

# Programming Assignment #4

## Ensemble Methods

April 9<sup>th</sup>, 2023

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## a) Bagging

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> DEPTH=3, BAG_SIZE=10 test_error = 18.06%		Classifier Prediction	
		Positive	Negative
Actual Value	Positive	198	18
	Negative	60	156

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> DEPTH=3, BAG_SIZE=20 test_error = 16.90%		Classifier Prediction	
		Positive	Negative
Actual Value	Positive	212	4
	Negative	69	147

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> DEPTH=5, BAG_SIZE=10 test_error = 10.88%		Classifier Prediction	
		Positive	Negative
Actual Value	Positive	191	25
	Negative	22	194

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> DEPTH=5, BAG_SIZE=20 test_error = 9.95%		Classifier Prediction	
		Positive	Negative
Actual Value	Positive	185	31
	Negative	12	204

## b) Boosting

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> <i>DEPTH=1, BAG_SIZE=20</i> <i>test_error = 25.00%</i>		<b>Classifier Prediction</b>	
		Positive	Negative
<b>Actual Value</b>	Positive	216	0
	Negative	108	108

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> <i>DEPTH=1, BAG_SIZE=40</i> <i>test_error = 25.00%</i>		<b>Classifier Prediction</b>	
		Positive	Negative
<b>Actual Value</b>	Positive	216	0
	Negative	108	108

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> <i>DEPTH=2, BAG_SIZE=20</i> <i>test_error = 25.00%</i>		<b>Classifier Prediction</b>	
		Positive	Negative
<b>Actual Value</b>	Positive	216	0
	Negative	108	108

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> <i>DEPTH=2, BAG_SIZE=40</i> <i>test_error = 25.00%</i>		<b>Classifier Prediction</b>	
		Positive	Negative
<b>Actual Value</b>	Positive	216	0
	Negative	108	108

## c) scikit-learn

## Bagging

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> <i>DEPTH=3, BAG_SIZE=10</i> <i>test_error = 8.33%</i>		<b>Classifier Prediction</b>	
		Positive	Negative
<b>Actual Value</b>	Positive	204	12
	Negative	24	192

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> <i>DEPTH=3, BAG_SIZE=20</i> <i>test_error = 7.18%</i>		<b>Classifier Prediction</b>	
		Positive	Negative
<b>Actual Value</b>	Positive	213	3
	Negative	28	188

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> <i>DEPTH=5, BAG_SIZE=10</i> <i>test_error = 14.12%</i>		<b>Classifier Prediction</b>	
		Positive	Negative
<b>Actual Value</b>	Positive	209	7
	Negative	54	162

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> <i>DEPTH=5, BAG_SIZE=20</i> <i>test_error = 5.09%</i>		<b>Classifier Prediction</b>	
		Positive	Negative
<b>Actual Value</b>	Positive	210	6
	Negative	16	200

## Boosting

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> DEPTH=1, BAG_SIZE=20 test_error = 29.63%		Classifier Prediction	
		Positive	Negative
Actual Value	Positive	163	53
	Negative	75	141

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> DEPTH=1, BAG_SIZE=40 test_error = 30.79%		Classifier Prediction	
		Positive	Negative
Actual Value	Positive	159	57
	Negative	76	140

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> DEPTH=2, BAG_SIZE=20 test_error = 0.00%		Classifier Prediction	
		Positive	Negative
Actual Value	Positive	216	0
	Negative	0	216

<b><u>MONKS-1</u></b> DEPTH=2, BAG_SIZE=40 test_error = 0.00%		Classifier Prediction	
		Positive	Negative
Actual Value	Positive	216	0
	Negative	0	216

## Performance

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We can say sklearn classifies the MONKS dataset a lot better than our implementation of the ensemble methods. Even over many runs of the same program (due to randomness of the bootstrapping), sklearn will come out on top with better confusion matrices than our own implementations. There could be several reasons for this:

- The hyperparameters on the sklearn ensemble methods might be better suited for our dataset than our own implementation.
- Our implementation of boosting is slightly bugged for not accounting the weights properly (since we are getting a constant test error regardless of depth and bag size)
- Sklearn classifiers might have better bootstrapping methods, which results in higher accuracies
- Sklearn is not necessarily limited to binary splits, it can do multi-way splits, which may improve the decision tree boundaries