

# Study on tree-based methods.

## MATH 6380 project 2

Chenyang, DONG   Tsz Cheung, LO   Jiacheng, XIA

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 American Crime Dataset
- 3 Kaggle: Binray Drug
- 4 Analysis and Conclusion

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# Studying tree based methods...

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- There are yet many improvement methods.
- Studied the method on 3 datasets.



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## The dataset

This dataset and the preprocessing are the same as project 1.

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## Goal for this dataset

Do straightforward analysis and compare with Lasso (PJ 1).

## What we found

In terms of MSE, simple regression tree(0.11) slightly worse than Lasso(0.06); bagging, random forest and boosting even better(0.04, 0.02).

# Visualize the results

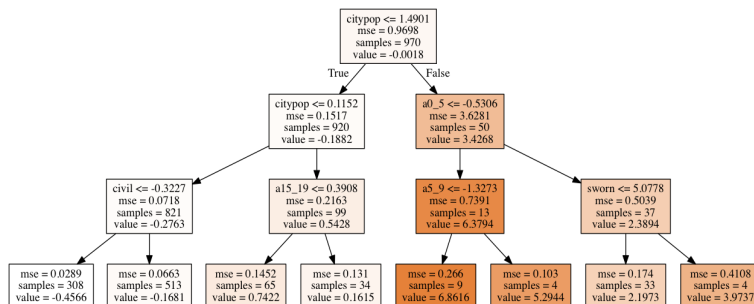


Figure: Regression tree on crime data

# Boosting and random forests

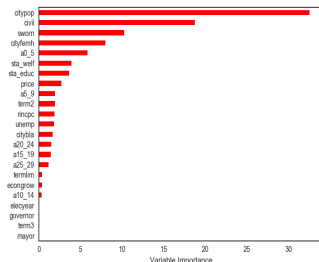


Figure: Importance  
from boosting

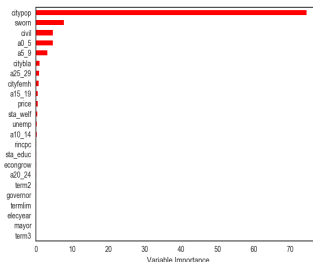


Figure: Importance  
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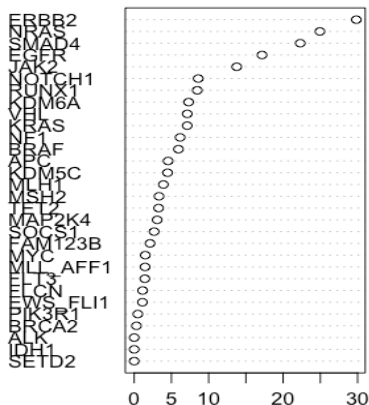
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# Variable Importance

- The R **randomForest** package optionally produces 2 additional pieces of information. One is called **Variable Importance**, a measure of the importance of the predictor variables.
- The random forest algorithm estimates the importance of a variable by looking at how much prediction error increases when (OOB) data for that variable is permuted while all others are left unchanged.
- In this project, we define variables/predictors with  $\%IncMSE > 0$  as important variables, then select them as our predictors in our final model.

## Important Variables in BinaryDrug

The necessary calculations are carried out tree by tree as the random forest is constructed. Our experience has been that even though the variable importance measures may vary from run to run, the ranking of the importances is quite stable.





# A potential variable selection method?

- We have tried *LASSO* in this dataset. Bad.
- Somebody introduced *p* – *value* selection. Kaggle *MSE* = 3.08. Good.
- Can we do better using variable importance?

## some V.I related models

- V.I + *MLR*, Kaggle *MSE* = 3.26057

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- V.I + *MLR*, Kaggle *MSE* = 3.26057
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- So sad.

# Some Conclusions

We came up with some conclusions (inferences):

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- ① dummy1
- ② dummy2

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