

## XGBoost Regressor in Machine Learning

## **Agenda**

- Overview
- How XGBooster Regressor Works
- Example: XGBooster Regressor in Python



### **Overview**

 XGBooster Regression is a supervised machine learning algorithm based on gradient boosting. It builds an ensemble of decision trees where each tree tries to correct the errors of the previous trees, leading to a highly accurate predictive model.

## **How XGBooster Regressor Works**

<u>Initial Prediction</u>: The model starts with an initial prediction (often the mean of the target values).

**Residual Calculation**: Calculates residuals (errors) between predicted and actual values.

<u>Decision Tree Construction</u>: Builds a new decision tree to predict these residuals (errors).

<u>Sequential Boosting</u>: Adds new trees in sequence; each learns from previous mistakes and is weighted according to its contribution.

**Ensemble Output**: The final prediction is computed as a weighted sum of the predictions from all trees.

<u>Loss Function Optimization</u>: Both a loss function (like RMSE) and a regularization term are minimized during training to promote accuracy and prevent overfitting.

<u>Parameters</u>: Includes hyperparameters such as max\_depth, learning\_rate, subsample, and regularization parameters to fine-tune the model.

# **Example: AdaBooster Regressor in Python**

import pandas as pd

#### ##Open CSV and assign values

dataset=pd.read\_csv("50\_Startups.csv")

dataset=pd.get\_dummies(data,dtype=int,drop\_first=True)
dataset.columns

independent=dataset[['R&D Spend', 'Administration',
'Marketing Spend','State\_Florida', 'State\_New York']]
dependent=dataset[["Profit"]]

#### ##-SPLIT TRAIN & TEST

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split as tts

X\_Train,X\_Test,Y\_Train,Y\_Test=tts(independent,dependent,test\_size=0.30,random\_state=0)

#### ##STANDARDIZATION

import xgboost as xg

regressor = xg.XGBRegressor(objective
='reg:linear',n\_estimators = 10, seed = 123)
regressor=regressor.fit(X\_Train,Y\_Train)

#### ##EVALUATION

y predict = regressor.predict(X Test)

#### #R-SQUARE

from sklearn.metrics import r2\_score
r\_score = r2\_score(Y\_Test,y\_predict)

r\_score

# Thank you