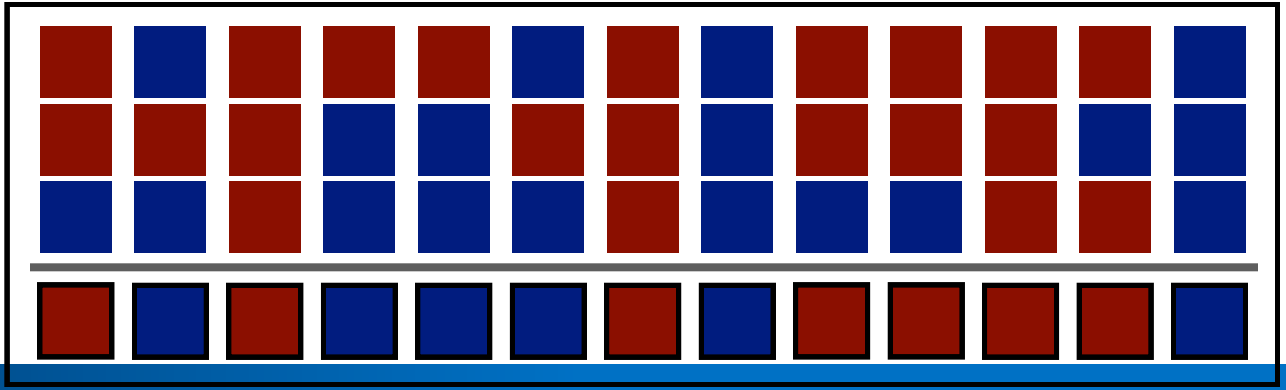
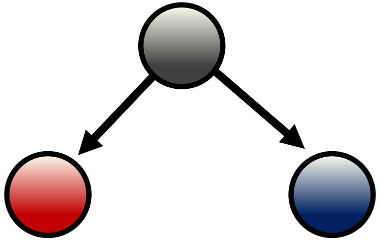


Decision Stump: the Boosting Base Learner

Temperature >50ºF



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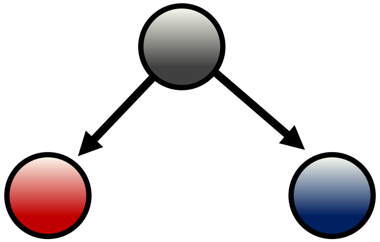
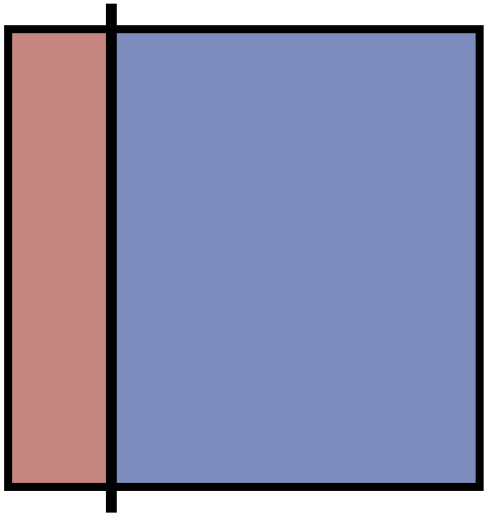


Temperature



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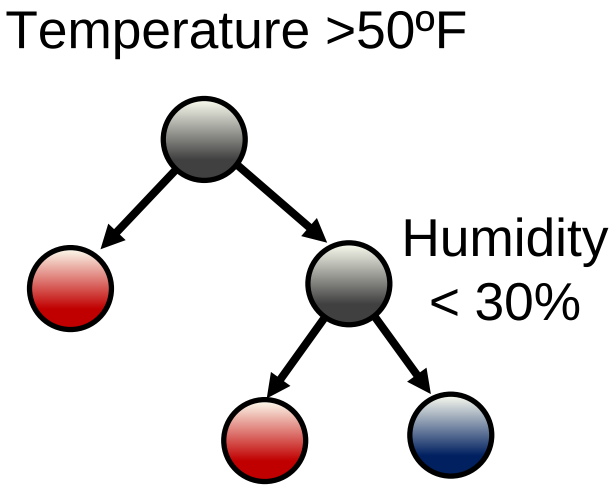

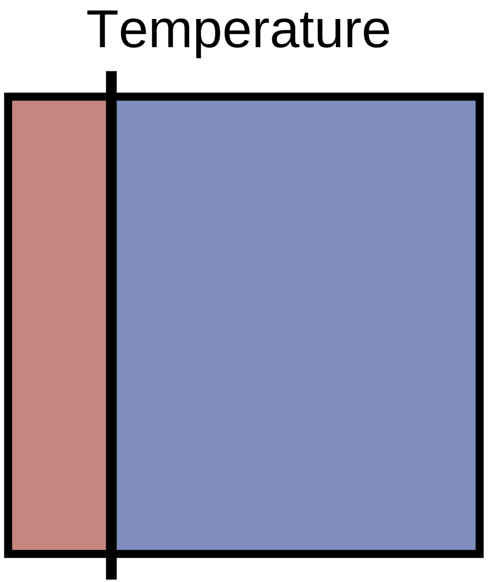

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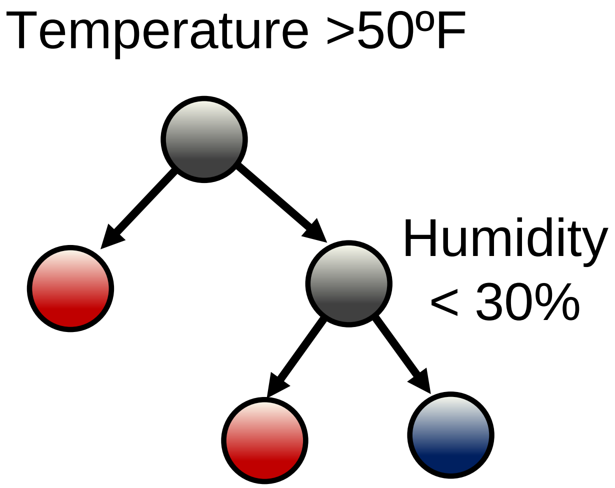
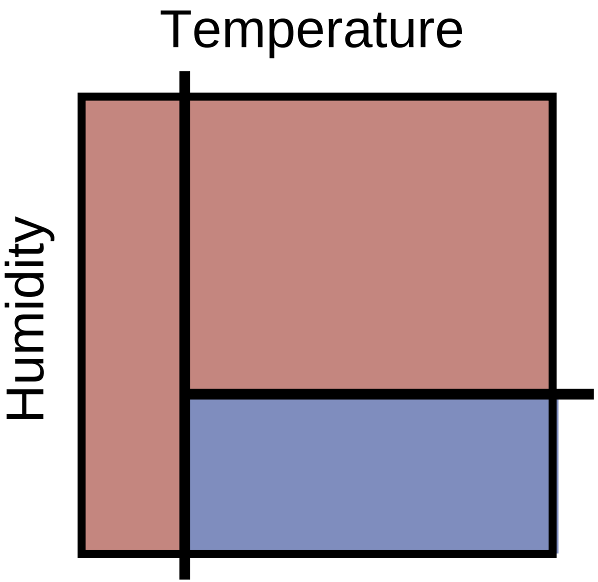
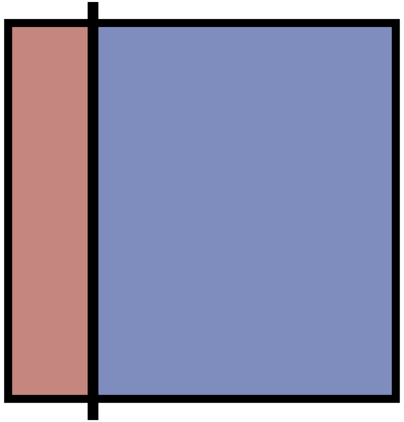




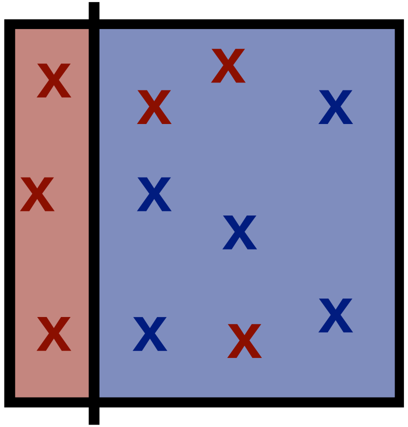
Overview of Boosting

Create initial decision stump



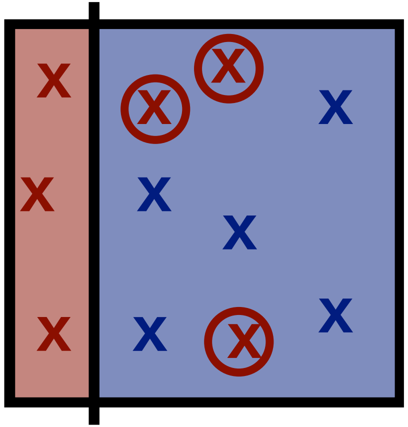
Overview of Boosting

Fit to data and calculate residuals



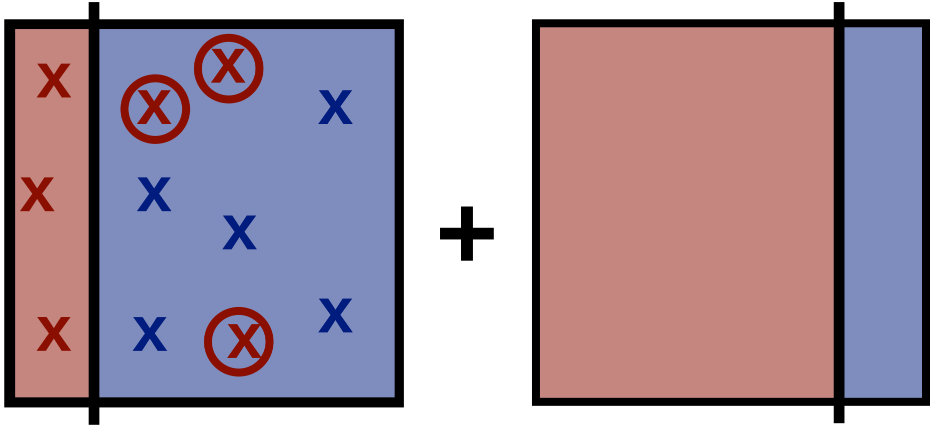
Overview of Boosting

Adjust weight of points



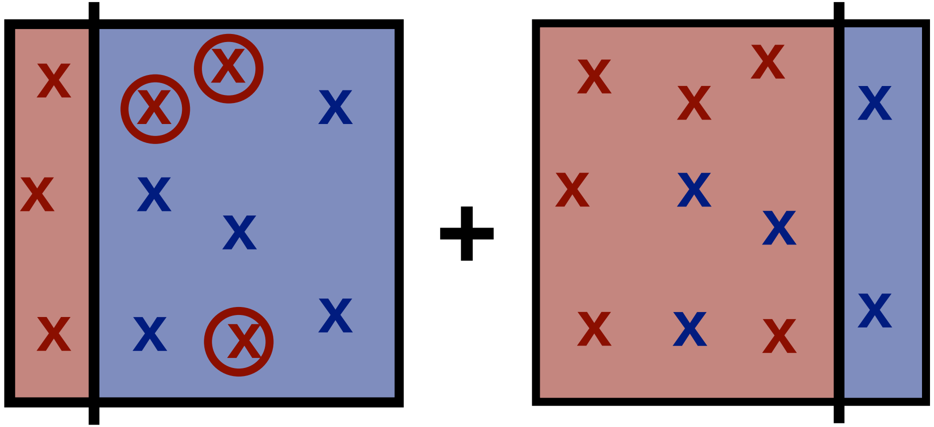
Overview of Boosting

Find new decision stump to fit weighted residuals



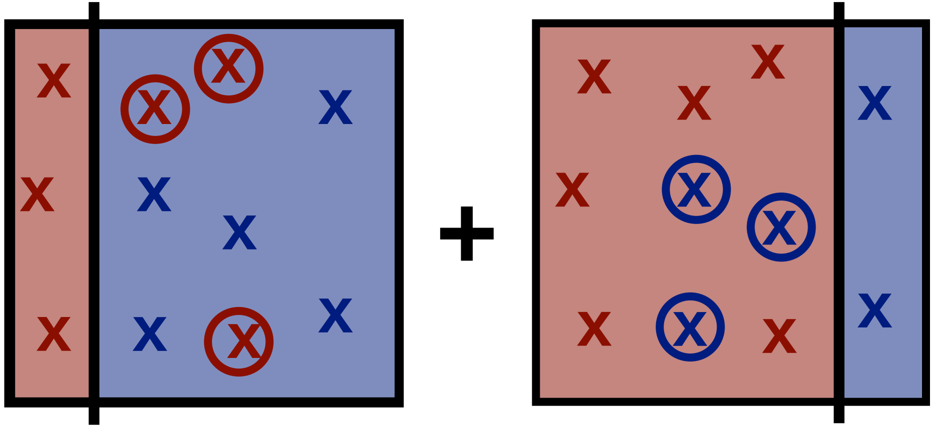
Overview of Boosting

Fit new decision stump to current residuals



Overview of Boosting

Calculate errors and weight data points



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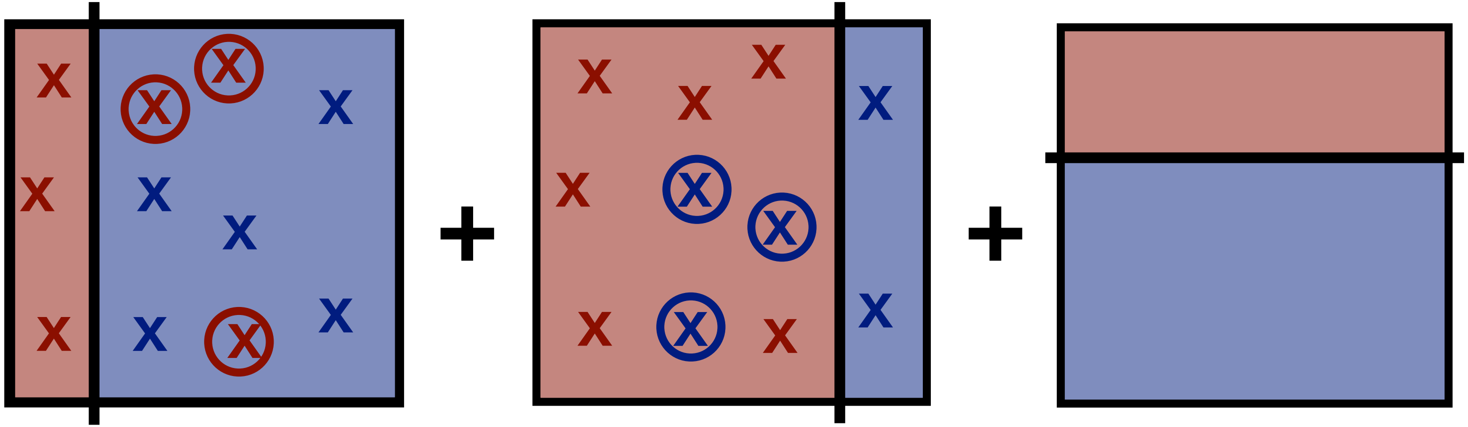

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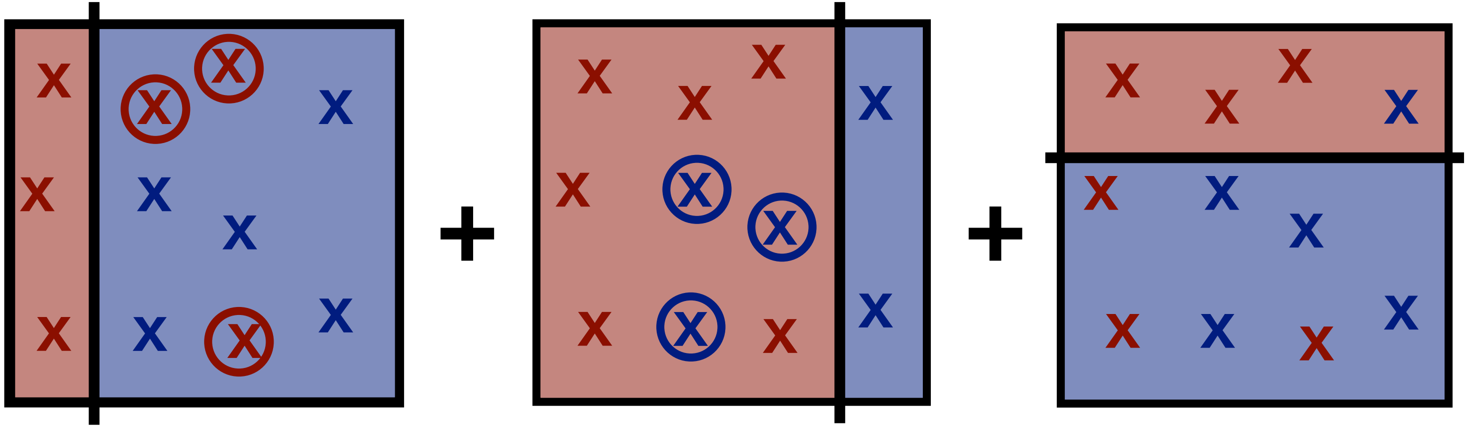

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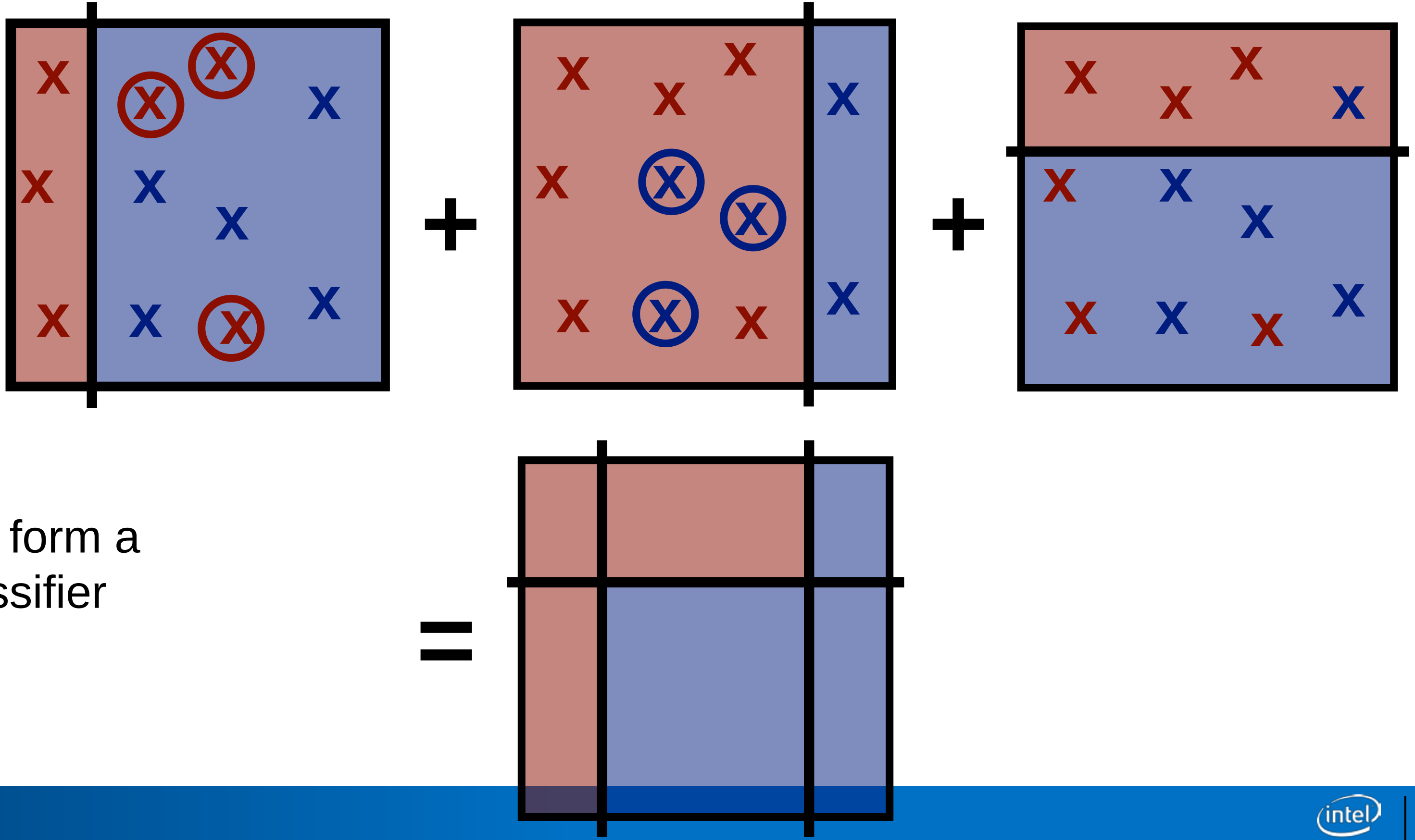
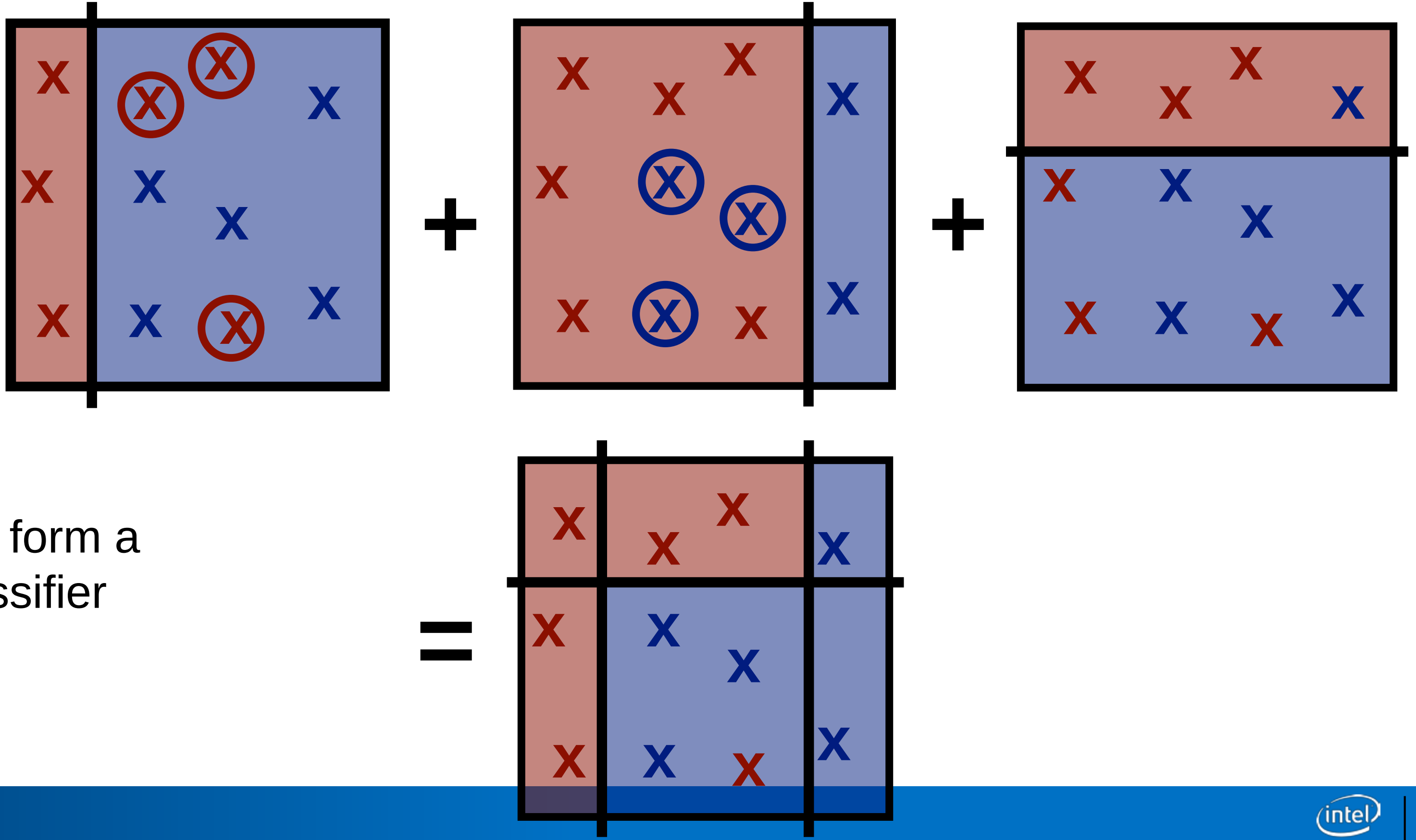


Combine to form a single classifier

Overview of Boosting



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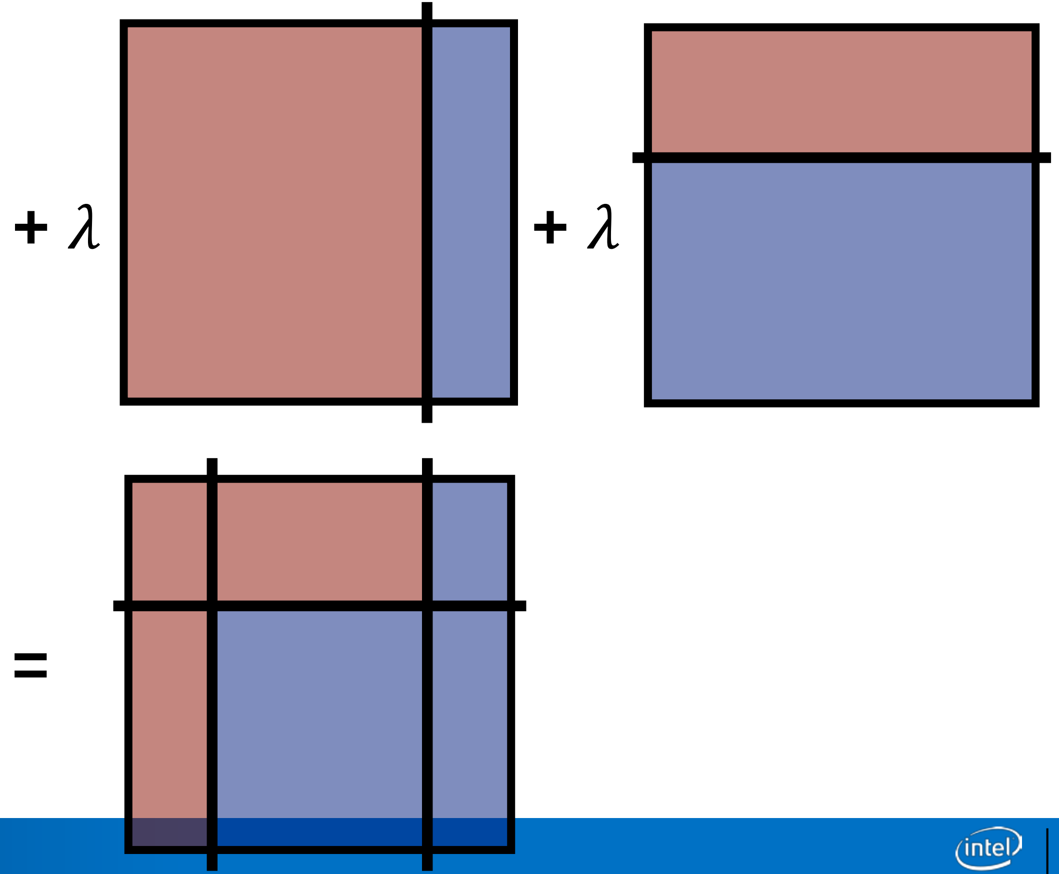
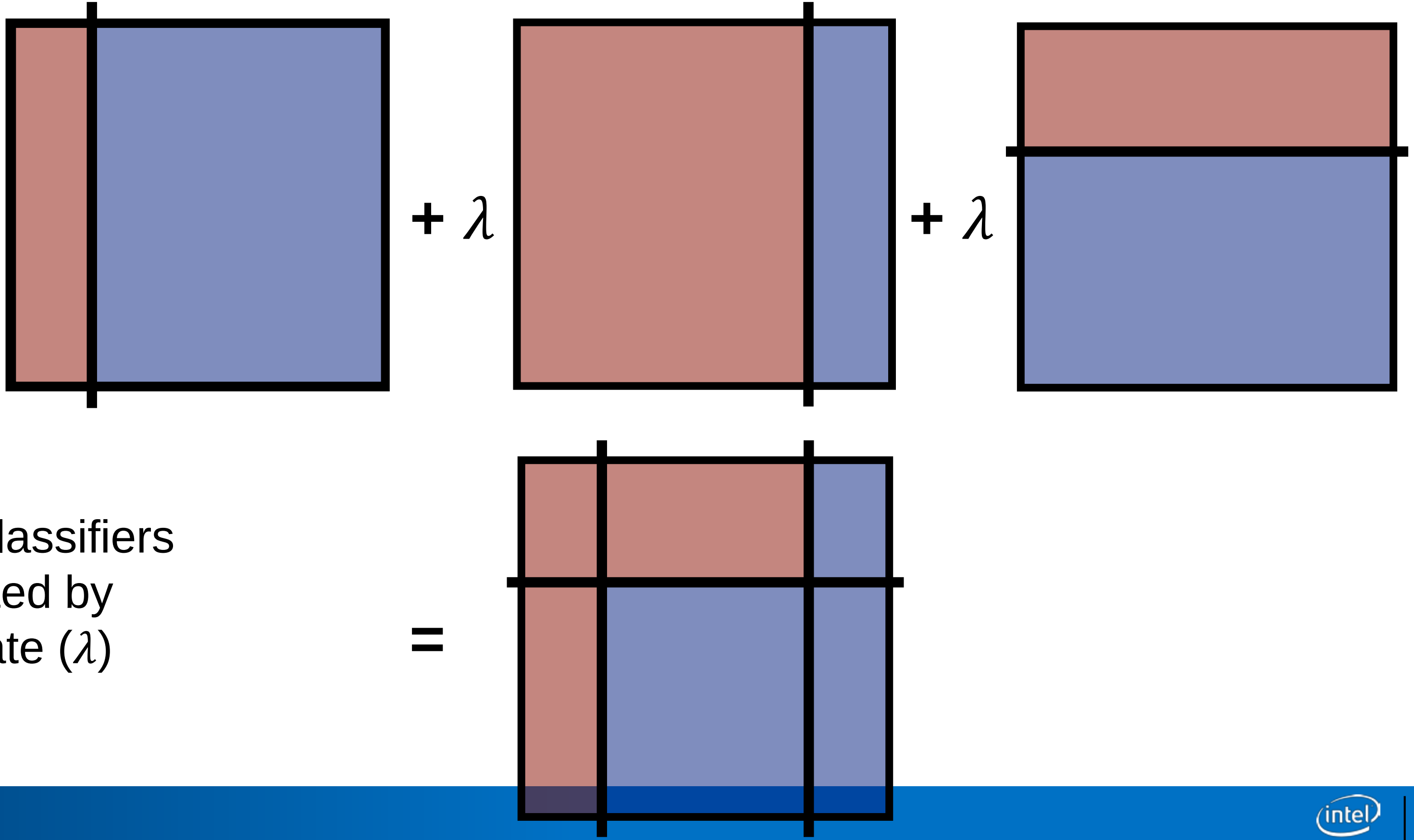


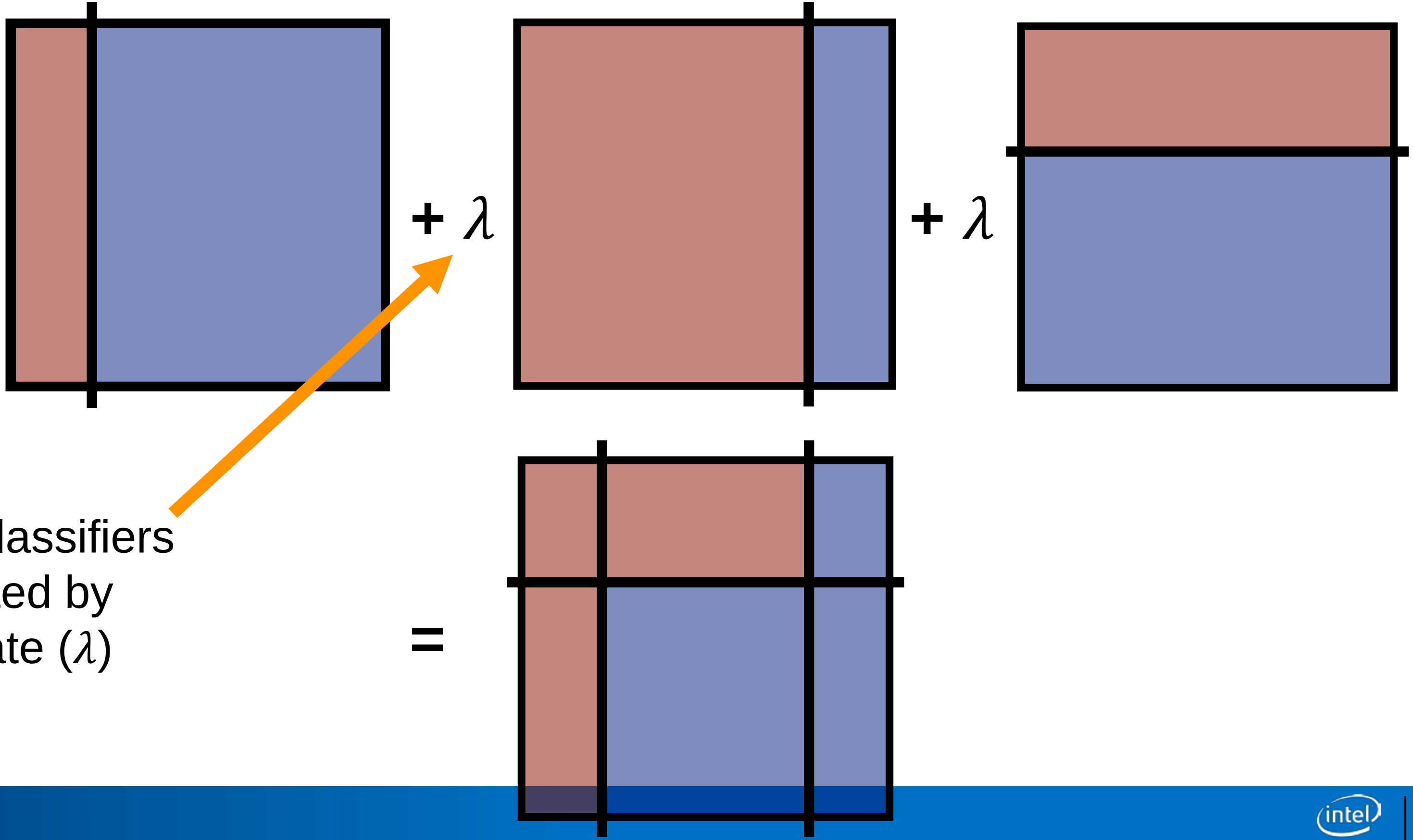
Result is weighted sum of all classifiers

Overview of Boosting



Successive classifiers are weighted by learning rate (λ)

Overview of Boosting



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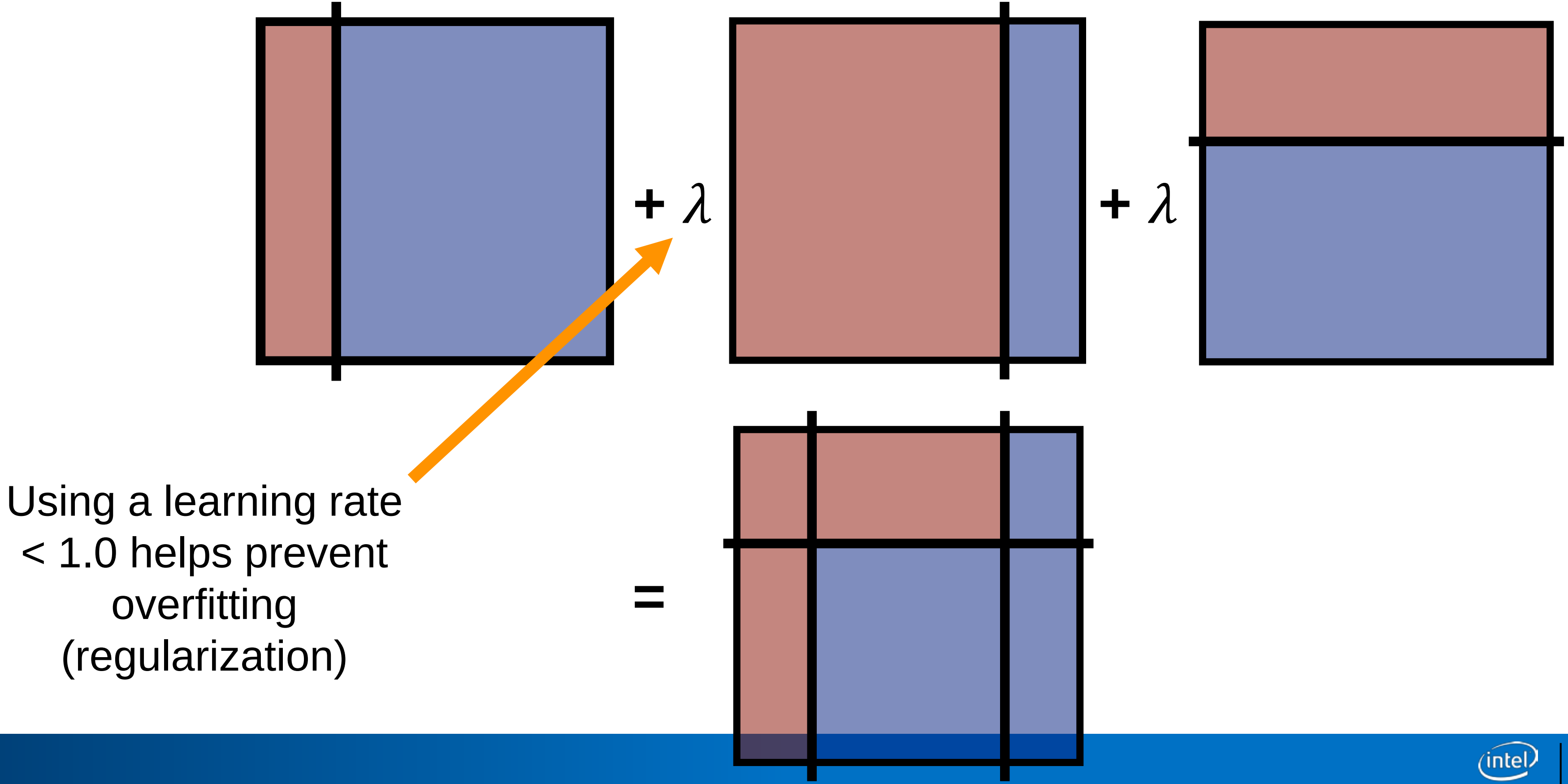

Boosting Specifics

- Boosting utilizes different loss functions

- At each stage, the margin is determined for each point

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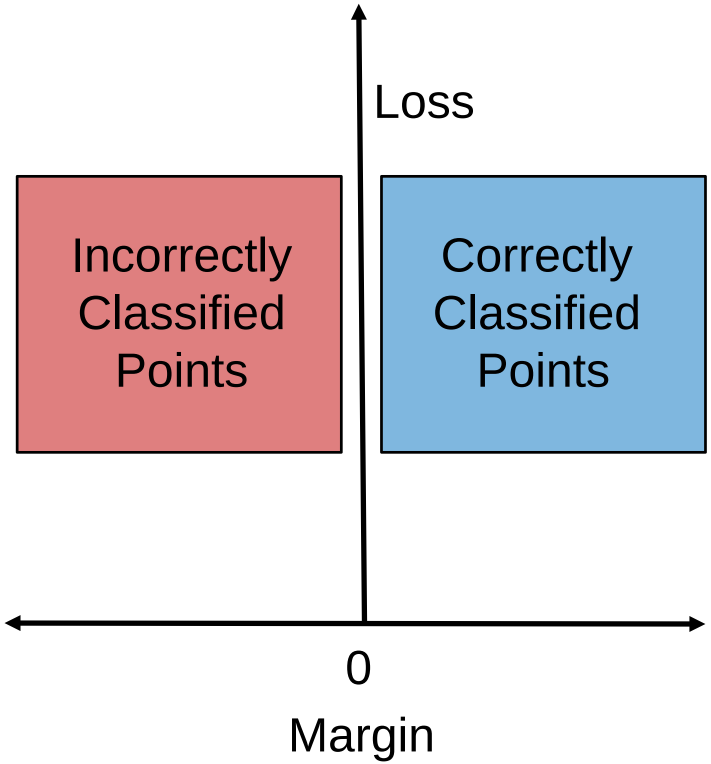
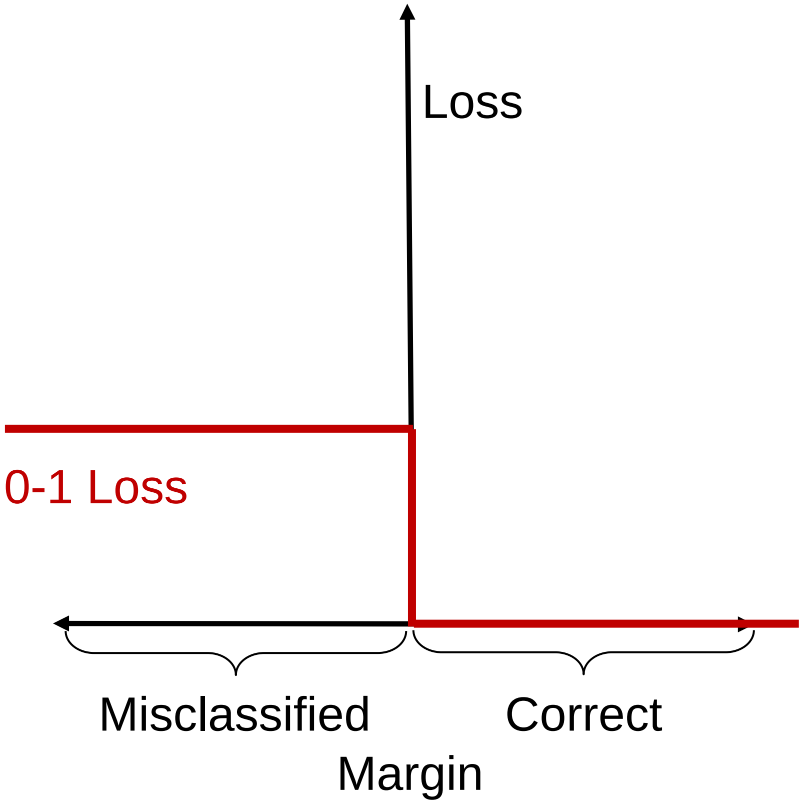
- Boosting utilizes different loss functions
- At each stage, the margin is determined for each point
- Margin is positive for correctly classified points and negative for misclassifications
- Value of loss function is calculated from margin



0 – 1 Loss Function

- The 0 – 1 Loss multiplies misclassified points by 1



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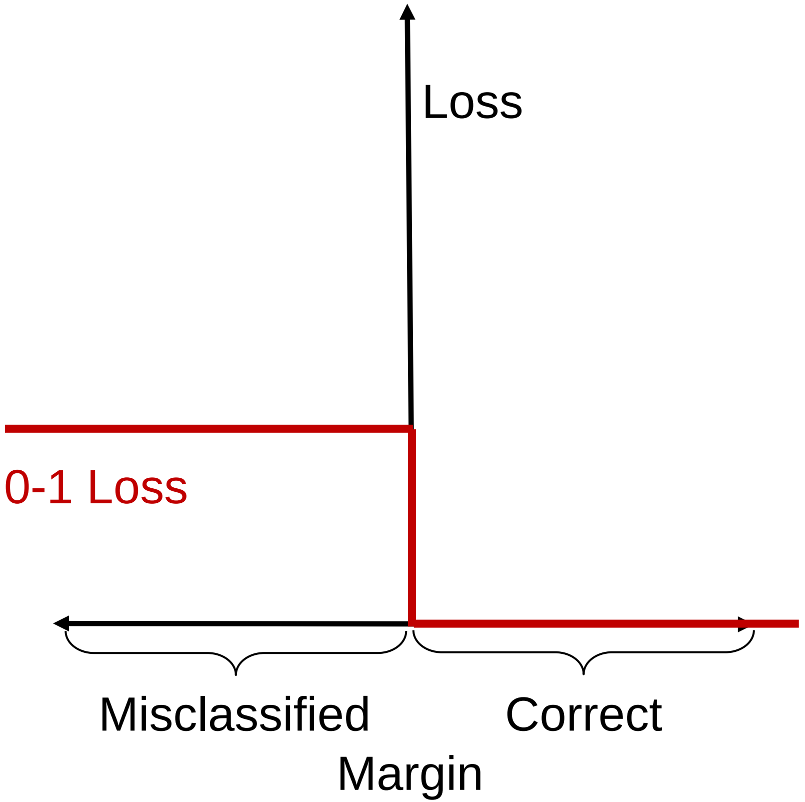

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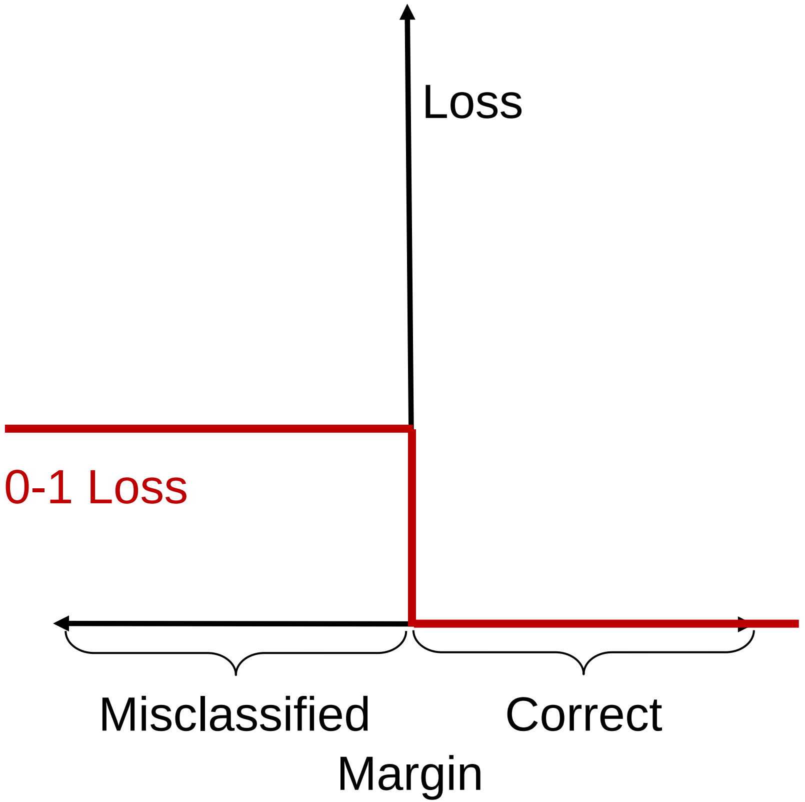

0 – 1 Loss Function

- The 0 – 1 Loss multiplies misclassified points by 1
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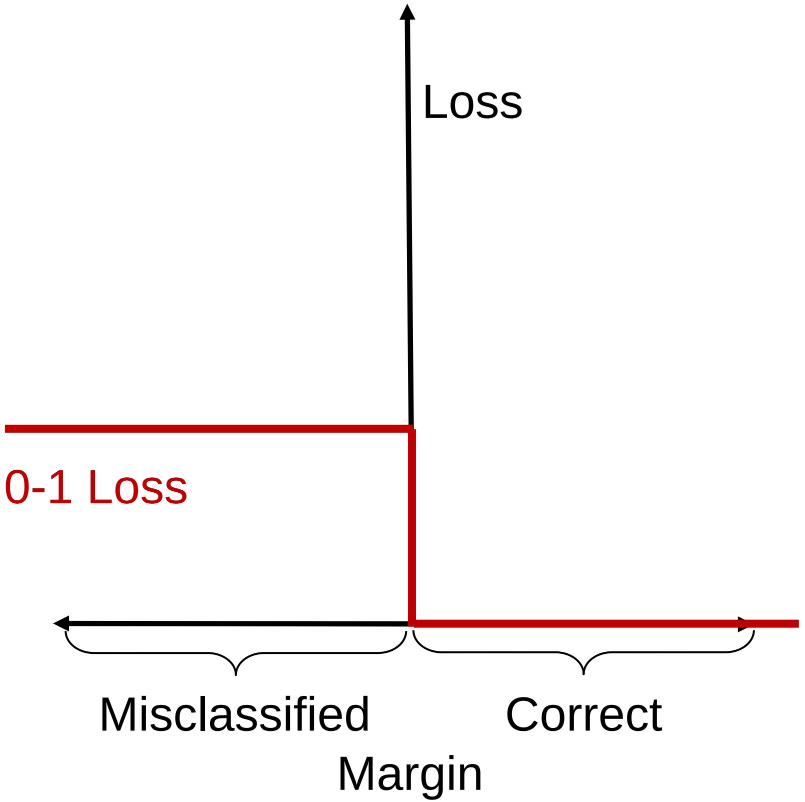
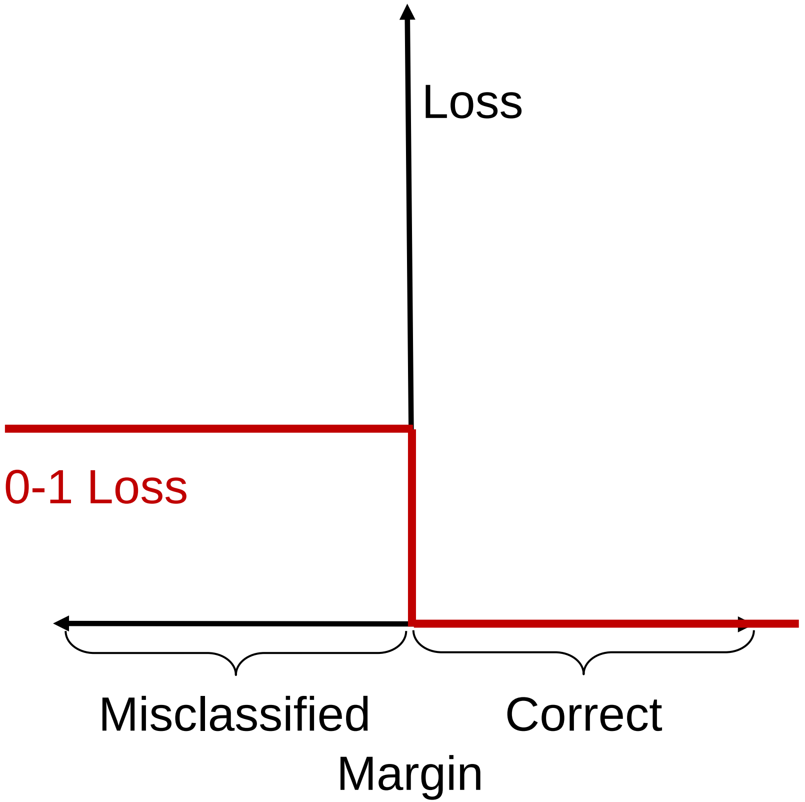
- Theoretical "ideal" loss function
- Difficult to optimize—non-smooth and non-convex



AdaBoost Loss Function

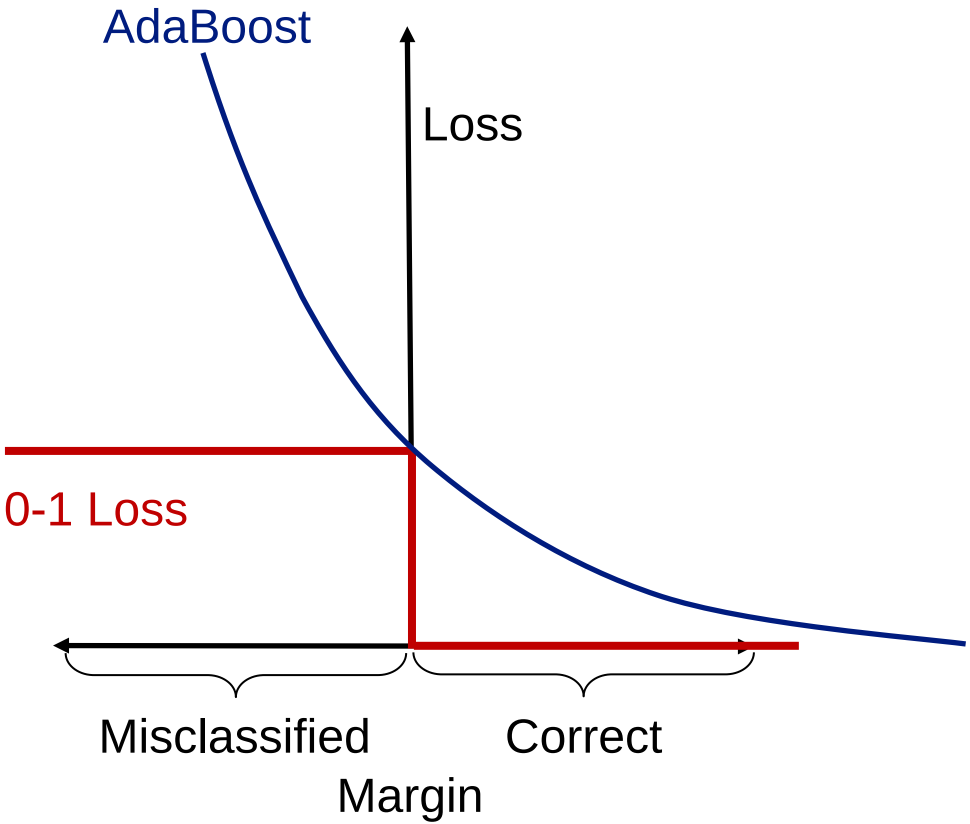
- AdaBoost = Adaptive Boosting



AdaBoost Loss Function

- AdaBoost = Adaptive Boosting
- Loss function is exponential:

$$e^{(-margin)}$$



AdaBoost Loss Function

- AdaBoost = Adaptive Boosting
- Loss function is exponential:

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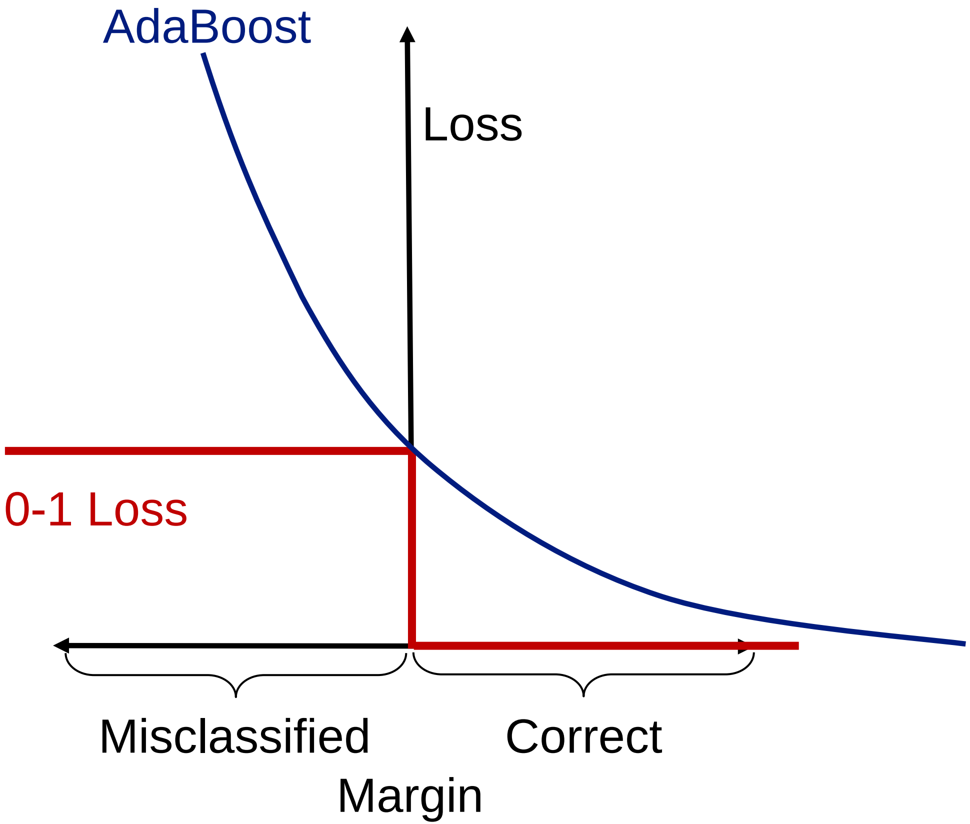
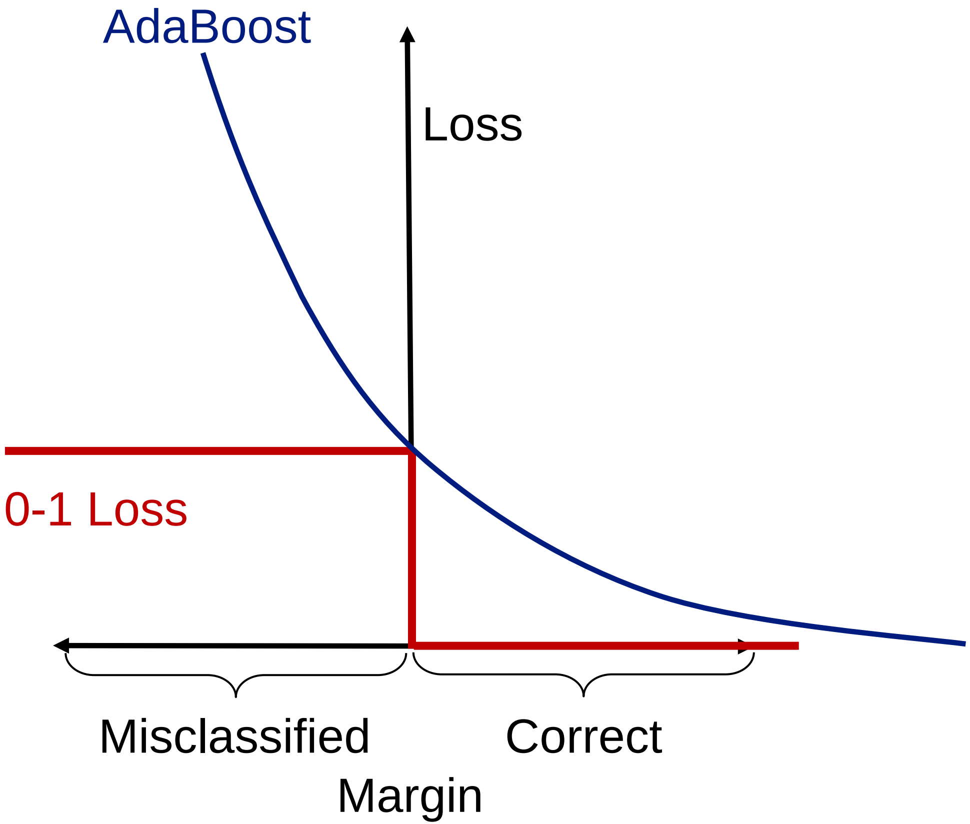
- Makes AdaBoost more sensitive to outliers than other types of boosting



Gradient Boosting Loss Function

- Generalized boosting method that can use different loss functions

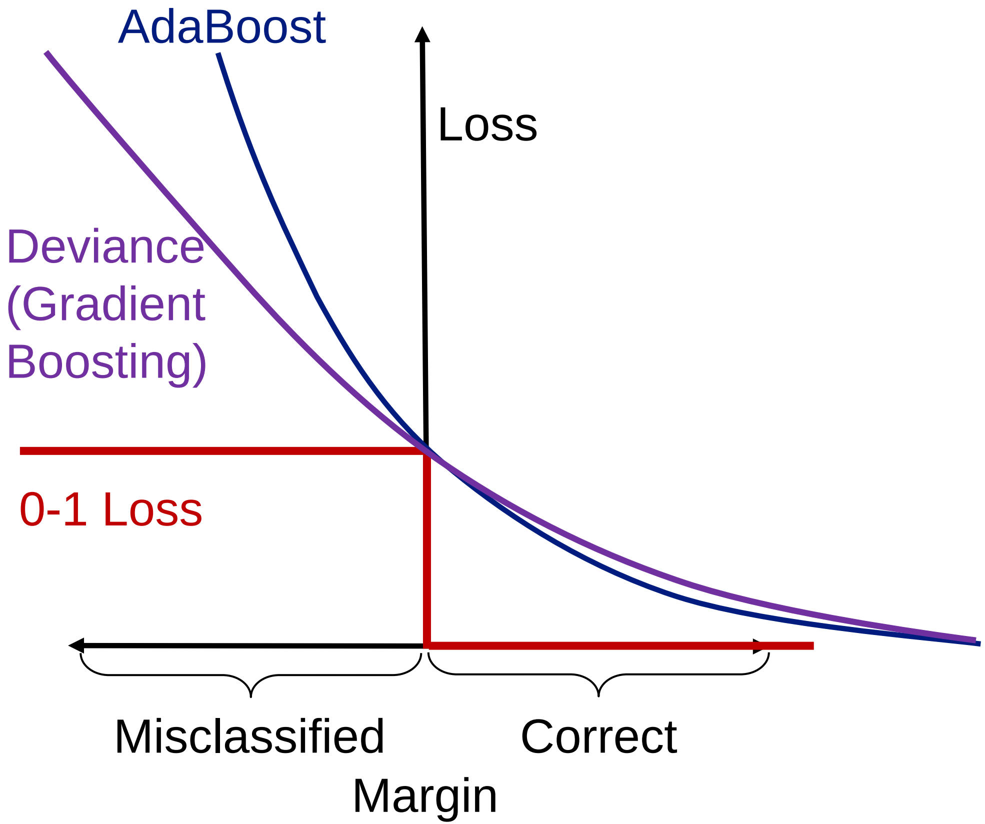


Gradient Boosting Loss Function

- Generalized boosting method that can use different loss functions

- Common implementation uses binomial log likelihood loss function (deviance):

$$\log(1 + e^{(-margin)})$$



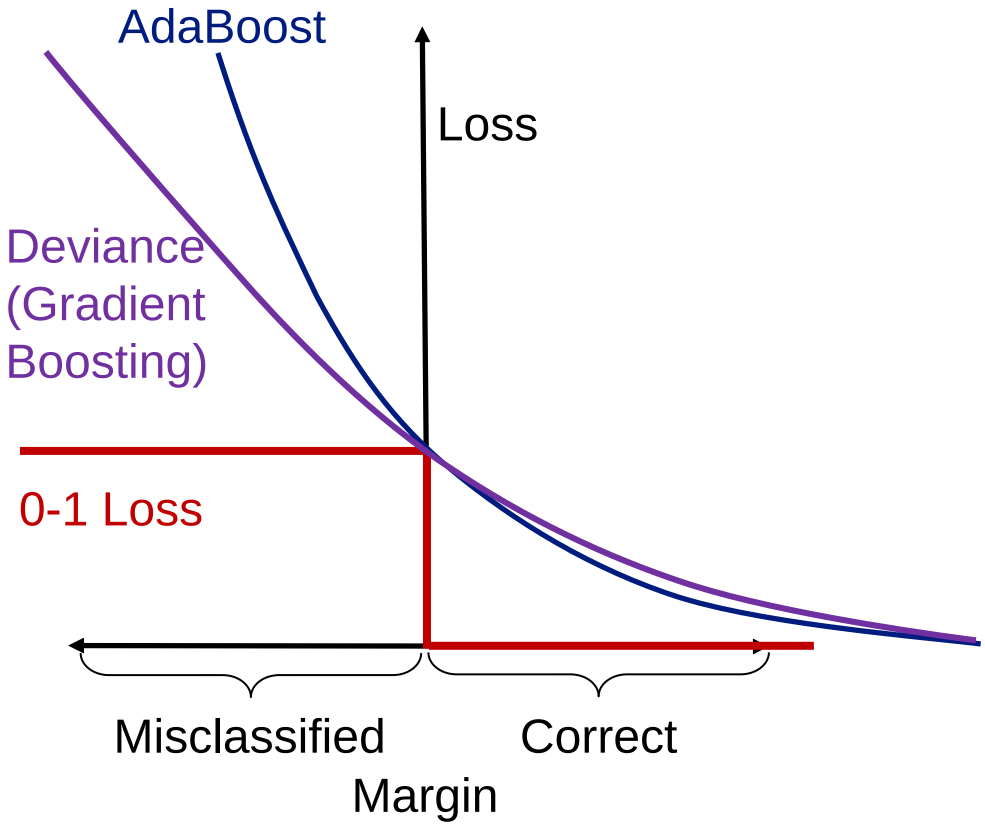
Gradient Boosting Loss Function

- Generalized boosting method that can use different loss functions

- Common implementation uses binomial log likelihood loss function (deviance):

$$\log(1 + e^{(-margin)})$$

- More robust to outliers than AdaBoost



Bagging vs Boosting

Bagging	**Boosting**
• Bootstrapped samples	• Fit entire data set

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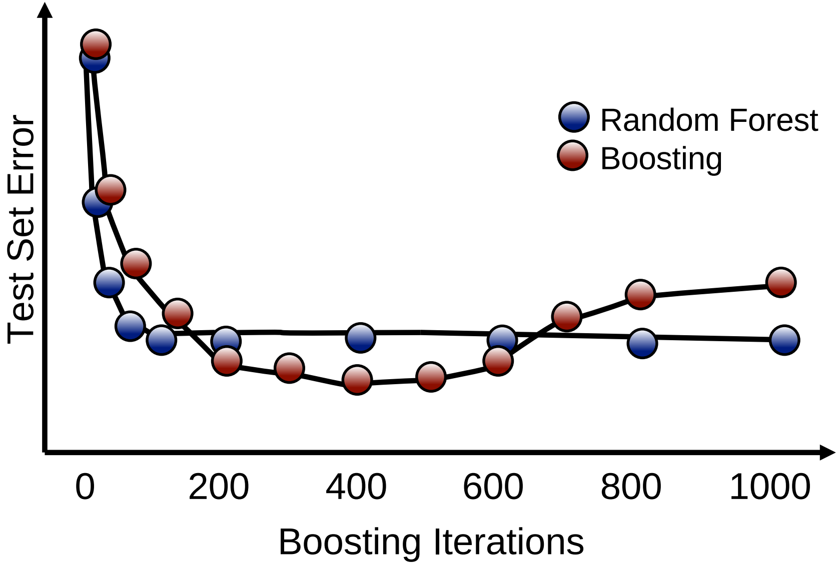
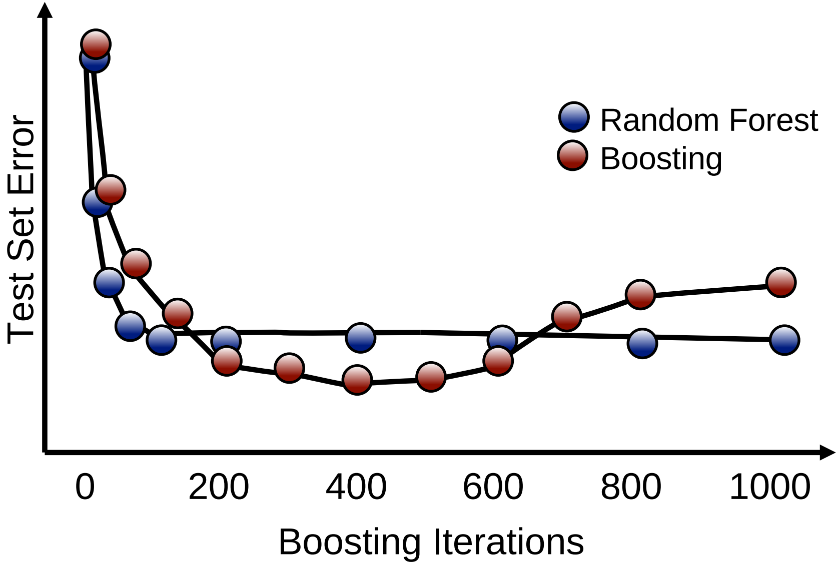
• No weighting used	• Up-weight misclassified points
• Excess trees will not overfit	• Beware of overfitting

Tuning a Gradient Boosted Model



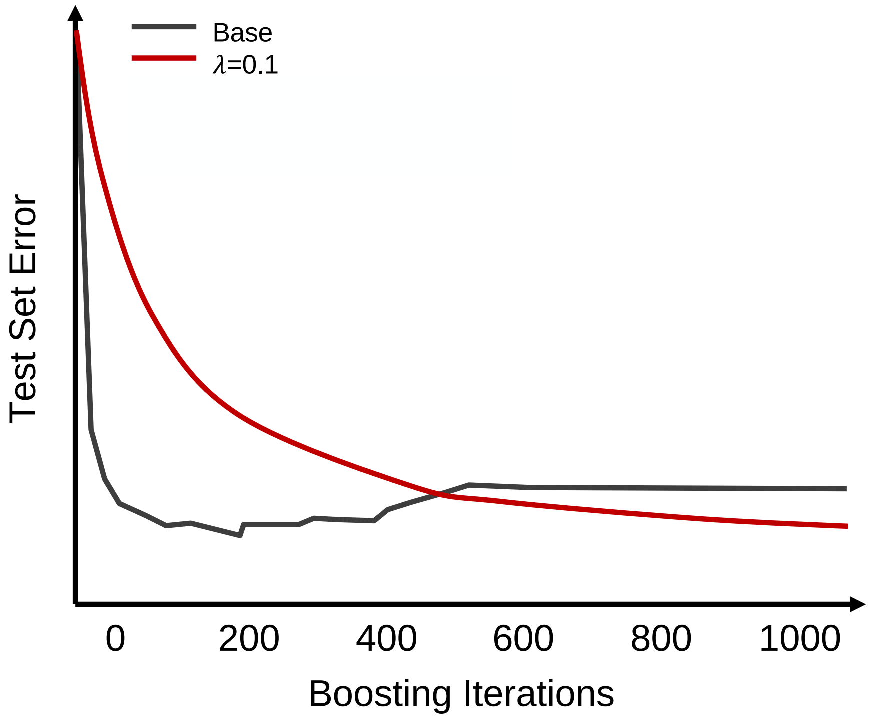
- Boosting is additive, so possible to overfit

Tuning a Gradient Boosted Model



- Boosting is additive, so possible to overfit
- Use cross validation to set number of trees

Tuning a Gradient Boosted Model



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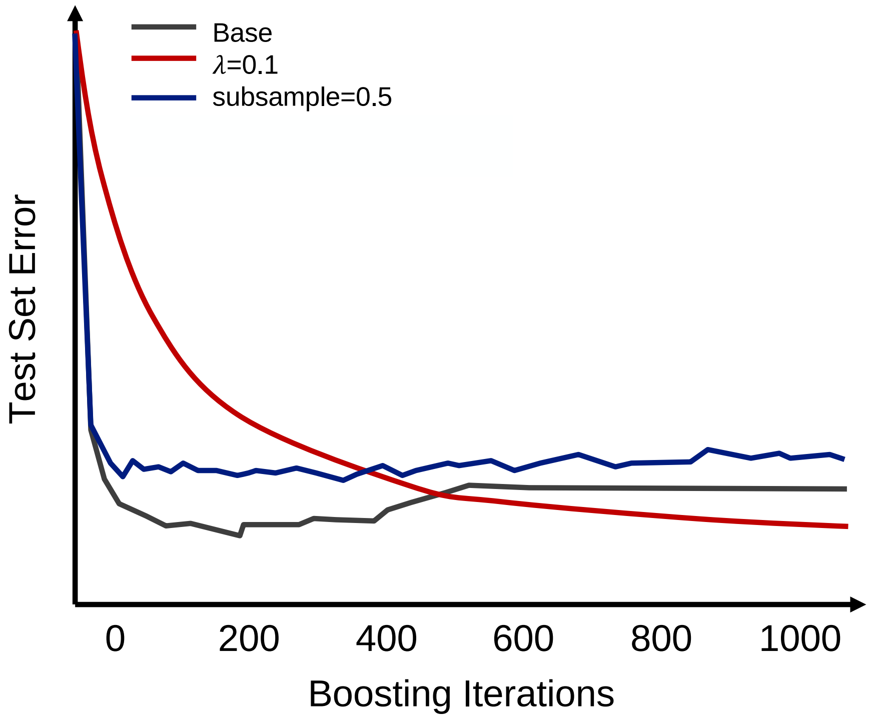

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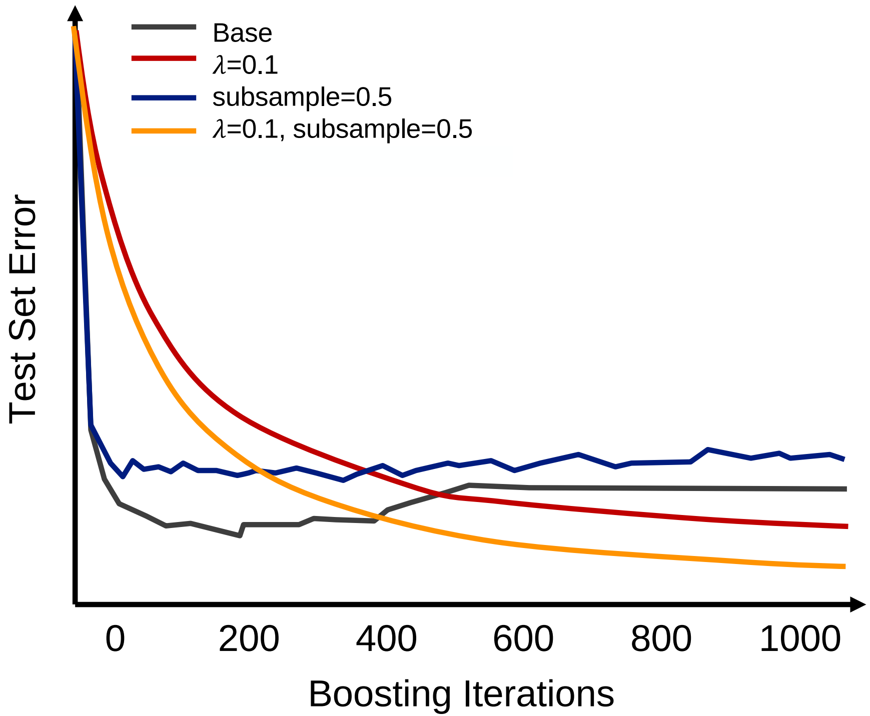

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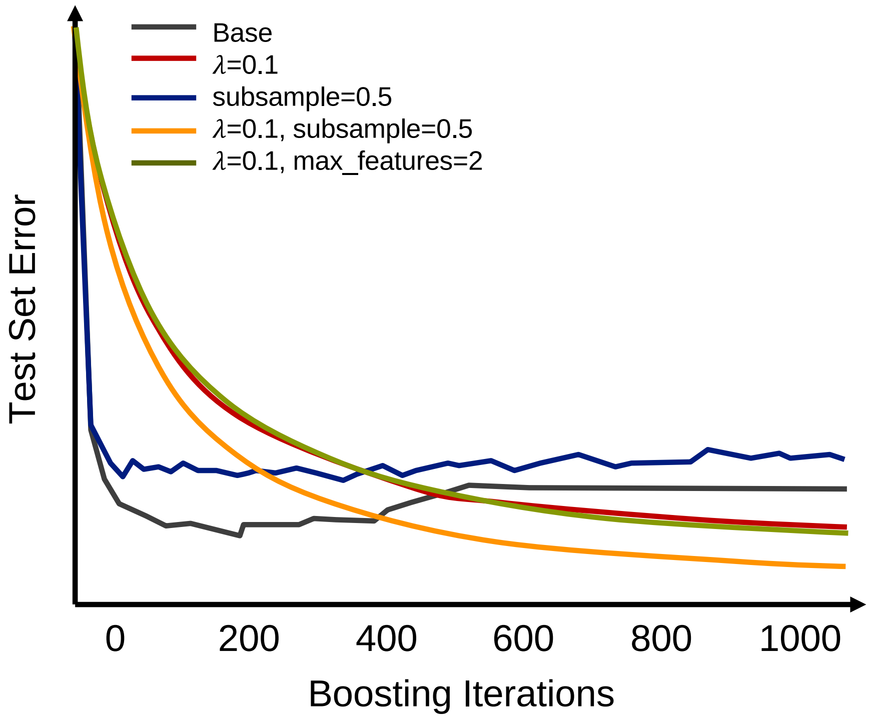

- **Learning rate (λ):** set to <1.0 for regularization. That's also called "shrinkage"
- **Subsample:** set to <1.0 to use fraction of data for base learners (stochastic gradient boosting)
- **Max_features:** number of features to consider in base learners when splitting.

GradientBoostingClassifier: The Syntax

Import the class containing the classification method

from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier

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from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier
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Create an instance of the class

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GBC = GradientBoostingClassifier(learning_rate=0.1,
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Tune with cross-validation. Use GradientBoostingRegressor for regression.

AdaBoostClassifier: The Syntax

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from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
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base learner can be set manually

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can also set max depth here

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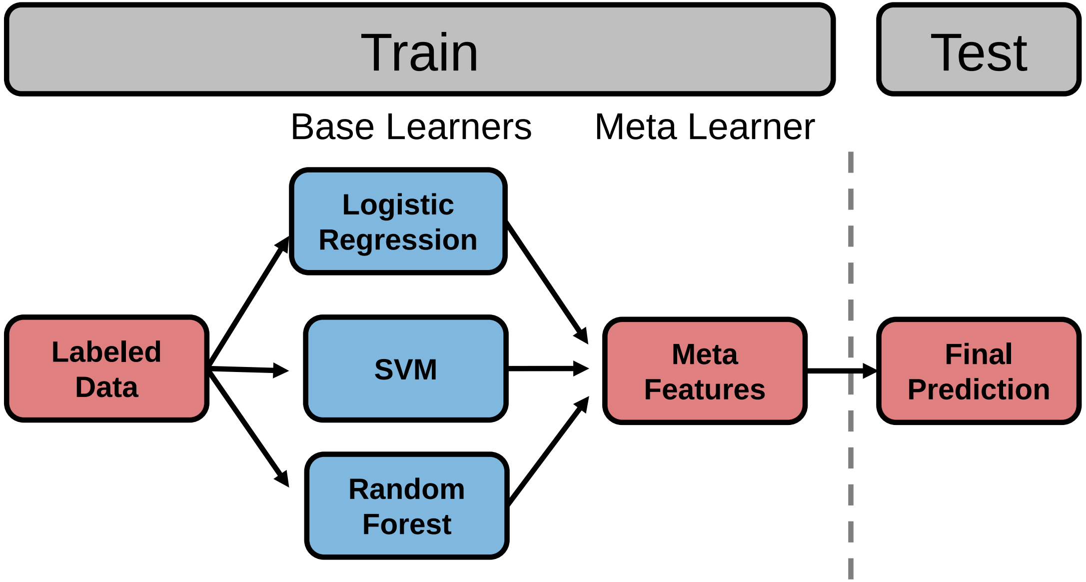
y_predict = ABC.predict(X_test)
```

Tune parameters with cross-validation. Use AdaBoostRegressor for regression.

Stacking: Combining Heterogeneous Classifiers



- Models of any kind combined to create stacked model

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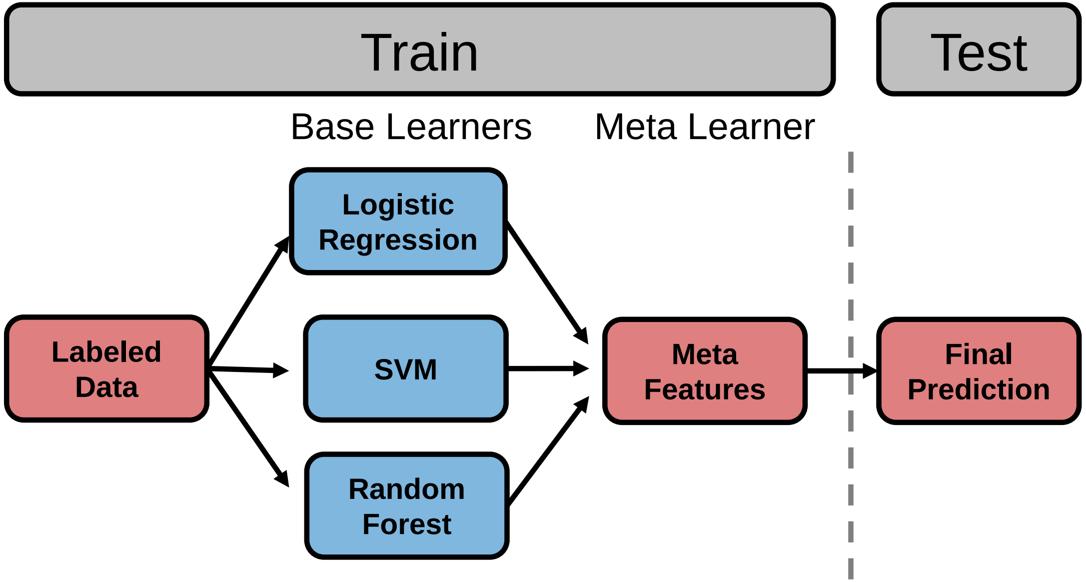

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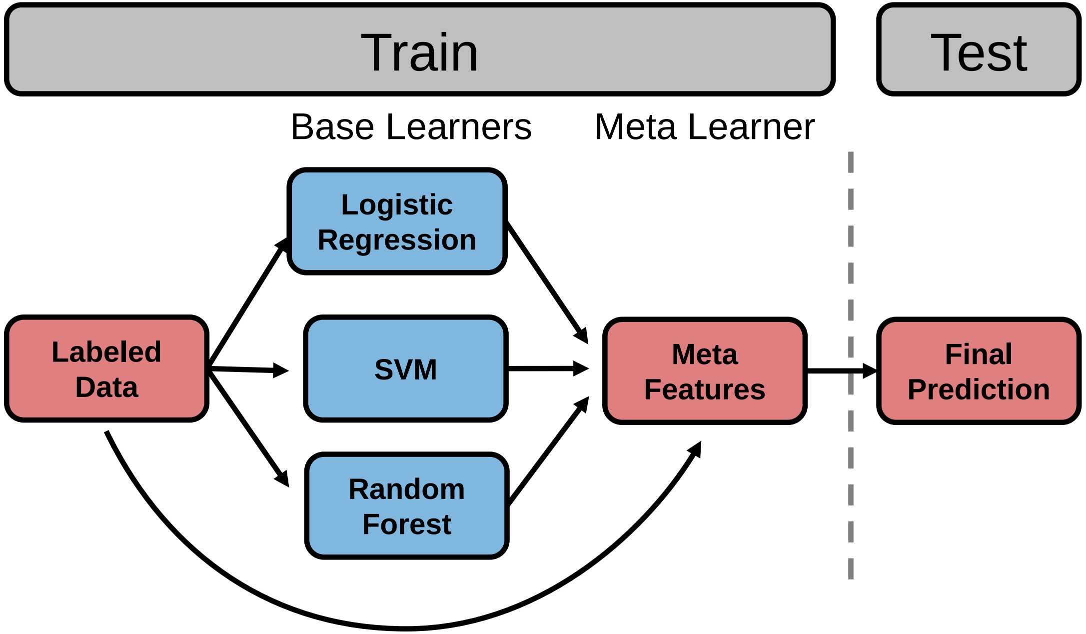
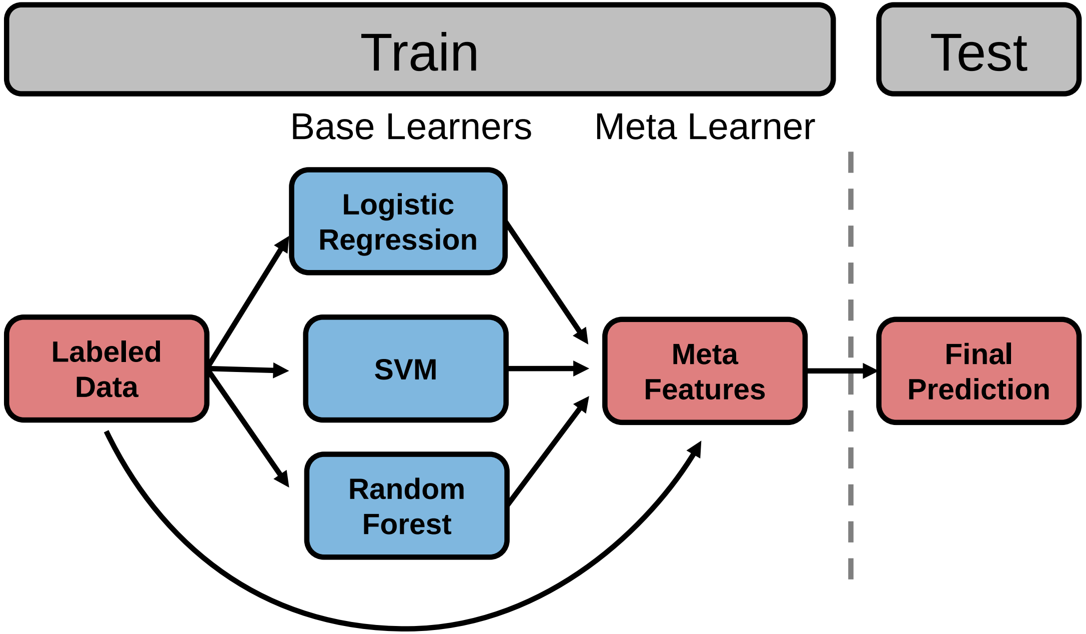


- Models of any kind combined to create stacked model
- Like bagging but not limited to decision trees
- Output of base learners creates features, can recombine with data

Stacking: Combining Heterogeneous Classifiers



- Output of base learners can be combined via majority vote or weighted

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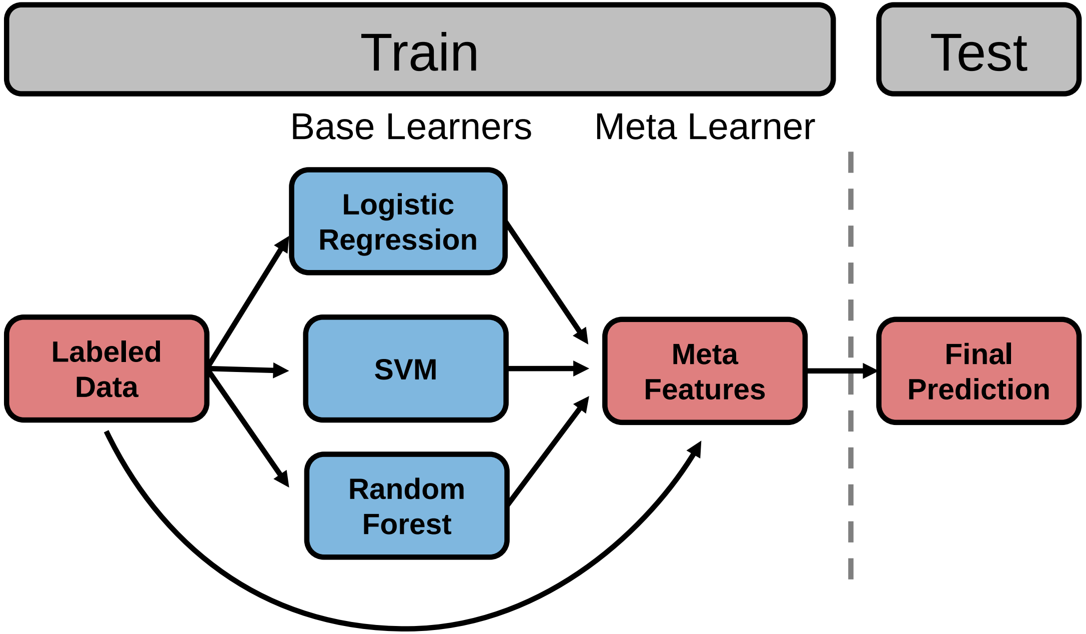

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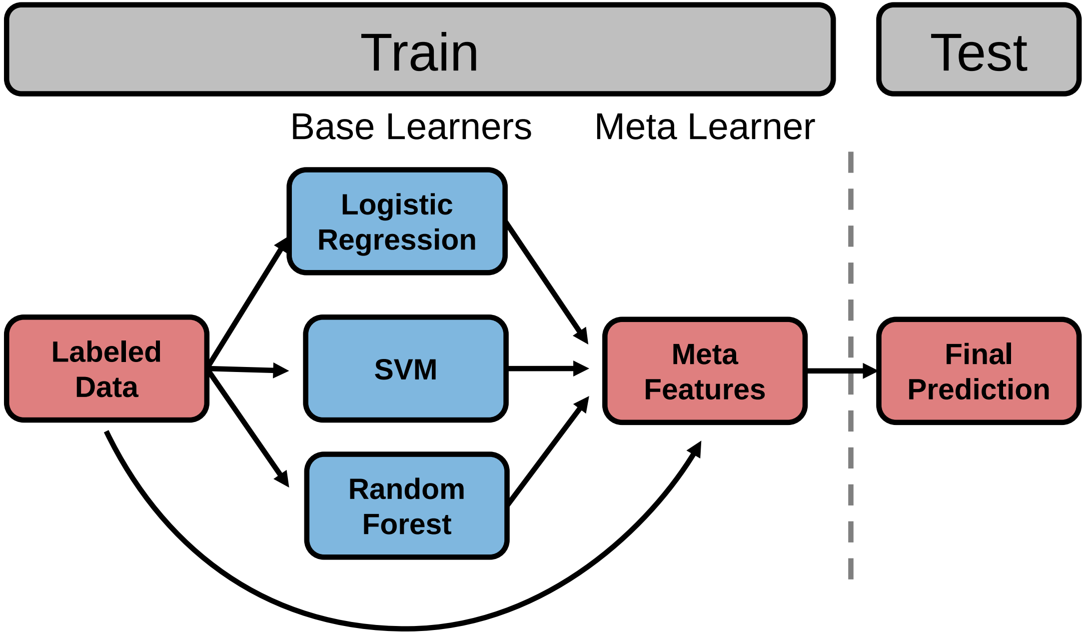

- Output of base learners can be combined via majority vote or weighted
- Additional hold-out data needed if meta learner parameters are used
- Be aware of increasing model complexity

VotingClassifier: The Syntax

Import the class containing the classification method

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list of fitted models and how to combine

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```

Fit the instance on the data and then predict the expected value

```
VC = VC.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_predict = VC.predict(X_test)
```

Tune with an ADDITIONAL LEVEL of cross-validation or hold-out set.

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