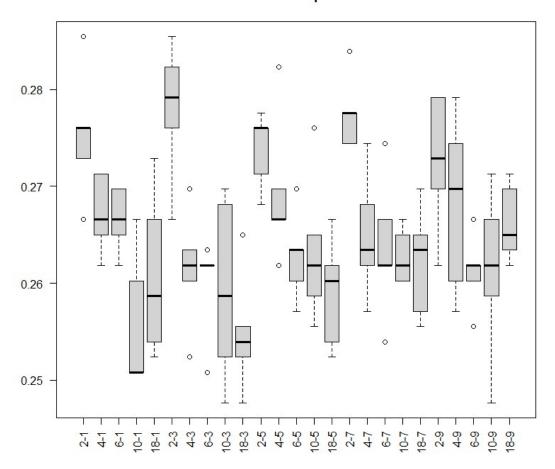
3. Tune the number of variables and the node sizes for the random forest using its internal out-of-bag error. Since p = 18 and the default is mtry=  $p18 _ 4$ , use a grid of 2,4,6,10,18. For node size, default is 1, so try 1,3,5,7,10. Rerun 5 random forests of 500 trees each.

## (a) Report the average misclassification rate for each combination

```
### Set tuning parameters
all.mtrys = c(2,4,6,10,18)
all.nodesizes = c(1, 3, 5, 7, 9)
all.pars.rf = expand.grid(mtry = all.mtrys, nodesize = all.nodesizes)
n.pars = nrow(all.pars.rf)
M = 5 # Number of times to repeat RF fitting. I.e. Number of OOB errors
### Container to store OOB errors. This will be easier to read if we name
### the columns.
all.00B.rf = array(0, dim = c(M, n.pars))
names.pars = apply(all.pars.rf, 1, paste0, collapse = "-")
colnames(all.00B.rf) = names.pars
for(i in 1:n.pars){
  ### Progress update
  print(paste0(i, " of ", n.pars))
  ### Get tuning parameters for this iteration
  this.mtry = all.pars.rf[i, "mtry"]
  this.nodesize = all.pars.rf[i, "nodesize"]
  for(j in 1:M){
    ### Fit RF, then get and store OOB errors
    this.fit.rf = randomForest(class ~ ., data = data.train.rf,
                               mtry = this.mtry, nodesize = this.nodesize)
    pred.this.rf = predict(this.fit.rf)
   this.err.rf = mean(Y.train.rf != pred.this.rf)
   all.00B.rf[j, i] = this.err.rf
 }
}
### Make a regular and relative boxplot
boxplot(all.00B.rf, las=2, main = "00B Boxplot")
```

## **OOB Boxplot**



## (c) Which combination do you think is best?

-> 18-3 combination looks best

## (d) Report test error for that combination. Compare it to the default RF: did it help? If so, how does it compare to other methods?

It shows normal performance, but I don't know why, it doesn't show better result than default RF.