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Stochastic Boosting

- Supervised learning
- Algorigthm Schapire 1990 (AdaBoost 1996)
- Ensemble of weak learners
- Works well for categorical features

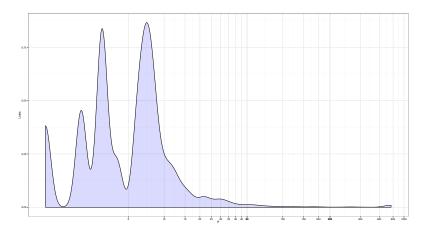
R Packages for Stochastic Boosting

- ada Discrete, simple implementation
- gbm Generalized boosting, regression
- mboost Generalized boosting, regression
- Other Suggestions?

Source Data

```
> str(stwX)
'data.frame': 10691 obs. of 13 variables:
 $ XD1: int 4 6 3 6 2 6 4 4 2 3 ...
 $ YD : chr "O" "O" "O" "O" ...
 $ XD2: Factor w/ 3 levels "...",..: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
 $ XD3: Factor w/ 2 levels "", "UNK": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
 $ XD4: Factor w/ 41 levels "AF",..: 13 13 11 15 13 11 15 9 9 11 ...
 $ XC1: num 2296 295 3298 136 1692 ...
 $ XC2: int
            7 9 7 5 5 8 8 9 39 5 ...
 $ Y : int
            8 8 7 11 18 6 6 6 17 14 ...
 $ XD5: Factor w/ 18 levels "...",..: 5 9 17 10 10 7 17 17 17 18 ...
 $ XD6: Factor w/ 7 levels ".",...: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
 $ XD7: Factor w/ 3 levels "I", "O", "Other": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
 $ rnd: num 0.485 0.48 0.987 0.185 0.158 ...
```

Data Density



Data Preperation

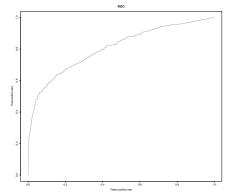
```
stwX <- transform(stwX,YD=ifelse(Y<=5,'E','O'))
stwX <- data.frame(stwX,rnd=runif(length(stwX[,1])))
est <- subset(stwX,rnd<0.8)[,c(1,2,4,5,6,7,10:12)]
val <- subset(stwX,rnd >=0.8)[,c(1,2,4,5,6,7,10:12)]
n <- length(est[,1])
train<-sample(1:n,floor(.7*n),FALSE)
test<-setdiff(1:n,train)</pre>
```

ada Call

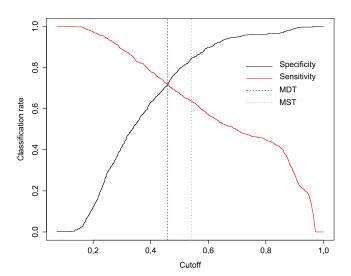
Evaluating Training Step

Identifying Optimal Cutoff I

```
> PredBTlook<- data.frame(obs=val$YD,predict=pred1$class)
> stcPred(PredBT$predict,PredBT$obs)
[1] "(MDT,MST) = ( 0.459209308105611 , 0.54264704394395 )"
```



Identifying Optimal Cutoff II

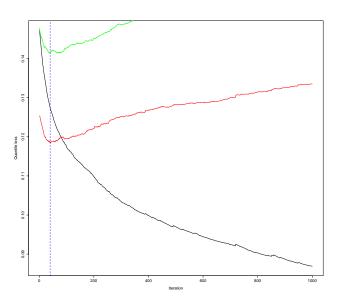


Accuracy, Sensitivity and Specificity

```
> precision(.45, PredBT$predict, PredBT$obs)
       obs
         <=5 >5
P <=5 809 307
    >5 305 731
[[1]]
[[2]]
specificity sensitivity
  0.7055985 0.7249104
[[3]]
<= 5 Predictive
                       >5 Predictive
Accuracy
                        Accuracy
      0.7042389
                            0.7262118
[1] "BT Validation Area Under the Curve: 0.806690763343988"
```

est <- subset(stwA,rnd < 0.8)[,c(1,4:8,10:12)]

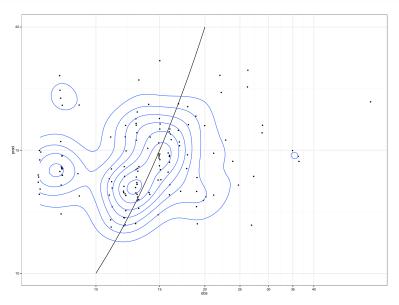
```
val <- subset(stwA,rnd >=0.8)[,c(1,4:8,10:12)]
gbm.fit <- gbm(log(Y) ~ ., data=est,
    distribution=list(name='quantile',alpha=0.5),
    n.trees=1000,
    shrinkage=.05,
    interaction.depth=5,
    bag.fraction=.5,
    train.fraction=.5,
    cv.folds=5,
    keep.data=T,
    verbose=F</pre>
```



XD7 XD7 0.000000

```
> best.iter <- gbm.perf(gbm.fit,method="cv")</pre>
> print(best.iter)
[1] 40
> summary(gbm.fit,n.trees=best.iter)
    var
          rel.inf
XD5 XD5 34.994135
XD4 XD4 24.465712
XD1 XD1 21.217152
XC2 XC2 9.733716
XC1 XC1 7.938009
XD3 XD3 1.651275
XD6 XD6 0.000000
```

Observed vs Predicted





Suggested Reading

ECOL/BIOL 563 Statistical Methods in Ecology

http://www.unc.edu/courses/2010fall/ecol/563/001/

Generalized Boosted Models: A guide to the gbm package, Ridgeway

http://cran.open-source-solution.org/web/packages/
qbm/vignettes/qbm.pdf

Visualizing Classifier Performance in R http://rocr.bioinf.mpi-sb.mpg.de/