```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        from sklearn.model selection import train_test_split
        from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, ExtraTreesClassifier, A
        from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, classification report
        # Загрузка данных
        df = pd.read_csv("filtered_dataset.csv")
        # Удалим колонку url
        df = df.drop(columns=["url", "status", "status encoded"])
        # Кодирование категориальных признаков
        cat_features = ["tld", "extension"]
        df[cat_features] = df[cat_features].fillna("unknown") # Заполним пропуски
        df[cat features] = df[cat features].apply(LabelEncoder().fit transform)
        # Разделение на Х и у
        X = df.drop(columns=["is malicious"])
        y = df["is malicious"]
        # Train/test split
        X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.2, rar
In [2]: # обучение моделей
In [3]: # Модели бэггинга
        model rf = RandomForestClassifier(random state=42)
        model et = ExtraTreesClassifier(random state=42)
        # Boosting
        model ada = AdaBoostClassifier(random state=42)
        model gb = GradientBoostingClassifier(random state=42)
        # Обучение
        print("Обучение...")
        print("Бэггинг...")
        model rf.fit(X train, y train)
        model et.fit(X train, y train)
        print("Boosting...")
        model ada.fit(X train, y train)
        model gb.fit(X train, y train)
        print("OK")
       Обучение...
       Бэггинг...
```

Boosting...

/home/lexcf/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/ensemble/\_weight\_boo sting.py:527: FutureWarning: The SAMME.R algorithm (the default) is deprecat ed and will be removed in 1.6. Use the SAMME algorithm to circumvent this warning.

warnings.warn( OK

```
In [4]: # ομεμκα καчества

In [5]: models = {
    "Random Forest": model_rf,
    "Extra Trees": model_et,
    "AdaBoost": model_ada,
    "Gradient Boosting": model_gb
}

for name, model in models.items():
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
    acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
    print(f"{name} Accuracy: {acc:.4f}")
```

print(classification report(y test, y pred))

		precision	recall	f1-score	support	
	0	0.85	0.87	0.86	1915	
	1	0.87		0.86	1972	
				0.00	2007	
accura		0.06	0.06	0.86	3887	
macro a weighted a	_			0.86 0.86	3887 3887	
weighted a	avy	0.00	0.00	0.00	3007	
Extra Tre	es Ac	ccuracy: 0.8	3562			
		precision	recall	f1-score	support	
	0	0.84	0.88	0.86	1915	
	1	0.88		0.85	1972	
	-	0.00	0.05	0.05	1312	
accura	асу			0.86	3887	
macro a	avg	0.86	0.86	0.86	3887	
weighted a	avg	0.86	0.86	0.86	3887	
	_					
AdaBoost /	Accur	acy: 0.7245		£1 -		
		precision	recall	T1-score	support	
	0	0.70	0.76	0.73	1915	
	1	0.75		0.72	1972	
					-	
accura	асу			0.72	3887	
macro a	avg			0.72	3887	
weighted a	avg	0.73	0.72	0.72	3887	
Gradient I	Roos+	ing Accurac	v. 0 7607			
or auteilt 1	ו צטטע	precision			support	
		bi ectaton	recatt	11-30016	συμμοι τ	
	0	0.73	0.86	0.79	1915	
	1	0.83	0.69	0.75	1972	
accura	-			0.77	3887	
macro a	_	0.78	0.77	0.77	3887	
weighted a	avg	0.78	0.77	0.77	3887	
In [ ]:						
In [ ]:						

Random Forest Accuracy: 0.8559

In [ ]:

This notebook was converted with convert.ploomber.io