

# Random Planted Forest

## A Directly Interpretable Tree Ensemble

Meyer, J. T.<sup>5</sup>   Burk, L.<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>   Hiabu, M.<sup>6</sup>   Mammen, E.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Leibniz Institute for Prevention Research and Epidemiology – BIPS

<sup>2</sup>LMU Munich   <sup>3</sup>University of Bremen

<sup>4</sup>Munich Center for Machine Learning (MCML)

<sup>5</sup>Heidelberg University   <sup>6</sup>University of Copenhagen

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→ **\*\*Random Planted Forest\*\*** (RPF): Additive Random Forest

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- Setting: Regression with target  $Y_i \in \mathbb{R}$ , features  $X_i \in \mathbb{R}^p$ , instance  $\mathbf{x}_i$

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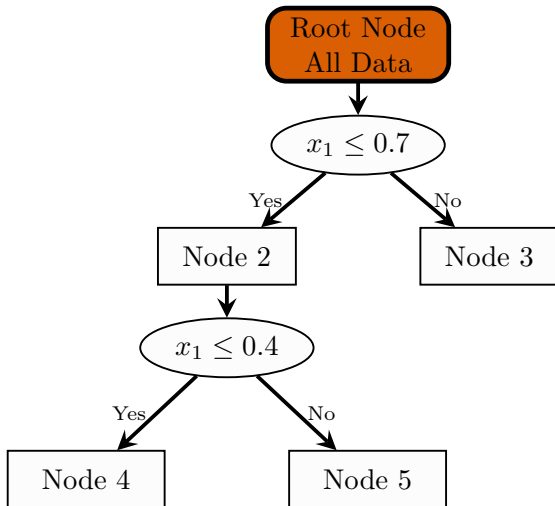


# Functional ANOVA Expansion

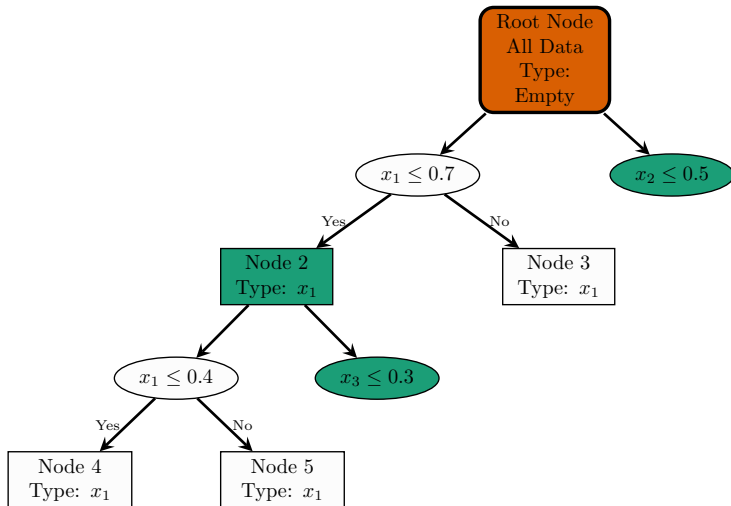
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$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{m}(\mathbf{x}_i) = & \hat{m}_0 + \\
 & \underbrace{\hat{m}_1(x_1) + \hat{m}_2(x_2) + \hat{m}_3(x_3)}_{\text{Main effect terms}} + \\
 & \underbrace{\hat{m}_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) + \hat{m}_{1,3}(x_1, x_3) + \hat{m}_{2,3}(x_2, x_3)}_{\text{2nd order interactions}} + \\
 & \underbrace{\hat{m}_{1,2,3}(x_1, x_2, x_3)}_{\text{3rd order interaction}}
 \end{aligned}$$

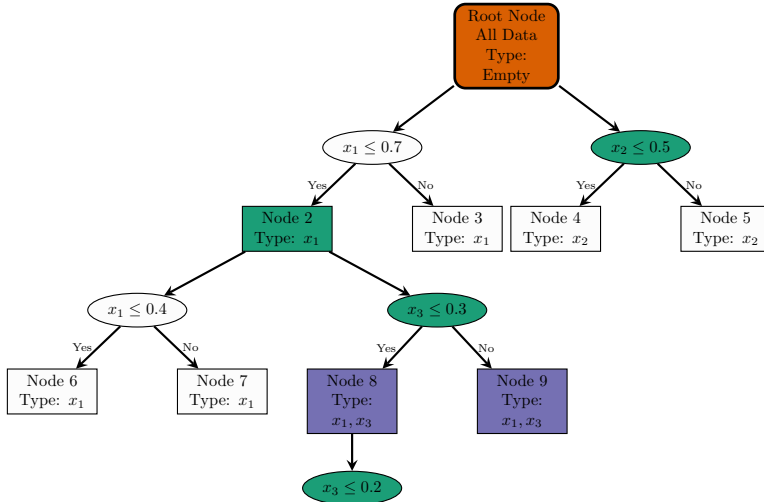
## Trees in Random Forest



# Planted Trees (I)



## Planted Trees (II)



# Key features of Random Planted Forests

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- Tree stops after adjustable number of splits
- Prediction built up incrementally, guided by residuals (cf. Gradient Boosting)

## Application Example

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7

- Bikeshare regression dataset <sup>1</sup>

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- Average prediction:  $\hat{m}_0 \approx 144$

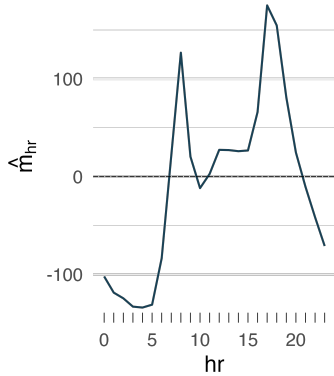
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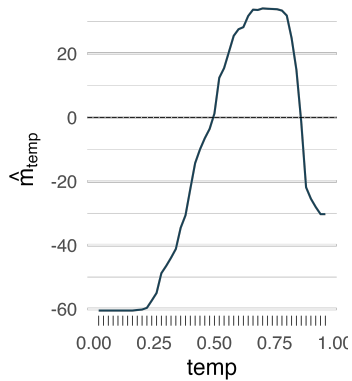
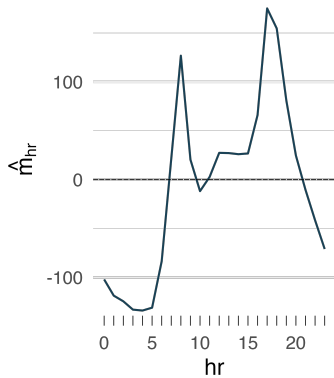
## Main Effects



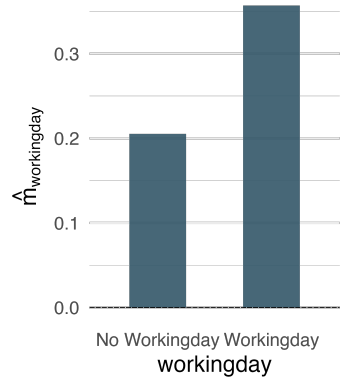
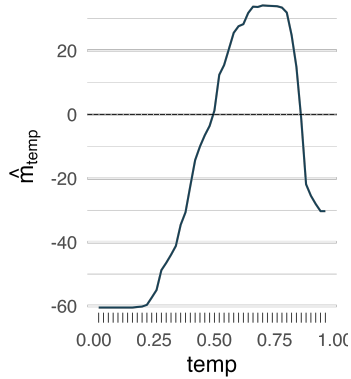
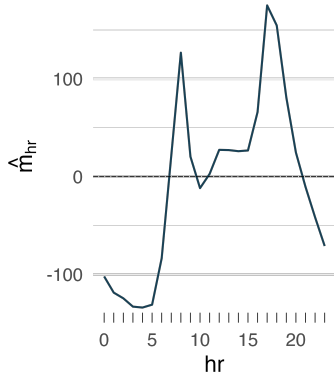
8



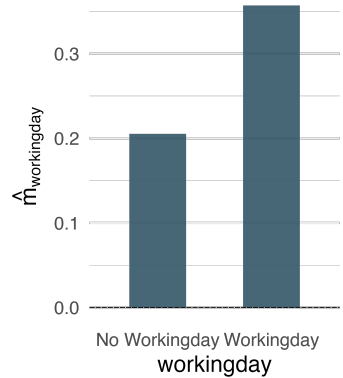
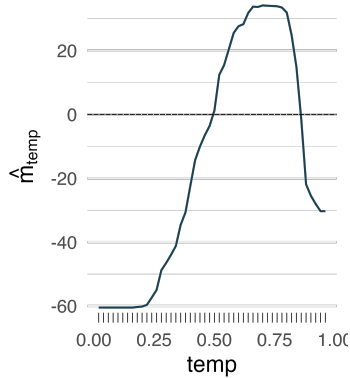
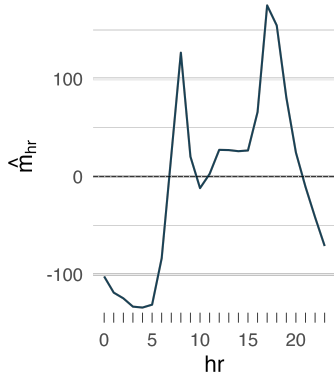
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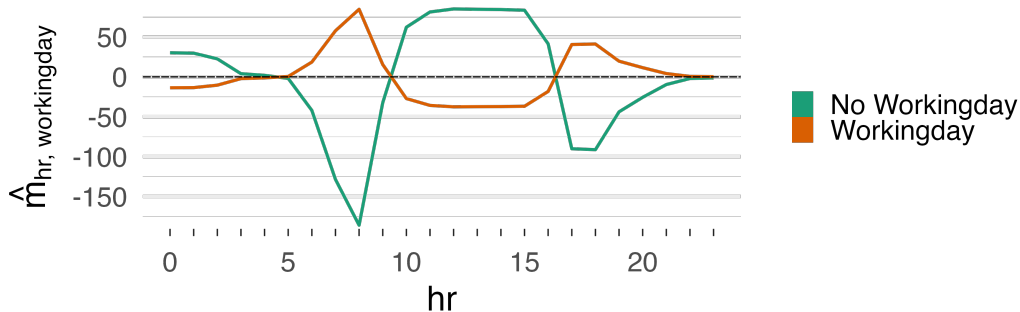


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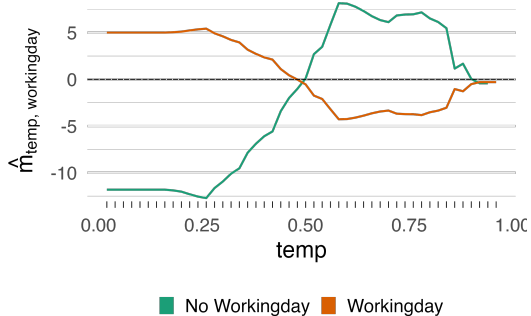
$$\hat{m} = \hat{m}_0 + \hat{m}_{hr}(hr) + \hat{m}_{temp}(temp) + \hat{m}_{workingday}(workingday) + \dots$$

## Hour $\times$ Working Day: “Rush Hour Effect”



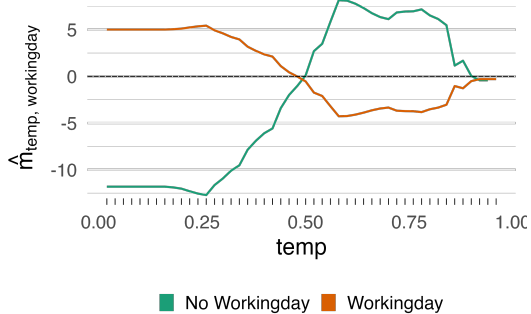
$$\dots + \hat{m}_{hr, workingday}(hr, workingday) + \dots$$

## More 2nd Order Interactions

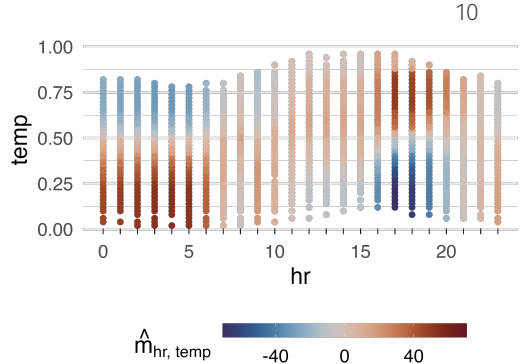


$$+\hat{m}_{temp,workingday}(temp,workingday)$$

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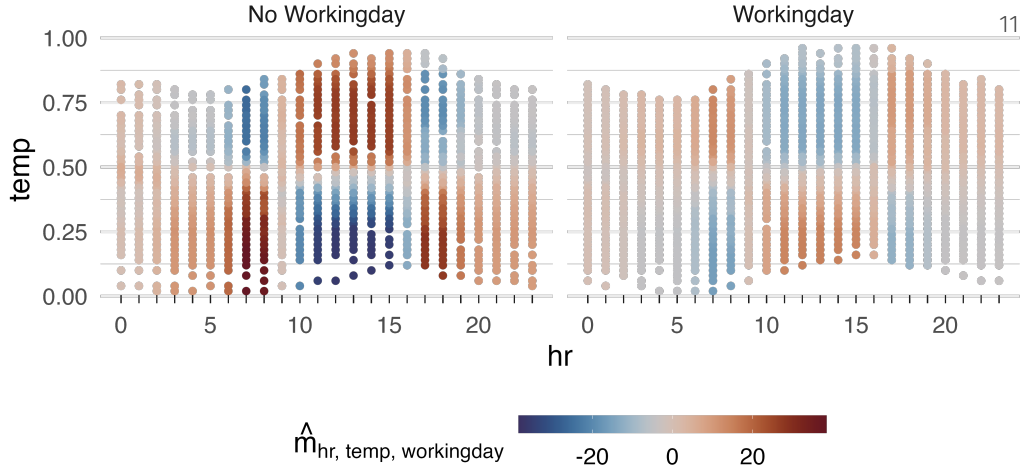
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$$+\hat{m}_{hr, temp}(hr, temp) + \dots$$



## 3rd Order Interaction



## Feature Importance in RPF

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12

- Average of absolute values of term  $\hat{m}_S$  of interest

$$\text{FI}_S = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |\hat{m}_S(\mathbf{x}_i)|$$

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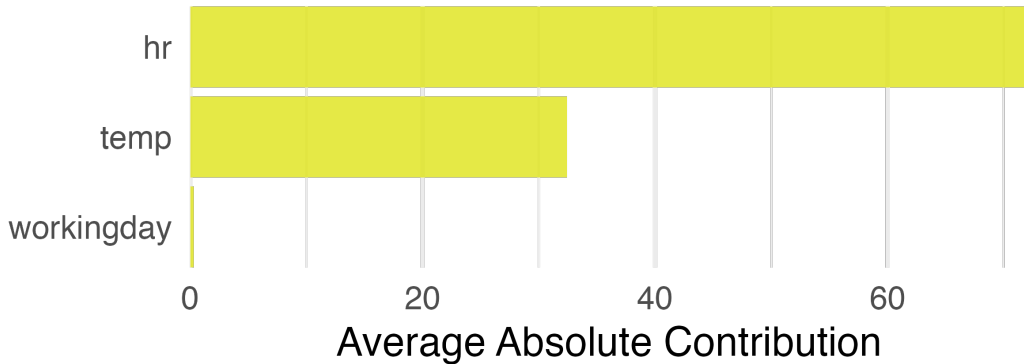
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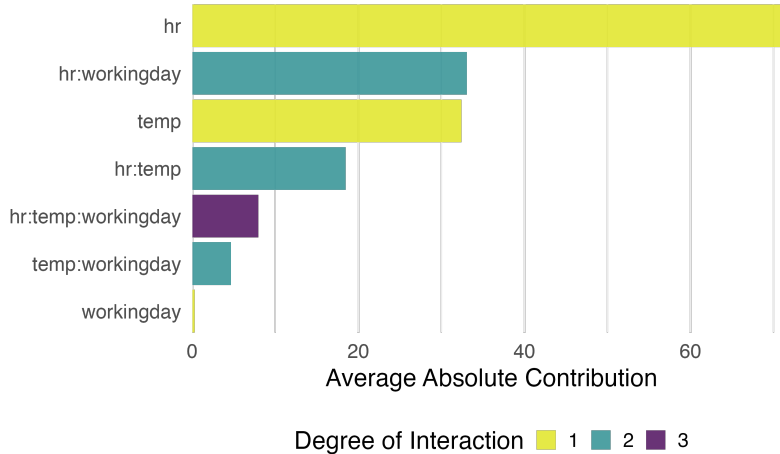
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  - Importance scores on [same scale](#) as prediction

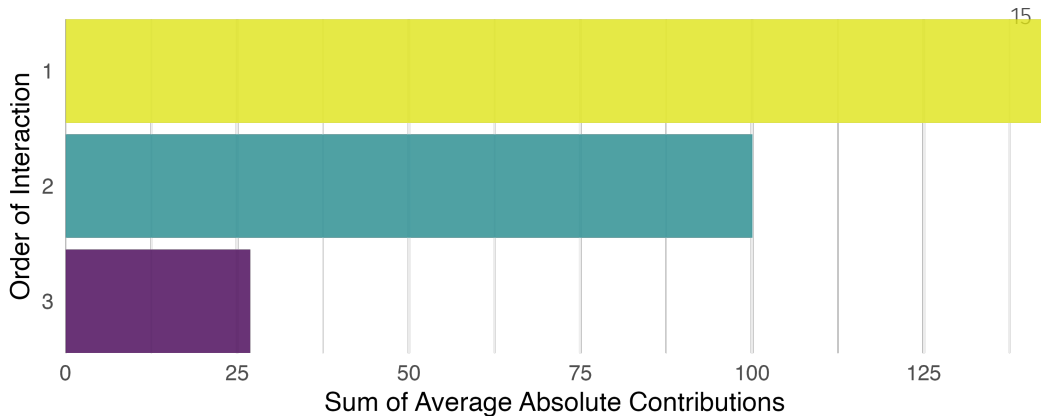
## Feature Importance per Main Term



# Feature Importance for All Terms



# Feature Importance by Order of Interaction





## No Free Lunch

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Gains in interpretability → sacrifices in predictive performance?

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- Benchmark on 28 datasets<sup>2</sup> comparing RPF with XGBoost & RF, incl. tuning

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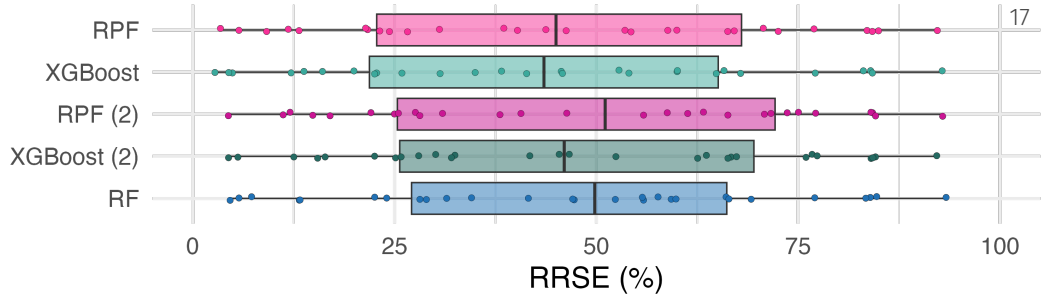
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→ Generally: RPF never best, rarely bad, usually close

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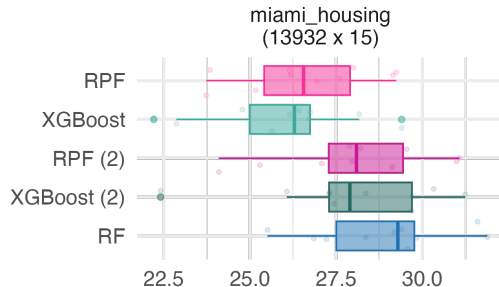
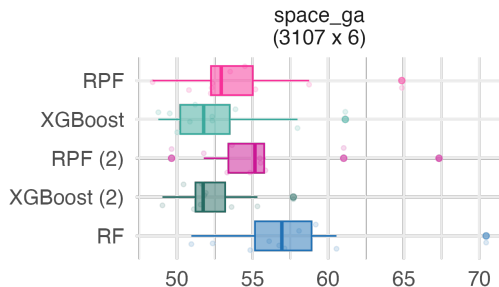
# Benchmark Results (Aggregated)



$$\text{RRSE} := \sqrt{\text{SSE}(Y, \hat{Y}) / \text{SSE}(Y, \bar{Y})}$$

→ Featureless model scores 1, perfect score 0

# Benchmark Results (Selected Tasks)



RRSE (%)

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Random Planted Forests = Additive Random Forests

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- (→) Competitive predictive performance (mostly)
- (↓) Computationally heavy for large data (Optimization WIP!)

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Thank you for your attention!



[www.leibniz-bips.de/en](http://www.leibniz-bips.de/en)

**Contact**

Lukas Burk

Leibniz Institute for Prevention Research  
and Epidemiology – BIPS

Achterstraße 30  
D-28359 Bremen

[burk@leibniz-bips.de](mailto:burk@leibniz-bips.de)




## References I

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-  Fischer, Sebastian Felix et al. (2023). “OpenML-CTR23 – A Curated Tabular Regression Benchmarking Suite”. In: [AutoML Conference 2023 \(Workshop\)](#).