

Mushroom Classification

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Figure 1:

```
library(ggplot2)
library(caret)
library(ggthemes)
library(ipred)
library(ranger)
```

Importing the data

```
mushrooms_data<-read.csv("C:\\vik\\2017\\personal\\DSLA\\course material\\project 1 files\\mushrooms.csv")
```

Exploring the data

Dimensions of the mushroom datasets are :

```
dim(mushrooms_data)
```

```
## [1] 8124 23
```

Fields in the dataset are:

```
names(mushrooms_data)
```

```
## [1] "class"           "cap.shape"
## [3] "cap.surface"     "cap.color"
## [5] "bruises"         "odor"
```

```
## [7] "gill.attachment"      "gill.spacing"
## [9] "gill.size"           "gill.color"
## [11] "stalk.shape"         "stalk.root"
## [13] "stalk.surface.above.ring" "stalk.surface.below.ring"
## [15] "stalk.color.above.ring" "stalk.color.below.ring"
## [17] "veil.type"           "veil.color"
## [19] "ring.number"         "ring.type"
## [21] "spore.print.color"   "population"
## [23] "habitat"
```

Following are the definitions of these fields:

- Fields/Attributes/features of the dataframe are
 - classes: edible=e, poisonous=p
 - cap-shape: bell=b,conical=c,convex=x,flat=f, knobbed=k,sunken=s
 - cap-surface: fibrous=f,grooves=g,scaly=y,smooth=s
 - cap-color: brown=n,buff=b,cinnamon=c,gray=g,green=r,pink=p,purple=u,red=e,white=w,yellow=y
 - bruises: bruises=t,no=f
 - odor: almond=a,anise=l,creosote=c,fishy=y,foul=f,musty=m,none=n,pungent=p,spicy=s
 - gill-attachment: attached=a,descending=d,free=f,notched=n
 - gill-spacing: close=c,crowded=w,distant=d
 - gill-size: broad=b,narrow=n
 - gill-color: black=k,brown=n,buff=b,chocolate=h,gray=g,green=r,orange=o,pink=p,purple=u,red=e,white=w,yellow=y
 - stalk-shape: enlarging=e,tapering=t
 - stalk-root: bulbous=b,club=c,cup=u,equal=e,rhizomorphs=z,rooted=r,missing=?
 - stalk-surface-above-ring: fibrous=f,scaly=y,silky=k,smooth=s
 - stalk-surface-below-ring: fibrous=f,scaly=y,silky=k,smooth=s
 - stalk-color-above-ring: brown=n,buff=b,cinnamon=c,gray=g,orange=o,pink=p,red=e,white=w,yellow=y
 - stalk-color-below-ring: brown=n,buff=b,cinnamon=c,gray=g,orange=o,pink=p,red=e,white=w,yellow=y
 - veil-type: partial=p,universal=u
 - veil-color: brown=n,orange=o,white=w,yellow=y
 - ring-number: none=n,one=o,two=t
 - ring-type: cobwebby=c,evanescent=e,flaring=f,large=l,none=n,pendant=p,sheathing=s,zone=z
 - spore-print-color: black=k,brown=n,buff=b,chocolate=h,green=r,orange=o,purple=u,white=w,yellow=y
 - population: abundant=a,clustered=c,numerous=n,scattered=s,several=v,solitary=y
 - habitat: grasses=g,leaves=l,meadows=m,paths=p,urban=u,waste=w,woods=d

Let's have a look at the structure of the dataset :

```
str(mushrooms_data)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    8124 obs. of  23 variables:
## $ class          : Factor w/ 2 levels "e","p": 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 ...
## $ cap.shape      : Factor w/ 6 levels "b","c","f","k",...: 6 6 1 6 6 6 1 1 6 1 ...
## $ cap.surface    : Factor w/ 4 levels "f","g","s","y": 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 ...
## $ cap.color      : Factor w/ 10 levels "b","c","e","g",...: 5 10 9 9 4 10 9 9 9 10 ...
## $ bruises       : Factor w/ 2 levels "f","t": 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ odor           : Factor w/ 9 levels "a","c","f","l",...: 7 1 4 7 6 1 1 4 7 1 ...
## $ gill.attachment : Factor w/ 2 levels "a","f": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ gill.spacing   : Factor w/ 2 levels "c","w": 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ gill.size      : Factor w/ 2 levels "b","n": 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 ...
## $ gill.color     : Factor w/ 12 levels "b","e","g","h",...: 5 5 6 6 5 6 3 6 8 3 ...
## $ stalk.shape    : Factor w/ 2 levels "e","t": 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ stalk.root     : Factor w/ 5 levels "?","b","c","e",...: 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 ...
## $ stalk.surface.above.ring: Factor w/ 4 levels "f","k","s","y": 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
## $ stalk.surface.below.ring: Factor w/ 4 levels "f","k","s","y": 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
## $ stalk.color.above.ring : Factor w/ 9 levels "b","c","e","g",...: 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 ...
## $ stalk.color.below.ring : Factor w/ 9 levels "b","c","e","g",...: 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 ...
## $ veil.type      : Factor w/ 1 level "p": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ veil.color     : Factor w/ 4 levels "n","o","w","y": 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
## $ ring.number    : Factor w/ 3 levels "n","o","t": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ ring.type      : Factor w/ 5 levels "e","f","l","n",...: 5 5 5 5 1 5 5 5 5 5 ...
## $ spore.print.color : Factor w/ 9 levels "b","h","k","n",...: 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 ...
## $ population    : Factor w/ 6 levels "a","c","n","s",...: 4 3 3 4 1 3 3 4 5 4 ...
## $ habitat       : Factor w/ 7 levels "d","g","l","m",...: 6 2 4 6 2 2 4 4 2 4 ...
```

It is good to have a little peek at a slice of data.

```
head(mushrooms_data)
```

```
##   class cap.shape cap.surface cap.color bruises odor gill.attachment
## 1    p         x         s         n         t         p             f
## 2    e         x         s         y         t         a             f
## 3    e         b         s         w         t         l             f
## 4    p         x         y         w         t         p             f
## 5    e         x         s         g         f         n             f
## 6    e         x         y         y         t         a             f
##   gill.spacing gill.size gill.color stalk.shape stalk.root
## 1             c         n         k         e         e
## 2             c         b         k         e         c
## 3             c         b         n         e         c
## 4             c         n         n         e         e
## 5             w         b         k         t         e
## 6             c         b         n         e         c
##   stalk.surface.above.ring stalk.surface.below.ring stalk.color.above.ring
## 1                         s                         s                         w
## 2                         s                         s                         w
## 3                         s                         s                         w
## 4                         s                         s                         w
## 5                         s                         s                         w
## 6                         s                         s                         w
##   stalk.color.below.ring veil.type veil.color ring.number ring.type
```

```

## 1      w      p      w      o      p
## 2      w      p      w      o      p
## 3      w      p      w      o      p
## 4      w      p      w      o      p
## 5      w      p      w      o      e
## 6      w      p      w      o      p
##   spore.print.color population habitat
## 1      k      s      u
## 2      n      n      g
## 3      n      n      m
## 4      k      s      u
## 5      n      a      g
## 6      k      n      g
tail(mushrooms_data)

##      class cap.shape cap.surface cap.color bruises odor gill.attachment
## 8119      p      k      y      n      f      f      f
## 8120      e      k      s      n      f      n      a
## 8121      e      x      s      n      f      n      a
## 8122      e      f      s      n      f      n      a
## 8123      p      k      y      n      f      y      f
## 8124      e      x      s      n      f      n      a
##      gill.spacing gill.size gill.color stalk.shape stalk.root
## 8119      c      n      b      t      ?
## 8120      c      b      y      e      ?
## 8121      c      b      y      e      ?
## 8122      c      b      n      e      ?
## 8123      c      n      b      t      ?
## 8124      c      b      y      e      ?
##      stalk.surface.above.ring stalk.surface.below.ring
## 8119      k      s
## 8120      s      s
## 8121      s      s
## 8122      s      s
## 8123      s      k
## 8124      s      s
##      stalk.color.above.ring stalk.color.below.ring veil.type veil.color
## 8119      p      w      p      w
## 8120      o      o      p      o
## 8121      o      o      p      n
## 8122      o      o      p      o
## 8123      w      w      p      w
## 8124      o      o      p      o
##      ring.number ring.type spore.print.color population habitat
## 8119      o      e      w      v      d
## 8120      o      p      b      c      l
## 8121      o      p      b      v      l
## 8122      o      p      b      c      l
## 8123      o      e      w      v      l
## 8124      o      p      o      c      l

```

It is pertinent from the data that the fields in the dataset are of type factor i.e. these are categorical variables with different levels. It is better to visualize this data. We will first check the summary and then explore the data visually :

```
summary(mushrooms_data)
```

```
## class      cap.shape cap.surface  cap.color  bruises      odor
## e:4208      b: 452    f:2320    n          :2284  f:4748  n          :3528
## p:3916      c:   4    g:   4      g          :1840  t:3376  f          :2160
##           f:3152    s:2556    e          :1500          s          : 576
##           k: 828    y:3244    y          :1072          y          : 576
##           s:   32          w          :1040          a          : 400
##           x:3656          b          : 168          l          : 400
##                                     (Other): 220      (Other): 484
## gill.attachment gill.spacing gill.size  gill.color  stalk.shape
## a: 210          c:6812    b:5612    b          :1728  e:3516
## f:7914          w:1312    n:2512    p          :1492  t:4608
##                                     w          :1202
##                                     n          :1048
##                                     g          : 752
##                                     h          : 732
##                                     (Other):1170
## stalk.root stalk.surface.above.ring stalk.surface.below.ring
## ?:2480      f: 552          f: 600
## b:3776      k:2372          k:2304
## c: 556      s:5176          s:4936
## e:1120      y: 24          y: 284
## r: 192
##
##
## stalk.color.above.ring stalk.color.below.ring veil.type veil.color
## w          :4464          w          :4384          p:8124  n: 96
## p          :1872          p          :1872          o: 96
## g          : 576          g          : 576          w:7924
## n          : 448          n          : 512          y: 8
## b          : 432          b          : 432
## o          : 192          o          : 192
## (Other): 140      (Other): 156
## ring.number ring.type spore.print.color population habitat
## n: 36        e:2776    w          :2388    a: 384    d:3148
## o:7488      f: 48     n          :1968    c: 340    g:2148
## t: 600      l:1296    k          :1872    n: 400    l: 832
##           n: 36     h          :1632    s:1248    m: 292
##           p:3968    r          : 72     v:4040    p:1144
##           b          : 48     y:1712    u: 368
##           (Other): 144          w: 192
```

As few of the levels are shown in summary as (others), let's check what the complete levels are of all the categorical variables in this dataset :

```
for(i in 1:23){
  print(names(mushrooms_data[i]))
  print(levels(mushrooms_data[,i]))
}
```

```
## [1] "class"
## [1] "e" "p"
## [1] "cap.shape"
## [1] "b" "c" "f" "k" "s" "x"
```

```
## [1] "cap.surface"
## [1] "f" "g" "s" "y"
## [1] "cap.color"
## [1] "b" "c" "e" "g" "n" "p" "r" "u" "w" "y"
## [1] "bruises"
## [1] "f" "t"
## [1] "odor"
## [1] "a" "c" "f" "l" "m" "n" "p" "s" "y"
## [1] "gill.attachment"
## [1] "a" "f"
## [1] "gill.spacing"
## [1] "c" "w"
## [1] "gill.size"
## [1] "b" "n"
## [1] "gill.color"
## [1] "b" "e" "g" "h" "k" "n" "o" "p" "r" "u" "w" "y"
## [1] "stalk.shape"
## [1] "e" "t"
## [1] "stalk.root"
## [1] "?" "b" "c" "e" "r"
## [1] "stalk.surface.above.ring"
## [1] "f" "k" "s" "y"
## [1] "stalk.surface.below.ring"
## [1] "f" "k" "s" "y"
## [1] "stalk.color.above.ring"
## [1] "b" "c" "e" "g" "n" "o" "p" "w" "y"
## [1] "stalk.color.below.ring"
## [1] "b" "c" "e" "g" "n" "o" "p" "w" "y"
## [1] "veil.type"
## [1] "p"
## [1] "veil.color"
## [1] "n" "o" "w" "y"
## [1] "ring.number"
## [1] "n" "o" "t"
## [1] "ring.type"
## [1] "e" "f" "l" "n" "p"
## [1] "spore.print.color"
## [1] "b" "h" "k" "n" "o" "r" "u" "w" "y"
## [1] "population"
## [1] "a" "c" "n" "s" "v" "y"
## [1] "habitat"
## [1] "d" "g" "l" "m" "p" "u" "w"
```

We can check their proportionate distribution too:

```
for(i in 1:23){
  print(names(mushrooms_data[i]))
  print(prop.table(table(mushrooms_data[,i]))*100)
}
```

```
## [1] "class"
##
##           e           p
## 51.79714 48.20286
## [1] "cap.shape"
```

```

##
##          b          c          f          k          s          x
## 5.56376169 0.04923683 38.79862137 10.19202363 0.39389463 45.00246184
## [1] "cap.surface"
##
##          f          g          s          y
## 28.55736091 0.04923683 31.46233383 39.93106844
## [1] "cap.color"
##
##          b          c          e          g          n          p
## 2.0679468 0.5416051 18.4638109 22.6489414 28.1142294 1.7725258
##          r          u          w          y
## 0.1969473 0.1969473 12.8015756 13.1954702
## [1] "bruises"
##
##          f          t
## 58.44412 41.55588
## [1] "odor"
##
##          a          c          f          l          m          n
## 4.9236829 2.3633678 26.5878877 4.9236829 0.4431315 43.4268833
##          p          s          y
## 3.1511571 7.0901034 7.0901034
## [1] "gill.attachment"
##
##          a          f
## 2.584934 97.415066
## [1] "gill.spacing"
##
##          c          w
## 83.85032 16.14968
## [1] "gill.size"
##
##          b          n
## 69.07927 30.92073
## [1] "gill.color"
##
##          b          e          g          h          k          n
## 21.2703102 1.1816839 9.2565239 9.0103397 5.0221566 12.9000492
##          o          p          r          u          w          y
## 0.7877893 18.3653373 0.2954210 6.0561300 14.7956672 1.0585918
## [1] "stalk.shape"
##
##          e          t
## 43.27917 56.72083
## [1] "stalk.root"
##
##          ?          b          c          e          r
## 30.526834 46.479567 6.843919 13.786312 2.363368
## [1] "stalk.surface.above.ring"
##
##          f          k          s          y
## 6.794682 29.197440 63.712457 0.295421
## [1] "stalk.surface.below.ring"

```

```
##
##      f      k      s      y
## 7.385524 28.360414 60.758247 3.495815
## [1] "stalk.color.above.ring"
##
##      b      c      e      g      n      o
## 5.31757755 0.44313146 1.18168390 7.09010340 5.51452486 2.36336780
##      p      w      y
## 23.04283604 54.94830133 0.09847366
## [1] "stalk.color.below.ring"
##
##      b      c      e      g      n      o
## 5.3175775 0.4431315 1.1816839 7.0901034 6.3023141 2.3633678
##      p      w      y
## 23.0428360 53.9635647 0.2954210
## [1] "veil.type"
##
##      p
## 100
## [1] "veil.color"
##
##      n      o      w      y
## 1.18168390 1.18168390 97.53815854 0.09847366
## [1] "ring.number"
##
##      n      o      t
## 0.4431315 92.1713442 7.3855244
## [1] "ring.type"
##
##      e      f      l      n      p
## 34.1703594 0.5908419 15.9527326 0.4431315 48.8429345
## [1] "spore.print.color"
##
##      b      h      k      n      o      r
## 0.5908419 20.0886263 23.0428360 24.2245199 0.5908419 0.8862629
##      u      w      y
## 0.5908419 29.3943870 0.5908419
## [1] "population"
##
##      a      c      n      s      v      y
## 4.726736 4.185130 4.923683 15.361891 49.729197 21.073363
## [1] "habitat"
##
##      d      g      l      m      p      u      w
## 38.749385 26.440177 10.241260 3.594289 14.081733 4.529788 2.363368

library(ggplot2)
library(gridExtra)
p1<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=class))+geom_histogram(stat="count",fill="blue")+ggtitle(label="Poison")
p2<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=cap.shape))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(label="")
p3<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=cap.surface))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(label="")
p4<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=cap.color))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(label="")
p5<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=bruises))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(label="")
p6<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=odor))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(label="odor")
```



```

p7<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=gill.attachment))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(la
p8<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=gill.spacing))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(la
p9<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=gill.size))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(label
p10<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=gill.color))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(lab
p11<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=stalk.shape))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(la
p12<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=stalk.root))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(lab
p13<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=stalk.surface.above.ring))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class
p14<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=stalk.surface.below.ring))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class
p15<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=stalk.color.above.ring))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))
p16<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=stalk.color.below.ring))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))
p17<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=veil.type))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(lab
p18<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=veil.color))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(lab
p19<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=ring.number))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(la
p20<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=ring.type))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(lab
p21<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=spore.print.color))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggti
p22<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=population))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(lab
p23<-ggplot(mushrooms_data,aes(x=habitat))+geom_histogram(stat="count",aes(fill=class))+ggtitle(label=
grid.arrange(p1,p2,p3,p4,p5,p6,p7,p8,p9,p10,p11,p12,p13,p14,p15,p16,p17,p18,p19,p20,p21,p22,p23,ncol=2

```



We can make the hunches based on the exploratory analysis , but will confirm the hunches based on the model that we select for machine learning.

Machine Learning

We will follow following steps to decide about the classification model:

1. split the data in train set and test set
2. train the model on the train set
3. check the efficiency of the model on the train set
4. predict the classification of the test set data
5. check the efficiency of the model on the test set

We will iterate these steps for different models and then compare the efficiencies of different models to choose the best model.

Defining split factor

First of all we will define a splitting factor which will be used to split data between train and test set . As it is better to train the model on bigger data set and test on small dataset, we will use a variable to accomodate that thought. Thought behind defining the split factor is to check the effect of the size of training set on the efficiency of the model.

```
mushroom_split_factor<-0.8
```

We will now define the train and test sets:

```
set.seed(1)
mushrooms_split_index<-createDataPartition(mushrooms_data$class,p = mushroom_split_factor,list = FALSE)
mushrooms_trainset<-mushrooms_data[mushrooms_split_index,]
mushrooms_testset<-mushrooms_data[-mushrooms_split_index,]
```

We will now check the dimensions of mushrooms dataset, mushrooms_trainset and mushrooms_testset to make sure that split is fine.

```
dim(mushrooms_data)
```

```
## [1] 8124  23
```

```
dim(mushrooms_testset)
```

```
## [1] 1624  23
```

```
dim(mushrooms_trainset)
```

```
## [1] 6500  23
```

As this is a classification problem. I intend to use rpart,Classification decision trees, bagging , Random Forest and boosting models and then compare the results.We will load the requisite packages here:

```
library(rpart)
library(rpart.plot)
library(caret)
```

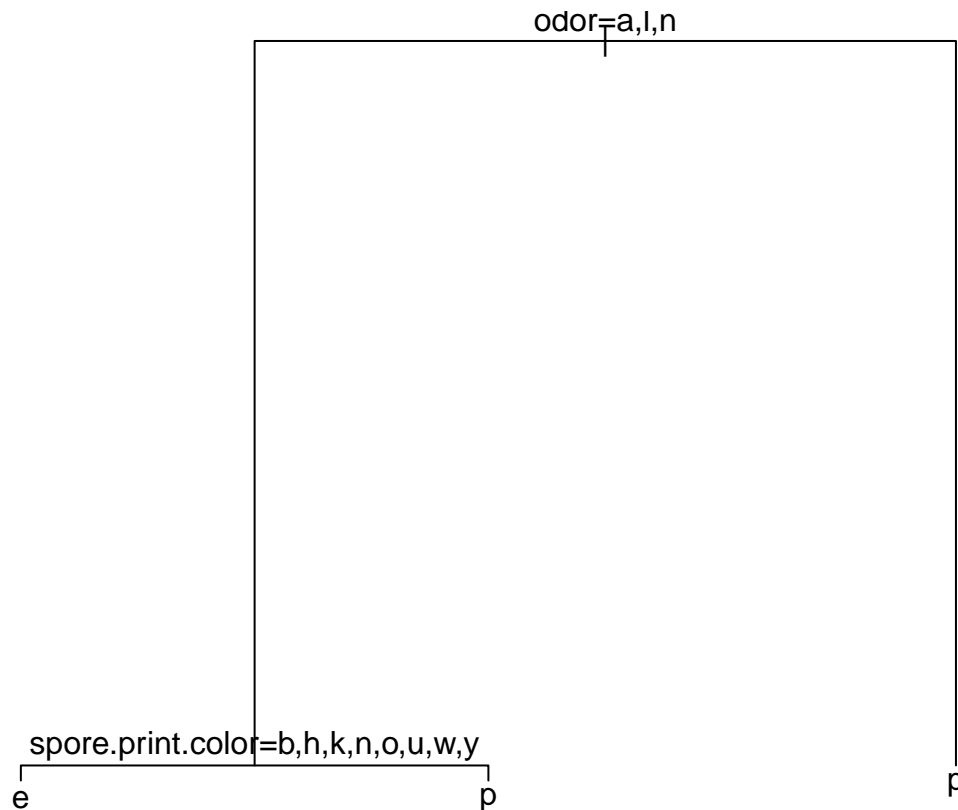
1. Model I : rpart

We will use the same trainset and testset defined earlier for different models . we will train the model on trainset,plot the model, predict for trainset ,calculate the efficiency of model on trainset ,predict for testset , calculate the efficiency for testset and then compare the change in efficiency from train to testset , which will give us an idea about underfitting or overfitting .

```
mushrooms_md1_rpart<-rpart(class~.,mushrooms_trainset,method = "class")
```

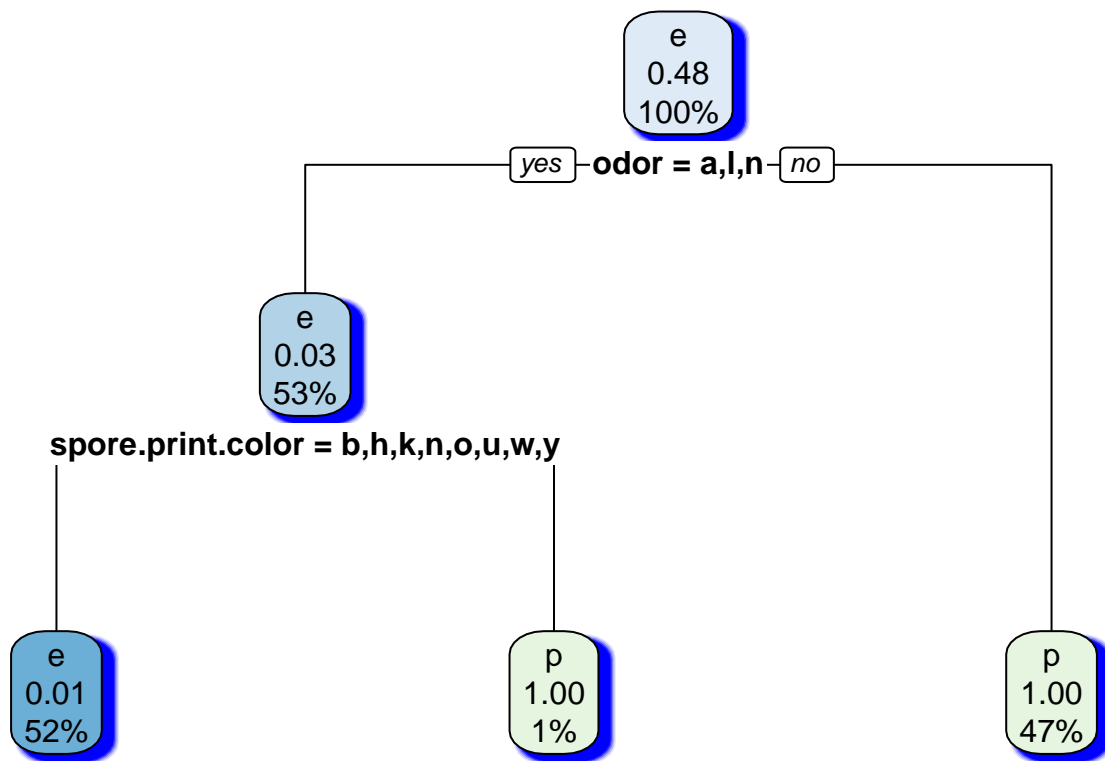
We will plot this model to get an insight now:

```
plot(mushrooms_md1_rpart)
text(mushrooms_md1_rpart,pretty = 0)
```



Let's look into a little better version of it :

```
rpart.plot(mushrooms_md1_rpart,shadow.col = "blue")
```



Predictions for trainset :

```
mushroom_pred_rpart_train<-predict(mushrooms_md1_rpart,mushrooms_trainset,type = "class")
```

let's look at the consolidated predictions:

```
table(mushroom_pred_rpart_train)
```

```
## mushroom_pred_rpart_train
##      e      p
## 3407 3093
```

To check for the accuracy for trainset :

```
confusionMatrix(mushroom_pred_rpart_train,mushrooms_trainset$class)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##              Reference
## Prediction    e    p
##           e 3367   40
##           p    0 3093
##
##              Accuracy : 0.9938
##              95% CI : (0.9916, 0.9956)
##      No Information Rate : 0.518
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##              Kappa : 0.9877
```

```
## McNemar's Test P-Value : 6.984e-10
##
##      Sensitivity : 1.0000
##      Specificity : 0.9872
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.9883
##      Neg Pred Value : 1.0000
##      Prevalence : 0.5180
##      Detection Rate : 0.5180
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.5242
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.9936
##
##      'Positive' Class : e
##
```

Let's look at the predictions on the test set and check the accuracy there :

```
mushroom_pred_rpart_test<-predict(mushrooms_md1_rpart,mushrooms_testset,type="class")
table(mushroom_pred_rpart_test)
```

```
## mushroom_pred_rpart_test
##      e      p
## 849 775
```

```
confusionMatrix(mushroom_pred_rpart_test,mushrooms_testset$class)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  e      p
##      e 841      8
##      p   0 775
##
##      Accuracy : 0.9951
##      95% CI : (0.9903, 0.9979)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5179
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2e-16
##
##      Kappa : 0.9901
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.01333
##
##      Sensitivity : 1.0000
##      Specificity : 0.9898
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.9906
##      Neg Pred Value : 1.0000
##      Prevalence : 0.5179
##      Detection Rate : 0.5179
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.5228
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.9949
##
##      'Positive' Class : e
##
```

As we see that the accuracy has increased from 99.38% to 99.51% from trainset to testset, which means our model has performed better for unseen data , but still the acceptance of the model depends upon what is the threshold above which, you will accept.

2. Model II : Decision Trees and Pruning :

```
library(tree)
```

Model:

```
mushroom_md1_tree<-tree(class~.,mushrooms_testset)
```

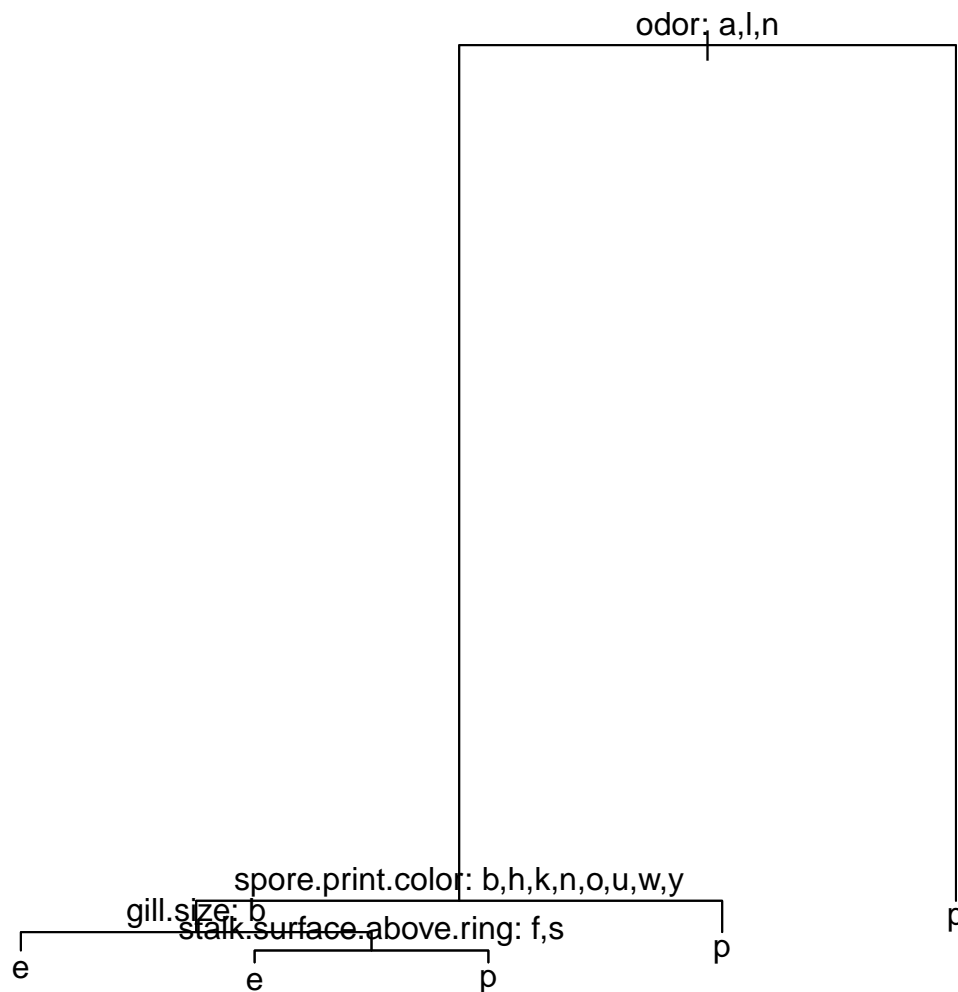
summary of the model :

```
summary(mushroom_md1_tree)
```

```
##
## Classification tree:
## tree(formula = class ~ ., data = mushrooms_testset)
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] "odor"                "spore.print.color"
## [3] "gill.size"           "stalk.surface.above.ring"
## Number of terminal nodes:  5
## Residual mean deviance:  0.01037 = 16.79 / 1619
## Misclassification error rate: 0.001232 = 2 / 1624
```

Plotting the decision Tree:

```
plot(mushroom_md1_tree)
text(mushroom_md1_tree,pretty=0)
```



A look at the tree in text :

```
mushroom_md1_tree
```

```

## node), split, n, deviance, yval, (yprob)
##      * denotes terminal node
##
## 1) root 1624 2249.00 e ( 0.517857 0.482143 )
##    2) odor: a,l,n 858 167.00 e ( 0.980186 0.019814 )
##      4) spore.print.color: b,h,k,n,o,u,w,y 849 90.56 e ( 0.990577 0.009423 )
##        8) gill.size: b 793 0.00 e ( 1.000000 0.000000 ) *
##        9) gill.size: n 56 45.93 e ( 0.857143 0.142857 )

```



```
##      18) stalk.surface.above.ring: f,s 50 16.79 e ( 0.960000 0.040000 ) *
##      19) stalk.surface.above.ring: k 6 0.00 p ( 0.000000 1.000000 ) *
##      5) spore.print.color: r 9 0.00 p ( 0.000000 1.000000 ) *
##      3) odor: c,f,m,p,s,y 766 0.00 p ( 0.000000 1.000000 ) *
```

Prediction for training set and the evaluation of efficiency of model on training set :

```
mushroom_pred_tree_train<-predict(mushroom_md1_tree,mushrooms_trainset,type="class")
mushroom_tree_train_perf<-table(mushroom_pred_tree_train,mushrooms_trainset$class)
mushroom_tree_train_perf
```

```
##
## mushroom_pred_tree_train      e      p
##                               e 3367   14
##                               p    0 3119
```

```
sum(diag(mushroom_tree_train_perf))/sum(mushroom_tree_train_perf)
```

```
## [1] 0.9978462
```

Prediction for test set and the evaluation of efficiency of model on test set :

```
mushroom_pred_tree_test<-predict(mushroom_md1_tree,mushrooms_testset,type="class")
mushroom_tree_test_perf<-table(mushroom_pred_tree_test,mushrooms_testset$class)
mushroom_tree_test_perf
```

```
##
## mushroom_pred_tree_test      e      p
##                               e 841    2
##                               p    0 781
```

```
sum(diag(mushroom_tree_test_perf))/sum(mushroom_tree_test_perf)
```

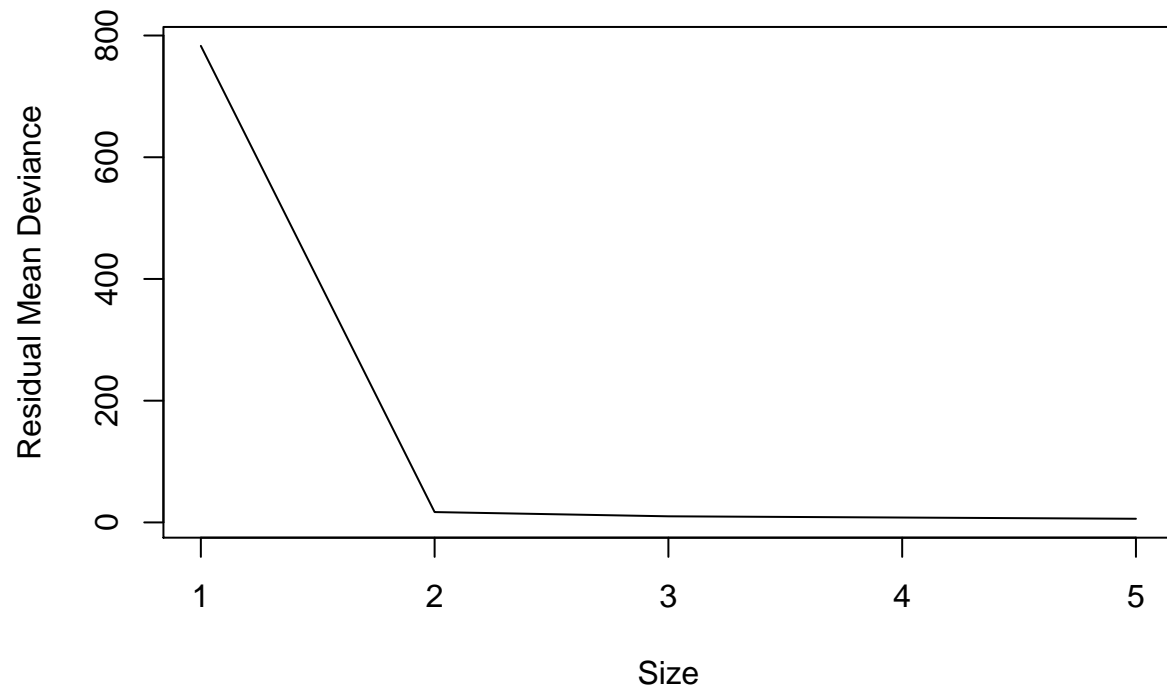
```
## [1] 0.9987685
```

In this model also , model performed better with test data than the training data.To find the optimal level of tree complexity, we can use cost complexity pruning in order to select sequence of trees. We do this by using cross validation. It will help us identify the size of tree that will have minimum residual mean deviance.

```
set.seed(1)
mushroom_md1_tree_cv<-cv.tree(mushroom_md1_tree,FUN = prune.misclass)
mushroom_md1_tree_cv
```

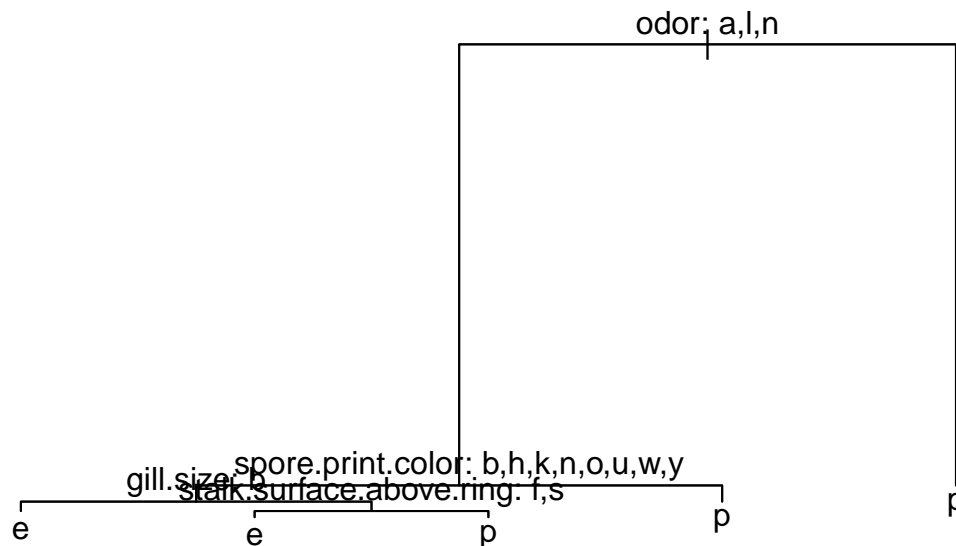
```
## $size
## [1] 5 3 2 1
##
## $dev
## [1] 6 10 17 783
##
## $k
## [1] -Inf 3 9 766
##
## $method
## [1] "misclass"
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "prune" "tree.sequence"
```

```
plot(mushroom_md1_tree_cv$size,mushroom_md1_tree_cv$dev,type = "l",xlab = "Size",ylab="Residual Mean Dev
```



we can create a pruned tree for the optimum size 5 as:

```
mushroom_md1_tree_prune<-prune.misclass(mushroom_md1_tree,best=5)  
plot(mushroom_md1_tree_prune)  
text(mushroom_md1_tree_prune,pretty=0)
```



```

mushroom_pred_tree_train_prune<-predict(mushroom_mdl_tree_prune,mushrooms_trainset,type="class")
mushroom_pred_tree_test_prune<- predict(mushroom_mdl_tree_prune,mushrooms_testset,type="class")
mush_prn_train_perftab<-table(mushroom_pred_tree_train_prune,mushrooms_trainset$class)
mush_prn_test_perftab<-table(mushroom_pred_tree_test_prune,mushrooms_testset$class)

```

Performance of the pruned tree on trainset :

```
sum(diag(mush_prn_train_perftab))/sum(mush_prn_train_perftab)
```

```
## [1] 0.9978462
```

Performance of the pruned tree on testset :

```
sum(diag(mush_prn_test_perftab))/sum(mush_prn_test_perftab)
```

```
## [1] 0.9987685
```

In fact the tree that we created before pruning was optimum already as it had the 5 terminal nodes as were concluded from cross validation.

3. Model III : Bagging

Next Model that we will consider .Here we would try to create trees taking all variables into account while creating multiple trees and then using their average as the final result.first we will load the requisite package :

we will now create the model bagging the trees taking into account all the variables i.e. all the predictors should be considered for each split of the tree(minus the dependent variable):

```
set.seed(1)
mushroom_md1_bagging<-randomForest(class~.,data=mushrooms_trainset,mtry=22,importance=TRUE)
```

Let's take a look at the bagged tree model:

```
mushroom_md1_bagging
```

```
##
## Call:
## randomForest(formula = class ~ ., data = mushrooms_trainset,      mtry = 22, importance = TRUE)
##              Type of random forest: classification
##              Number of trees: 500
## No. of variables tried at each split: 22
##
##              OOB estimate of  error rate: 0.02%
## Confusion matrix:
##      e      p  class.error
## e 3367      0 0.0000000000
## p      1 3132 0.0003191829
```

We would do the predictions for train and test dataset now and check the performance accuracy of the model. We could have used MSE, if the data would have been numeric to test the accuracy of model, but in this case we will use the confusionMatrix to check the efficiency of the model:

```
mushroom_pred_bag_train<-predict(mushroom_md1_bagging,mushrooms_trainset)
mushroom_pred_bag_train_tbl<-table(mushroom_pred_bag_train,mushrooms_trainset$class)
mushroom_pred_bag_train_tbl
```

```
##
## mushroom_pred_bag_train      e      p
##              e 3367      0
##              p      0 3133
```

so the accuracy of the model for the training set is :

```
(sum(diag(mushroom_pred_bag_train_tbl))/sum(mushroom_pred_bag_train_tbl))*100
```

```
## [1] 100
```

As the model on the trainset may be overfitted to give 100% accuracy, let's try this on testset:

```
mushroom_pred_bag_test<-predict(mushroom_md1_bagging,mushrooms_testset)
mushroom_pred_bag_test_tbl<-table(mushroom_pred_bag_test,mushrooms_testset$class)
mushroom_pred_bag_test_tbl
```

```
##
## mushroom_pred_bag_test      e      p
##              e 841      0
##              p      0 783
```

so the accuracy of the model for the test set is :

```
(sum(diag(mushroom_pred_bag_test_tbl))/sum(mushroom_pred_bag_test_tbl))*100
```

```
## [1] 100
```

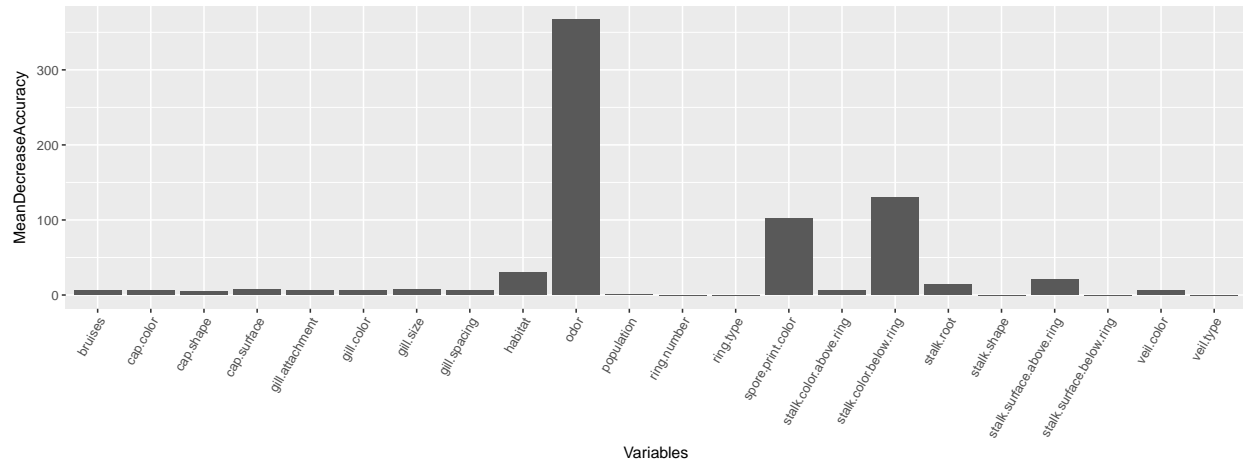
so, we can clearly see that bagging has improved the accuracy of the model.

Let us check at the importance of these variables in this model

```
mushroom_imp_bagging<-importance(mushroom_md1_bagging)
mushroom_imp_bagging
```

##	e	p	MeanDecreaseAccuracy
## cap.shape	4.896537	-0.5887669	4.909002
## cap.surface	6.664476	7.9949604	6.901242
## cap.color	5.906325	3.1514921	5.904314
## bruises	6.468706	3.6529900	6.475842
## odor	817.423374	164.0282639	366.850539
## gill.attachment	5.919623	0.0000000	5.917669
## gill.spacing	5.578414	3.7414657	5.636164
## gill.size	7.171052	4.9527073	7.209767
## gill.color	5.907561	2.0077569	5.908320
## stalk.shape	0.000000	0.0000000	0.000000
## stalk.root	11.655025	18.9036291	13.857407
## stalk.surface.above.ring	19.566633	19.5185920	21.089021
## stalk.surface.below.ring	0.000000	0.0000000	0.000000
## stalk.color.above.ring	6.106820	1.4169494	6.105548
## stalk.color.below.ring	118.554154	77.5745890	129.701302
## veil.type	0.000000	0.0000000	0.000000
## veil.color	5.521455	0.0000000	5.519290
## ring.number	0.000000	0.0000000	0.000000
## ring.type	0.000000	0.0000000	0.000000
## spore.print.color	51.222850	140.7635297	101.475489
## population	1.001002	1.0010015	1.001002
## habitat	29.438197	19.0325768	29.593294
##	MeanDecreaseGini		
## cap.shape	2.677097e+00		
## cap.surface	5.811078e+00		
## cap.color	3.103987e-01		
## bruises	3.691480e-01		
## odor	3.044693e+03		
## gill.attachment	3.061402e-01		
## gill.spacing	2.600468e-01		
## gill.size	3.597446e-01		
## gill.color	2.943350e-01		
## stalk.shape	0.000000e+00		
## stalk.root	1.158332e+01		
## stalk.surface.above.ring	1.085451e+01		
## stalk.surface.below.ring	0.000000e+00		
## stalk.color.above.ring	2.758827e-01		
## stalk.color.below.ring	4.505889e+01		
## veil.type	0.000000e+00		
## veil.color	2.593538e-01		
## ring.number	0.000000e+00		
## ring.type	0.000000e+00		
## spore.print.color	1.220579e+02		
## population	1.566138e-02		
## habitat	1.116141e-01		

```
mushroom_imp_baggingdf<-as.data.frame(unlist(mushroom_imp_bagging))
ggplot(mushroom_imp_baggingdf,aes(x=row.names(mushroom_imp_baggingdf),y=MeanDecreaseAccuracy))+geom_bar
```



We can clearly see that the odor,stalk.colorbelow.ring and sport.printcolor are the top 3 variables in the bagged model.

4. Model IV : randomForest

This model allows random number of variables to be considered at each split unlike the bagging. By default in classification , number of variables considered are $\sqrt{\text{total no. of variables}}$ i.e for us , it is $\text{roundup}(\sqrt{23})=5$

```
mushroom_md1_ranforest<-randomForest(class~.,data=mushrooms_trainset,mtry=5,importance=TRUE,ntree=500)
mushroom_md1_ranforest
```

```
##
## Call:
## randomForest(formula = class ~ ., data = mushrooms_trainset,      mtry = 5, importance = TRUE, ntree
##               Type of random forest: classification
##               Number of trees: 500
## No. of variables tried at each split: 5
##
## OOB estimate of  error rate: 0%
## Confusion matrix:
##      e      p class.error
## e 3367      0           0
## p      0 3133           0
```

let's check the predictions and accuracy on testset:

```
mushroom_pred_ranforest_train<-predict(mushroom_md1_ranforest,mushrooms_trainset)
mushroom_pred_ranforest_traintbl<-table(mushroom_pred_ranforest_train,mushrooms_trainset$class)
```

Accuracy of the model is :

```
(sum(diag(mushroom_pred_ranforest_traintbl))/sum(mushroom_pred_ranforest_traintbl))*100
```

```
## [1] 100
```

Let's do the predictions for the testset and find the accuracy:

```
mushroom_pred_ranforest_test<-predict(mushroom_md1_ranforest,mushrooms_testset)
mushroom_pred_ranforest_testtbl<-table(mushroom_pred_ranforest_test,mushrooms_testset$class)
mushroom_pred_ranforest_testtbl
```

```
##
## mushroom_pred_ranforest_test  e  p
##                               e 841  0
##                               p   0 783
```

Accuracy of the testset is :

```
(sum(diag(mushroom_pred_ranforest_testtbl)))/sum(mushroom_pred_ranforest_testtbl))*100
```

```
## [1] 100
```

Let's check this model give what importance to which variable:

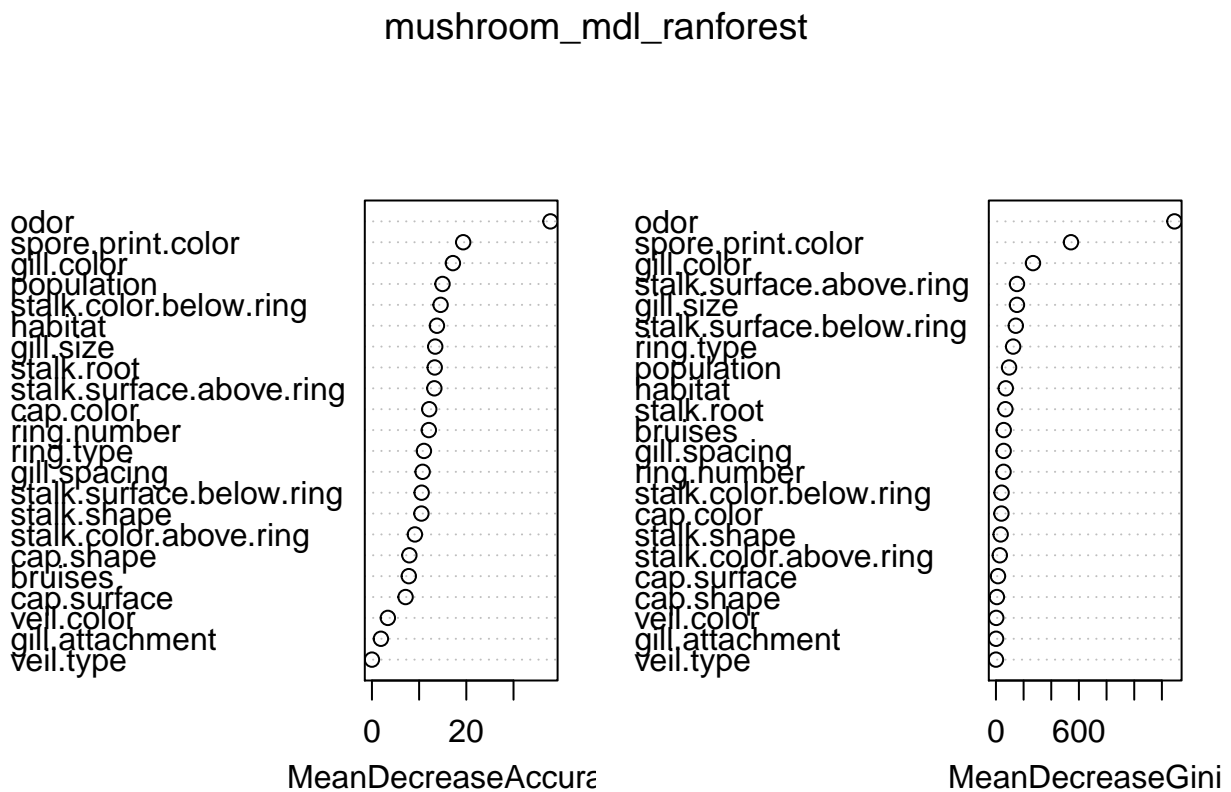
```
importance(mushroom_md1_ranforest)
```

```
##                               e           p MeanDecreaseAccuracy
## cap.shape                    5.080529  6.619204             7.929082
## cap.surface                   5.642044  6.372138             7.126618
## cap.color                     12.275185  8.072518            12.139288
## bruises                       6.828824  6.736306             7.809696
## odor                         33.943566 30.613914            37.829428
## gill.attachment                1.951394  1.430975             1.900784
## gill.spacing                   8.597167  9.644807            10.742491
## gill.size                     14.472528 10.666829            13.408822
## gill.color                    16.767960 10.086676            17.156519
## stalk.shape                   7.604760 10.540555            10.481279
## stalk.root                    12.480795  9.880242            13.304965
## stalk.surface.above.ring      12.699791  8.347161            13.223349
## stalk.surface.below.ring      9.468360  8.260831            10.531920
## stalk.color.above.ring        9.277861  6.081152             9.102598
## stalk.color.below.ring       14.895532  6.342392            14.545454
## veil.type                     0.000000  0.000000             0.000000
## veil.color                    2.785361  3.733575             3.371209
## ring.number                   11.137914 10.555566            12.054208
## ring.type                     8.686938  9.563414            11.015712
## spore.print.color             18.569862 15.223876            19.336402
## population                    12.455042 12.080278            14.955008
## habitat                      13.178816  9.052500            13.770274
##                               MeanDecreaseGini
## cap.shape                    6.8611205
## cap.surface                   14.7355960
## cap.color                     39.5676751
## bruises                       56.3030363
## odor                        1290.9265078
## gill.attachment                0.9371213
## gill.spacing                   55.8342115
## gill.size                     151.9342793
## gill.color                    267.9314166
## stalk.shape                   34.0853235
## stalk.root                    68.3581452
## stalk.surface.above.ring      152.1710823
## stalk.surface.below.ring      143.6505514
```

```
## stalk.color.above.ring      27.9892543
## stalk.color.below.ring     40.6361788
## veil.type                   0.0000000
## veil.color                  2.1918414
## ring.number                 54.9147640
## ring.type                   124.2530803
## spore.print.color          542.6689806
## population                  94.9234245
## habitat                     70.9116371
```

Graphically we can see the importance as:

```
varImpPlot(mushroom_md1_ranforest)
```



We see that odor, spore.print.color and gill.color are top three variables to affect the accuracy of this model.

5. Model V : Boosting

In boosting, trees are grown sequentially. each tree is grown using the information from previously grown trees.

We first load the requisite package-gbm:

```
library(gbm)
```

```
## Loading required package: survival
```



```
##
## Attaching package: 'survival'

## The following object is masked from 'package:caret':
##
##      cluster

## Loading required package: splines
## Loading required package: parallel
## Loaded gbm 2.1.3
```

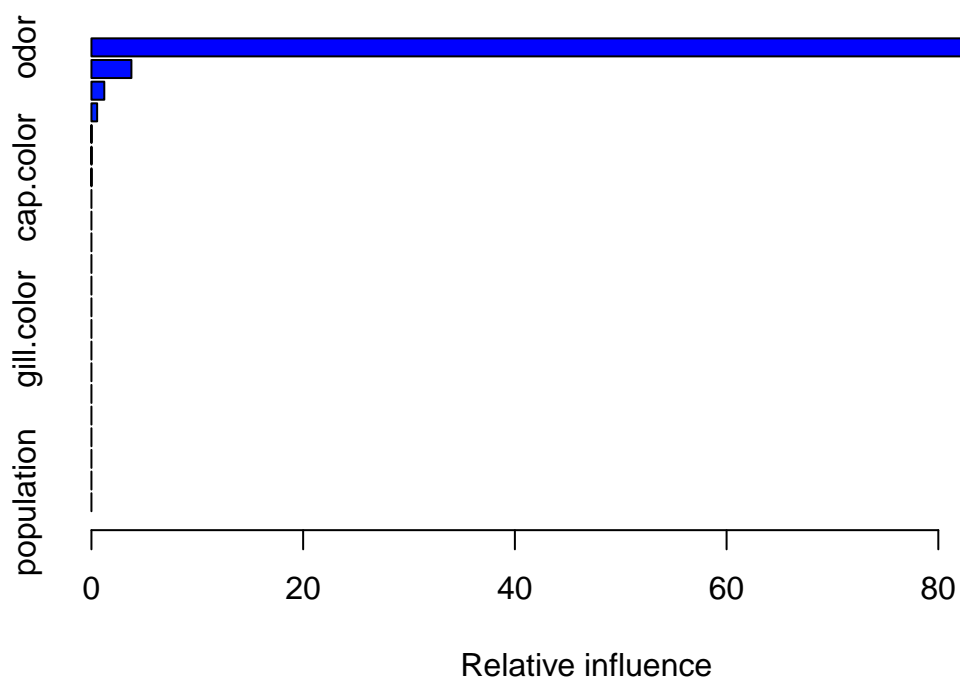
As this is a classification problem, we will use `distribution="bernoulli"` as one of the options of `gbm()` to create a model. We have kept no. of trees as 500 just to keep it same with the bagging model to facilitate easy comparison. In this model the expectation from dependent variable is be in the form of 0 or 1, so we change the data for `class=p` as 0 and `class=e` as 1. We will call these newsets as `testset1` and `trainset1`

```
set.seed(1)
mushrooms_trainset1<-mushrooms_trainset
mushrooms_testset1<-mushrooms_testset
mushrooms_trainset1$class<-ifelse(mushrooms_trainset1$class=="e",1,0)
mushrooms_testset1$class<-ifelse(mushrooms_testset1$class=="e",1,0)
mushroom_md1_boost<-gbm(class~.-class,mushrooms_trainset1,distribution="bernoulli",n.trees = 500,interact=
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x, y, offset = offset, distribution = distribution, w =
## w, : variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

here is the summary of Model:

```
summary(mushroom_md1_boost)
```



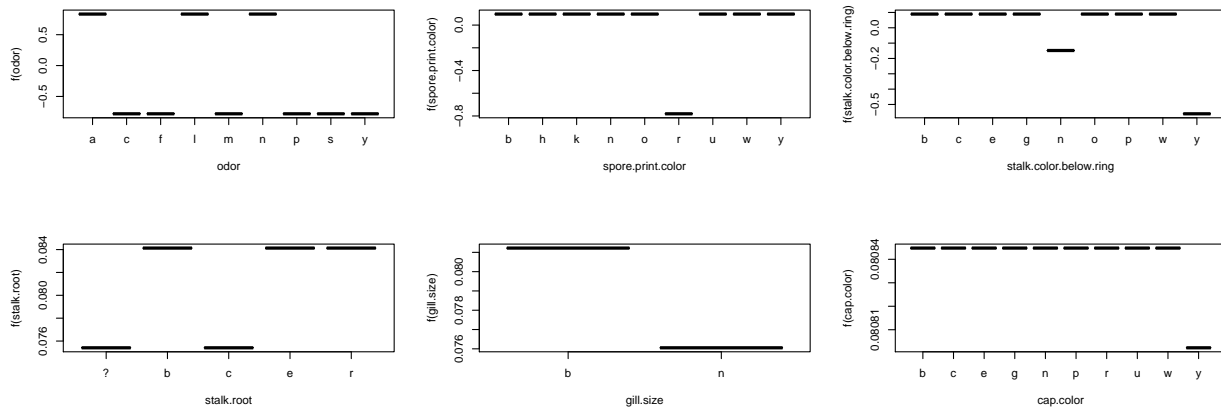
```
##          var      rel.inf
## odor          odor 9.445683e+01
## spore.print.color  spore.print.color 3.775892e+00
## stalk.color.below.ring  stalk.color.below.ring 1.214827e+00
## stalk.root          stalk.root 5.396358e-01
## gill.size          gill.size 6.078012e-03
## stalk.surface.above.ring  stalk.surface.above.ring 4.532729e-03
## cap.color          cap.color 2.173386e-03
## habitat          habitat 3.154492e-05
## cap.shape          cap.shape 0.000000e+00
## cap.surface          cap.surface 0.000000e+00
## bruises          bruises 0.000000e+00
## gill.attachment    gill.attachment 0.000000e+00
## gill.spacing      gill.spacing 0.000000e+00
## gill.color        gill.color 0.000000e+00
## stalk.shape      stalk.shape 0.000000e+00
## stalk.surface.below.ring  stalk.surface.below.ring 0.000000e+00
## stalk.color.above.ring  stalk.color.above.ring 0.000000e+00
## veil.type        veil.type 0.000000e+00
## veil.color        veil.color 0.000000e+00
## ring.number      ring.number 0.000000e+00
## ring.type        ring.type 0.000000e+00
## population      population 0.000000e+00
```

let's check the partial dependence plots of top 6 variables:

```

par(mfrow=c(2,3))
plot(mushroom_md1_boost,i="odor")
plot(mushroom_md1_boost,i="spore.print.color")
plot(mushroom_md1_boost,i="stalk.color.below.ring")
plot(mushroom_md1_boost,i="stalk.root")
plot(mushroom_md1_boost,i="gill.size")
plot(mushroom_md1_boost,i="cap.color")

```



we will now use this model to do the prediction for testset:

```

mushroom_pred_boost_test<-predict(mushroom_md1_boost,mushrooms_testset1,n.trees=500)
head(mushroom_pred_boost_test)

```

```
## [1] -0.7808930  0.8812237  0.8812237  0.8812237  0.8812237  0.8712815
```

we can use the confusionmatrix for accuracy after using ifelse as the predictions don't come in 0 or 1 format.

Summary of Models used:

Based on the analysis and checking the accuracy of the above models with test data, we will go for Bagging or Random Tree as they have already reached perfect accuracy. Increasing the complexity further with boosting and decreasing the explainabilty would not be appropriate.

Updates on 07.22.2017 :

Following updates are intended : 1. create all the above model in using caret package 2. compare the performance of the models using caret's functions 3. explore more into data and try neuralnet and h2o

Model I : rpart:

Training the model on the trainset , we will also do the 10 fold cross validation and repeat 4 times:

```
mushroom_md1_crt_rpart<-train(x = mushrooms_trainset[,-1],y=mushrooms_trainset[,1],method="rpart",trCon
mushroom_md1_crt_rpart
```

```
## CART
##
## 6500 samples
## 22 predictor
## 2 classes: 'e', 'p'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 5850, 5851, 5849, 5849, 5850, 5850, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##   cp          Accuracy   Kappa
## 0.006383658 0.9944618 0.9889034
## 0.020108522 0.9875363 0.9750142
## 0.967124162 0.7035992 0.3854847
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was cp = 0.006383658.
```

let's do the predictions using this model now :

```
mushroom_pred_crt_rpart_test<-predict(mushroom_md1_crt_rpart,mushrooms_testset)
```

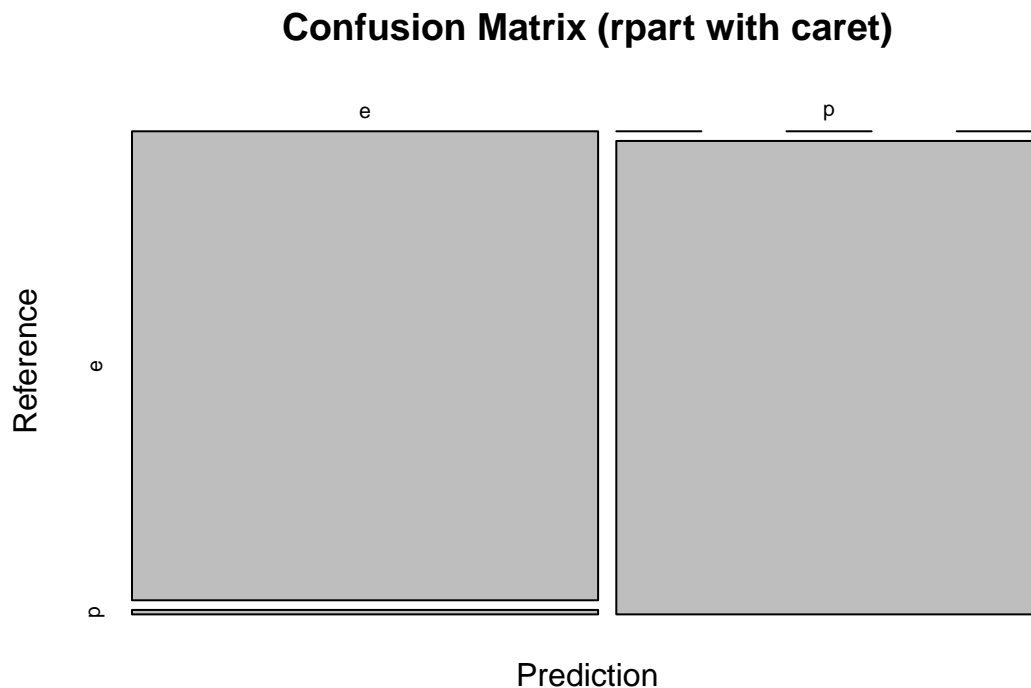
Let's check the confusion Matrix for this model:

```
mushroom_tbl_crt_rpart_test<-confusionMatrix(mushroom_pred_crt_rpart_test,mushrooms_testset$class)
mushroom_tbl_crt_rpart_test
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction  e   p
##           e 841   8
##           p   0 775
##
##           Accuracy : 0.9951
##           95% CI : (0.9903, 0.9979)
##           No Information Rate : 0.5179
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.9901
##           McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.01333
##
##           Sensitivity : 1.0000
##           Specificity : 0.9898
##           Pos Pred Value : 0.9906
##           Neg Pred Value : 1.0000
##           Prevalence : 0.5179
##           Detection Rate : 0.5179
##           Detection Prevalence : 0.5228
##           Balanced Accuracy : 0.9949
##
```

```
##      'Positive' Class : e
##
```

```
plot(mushroom_tbl_crt_rpart_test$table,main="Confusion Matrix (rpart with caret)")
```



```
##Model II : Decision Tree and Bagging:
```

```
training the model with the same cross validation options :
```

```
mushroom_md1_crt_bag<-train(x=mushrooms_trainset[,-1],y=mushrooms_trainset[,1],method="treebag",trContr
```

```
## Loading required package: plyr
```

```
## Loading required package: e1071
```

```
mushroom_md1_crt_bag
```

```
## Bagged CART
```

```
##
```

```
## 6500 samples
```

```
## 22 predictor
```

```
## 2 classes: 'e', 'p'
```

```
##
```

```
## No pre-processing
```

```
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
```

```
## Summary of sample sizes: 5850, 5850, 5850, 5851, 5851, 5849, ...
```

```
## Resampling results:
```

```
##
```

```
## Accuracy Kappa
```

```
## 0.9998462 0.9996919
```

let's do the predictions using Bagged tree now :

```
mushroom_pred_crt_bag_test<-predict(mushroom_md1_crt_bag,mushrooms_testset)
```

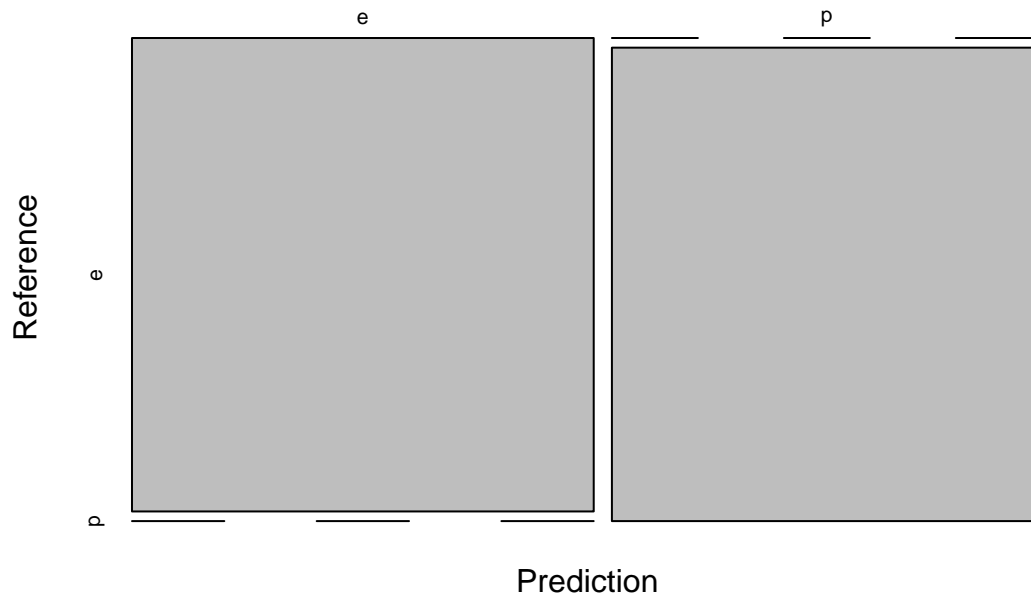
Let's check the confusion Matrix for Bagged Tree:

```
mushroom_tbl_crt_bag_test<-confusionMatrix(mushroom_pred_crt_bag_test,mushrooms_testset$class)
mushroom_tbl_crt_bag_test
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction  e    p
##           e 841    0
##           p   0 783
##
##           Accuracy : 1
##           95% CI : (0.9977, 1)
##       No Information Rate : 0.5179
##       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##           Kappa : 1
##  Mcnemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
##           Sensitivity : 1.0000
##           Specificity : 1.0000
##           Pos Pred Value : 1.0000
##           Neg Pred Value : 1.0000
##           Prevalence : 0.5179
##           Detection Rate : 0.5179
##       Detection Prevalence : 0.5179
##           Balanced Accuracy : 1.0000
##
##           'Positive' Class : e
##
```

```
plot(mushroom_tbl_crt_bag_test$table,main="Confusion Matrix (Bagged Tree with caret)")
```

Confusion Matrix (Bagged Tree with caret)



Model III : RandomForest :

Training the model with the same cross validation options :

```
mushroom_md1_crt_rf<-train(x=mushrooms_trainset[,-1],y=mushrooms_trainset[,1],method="ranger",trControl=
```

```
mushroom_md1_crt_rf
```

```
## Random Forest
```

```
##
```

```
## 6500 samples
```

```
## 22 predictor
```

```
## 2 classes: 'e', 'p'
```

```
##
```

```
## No pre-processing
```

```
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
```

```
## Summary of sample sizes: 5850, 5851, 5850, 5850, 5849, 5849, ...
```

```
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
```

```
##
```

```
## mtry Accuracy Kappa
```

```
## 2 1 1
```

```
## 12 1 1
```

```
## 22 1 1
```

```
##
```

```
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
```

```
## The final value used for the model was mtry = 2.
```

let's do the predictions using Bagged tree now :

```
mushroom_pred_crt_rf_test<-predict(mushroom_md1_crt_rf,mushrooms_testset)
```

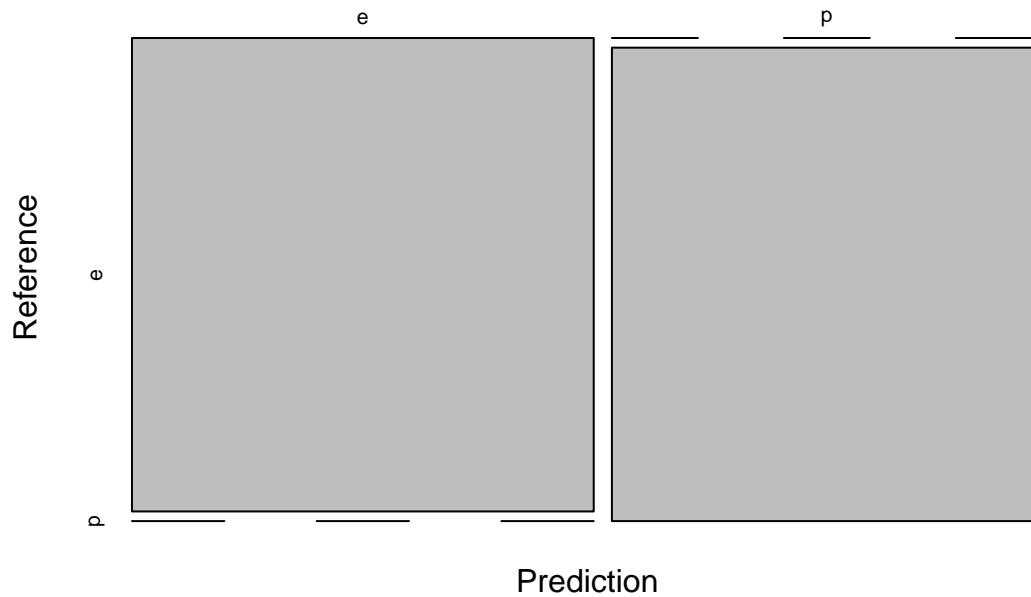
Let's check the confusion Matrix for Bagged Tree:

```
mushroom_tbl_crt_rf_test<-confusionMatrix(mushroom_pred_crt_rf_test,mushrooms_testset$class)
mushroom_tbl_crt_rf_test
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##              Reference
## Prediction    e    p
##              e 841    0
##              p   0 783
##
##              Accuracy : 1
##              95% CI : (0.9977, 1)
##              No Information Rate : 0.5179
##              P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##              Kappa : 1
##              Mcnemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
##              Sensitivity : 1.0000
##              Specificity : 1.0000
##              Pos Pred Value : 1.0000
##              Neg Pred Value : 1.0000
##              Prevalence : 0.5179
##              Detection Rate : 0.5179
##              Detection Prevalence : 0.5179
##              Balanced Accuracy : 1.0000
##
##              'Positive' Class : e
##
```

```
plot(mushroom_tbl_crt_rf_test$table,main="Confusion Matrix (Random Forest with caret)")
```


Confusion Matrix (Random Forest with caret)



Model III : Boosting :

Training the model with the same cross validation options :

```
mushroom_md1_crt_boost<-train(x=mushrooms_trainset[,-1],y=mushrooms_trainset[,1],method="gbm",trControl=
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

## Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
## 1	1.2070	nan	0.1000	0.0889
## 2	1.0620	nan	0.1000	0.0725
## 3	0.9409	nan	0.1000	0.0604
## 4	0.8391	nan	0.1000	0.0511
## 5	0.7526	nan	0.1000	0.0435
## 6	0.6781	nan	0.1000	0.0373
## 7	0.6139	nan	0.1000	0.0321
## 8	0.5579	nan	0.1000	0.0278
## 9	0.5096	nan	0.1000	0.0243
## 10	0.4673	nan	0.1000	0.0213
## 20	0.2404	nan	0.1000	0.0072
## 40	0.1276	nan	0.1000	0.0035
## 60	0.0842	nan	0.1000	0.0015
## 80	0.0580	nan	0.1000	0.0002
## 100	0.0407	nan	0.1000	0.0002
## 120	0.0293	nan	0.1000	0.0003

```
##      140      0.0228      nan      0.1000     -0.0000
##      150      0.0207      nan      0.1000      0.0000
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

## Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
## 1	1.2002	nan	0.1000	0.0926
## 2	1.0485	nan	0.1000	0.0756
## 3	0.9222	nan	0.1000	0.0632
## 4	0.8160	nan	0.1000	0.0533
## 5	0.7255	nan	0.1000	0.0454
## 6	0.6475	nan	0.1000	0.0390
## 7	0.5795	nan	0.1000	0.0341
## 8	0.5201	nan	0.1000	0.0296
## 9	0.4686	nan	0.1000	0.0259
## 10	0.4231	nan	0.1000	0.0228
## 20	0.1700	nan	0.1000	0.0076
## 40	0.0498	nan	0.1000	0.0013
## 60	0.0259	nan	0.1000	0.0002
## 80	0.0140	nan	0.1000	0.0000
## 100	0.0080	nan	0.1000	0.0001
## 120	0.0049	nan	0.1000	0.0000
## 140	0.0031	nan	0.1000	0.0000
## 150	0.0024	nan	0.1000	0.0000

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

## Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
## 1	1.1976	nan	0.1000	0.0938
## 2	1.0438	nan	0.1000	0.0767
## 3	0.9156	nan	0.1000	0.0639
## 4	0.8078	nan	0.1000	0.0538
## 5	0.7157	nan	0.1000	0.0459
## 6	0.6364	nan	0.1000	0.0395
## 7	0.5676	nan	0.1000	0.0343
## 8	0.5076	nan	0.1000	0.0301
## 9	0.4551	nan	0.1000	0.0263
## 10	0.4088	nan	0.1000	0.0231
## 20	0.1524	nan	0.1000	0.0077
## 40	0.0320	nan	0.1000	0.0007
## 60	0.0111	nan	0.1000	0.0003
## 80	0.0045	nan	0.1000	0.0000
## 100	0.0021	nan	0.1000	0.0000
## 120	0.0010	nan	0.1000	0.0000
## 140	0.0005	nan	0.1000	0.0000
## 150	0.0004	nan	0.1000	0.0000

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

## Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
## 1	1.2064	nan	0.1000	0.0894
## 2	1.0604	nan	0.1000	0.0732
## 3	0.9390	nan	0.1000	0.0609
## 4	0.8363	nan	0.1000	0.0514

##	5	0.7478	nan	0.1000	0.0437
##	6	0.6732	nan	0.1000	0.0374
##	7	0.6079	nan	0.1000	0.0324
##	8	0.5519	nan	0.1000	0.0280
##	9	0.5029	nan	0.1000	0.0245
##	10	0.4604	nan	0.1000	0.0214
##	20	0.2311	nan	0.1000	0.0053
##	40	0.1174	nan	0.1000	0.0033
##	60	0.0779	nan	0.1000	0.0016
##	80	0.0524	nan	0.1000	0.0008
##	100	0.0366	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	120	0.0277	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	140	0.0221	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	150	0.0195	nan	0.1000	0.0002

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

## Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve	
##	1	1.1995	nan	0.1000	0.0928
##	2	1.0473	nan	0.1000	0.0758
##	3	0.9203	nan	0.1000	0.0630
##	4	0.8140	nan	0.1000	0.0532
##	5	0.7238	nan	0.1000	0.0450
##	6	0.6451	nan	0.1000	0.0393
##	7	0.5770	nan	0.1000	0.0340
##	8	0.5178	nan	0.1000	0.0295
##	9	0.4660	nan	0.1000	0.0258
##	10	0.4200	nan	0.1000	0.0229
##	20	0.1673	nan	0.1000	0.0072
##	40	0.0493	nan	0.1000	0.0012
##	60	0.0257	nan	0.1000	0.0005
##	80	0.0135	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	100	0.0078	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	120	0.0051	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	140	0.0032	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	150	0.0027	nan	0.1000	0.0000

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

## Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve	
##	1	1.1975	nan	0.1000	0.0939
##	2	1.0445	nan	0.1000	0.0764
##	3	0.9165	nan	0.1000	0.0640
##	4	0.8087	nan	0.1000	0.0539
##	5	0.7163	nan	0.1000	0.0463
##	6	0.6370	nan	0.1000	0.0396
##	7	0.5682	nan	0.1000	0.0343
##	8	0.5079	nan	0.1000	0.0301
##	9	0.4556	nan	0.1000	0.0260
##	10	0.4091	nan	0.1000	0.0232
##	20	0.1518	nan	0.1000	0.0074
##	40	0.0315	nan	0.1000	0.0009
##	60	0.0107	nan	0.1000	0.0003
##	80	0.0047	nan	0.1000	0.0001

```
##      100      0.0022      nan    0.1000    0.0000
##      120      0.0010      nan    0.1000    0.0000
##      140      0.0005      nan    0.1000    0.0000
##      150      0.0004      nan    0.1000    0.0000
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

```
## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
##      1         1.2073         nan      0.1000    0.0889
##      2         1.0620         nan      0.1000    0.0727
##      3         0.9412         nan      0.1000    0.0603
##      4         0.8397         nan      0.1000    0.0510
##      5         0.7537         nan      0.1000    0.0434
##      6         0.6790         nan      0.1000    0.0373
##      7         0.6145         nan      0.1000    0.0322
##      8         0.5586         nan      0.1000    0.0278
##      9         0.5103         nan      0.1000    0.0244
##     10         0.4677         nan      0.1000    0.0212
##     20         0.2384         nan      0.1000    0.0065
##     40         0.1261         nan      0.1000    0.0007
##     60         0.0824         nan      0.1000    0.0018
##     80         0.0559         nan      0.1000    0.0004
##    100         0.0385         nan      0.1000    0.0006
##    120         0.0278         nan      0.1000    0.0001
##    140         0.0211         nan      0.1000    0.0000
##    150         0.0192         nan      0.1000    0.0000
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

```
## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
##      1         1.1994         nan      0.1000    0.0926
##      2         1.0478         nan      0.1000    0.0757
##      3         0.9216         nan      0.1000    0.0629
##      4         0.8148         nan      0.1000    0.0532
##      5         0.7243         nan      0.1000    0.0454
##      6         0.6465         nan      0.1000    0.0388
##      7         0.5785         nan      0.1000    0.0340
##      8         0.5197         nan      0.1000    0.0293
##      9         0.4675         nan      0.1000    0.0261
##     10         0.4218         nan      0.1000    0.0228
##     20         0.1692         nan      0.1000    0.0072
##     40         0.0486         nan      0.1000    0.0009
##     60         0.0229         nan      0.1000    0.0004
##     80         0.0121         nan      0.1000    0.0000
##    100         0.0070         nan      0.1000    0.0000
##    120         0.0047         nan      0.1000    0.0000
##    140         0.0028         nan      0.1000    0.0000
##    150         0.0022         nan      0.1000    0.0000
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

```
## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
##      1         1.1972         nan      0.1000    0.0937
##      2         1.0443         nan      0.1000    0.0764
```

##	3	0.9158	nan	0.1000	0.0641
##	4	0.8074	nan	0.1000	0.0541
##	5	0.7153	nan	0.1000	0.0460
##	6	0.6356	nan	0.1000	0.0398
##	7	0.5663	nan	0.1000	0.0344
##	8	0.5060	nan	0.1000	0.0300
##	9	0.4535	nan	0.1000	0.0263
##	10	0.4070	nan	0.1000	0.0231
##	20	0.1515	nan	0.1000	0.0072
##	40	0.0301	nan	0.1000	0.0009
##	60	0.0104	nan	0.1000	0.0003
##	80	0.0046	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	100	0.0021	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	120	0.0010	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	140	0.0005	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	150	0.0004	nan	0.1000	0.0000

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 6L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

## Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve	
##	1	1.2058	nan	0.1000	0.0894
##	2	1.0598	nan	0.1000	0.0731
##	3	0.9374	nan	0.1000	0.0606
##	4	0.8352	nan	0.1000	0.0512
##	5	0.7478	nan	0.1000	0.0437
##	6	0.6738	nan	0.1000	0.0375
##	7	0.6093	nan	0.1000	0.0324
##	8	0.5532	nan	0.1000	0.0281
##	9	0.5045	nan	0.1000	0.0245
##	10	0.4614	nan	0.1000	0.0215
##	20	0.2305	nan	0.1000	0.0070
##	40	0.1227	nan	0.1000	0.0006
##	60	0.0807	nan	0.1000	0.0002
##	80	0.0542	nan	0.1000	0.0010
##	100	0.0383	nan	0.1000	0.0003
##	120	0.0273	nan	0.1000	0.0003
##	140	0.0220	nan	0.1000	-0.0000
##	150	0.0196	nan	0.1000	0.0003

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 6L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

## Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve	
##	1	1.2000	nan	0.1000	0.0927
##	2	1.0482	nan	0.1000	0.0758
##	3	0.9219	nan	0.1000	0.0631
##	4	0.8156	nan	0.1000	0.0533
##	5	0.7245	nan	0.1000	0.0455
##	6	0.6459	nan	0.1000	0.0391
##	7	0.5782	nan	0.1000	0.0336
##	8	0.5188	nan	0.1000	0.0295
##	9	0.4660	nan	0.1000	0.0258
##	10	0.4202	nan	0.1000	0.0228
##	20	0.1680	nan	0.1000	0.0072
##	40	0.0485	nan	0.1000	0.0010

```
##      60      0.0251      nan      0.1000      0.0004
##      80      0.0121      nan      0.1000      0.0001
##     100      0.0068      nan      0.1000      0.0001
##     120      0.0044      nan      0.1000      0.0001
##     140      0.0028      nan      0.1000      0.0000
##     150      0.0021      nan      0.1000      0.0000
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 6L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

```
## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
##      1         1.1974           nan      0.1000     0.0937
##      2         1.0436           nan      0.1000     0.0768
##      3         0.9158           nan      0.1000     0.0640
##      4         0.8078           nan      0.1000     0.0539
##      5         0.7152           nan      0.1000     0.0462
##      6         0.6359           nan      0.1000     0.0396
##      7         0.5668           nan      0.1000     0.0345
##      8         0.5068           nan      0.1000     0.0300
##      9         0.4543           nan      0.1000     0.0264
##     10         0.4077           nan      0.1000     0.0231
##     20         0.1508           nan      0.1000     0.0074
##     40         0.0299           nan      0.1000     0.0007
##     60         0.0096           nan      0.1000     0.0003
##     80         0.0040           nan      0.1000     0.0001
##    100         0.0019           nan      0.1000     0.0001
##    120         0.0010           nan      0.1000     0.0000
##    140         0.0005           nan      0.1000     0.0000
##    150         0.0003           nan      0.1000     0.0000
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

```
## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
##      1         1.2064           nan      0.1000     0.0895
##      2         1.0606           nan      0.1000     0.0729
##      3         0.9394           nan      0.1000     0.0607
##      4         0.8373           nan      0.1000     0.0512
##      5         0.7499           nan      0.1000     0.0436
##      6         0.6747           nan      0.1000     0.0373
##      7         0.6104           nan      0.1000     0.0324
##      8         0.5545           nan      0.1000     0.0280
##      9         0.5059           nan      0.1000     0.0245
##     10         0.4634           nan      0.1000     0.0213
##     20         0.2416           nan      0.1000     0.0023
##     40         0.1222           nan      0.1000     0.0003
##     60         0.0749           nan      0.1000     0.0002
##     80         0.0498           nan      0.1000     0.0008
##    100         0.0360           nan      0.1000     0.0001
##    120         0.0259           nan      0.1000     0.0002
##    140         0.0215           nan      0.1000     0.0003
##    150         0.0193           nan      0.1000    -0.0000
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

```
## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
```

##	1	1.1998	nan	0.1000	0.0928
##	2	1.0477	nan	0.1000	0.0760
##	3	0.9213	nan	0.1000	0.0634
##	4	0.8145	nan	0.1000	0.0535
##	5	0.7231	nan	0.1000	0.0457
##	6	0.6446	nan	0.1000	0.0393
##	7	0.5772	nan	0.1000	0.0336
##	8	0.5176	nan	0.1000	0.0298
##	9	0.4653	nan	0.1000	0.0260
##	10	0.4196	nan	0.1000	0.0228
##	20	0.1668	nan	0.1000	0.0073
##	40	0.0480	nan	0.1000	0.0010
##	60	0.0252	nan	0.1000	0.0004
##	80	0.0128	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	100	0.0074	nan	0.1000	0.0002
##	120	0.0048	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	140	0.0030	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	150	0.0025	nan	0.1000	0.0000

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

##	Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
##	1	1.1979	nan	0.1000	0.0936
##	2	1.0447	nan	0.1000	0.0765
##	3	0.9169	nan	0.1000	0.0639
##	4	0.8092	nan	0.1000	0.0539
##	5	0.7173	nan	0.1000	0.0459
##	6	0.6379	nan	0.1000	0.0396
##	7	0.5692	nan	0.1000	0.0345
##	8	0.5092	nan	0.1000	0.0298
##	9	0.4567	nan	0.1000	0.0262
##	10	0.4106	nan	0.1000	0.0229
##	20	0.1519	nan	0.1000	0.0076
##	40	0.0319	nan	0.1000	0.0012
##	60	0.0098	nan	0.1000	0.0002
##	80	0.0045	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	100	0.0020	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	120	0.0011	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	140	0.0006	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	150	0.0004	nan	0.1000	0.0000

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 1L, 6L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

##	Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
##	1	1.2062	nan	0.1000	0.0895
##	2	1.0598	nan	0.1000	0.0729
##	3	0.9383	nan	0.1000	0.0606
##	4	0.8356	nan	0.1000	0.0511
##	5	0.7479	nan	0.1000	0.0435
##	6	0.6731	nan	0.1000	0.0373
##	7	0.6085	nan	0.1000	0.0323
##	8	0.5524	nan	0.1000	0.0280
##	9	0.5034	nan	0.1000	0.0243
##	10	0.4605	nan	0.1000	0.0212

##	20	0.2319	nan	0.1000	0.0073
##	40	0.1221	nan	0.1000	0.0005
##	60	0.0751	nan	0.1000	0.0014
##	80	0.0498	nan	0.1000	0.0009
##	100	0.0369	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	120	0.0273	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	140	0.0219	nan	0.1000	0.0002
##	150	0.0195	nan	0.1000	0.0002

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 1L, 6L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

##	Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
##	1	1.1996	nan	0.1000	0.0928
##	2	1.0473	nan	0.1000	0.0760
##	3	0.9209	nan	0.1000	0.0633
##	4	0.8140	nan	0.1000	0.0534
##	5	0.7231	nan	0.1000	0.0455
##	6	0.6448	nan	0.1000	0.0393
##	7	0.5769	nan	0.1000	0.0339
##	8	0.5180	nan	0.1000	0.0292
##	9	0.4658	nan	0.1000	0.0258
##	10	0.4196	nan	0.1000	0.0229
##	20	0.1672	nan	0.1000	0.0072
##	40	0.0490	nan	0.1000	0.0007
##	60	0.0242	nan	0.1000	0.0003
##	80	0.0120	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	100	0.0073	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	120	0.0047	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	140	0.0029	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	150	0.0024	nan	0.1000	0.0001

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 1L, 6L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

##	Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
##	1	1.1971	nan	0.1000	0.0938
##	2	1.0435	nan	0.1000	0.0767
##	3	0.9157	nan	0.1000	0.0640
##	4	0.8077	nan	0.1000	0.0539
##	5	0.7156	nan	0.1000	0.0460
##	6	0.6361	nan	0.1000	0.0397
##	7	0.5674	nan	0.1000	0.0344
##	8	0.5069	nan	0.1000	0.0301
##	9	0.4542	nan	0.1000	0.0263
##	10	0.4081	nan	0.1000	0.0231
##	20	0.1527	nan	0.1000	0.0071
##	40	0.0312	nan	0.1000	0.0009
##	60	0.0115	nan	0.1000	0.0003
##	80	0.0051	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	100	0.0024	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	120	0.0012	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	140	0.0006	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	150	0.0005	nan	0.1000	0.0000

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 1L, 6L, :

variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

## Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
## 1	1.2066	nan	0.1000	0.0887
## 2	1.0615	nan	0.1000	0.0727
## 3	0.9406	nan	0.1000	0.0606
## 4	0.8393	nan	0.1000	0.0507
## 5	0.7527	nan	0.1000	0.0434
## 6	0.6781	nan	0.1000	0.0374
## 7	0.6136	nan	0.1000	0.0322
## 8	0.5577	nan	0.1000	0.0278
## 9	0.5090	nan	0.1000	0.0242
## 10	0.4663	nan	0.1000	0.0212
## 20	0.2378	nan	0.1000	0.0072
## 40	0.1204	nan	0.1000	0.0031
## 60	0.0799	nan	0.1000	0.0015
## 80	0.0561	nan	0.1000	0.0002
## 100	0.0400	nan	0.1000	0.0001
## 120	0.0292	nan	0.1000	0.0001
## 140	0.0232	nan	0.1000	0.0000
## 150	0.0205	nan	0.1000	0.0000

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 1L, 6L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

## Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
## 1	1.1991	nan	0.1000	0.0927
## 2	1.0474	nan	0.1000	0.0756
## 3	0.9204	nan	0.1000	0.0631
## 4	0.8136	nan	0.1000	0.0532
## 5	0.7227	nan	0.1000	0.0454
## 6	0.6448	nan	0.1000	0.0390
## 7	0.5776	nan	0.1000	0.0336
## 8	0.5182	nan	0.1000	0.0297
## 9	0.4664	nan	0.1000	0.0259
## 10	0.4210	nan	0.1000	0.0227
## 20	0.1688	nan	0.1000	0.0072
## 40	0.0518	nan	0.1000	0.0014
## 60	0.0261	nan	0.1000	0.0003
## 80	0.0118	nan	0.1000	0.0001
## 100	0.0068	nan	0.1000	0.0000
## 120	0.0044	nan	0.1000	0.0000
## 140	0.0029	nan	0.1000	0.0000
## 150	0.0023	nan	0.1000	0.0000

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 1L, 6L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

## Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
## 1	1.1976	nan	0.1000	0.0937
## 2	1.0445	nan	0.1000	0.0763
## 3	0.9169	nan	0.1000	0.0639
## 4	0.8090	nan	0.1000	0.0538
## 5	0.7168	nan	0.1000	0.0460
## 6	0.6375	nan	0.1000	0.0397
## 7	0.5682	nan	0.1000	0.0346

##	8	0.5082	nan	0.1000	0.0300
##	9	0.4558	nan	0.1000	0.0261
##	10	0.4097	nan	0.1000	0.0231
##	20	0.1548	nan	0.1000	0.0073
##	40	0.0344	nan	0.1000	0.0008
##	60	0.0111	nan	0.1000	0.0004
##	80	0.0046	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	100	0.0022	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	120	0.0012	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	140	0.0007	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	150	0.0005	nan	0.1000	0.0000

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

##	Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
##	1	1.2066	nan	0.1000	0.0892
##	2	1.0608	nan	0.1000	0.0729
##	3	0.9396	nan	0.1000	0.0607
##	4	0.8376	nan	0.1000	0.0513
##	5	0.7513	nan	0.1000	0.0436
##	6	0.6766	nan	0.1000	0.0374
##	7	0.6118	nan	0.1000	0.0322
##	8	0.5551	nan	0.1000	0.0281
##	9	0.5059	nan	0.1000	0.0243
##	10	0.4631	nan	0.1000	0.0213
##	20	0.2341	nan	0.1000	0.0072
##	40	0.1228	nan	0.1000	0.0005
##	60	0.0748	nan	0.1000	0.0002
##	80	0.0558	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	100	0.0402	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	120	0.0268	nan	0.1000	0.0004
##	140	0.0208	nan	0.1000	-0.0000
##	150	0.0182	nan	0.1000	0.0000

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

##	Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
##	1	1.1998	nan	0.1000	0.0928
##	2	1.0478	nan	0.1000	0.0760
##	3	0.9207	nan	0.1000	0.0632
##	4	0.8144	nan	0.1000	0.0534
##	5	0.7237	nan	0.1000	0.0455
##	6	0.6458	nan	0.1000	0.0389
##	7	0.5784	nan	0.1000	0.0335
##	8	0.5188	nan	0.1000	0.0300
##	9	0.4666	nan	0.1000	0.0262
##	10	0.4204	nan	0.1000	0.0229
##	20	0.1669	nan	0.1000	0.0071
##	40	0.0468	nan	0.1000	0.0006
##	60	0.0210	nan	0.1000	0.0004
##	80	0.0119	nan	0.1000	0.0002
##	100	0.0062	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	120	0.0036	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	140	0.0024	nan	0.1000	0.0000

```

##      150      0.0018      nan      0.1000      0.0000
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
##      1      1.1978      nan      0.1000      0.0935
##      2      1.0445      nan      0.1000      0.0764
##      3      0.9168      nan      0.1000      0.0637
##      4      0.8081      nan      0.1000      0.0543
##      5      0.7159      nan      0.1000      0.0461
##      6      0.6364      nan      0.1000      0.0397
##      7      0.5676      nan      0.1000      0.0343
##      8      0.5072      nan      0.1000      0.0302
##      9      0.4545      nan      0.1000      0.0264
##     10      0.4082      nan      0.1000      0.0232
##     20      0.1510      nan      0.1000      0.0080
##     40      0.0293      nan      0.1000      0.0011
##     60      0.0093      nan      0.1000      0.0003
##     80      0.0036      nan      0.1000      0.0001
##    100      0.0017      nan      0.1000      0.0000
##    120      0.0008      nan      0.1000      0.0000
##    140      0.0004      nan      0.1000      0.0000
##    150      0.0003      nan      0.1000      0.0000

## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
##      1      1.2071      nan      0.1000      0.0892
##      2      1.0604      nan      0.1000      0.0729
##      3      0.9383      nan      0.1000      0.0607
##      4      0.8358      nan      0.1000      0.0514
##      5      0.7483      nan      0.1000      0.0436
##      6      0.6739      nan      0.1000      0.0375
##      7      0.6100      nan      0.1000      0.0323
##      8      0.5538      nan      0.1000      0.0280
##      9      0.5046      nan      0.1000      0.0245
##     10      0.4619      nan      0.1000      0.0214
##     20      0.2320      nan      0.1000      0.0062
##     40      0.1226      nan      0.1000      0.0035
##     60      0.0761      nan      0.1000      0.0002
##     80      0.0550      nan      0.1000      0.0001
##    100      0.0384      nan      0.1000      0.0005
##    120      0.0274      nan      0.1000      0.0003
##    140      0.0222      nan      0.1000      0.0002
##    150      0.0196      nan      0.1000      0.0000

## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
##      1      1.1996      nan      0.1000      0.0927
##      2      1.0471      nan      0.1000      0.0760
##      3      0.9209      nan      0.1000      0.0633
##      4      0.8141      nan      0.1000      0.0533
##      5      0.7228      nan      0.1000      0.0456

```

##	6	0.6445	nan	0.1000	0.0390
##	7	0.5762	nan	0.1000	0.0341
##	8	0.5172	nan	0.1000	0.0294
##	9	0.4652	nan	0.1000	0.0261
##	10	0.4202	nan	0.1000	0.0225
##	20	0.1664	nan	0.1000	0.0072
##	40	0.0476	nan	0.1000	0.0011
##	60	0.0232	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	80	0.0113	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	100	0.0070	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	120	0.0044	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	140	0.0030	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	150	0.0022	nan	0.1000	0.0000

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

##	Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
##	1	1.1977	nan	0.1000	0.0935
##	2	1.0439	nan	0.1000	0.0769
##	3	0.9156	nan	0.1000	0.0641
##	4	0.8074	nan	0.1000	0.0542
##	5	0.7152	nan	0.1000	0.0461
##	6	0.6358	nan	0.1000	0.0399
##	7	0.5666	nan	0.1000	0.0346
##	8	0.5062	nan	0.1000	0.0301
##	9	0.4535	nan	0.1000	0.0263
##	10	0.4071	nan	0.1000	0.0232
##	20	0.1511	nan	0.1000	0.0072
##	40	0.0308	nan	0.1000	0.0010
##	60	0.0101	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	80	0.0045	nan	0.1000	0.0001
##	100	0.0021	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	120	0.0011	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	140	0.0006	nan	0.1000	0.0000
##	150	0.0004	nan	0.1000	0.0000

Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
variable 16: veil.type has no variation.

##	Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve
##	1	1.2072	nan	0.1000	0.0889
##	2	1.0618	nan	0.1000	0.0728
##	3	0.9413	nan	0.1000	0.0605
##	4	0.8387	nan	0.1000	0.0510
##	5	0.7518	nan	0.1000	0.0434
##	6	0.6773	nan	0.1000	0.0372
##	7	0.6129	nan	0.1000	0.0322
##	8	0.5571	nan	0.1000	0.0279
##	9	0.5086	nan	0.1000	0.0243
##	10	0.4662	nan	0.1000	0.0212
##	20	0.2379	nan	0.1000	0.0072
##	40	0.1259	nan	0.1000	0.0003
##	60	0.0793	nan	0.1000	0.0002
##	80	0.0561	nan	0.1000	0.0010
##	100	0.0391	nan	0.1000	0.0001

```
##      120      0.0286      nan    0.1000    0.0000
##      140      0.0232      nan    0.1000    0.0000
##      150      0.0203      nan    0.1000    0.0002
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

```
## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
##      1         1.1995         nan         0.1000    0.0924
##      2         1.0489         nan         0.1000    0.0757
##      3         0.9229         nan         0.1000    0.0632
##      4         0.8162         nan         0.1000    0.0533
##      5         0.7254         nan         0.1000    0.0455
##      6         0.6470         nan         0.1000    0.0390
##      7         0.5790         nan         0.1000    0.0339
##      8         0.5195         nan         0.1000    0.0296
##      9         0.4676         nan         0.1000    0.0259
##     10         0.4214         nan         0.1000    0.0229
##     20         0.1693         nan         0.1000    0.0070
##     40         0.0494         nan         0.1000    0.0010
##     60         0.0234         nan         0.1000    0.0003
##     80         0.0123         nan         0.1000    0.0001
##    100         0.0076         nan         0.1000    0.0002
##    120         0.0048         nan         0.1000    0.0000
##    140         0.0029         nan         0.1000    0.0000
##    150         0.0024         nan         0.1000    0.0000
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

```
## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
##      1         1.1971         nan         0.1000    0.0939
##      2         1.0440         nan         0.1000    0.0765
##      3         0.9161         nan         0.1000    0.0640
##      4         0.8083         nan         0.1000    0.0538
##      5         0.7159         nan         0.1000    0.0463
##      6         0.6368         nan         0.1000    0.0396
##      7         0.5676         nan         0.1000    0.0346
##      8         0.5080         nan         0.1000    0.0298
##      9         0.4554         nan         0.1000    0.0264
##     10         0.4091         nan         0.1000    0.0232
##     20         0.1518         nan         0.1000    0.0075
##     40         0.0329         nan         0.1000    0.0009
##     60         0.0107         nan         0.1000    0.0003
##     80         0.0043         nan         0.1000    0.0001
##    100         0.0021         nan         0.1000    0.0000
##    120         0.0012         nan         0.1000    0.0000
##    140         0.0006         nan         0.1000    0.0000
##    150         0.0004         nan         0.1000    0.0000
```

```
## Warning in gbm.fit(x = structure(list(cap.shape = structure(c(6L, 6L, 1L, :
## variable 16: veil.type has no variation.
```

```
## Iter   TrainDeviance   ValidDeviance   StepSize   Improve
##      1         1.1973         nan         0.1000    0.0939
##      2         1.0442         nan         0.1000    0.0764
##      3         0.9167         nan         0.1000    0.0637
```

```
##      4      0.8080      nan    0.1000    0.0542
##      5      0.7156      nan    0.1000    0.0463
##      6      0.6358      nan    0.1000    0.0398
##      7      0.5669      nan    0.1000    0.0345
##      8      0.5067      nan    0.1000    0.0300
##      9      0.4540      nan    0.1000    0.0264
##     10      0.4077      nan    0.1000    0.0232
##     20      0.1511      nan    0.1000    0.0073
##     40      0.0307      nan    0.1000    0.0012
##     60      0.0104      nan    0.1000    0.0003
##     80      0.0045      nan    0.1000    0.0000
##    100      0.0022      nan    0.1000    0.0001
```

```
mushroom_md1_crt_boost
```

```
## Stochastic Gradient Boosting
##
## 6500 samples
## 22 predictor
## 2 classes: 'e', 'p'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 5850, 5850, 5850, 5850, 5850, 5850, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##  interaction.depth  n.trees  Accuracy  Kappa
##  1                  50      0.9949231  0.9898271
##  1                  100      0.9969231  0.9938365
##  1                  150      0.9981538  0.9963017
##  2                   50      0.9970769  0.9941447
##  2                  100      0.9995385  0.9990753
##  2                  150      1.0000000  1.0000000
##  3                   50      0.9990769  0.9981510
##  3                  100      1.0000000  1.0000000
##  3                  150      1.0000000  1.0000000
##
## Tuning parameter 'shrinkage' was held constant at a value of 0.1
##
## Tuning parameter 'n.minobsinnode' was held constant at a value of 10
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final values used for the model were n.trees = 100,
##  interaction.depth = 3, shrinkage = 0.1 and n.minobsinnode = 10.
```

let's do the predictions using Boosting now :

```
mushroom_pred_crt_boost_test<-predict(mushroom_md1_crt_boost,mushrooms_testset)
```

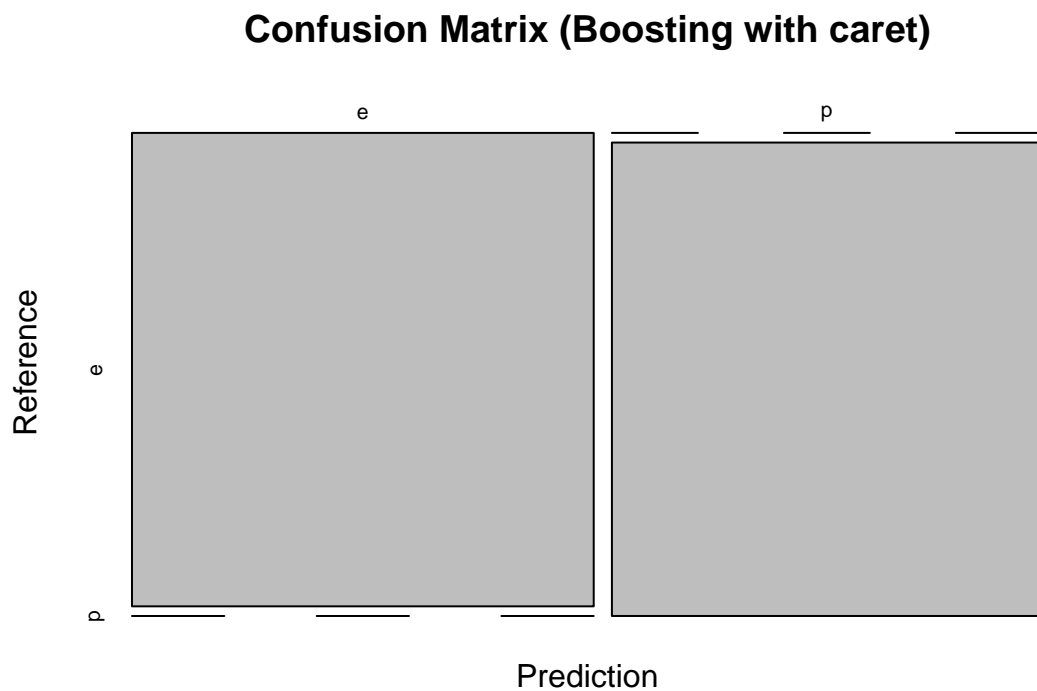
Let's check the confusion Matrix for Boosting :

```
mushroom_tbl_crt_boost_test<-confusionMatrix(mushroom_pred_crt_boost_test,mushrooms_testset$class)
mushroom_tbl_crt_boost_test
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction  e   p
```

```
##          e 841    0
##          p   0 783
##
##          Accuracy : 1
##          95% CI : (0.9977, 1)
##    No Information Rate : 0.5179
##    P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##          Kappa : 1
##    Mcnemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
##          Sensitivity : 1.0000
##          Specificity : 1.0000
##          Pos Pred Value : 1.0000
##          Neg Pred Value : 1.0000
##          Prevalence : 0.5179
##          Detection Rate : 0.5179
##    Detection Prevalence : 0.5179
##          Balanced Accuracy : 1.0000
##
##    'Positive' Class : e
##
```

```
plot(mushroom_tbl crt_boost_test$table,main="Confusion Matrix (Boosting with caret)")
```



Model Comparison:

```
comparison<-resamples(list(rpart=mushroom_md1_crt_rpart,bagging=mushroom_md1_crt_bag,randomforest=mushroom_md1_crt_rf),
summary(comparison)
```

```
##
## Call:
## summary.resamples(object = comparison)
##
## Models: rpart, bagging, randomforest, boosting
## Number of resamples: 10
##
## Accuracy
##           Min. 1st Qu. Median   Mean 3rd Qu.   Max. NA's
## rpart      0.9892 0.9927 0.9946 0.9945 0.9965 0.9985    0
## bagging    0.9985 1.0000 1.0000 0.9998 1.0000 1.0000    0
## randomforest 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000    0
## boosting   1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000    0
##
## Kappa
##           Min. 1st Qu. Median   Mean 3rd Qu.   Max. NA's
## rpart      0.9784 0.9853 0.9892 0.9889 0.9931 0.9969    0
## bagging    0.9969 1.0000 1.0000 0.9997 1.0000 1.0000    0
## randomforest 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000    0
## boosting   1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000    0
dotplot(comparison)
```