Programming Language: Python 3 Environment: OS: MACOS 10.12.3

Import/Using Library: numpy spicy scikit-learn

Code:

importing libraries

import numpy as np
from sklearn import tree
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_predict
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import BaggingClassifier, AdaBoostClassifier

load and print iris

iris= load_iris()
print(iris)

Resubstitution Validation

print("Resubstitution Validation (pre-pruning depth<3 with boosting&bagging)\n")

dtc= BaggingClassifier(AdaBoostClassifier(tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=3)))

decision tree with bagging and boost

r= dtc.fit(iris.data, iris.target)
print("Score: ", r.score(iris.data, iris.target))

The Classification Accuracy

pred= dtc.predict(iris.data)
print(pred)

The prediction

cnf= confusion_matrix(iris.target, pred)

Confusion Matrix

print(cnf)

print("Resubstitution Validation (prepruning depth<3)\n")</pre>

```
dtc= tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=3)
r= dtc.fit(iris.data, iris.target)
print("Score: ", r.score(iris.data, iris.target))
pred= dtc.predict(iris.data)
print(pred)
cnf= confusion_matrix(iris.target, pred)
print(cnf)
K-fold Validation
repeat with k=2,5,10
print("\nK-fold cross validation (pre-pruning depth<3)")</pre>
print("\n[K-Fold K=2]")
kf2= KFold(n splits=2, shuffle=True)
                                                          node [shape=box];
                                                           [label="X[3] \leftarrow 0.8 \cdot ngini = 0.6657 \cdot nsamples = 135 \cdot nvalue = [48, 42, 45]"];
                                                           [label="gini = 0.0\nsamples = 48\nvalue = [48, 0, 0]"];
normal= []
                                                            -> 1 [labeldistance=2.5, labelangle=45, headlabel="True"] ;
                                                          2 [label="X[3] <= 1.75\ngini = 0.4994\nsamples = 87\nvalue = [0, 42, 45]"];
                                                         0 -> 2 [labeldistance=2.5, labelangle=-45, headlabel="False"] ;
                                                         3 [label="X[2] \le 4.95 \le 0.1901 \le 47 \le [0, 42, 5]"];
for train, test in kf2.split(iris.data, iris.target):
                                                         4 [label="gini = 0.0476\nsamples = 41\nvalue = [0, 40, 1]"];
                                                         5 [label="gini = 0.4444\nsamples = 6\nvalue = [0, 2, 4]"];
   dtc=
                                                         6 [label="gini = 0.0\nsamples = 40\nvalue = [0, 0, 40]"];
tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=3)
   r= dtc.fit(iris.data[train], iris.target[train])
  print("\\\\\\")
   score = r.score(iris.data[test],
iris.target[test])
  print("Classification Accuracy = ", score)
  normal.append(score)
  pred= dtc.predict(iris.data[test])
  print(pred)
   cnf= confusion_matrix(iris.target[test], pred)
```

Result:

print(cnf)

We can see that in resubstitution validation with preprinting depth<3, boosting&bagging will raise the classification accuracy. Sometimes may reach to 1.

```
Score:
2 2]
[[50 0 0]
[ 0 50 0]
[ 0 0 50]]
Resubstitution Validation (pre-pruning depth<3)
Score: 0.973333333333
2 2]
[[50 0 0]
[ 0 47 3]
[ 0 1 49]]
```

Resubstitution Validation (pre-pruning depth<3 with boosting&bagging)

K-fold K=2,5 K-fold K=10