Random Forest Models







Random Forests Models: Intuition

- Bagging helps reduce variance, but the models generated each time have some correlation because the models use the same predictors, so the generated models will be somewhat similar
- For example, if there is one strong predictor, Bagging will often select this predictor at the top of the tree every time, thus generating somewhat similar models, so the contribution to variance reduction will be small.
- Random Forests overcomes this problem by also keeping the predictors included in each model iteration random
- That is if there are *P* predictors in the model, Random Forests will only use *M* predictors, with *M* < *P* in each model, but these *M* predictors will be different and randomly selected each time.
- The number of M predictors to select is a tuning parameter
- Random Forest models are particularly useful when the number of predictors P is large



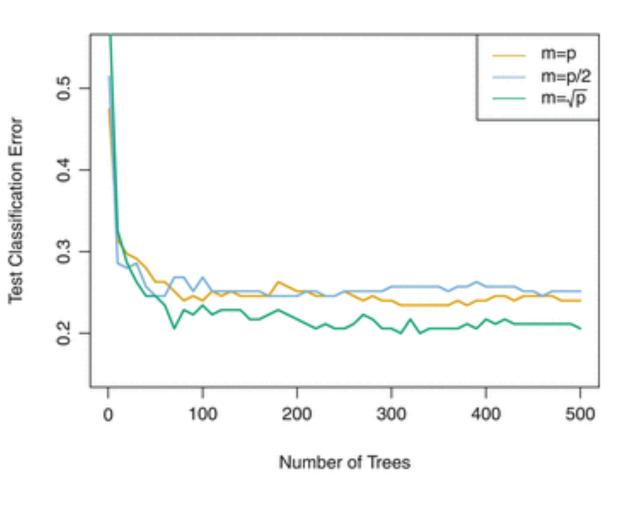
As M approaches P Bagging and Random become more similar



Random Forest Illustration: Varying M

Observations

- For M = P is identical to Bagging
- 2. As the **number** of sampled **trees** increase, **error** ↓ sharply **initially** and then flattens
- 3. As *M* becomes smaller relative to *P* the test classification error ↓ (up to a point; needs to be tested with cross-validation)









randomForest() {randomForest} → Function used to fit various Random Forest models (please note the cap F)

```
rand.fit=randomForest(y\sim x1+x2+etc., data=dataName, mtry=5,importance=TRUE) \rightarrow mtry=5
```

tells Random Forest to use 5 predictors; if p is smaller than the full set of predictors in the model, then mtry=p generates a Random Forest model; by default this method computes 500 trees.

```
rand.fit.25=randomForest(y~x1+x2+etc.,data=dataName, mtry=5,importance=TRUE, ntree=25) \rightarrow Use the ntree=25
```

attribute to change the default number of trees to generate (to 25, for example)





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