* 18-6-2020

GBM with out-of-fold treatment of high-cardinality feature performs very well.

O. Zhang. Winning data science competitions. <https://www.slideshare.net/ShangxuanZhang/winning-data-science-competitions-presented-by-owen-zhang>, 2015.

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The main variation between many boosting algorithms is their method of [weighting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weighting) [training data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Training_data) points and [hypotheses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypothesis). [AdaBoost](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AdaBoost) is very popular and the most significant historically as it was the first algorithm that could adapt to the weak learners. It is often the basis of introductory coverage of boosting in university machine learning courses.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boosting_(machine_learning)#cite_note-11) There are many more recent algorithms such as [LPBoost](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LPBoost" \o "LPBoost), TotalBoost, [BrownBoost](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BrownBoost" \o "BrownBoost), [xgboost](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xgboost" \o "Xgboost), MadaBoost, [LogitBoost](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LogitBoost" \o "LogitBoost), and others.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boosting_(machine_learning)>