05: A toy machine learning example

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TUG18 knitr workshop; July 2018*

In this tutorial we use a very simple machine learning model: Recursive Partitioning and Regression Trees [2].

We divide the iris dataset into training and testing parts:

```
Chunk: dataTransormation

iris <- as.tibble(iris)
```

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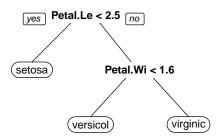
There are 150 data points. We take 2/3 of them as training, and 1/3 as test:

Now we train a model

Here is the result:

Chunk: decisionTree

prp(model)



Note that model uses only petal data: sepal data are redundant!

Let us test the model. We calculate predicted species for the test model and the flag whether the prediction was correct:

```
Chunk: testing
iris_test <- iris_test %>%
   mutate(Species.Predicted=
              as.character(predict(model, iris_test,
                                 type='class')),
          Incorrect=Species != Species.Predicted)
iris_test %>% select(Species, Species.Predicted, Incorrect)
## # A tibble: 50 x 3
     Species Species.Predicted Incorrect
##
##
     <fct> <chr> <lgl>
## 1 setosa setosa
                            FALSE
## 2 setosa setosa
                             FALSE
## 3 setosa setosa
                            FALSE
## 4 setosa setosa
                            FALSE
                            FALSE
## 5 setosa setosa
##
   6 setosa setosa
                             FALSE
## 7 setosa setosa
                            FALSE
## 8 setosa setosa
                            FALSE
## 9 setosa setosa
                             FALSE
## 10 setosa setosa
                             FALSE
## # ... with 40 more rows
```

The model was right 46 times out of 50, or 92%. Confusion table:

```
Chunk: table
confusionTable <-</pre>
    table(iris_test %>% select(Species, Species.Predicted))
confusionTable
##
               Species.Predicted
## Species
               setosa versicolor virginica
##
                  16
                         0
                                          0
    setosa
##
                    0
                              18
                                          2
    versicolor
                                2
                                         12
##
    virginica
```

Table 1: Confusion table

confusionTable	setosa	versicolor	virginica
setosa	16	0	0
versicolor	0	18	2
virginica	0	2	12

Let us typeset confusion table using Hmisc [1].

The option results='asis' is very important. Without it we get escaped code:

```
Chunk: typesetTable-no-asis
latex(confusionTable, file="", booktabs=TRUE,
    caption="Confusion table")
## %latex.default(confusionTable, file = "", booktabs = TRUE, caption = "Confusion table")%
## \begin{table}[!tbp]
## \caption{Confusion table\label{confusionTable}}
## \begin{center}
## \begin{tabular}{lrrr}
## \toprule
## \midrule
## setosa&$16$&$ 0$&$ 0$\tabularnewline
## versicolor&$ 0$&$18$&$ 2$\tabularnewline
## virginica&$ 0$&$ 2$&$12$\tabularnewline
## \bottomrule
## \end{tabular}\end{center}
## \end{table}
```

References

- [1] Frank E Harrell, Jr. *Hmisc: Harrell Miscellaneous*, 2018. R package version 4.1-1; with contributions from Charles Dupont and many others.
- [2] Terry Therneau and Beth Atkinson. rpart: Recursive Partitioning and Regression Trees, 2018. R package version 4.1-13.

```
Chunk:\ model Test Petal
ggplot(iris_test) +
     geom_point(aes(Petal.Length, Petal.Width,
                         color=Species, size=Incorrect))
  2.5 -
  2.0 -
                                                                             Incorrect
                                                                              • FALSE
   1.5 -
                                                                             TRUE
Petal.Width
                                                                             Species

    versicolor

  1.0 -

    virginica

  0.5 -
  0.0 -
                   2
                                       4
                                                            6
                                   Petal.Length
```

Figure 1: Testing the model, Petal space

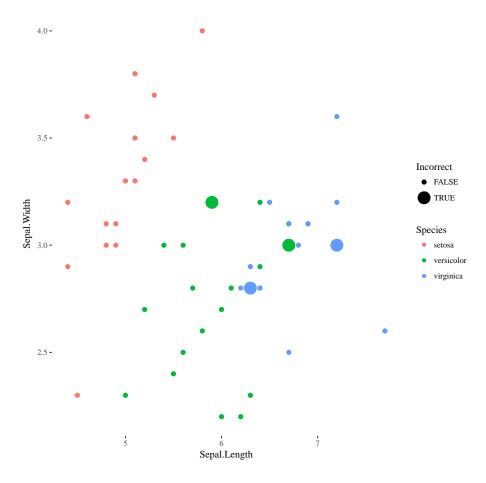


Figure 2: Testing the model, Sepal space