

Q1. Bagging vs. Boosting

	Bagging	Boosting
Assumption	<p>The weights are equal.</p> <p>Models built independently.</p> <p>Datasets are drawn randomly.</p> <p>Merges similar predictions.</p> <p>Decreases variance and fixes overfitting.</p> <p>Useful when the dataset is unstable.</p>	<p>The weights are different based on performance.</p> <p>New models are drawn from the previous models.</p> <p>Datasets are the previous misclassified data.</p> <p>Merges different predictions.</p> <p>Decreases bias and fixes underfitting.</p> <p>Useful when dataset is stable.</p>
Construction process	<p>Take repeated bootstrap samples from the training set by drawing some training samples randomly with replacements.</p> <p>The process includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bootstrapping: Create k bootstrap samples. 2. Parallel Training: Train each sample individually in a classifier. 	<p>All data have equal weights first.</p> <p>The error is calculated.</p> <p>Then each misclassified sample's weight increases and the weights of the correct samples decrease.</p>
Final aggregation of classifiers	<p>3. Aggregation: Average all the classifiers' results.</p> <p>depending on the task (i.e. regression or classification), an average or a majority of the predictions are taken to compute a more accurate estimate. In the case of regression, an average is taken of all the outputs predicted by the individual classifiers; this is known as soft voting. For classification problems, the class with the highest majority of votes is accepted; this is known as hard voting or majority voting.</p>	<p>Combine (sum) all classifiers with some weight after t iterations.</p>

Q2.

	t	f
+	48	12
-	15	5

a) Precision and Recall:

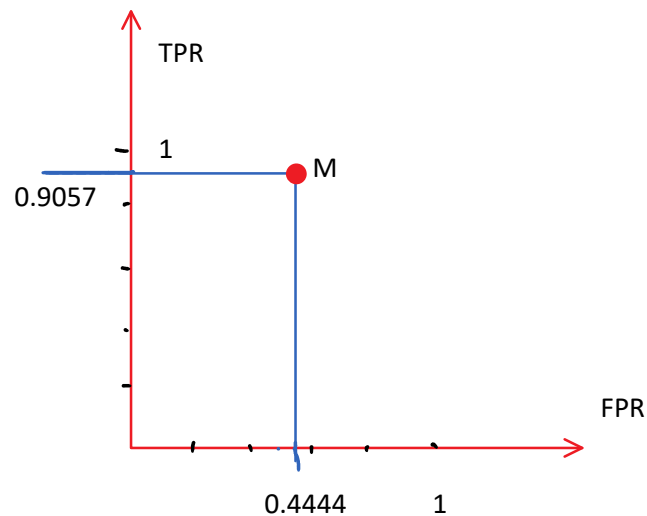
i. $P = \text{true positive} / (\text{true positive} + \text{false positive}) = 48 / 60 = 0.8$

ii. $R = \text{true positive} / (\text{true positive} + \text{false negative}) = 48 / (48 + 5) = 0.9057$

b) ROC

i. $\text{TPR} = \text{true positive} / (\text{true positive} + \text{false negative}) = 48 / (48 + 5) = 0.9057$

ii. $\text{FPR} = \text{false positive} / (\text{false positive} + \text{true negative}) = 12 / (12 + 15) = 0.4444$



References:

1. Venugopal, Deepak, "Machine Learning, Ensemble Methods slides"
2. IBM, "Bagging", <https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/bagging>
3. Upgrad, "Bagging vs Boosting", <https://www.upgrad.com/blog/bagging-vs-boosting/#:~:text=Bagging%20and%20Boosting%3A%20Differences,-As%20we%20said&text=Bagging%20is%20a%20method%20of,Boosting%20decreases%20bias%2C%20not%20variance.>