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Practical Work 2: Decision Forests

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

In this work, we have implemented and tested a version of *RandomForestClassifier* and *DecisionForestClassifier*. Both approaches are quite similar and have a lot of common concepts, that is why they have been developed in an OOP style following some SOLID principles. The algorithms have been tested for the required configurations which as a reminder are:

1. Random Forest Classifier

- (a) $NT = 1, 10, 25, 50, 75, 100$

- (b) $F = 1, 3, \log_2(M + 1), \sqrt{M}$

2. Decision Forest Classifier

- (a) $NT = 1, 10, 25, 50, 75, 100$

- (b) $F = \text{int}(M/4), \text{int}(M/2), \text{int}(3 * M/4), RU(1, M)$

Where RU stands for a random uniform value between 1 and M. The previous combinations have been tested on UCI Datasets. The datasets chosen for this experiments are:

1. iris (< 500)

2. car ($500 < n_instances < 2000$)

3. kr-vs-kp (> 2000)

The datasets will be explained later on in the report. Finally we will comment the results extracted from the models, the times for each task, accuracies and the most relevant features.

Chapter 2

Classifiers

In this chapter we will discuss the base classes for all Classifiers as well as the particularities of each of the two classifiers implemented for this work. The implementation of the Classifiers is segmented in several parts:

1. BaseClassifier (*./src/base_classifier.py*)
2. ForestInterpreter (*./src/forest_interpreter.py*)
3. Node, Tree, Leaf: all of them inherit from BaseClassifier (*./src/tree_units.py*)
4. BaseForest: inherits from BaseClassifier and ForestInterpreter (*./src/base_forest.py*)
5. RandomForestClassifier: inherits from BaseForest (*./src/random_forest.py*)
6. DecisionForestClassifier: inherits from BaseForest (*./src/decision_forest.py*)

The *BaseClassifier* is an abstract class implementing the `fit`, `predict` and `fit_predict` methods for the classes that inherit from it. *ForestInterpreter* implements the loading and inference methods to create a Forest from a model previously saved as json. The *Node*, *Tree* and *Leaf* classes are the main units of the building of a tree structure and they all inherit from *BaseClassifier* as they need `fit` and `predict` methods. Then the *BaseForest* class inherits from *BaseClassifier* and *ForestInterpreter*. The first for the basic train methods and the later for inference. Finally the two *ForestClassifiers* inherit from *BaseForest* and will each implement their distinguishable features.

2.1 Leaf

The class *Leaf* implements the basic termination of a Tree structure. The main concept behind it is that once a branch of the tree has been terminated, will imply that a prediction has to be made for that instance and so, when in training we reach a leaf, we need to compute the probability for the instance to be of a class. For that we store the probability computed as the count of class instances for the instances that reach the Leaf in the node divided by the number of instances in the leaf. When predicting, a dictionary containing the class names and the probability will be returned.

2.2 Node/Tree

The *Node* and *Tree* class are equivalent. However, the tree class is instantiated by the *Classifiers* while the *Node* is only instantiated by the *Tree* or another *Node*. The class is responsible for multiple actions as defined by the following methods:

2.2.1 fit

The goal of this method is to determine the best split of the node and determine the two branches if it is not feasible to split the data anymore, a return statement forces the parent node to terminate that *Node* attempt with a *Leaf*. The main process for the training of the node is as follows:

Algorithm 1: Node/Tree fit method

```

Result: self
X := data for the node;
F := number of random features;
attributes := dataset attributes;
node_gini := gini_index(X);
best_gain := 0;
best_feature, best_value := None, None;
if  $F < 0$  or  $\text{len}(\text{attributes}) < F$  then
    | features := attributes
else
    | features := K random attributes
end
for feature in features do
    for unique value in feature column in X do
        true_split, false_split = try to split by the condition. feature == value for
            categorical and feature >= value for numerical;
        if  $\text{len}(\text{true\_split}) == 0$  or  $\text{len}(\text{false\_split}) == 0$  then
            | skip to next value as it does not split the data;
        end
        gain := node_gini - split_gain(true_split, false_split);
        if  $\text{gain} > \text{best\_gain}$  then
            | best_feature := feature;
            | best_value := value;
            | best_gain := gain;
        end
    end
end
true_split, false_split := split(X, best_value, best_feature);
// initialize both branches from the node. If the split only contains one item, create leaf
    instead and finally call recursively the nodefit method. If the method returns a None,
    replace the newly created node with a Leaf instead to terminate the process.;
branches[True] := initialize_branch(true_split);
branches[False] := initialize_branch(false_split);

```

The algorithm above is implemented on the *Node/Tree*. First, the data for the node X , the number of random features to F and dataset attributes *attributes*. Then we compute the *gini_index* for the instances in X . The *gini_index* is computed efficiently using *pandas* following the following

expression:

$$Gini(X) = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^N \left(\frac{X_{x \in C_i}}{len(X)} \right)^2$$

after computing the gini_index of the data in the node, a set of F features are chosen from the dataset attributes. If there are not enough attributes, all attributes will be used. Also, if $F < 0$, all attributes will be considered. For each feature considered, all (feature, value) pairs in the dataset are tested and the gini index gain is computed for all and the split condition with the highest gain is chosen to be the condition for this node.

Once the condition is set, the branches are then initialized. There are 3 scenarios:

1. the number of instances is 1 for a given split. Then the branch is initialized to a Leaf.
2. the branch is initialized as a Node but no gain is found in further splitting the data. Then the branch is initialized to a Leaf.
3. the branch is initialized to a Node and it fits appropriately. We then continue creating nodes recursively.

2.2.2 predict

The predict method in the Node will evaluate the condition and then return whatever the branch returns recursively. This way we can return the dictionary containing the probabilities provided by the Leaf of the tree.

2.3 ForestInterpreter

The forest interpreter class contains the main loading and prediction methods for any BaseForest type of Classifier. The most interesting method for the class is the *predict* method. The predict method will ask the prediction for each instance to each tree and then average the probabilities for each of the class in order to get the most probable class for each instance of the dataset. It will call the predict method for each tree in the classifier. The class was optimized using the python package *multiprocessing* which allows us to generate a pool of threads that run a function's code for each item in a list. This way we can paralellize the computation of the predictions for each three among the desired number of jobs using:

```
1 import multiprocessing as mp
2 from functools import partial
3 with mp.Pool(self.n_jobs) as p:
4     predictions = list(p.map(partial(self._predict_tree, X=X), self.trees))
```

2.4 BaseForest

The main class for the ForestClassifiers. Implements the main fit methods for generating the trees from the train dataset. Also implements the methods to save the Classifiers as json objects. The fit method initializes the dataset characteristics and then creates NT trees and calls the fit method for each one of them. The same optimization that was done in the predict function in the ForestInterpreter class was done here, where each tree is fitted in a different thread to be able to paralellize the computation.

2.5 DecisionForestClassifier

The first final object is the `DecisionForestClassifier`, which inherits from `BaseForest` all the base methods for inference and training. The functions that the class implements is the `_fit_tree` method. In the case of the `DecisionForestClassifier`, the method first generates a dataset with F columns chosen at random from the dataset attributes. Once this dataset is generated, a tree is fitted with the newly constructed dataset where the per-node selection parameter F is set to -1 to exhaustively search for all (feature, value) pairs of the instances at each node.

2.6 RandomForestClassifier

Finally the `RandomForestClassifier`, which also inherits from `BaseForest` for the same reasons as `DecisionForestClassifier`, is implemented. Similarly to the `DecisionForestClassifier`, it only implements the `_fit_tree` method, which generates a bootstrapped dataset with the same number of instances as the original dataset. Then initializes the tree where the F value is set to the F value of the `RandomForestClassifier` to explore only F features at each node.

Chapter 3

Datasets

3.1 Datasets

The datasets used for the comparison were retrieved from the UCI dataset repository [1]. The datasets chosen are all exclusively categorical without any missing values, as those are the two aspects that prism cannot handle well. The datasets chosen are the Car Evaluation Data Set, kr-vs-kp and hayes-roth datasets.

3.1.1 Car Evaluation Data Set

Car Evaluation Database[2] was derived from a simple hierarchical decision model originally developed for the demonstration of DEX, M. Bohanec, V. Rajkovic: Expert system for decision making. Sistemica 1(1), pp. 145-157, 1990.).

Input attributes are printed in lowercase. Besides the target concept (CAR), the model includes three intermediate concepts: PRICE, TECH, COMFORT. Every concept is in the original model related to its lower level descendants by a set of examples.

The Car Evaluation Database contains examples with the structural information removed, i.e., directly relates CAR to the six input attributes: buying, maint, doors, persons, lug_boot, safety.

Because of known underlying concept structure, this database may be particularly useful for testing constructive induction and structure discovery methods.

The characteristics of the dataset are as shown in 3.1

Data Set Characteristics:	Multivariate	Number of Instances:	1728	Area:	N/A
Attribute Characteristics:	Categorical	Number of Attributes:	6	Date Donated	1997-06-01
Associated Tasks:	Classification	Missing Values	No	Number of Web Hits:	1347720

Table 3.1: Car Evaluation Characteristics

3.1.2 Chess (King-Rook vs. King-Pawn) Data Set

The last dataset used in the project is the Chess (King-Rook vs. King-Pawn) Data Set [3], which consists of chess data from the match. The Dataset characteristics are shown in 3.2.

Data Set Characteristics:	Multivariate	Number of Instances:	3196	Area:	Game
Attribute Characteristics:	Categorical	Number of Attributes:	36	Date Donated	1989-08-01
Associated Tasks:	Classification	Missing Values?	No	Number of Web Hits:	125000

Table 3.2: Chess (King-Rook vs. King-Pawn) Characteristics

3.1.3 Iris Data Set

The last dataset used in the project is the Iris Data Set [4], which consists of measurements of iris flowers' petal and sepals. The Dataset characteristics are not shown because the website at the time of writing was down.

Chapter 4

Results

Finally we present the results of fitting and evaluating the algorithms with the 3 datasets. In the next chapter you can find all tables that correspond to the numbers presented here.

Chapter 5

Results Tables

Car DF

F	NT	fit_time	predict_time	fit_accuracy	predict_accuracy	buying	maint	doors	persons	lug_boot	safety
1	1	0.041	0.047	0.701	0.698	0	0	0	0	0	2
1	10	0.063	0.05	0.701	0.698	3	0	3	4	6	6
1	25	0.118	0.082	0.701	0.698	9	12	9	6	10	14
1	50	0.101	0.155	0.701	0.698	15	18	27	20	16	24
1	75	0.13	0.17	0.701	0.698	33	36	39	20	28	30
1	100	0.166	0.14	0.701	0.698	51	51	57	26	30	38
3	1	0.362	0.058	0.714	0.662	0	35	8	0	0	4
3	10	0.51	0.073	0.767	0.748	53	68	71	52	69	67
3	25	0.644	0.155	0.735	0.717	135	165	194	173	159	151
3	50	1.236	0.476	0.729	0.71	334	395	492	259	250	357
3	75	1.768	0.959	0.714	0.7	616	603	761	422	359	452
3	100	2.309	1.028	0.709	0.698	844	903	917	501	552	565
4	1	1.068	0.05	0.826	0.775	0	56	9	74	0	4
4	10	1.691	0.116	0.914	0.829	274	385	279	276	111	93
4	25	2.528	0.543	0.935	0.854	857	705	575	586	462	366
4	50	4.359	1.835	0.917	0.813	1505	1399	1284	1024	1128	1014
4	75	6.41	3.855	0.922	0.813	2042	1910	1884	1967	1615	1643
4	100	8.45	3.951	0.93	0.819	2732	2710	2326	2582	2166	2216
random	1	10.739	0.077	1.0	0.838	401	78	10	147	567	4
random	10	11.849	0.293	1.0	0.887	1547	572	908	394	639	341
random	25	12.286	1.339	1.0	0.871	2615	928	2526	2046	1030	1367
random	50	15.031	6.183	1.0	0.856	4282	2244	3419	4895	2752	2701
random	75	21.818	13.499	1.0	0.817	5294	3386	4369	6730	3775	3993
random	100	32.096	12.662	1.0	0.81	6788	5235	5708	8016	5284	5776

Car RF

F	NT	fit_time	predict_time	fit_accuracy	predict_accuracy	buying	maint	doors	persons	lug_boot	safety
1	1	0.357	0.047	0.718	0.71	10	18	11	15	10	12
1	10	0.612	0.087	0.723	0.712	130	130	106	139	92	107
1	25	0.693	0.244	0.706	0.702	292	271	249	277	220	237
1	50	1.221	0.594	0.711	0.7	564	551	525	494	426	488
1	75	1.701	1.498	0.708	0.702	831	846	807	727	654	723
1	100	2.342	1.381	0.716	0.7	1101	1109	1079	967	899	986
2	1	1.424	0.054	0.776	0.723	52	51	64	2	45	45
2	10	2.158	0.21	0.95	0.844	601	519	501	431	407	464
2	25	3.829	0.901	0.971	0.844	1454	1146	1269	1037	1065	1187
2	50	6.119	3.88	0.988	0.829	2790	2458	2581	2027	2000	2161
2	75	8.699	8.701	0.988	0.837	4074	3820	3837	3085	3020	3205
2	100	11.838	9.678	0.988	0.848	5468	4980	5111	4130	3987	4253
3	1	3.054	0.057	0.819	0.675	46	114	71	106	42	90
3	10	3.794	0.299	0.985	0.819	863	950	787	900	569	811
3	25	7.765	1.656	0.998	0.858	2351	2153	1979	2152	1698	1979
3	50	13.191	7.71	1.0	0.883	4637	4600	4318	3946	3594	3711
3	75	18.113	17.485	1.0	0.888	7059	7153	6496	5506	5371	5547
3	100	26.213	16.234	1.0	0.888	9524	9360	8830	7221	7101	7482

Iris DF

F	NT	fit_time	predict_time	fit_accuracy	predict_accuracy	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width
1	1	0.385	0.038	0.962	0.911	0	0	38	0
1	10	0.394	0.044	0.99	0.889	96	21	152	36
1	25	0.467	0.145	0.981	0.867	256	84	266	108
1	50	0.877	0.316	0.981	0.867	448	210	532	216
1	75	1.218	0.604	0.981	0.889	736	294	912	252
1	100	1.716	0.563	0.981	0.867	960	462	1140	324
2	1	0.701	0.032	0.99	0.911	0	0	43	34
2	10	1.016	0.075	1.0	0.889	104	281	224	204
2	25	1.748	0.179	1.0	0.911	374	593	566	500
2	50	2.919	0.788	1.0	0.933	949	989	1284	892
2	75	4.23	1.919	1.0	0.911	1549	1514	1815	1320
2	100	6.303	1.851	1.0	0.911	2173	2084	2342	1692
3	1	1.289	0.032	1.0	0.933	0	23	43	35
3	10	1.755	0.075	1.0	0.911	193	343	232	224
3	25	3.125	0.357	1.0	0.911	604	687	641	548
3	50	5.181	1.017	1.0	0.889	1283	1191	1459	1039
3	75	7.213	2.142	1.0	0.933	1978	1817	2095	1566
3	100	10.577	2.484	1.0	0.889	2708	2485	2695	2047
random	1	1.688	0.037	1.0	0.933	0	23	43	35
random	10	1.962	0.065	1.0	0.933	139	325	235	168
random	25	2.451	0.233	1.0	0.933	467	643	569	436
random	50	4.983	0.884	1.0	0.911	960	1048	1301	790
random	75	6.91	1.721	1.0	0.911	1529	1496	1878	1164
random	100	9.341	1.921	1.0	0.889	2135	2073	2391	1617

F	NT	fit_time	predict_time	fit_accuracy	predict_accuracy	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width
1	1	0.317	0.032	0.962	0.756	14	13	13	12
1	10	0.52	0.054	1.0	0.911	145	112	153	118
1	25	0.882	0.197	1.0	0.956	352	317	350	310
1	50	1.344	0.771	1.0	0.933	724	652	677	604
1	75	1.992	1.268	1.0	0.933	1051	1003	1023	924
1	100	2.806	1.139	1.0	0.911	1403	1364	1344	1234
2	1	0.634	0.04	0.971	0.911	17	17	17	13
2	10	1.005	0.063	1.0	0.933	154	149	158	149
2	25	1.606	0.184	1.0	0.911	401	396	398	361
2	50	2.576	0.624	1.0	0.889	818	779	812	712
2	75	3.7	1.446	1.0	0.911	1220	1174	1247	1060
2	100	5.387	1.245	1.0	0.911	1650	1578	1646	1388
3	1	0.856	0.04	1.0	0.911	20	12	18	14
3	10	1.195	0.055	0.99	0.956	175	154	161	135
3	25	2.454	0.248	1.0	0.956	421	416	416	335
3	50	3.979	0.611	1.0	0.956	867	814	841	673
3	75	5.316	1.823	1.0	0.911	1306	1222	1277	1012
3	100	7.694	1.387	1.0	0.911	1719	1627	1713	1347

#	NT	train	pred:train	acc:train	pred:val	acc:val	block1	block2	block3	block4	block5	block6	block7	block8	block9	block10	block11	block12	block13	block14	block15	block16	block17	block18	block19	block20	block21	block22	block23	block24	block25	block26	block27	block28	block29	block30	block31	block32	block33	block34	block35	block36	block37	block38	block39	block40	block41	block42	block43	block44	block45	block46	block47	block48	block49	block50	block51	block52	block53	block54	block55	block56	block57	block58	block59	block60	block61	block62	block63	block64	block65	block66	block67	block68	block69	block70	block71	block72	block73	block74	block75	block76	block77	block78	block79	block80	block81	block82	block83	block84	block85	block86	block87	block88	block89	block90	block91	block92	block93	block94	block95	block96	block97	block98	block99	block100	block101	block102	block103	block104	block105	block106	block107	block108	block109	block110	block111	block112	block113	block114	block115	block116	block117	block118	block119	block120	block121	block122	block123	block124	block125	block126	block127	block128	block129	block130	block131	block132	block133	block134	block135	block136	block137	block138	block139	block140	block141	block142	block143	block144	block145	block146	block147	block148	block149	block150	block151	block152	block153	block154	block155	block156	block157	block158	block159	block160	block161	block162	block163	block164	block165	block166	block167	block168	block169	block170	block171	block172	block173	block174	block175	block176	block177	block178	block179	block180	block181	block182	block183	block184	block185	block186	block187	block188	block189	block190	block191	block192	block193	block194	block195	block196	block197	block198	block199	block200	block201	block202	block203	block204	block205	block206	block207	block208	block209	block210	block211	block212	block213	block214	block215	block216	block217	block218	block219	block220	block221	block222	block223	block224	block225	block226	block227	block228	block229	block230	block231	block232	block233	block234	block235	block236	block237	block238	block239	block240	block241	block242	block243	block244	block245	block246	block247	block248	block249	block250	block251	block252	block253	block254	block255	block256	block257	block258	block259	block260	block261	block262	block263	block264	block265	block266	block267	block268	block269	block270	block271	block272	block273	block274	block275	block276	block277	block278	block279	block280	block281	block282	block283	block284	block285	block286	block287	block288	block289	block290	block291	block292	block293	block294	block295	block296	block297	block298	block299	block300	block301	block302	block303	block304	block305	block306	block307	block308	block309	block310	block311	block312	block313	block314	block315	block316	block317	block318	block319	block320	block321	block322	block323	block324	block325	block326	block327	block328	block329	block330	block331	block332	block333	block334	block335	block336	block337	block338	block339	block340	block341	block342	block343	block344	block345	block346	block347	block348	block349	block350	block351	block352	block353	block354	block355	block356	block357	block358	block359	block360	block361	block362	block363	block364	block365	block366	block367	block368	block369	block370	block371	block372	block373	block374	block375	block376	block377	block378	block379	block380	block381	block382	block383	block384	block385	block386	block387	block388	block389	block390	block391	block392	block393	block394	block395	block396	block397	block398	block399	block400	block401	block402	block403	block404	block405	block406	block407	block408	block409	block410	block411	block412	block413	block414	block415	block416	block417	block418	block419	block420	block421	block422	block423	block424	block425	block426	block427	block428	block429	block430	block431	block432	block433	block434	block435	block436	block437	block438	block439	block440	block441	block442	block443	block444	block445	block446	block447	block448	block449	block450	block451	block452	block453	block454	block455	block456	block457	block458	block459	block460	block
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[illegible]

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