

# Model ensemble method

introduction

**Ensemble Learning** refers to the use of ML algorithms jointly to solve classification and/or regression problems.

**Ensemble Learning** refers to the use of ML algorithms jointly to solve classification and/or regression problems.

**Ensemble Learning** techniques can be classified as:

- **Bagging**
- **Boosting**
- **Stacking**

**Ensemble Learning** refers to the use of ML algorithms jointly to solve classification and/or regression problems.

**Ensemble Learning** techniques can be classified as:

- **Bagging**
- **Boosting**
- **Stacking**


In addition to these three main categories, two important variations emerge: **Voting** (which is a complement of *Bagging*) and **Blending** (a subtype of *Stacking*).

**Ensemble Learning** refers to the use of ML algorithms jointly to solve classification and/or regression problems.

**Ensemble Learning** techniques can be classified as:

- **Bagging**
- **Boosting**
- **Stacking**

In addition to these three main categories, two important variations emerge: **Voting** (which is a complement of *Bagging*) and **Blending** (a subtype of *Stacking*).



Although **Voting** and **Blending** are a complement and a subtype of **Bagging** and **Stacking** respectively, these techniques are often found as direct types of **Ensemble Learning**.

**Ensemble Learning** refers to the use of ML algorithms jointly to solve classification and/or regression problems.

**Ensemble Learning** can be classified as:

- **Bagging**

Classic bagging method:  
random forest

- **Boosting**

Classic Boosting  
method: adaboost

- **Stacking**

In addition to these three main categories, two important variations emerge: **Voting** (which is a complement of *Bagging*) and **Blending** (a subtype of *Stacking*).

Although **Voting** and **Blending** are a complement and a subtype of **Bagging** and **Stacking** respectively, these techniques are often found as direct types of **Ensemble Learning**.