

Week 5 AHA: Random Forests

2024-02-21

Install packages

```
# Install packages
install.packages(
  c("ranger", "randomForest", "randomForestExplainer")
)
```

Load packages (and set seed)

```
# Load packages
library(randomForest); library(randomForestExplainer)
library(caret); library(ranger)
library(ggplot2); library(ggpubr)
set.seed(42)
```

Load data

```
# Load data
schizotypy <- read.csv("../data/schizotypy/share_430n_interview.csv")
```

Data wrangling

```
# Fill in `NA` with 0
schizotypy[,4:63][is.na(schizotypy[,4:63])] <- 0
```

Implement accuracy function

```
# R-squared and RMSE
continuous_accuracy <- function(prediction, observed)
{
  # Compute square error
  square_error <- (prediction - observed)^2

  # Return metrics
  return(
    c(
      R2 = 1 - (
        sum(square_error, na.rm = TRUE) /
        sum((observed - mean(observed, na.rm = TRUE))^2, na.rm = TRUE)
      ),
      RMSE = sqrt(mean(square_error, na.rm = TRUE))
    )
  )
}
```

```
)
}
```

Perform linear regression

```
# Estimate model
linear <- lm(gas ~ ., data = schizotypy[,4:64])

# Get predictions
linear_predictions <- predict(linear, newdata = schizotypy)

# Compute metrics
continuous_accuracy(linear_predictions, schizotypy$gas)
```

```
      R2      RMSE
0.321514 8.337094
```

Perform random forest cross-validation

```
# Random forest cross-validation for parameters
store_caret <- train(
  x = schizotypy[,4:63], y = schizotypy$gas,
  method = "ranger", metric = "RMSE",
  trControl = trainControl(method = "cv", number = 5),
  tuneGrid = expand.grid(
    mtry = seq(1, 60, 1), # 1:ncol(data)
    min.node.size = seq(1, 10, 1), # 1-10 is usually good
    splitrule = "variance" # classification
  ),
  num.trees = 500, # keep at 500 for the initial search
  importance = "impurity" # set up for later
); store_caret
```

Tuning parameter 'splitrule' was held constant at a value of variance
 RMSE was used to select the optimal model using the smallest value.
 The final values used for the model were mtry = 2, splitrule = variance
 and min.node.size = 7.

Perform random forest cross-validation for trees

```
# With the `mtry` and `min.node.size` parameters,
# search over `num.trees`
trees <- c(10, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, 1500)

# Store results
results <- vector("list", length(trees))

# Perform cross-validation (will be much faster than before)
for(i in seq_along(trees)){

  # Perform
  results[[i]] <- train(
```

```

x = schizotypy[,4:63], y = schizotypy$gas,
method = "ranger", metric = "RMSE",
trControl = trainControl(method = "cv", number = 5),
tuneGrid = data.frame(
  mtry = 2, splitrule = "variance",
  min.node.size = 7
),
num.trees = trees[i], # search over trees
importance = "impurity" # set up for later
)$results
}

```

```

# Combine results
combined <- do.call(rbind.data.frame, results)
combined$num.trees <- trees
combined

```

	mtry	splitrule	min.node.size	RMSE	Rsquared	MAE	RMSESD	RsquaredSD
1	2	variance	7	9.489385	0.1336262	7.510283	0.8467263	0.08916880
2	2	variance	7	9.111175	0.1881439	7.234783	1.2552387	0.03721982
3	2	variance	7	9.301875	0.1646563	7.345548	1.0882134	0.08001602
4	2	variance	7	9.250018	0.1738579	7.315144	1.1173254	0.08331345
5	2	variance	7	9.210019	0.1760011	7.279936	1.2988537	0.05978634
6	2	variance	7	9.238249	0.1758556	7.252813	0.7594103	0.05894616
7	2	variance	7	9.211173	0.1782929	7.244450	0.7353661	0.05142699

	MAESD	num.trees
1	0.4005441	10
2	0.5111963	50
3	0.2131521	100
4	0.3424297	250
5	0.5334170	500
6	0.1808074	1000
7	0.2931122	1500

```

# 50 trees has the best accuracy/kappa

```

```

# Get final model with {RandomForest}
ranger_model <- ranger(
  x = schizotypy[,4:63], y = schizotypy$gas,
  mtry = 2, splitrule = "variance",
  min.node.size = 7, num.trees = 50,
  importance = "impurity",
  seed = 42
)

```

```

# Get predictions
ranger_predictions <- predict(ranger_model, data = schizotypy)$predictions

```

```

# Compute metrics
continuous_accuracy(ranger_predictions, schizotypy$gas)

```

```

      R2      RMSE
0.4654335 7.4002282

```

Linear model significance

```
# Summarize  
summary(linear)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = gas ~ ., data = schizotypy[, 4:64])
```

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-46.654	-4.820	0.804	5.993	19.361

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	78.17417	0.97698	80.016	< 0.0000000000000002 ***
PY01	-2.97941	1.59182	-1.872	0.06204 .
PY02	0.80704	1.31331	0.615	0.53926
PY03	2.12295	1.46214	1.452	0.14737
PY04	1.15336	1.24198	0.929	0.35368
PY05	1.48985	1.42762	1.044	0.29736
PY06	-1.67607	1.10646	-1.515	0.13068
PY07	-1.00276	2.00730	-0.500	0.61768
PY08	1.72905	1.57694	1.096	0.27359
PY09	1.21310	1.50556	0.806	0.42091
PY10	-1.23567	1.98095	-0.624	0.53316
PY11	1.18828	1.11934	1.062	0.28911
PY12	-1.06037	1.78475	-0.594	0.55279
PY13	-0.20081	1.83799	-0.109	0.91306
PY14	-2.65658	1.52448	-1.743	0.08223 .
PY15	0.07175	1.24941	0.057	0.95423
PB01	-0.12802	1.51819	-0.084	0.93285
PB02	2.57177	1.59535	1.612	0.10781
PB03	1.89917	1.71690	1.106	0.26938
PB04	-0.14259	1.96918	-0.072	0.94231
PB05	2.90596	1.75292	1.658	0.09821 .
PB06	-1.19992	1.67001	-0.719	0.47290
PB07	-4.97429	1.82219	-2.730	0.00664 **
PB08	-0.67122	1.78668	-0.376	0.70737
PB09	-2.14888	1.89146	-1.136	0.25665
PB10	-0.48230	1.73574	-0.278	0.78127
PB11	-0.09177	2.06414	-0.044	0.96456
PB12	-2.22896	1.84491	-1.208	0.22776
PB13	-0.57522	1.42738	-0.403	0.68719
PB14	-1.22411	1.91245	-0.640	0.52252
PB15	-1.96974	2.00160	-0.984	0.32572
MI01	1.54959	1.09966	1.409	0.15963
MI02	1.04904	1.21192	0.866	0.38727
MI03	-0.48617	1.16233	-0.418	0.67599
MI04	1.10412	1.36390	0.810	0.41873
MI05	0.05553	1.12086	0.050	0.96051
MI06	-2.17248	1.26730	-1.714	0.08732 .
MI07	-1.42141	1.18681	-1.198	0.23181
MI08	0.32120	1.14486	0.281	0.77921

MI09	-0.88836	1.27894	-0.695	0.48774
MI10	-1.30769	1.11183	-1.176	0.24029
MI11	1.03636	1.15490	0.897	0.37011
MI12	-0.13277	1.52663	-0.087	0.93074
MI13	-0.56922	1.30318	-0.437	0.66252
MI14	-0.57595	1.19729	-0.481	0.63077
MI15	-2.40929	1.82346	-1.321	0.18723
SA01	0.66409	1.55297	0.428	0.66917
SA02	-2.59132	1.48950	-1.740	0.08274
SA03	-1.51302	1.44981	-1.044	0.29735
SA04	-1.13573	1.91499	-0.593	0.55349
SA05	-1.09718	1.49654	-0.733	0.46393
SA06	-2.06251	1.35975	-1.517	0.13017
SA07	-1.85558	1.37521	-1.349	0.17807
SA08	-3.96097	1.35203	-2.930	0.00360 **
SA09	1.02359	1.73769	0.589	0.55619
SA10	-0.36921	1.29016	-0.286	0.77491
SA11	-1.59763	1.33111	-1.200	0.23082
SA12	1.14421	1.54555	0.740	0.45957
SA13	-1.14477	1.34565	-0.851	0.39548
SA14	0.92547	1.48099	0.625	0.53242
SA15	1.74924	1.66762	1.049	0.29489

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 9 on 369 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.3215, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2112

F-statistic: 2.914 on 60 and 369 DF, p-value: 0.0000000003457

Significant variables

```
cat(paste0("Significant: PB07, SA08"))
```

Significant: PB07, SA08

Relative importance

Check out importance

```
ranger_imp <- importance(ranger_model)
```

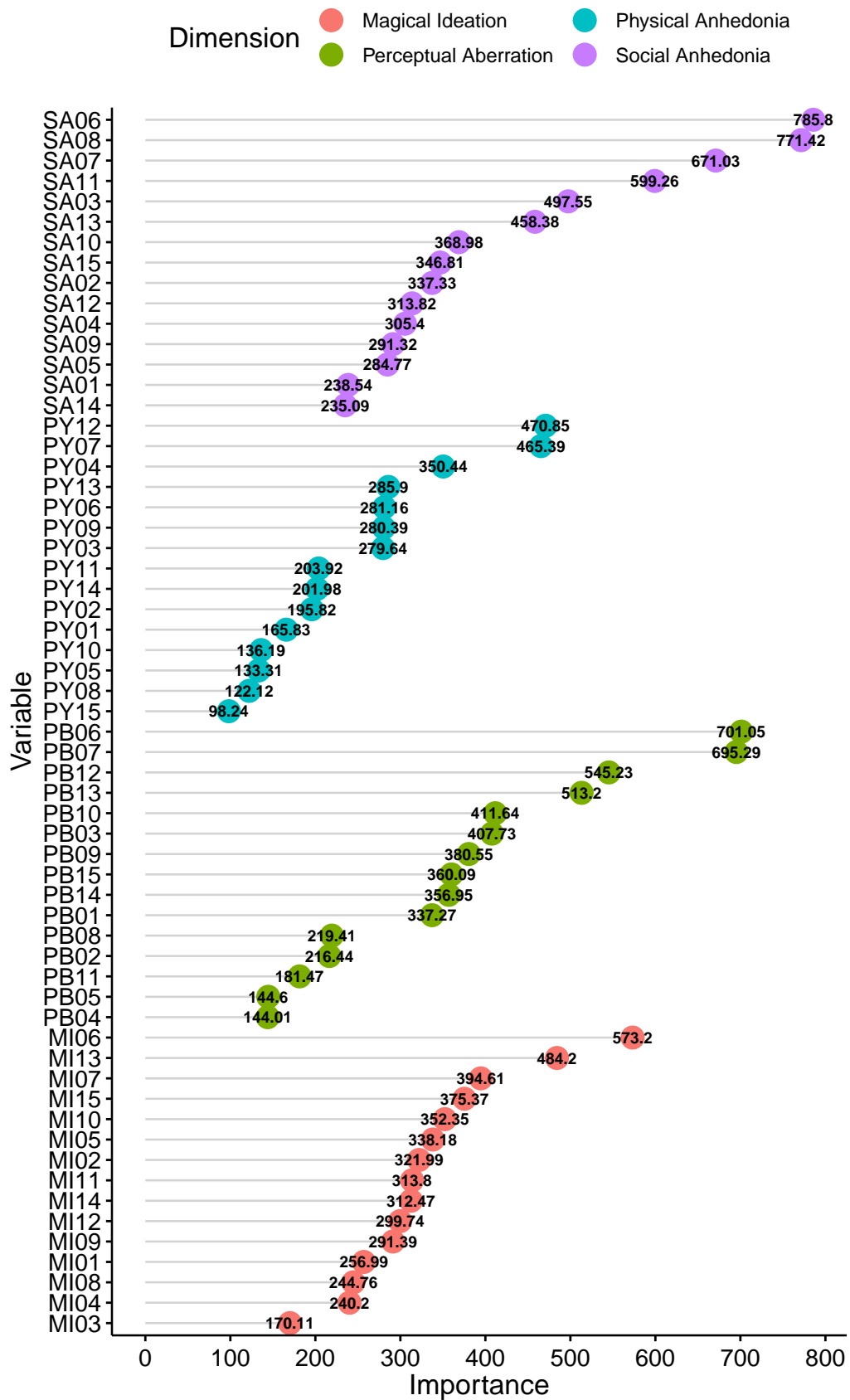
Visualize importance

```
ggdotchart(
  data = data.frame(
    Importance = round(ranger_imp, 2),
    Variable = names(ranger_imp),
    Dimension = rep(
      c(
        "Physical Anhedonia", "Perceptual Aberration",
        "Magical Ideation", "Social Anhedonia"
      ), each = 15
    )
  ),
  x = "Variable", y = "Importance", color = "Dimension",
  dot.size = 5, add = "segments", label = "Importance",
  group = "Dimension", # for within-dimension comparison
```

```

font.label = list(size = 8, vjust = 0.5, color = "black", face = "bold")
) +
scale_y_continuous(n.breaks = 8) +
guides(color = guide_legend(title.position = "left", nrow = 2)) +
theme(
  legend.position = "top",
  legend.title = element_text(size = 14, hjust = 0.5),
  legend.text = element_text(size = 10),
  axis.title = element_text(size = 14),
  axis.text = element_text(size = 12),
  axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 0, hjust = 0.5)
) +
coord_flip()

```



Model comparison

Linear model

- Significant: PB07, SA08
- $R^2 = 0.322$; $RMSE = 8.337$

Random forest

- Importance (> 600): SA06, SA07, SA08, PB06, PB07
- $R^2 = 0.465$; $RMSE = 7.400$

I prefer the random forest model here because it has nearly 15% greater variance explained (0.143) over the linear model. The relative importance has a few more variables worth noting meaning the relationship between our predictors and outcome is likely to be nonlinear.

Random Forest Explainer

Vignette on how to use {randomForestExplainer}

```
# Load {randomForestExplainer}
library(randomForestExplainer)

# Explain forest (produces an HTML file)
explain_forest(ranger_model, data = schizotypy)
```