

S&DS 265 / 565
Introductory Machine Learning

Trees

October 4

Plan for this and next week

- Notes on assignments: select pages in Gradescope, rerun notebook, limit length of output, line wrap
- Assn 2 is out — decision tree problem
- Quiz 3 Thursday; classification, SGD, bias-variance, trees
- Midterm exam: Tuesday October 18 (in class); practice exams posted to Canvas
- Questions?

You are here

4	Sept 20, 22	Stochastic gradient descent	CO SGD examples	Sept 20: Classification (continued) Sept 22: Stochastic gradient descent	ISL Section 6.2.2 ISL Section 10.7.2	Thu: Quiz 2
5	Sept 27, 29	Bias and variance, cross-validation	CO Bias-variance tradeoff CO Covid trends (revisited) CO California housing	Sept 27: Bias and variance Sept 29: Cross-validation	ISL Section 2.2 ISL Section 5.1	Thu: Assn 1 in CO Assn2 out
6	Oct 4, 6	Tree-based methods	CO Trees and forests Visualizing trees	Oct 4: Trees Oct 6: Forests	ISL Sections 8.1, 8.2	Thu: Quiz 3
7	Oct 11, 13	PCA and dimension reduction	CO PCA examples CO PCA revisited CO Used for regression	Oct 11: PCA Oct 13: PCA and review	ISL Section 12.2	Thu: Assn 2 in CO Assn3 out
8	Oct 18	Midterm exam (in class)			On Canvas: Practice midterms / Sample solns Midterm / Sample	

Classification and Regression Trees (CART)

Trees provide ways of modeling nonlinear relationships by carving out *rectangular regions* in the feature space.

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Trees provide ways of modeling nonlinear relationships by carving out *rectangular regions* in the feature space.

- Response variables can be categorical or quantitative
- Yields a set of **interpretable decision rules**
- Predictive ability is mediocre, *but* can be improved by combining multiple trees (resampling, ensemble methods)

Titanic data


 Search

Sign In

 Getting Started Prediction Competition

Titanic: Machine Learning from Disaster

Start here! Predict survival on the Titanic and get familiar with ML basics

 Kaggle · 17,691 teams · Ongoing

[Overview](#) [Data](#) [Notebooks](#) [Discussion](#) [Leaderboard](#) [Rules](#)

Join Competition

Overview

Description

Evaluation

Frequently Asked Questions

👋🏠 Ahoy, welcome to Kaggle! You're in the right place.

This is the legendary Titanic ML competition – the best, first challenge for you to dive into ML competitions and familiarize yourself with how the Kaggle platform works.

The competition is simple: use machine learning to create a model that predicts which passengers survived the Titanic shipwreck.

Read on or watch the video below to explore more details. Once you're ready to start competing, click on the ["Join Competition" button](#) to create an account and gain access to the [competition data](#). Then check out [Alexis Cook's Titanic Tutorial](#) that walks you through step by step how to make your first submission!

Titanic data

- **Survived:** Outcome of survival (0 = No; 1 = Yes)
- **Pclass:** Socio-economic class (1 = Upper class; 2 = Middle class; 3 = Lower class)
- **Name:** Name of passenger
- **Sex:** Sex of the passenger
- **Age:** Age of the passenger (Some entries contain NaN)
- **SibSp:** Number of siblings and spouses of the passenger aboard
- **Parch:** Number of parents and children of the passenger aboard
- **Ticket:** Ticket number of the passenger
- **Fare:** Fare paid by the passenger
- **Cabin** Cabin number of the passenger (Some entries contain NaN)
- **Embarked:** Port of embarkation of the passenger (C = Cherbourg; Q = Queenstown; S = Southampton)

Trees



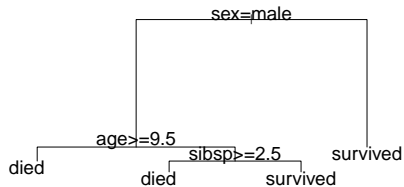
Trees



Trees

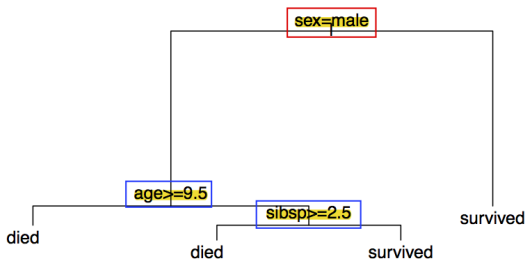


Modeling Titanic survival:



Tree terminology

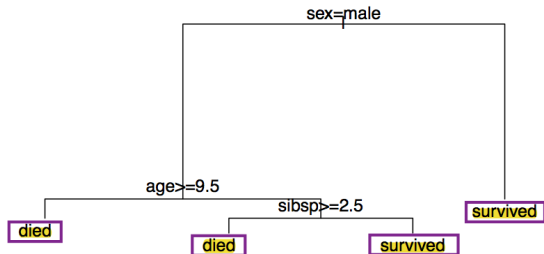
Internal nodes are points where the predictor space is split.



The internal node at the top is the **root** of the tree.

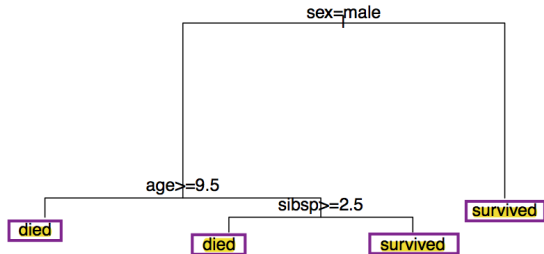
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Terminal nodes (or **leaves**) are the ends of the tree where no further splitting occurs.



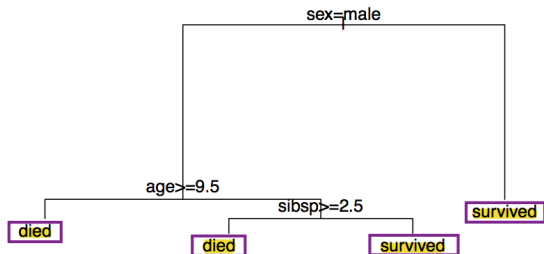
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Denote these J regions as R_1, \dots, R_J .

Tree terminology



- $R_1 = \{i : \text{sex}_i = \text{male} \cap \text{age}_i \geq 9.5\}$
- $R_2 = \{i : \text{sex}_i = \text{male} \cap \text{age}_i < 9.5 \cap \text{sibsp}_i \geq 2.5\}$
- $R_3 = \{i : \text{sex}_i = \text{male} \cap \text{age}_i < 9.5 \cap \text{sibsp}_i < 2.5\}$
- $R_4 = \{i : \text{sex}_i \neq \text{male}\}$

Let's go to the Titanic demo

Runs batted in (RBI)





MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

BATTING STATS

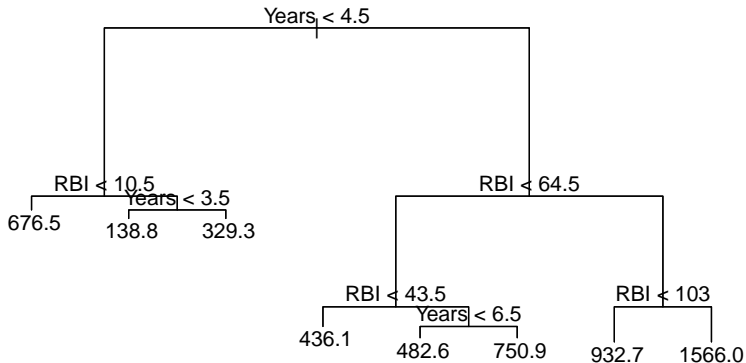
2022

REGULAR SEASON

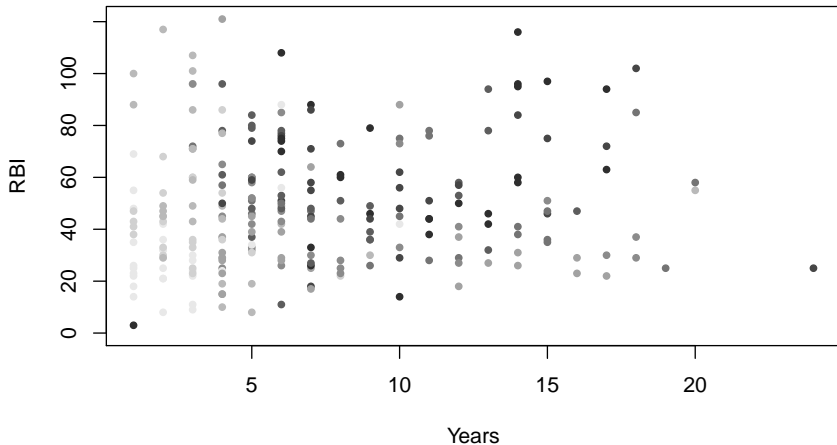
PLAYERS	G	PA	AB	H	R	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	CS
1  P. Alonso ^{NYM}	158	678	592	159	94	27	0	40	131	5	1
2  A. Judge ^{NYG}	155	689	563	175	131	28	0	61	130	16	3
3  J. Ramirez ^{CLE}	155	676	592	163	88	42	5	29	122	20	7

Regression tree example

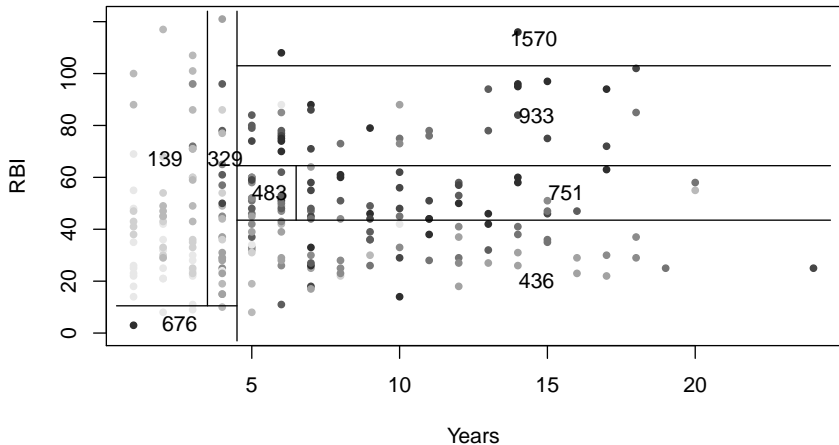
Baseball hitter salaries (in \$1,000s — old data!):



Regression tree example



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Prediction using trees

Trace each test observation into a leaf R_j based on the sequence of conditions. Predict \hat{y}_{R_j} for all observations in R_j .

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Fitting a tree boils down to identifying the appropriate set of regions R_1, \dots, R_J that “best” describes the relationship between X and y .

Tree building

We want to choose R_1, \dots, R_J to minimize error:

$$RSS = \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i \in R_j} (y_i - \bar{y}_{R_j})^2$$

Tree building

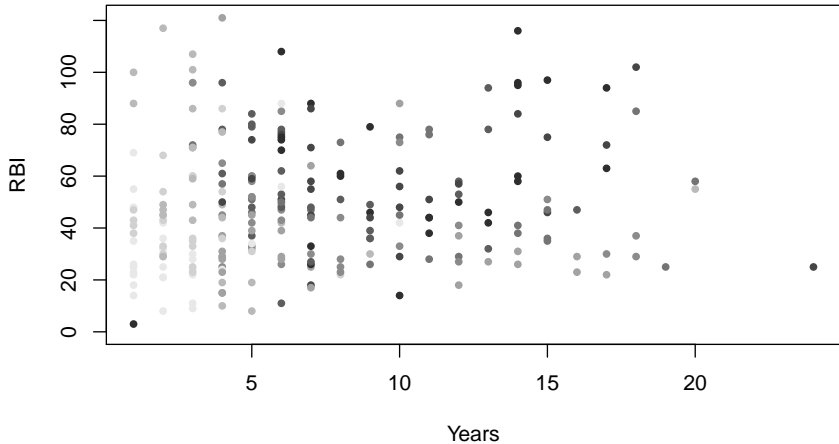
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Tree building takes a *greedy* approach.

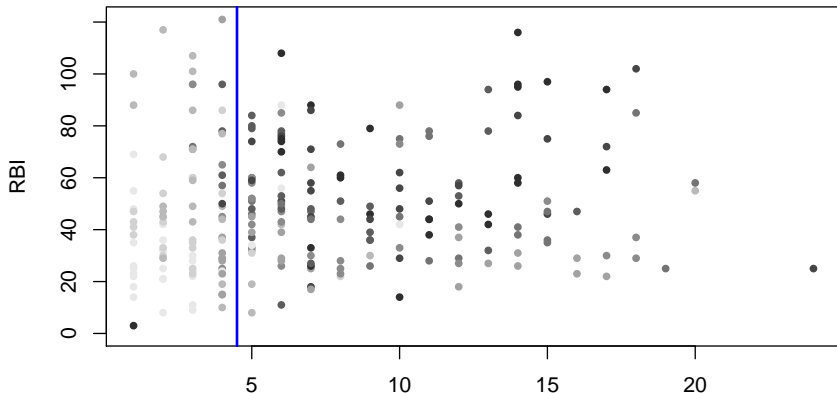
- Grow the tree by recursive binary splitting
- Prune back the tree

Tree growth

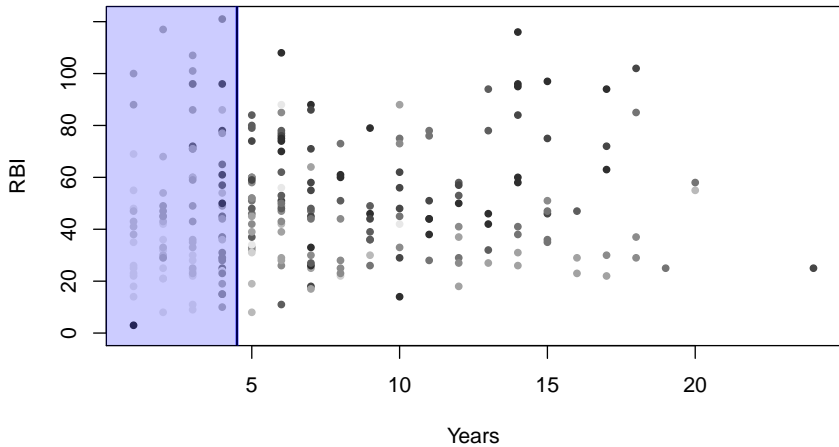


Tree growth

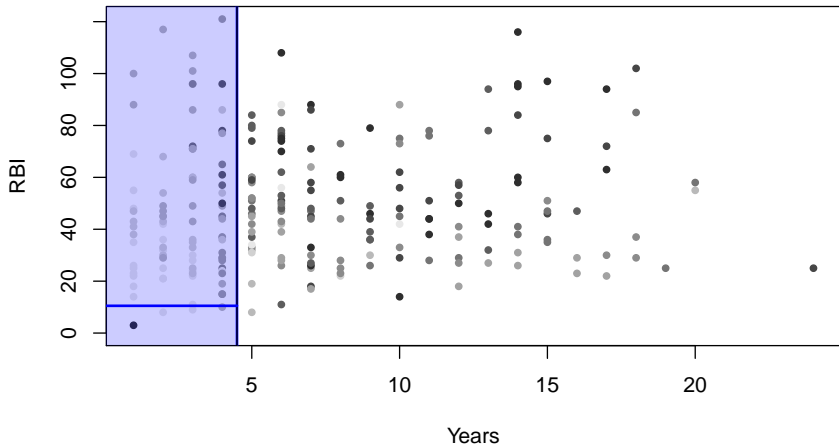
Where can we draw a horizontal or vertical line that best splits the data into two homogeneous parts?



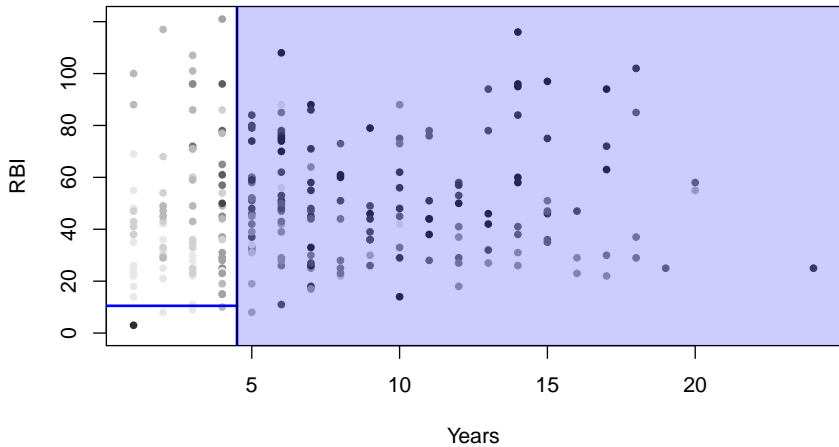
Tree growth



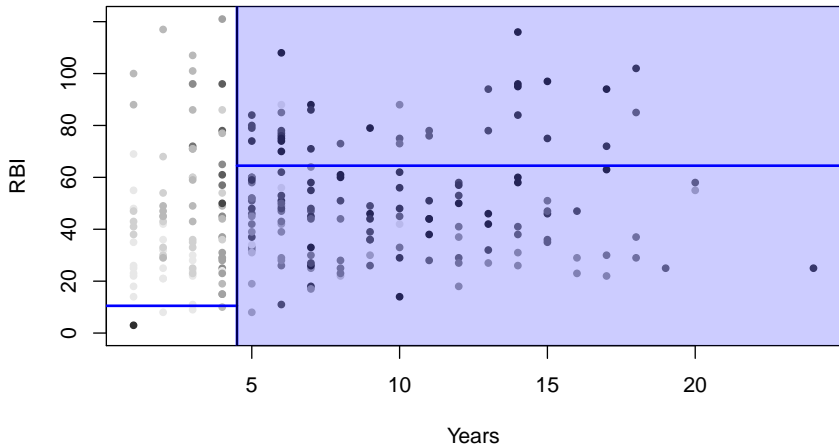
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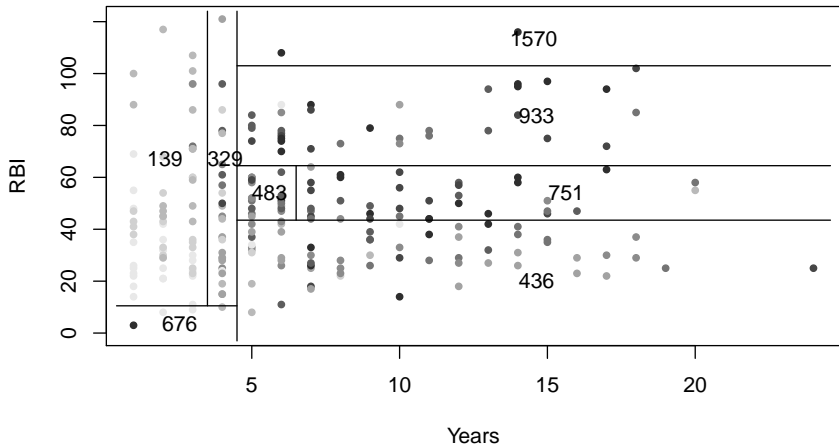
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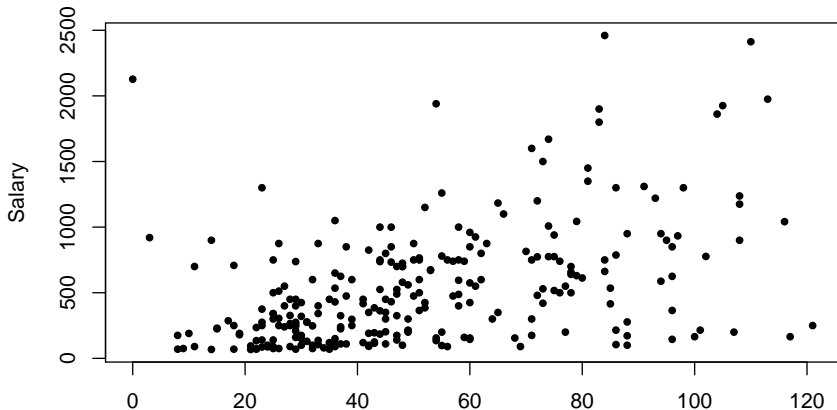
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- ▶ Evaluate (for regression trees):

$$Q_k(s) = \sum_{i: i \in R_1(k, s)} (y_i - \bar{y}_{R_1})^2 + \sum_{i: i \in R_2(k, s)} (y_i - \bar{y}_{R_2})^2$$

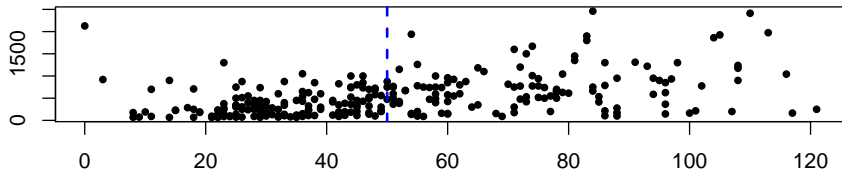
Example: Evaluating Q_{RBI}

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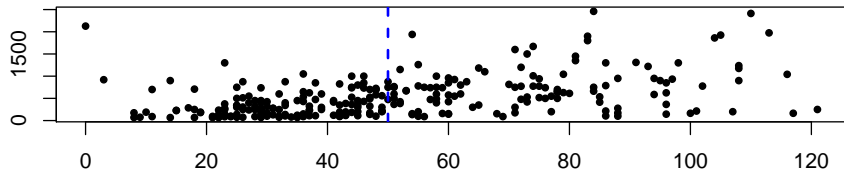


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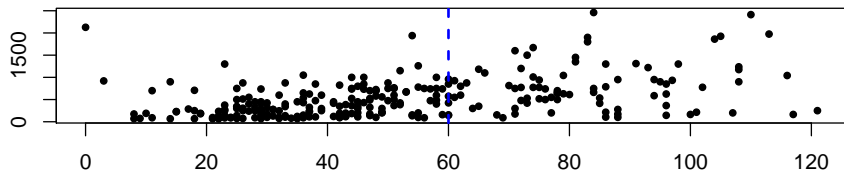
Example: Evaluating Q_{RBI}



- $R_1(RBI, 50): \bar{y}_{R_1} = 359$
- $R_2(RBI, 50): \bar{y}_{R_2} = 753$
-

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{RBI}(50) &= \sum_{i:i \in R_1} (y_i - 359)^2 + \sum_{i:i \in R_2} (y_i - 753)^2 \\ &= 13015000 + 30186039 \\ &= 43201039 \end{aligned}$$

Example: Evaluating Q_{RBI}



- $R_1(RBI, 60): \bar{y}_{R_1} = 405$
- $R_2(RBI, 60): \bar{y}_{R_2} = 802$
-

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{RBI}(60) &= \sum_{i:i \in R_1} (y_i - 405)^2 + \sum_{i:i \in R_2} (y_i - 802)^2 \\ &= 19186489 + 24943383 \\ &= 44129872 \end{aligned}$$

Compute $Q_{RBI}(s)$ for all distinct values of RBI s .

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Suppose X_k has unique values in $\{A, B, C, D, E\}$. Then, the possible splits include:

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Every possible partition of the set of unique values into 2 subsets is considered, and again we identify the split producing the lowest resulting RSS.

Tree growth

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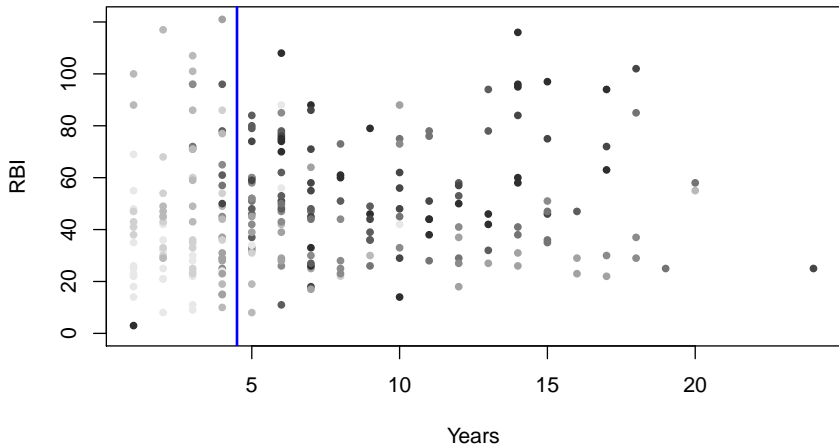
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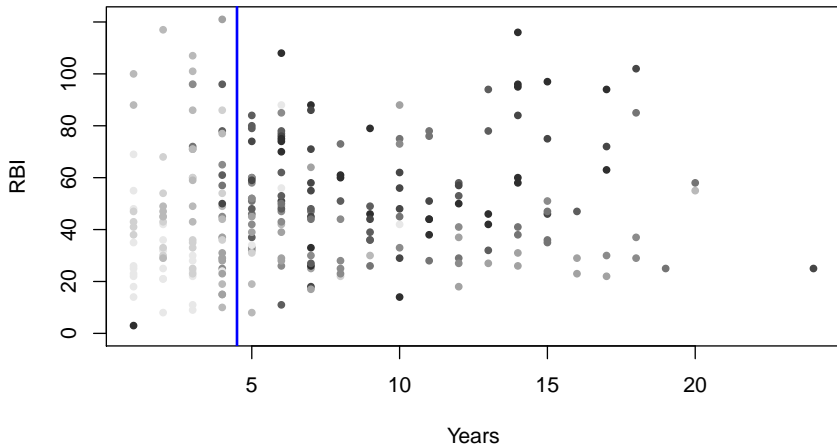
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- ▶ Find the value of s that minimizes $Q_k(s)$. Call this s_k .
- 2 Find the predictor X_k with the minimum $Q_1(s_1), Q_2(s_2), \dots, Q_p(s_p)$. Make the first binary partition along predictor X_k at cut point s_k .

Tree growth



Tree growth



Repeat the previous 2 steps on each of the resulting regions separately, iteratively. (Hence **recursive** binary partitioning.)

Bias-variance

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- As tree is grown deeper, bias decreases
- But the variance increases
- How to choose the right size of tree?

Stopping criterion

Once we stop, we relabel the terminal nodes to be R_1, \dots, R_J and compute \bar{y}_{R_j} (means within each region) to serve as \hat{y} values.

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Many options – resulting in tuning parameters that are hard to deal with.

Tree pruning

Another way to get around the overfitting problem is to grow a large tree and then **prune** it back.

Tree pruning

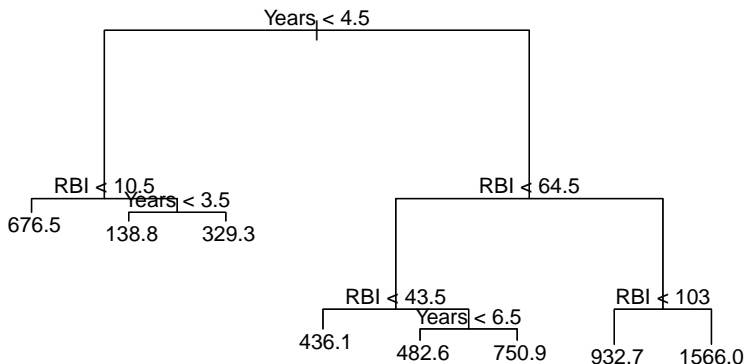
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How do we prune?

Tree pruning

How do we prune?

- cross validation

Tree pruning

How do we prune?

- cross validation
- cost-complexity pruning

Cost-complexity pruning

$$C(T) = \sum_{m=1}^{|T|} \sum_{i \in R_m} (y_i - \hat{y}_{R_m})^2 + \alpha |T|$$

α is a tuning parameter that controls for the complexity of the model.

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It is possible to efficiently identify a sequence of nested subtrees that are optimal for a sequence of increasing α .

Tree pruning

- 1 Grow a big tree on a *training set*.
- 2 Obtain a nested set of subtrees $T_L \subset \dots \subset T_2 \subset T_1 \subset T_0$ corresponding to a sequence of α values.
- 3 Use K -fold cross-validation to identify the subtree/ α that does best.

Issues with trees

- Instability. Trees can have high variance. As data change, tree topology can change dramatically, making interpretation difficult
- Lack of smoothness. The splits lead to a “jagged” decision boundary. More of a problem for regression than classification
- Difficulty capturing additive structure, where the regression function is a sum of terms
- Predictive power is...meh

We'll talk about ways of addressing some of these next time

Demos

Some nice demonstrations of decision trees:

`http://www.r2d3.us/
visual-intro-to-machine-learning-part-1/`

`http://www.r2d3.us/
visual-intro-to-machine-learning-part-2`

Summary from today

- Trees give interpretable, nonlinear prediction rules
- Deep trees have low bias, high variance
- Shallow trees have high bias, low variance
- Deep trees are pruned back using cross-validation to find best bias/variance tradeoff.