For the random forest method, sampled multiple lists of training points from the training set at random with replacement, and then trained a decision tree of each list of samples. Then, for each test point, we determined the label by taking a vote among all trained trees.

The parameters for our random forest method were: the number of sampled training points per list, the number of trees in the forest, and, as in the basic decision tree method, the recursion depth limit for training each decision tree. Using cross validation, we found the performance of our classifier generally improved as we increased both the number of samples per list and the number of trees in the forest. For our submission, we used a sample size equal to the number of elements in the original training set given to us (3450), and 100 trees in the forest. Deeper recursion also increased performance, but we found that trees usually stopped growing at around 20-25 levels, so we used a depth of 25.