

GTB_Example

January 4, 2023

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

Generate the example dataset

```
[ ]: mean = 5
std = 0.5
n = 100

x = []
y = []

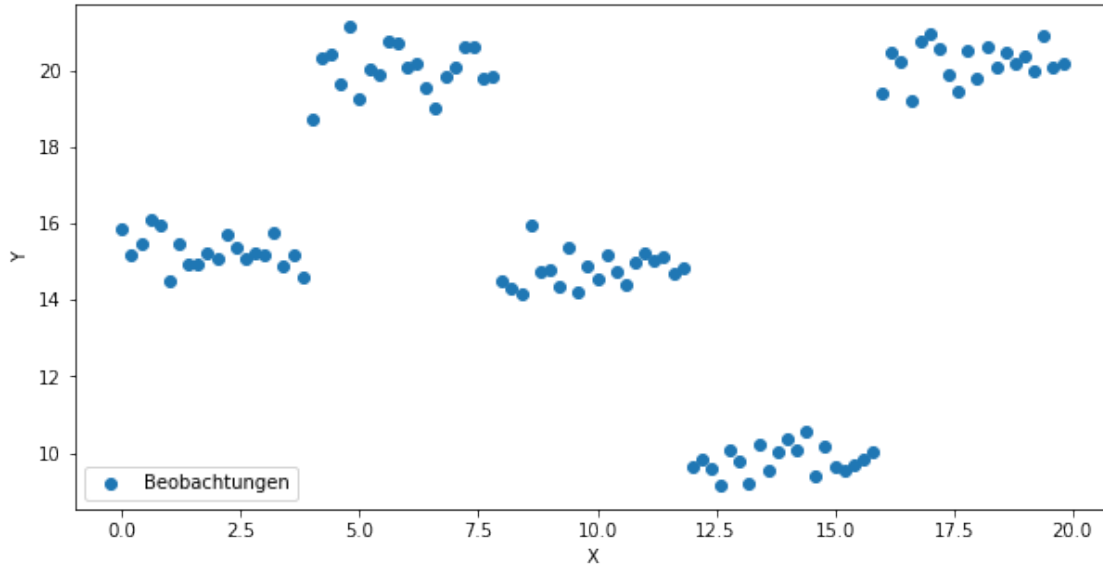
np.random.seed(0) # to make random noise reproduceable

for i in range(0,n):
    x.append(i/5)
    # create 5 buckets with noise around different means
    if 0 <= i < 20:
        y.append(10+np.random.normal(mean, std))
    elif 20 <= i < 40:
        y.append(15+np.random.normal(mean, std))
    elif 40 <= i < 60:
        y.append(10+np.random.normal(mean, std))
    elif 60 <= i < 80:
        y.append(5+np.random.normal(mean, std))
    else:
        y.append(15+np.random.normal(mean, std))

plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.scatter(x=x, y=y, label="Beobachtungen")
plt.legend(loc="lower left")
```

```
plt.xlabel("X")
plt.ylabel("Y")
```

```
[ ]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Y')
```



Calculate internal values of GTB for first iterations

```
[ ]: df = pd.DataFrame({"x": x, "y": y})
df["f0"] = df["y"].mean()
df["r1"] = df["y"] - df["f0"]
df["h1"] = np.where(df["x"] <= 15.9, -1.045, 4.181)
df["f1"] = df["f0"] + df["h1"]
df.round(2)
```

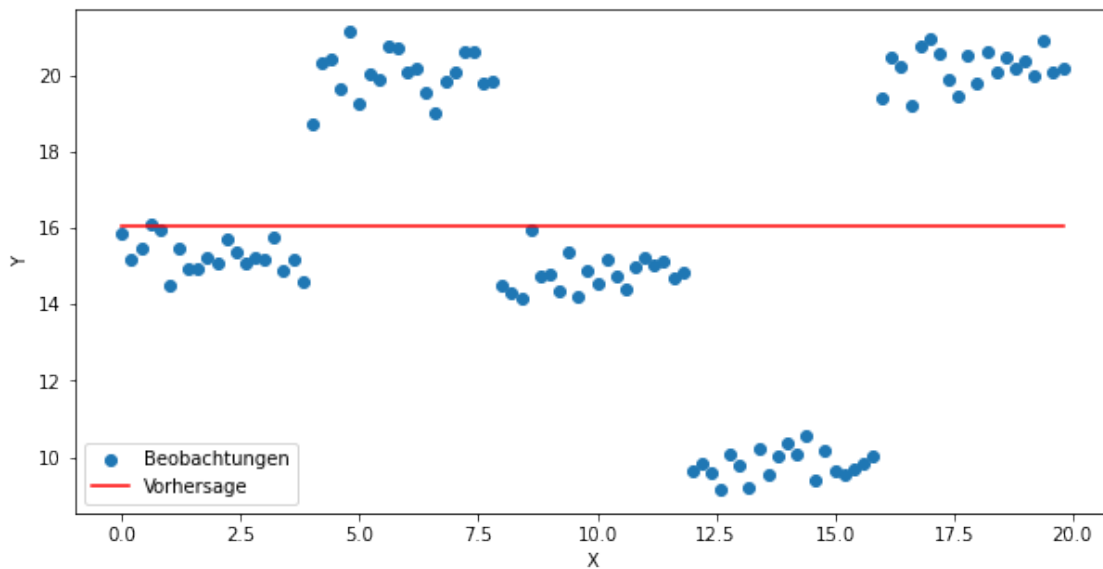
```
[ ]:
      x      y      f0      r1      h1      f1
0   0.0  15.88  16.03 -0.15 -1.04  14.98
1   0.2  15.20  16.03 -0.83 -1.04  14.98
2   0.4  15.49  16.03 -0.54 -1.04  14.98
3   0.6  16.12  16.03  0.09 -1.04  14.98
4   0.8  15.93  16.03 -0.10 -1.04  14.98
..  ...  ...  ...  ...  ...  ...
95  19.0  20.35  16.03  4.32  4.18  20.21
96  19.2  20.01  16.03  3.98  4.18  20.21
97  19.4  20.89  16.03  4.86  4.18  20.21
98  19.6  20.06  16.03  4.03  4.18  20.21
99  19.8  20.20  16.03  4.17  4.18  20.21
```

[100 rows x 6 columns]

Plot first simple model f_0

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.scatter(x=x, y=y, label="Beobachtungen")
line_predictions = plt.plot(x, np.full((1,100), df["y"].mean()), "--",
    ↪color="red", label="Vorhersage")
plt.legend(loc="lower left")
plt.xlabel("X")
plt.ylabel("Y")
```

```
[ ]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Y')
```



Create the GTB model

```
[ ]: # reshape data to fit for sklearn GTB Regressor
X_train = np.array(x).reshape(-1, 1)
Y_train = np.array(y)

# train GTB Regressor
model = GradientBoostingRegressor(learning_rate=0.1, max_depth=1,
    ↪n_estimators=2)
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)

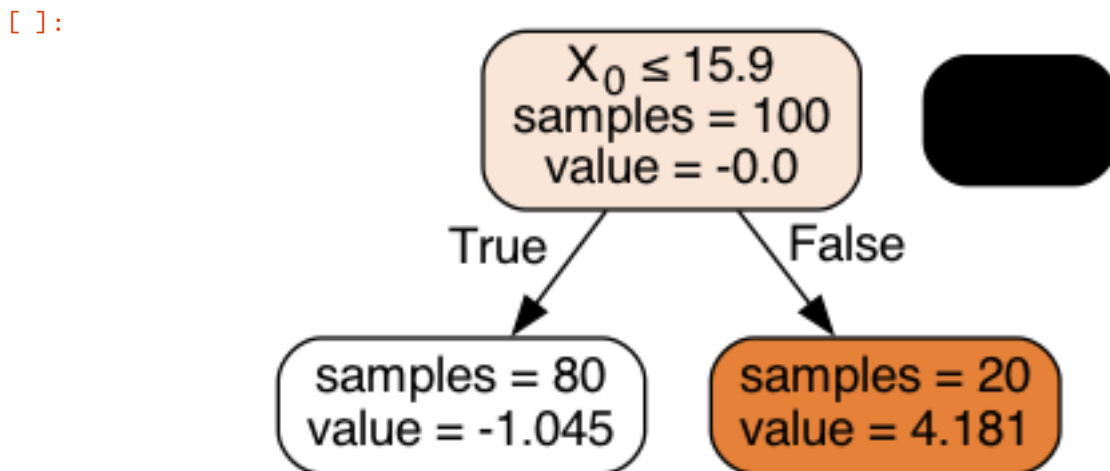
y_pred = model.predict(X_train) # make predictions
model.score(X_train, Y_train) # return accuracy score
```

```
[ ]: 0.10002431331091155
```

Visualize the first regression model inside the GTB model

```
[ ]: tree = model.estimateds_[0,0] # change first 0 to any number m to get the
    ↪ regression model m
from pydotplus import graph_from_dot_data
from IPython.display import Image
from sklearn.tree import export_graphviz

dot_data = export_graphviz(
    tree,
    out_file=None, filled=True, rounded=True,
    special_characters=True,
    proportion=False, impurity=False
)
graph = graph_from_dot_data(dot_data)
Image(graph.create_png())
```



Visualize the current prediction function on dataset

```
[ ]: X_train = X_train.reshape(1,-1)[0] # reshape to fit for visualization
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.scatter(x=X_train, y=Y_train, label="Beobachtungen")
line_predictions = plt.plot(X_train, y_pred, "-", color="red",
    ↪ label="Vorhersage")
plt.legend(loc="lower left")
plt.xlabel("X")
plt.ylabel("Y")
```

```
[ ]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Y')
```

