

Practice: Creating, Scoring, and Assessing Tree-Based Models Using the R API

1. Use the sampling action set and the srs action to sample 70% of the **bank** data set. Use the `partind=TRUE` argument to save the partition indicator to the table. Using `defCasTable` in R, refresh the CAS table object reference, and then use the `mean` function from the SWAT package to find the proportion of the training cases.
2. Load the `decisionTree` action set. Then, using the `dtreeTrain` action, train a decision tree. Save the model to score the validation data later.
3. Use the `forestTrain` action to train a random forest with 1000 trees. Be sure to save the model.
4. Train a gradient boosting tree with the `gbtreeTrain` action and save the model.
5. From the `decisionTree` action set, with the previously saved models, use the `dtreeScore`, `forestScore`, and `gbtreeScore` actions to score the validation data.
6. Load the percentile action set and use the `assess` action to assess each model. Recall that the input for the `assess` action has the name with a prefix `P_` followed by the target name and modeling level (**P_b_tgt1**). Save the assess results for each model.
7. Download the ROC results for each model by first creating an object reference with `defCasTable` in R and then bring the results to the client with `to.casDataFrame` in R. For each table, add the model name into the table as a new variable.
8. Combine the local data frame results by row-binding them. Then print the model and confusion matrix results for each model at a cutoff of 0.50.
9. Use the **_ACC_** variable in the data frames (`1-_ACC_`) to print the misclassification rates for each model.
10. Plot the ROC curves for each model in one graphic.