Package ‘rfPermute’

March 10, 2022

Type Package

Title Estimate Permutation p-Values for Random Forest Importance Metrics

Description Estimate significance of importance metrics for a Random Forest model by permuting the response variable. Produces null distribution of importance metrics for each predictor variable and p-value of observed. Provides summary and visualization functions for ‘randomForest’ results.

Version 2.5.1

URL https://github.com/EricArcher/rfPermute

BugReports https://github.com/EricArcher/rfPermute/issues

Depends R (>= 4.0.0)

Imports abind (>= 1.4), dplyr (>= 1.0), ggplot2 (>= 3.3), grDevices, gridExtra, magrittr (>= 2.0), methods, parallel, randomForest (>= 4.6), rlang, scales, stats, swfscMisc (>= 1.5), tibble (>= 3.1), tidyR (>= 1.1), utils


LazyData TRUE

License GPL (>= 2)

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

NeedsCompilation no

Author Eric Archer [aut, cre]

Maintainer Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2022-03-10 19:10:02 UTC
balancedSampsize

Description

Create a vector of balanced (equal) sample sizes for use in the sampsize argument of `rfPermute` or `randomForest` for a classification model. The values are derived from a percentage of the smallest class sample size.

Usage

```r
balancedSampsize(y, pct = 0.5)
```

Arguments

- `y` character, numeric, or factor vector containing classes of response variable. Values will be treated as unique for computing class frequencies.
- `pct` percent of smallest class frequency for sampsize vector.

Value

a named vector of sample sizes as long as the number of classes.
Examples

data(mtcars)

# A balanced model with default half of smallest class size
sampsize_0.5 <- balancedSampsize(mtcars$am)
sampsize_0.5

rfPermte(factor(am) ~ ., mtcars, replace = FALSE, sampsize = sampsize_0.5)

# A balanced model with one quarter of smallest class size
sampsize_0.25 <- balancedSampsize(mtcars$am, pct = 0.25)
sampsize_0.25

rfPermte(factor(am) ~ ., mtcars, replace = FALSE, sampsize = sampsize_0.25)

casePredictions  Case Predictions

Description

Construct a data frame of case predictions for training data along with vote distributions.

Usage

casePredictions(x)

Arguments

x a rfPermte or randomForest model object.

Value

A data frame containing columns of original and predicted cases, whether they were correctly classified, and vote distributions among cases.

Author(s)

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>
Examples

```r
library(randomForest)
data(mtcars)

rf <- randomForest(factor(am) ~ ., mtcars)

cp <- casePredictions(rf)
cp
```

---

**classPriors**

#### Class Priors

**Description**

Compute the class classification priors and class-specific model binomial p-values using these priors as null hypotheses.

**Usage**

```r
classPriors(x, sampsize)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: a `rfPermute` or `randomForest` model object.
- `sampsize`: the vector of sample sizes used to construct the model. If provided, must have length equal to number of classes. If set to `NULL`, priors will be computed assuming empirical sample sizes.

**Author(s)**

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

**See Also**

`balancedSampsize`, `confusionMatrix`

**Examples**

```r
library(randomForest)
data(mtcars)

# random sampling with replacement
rf <- randomForest(factor(am) ~ ., mtcars)
confusionMatrix(rf)
classPriors(rf, NULL)

# balanced design
sampsize <- balancedSampsize(mtcars$am)
```
cleanRFdata

Description

Removes cases for a Random Forest classification model with missing data and predictors that are constant.

Usage

cleanRFdata(x, y, data, max.levels = 30)

Arguments

x columns used as predictor variables as character or numeric vector.
y column used as response variable as character or numeric.
data data.frame containing x and y columns.
max.levels maximum number of levels in response variable y.

Value

a data.frame containing cleaned data.

Author(s)

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

combineRP

Combine rfPermute objects

Description

Combines two or more ensembles of rfPermute objects into one, combining randomForest results, null distributions, and re-calculating p-values.

Usage

combineRP(...)
confusionMatrix

Arguments

... two or more objects of class rfPermute, to be combined into one.

Author(s)

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

See Also

combine

Examples

data(iris)
rp1 <- rfPermute(
  Species ~ ., iris, ntree = 50, norm.votes = FALSE, nrep = 100, num.cores = 1
)
rp2 <- rfPermute(
  Species ~ ., iris, ntree = 50, norm.votes = FALSE, nrep = 100, num.cores = 1
)
rp3 <- rfPermute(
  Species ~ ., iris, ntree = 50, norm.votes = FALSE, nrep = 100, num.cores = 1
)
rp.all <- combineRP(rp1, rp2, rp3)
rp.all

plotNull(rp.all)

confusionMatrix  Confusion Matrix

Description

Generate a confusion matrix for Random Forest classification models with error rates translated into percent correctly classified, and columns for confidence intervals added.

Usage

confusionMatrix(x, conf.level = 0.95, threshold = NULL)

plotConfMat(x, title = NULL, plot = TRUE)
importance

Arguments

* x*: a rfPermute or randomForest model object.

* conf.level*: confidence level for the binom.test confidence interval

* threshold*: threshold to test observed classification probability against. Should be a number between 0 and 1. If not NULL, the output matrix will have extra columns giving the one-tailed probability that the true correct classification is $\geq$ threshold.

* title*: a title for the plot.

* plot*: display the plot?

Author(s)

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

See Also

classPriors

Examples

```
library(randomForest)
data(mtcars)

rf <- randomForest(factor(am) ~ ., mtcars)
c confusionMatrix(rf)
c confusionMatrix(rf, conf.level = 0.75)
c confusionMatrix(rf, threshold = 0.7)
c confusionMatrix(rf, threshold = 0.8)
c confusionMatrix(rf, threshold = 0.95)
```

---

importance

* Extract rfPermute Importance Scores and p-values.*

Description

The importance function extracts a matrix of the observed importance scores and p-values from the object produced by a call to rfPermute. plotImportance produces a visualization of importance scores as either a barchart or heatmap.
importance

Usage

## S3 method for class 'rfPermute'
importance(x, scale = TRUE, sort.by = NULL, decreasing = TRUE, ...)

plotImportance(
  x,
  plot.type = c("bar", "heatmap"),
  imp.type = NULL,
  scale = TRUE,
  sig.only = FALSE,
  alpha = 0.05,
  n = NULL,
  ranks = TRUE,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  main = NULL,
  size = 3,
  plot = TRUE
)

Arguments

x for importance, an object produced by a call to rfPermute. For plotImportance, either a rfPermute or randomForest model object. If the latter, it must have been run with importance = TRUE.
scale for permutation based measures, should the measures be divided their "standard errors"?
sort.by character vector giving the importance metric(s) or p-values to sort by. If NULL, defaults to "MeanDecreaseAccuracy" for classification models and "%IncMSE" for regression models.
decreasing logical. Should the sort order be increasing or decreasing?
... arguments to be passed to and from other methods.
plot.type plot importances as a bar chart or heatmap?
imp.type character vector listing which importance measures to plot. Can be class names (for classification models) or names of overall importance measures (e.g., "MeanDecreaseAccuracy").
sig.only Plot only the significant (<= alpha) predictors?
alpha a number specifying the critical alpha for identifying predictors with importance scores significantly different from random. This parameter is only relevant if rf is a rfPermute object with p-values. Importance measures with p-values less than or equal to alpha will be denoted in barcharts in red and in the heatmap by a white diamond. If set to NULL, significance is not denoted.
n plot n most important predictors.
ranks plot ranks instead of actual importance scores?
xlab, ylab labels for the x and y axes.
pctCorrect

main  main title for plot.
size  a value specifying the size of the significance diamond in the heatmap if the p-value <= alpha.
plot  display the plot?

Author(s)
Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

Examples
data(mtcars)

# A classification model classifying cars to manual or automatic transmission
am.rp <- rfPermute(factor(am) ~ ., mtcars, ntree = 100, nrep = 50)

imp.scaled <- importance(am.rp, scale = TRUE)
imp.scaled

# plot scaled importance scores
plotImportance(am.rp, scale = TRUE)

# plot unscaled and only significant scores
plotImportance(am.rp, scale = FALSE, sig.only = TRUE)

pctCorrect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pctCorrect</th>
<th>Percent Correctly Classified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description
For classification models, calculate the percent of individuals correctly classified in a specified percent of trees in the forest.

Usage
pctCorrect(x, pct = c(seq(0.8, 0.95, 0.05), 0.99))

Arguments
x  a rfPermte or randomForest model object.
pct  vector of minimum percent of trees voting for each class. Can be 0:1 or 0:100.

Value
a matrix giving the percent of individuals correctly classified in each class and overall for each threshold value specified in pct.
Author(s)

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

Examples

library(randomForest)
data(mtcars)

rf <- randomForest(factor(am) ~ ., mtcars, importance = TRUE)
pctCorrect(rf)

plotImpPreds (Plot Important Predictor Distribution)

Description

For classification models, plot distribution of predictor variables on classes sorted by order of importance in model.

Usage

plotImpPreds(
  x,  
  df, 
  class.col, 
  imp.type = NULL, 
  max.vars = 16, 
  scale = TRUE, 
  size = 1, 
  point.alpha = 0.2, 
  violin.alpha = 0.5, 
  plot = TRUE 
)

Arguments

x a rfPermute or randomForest model object.
df data.frame with predictors in rf model.
class.col response column name in df.
imp.type character string representing importance type to use for sorting predictors.
max.vars number of variables to plot (from most important to least).
scale For permutation based importance measures, should they be divided their "standard errors"?
size, point.alpha, violin.alpha controls size of points and alpha values (transparency) for points and violin plots.
plot display the plot?
plotInbag

Value

the ggplot2 object is invisibly returned.

Note

If the model in \( x \) is from randomForest and was run with importance = TRUE, then 'MeanDecreaseAccuracy' is used as the default importance measure for sorting. Otherwise, 'MeanDecreaseGini' is used.

Author(s)

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

Examples

library(randomForest)
data(mtcars)

df <- mtcars
df$am <- factor(df$am)

rf <- randomForest(am ~ ., df, importance = TRUE)
plotImpPreds(rf, df, "am")

plotInbag

Plot Inbag distribution

Description

Plot distribution of the fraction of trees that samples were inbag in the Random Forest model.

Usage

plotInbag(x, bins = 10, replace = TRUE, sampsize = NULL, plot = TRUE)

Arguments

x a rfPermute or randomForest model object.
bins number of bins in histogram.
replace was sampling done with or without replacement?
sampsize sizes of samples drawn. Either a single value or vector of sample sizes as long as the number of classes.
plot display the plot?

Value

the ggplot2 object is invisibly returned.
Note

Red vertical lines on the plot denote the expected inbag rate(s). These rates are based on the values
of replace and sampsize supplied. If not specified, they are set to the randomForest defaults. If
this is not the same as the arguments used to run the model, there will be a mismatch in the location
of these indicator lines and the inbag frequency distribution.

Author(s)

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

Examples

library(randomForest)
data(mtcars)
sampsize = c(5, 5)
rf <- randomForest(factor(am) ~ ., data = mtcars, ntree = 10)
plotInbag(rf)

rf <- randomForest(factor(am) ~ ., data = mtcars, ntree = 1000)
plotInbag(rf)

rf <- randomForest(factor(am) ~ ., data = mtcars, ntree = 10000)
plotInbag(rf)

plotNull

Plot Random Forest Importance Null Distributions

Description

Plot the Random Forest null distributions importance metrics, observed values, and p-values for
each predictor variable from the object produced by a call to rfPermute.

Usage

plotNull(
  x,
  preds = NULL,
  imp.type = NULL,
  scale = TRUE,
  plot.type = c("density", "hist"),
  plot = TRUE
)
Arguments

\(x\)  
An object produced by a call to `rfPermute`.

\(\text{preds}\)  
a character vector of predictors to plot. If `NULL`, then all predictors are plotted.

\(\text{imp.type}\)  
A character vector giving the importance metric(s) to plot.

\(\text{scale}\)  
Plot importance measures scaled (divided by) standard errors?

\(\text{plot.type}\)  
type of plot to produce: "density" for smoothed density plot, or "hist" for histogram.

\(\text{plot}\)  
display the plot?

Details

The function will generate an plot for each predictor, with faceted importance metrics. The vertical red line shows the observed importance score and the \(p\)-value is given in the facet label.

Value

A named list of the `ggplot` figures produced is invisibly returned.

Author(s)

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
# A regression model using the ozone example
data(airquality)
ozone.rp <- rfPermute(
  Ozone ~ ., data = airquality, ntree = 100,
  na.action = na.omit, nrep = 50, num.cores = 1
)

# Plot the null distributions and observed values.
plotNull(ozone.rp)
```

---

**plotPredictedProbs**  
Plot Predicted Probabilities

Description

Plot histogram of assignment probabilities to predicted class. This is used for determining if the model differentiates between correctly and incorrectly classified samples in terms of how strongly they are classified.

Usage

```r
plotPredictedProbs(x, bins = 30, plot = TRUE)
```
plotProximity

Arguments

  x              a rfPermute or randomForest model object.
  bins           number of bins in histogram. Defaults to number of samples / 5.
  plot           display the plot?

Value

  the ggplot2 object is invisibly returned.

Author(s)

  Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

Examples

  library(randomForest)
  data(mtcars)

  rf <- randomForest(factor(am) ~ ., mtcars)
  plotPredictedProbs(rf, bins = 20)

Description

  Create a plot of Random Forest proximity scores using multi-dimensional scaling.

Usage

  plotProximity(
    x, 
    dim.x = 1, 
    dim.y = 2, 
    class.cols = NULL, 
    legend.type = c("legend", "label", "none"), 
    legend.loc = c("top", "bottom", "left", "right"), 
    point.size = 2, 
    circle.size = 8, 
    circle.border = 1, 
    group.type = c("ellipse", "hull", "contour", "none"), 
    group.alpha = 0.3, 
    ellipse.level = 0.95, 
    n.contour.grid = 100, 
    label.size = 4, 
    label.alpha = 0.7, 
    plot = TRUE 
  )
plotProximity

Arguments

- **x**: a rfPermute or randomForest model object.
- **dim.x, dim.y**: numeric values giving x and y dimensions to plot from multidimensional scaling of proximity scores.
- **class.cols**: vector of colors to use for each class.
- **legend.type**: type of legend to use to label classes.
- **legend.loc**: character keyword specifying location of legend. Can be "bottom", "top", "left", "right".
- **point.size**: size of central points. Set to NULL for no points.
- **circle.size**: size of circles around points indicating classification. Set to NULL for no circles.
- **circle.border**: width of circle border.
- **group.type**: type of grouping to display. Ignored for regression models.
- **group.alpha**: value giving alpha transparency level for group shading. Setting to 0 produces no shading.
- **ellipse.level**: the confidence level at which to draw the ellipse.
- **n.contour.grid**: number of grid points for contour lines.
- **label.size**: size of label if legend.type = 'label'.
- **label.alpha**: transparency of label background.
- **plot**: logical determining whether or not to show plot.

Details

Produces a scatter plot of proximity scores for dim.x and dim.y dimensions from a multidimensional scale (MDS) conversion of proximity scores from a randomForest object. For classification models, points are colored according to original (inner) and predicted (outer) class.

Value

A list with:

- **prox.mds**: the MDS scores of the selected dimensions
- **g**: ggplot object

Author(s)

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

Examples

library(randomForest)
data(symb.metab)

rf <- randomForest(type ~ ., symb.metab, proximity = TRUE)

# With confidence ellipses
plotProximity(rf)

# With convex hulls
plotProximity(rf, group.type = "hull")

# With contours
plotProximity(rf, group.type = "contour")

# Remove the points and just show ellipses
plotProximity(rf, point.size = NULL, circle.size = NULL, group.alpha = 0.5)

# Labels instead of a legend
plotProximity(rf, legend.type = "label", point.size = NULL, circle.size = NULL, group.alpha = 0.5)

## plotTrace

**Plot Trace**

**Description**

Plot trace of cumulative OOB (classification) or MSE (regression) error rate by number of trees.

**Usage**

```r
plotTrace(x, pct.correct = TRUE, plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  a `rfPermute` or `randomForest` model object.
- `pct.correct`  
  display y-axis as percent correctly classified (TRUE) or OOB error rate (FALSE).
- `plot`  
  display the plot?

**Value**

the `ggplot2` object is invisibly returned.

**Author(s)**

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

**Examples**

```r
library(randomForest)
data(mtcars)

rf <- randomForest(factor(am) ~ ., mtcars)
plotTrace(rf)
```
For classification models, plot distribution of votes for each sample in each class.

plotVotes(x, type = NULL, freq.sep.line = TRUE, plot = TRUE)

x: a rfPermute or randomForest model object.
type: either area for stacked continuous area plot or bar for discrete stacked bar chart. The latter is preferred for small numbers of cases. If not specified, a bar chart will be used if all classes have <= 30 cases.
freq.sep.line: put frequency of original group on second line in facet label? If FALSE, labels are single line. If NULL frequencies will not be included in labels.
plot: display the plot?

Value:
the ggplot2 object is invisibly returned.

Author(s):
Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

Examples:
library(randomForest)
data(mtcars)

rf <- randomForest(factor(am) ~ ., mtcars)
plotVotes(rf)
rfPermute  

Estimate Permutation p-values for Random Forest Importance Metrics

Description

Estimate significance of importance metrics for a Random Forest model by permuting the response variable. Produces null distribution of importance metrics for each predictor variable and p-value of observed.

Usage

rfPermute(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
rfPermute(x, y = NULL, ..., num.rep = 100, num.cores = 1)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
rfPermute(formula, data = NULL, ..., subset, na.action = na.fail, num.rep = 100, num.cores = 1)

as.randomForest(x)

## S3 method for class 'rfPermute'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rfPermute'
predict(object, ...)

Arguments

x, y, formula, data, subset, na.action, ...

See randomForest for definitions. In as.randomForest this is either a randomForest or rfPermute object to be converted to a randomForest object.

num.rep

Number of permutation replicates to run to construct null distribution and calculate p-values (default = 100).

num.cores

Number of CPUs to distribute permutation results over. Defaults to NULL which uses one fewer than the number of cores reported by detectCores.

object

an rfPermute model to be used for prediction. See predict.randomForest
Details

All other parameters are as defined in randomForest.formula. A Random Forest model is first created as normal to calculate the observed values of variable importance. The response variable is then permuted num.rep times, with a new Random Forest model built for each permutation step.

Value

An rfPermute object.

Author(s)

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

Examples

```r
# A regression model predicting ozone levels
data(airquality)
ozone.rp <- rfPermute(Ozone ~ ., data = airquality, na.action = na.omit, ntree = 100, num.rep = 50)
ozone.rp

# Plot the scaled importance distributions
# Significant (p <= 0.05) predictors are in red
plotImportance(ozone.rp, scale = TRUE)

# Plot the importance null distributions and observed values for two of the predictors
plotNull(ozone.rp, preds = c("Solar.R", "Month"))

# A classification model classifying cars to manual or automatic transmission
data(mtcars)
am.rp <- rfPermute(factor(am) ~ ., mtcars, ntree = 100, num.rep = 50)
summary(am.rp)

plotImportance(am.rp, scale = TRUE, sig.only = TRUE)
```

rfPermute-package  rfPermute model object

Description

Container for rfPermute results

Usage

rfPermuteTutorial()
Diagnostics of rfPermute or randomForest models.

Description

Combine plots of error traces and inbag rates.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'randomForest'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rfPermute'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` a rfPermute or randomForest model object to summarize.
- `...` arguments passed to `plotInbag`.

Value

A combination of plots from `plotTrace` and `plotInbag` as well as summary confusion matrices (classification) or error rates (regression) from the model.

Author(s)

Eric Archer <eric.archer@noaa.gov>

See Also

`plotTrace`, `plotInbag`

Examples

```r
# A regression model using the ozone example
data(airquality)
ozone.rp <- rfPermute(
  Ozone ~ ., data = airquality, na.action = na.omit,
  ntree = 100, nrep = 50, num.cores = 1
)

summary(ozone.rp)
```
symb.metab

symb.metab  
*Symbiodinium type metabolite profiles*

**Description**

A data.frame of 155 metabolite relative concentrations for 64 samples of four Symbiodinium clade types.

**Usage**

```r
data(symb.metab)
```

**Format**

data.frame

**References**

Index

* datasets
  symb.metab, 21
* package
  rfPermute_package, 19
  as.randomForest (rfPermute), 18
  balancedSampsize, 2, 4
  binom.test, 7
  casePredictions, 3
  classPriors, 4, 7
  cleanRFdata, 5
  combine, 6
  combineRP, 5
  confusionMatrix, 4, 6
  detectCores, 18
  ggplot, 15
  importance, 7
  pctCorrect, 9
  plotConfMat (confusionMatrix), 6
  plotImportance (importance), 7
  plotImpPreds, 10
  plotInbag, 11, 20
  plotNull, 12
  plotPredictedProbs, 13
  plotProximity, 14
  plotTrace, 16, 20
  plotVotes, 17
  predict.randomForest, 18
  predict.rfPermute (rfPermute), 18
  print.rfPermute (rfPermute), 18
  randomForest, 2, 12, 18
  rfPermute, 2, 8, 12, 13, 18
  rfPermute_package, 19

rfPermuteTutorial (rfPermute_package), 19
summary, 20
symb.metab, 21