

Exercise Sheet Praktikum Machine Learning

Random Forests

Data: You are provided with three data files following the .csv format: TwistData.csv, SpiralData.csv and TuberculosisData.csv. The first two are synthetically generated and the last one consists of first twenty principal components of deeply learnt features^[1] extracted from a publicly available tuberculosis Chest X Ray dataset^[2]. The last data column in all the files refers to the class information (particularly, in TuberculosisData 1 - Normal and 2 - Tuberculosis.)

Task 1:

For TwistData and SpiralData: Learn random forest classifiers. Split the data randomly into two folds. Use the folds interchangeably for training and testing.

- Refer to :
<http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestClassifier.html>
- Train RF classifiers varying the number of trees (10,15,...,50) and observe the decision boundaries plotting curves like shown in:
http://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/classification/plot_classifier_comparison.html#sphx-glr-auto-examples-classification-plot-classifier-comparison-py
- For fixed number of trees (say, 10) vary the depth of the classifiers from 2,3,..8. Plot similar curves as 1(b).
- Comment on the classifier behavior for the above cases.

Task 2:

For Tuberculosis data: Learn random forest classifiers. Perform $k = 5$ folded cross-validation, i.e., split data into 5 folds and use 4 folds for training and 1 fold for testing.

- Classifier 1: Train random forest classifier with 20 trees and max depth of 4.
- Classifier 2: Train linear SVM classifier with RBF kernel ($\sigma = 1$). (Use codes from previous assignments).
- Classifier 3: Train logistic regression classifier. (Use codes from previous assignments).
- Compare the performance of classifiers 1, 2 and 3 by calculating the accuracy, sensitivity and specificity using a one vs. all binary confusion matrix.

[1]. Krizhevsky, A., Sutskever, I. and Hinton, G.E., 2012. Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks. In *Advances in neural information processing systems* (pp. 1097-1105).

[2]. Jaeger, S., Candemir, S., Antani, S., Wang, Y.X.J., Lu, P.X. and Thoma, G., 2014. Two public chest X-ray datasets for computer-aided screening of pulmonary diseases. *Quantitative imaging in medicine and surgery*, 4(6), pp.475-477. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4256233/>