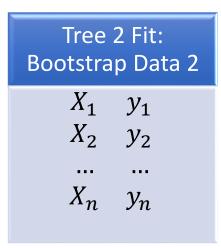
### CS109A: HW8 Q6

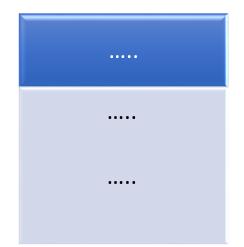
**Topic: Bagging** 

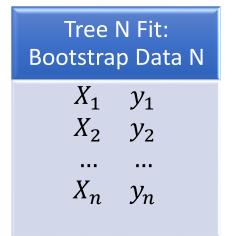
**Note:** All the members of this HW group give their consent for the usage of these slides for future classes by the CS109 faculty members, with attribution.

#### Bagging: Model Training Process

## Tree 1 Fit: Bootstrap Data 1 $\begin{array}{ccc} X_1 & y_1 \\ X_2 & y_2 \\ \dots & \dots \\ X_n & y_n \end{array}$



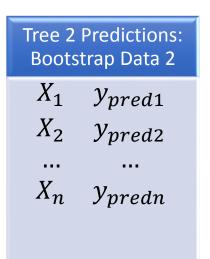




- Randomly generate N bootstrapped datasets, with either some or all observations from the training set
- Fit a simple decision tree (choose appropriate depth) on each of these datasets, so we get N trees

#### Training Predictions

# Tree 1 Predictions: Bootstrap Data 1 $X_1$ $y_{pred1}$ $X_2$ $y_{pred2}$ ... $X_n$ $y_{predn}$





### Tree N Predictions: Bootstrap Data N $X_1$ $y_{pred1}$ $X_2$ $y_{pred2}$ ... $X_n$ $y_{predn}$

#### Train Predictions: Bagging N Trees

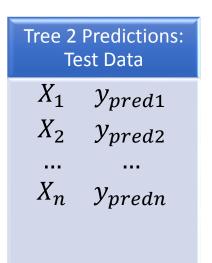
- Regression:
- $y_{pred} = \frac{\sum_{1}^{N} y_{pred N}}{N}$
- Classification:

$$y_{pred} = \max_{1}^{N} \{y_{pred N}\}$$

- To evaluate the models accuracy on the training set, we use each of the models  $\{1 \text{ to N}\}$  and predict the response vector  $y_{pred}$  for each of the bootstrapped datasets.
- Then we aggregate the results from all *N* trees by:
  - For regression, calculate the average for that observation for all N trees
  - For Classification, use that class that is predicted maximum number of times among the N trees

#### Test Predictions

# Tree 1 Predictions: Test Data $X_1$ $y_{pred1}$ $X_2$ $y_{pred2}$ ... $X_n$ $y_{predn}$





### Tree N Predictions: Test Data $X_1$ $y_{pred1}$ $X_2$ $y_{pred2}$ ... $X_n$ $y_{predn}$

#### Test Predictions: Bagging N Trees

- Regression:
- $y_{pred} = \frac{\sum_{1}^{N} y_{pred N}}{N}$
- Classification:

$$\begin{array}{l} y_{pred} = \\ \max_{1}^{N} \{y_{pred \; N}\} \end{array}$$

- To evaluate the models accuracy on the test set, we use each of the models  $\{1 \text{ to N}\}$  on the same test data and predict the response vector  $y_{pred}$  for the test set.
- Then we aggregate the results from all *N* trees by:
  - For regression, calculate the average for that observation for all N trees
  - For Classification, use that class that is predicted maximum number of times among the N trees
- **Note**: For test predictions, we use the same test data each time.