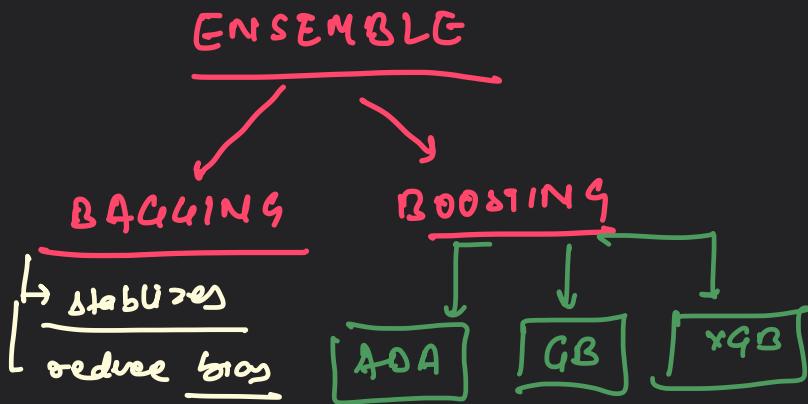


Bootstrap Aggregation

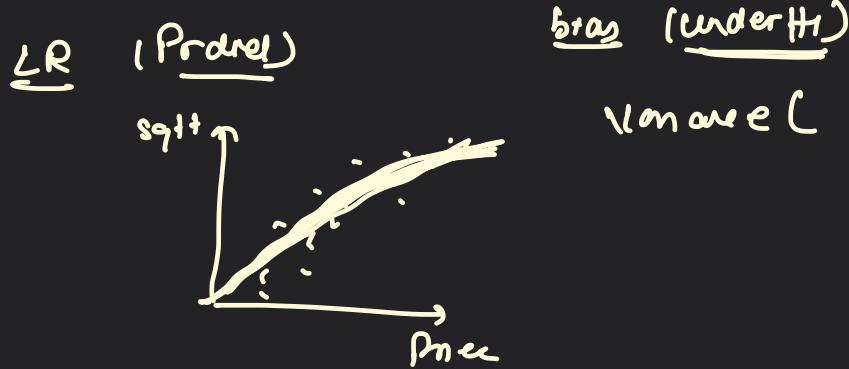
-Per

Lei's work Liu T: 07 Aug

# Bootstrap Aggregation (bagging)



## Bias & Variance



## Objective

Low Variance: overly sensitive to the little changes in the data

Low bias: overly simple model & able to fail to capture the rel<sup>n</sup> properly

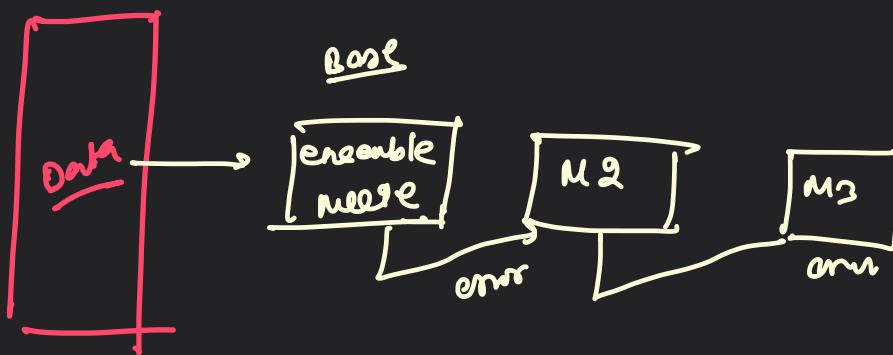
Simple Model (LR)  $\rightarrow$  high bias  $\rightarrow$  underfit  
low variance

Complex model (NN)  $\rightarrow$  low bias  
high variance (overfitting)

## Disadvantages

- ① Overfitted
- ② Unstable ( $Prise \rightarrow New$ )  
↳ handle missing data
- ③ Difficult
- ④ Biased

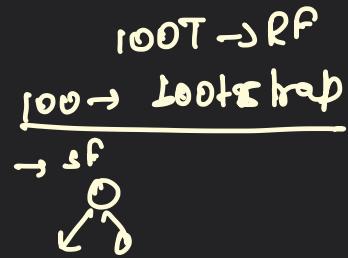
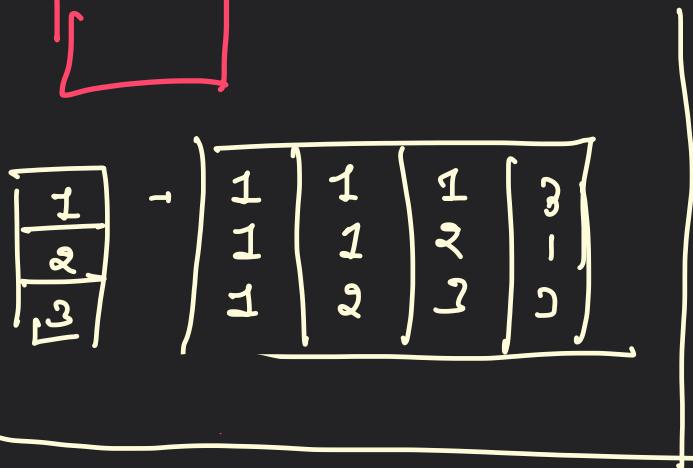
# Random Forest



(N)

## ① Bootstrap sample

Randomly draw N sample - out of given data  
repetitive sample



Dataset: 1000 records of custom (age, income, purchase)

① Create a bootstrap sample [100]

Total number of sample = 100

size of individual: same as df [100]

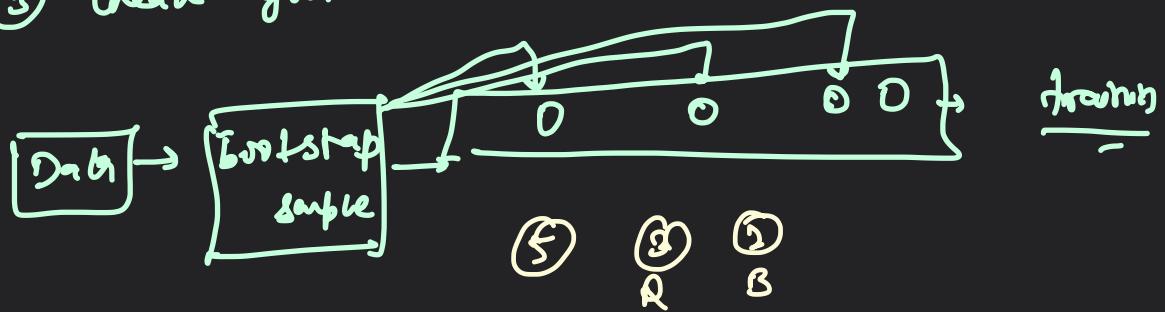
## Random Sample

[100] → Random (no repetition)

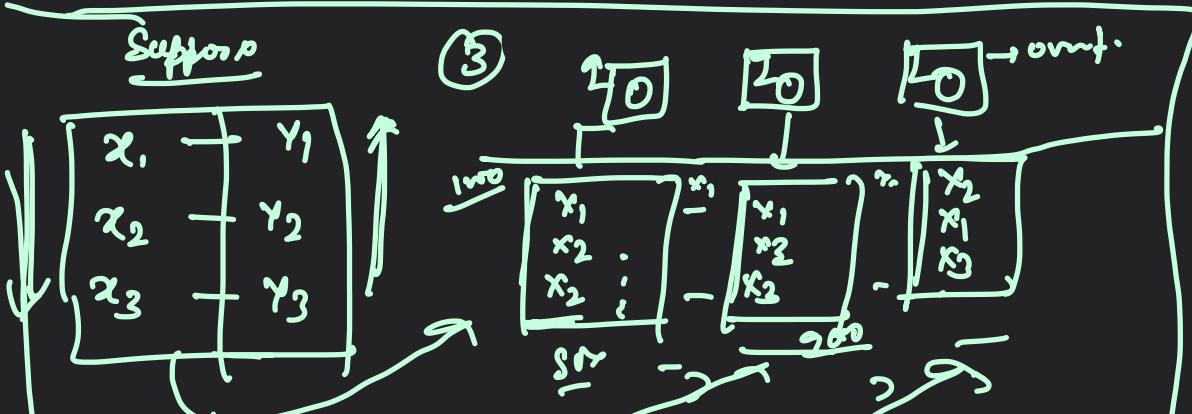
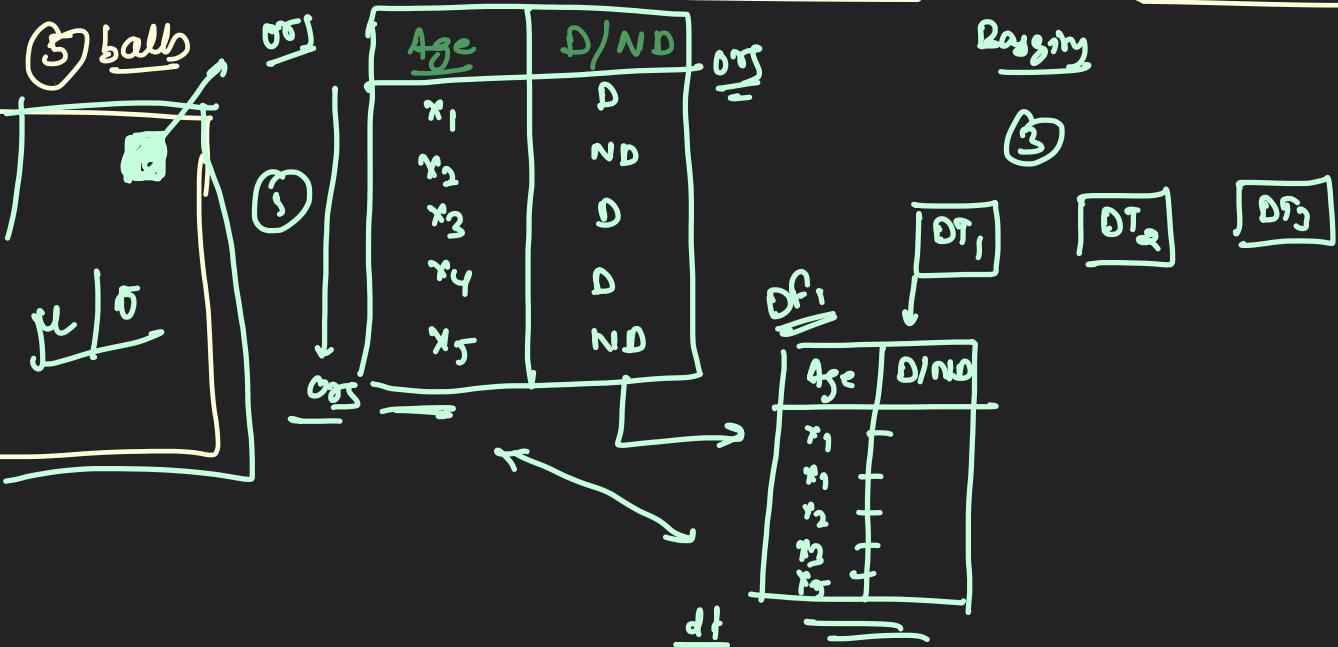
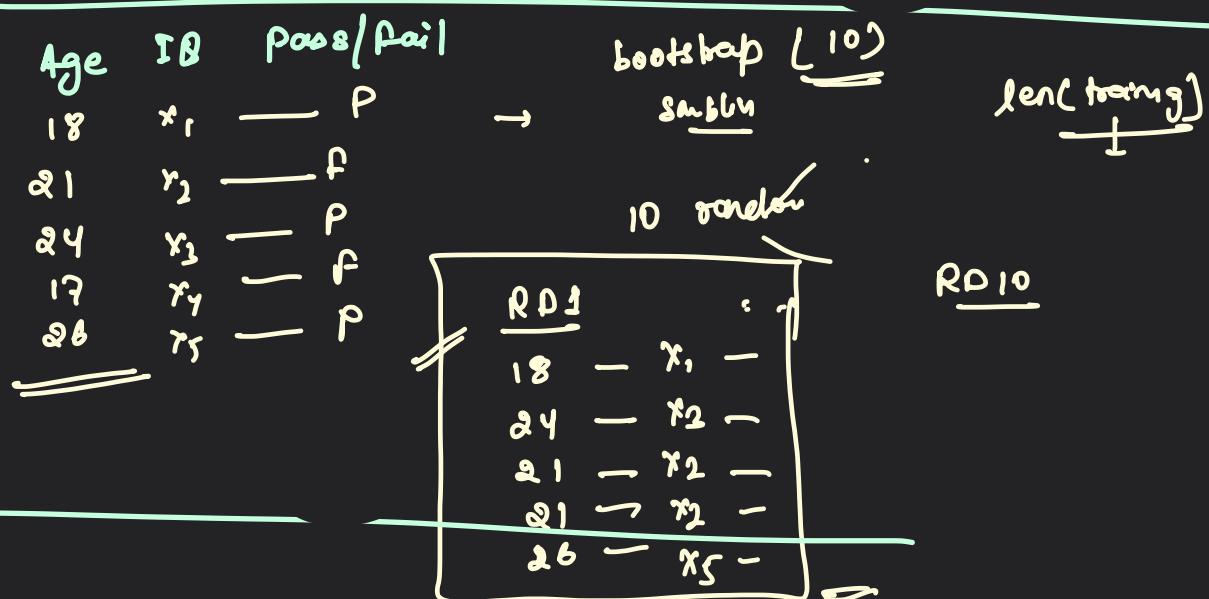
[100] → with replacement

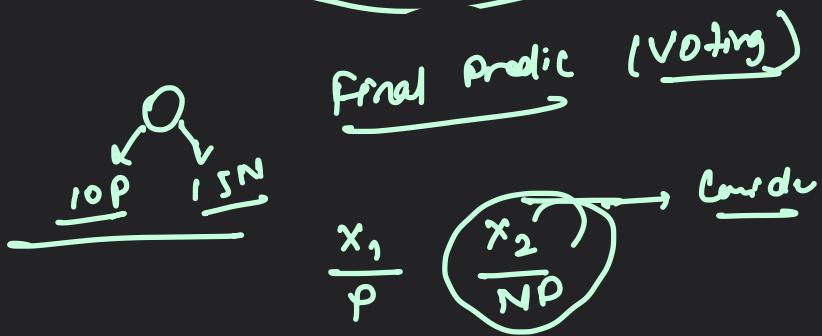
(100) bs have size 100

③ Create your 100 DT



④ predict





Dataset

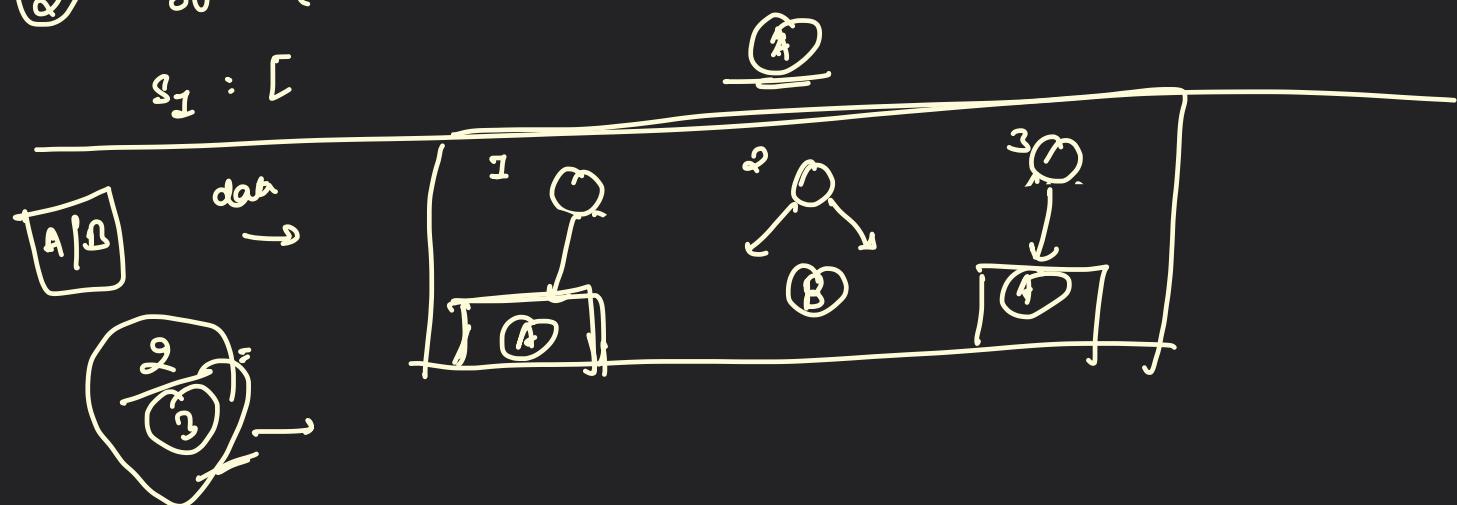
$$= \underline{[1, 2, 2, 4, 5]} = \text{random.5}$$

RFC (n-estimtions)

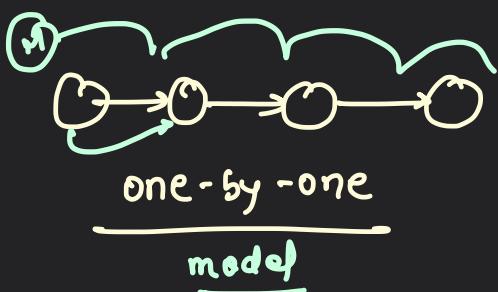
① Determine the sample length  $\text{len} = 5$

② Bagging (n-estimations = 100)  $\rightarrow 100$

$s_1 : [$

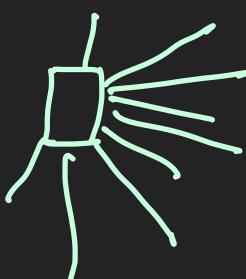


Bootstrap



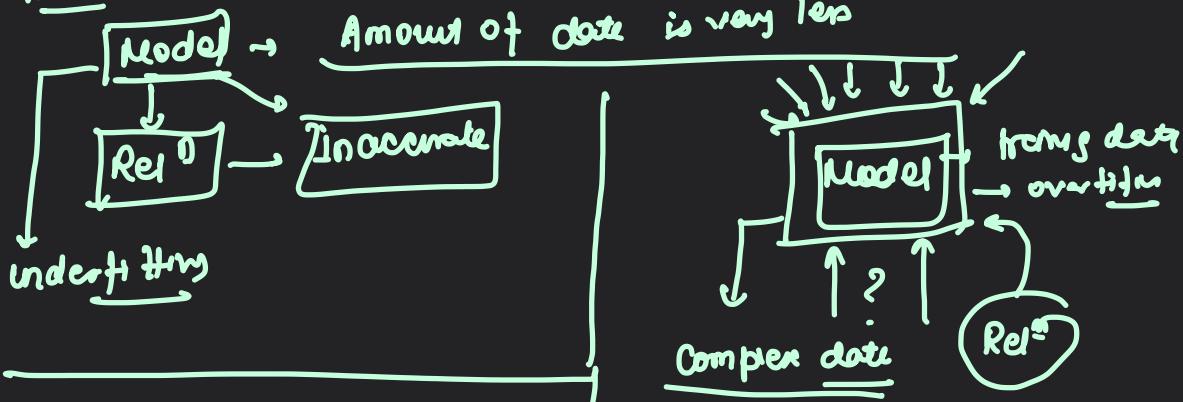
sequential ensemble

Bagging



all-at-one  
model

Model



Training → Acc<sub>(Train)</sub>

Testing → (Test) ①

overfitting

Train: 67% :  
Test: 23% :  $67\% / 60\%$

Underfitting

Training = 23%

$\frac{C/F}{B/V}$   
 $\frac{O/F}{U/F}$

