Decision trees and Random Forests

Al for ecologists

Paul Tresson

20/05/25





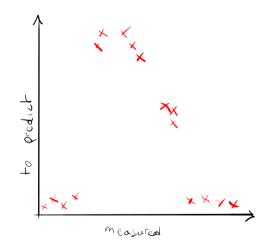




Introduction

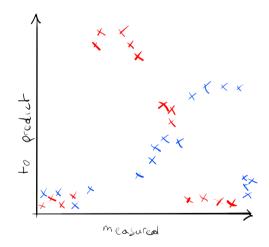


Motivation



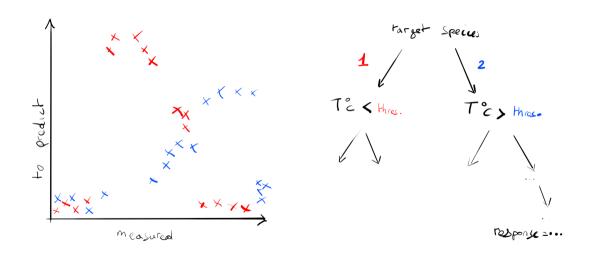


Motivation





Motivation





Decision Trees



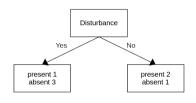
Simple example

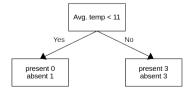
Disturbance	Habitat	Avg. temp.	Presence
Yes	Shrubs	10	0
Yes	Forests	12	0
No	Shrubs	18	1
No	Shrubs	25	1
Yes	Shrubs	28	1
Yes	Forests	30	0
No	Forests	33	0



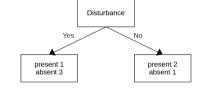
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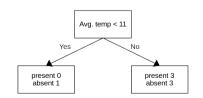


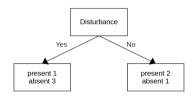




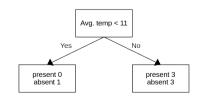


$$\sum_{i=1}^J \left(
ho_i \sum_{k
eq i}
ho_k
ight) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^J
ho_i^2$$

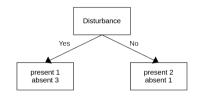




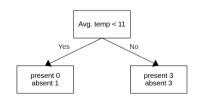
$$1 - (\frac{1}{1+3})^2 - (\frac{3}{1+3})^2 = 0.375$$



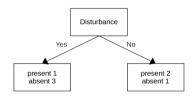




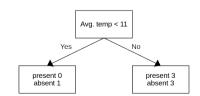
Leaf Gini =
$$(\frac{4}{4+3})0.375$$







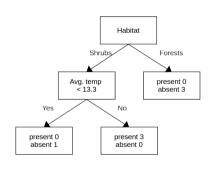
$$1 - (\frac{0}{0+1})^2 - (\frac{1}{0+1})^2 = 0$$



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Building the tree

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No	Shrubs	25	1
Yes	Shrubs	28	1
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Random Forests



Advantages

different inputs

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- different inputs
- different outputs

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Drawbacks

need to test hyper-parameters

Advantages

- different inputs
- different outputs
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- pretty fast
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- need to test hyper-parameters
- need for rich descriptors



Decendants

- Gradient Boosting
- XGBoost



Usefull ressources

- scikit-learn docs!
- StatQuest



Thanks for you attention!

Let's practice!

References i