Tree-based methods

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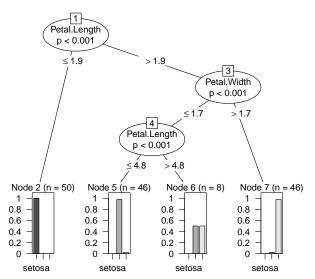
Tree-based methods

Tree-based methods centers around decision or regression trees. Flexible and popular method for prediction.

Can be applied successfully to most prediction problems.

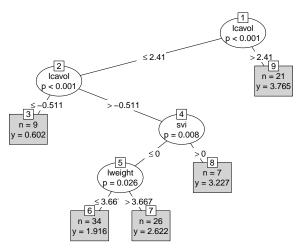
What is a decision tree?

A decision tree consists of nodes, that create a dichotomy on a given variable.



Regression trees

We can apply the same concept to create a regression tree to predict a continuous quantity.



Trees

- Nested sequence of dichotomies
- Constant among leaf nodes
- Can be viewed as a piecewise constant regression
- Adapted to categorical and ordinal data

Fitting a tree

At each node, the algorithm decides:

- 1. Pick variable to split on
- 2. Decide split location
- 3. Decide whether to stop or continue

Fitting a tree

How to pick varibable and spit location?

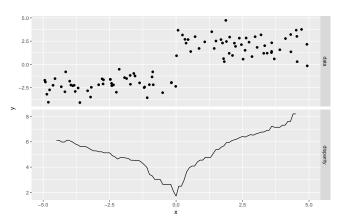
Greedy algorithm

At each stage, pick the split that lowers disparity the most.

Does not necessarily pick optimal splits overall.

Fitting a tree

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Random forests

Trees

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Random forest

- Combine multiple trees together (usually 100s).
- ► Each tree trained on a slightly randomised dataset
- Trees vote on prediction

General idea to combine weaker models into a stronger one.

Bagging

Bagging (= bootstrap aggregation): train a lot of models on artifical datasets, and average the models

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Boosting

- 1. Train model 1, then evaluate its performance.
- 2. Train model 2 to do well where model 1 does not.
- 3. Train model 3 to do well where model 1 and 2 do not.

Pure prediction

In pure prediction problems, nearly always correct to use an ensemble method (if computational power available).

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As ensemble methods fairly universal, usually not mentionned.