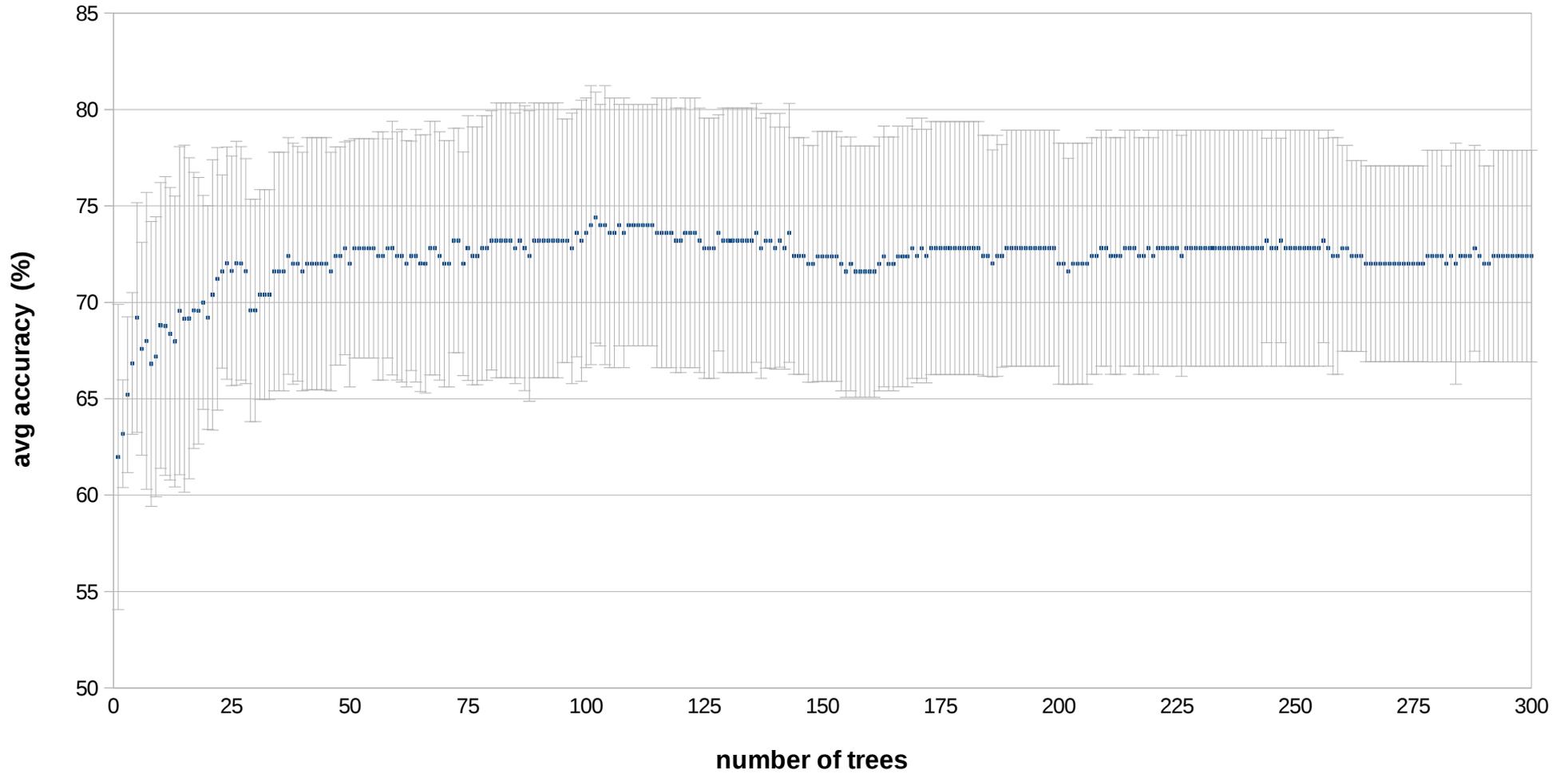


Ensembles – bagging

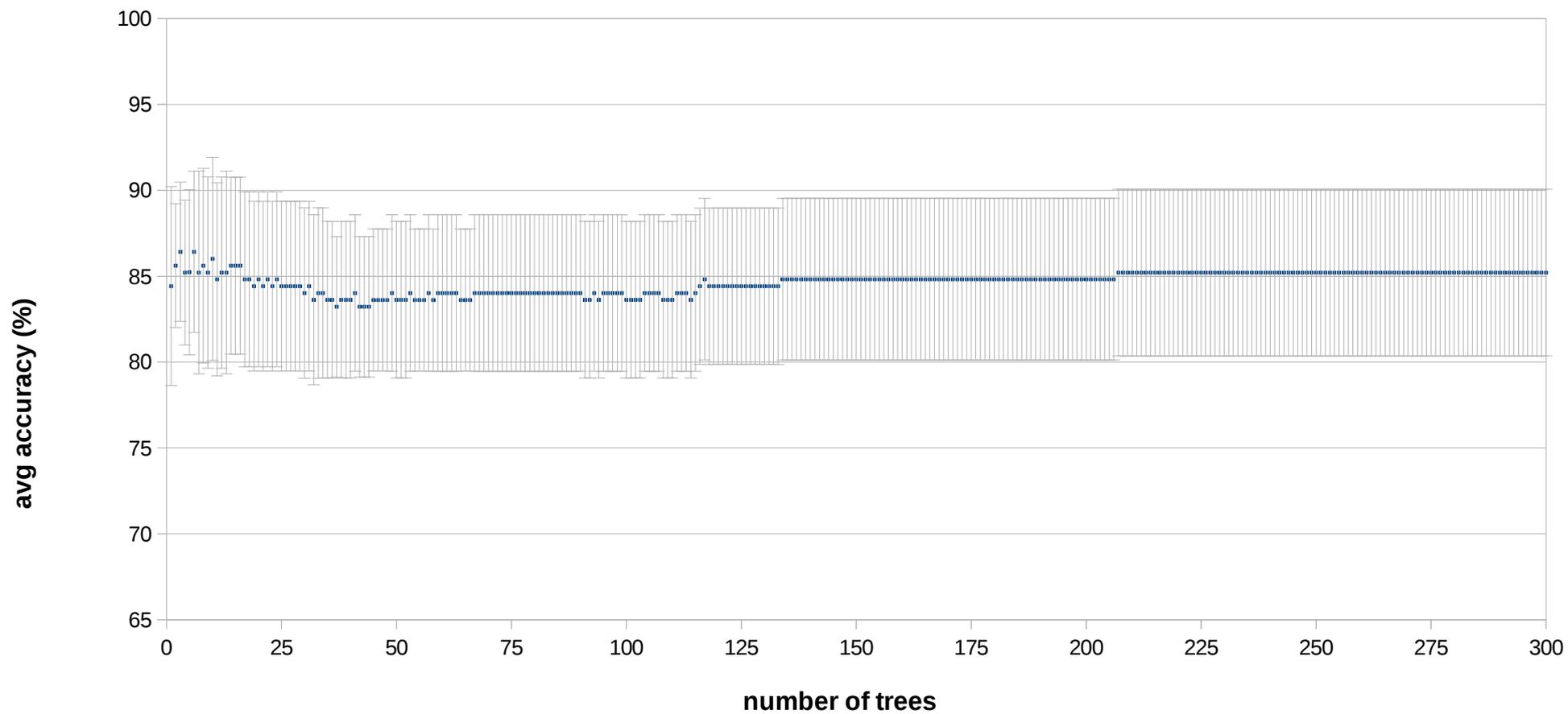
Comments on the illustrations below

- confidence intervals in the plots are based on 9-fold cross-validation and t-test with confidence level = 95%
- bagging is a random process, so another run would yield slightly different results
- experiment can be done using the demo code `bagging.R`

CRY learning curve -- bagging



SUBMIT learning curve -- bagging

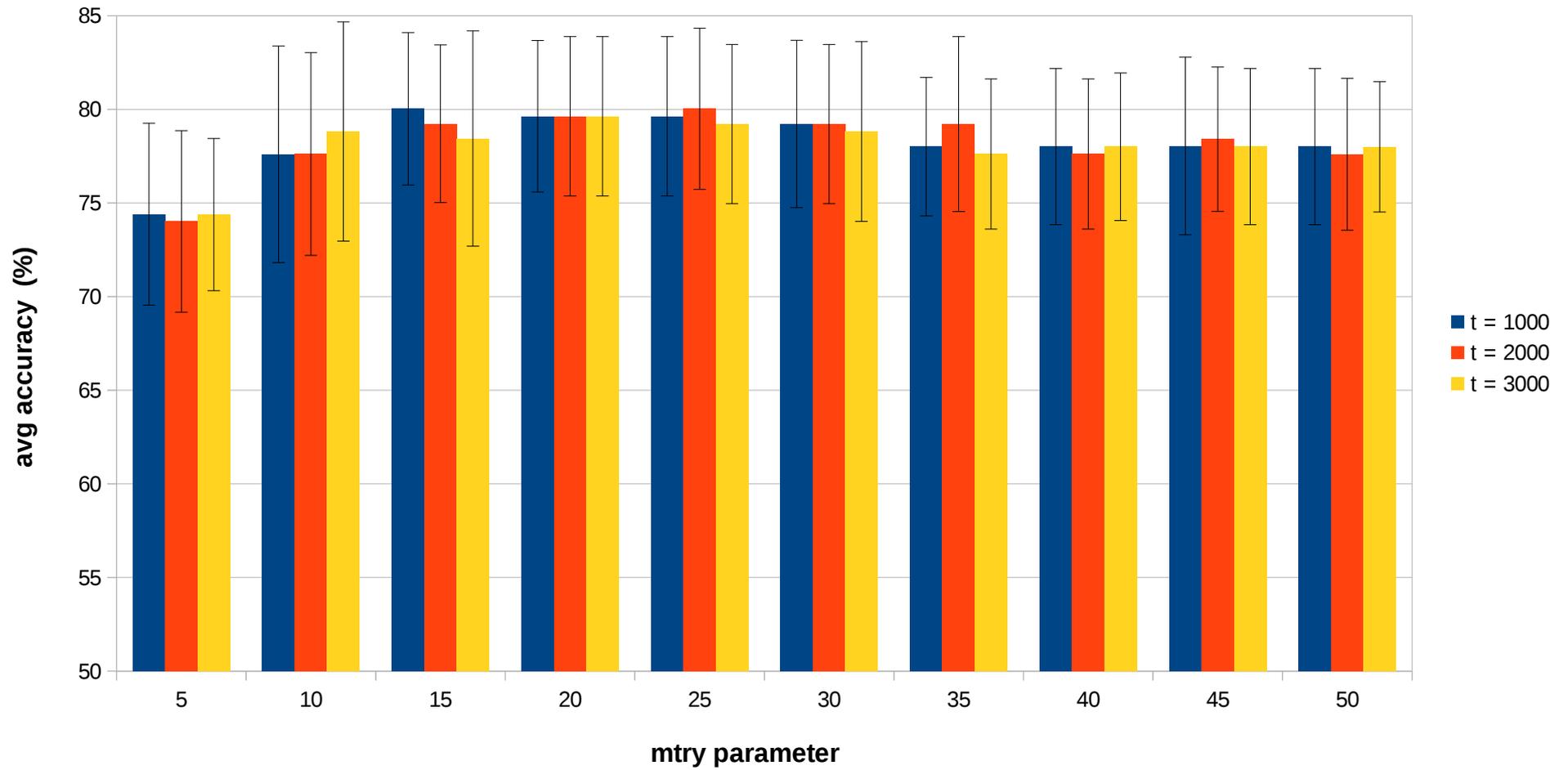


Ensembles – Random Forests

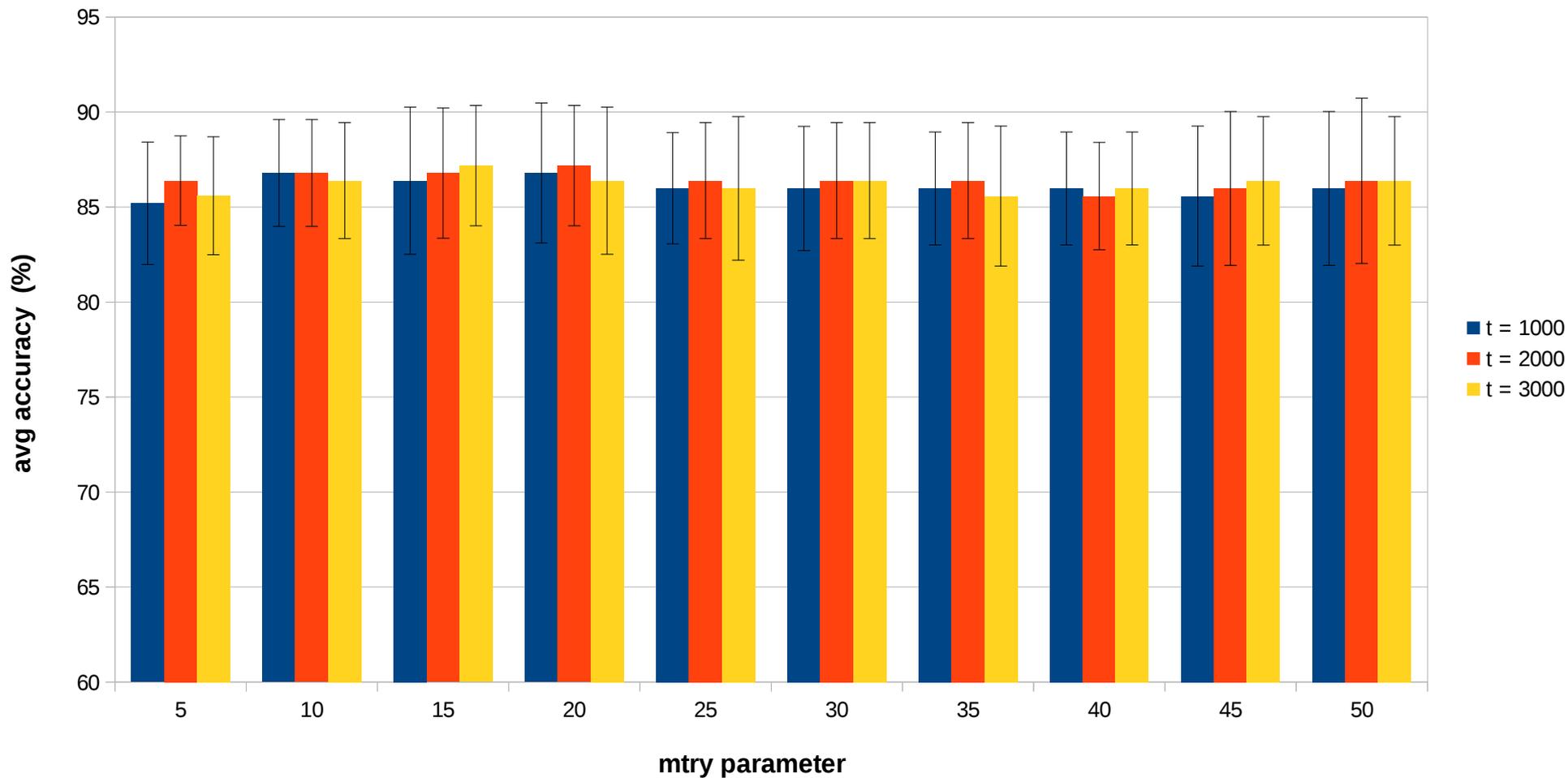
Comments on the illustrations below

- confidence intervals in the plots are based on 9-fold cross-validation and t-test with confidence level = 95%
- `mtry` value means the number of the randomly sampled features when a node of a decision tree is built
- both plots show that increasing the number of trees over 1,000 does not improve the classifier performance
- experiment can be done using the demo code `rf.R`

CRY -- Random Forest performance



SUBMIT -- Random Forest performance

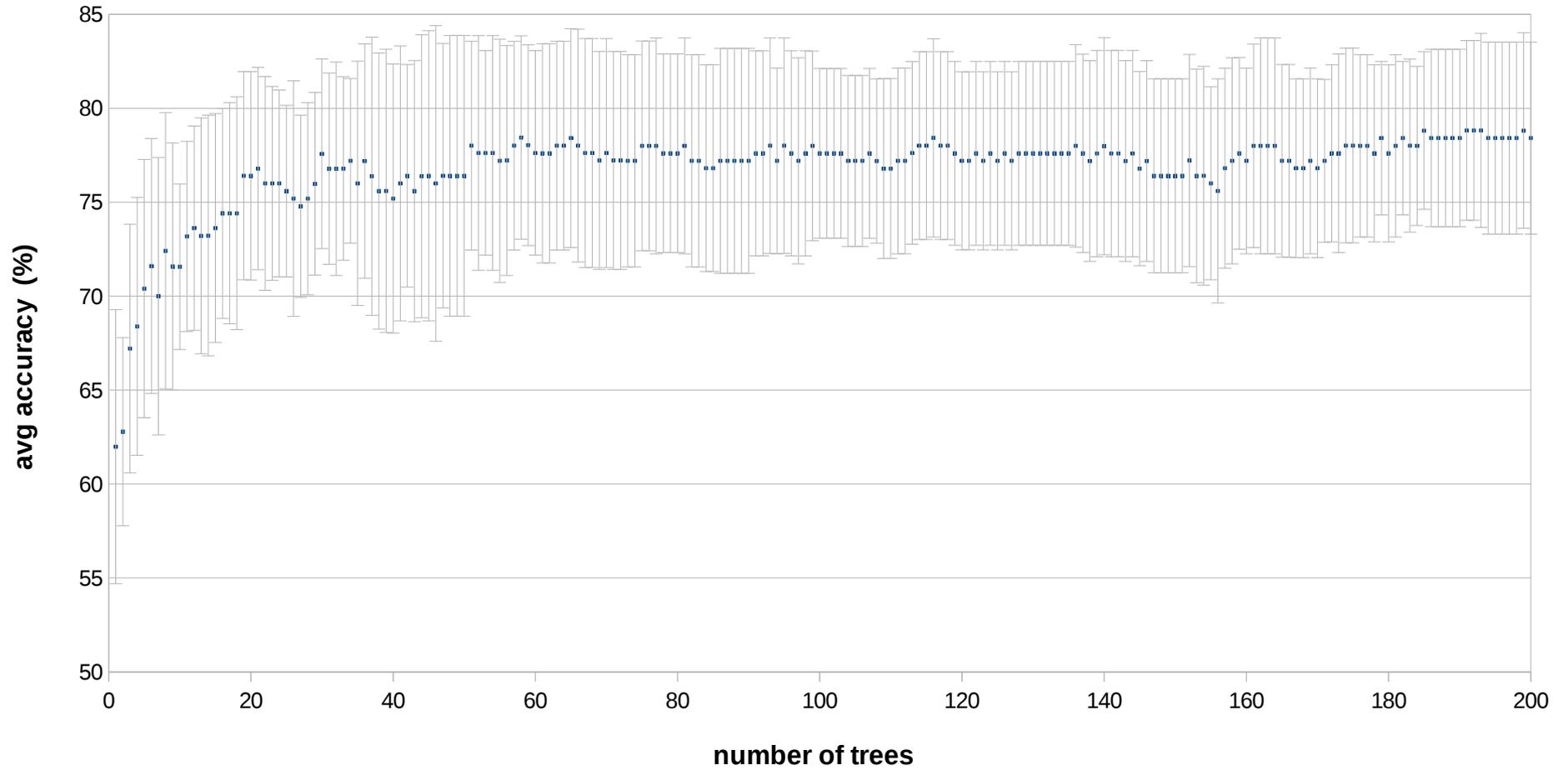


Ensembles – AdaBoost

Comments on the illustrations below

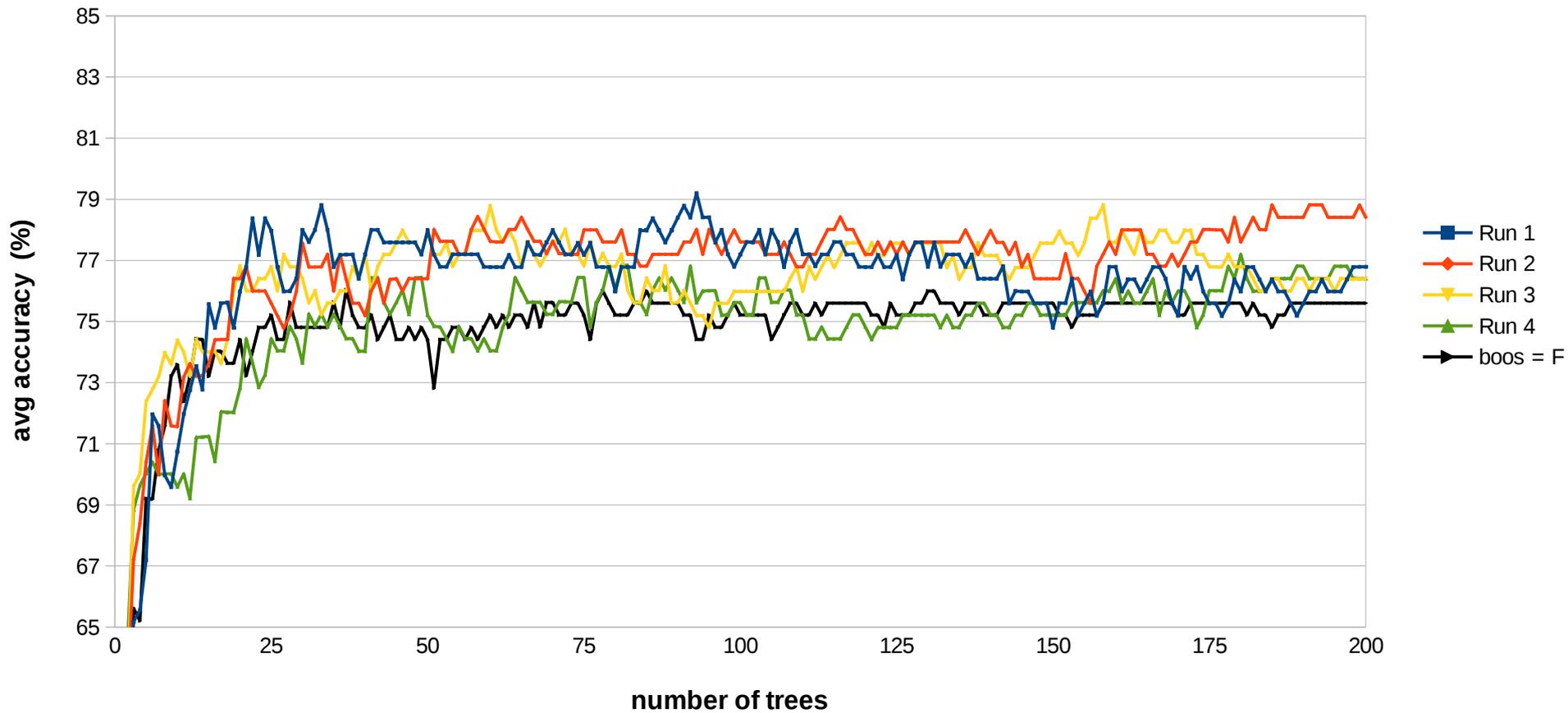
- confidence intervals in the first plot are based on 9-fold cross-validation and t-test with confidence level = 95%
- the second plot focuses on the parameter `boos` of the boosting procedure; it shows the comparison between random runs with `boos=T` and another run with `boos=F`
 - `boos=T` means that a bootstrap sample of the training set is drawn in each AdaBoost iteration; thus, the learning process is randomized and each run gives different result
 - `boos=F` means that no bootstrapping is done and every training instance is used with its weights
- the third plot displays the same learning procedure that goes up to 500 trees in the ensemble
- experiment can be done using the demo code `ab.R`

CRY learning curve -- AdaBoost



CRY learning curve -- AdaBoost

four different runs with boos=T, and one run with boos=F



CRY -- AdaBoost learning curve up to 500 trees

