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# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
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''''
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A comprehensively annotated example of XG-boost on the Iris dataset, just to illustrate the use XG-boost as opposed to ordinary decision trees. In this case the accuracy was amazing!

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```
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
```

```
iris = load_iris()
```

```
no_Samples, no_Features = iris.data.shape
```

```
#print(no_Samples)
```

```
#print(no_Features)
```

```
#print(list(iris.target_names))
```

```
#Spilting off 20% for the test data, leaving me with 80%
```

```
#for the training
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(iris.data, iris.target,  
                                                    test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
```

```
#loading up XG-oost and converting the both groups of data into the DMatrix form that it supports
```

```
import xgboost as xgb
```

```
train = xgb.DMatrix(X_train, label=y_train)
```

```
test = xgb.DMatrix(X_test, label=y_test)
```

```
#Defining the hyperparameters by defining the dictionary. Using softmax since this is a multiple
```

```
# classification problem. The other parameters should ideally be tuned
```

```
# through experimentation, much like the k count in k means
```

```
param = {
```

```
    'max_depth': 4,
```

```
    'eta': 0.3,
```

```
    'objective': 'multi:softmax',
```

```
    'num_class': 3}
```

```
epochs = 10
```

```
#an epoch is complete pass through the training data
```

```
#NB its not softmax that is minimized in XG-boost, but the crossentropy loss
```

```
#function, which is based on softmax. Crossentropy is calculated on a
```

```
#softmax output, that's why they are a standard couple in ML.
```

```
#Tree-based classifiers like XGB find "cuts", or portions of the variables'
```

```
#space in a way that minimizes the entropy of a dataset.
```

```
#Training the model
```

```
model = xgb.train(param, train, epochs)
```

```
#Using the trained model for the predictions
```

```
predictions = model.predict(test)
```

```
#print(predictions)
```

```
#Measuring the accuracy on the test data...
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
Accuracy_Result = accuracy_score(y_test, predictions)
```

```
print("The accuracy of the XGBoost model was",Accuracy_Result)
```

```
#Returned result of 1 which means perfect accuracy
```