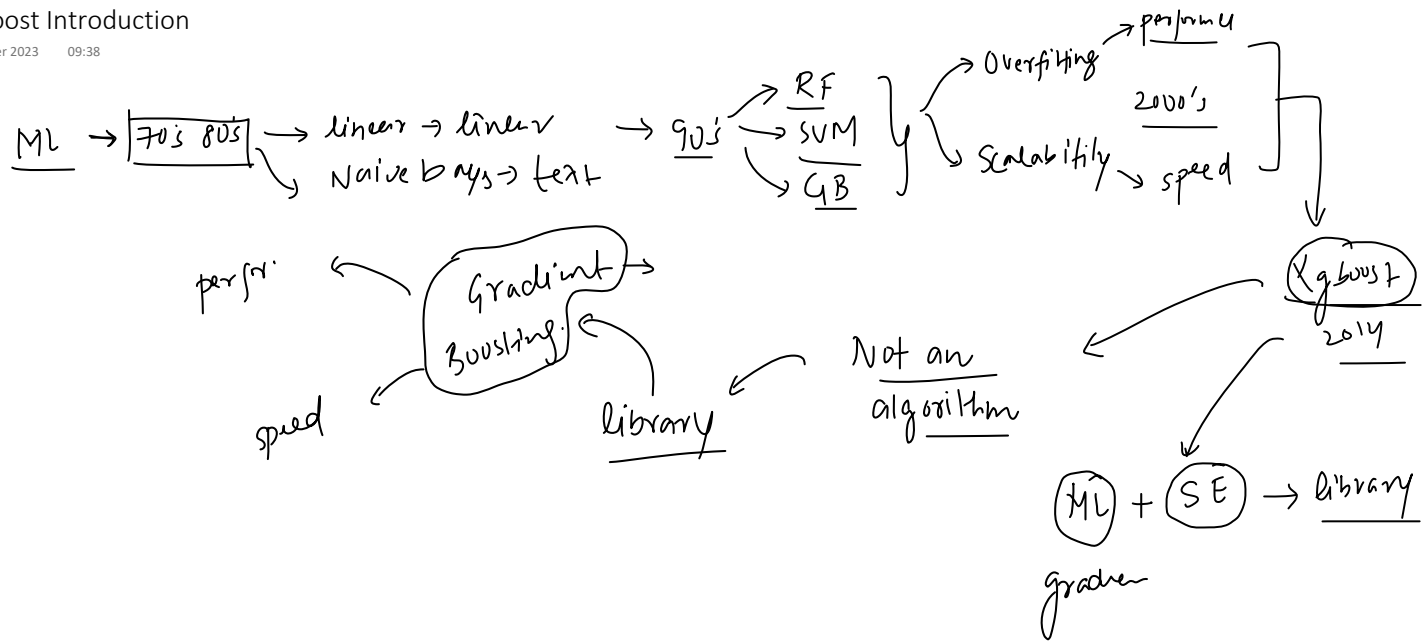
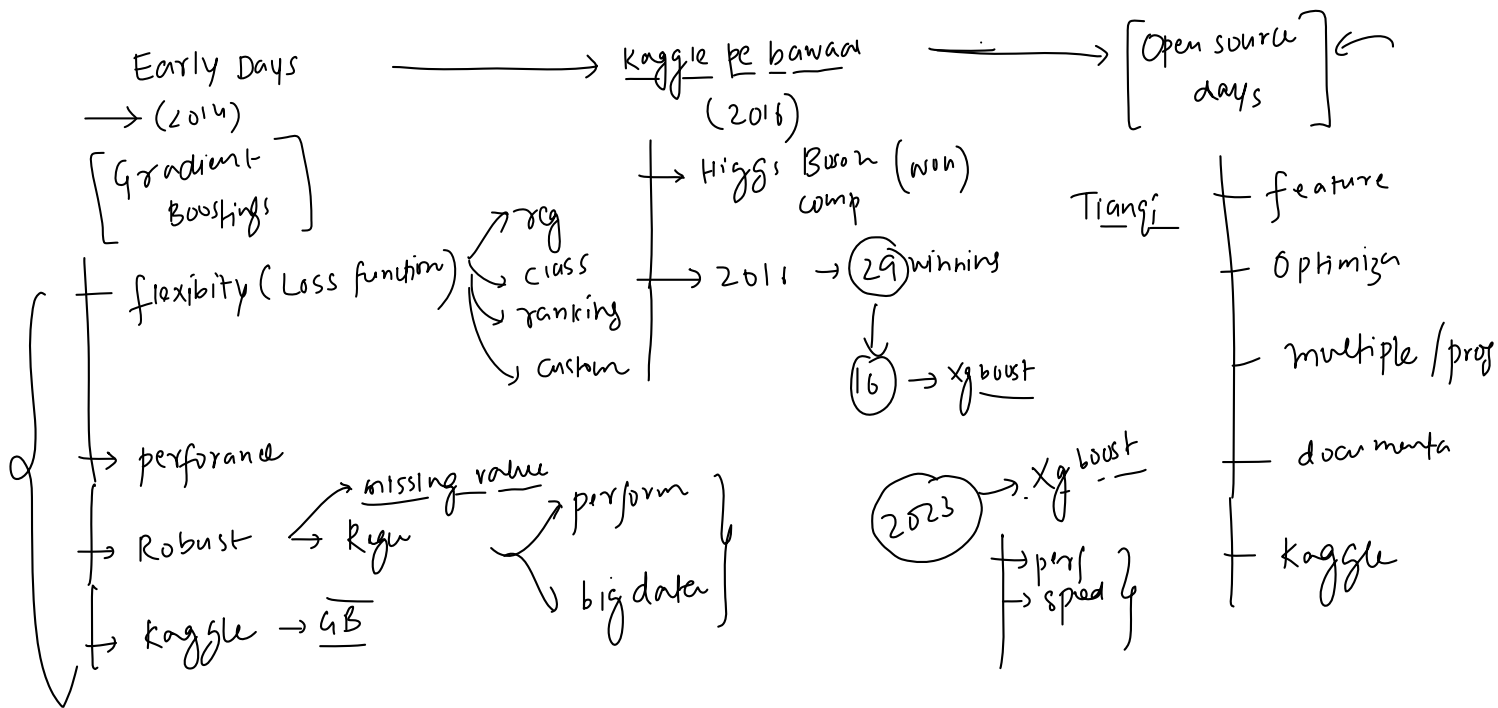


XGBoost Introduction

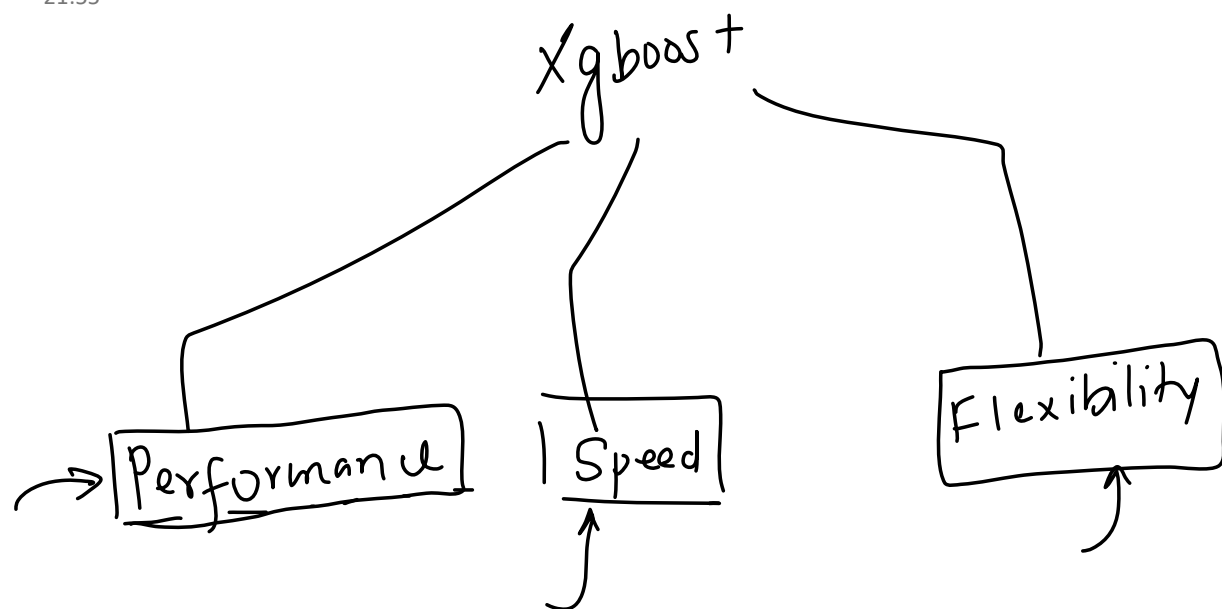
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XGBoost Features

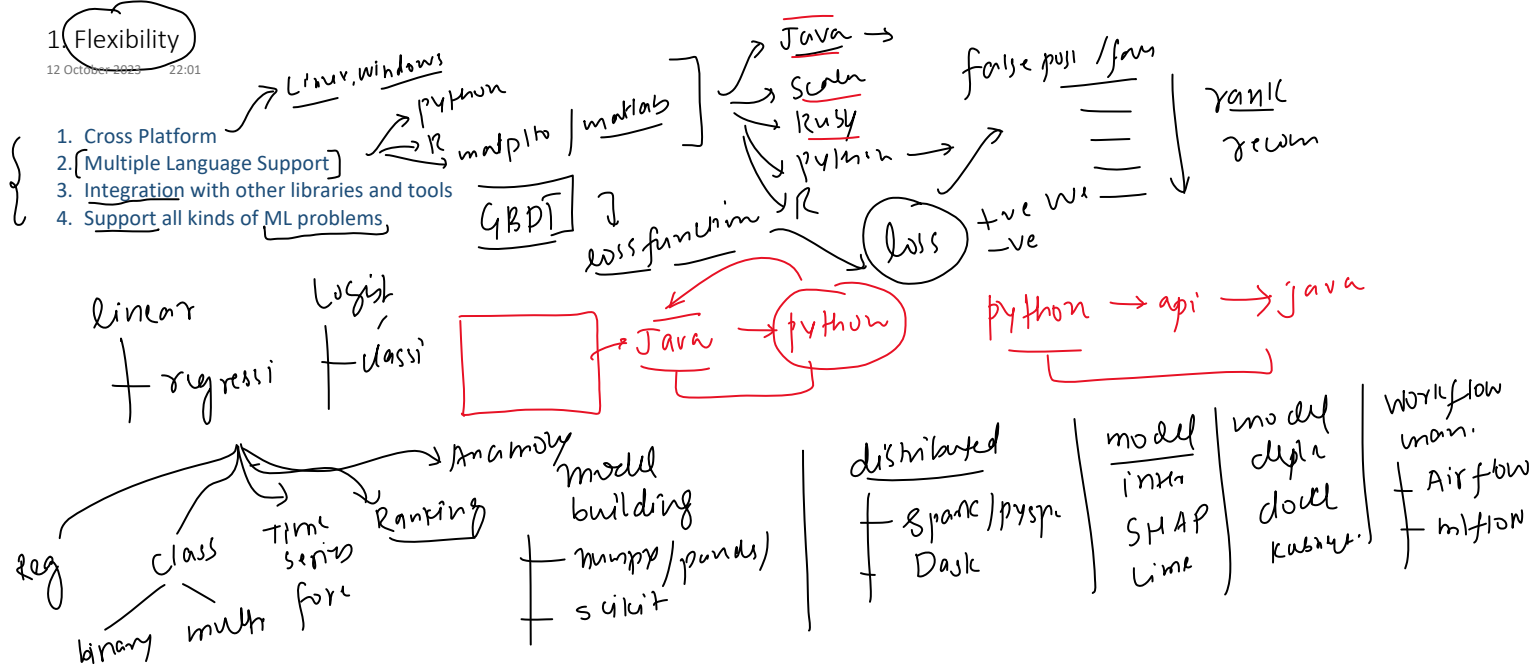
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1. Flexibility

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1. Cross Platform
2. Multiple Language Support
3. Integration with other libraries and tools
4. Support all kinds of ML problems



Python (Training and Saving the Model)

python

Copy code

```
import xgboost as xgb

# Assuming dtrain is your data in DMatrix format
model = xgb.train(params, dtrain, num_rounds)
model.save_model('xgboost_model.model')
```

python

Java (Loading and Using the Model)

java

Copy code

```
import ml.dmlc.xgboost4j.java.Booster;
import ml.dmlc.xgboost4j.java.DMatrix;
import ml.dmlc.xgboost4j.java.XGBoost;

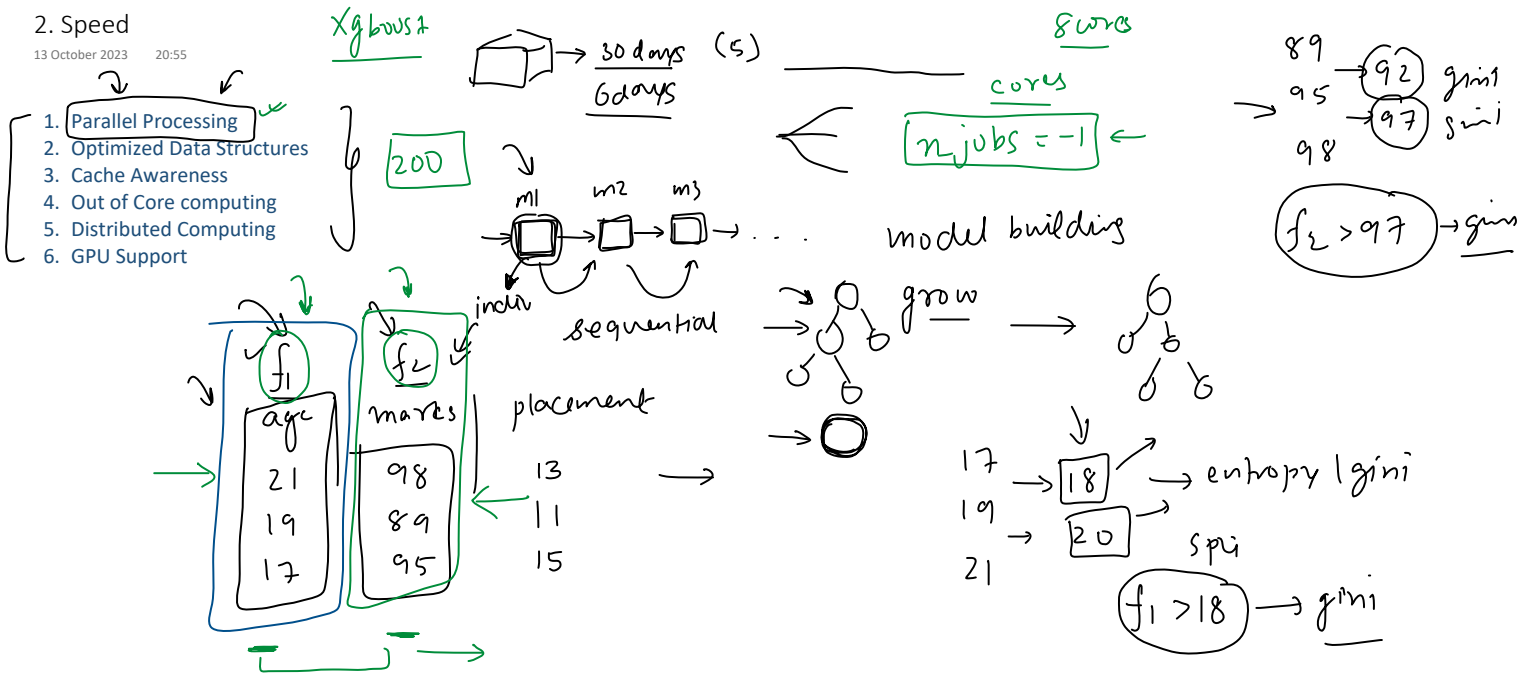
// Load model
Booster booster = XGBoost.loadModel("xgboost_model.model");

// Assuming data is your input data in DMatrix format
DMatrix data = new DMatrix("path_to_your_data");
float[][] predictions = booster.predict(data);
```

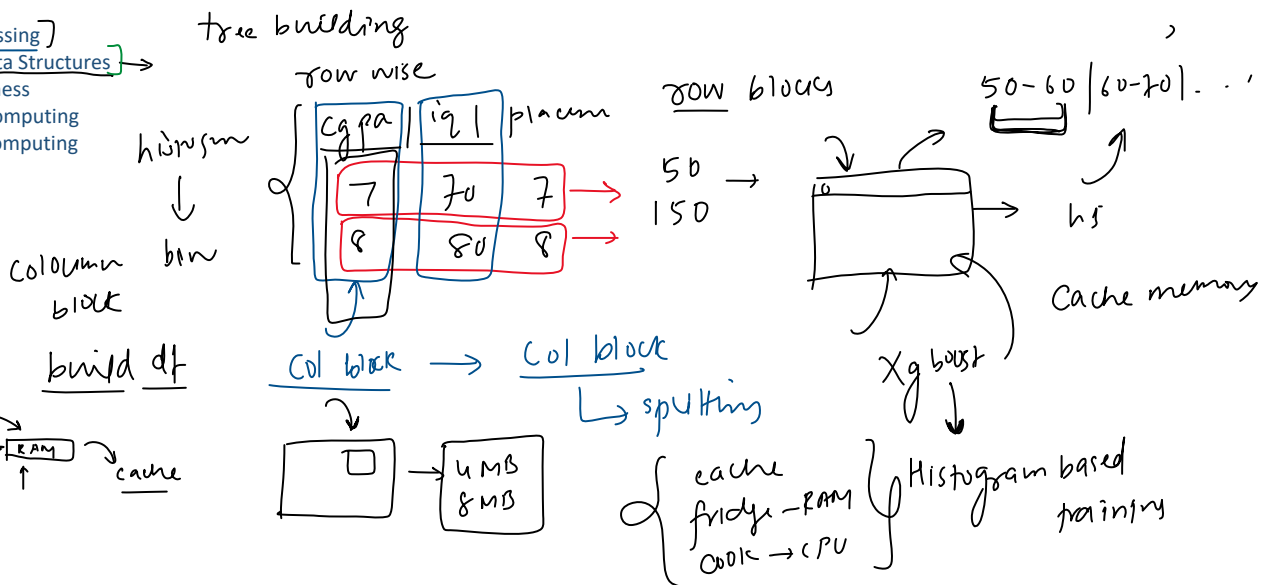
java

2. Speed

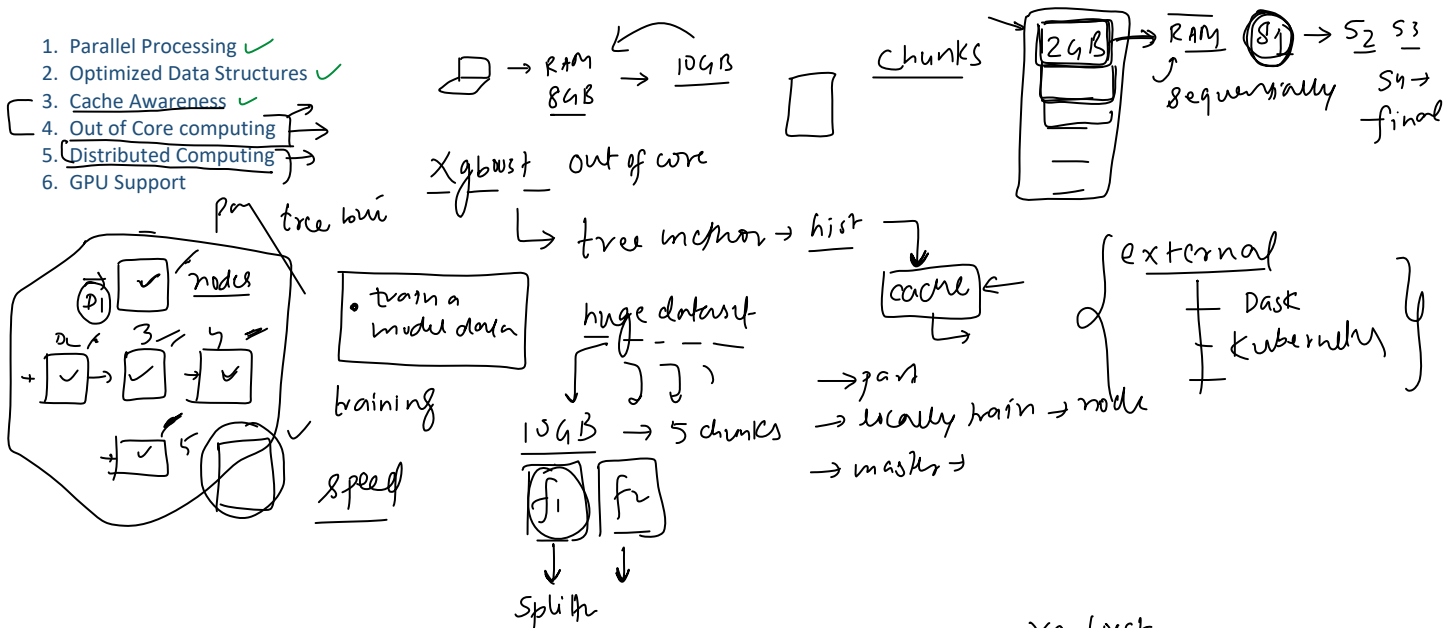
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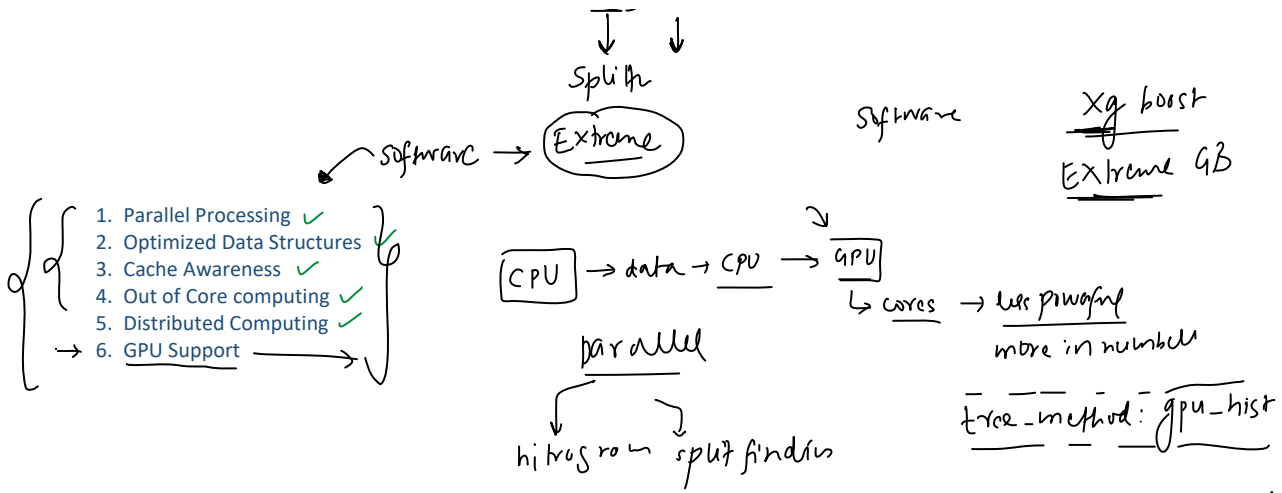


1. Parallel Processing
2. Optimized Data Structures
3. Cache Awareness
4. Out of Core computing
5. Distributed Computing
6. GPU Support



1. Parallel Processing
2. Optimized Data Structures
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Software by
ML → performance

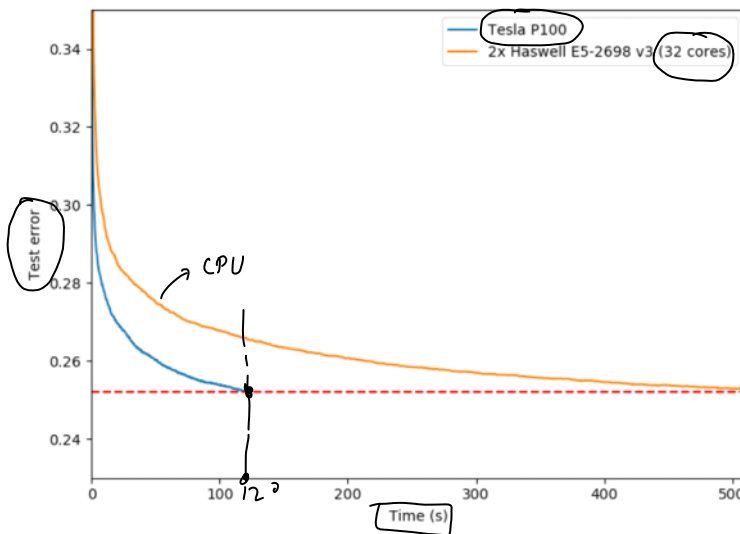


Figure 3. Test error over time for the Higgs dataset, 1000 boosting iterations.

Xgboost

Xgboost → Loss function → min

1. Regularized Learning Objective
2. Handling Missing values
3. Sparsity Aware Split Finding
4. Efficient Split Finding (Weighted Quantile Sketch + Approximate Tree Learning)
5. Tree Pruning

Linear reg
↓
Regular
(L1 & L2)

train → test
✓
overfitting

$L + \text{reg}$

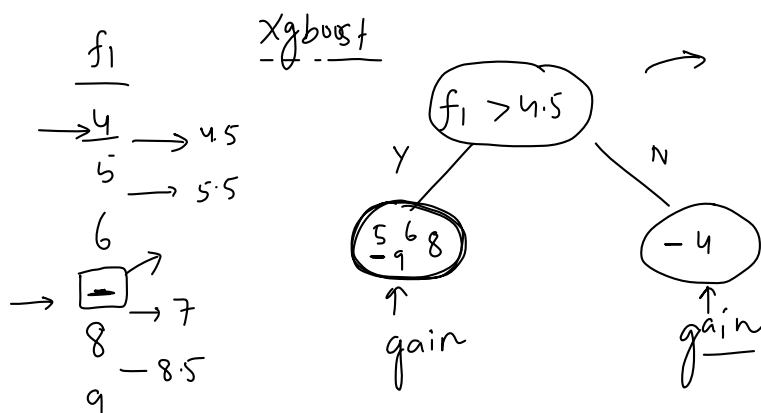
Gradient
(L) → reg

learning
rate

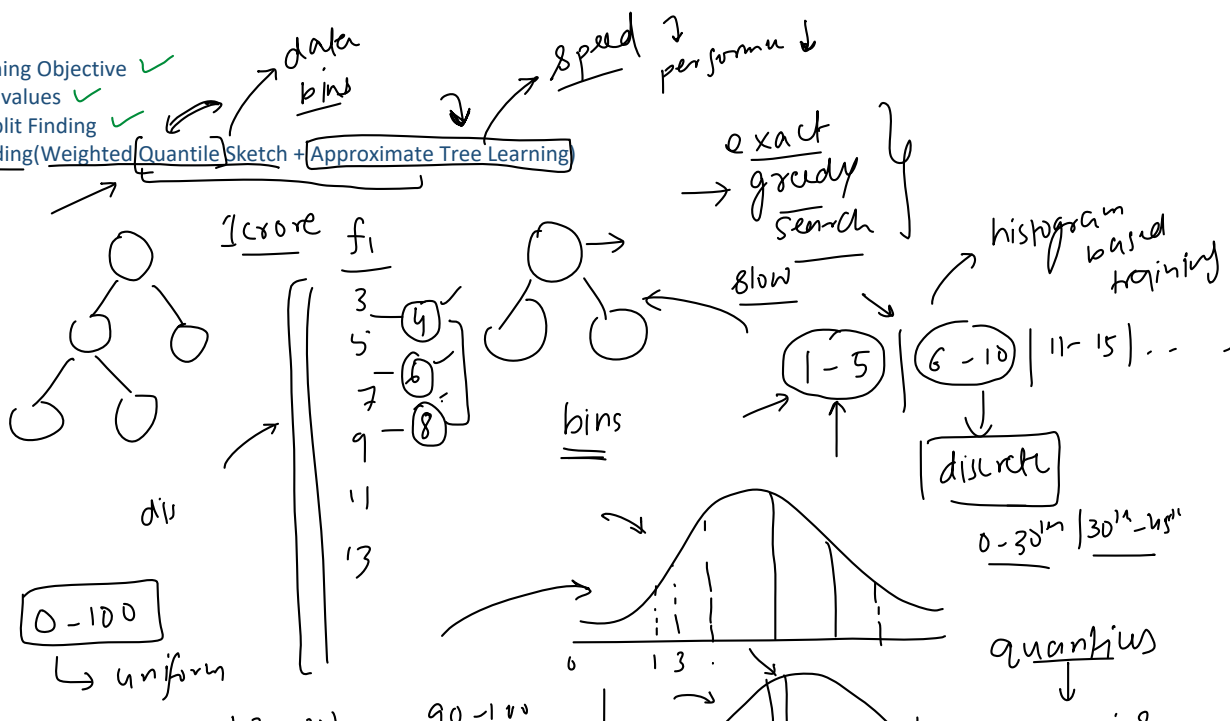
tree
construction

1. Regularized Learning Objective ✓
2. Handling Missing values
3. Sparsity Aware Split Finding →
4. Efficient Split Finding (Weighted Quantile Sketch + Approximate Tree Learning)
5. Tree Pruning

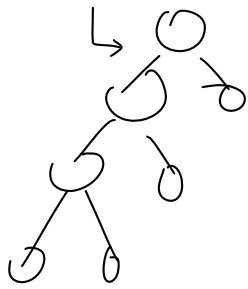
md → missing
↳ prepro
↳ impute




1. Regularized Learning Objective ✓
2. Handling Missing values ✓
3. Sparsity Aware Split Finding ✓
4. Efficient Split Finding (Weighted Quantile Sketch + Approximate Tree Learning)
5. Tree Pruning



- $G \cong B$



→ reduce complexity
↓
overfitting



Post pruning

pre pruning

