

Random Forest using train{caret}: Regression Example

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1 Random Forest using `train{caret}`

Function `train()` “sets up a grid of tuning parameters for a number of classification and regression routines, fits each model and calculates a resampling based performance measure.” [Rstudio doc]

This example uses `train()` to fit a *Random Forest* model using the OJ{ISLR} dataset.

Additional documentation:

<http://topepo.github.io/caret/available-models.html>

We will use *Random Forest* in this example. Search for method value ‘`rf`’.

2 Libraries

3 Tree-based regression using Random Forest on OJ{ISLR} dataset

Fit a Random Forest regression model for sale price of *Minute Made Orange Juice* .

Explore OJ using ‘?’ Rstudio help:

```
>?OJ
```

Orange Juice Data

Description

3.1 Load the data

```
# load the data:
```

```
data(OJ)
```

```
str(OJ)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 1070 obs. of 18 variables:
## $ Purchase : Factor w/ 2 levels "CH","MM": 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ WeekofPurchase: num 237 239 245 227 228 230 232 234 235 238 ...
## $ StoreID : num 1 1 1 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 ...
## $ PriceCH : num 1.75 1.75 1.86 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.75 1.75 1.75 ...
## $ PriceMM : num 1.99 1.99 2.09 1.69 1.69 1.99 1.99 1.99 1.99 1.99 ...
## $ DiscCH : num 0 0 0.17 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ DiscMM : num 0 0.3 0 0 0 0 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 ...
## $ SpecialCH : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 ...
## $ SpecialMM : num 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 ...
## $ LoyalCH : num 0.5 0.6 0.68 0.4 0.957 ...
## $ SalePriceMM : num 1.99 1.69 2.09 1.69 1.69 1.99 1.59 1.59 1.59 1.59 ...
## $ SalePriceCH : num 1.75 1.75 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.75 1.75 1.75 ...
## $ PriceDiff : num 0.24 -0.06 0.4 0 0 0.3 -0.1 -0.16 -0.16 -0.16 ...
## $ Store7 : Factor w/ 2 levels "No","Yes": 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ PctDiscMM : num 0 0.151 0 0 0 ...
## $ PctDiscCH : num 0 0 0.0914 0 0 ...
## $ ListPriceDiff : num 0.24 0.24 0.23 0 0 0.3 0.3 0.24 0.24 0.24 ...
## $ STORE : num 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
```

```
head(OJ)
```

```
##      Purchase WeekofPurchase StoreID PriceCH PriceMM DiscCH DiscMM SpecialCH
## 1      CH           237         1    1.75    1.99    0.00    0.0         0
## 2      CH           239         1    1.75    1.99    0.00    0.3         0
## 3      CH           245         1    1.86    2.09    0.17    0.0         0
## 4      MM           227         1    1.69    1.69    0.00    0.0         0
## 5      CH           228         7    1.69    1.69    0.00    0.0         0
## 6      CH           230         7    1.69    1.99    0.00    0.0         0
##      SpecialMM LoyalCH SalePriceMM SalePriceCH PriceDiff Store7 PctDiscMM
## 1           0 0.500000         1.99         1.75      0.24      No 0.000000
## 2           1 0.600000         1.69         1.75     -0.06      No 0.150754
## 3           0 0.680000         2.09         1.69      0.40      No 0.000000
## 4           0 0.400000         1.69         1.69      0.00      No 0.000000
## 5           0 0.956535         1.69         1.69      0.00     Yes 0.000000
## 6           1 0.965228         1.99         1.69      0.30     Yes 0.000000
##      PctDiscCH ListPriceDiff STORE
## 1 0.000000         0.24      1
## 2 0.000000         0.24      1
## 3 0.091398         0.23      1
## 4 0.000000         0.00      1
## 5 0.000000         0.00      0
## 6 0.000000         0.30      0
```

Notes about the dataset:

Variable *Purchase* is a 2-level factor with values *CH* (1) or *MM* (2).

The dataset has separate columns for *sale prices* of *CH* and *MM*.

We are interested in the *sale price* of *MM*: *SalePriceMM*. We want to predict it, but we do not want to take *PriceMM*, nor *PriceDiff* into account.

3.2 Split the data: train / test datasets

```
set.seed(1234)
ind <- sample(2, nrow(OJ), replace = T, prob = c(0.7, 0.3))
train <- OJ[ind == 1,]
test <- OJ[ind == 2,]
```

3.3 Fit the model: Sale price of MM vs some variables

To predict *SalePriceMM*, remove *-PriceMM* *-PriceDiff*, *-ListPriceDiff* from the formula. Otherwise, the accuracy will be too high. We want to challenge the model at least a little bit.

```
set.seed(1234)
cvcontrol <- trainControl(method="repeatedcv",
                           number = 5,
                           repeats = 2,
```

```

allowParallel=TRUE)

set.seed(1234)
forest <- train(SalePriceMM ~
  +STORE
  +DiscMM
  +SpecialMM
  +Store7,
  data=train,
  method="rf",
  trControl=cvcontrol,
  importance=TRUE)

```

3.3.1 Top contributors

```

# Put the important variables in a dataframe for convenience
contributors <- varImp(forest)$importance

# Note, each contributor is a row. There is one column containing the importance score.
 #(contributors_names <- rownames(contributors$importance))

# Arrange them top to bottom:
contributors %>% dplyr::select(Overall) %>% arrange(desc(Overall))

```

```

##           Overall
## DiscMM      100.0000
## STORE       29.8360
## SpecialMM   11.4598
## Store7Yes    0.0000

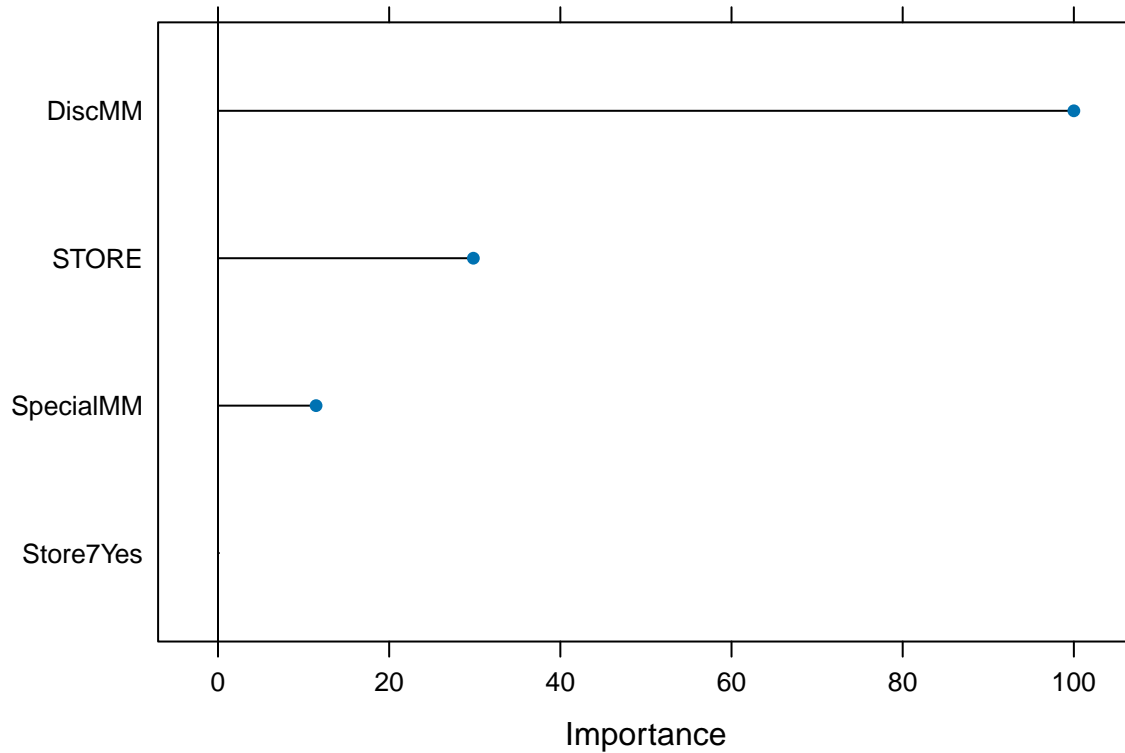
```

3.3.2 plot the model

```

plot(varImp(forest))

```



3.3.3 See what RF did on train dataset

```
forest
```

```
## Random Forest
##
## 747 samples
## 4 predictor
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (5 fold, repeated 2 times)
## Summary of sample sizes: 597, 597, 598, 597, 599, 599, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##  mtry  RMSE      Rsquared  MAE
##  2     0.1194802  0.7742615  0.08191240
##  3     0.1170864  0.7796081  0.07260380
##  4     0.1170186  0.7798219  0.07133181
##
## RMSE was used to select the optimal model using the smallest value.
## The final value used for the model was mtry = 4.
```

3.3.4 Predict on test dataset

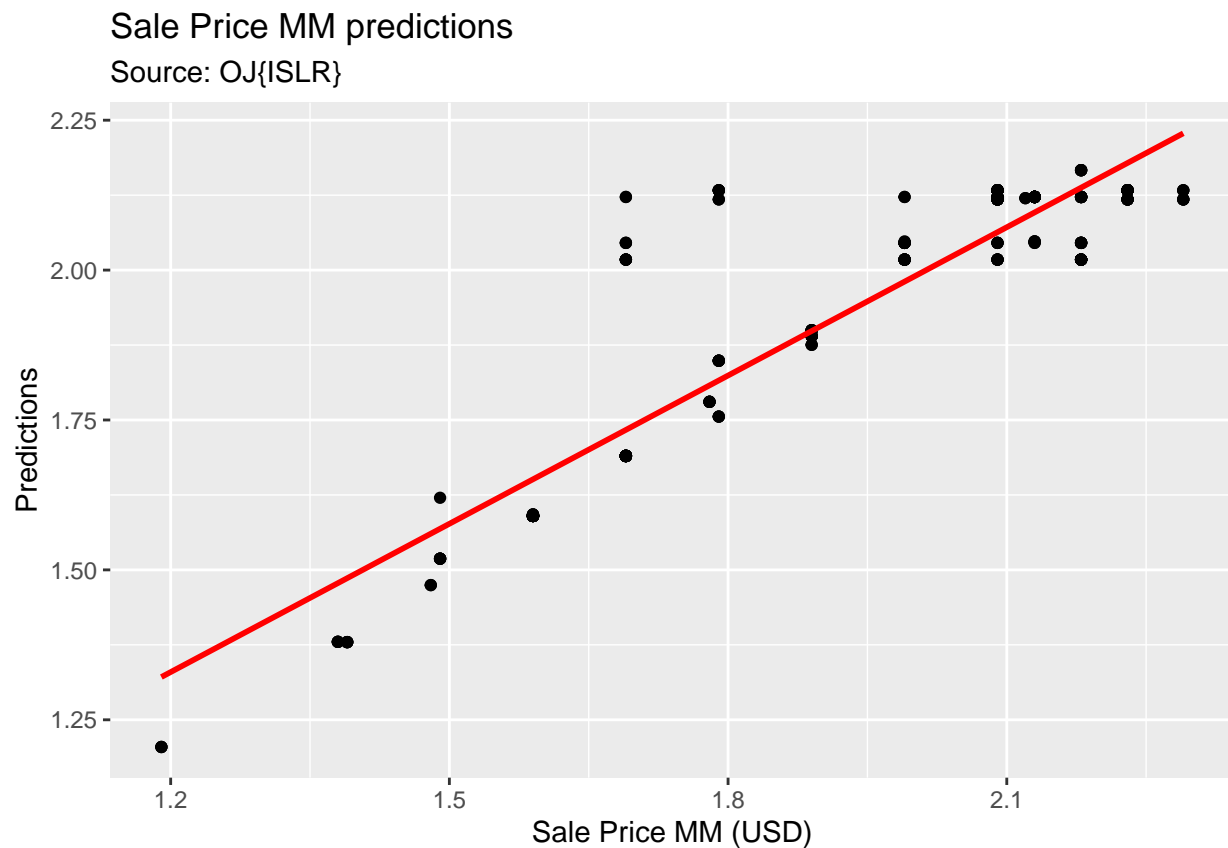
```
rf <- predict(forest, test)

# For ggplot we need a dataframe:
rf_df <- data.frame(rf, test)
```

3.3.5 Plot predictions vs actuals

```
rf_df %>% ggplot(aes(x = SalePriceMM, y = rf)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = 'lm', col = 'red', se=FALSE) +
  scale_y_continuous('Predictions') +
  scale_x_continuous('Sale Price MM (USD)') +
  ggtitle('Sale Price MM predictions', 'Source: OJ{ISLR}')
```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```



3.3.6 Prediction performance

- Root Mean Squared Error

- R-squared

```
# RMSE
sqrt(mean((test$SalePriceMM - rf)^2))
```

```
## [1] 0.1050467
```

```
# R squared
cor(test$SalePriceMM, rf)^2 ## R-Squared
```

```
## [1] 0.8354713
```

3.4 Fine-tune the model: Change mtry

Model *rf* from *train()* has a tuning parameter *mtry*. Parameter *mtry* is the number of predictors randomly selected by *rf*.

To change the value of *mtry*, use *train()* parameter *tuneGrid*. Parameter *tuneGrid* is a dataframe with possible tuning values.

3.4.1 Verify tuning paramaters

```
modelLookup('rf')
```

```
##   model parameter                                label forReg forClass probModel
## 1    rf          mtry #Randomly Selected Predictors      TRUE      TRUE      TRUE
```

3.4.2 Get model information

```
getModelInfo(model = 'rf')
```

```
## $qrf
## $qrf$label
## [1] "Quantile Random Forest"
##
## $qrf$library
## [1] "quantregForest"
##
## $qrf$loop
## NULL
##
## $qrf$type
## [1] "Regression"
##
## $qrf$parameters
##   parameter    class                                label
## 1      mtry numeric #Randomly Selected Predictors
##
```

```

## $qrf$grid
## function (x, y, len = NULL, search = "grid")
## {
##   if (search == "grid") {
##     out <- data.frame(mtry = caret::var_seq(p = ncol(x),
##       classification = is.factor(y), len = len))
##   }
##   else {
##     out <- data.frame(mtry = unique(sample(1:ncol(x), size = len,
##       replace = TRUE)))
##   }
##   out
## }
##
## $qrf$fit
## function (x, y, wts, param, lev, last, classProbs, ...)
## quantregForest::quantregForest(x, y, mtry = min(param$mtry, ncol(x)),
##   ...)
##
## $qrf$predict
## function (modelFit, newdata, submodels = NULL)
## {
##   out <- predict(modelFit, newdata, what = 0.5)
##   if (is.matrix(out))
##     out <- out[, 1]
##   out
## }
##
## $qrf$prob
## NULL
##
## $qrf$tags
## [1] "Random Forest"           "Ensemble Model"
## [3] "Bagging"                 "Implicit Feature Selection"
## [5] "Quantile Regression"      "Robust Model"
##
## $qrf$sort
## function (x)
## x[order(x[, 1]), ]
##
##
## $rf
## $rf$label
## [1] "Random Forest"
##
## $rf$library
## [1] "randomForest"
##
## $rf$loop
## NULL
##
## $rf$type
## [1] "Classification" "Regression"
##

```



```

## $rf$parameters
##   parameter   class                                label
## 1      mtry numeric #Randomly Selected Predictors
##
## $rf$grid
## function (x, y, len = NULL, search = "grid")
## {
##   if (search == "grid") {
##     out <- data.frame(mtry = caret::var_seq(p = ncol(x),
##       classification = is.factor(y), len = len))
##   }
##   else {
##     out <- data.frame(mtry = unique(sample(1:ncol(x), size = len,
##       replace = TRUE)))
##   }
## }
##
## $rf$fit
## function (x, y, wts, param, lev, last, classProbs, ...)
## randomForest::randomForest(x, y, mtry = param$mtry, ...)
##
## $rf$predict
## function (modelFit, newdata, submodels = NULL)
## if (!is.null(newdata)) predict(modelFit, newdata) else predict(modelFit)
##
## $rf$prob
## function (modelFit, newdata, submodels = NULL)
## if (!is.null(newdata)) predict(modelFit, newdata, type = "prob") else predict(modelFit,
##   type = "prob")
##
## $rf$predictors
## function (x, ...)
## {
##   varIndex <- as.numeric(names(table(x$forest$bestvar)))
##   varIndex <- varIndex[varIndex > 0]
##   varsUsed <- names(x$forest$ncat)[varIndex]
##   varsUsed
## }
##
## $rf$varImp
## function (object, ...)
## {
##   varImp <- randomForest::importance(object, ...)
##   if (object$type == "regression") {
##     if ("%IncMSE" %in% colnames(varImp)) {
##       varImp <- data.frame(Overall = varImp[, "%IncMSE"])
##     }
##     else {
##       varImp <- data.frame(Overall = varImp[, 1])
##     }
##   }
##   else {
##     retainNames <- levels(object$y)
##     if (all(retainNames %in% colnames(varImp))) {

```

```

##           varImp <- varImp[, retainNames]
##       }
##       else {
##           varImp <- data.frame(Overall = varImp[, 1])
##       }
##   }
##   out <- as.data.frame(varImp, stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
##   if (dim(out)[2] == 2) {
##       tmp <- apply(out, 1, mean)
##       out[, 1] <- out[, 2] <- tmp
##   }
##   out
## }
##
## $rf$levels
## function (x)
## x$classes
##
## $rf$tags
## [1] "Random Forest"           "Ensemble Model"
## [3] "Bagging"                  "Implicit Feature Selection"
##
## $rf$sort
## function (x)
## x[order(x[, 1]), ]
##
## $rf$oob
## function (x)
## {
##     out <- switch(x$type, regression = c(sqrt(max(x$mse[length(x$mse)],
##     0)), x$rsq[length(x$rsq)]), classification = c(1 - x$err.rate[x$ntree,
##     "OOB"], e1071::classAgreement(x$confusion[, -dim(x$confusion)[2]])[["kappa"]]))
##     names(out) <- if (x$type == "regression")
##         c("RMSE", "Rsquared")
##     else c("Accuracy", "Kappa")
##     out
## }
##
##
##
## $rfRules
## $rfRules$label
## [1] "Random Forest Rule-Based Model"
##
## $rfRules$library
## [1] "randomForest" "inTrees"      "plyr"
##
## $rfRules$type
## [1] "Classification" "Regression"
##
## $rfRules$parameters
##   parameter class          label
## 1      mtry numeric #Randomly Selected Predictors
## 2  maxdepth numeric      Maximum Rule Depth
##

```

```

## $rfRules$grid
## function (x, y, len = NULL, search = "grid")
## {
##   if (search == "grid") {
##     out <- data.frame(mtry = caret::var_seq(p = ncol(x),
##       classification = is.factor(y), len = len), maxdepth = (1:len) +
##       1)
##   }
##   else {
##     out <- data.frame(mtry = sample(1:ncol(x), size = len,
##       replace = TRUE), maxdepth = sample(1:15, size = len,
##       replace = TRUE))
##   }
## }
##
## $rfRules$loop
## function (grid)
## {
##   loop <- plyr::ddply(grid, c("mtry"), function(x) c(maxdepth = max(x$maxdepth)))
##   submodels <- vector(mode = "list", length = nrow(loop))
##   for (i in seq(along = loop$maxdepth)) {
##     index <- which(grid$mtry == loop$mtry[i])
##     trees <- grid[index, "maxdepth"]
##     submodels[[i]] <- data.frame(maxdepth = trees[trees !=
##       loop$maxdepth[i]])
##   }
##   list(loop = loop, submodels = submodels)
## }
##
## $rfRules$fit
## function (x, y, wts, param, lev, last, classProbs, ...)
## {
##   if (!is.data.frame(x) | inherits(x, "tbl_df"))
##     x <- as.data.frame(x, stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
##   RFor <- randomForest::randomForest(x, y, mtry = min(param$mtry,
##     ncol(x)), ...)
##   treeList <- inTrees::RF2List(RFor)
##   exec <- inTrees::extractRules(treeList, x, maxdepth = param$maxdepth,
##     ntree = RFor$ntree)
##   ruleMetric <- inTrees::getRuleMetric(exec, x, y)
##   ruleMetric <- inTrees::pruneRule(ruleMetric, x, y)
##   ruleMetric <- inTrees::selectRuleRRF(ruleMetric, x, y)
##   out <- list(model = inTrees::buildLearner(ruleMetric, x,
##     y))
##   if (!last) {
##     out$rf <- treeList
##     out$x <- x
##     out$y <- y
##     out$trees <- RFor$ntree
##   }
##   out
## }
##
## $rfRules$predict

```

```

## function (modelFit, newdata, submodels = NULL)
## {
##   if (!is.data.frame(newdata) | inherits(newdata, "tbl_df"))
##     newdata <- as.data.frame(newdata, stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
##   out <- inTrees::applyLearner(modelFit$model, newdata)
##   if (modelFit$problemType == "Regression")
##     out <- as.numeric(out)
##   if (!is.null(submodels)) {
##     tmp <- vector(mode = "list", length = nrow(submodels) +
##       1)
##     tmp[[1]] <- if (is.matrix(out))
##       out[, 1]
##     else out
##     for (i in seq(along = submodels$maxdepth)) {
##       exec <- inTrees::extractRules(modelFit$rfr, modelFit$x,
##         maxdepth = submodels$maxdepth[i], ntree = modelFit$ntrees)
##       ruleMetric <- inTrees::getRuleMetric(exec, modelFit$x,
##         modelFit$y)
##       ruleMetric <- inTrees::pruneRule(ruleMetric, modelFit$x,
##         modelFit$y)
##       ruleMetric <- inTrees::selectRuleRRF(ruleMetric,
##         modelFit$x, modelFit$y)
##       mod <- inTrees::buildLearner(ruleMetric, modelFit$x,
##         modelFit$y)
##       tmp[[i + 1]] <- inTrees::applyLearner(mod, newdata)
##       if (modelFit$problemType == "Regression")
##         tmp[[i + 1]] <- as.numeric(tmp[[i + 1]])
##     }
##     out <- tmp
##   }
##   out
## }
##
## $rfrRules$prob
## NULL
##
## $rfrRules$predictors
## function (x, ...)
## {
##   split_up <- strsplit(x$model[, "condition"], "&")
##   isolate <- function(x) {
##     index <- gregexpr("", x, fixed = TRUE)
##     out <- NULL
##     for (i in seq_along(index)) {
##       if (all(index[[i]] > 0)) {
##         tmp <- substring(x[i], 1, index[[i]][1])
##         tmp <- gsub("(X)|(\\[)|(\\]|(,)|( )", "", tmp)
##         tmp <- tmp[tmp != ""]
##         out <- c(out, as.numeric(tmp))
##       }
##     }
##     as.numeric(unique(out))
##   }
##   var_index <- unique(unlist(lapply(split_up, isolate)))

```

```

##     if (length(var_index) > 0)
##         x$xNames[var_index]
##     else NULL
## }
##
## $rfRules$varImp
## function (object, ...)
## {
##     split_up <- strsplit(object$model[, "condition"], "&")
##     isolate <- function(x) {
##         index <- gregexpr("", x, fixed = TRUE)
##         out <- NULL
##         for (i in seq_along(index)) {
##             if (all(index[[i]] > 0)) {
##                 tmp <- substring(x[i], 1, index[[i]][1])
##                 tmp <- gsub("(X)|(\\[]|\\)|(|)|(|)", "", tmp)
##                 tmp <- tmp[tmp != ""]
##                 out <- c(out, as.numeric(tmp))
##             }
##         }
##         as.numeric(unique(out))
##     }
##     var_index <- lapply(split_up, isolate)
##     vars_dat <- lapply(var_index, function(x, p) {
##         out <- rep(0, p)
##         if (length(x) > 0)
##             out[x] <- 1
##         out
##     }, p = length(object$xNames))
##     vars_dat <- do.call("rbind", vars_dat)
##     colnames(vars_dat) <- object$xNames
##     freqs <- as.numeric(object$model[, "freq"])
##     vars_dat <- vars_dat * freqs
##     var_imp <- apply(vars_dat, 2, sum)
##     out <- data.frame(Overall = as.vector(var_imp))
##     rownames(out) <- names(var_imp)
##     out
## }
##
## $rfRules$levels
## function (x)
## x$obsLevels
##
## $rfRules$tags
## [1] "Random Forest"           "Ensemble Model"
## [3] "Bagging"                 "Implicit Feature Selection"
## [5] "Rule-Based Model"
##
## $rfRules$sort
## function (x)
## x[order(x[, "maxdepth"]), ]
##
##
## $wsrf

```

```

## $wsrf$label
## [1] "Weighted Subspace Random Forest"
##
## $wsrf$library
## [1] "wsrf"
##
## $wsrf$loop
## NULL
##
## $wsrf$type
## [1] "Classification"
##
## $wsrf$parameters
##      parameter      class      label
## 1      mtry numeric #Randomly Selected Predictors
##
## $wsrf$grid
## function (x, y, len = NULL, search = "grid")
## {
##     if (search == "grid") {
##         out <- data.frame(mtry = caret::var_seq(p = ncol(x),
##             classification = is.factor(y), len = len))
##     }
##     else {
##         out <- data.frame(mtry = unique(sample(1:ncol(x), size = len,
##             replace = TRUE)))
##     }
##     out
## }
##
## $wsrf$fit
## function (x, y, wts, param, lev, last, classProbs, ...)
## {
##     dat <- if (is.data.frame(x))
##         x
##     else as.data.frame(x, stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
##     dat$.outcome <- y
##     wsrf::wsrf(.outcome ~ ., data = dat, mtry = min(param$mtry,
##         ncol(x)), ...)
## }
##
## $wsrf$predict
## function (modelFit, newdata, submodels = NULL)
## {
##     if (!is.data.frame(newdata))
##         newdata <- as.data.frame(newdata, stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
##     predict(modelFit, newdata)$class
## }
##
## $wsrf$prob
## function (modelFit, newdata, submodels = NULL)
## {
##     if (!is.data.frame(newdata))
##         newdata <- as.data.frame(newdata, stringsAsFactors = TRUE)

```

```
##      predict(modelFit, newdata, type = "prob")$prob
## }
##
## $wsrf$predictors
## function (x, ...)
## x$xNames
##
## $wsrf$varImp
## NULL
##
## $wsrf$levels
## function (x)
## x$obsLevels
##
## $wsrf$tags
## [1] "Random Forest"          "Ensemble Model"
## [3] "Bagging"                  "Implicit Feature Selection"
##
## $wsrf$sort
## function (x)
## x[order(x[, 1]), ]
```

See example online:

Examples for tuning *RF*: <https://rpubs.com/phamdinhhkhanh/389752>

Another interesting use case is: <https://machinelearningmastery.com/tune-machine-learning-algorithms-in-r/>

3.4.3 Fit the mode using `mtry = 9`

```
# Typically mtry is based on the number of variables
# mtry <- sqrt(ncol(NUMBER_OF_VARIABLES))

# In this example we will force to be 5
mtry = 4
tuneGrid <- expand.grid(.mtry=mtry)

set.seed(1234)
forest <- train(SalePriceMM ~
  +STORE
  +DiscMM
  +SpecialMM
  +Store7,
  data=train,
  method="rf",
  tuneGrid = tuneGrid,
  trControl=cvcontrol,
  importance=TRUE)
```

3.4.4 Verify top contributors in updated model

```
# Put the important variables in a dataframe for convenience
contributors <- varImp(forest)$importance

# Note, each contributor is a row. There is one column containing the importance score.
 #(contributors_names <- rownames(contributors$importance))

# Arrange them top to bottom:
contributors %>% dplyr::select(Overall) %>% arrange(desc(Overall))
```

```
##           Overall
## DiscMM      100.00000
## STORE       30.35458
## SpecialMM   17.64353
## Store7Yes    0.00000
```

Some numbers did change.

3.4.5 See what RF did on train dataset

```
forest

## Random Forest
##
## 747 samples
## 4 predictor
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (5 fold, repeated 2 times)
## Summary of sample sizes: 597, 597, 598, 597, 599, 599, ...
## Resampling results:
##
##   RMSE      Rsquared   MAE
##  0.117057  0.7797413  0.07137319
##
## Tuning parameter 'mtry' was held constant at a value of 4
```

3.4.6 Predict on test dataset

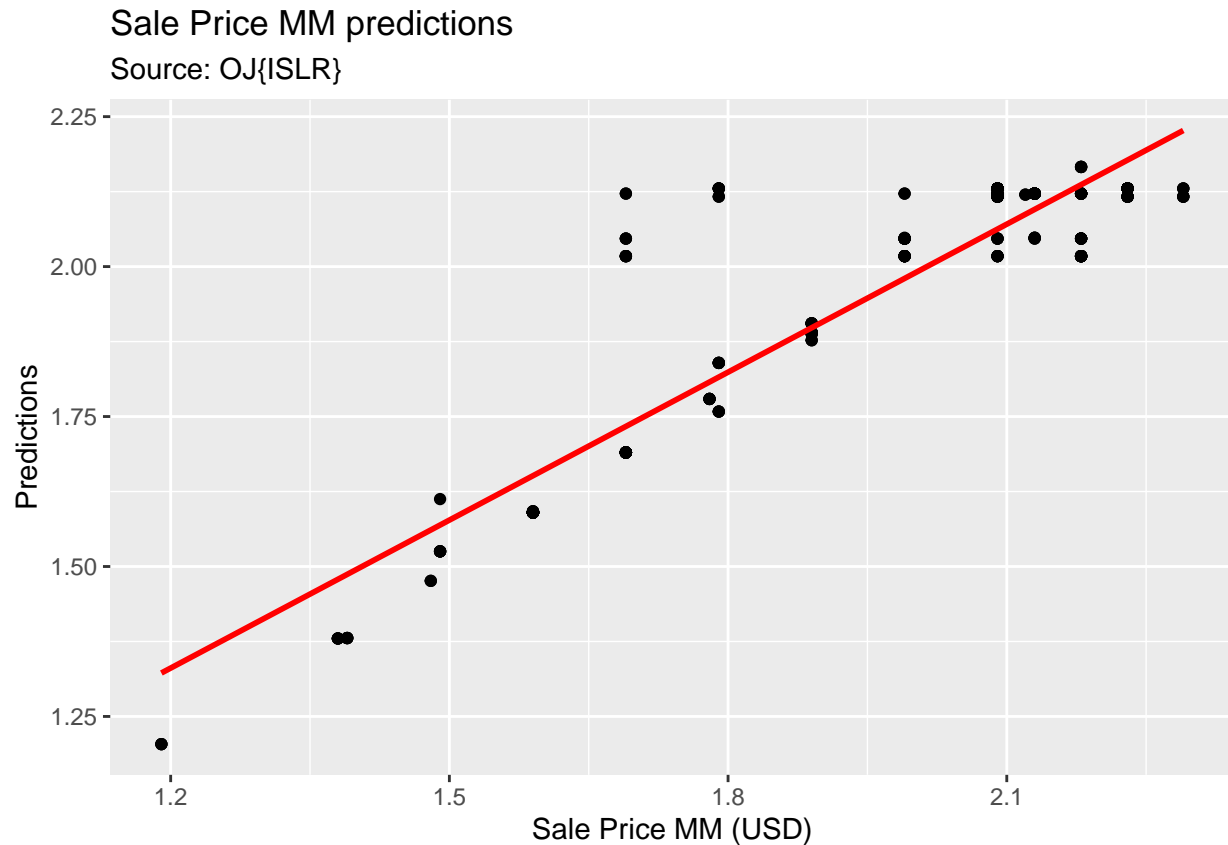
```
rf <- predict(forest, test)

# For ggplot we need a dataframe:
rf_df <- data.frame(rf, test)
```

3.4.7 Plot predictions vs actuals


```
rf_df %>% ggplot(aes(x = SalePriceMM, y = rf)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = 'lm', col = 'red', se=FALSE) +
  scale_y_continuous('Predictions') +
  scale_x_continuous('Sale Price MM (USD)') +
  ggtitle('Sale Price MM predictions', 'Source: OJ{ISLR}')
```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```



3.4.8 Prediction performance

- Root Mean Squared Error
- R-squared

```
# RMSE
sqrt(mean((test$SalePriceMM - rf)^2))
```

```
## [1] 0.1050224
```

```
# R squared
cor(test$SalePriceMM, rf)^2 ## R-Squared
```

```
## [1] 0.8356433
```