



Random forests

[Learning steps](#)

[Resources](#)

[Quick notes](#)

[YouTube video \(→ \[link\]\(#\)\)](#)

Learning steps

- ✓ yt-video
 - ✓ notebook/own-implementation
 - ✓ book-chapter
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Resources

- website 🖥️
 - [lesson 6](#)
 - notebooks 📓
 - [How random forests really work](#)
 - [Road to the top, part 1](#)
 - book 📖
 - [chapter 9](#)
 - [solutions to exercises](#)
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Quick notes

YouTube video (→ [link](#))

- titanic wreck
 - good model using binary splits
 - we re-created the OneR model
 - what if we did a TwoR?
 - remove 'sex' and do a next split
 - men: age; women: pclass
 - create a decision tree
 - 💡 use DecisionTreeClassifier from sklearn to do it for us

- use Gini index
- random forest
 - idea: make different trees using different records (creating independant from one another) \Rightarrow averaging the errors will lead to an average error of 0
 - out of the bag error (OOB): to test a particular model, use unused records as validation set
 - **!** to have an idea of the quality of a prediction, take a look at the variance between the different models
- gradient boosting
 - use model to predict the residuals from the previous one, then finally sum everything
 - can overfit, unlike random forest
- fastkaggle (see notebook)
 - allows to download the data for a competition regardless of the platform used
 - fastcore.parallel
- how to win kaggle competitions fast
 - iterate!
 - use fast models to understand the data more
 - even submitting to kaggle has to be easy
 - AutoML
 - test for multiple hyperparameter values
 - data augmentation
 - tta (test time augmentation)