MLA REVIEW 2

library (splines) library (tree)

```
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library (ElemStatLearn )
## Warning: package 'ElemStatLearn' was built under R version 3.6.2
library (neuralnet)
## Warning: package 'neuralnet' was built under R version 3.6.2
library (gdata)
## Warning: package 'gdata' was built under R version 3.6.2
## gdata: Unable to locate valid perl interpreter
## gdata:
## gdata: read.xls() will be unable to read Excel XLS and XLSX files
## gdata: unless the 'perl=' argument is used to specify the location of a
## gdata: valid perl intrpreter.
## gdata:
\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc #\#}} gdata: (To avoid display of this message in the future, please ensure
## gdata: perl is installed and available on the executable search path.)
## gdata: Unable to load perl libaries needed by read.xls()
## gdata: to support 'XLX' (Excel 97-2004) files.
##
## gdata: Unable to load perl libaries needed by read.xls()
## gdata: to support 'XLSX' (Excel 2007+) files.
##
## gdata: Run the function 'installXLSXsupport()'
## gdata: to automatically download and install the perl
\mbox{\tt \#\#} gdata: libaries needed to support Excel XLS and XLSX formats.
## Attaching package: 'gdata'
## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
    nobs
## The following object is masked from 'package:utils':
##
    object.size
library (MASS )
```

```
## Warning: package 'tree' was built under R version 3.6.2
library (randomForest )
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
    startsWith
library (caTools )
## Warning: package 'caTools' was built under R version 3.6.2
## Warning: package 'randomForest' was built under R version 3.6.2
## randomForest 4.6-14
## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.
##
## Attaching package: 'randomForest'
## The following object is masked from 'package:gdata':
##
   combine
##
library (gbm)
## Warning: package 'gbm' was built under R version 3.6.2
## Loaded gbm 2.1.5
library (e1071)
## Warning: package 'e1071' was built under R version 3.6.2
fix(ElemStatLearn)
names(marketing)
## [1] "Income"
                   "Sex"
                                         "Age"
                                                    "Edu"
                             "Marital"
## [6] "Occupation" "Lived"
                               "Dual_Income" "Household" "Householdu18"
                                           "Language"
## [11] "Status"
                  "Home_Type" "Ethnic"
?marketing
## starting httpd help server \dots
## done
```

```
##
## Call:
## svm(formula = Income ~ ., data = train_marketing, kernal = "linear",
## cost = 10, scale = FALSE)
##
## Parameters:
## SVM-Type: eps-regression
## SVM-Kernel: radial
     cost: 10
##
     gamma: 0.07692308
##
##
    epsilon: 0.1
##
##
## Number of Support Vectors: 6286
```

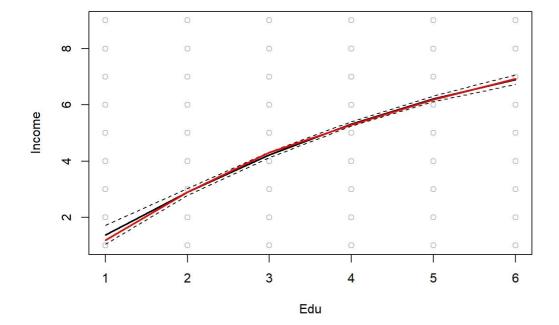
```
market=marketing[! marketing$Marital % in % c( NA), ]
market=market[! market$Edu % in % c( NA), ]
market=market[! market$Occupation % in % c( NA), ]
market=market[! market$Lived % in % c( NA), ]
market=market[! market$Household % in % c( NA), ]
market=market[! market$Status % in % c( NA), ]
market=market[! market$Status % in % c( NA), ]
market=market[! market$Home_Type % in % c( NA), ]
market=market[! market$Ethnic % in % c( NA), ]
market=market[! market$Language % in % c( NA), ]
dim(market)
```

[1] 6876 14

```
#SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES
attach (market)
n <- nrow(market)
ntrain <- round(n* 0.999)
set.seed( 1110)
tindex <- sample(n, ntrain)
train_marketing <- market[tindex,]
test_marketing <- market[-tindex,]
svm1 <- svm(Income~., data=train_marketing, kernal= "linear", cost= 10,scale= FALSE )
summary(svm1)</pre>
```

```
plot(svm1, test_marketing, Income ~ Edu)
test.svm1<-predict(svm1,test_marketing)
table(predict=test.svm1,truth=test_marketing$Income)
```

```
 (8000 + 14000 + 18000 + 73000 + 80000) / (8000 + 14000 + 30000 + 40000 + 18000 + 73000 + 80000) ) 
## [1] 0.7338403
#SPLINES
agelims=range(Edu)
Age.grid=seq(from=agelims[ 1],to=agelims [2])
fit=lm(Income~bs(Edu,knots=c( 25,40,60)),data=market)
pred=predict(fit,newdata=list(Edu=Age.grid),se= T)
## Warning in predict.lm(fit, newdata = list(Edu = Age.grid), se = T): prediction
## from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading
plot(Edu,Income,col= "gray")
lines(Age.grid,pred$fit,lwd= 2)
lines(Age.grid,pred$fit+ 2*pred$se,lty="dashed")
lines(Age.grid,pred$fit- 2*pred$se,lty="dashed")
dim(bs(Edu,knots=c( 25,40,60)))
## [1] 6876 6
dim(bs(Edu,df= 6))
##[1]6876 6
attr(bs(Edu,df= 6),"knots")
## 25% 50% 75%
## 3 4 5
fit2=Im(Income^{\sim}ns(Edu,df=~4),data=market~)
pred2 = predict(fit2, newdata = list(Edu = Age.grid), se = \quad T)
lines(Age.grid, pred2$fit,col= "red",lwd=2)
```



```
plot(Edu,Income,xlim=agelims,cex= .5,col="darkgrey")
title("Smoothing Spline")
fit=smooth.spline(Edu,Income,df= 5)
fit2=smooth.spline(Edu,Income,cv= TRUE)
```

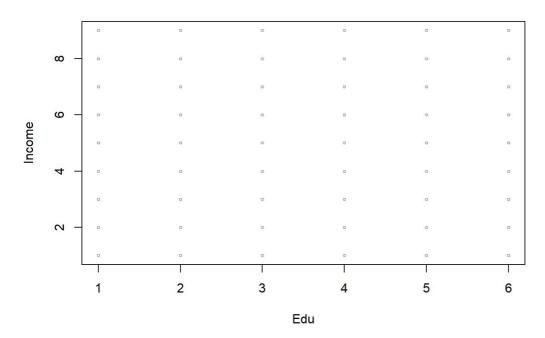
Warning in smooth.spline(Edu, Income, cv = TRUE): cross-validation with non-## unique 'x' values seems doubtful

fit2\$df

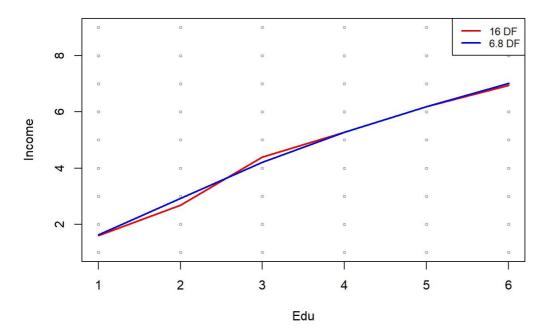
[1] 2.997699

```
lines(fit,col= "red",lwd=2)
lines(fit2,col= "blue",lwd=2)
legend( "topright",legend=c( "16 DF" ,"6.8 DF" ),col=c ("red","blue"),lty=1,lwd=2,cex= .8)
```

Local Regression



Smoothing Spline



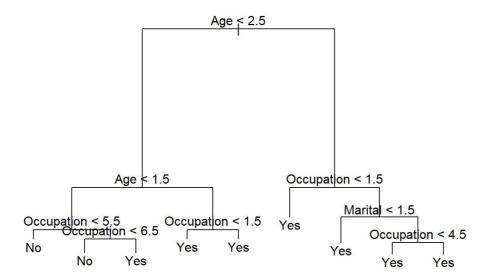
#TREES

#Skeleton of tree

High=ifelse(Income<= 2,"No","Yes") market=data.frame(market,High) tree.market=tree(High~.-Income,market) summary(tree.market)

```
##
## Classification tree:
## tree(formula = High ~ . - Income, data = market)
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] "Age"
               "Occupation" "Marital"
## Number of terminal nodes: 9
## Residual mean deviance: 0.7186 = 4934 / 6867
## Misclassification error rate: 0.1878 = 1291 / 6876
fit=loess(Income~Edu,span= .2,data=market)
## Warning in simpleLoess(y, x, w, span, degree = degree, parametric =
## parametric, : pseudoinverse used at 0.975
## Warning in simpleLoess(y, x, w, span, degree = degree, parametric =
## parametric, : neighborhood radius 2.025
## Warning in simpleLoess(y, x, w, span, degree = degree, parametric =
## parametric, : reciprocal condition number 6.8095e-015
## Warning in simpleLoess(y, x, w, span, degree = degree, parametric =
## parametric, : There are other near singularities as well. 1.0506
## Warning in simpleLoess(y, x, w, span, degree = degree, parametric =
## parametric, : zero-width neighborhood. make span bigger
## Warning in simpleLoess(y, x, w, span, degree = degree, parametric =
## parametric, : zero-width neighborhood. make span bigger
fit2=loess(Income~Edu,span= .5,data=market)
## Warning in simpleLoess(y, x, w, span, degree = degree, parametric =
## parametric, : pseudoinverse used at 6.025
## Warning in simpleLoess(y, x, w, span, degree = degree, parametric =
## parametric, : neighborhood radius 2.025
## Warning in simpleLoess(y, x, w, span, degree = degree, parametric =
## parametric, : reciprocal condition number 1.656e-014
## Warning in simpleLoess(y, x, w, span, degree = degree, parametric =
## parametric, : There are other near singularities as well. 1
plot(tree.market)
text(tree.market,pretty= 0)
```

```
## High.test
## tree.pred No Yes
## No 1076 680
## Yes 319 3301
```



tree.market

```
## node), split, n, deviance, yval, (yprob)
##
     * denotes terminal node
##
## 1) root 6876 7873.00 Yes ( 0.259453 0.740547 )
    2) Age < 2.5 2257 3093.00 No ( 0.562694 0.437306 )
##
     4) Age < 1.5 647 476.20 No ( 0.879444 0.120556 )
      8) Occupation < 5.5 110 150.70 No ( 0.563636 0.436364 ) *
##
      9) Occupation > 5.5 537 231.40 No ( 0.944134 0.055866 )
##
      18) Occupation < 6.5 483 25.94 No ( 0.995859 0.004141 ) *
##
       19) Occupation > 6.5 54 74.79 Yes ( 0.481481 0.518519 ) *
##
     5) Age > 1.5 1610 2205.00 Yes ( 0.435404 0.564596 )
##
      10) Occupation < 1.5 277 264.60 Yes ( 0.184116 0.815884 ) *
##
      11) Occupation > 1.5 1333 1847.00 Yes ( 0.487622 0.512378 ) *
##
    3) Age > 2.5 4619 3226.00 Yes ( 0.111279 0.888721 )
##
     6) Occupation < 1.5 2050 542.00 Yes ( 0.029268 0.970732 ) *
##
     7) Occupation > 1.5 2569 2396.00 Yes ( 0.176722 0.823278 )
##
     14) Marital < 1.5 1413 717.20 Yes ( 0.070064 0.929936 ) *
##
      15) Marital > 1.5 1156 1426.00 Yes ( 0.307093 0.692907 )
##
       30) Occupation < 4.5 679 651.50 Yes ( 0.185567 0.814433 ) *
##
       31) Occupation > 4.5 477 660.50 Yes ( 0.480084 0.519916 ) *
```

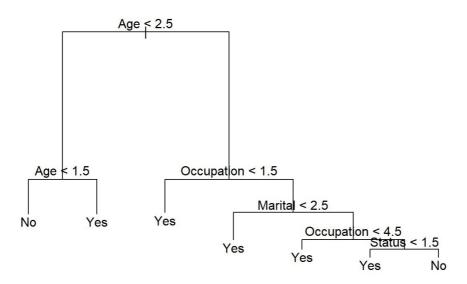
```
train=sample( 1:nrow(market), 1500)
market.test=market[-train,]
High.test=High[-train]
tree.market=tree(High~.-Income,market,subset=train)
tree.pred=predict(tree.market,market.test,type= "class")
table(tree.pred,High.test)
```

```
#pruned tree

prune.market=prune.misclass(tree.market,best= 5)

plot(prune.market)

text(prune.market,pretty= 0)
```



```
tree.pred=predict(prune.market,market.test,type= "class")
table(tree.pred,High.test)
```

```
## High.test
## tree.pred No Yes
## No 582 149
## Yes 813 3832
```

```
#Fitting Regression tree
set.seed( 1)
train = sample( 1:nrow(market), nrow(market)/ 4)
tree.market=tree(Income~.,market,subset=train)
summary(tree.market)
```

```
##
## Regression tree:

## tree(formula = Income ~ ., data = market, subset = train)

## Variables actually used in tree construction:

## [1] "High" "Status" "Occupation"

## Number of terminal nodes: 4

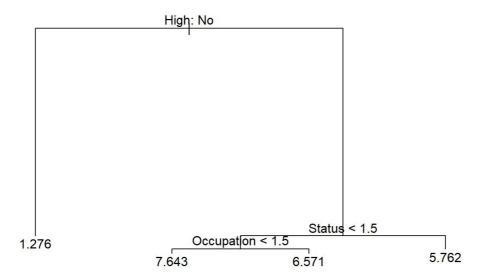
## Residual mean deviance: 2.304 = 3951 / 1715

## Distribution of residuals:

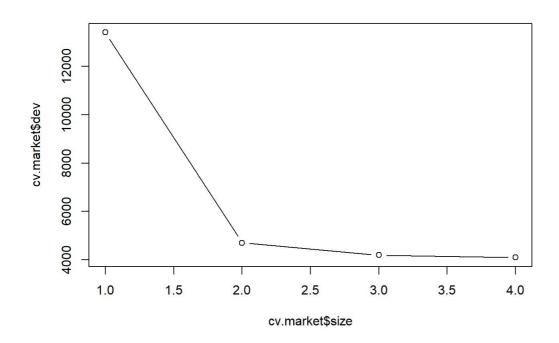
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.

## -4.6430 -0.7615 -0.2760 0.0000 1.2380 3.2380
```

```
plot(tree.market)
text(tree.market,pretty= 0)
```



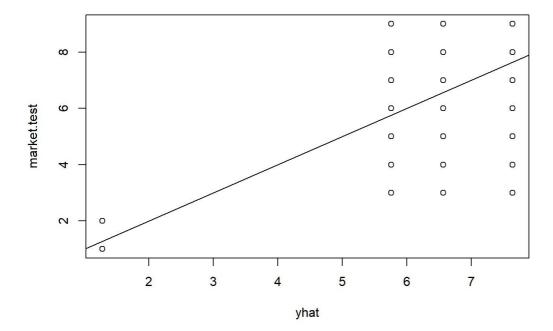
cv.market=cv.tree(tree.market)
plot(cv.market\$size,cv.market\$dev,type= 'b')



prune.market=prune.tree(tree.market,best= 4)
plot(prune.market)
text(prune.market,pretty= 0)

```
## Call:
## randomForest(formula = Income ~ ., data = market, mtry = 5, importance = TRUE, subset = train)
## Type of random forest: regression
## Number of trees: 500
## No. of variables tried at each split: 5
##
## Mean of squared residuals: 1.906525
## % Var explained: 75.51
```

```
yhat=predict(tree.market,newdata=market[-train,])
market.test=market[-train, "Income"]
plot(yhat,market.test)
abline(0,1)
```



mean((yhat-market.test)^ 2)

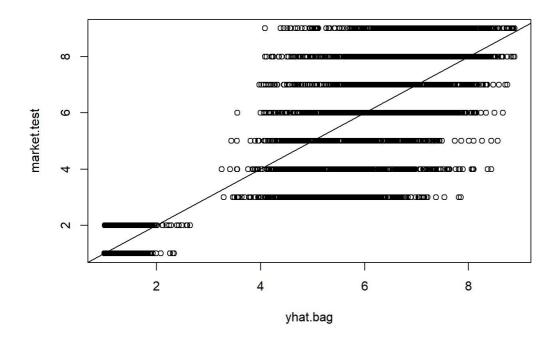
[1] 2.256684

#Bagging and random forest

 $bag.market=randomForest(Income^{\sim}., data=market, subset=train, mtry=5, importance=TRUE)$ bag.market

yhat.bag = predict(bag.market,newdata=market[-train,])
plot(yhat.bag, market.test)
abline(0,1)

%IncMSE IncNodePurity ## Sex 5.015431 118.09708 ## Marital 27.693208 1033.08852 ## Age 27.214169 1050.79776 ## Edu 23.787378 822.12668 ## Occupation 31.496948 965.73112 ## Lived 2.474272 187.80125 ## Dual_Income 22.604311 758.48066 ## Household 16.678051 344.22150 ## Householdu18 12.654730 189.01943 24.570615 780.20730 ## Home_Type 22.034722 374.66261 ## Ethnic 5.960532 249.40511 ## Language 2.528773 86.04535 73.990797 4163.13558 ## High



```
mean((yhat.bag-market.test)^ 2)
```

```
## [1] 1.856304
```

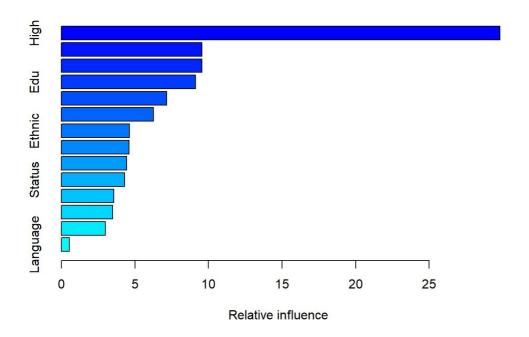
bag.market=randomForest(Income~.,data=market,subset=train,mtry= 5,ntree=25)
yhat.bag = predict(bag.market,newdata=market[-train,])
mean((yhat.bag-market.test)^ 2)

```
## [1] 1.909137
```

rf.market=randomForest(Income~,,data=market,subset=train,mtry= 2,importance= TRUE)
yhat.rf = predict(rf.market,newdata=market[-train,])
mean((yhat.rf-market.test)^ 2)

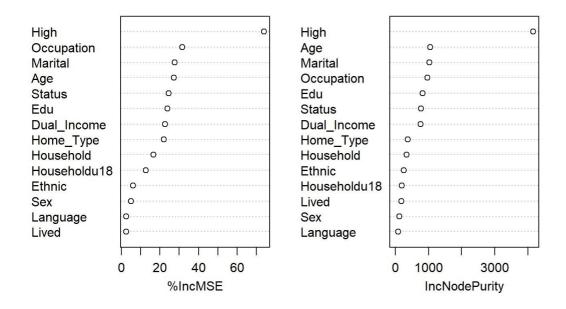
[1] 1.939694

importance(rf.market)

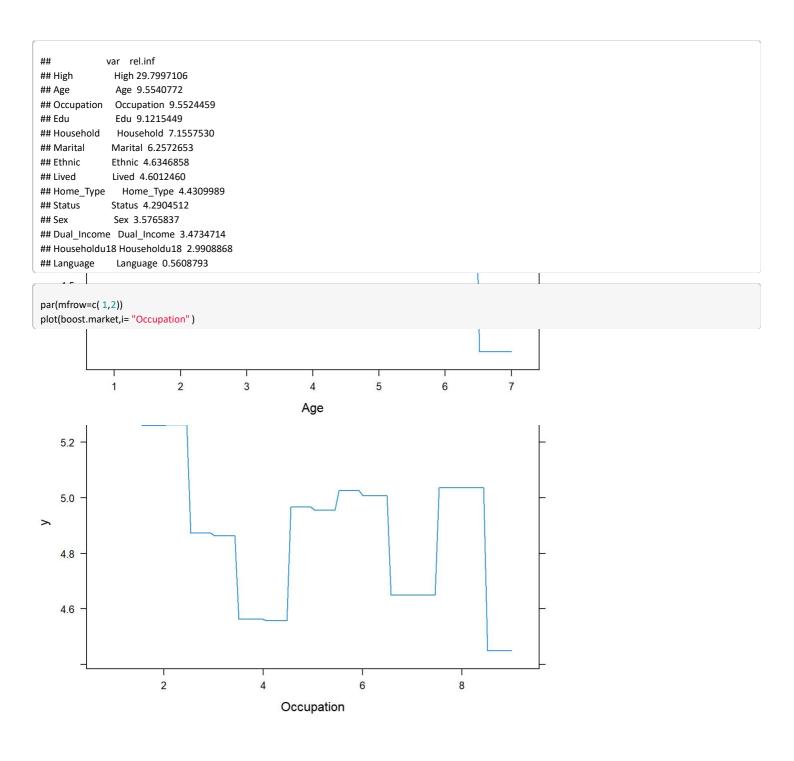


varImpPlot(rf.market)

rf.market



#Boosting



```
yhat.boost=predict(boost.market,newdata=market[-train,],n.trees= 5000)
mean((yhat.boost-market.test)^ 2)
```

[1] 2.3222

```
boost.market=gbm(Income~.,data=market[train,],distribution= "gaussian",n.trees= 5000,interaction.depth= 4,shrinkage= 0.2,verbose= F) yhat.boost=predict(boost.market,newdata=market[-train,],n.trees= 5000) mean((yhat.boost-market.test)^ 2)
```

[1] 2.714409