Package ‘OTE’

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Type Package
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Title Optimal Trees Ensembles for Regression, Classification and Class
       Membership Probability Estimation
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Author Zardad Khan, Asma Gul, Aris Perperoglou, Osama Mahmoud, Werner Adler, Miftahud-din and Berthold Lausen
Maintainer Zardad Khan <zkhan@essex.ac.uk>
Imports randomForest,stats
Description Functions for creating ensembles of optimal trees for regression, classification and class membership probability estimation are given. A few trees are selected from an initial set of trees grown by random forest for the ensemble on the basis of their individual and collective performance. Trees are assessed on out-of-bag data and on an independent training data set for individual and collective performance respectively. The prediction functions return estimates of the test responses and their class membership probabilities. Unexplained variations, error rates, confusion matrix, Brier scores, etc. are also returned for the test data.
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R topics documented:

  Body ................................................................. 2
  Galaxy .............................................................. 3
  OTClass ........................................................... 4
  OTE ................................................................. 6
  OTProb ............................................................. 6
  OTReg .............................................................. 8
  Predict.OTClass .................................................. 10
  Predict.OTProb ................................................... 12
  Predict.OTReg .................................................... 13
Body

Exploring Relationships in Body Dimensions

Description

The Body data set consists of 507 observations on 24 predictor variables including age, weight, height and 21 body dimensions. All the 507 observations are on individuals, 247 men and 260 women, in the age of twenties and thirties with a small number of old people. The class variable is gender having two categories male and female.

Usage

data(Body)

Format

A data frame with 507 observations recorded on the following 25 variables.

- **Biacrom**: The diameter of Biacrom taken in centimeter.
- **Biilac**: "Pelvic breadth" measured in centimeter.
- **Bitro**: Bitrochanteric whole diameter measured in centimeter.
- **ChestDp**: The depth of Chest of a person in centimeter between sternum and spine at nipple level.
- **ChestD**: The diameter of Chest of a person in centimeter at nipple level.
- **ElbowD**: The sum of diameters of two Elbows in centimeter.
- **WristD**: Sum of two Wrists diameters in centimeter.
- **KneeD**: The sum of the diameters of two Knees in centimeter.
- **AnkleD**: The sum of the diameters of two Ankles in centimeter.
- **ShoulderG**: The wideness of shoulder in centimeter.
- **ChestG**: The circumference of chest centimeter taken at nipple line for males and just above breast tissue for females.
- **WaistG**: The circumference of Waist in centimeter taken as the average of contracted and relaxed positions at the narrowest part.
- **AbdG**: Girth of Abdomin in centimeter at umbilicus and iliac crest, where iliac crest is taken as a landmark.
- **HipG**: Girth of Hip in centimeter at level of bitrochanteric diameter.
- **ThighG**: Average of left and right Thigh girths in centimeter below gluteal fold.
- **BicepG**: Average of left and right Bicep girths in centimeter.
- **ForearmG**: Average of left and right Forearm girths, extended, palm up.
- **KneeG**: Average of left and right Knees girths over patella, slightly flexed position.
- **CalfG**: Average of right and left Calf maximum girths.
Galaxy

AnkleG  Average of right and left Ankle minimum girths.
WristG  Average of left and right minimum circumferences of Wrists.
Age     Age in years
Weight  Weight in kilogram
Height  Height in centimeter
Gender  Binary response with two categories; 1 - male, 0 - female

Source

References

Examples
data(Galaxy)
str(Galaxy)

---

Galaxy  Radial Velocity of Galaxy NGC7531

Description
This data set is a record of radial velocity of a spiral galaxy that is measured at 323 points in its covered area of the sky. The positions of the measurements, that are in the range of seven slot crossing at the origin, are denoted by 4 variables.

Usage
data(Galaxy)

Format
A data frame with 324 observations recorded on the following 5 variables.
east.west  It is the east-west coordinate where east is taken as negative, west is taken as positive and origin, (0,0), is close to the center of galaxy.
north.south  It is the northsouth coordinate where south is taken as negative, north is taken as positive and origin, (0,0), is near the center of galaxy.
angle    It is the degrees of anti rotation (clockwise) from the slot horizon where the observation lies.
radiial.position  It is the signed distance from the center, (0,0), which is signed as negative if the east-west coordinate is negative.
velocity   This is the response variable denoting the radial velocity(km/sec) of the galaxy.
Source

Examples
data(Galaxy)
str(Galaxy)

OTClass

*Train the ensemble of optimal trees for classification.*

Description
This function selects optimal trees for classification from a total of \( t_{\text{initial}} \) trees grown by random forest. Number of trees in the initial set, \( t_{\text{initial}} \), is specified by the user. If not specified then the default \( t_{\text{initial}} = 1000 \) is used.

Usage
OTClass(XTraining, YTraining, p = 0.2, t.initial = NULL, nf = NULL, ns = NULL, info = TRUE)

Arguments
- **XTraining**: An \( n \times d \) dimensional training data matrix/frame consisting of training observation where \( n \) is the number of observations and \( d \) is the number of features.
- **YTraining**: A vector of length \( n \) consisting of class labels for the training data. Should be binary (0, 1).
- **p**: Percent of the best \( t_{\text{initial}} \) trees to be selected on the basis of performance on out-of-bag observations.
- **t.initial**: Size of the initial set of classification trees.
- **nf**: Number of features to be sampled for splitting the nodes of the trees. If equal to NULL then the default \( \text{sqrt}(\text{number of features}) \) is executed.
- **ns**: Node size: Minimal number of samples in the nodes. If equal to NULL then the default 1 is executed.
- **info**: If TRUE, displays processing information.

Details
Large values are recommended for \( t_{\text{initial}} \) for better performance as possible under the available computational resources.
Value

A trained object consisting of the selected trees.

Note

Prior action needs to be taken in the case of missing values as the function cannot handle them at the current version.

Author(s)

Zardad Khan <zkhan@essex.ac.uk>

References


See Also

`predict.otclass`, `otreg`, `otprob`

Examples

```r
# Load the data

data(Body)
data <- Body

# Divide the data into training and test parts

set.seed(9123)
n <- nrow(data)
training <- sample(1:n, round(2*n/3))
testing <- (1:n)[-training]
X <- data[,1:24]
Y <- data[,25]

# Train OTClass on the training data

Opt.Trees <- OTClass(XTraining=X[training,], YTraining = Y[training], t.initial=200)

# Predict on test data

Prediction <- predict.otclass(Opt.Trees, X[testing,], YTesting=Y[testing])

# Objects returned

names(Prediction)
Prediction$Confusion.Matrix
```
Functions for creating ensembles of optimal trees for regression, classification and class membership probability estimation are given. A few trees are selected from an initial set of trees grown by random forest for the ensemble on the basis of their individual and collective performance. The prediction functions return estimates of the test responses/class labels and their class membership probabilities. Unexplained variations, error rates, confusion matrix, Brier scores, etc. for the test data are also returned.

Details

Package: OTE
Type: Package
Version: 1.0
Date: 2015-07-31
License: GPL (>= 2)

Author(s)

Zardad Khan, Asma Gul, Aris Perperoglou, Osama Mahmoud, Werner Adler, Miftahuddin and Berthold Lausen Maintainer: Zardad Khan <zkhan@essex.ac.uk>

References


Description

This function selects optimal trees for class membership probability estimation from a total of \( t_{\text{initial}} \) trees grown by random forest. Number of trees in the initial set, \( t_{\text{initial}} \), is specified by the user. If not specified then the default \( t_{\text{initial}} = 1000 \) is used.
Usage

OTProb(XTraining, YTraining, p = 0.2, t.initial = NULL,
        nf = NULL, ns = NULL, info = TRUE)

Arguments

XTraining: An \( n \times d \) dimensional training data matrix/frame consisting of training observation where \( n \) is the number of observations and \( d \) is the number of features.

YTraining: A vector of length \( n \) consisting of class labels for the training data. Should be binary (0,1).

p: Percent of the best \( t.\) initial trees to be selected on the basis of performance on out-of-bag observations.

t.initial: Size of the initial set of probability estimation trees.

nf: Number of features to be sampled for splitting the nodes of the trees. If equal to NULL then the default \( \sqrt{\text{number of features}} \) is executed.

ns: Node size: Minimal number of samples in the nodes. If equal to NULL then the default 5 is executed.

info: If TRUE, displays processing information.

Details

Large values are recommended for \( t.\) initial for better performance as possible under the available computational resources.

Value

A trained object consisting of the selected trees.

Note

Prior action needs to be taken in case of missing values as the function can not handle them at the current version.

Author(s)

Zardad Khan <zkhan@essex.ac.uk>

References


See Also

Predict.OTProb, OTReg, OTClass
**Examples**

```r
#load the data
data(Body)
data <- Body

#Divide the data into training and test parts
set.seed(9123)
n <- nrow(data)
training <- sample(1:n, round(2*n/3))
testing <- (1:n)[-training]
X <- data[,1:24]
Y <- data[,25]

#Train OTClass on the training data
Opt.Trees <- OTProb(XTraining=X[training,],YTraining = Y[training],t.initial=200)

#Predict on test data
Prediction <- Predict.OTProb(Opt.Trees, X[testing,],YTesting=Y[testing])

#Objects returned
names(Prediction)
Prediction$Brier.Score
Prediction$Estimated.Probabilities
```

---

**OTReg**

Train the ensemble of optimal trees for regression.

**Description**

This function selects optimal trees for regression from a total of \(t_{\text{initial}}\) trees grown by random forest. Number of trees in the initial set, \(t_{\text{initial}}\), is specified by the user. If not specified then the default \(t_{\text{initial}} = 1000\) is used.

**Usage**

```r
OTReg(XTraining, YTraining, p = 0.2, t.initial = NULL, 
      nf = NULL, ns = NULL, info = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **XTraining**: An \(n \times d\) dimensional training data matrix/frame consisting of training observation where \(n\) is the number of observations and \(d\) is the number of features.
YTraining A vector of length \( n \) consisting of the values of the continuous response variable for the training data.

\( p \) Percent of the best \( t_{\text{initial}} \) trees to be selected on the basis of performance on out-of-bag observations.

\( t_{\text{initial}} \) Size of the initial set of regression trees.

\( nf \) Number of features to be sampled for splitting the nodes of the trees. If equal to NULL then the default \( \sqrt{\text{number of features}} \) is executed.

\( ns \) Node size: Minimal number of samples in the nodes. If equal to NULL then the default 5 is executed.

\( \text{info} \) If TRUE, displays processing information.

Details

Large values are recommended for \( t_{\text{initial}} \) for better performance as possible under the available computational resources.

Value

A trained object consisting of the selected trees for regression.

Note

Prior action needs to be taken in case of missing values as the function can not handle them at the current version.

Author(s)

Zardad Khan <zkhan@essex.ac.uk>

References


See Also

\texttt{predict.OTReg}, \texttt{OTProb}, \texttt{OTClass}

Examples

# Load the data

data(Galaxy)
data <- Galaxy

# Divide the data into training and test parts
set.seed(9123)
n <- nrow(data)
training <- sample(1:n,round(2*n/3))
testing <- (1:n)[-training]
X <- data[,1:4]
Y <- data[,5]

#Train OTReg on the training data
Opt.Trees <- OTReg(Xtraining=X[training,],YTraining = Y[training],t.initial=200)

#Predict on test data
Prediction <- Predict.OTReg(Opt.Trees, X[testing,],YTesting=Y[testing])

#Objects returned
names(Prediction)
Prediction$Unexp.Variations
Prediction$Pr.Values
Prediction$Trees.Used

---

**Predict.OTClass**

*Prediction function for the object returned by OTClass*

**Description**

This function provides prediction for test data on the trained OTClass object for classification.

**Usage**

`Predict.OTClass(Opt.Trees, XTesting, YTesting)`

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XTesting</td>
<td>An m x d dimensional training data matrix/frame consisting of test observations where m is the number of observations and d is the number of features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YTesting</td>
<td>Optional. A vector of length m consisting of class labels for the test data. Should be binary (0,1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**

A list with values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Error.Rate</td>
<td>Error rate of the classifier for the observations in XTesting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confusion.Matrix</td>
<td>Confusion matrix based on the estimated class labels and the true class labels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Predict.OTClass**

**Estimated.Class**
A vector of length \( m \) consisting of the estimated class labels for the observations in \( X_{\text{Testing}} \).

**Author(s)**
Zardad Khan <zkhan@essex.ac.uk>

**References**

**See Also**
OTClass, OTReg, OTProb

**Examples**

```r
#load the data
data(Body)
data <- Body

#Divide the data into training and test parts
set.seed(9123)
n <- nrow(data)
training <- sample(1:n, round(2*n/3))
testing <- (1:n)[!training]
X <- data[,1:24]
Y <- data[,25]

#Train OTClass on the training data
Opt.Trees <- OTClass(X[training,], Y[training], t.initial=200)

#Predict on test data
Prediction <- Predict.OTClass(Opt.Trees, X[testing,], Y[testing])

#Objects returned
names(Prediction)
Prediction$Confusion.Matrix
Prediction$Predicted.Class.Labels
```
Description

This function provides prediction for test data on the trained OTProb object for class membership probability estimation.

Usage

Predict.OTProb(Opt.Trees, XTesting, YTesting)

Arguments

XTesting: An m x d dimensional training data matrix/frame consisting of test observations where m is the number of observations and d is the number of features.
YTesting: Optional. A vector of length m consisting of class labels for the test data. Should be binary (0,1).

Value

A list with values

Brier.Score: Brier Score based on the estimated probabilities and true class label in YTesting.
Estimated.Probabilities: A vector of length m consisting of the estimated class membership probabilities for the observation in XTesting

Author(s)

Zardad Khan <zkhan@essex.ac.uk>

References


See Also

OTProb.
Examples

```r
# load the data
data(Body)
data <- Body

# Divide the data into training and test parts
set.seed(9123)
n <- nrow(data)
training <- sample(1:n, round(2*n/3))
testing <- (1:n)[-training]
X <- data[,1:24]
Y <- data[,25]

# Train OTClass on the training data
Opt.Trees <- OTProb(XTraining=X[training,],YTraining = Y[training],t.initial=200)

# Predict on test data
Prediction <- Predict.OTReg(Opt.Trees, X[testing,],YTesting=Y[testing])

# Objects returned
names(Prediction)
Prediction$Brier.Score
Prediction$Estimated.Probabilities
```

**Description**

This function provides prediction for test data on the trained OTReg object for the continuous response variable.

**Usage**

`Predict.OTReg(Opt.Trees, XTesting, YTesting)`

**Arguments**

- `Opt.Trees` : An object of class `OptTreesEns`
- `XTesting` : An `m x d` dimensional training data matrix/frame consisting of test observations where `m` is the number of observations and `d` is the number of features.
- `YTesting` : Optional. A vector of length `m` consisting of the values of the continuous response variable for the test data.
### Value

A list with values

- **Unexp. Variations**
  Unexplained variations based on estimated response and given response.

- **Pr. Values**
  A vector of length \( m \) consisting of the estimated values for the response observations in \( X_{\text{Testing}} \)

### Author(s)

Zardad Khan <zkhan@essex.ac.uk>

### References


### See Also

- OTProb, OTReg, OTClass

### Examples

```r
# Load the data

data(Galaxy)
data <- Galaxy

# Divide the data into training and test parts

set.seed(9123)
n <- nrow(data)
training <- sample(1:n, round(2*n/3))
testing <- (1:n)[-training]
X <- data[,1:4]
Y <- data[,5]

# Train oTReg on the training data

Opt.Trees <- OTReg(XTraining=X[training,], YTraining = Y[training], t.initial=200)

# Predict on test data

Prediction <- Predict.OTReg(Opt.Trees, X[testing,], YTesting=Y[testing])

# Objects returned

names(Prediction)
Prediction$Unexp.Variations
```
Predict.OTReg

Prediction$Pr.Values
Prediction$Trees.Used
Index

*Topic **OTClass**
  OTClass, 4
*Topic **OTProb**
  OTProb, 6
*Topic **OTReg**
  OTReg, 8
*Topic **OptTreesEns**
  OTClass, 4
  OTProb, 6
  OTReg, 8
  Predict.OTClass, 10
  Predict.OTProb, 12
  Predict.OTReg, 13
*Topic **Predict.OTClass**
  Predict.OTClass, 10
*Topic **Predict.OTProb**
  Predict.OTProb, 12
*Topic **Predict.OTReg**
  Predict.OTReg, 13
*Topic **datasets**
  Body, 2
  Galaxy, 3
*Topic **package**
  OTE, 6

Body, 2

Galaxy, 3

OTClass, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14
OTE, 6
OTProb, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14
OTReg, 5, 7, 8, 11, 14

Predict.OTClass, 5, 10
Predict.OTProb, 7, 12
Predict.OTReg, 9, 13