Voting Classifier using Sklearn

Voting Classifier:

The voting classifier is a machine learning model that trains the integration of multiple models and predicts the output (class) according to their higher chances for the selected class as a result. It simply summarized the findings of each divider transmitted to the voting divider and predicted the output phase according to the number of votes. The idea is that instead of making separate models dedicated and finding each other's accuracy, we create a single model that trains these types and predicts output based on their combined votes for each of the output classes.

Take example breast cancer dataset for classification using different classifiers like KNeighborsClassifier, SVC,DecisionTreeClassifier and use voting classifiers as follows,

```
# importing libraries
from sklearn.ensemble import VotingClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.datasets import load breast cancer
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, confusion matrix
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
# loading breast cancer dataset
cancer = load breast cancer()
X = cancer.data
Y = cancer.target
# train test split
X train, X test, y train, y test =
train test split(X, Y, \text{test size} = 0.20, \text{random state} = 42)
# ensemble of models
models = []
models.append(('KNN', KNeighborsClassifier()))
models.append(('SVC', SVC(gamma ='auto',probability=True)))
models.append(('DTC', DecisionTreeClassifier()))
# Voting Classifier with hard voting
vot hard = VotingClassifier(estimators = models, voting
='hard')
vot hard.fit(X train, y train)
y pred = vot hard.predict(X test)
# using accuracy score metric to predict accuracy
h score = accuracy score(y test, y pred)
```

```
print("HARD SCORE = % d" % h_score)

# Voting Classifier with soft voting
vot_soft = VotingClassifier(estimators = models, voting
='soft')
vot_soft.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = vot_soft.predict(X_test)

# using accuracy_score
s_score = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("SOFT SCORE =% d" % s_score)
```

Output:

Accuracy score using hard and soft scoring is given,

HARD SCORE = 1 SOFT SCORE = 1