

SAR para el Monitoreo Agrícola

Heather McNairn, Xianfeng Jiao, Sarah Banks y Amir Behnamian

4 de septiembre de 2019

Objetivos de Aprendizaje

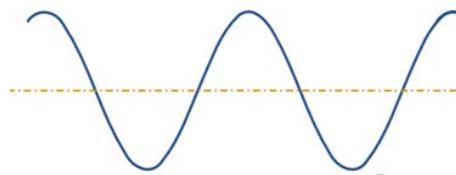
Al finalizar esta presentación podrán entender:

- cómo las diferentes configuraciones de SAR afectan la señal en relación a los suelos y cultivos
- el contenido informático en las imágenes SAR relevante a las condiciones del suelo y los cultivos
- los parámetros óptimos de los sensores SAR para aplicaciones agrícolas
- cómo asimilar, pre-procesar y procesar datos SAR para la clasificación de cultivos y la estimación de la humedad del suelo

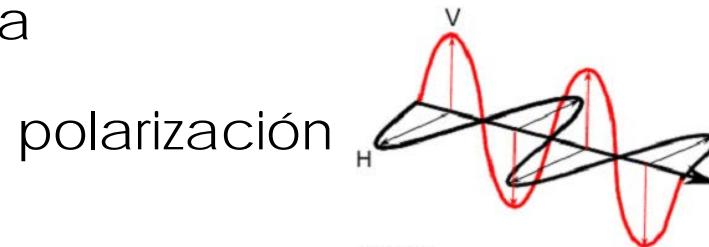


SAR- Aspectos por Considerar

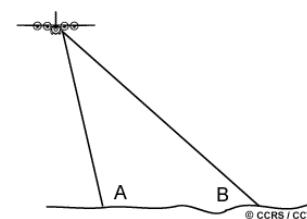
- Al planificar la recolección de datos SAR y al interpretar la señal de SAR, siempre hay que considerar tres características del sistema
- La interpretación de la señal de SAR siempre se hace en relación a estas características



frecuencia o longitud de onda



polarización



geometría (ángulo de incidencia
y dirección de mirada o look
direction)

Fuente de las Imágenes: Polarization & Geometry CCRS/CCT

Frecuencia o Longitud de Onda

Selección de la frecuencia más efectiva

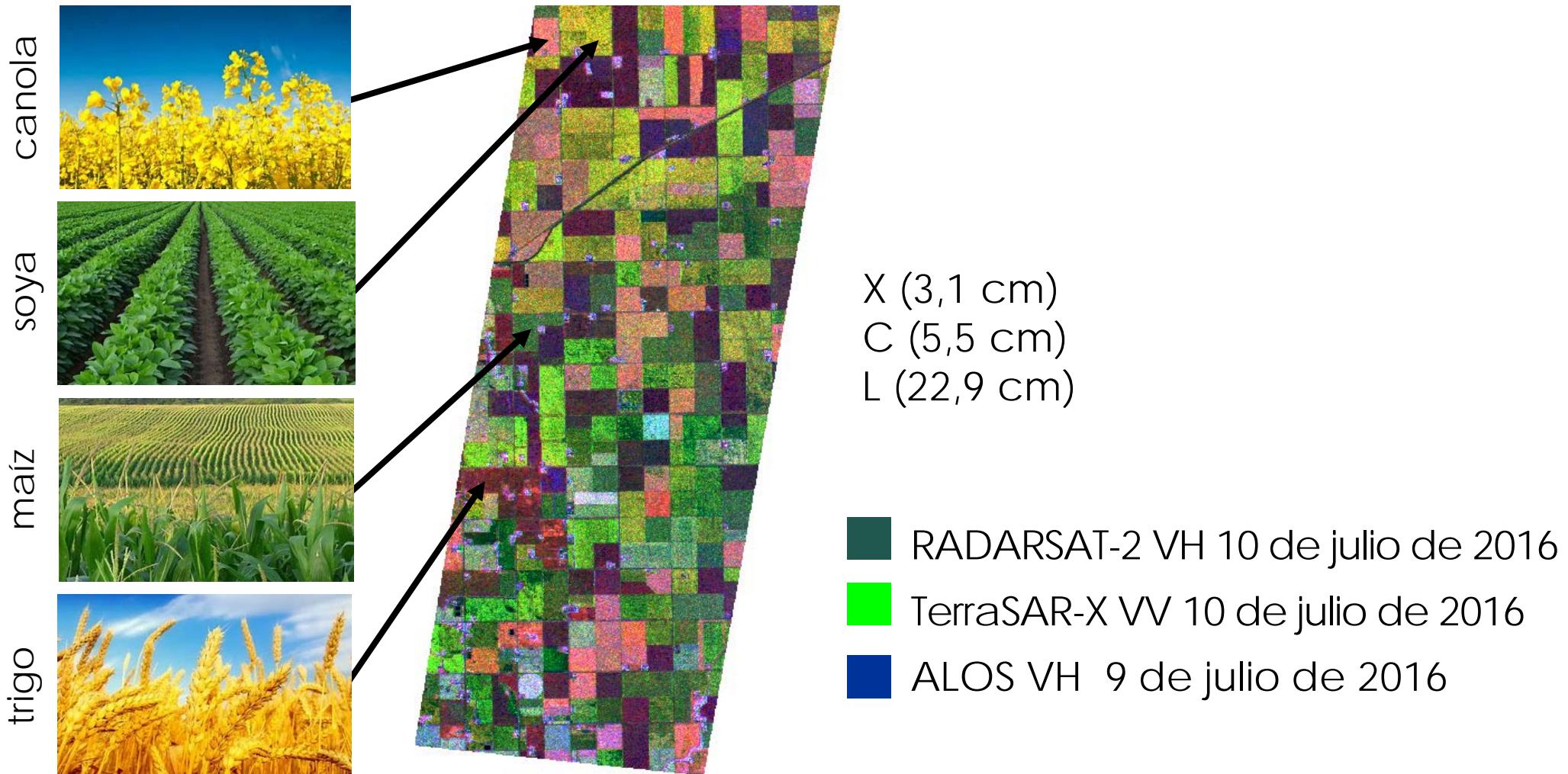
- considere el tamaño de los elementos en la superficie en relación a la frecuencia del SAR. Para maximizar la dispersión, elija ondas con longitudes de tamaño comparable o menor a estos elementos
- ¿es importante penetrar a través del medio (vegetación, suelo), o es la meta maximizar la dispersión en la superficie? Las frecuencias bajas (ondas de mayor longitud) ofrecen mayor penetración
- ¿es la meta maximizar o minimizar la sensibilidad a la rugosidad de la superficie? Una onda de frecuencia baja verá una superficie como lisa mientras que una onda de frecuencia alta verá la misma superficie como rugosa

¿Cuál es la mejor frecuencia para el monitoreo agrícola? ¡Depende!

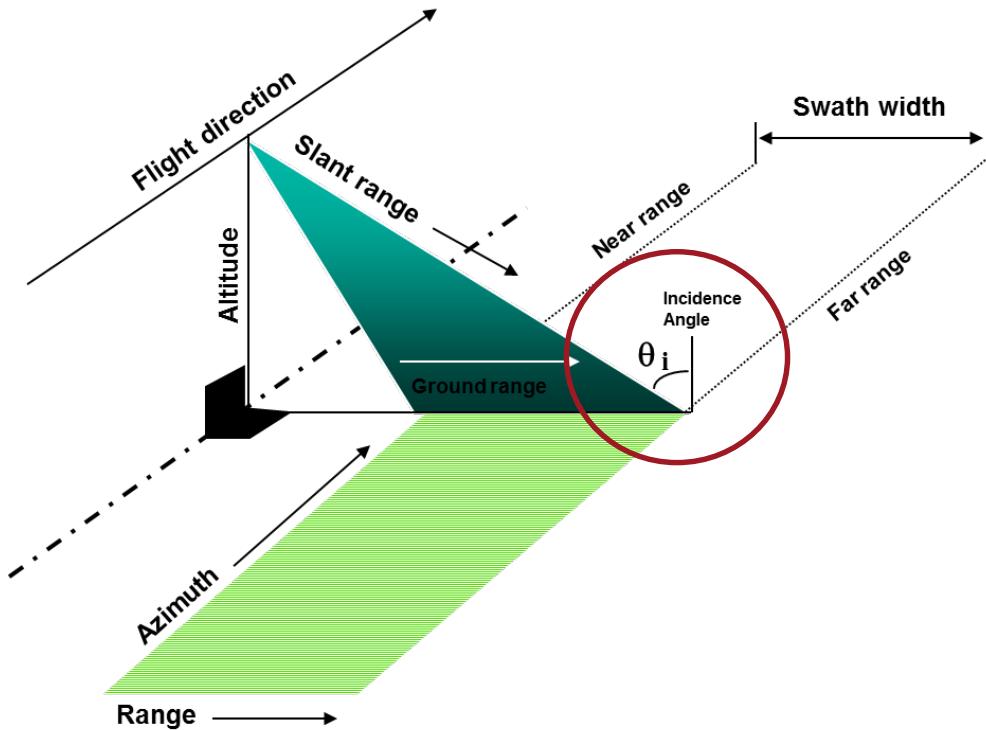
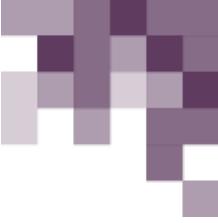
- humedad del suelo: las ondas de mayor longitud (como Banda-L) son mejores porque penetran la vegetación mejor e interactúan con el suelo
- clasificación de cultivos y modelación biofísica: depende de la vegetación
- es necesario penetrar lo suficiente a través de la vegetación (por ejemplo, utilizando Bandas L- o C para maíz,) pero no demasiado ya que puede haber interferencia del suelo (Bandas C o X para cultivos de menor biomasa como soya)

El Poder de Utilizar Múltiples Frecuencias

Integración de datos de RADARSAT-2, ALOS y TerraSAR-X, Manitoba (Canadá)



Ángulo de Incidencia



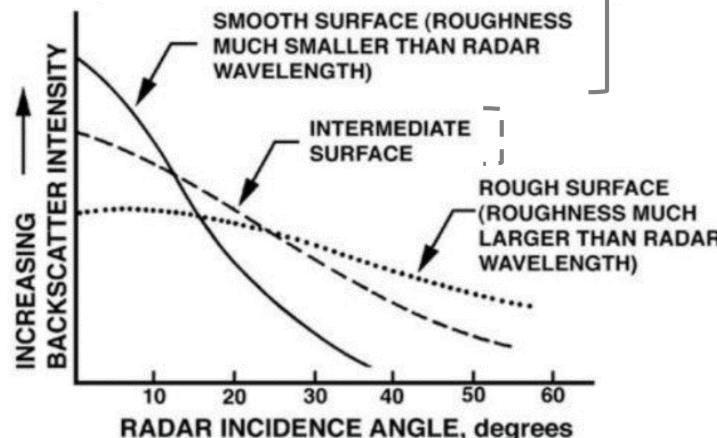
El ángulo de incidencia determina

- la contribución de diferentes elementos de la superficie a la retrodispersión. Los ángulos menores interactúan más con el follaje de la vegetación; los ángulos mayores permiten que la señal pase de largo hasta el suelo sin interactuar con el follaje
- cuán áspero o rugoso el SAR percibe los elementos en la superficie. Las superficies se ven “más lisas” desde un ángulo mayor. Los efectos más significativos del ángulo de incidencia se observan en las superficies más lisas
- la profundidad de la penetración de la señal a través del medio

Ángulo de Incidencia



- la retrodispersión disminuye al incrementar el ángulo de incidencia
- la tasa y función de la disminución dependen de las características de la superficie
- por lo tanto, cuando un radar observa la misma superficie en diferentes ángulos, la retrodispersión será diferente
- **PRECAUCIÓN:** para detectar cambios a través del tiempo, no mezcle ángulos (utilice repeticiones exactas)
- para estimaciones biofísicas, está bien mezclar ángulos si es que el modelo toma en cuenta el ángulo de incidencia



Fuentes de Imágenes: (izq.) Ulaby et al. (1981a); (der) [SOEST University of Hawai'i](#)



Polarización

La polarización determina

- cómo las microondas transmitidas interactúan con la superficie
 - si la superficie (por ejemplo, vegetación) tiene una estructura vertical dominante, las ondas en polarización vertical (V) se alinean con esta estructura y crean más retrodispersión. Con las ondas de polarización horizontal (H), menos de la energía interactúa con la estructura vertical de la vegetación y más ondas llegan al suelo a través del follaje
- al considerar las señales de transmisión y recepción, la cantidad de energía que es **repolarizada** (se transmite H pero se recibe V: se transmite V pero se recibe H) para crear polarizaciones cruzadas (HV o VH), depende de la estructura de la superficie

¿Cuál es la mejor polarización para el monitoreo agrícola?

- HV o VH es la mejor polarización para la identificación de cultivos o para la estimación biofísica de cultivos
- la segunda mejor polarización normalmente es VV

Características de la Superficie y su Influencia sobre la Dispersión

Los SARs responden a dos características fundamentales de la superficie: (1) estructura o rugosidad, (2) contenido de agua

- **Rugosidad (o aspereza)** : es caracterizada por dos parámetros, la varianza de la media cuadrática (root mean square o RMS) y la longitud de correlación (l) de la superficie
- **Raíz de la media cuadrática (RMS o root mean square)**: la variación estadística del componente aleatorio de la altura de la superficie relativo a una superficie de referencia (en mm o cm)
- **Longitud de correlación (l)**: función de autocorrelación que mide la independencia estadística de la altura de la superficie en dos puntos, separados por una distancia x' . La longitud de correlación es igual a la distancia de desplazamiento x' para la que $p(x')$ es igual a $1/e$. Si los dos puntos están separados por una distancia mayor a l , sus alturas se consideran estadísticamente independientes.

Para los suelos esto significa

- rugosidad aleatoria causada por la labranza (y otras operaciones agrícolas) modificada por la erosión y fenómenos meteorológicos
- estructuras periódicas lineales son causadas al arar o sembrar

suelo liso:
RMS pequeño
 l grande



suelo rugoso:
RMS grande
 l pequeña



Efectos de la Rugosidad sobre la Retrodispersión

- la retrodispersión incrementa con la rugosidad del suelo
- los suelos más rugosos se ven más brillantes en las imágenes SAR

El impacto de la rugosidad en la retrodispersión depende de la frecuencia y el ángulo de incidencia. La rugosidad es un concepto relativo.

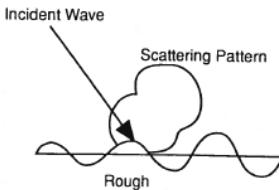
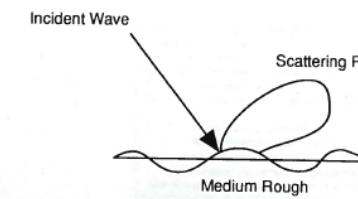
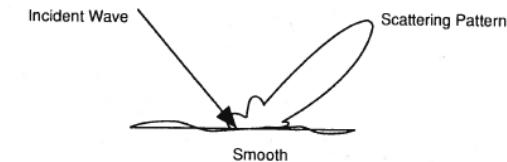
Según el criterio de Rayleigh, un suelo es liso si es que

$$h < \frac{\lambda}{8 \cos \theta}$$

donde h representa la variación en la altura de la superficie en cm, λ es la longitud de onda en cm y θ es el ángulo de incidencia en grados



La señal de radar anticipada



Todo es Relativo

Una rugosidad menor que "h" sería "vista" como lisa por el SAR

Ángulo de incidencia de 30°

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| TerraSAR-X (3,1 cm) | $h < 0,45 \text{ cm}$ |
| RADARSAT-2 (5,6 cm) | $h < 0,81 \text{ cm}$ |
| PALSAR (23,6 cm) | $h < 3,42 \text{ cm}$ |

Ángulo de incidencia de 50°

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| TerraSAR-X (3,1 cm) | $h < 0,60 \text{ cm}$ |
| RADARSAT-2 (5,6 cm) | $h < 1,09 \text{ cm}$ |
| PALSAR (23,6 cm) | $h < 4,59 \text{ cm}$ |

Fuente: Jackson, T.J., McNairn, H., Weltz, M.A., Brisco, B. and Brown, R.J. (1997). First order surface roughness correction of active microwave observations for estimating soil moisture. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing 35:1065-1069.

TABLE I
AVERAGE RANDOM ROUGHNESS (s) VALUES
BASED ON SINGLE TILLAGE OPERATIONS [12].

| Tillage Operation | s (cm) |
|----------------------|----------|
| Large offset disk | 5.0 |
| Moldboard plow | 3.2 |
| Lister | 2.5 |
| Chisel plow | 2.3 |
| Disk | 1.8 |
| Field cultivator | 1.5 |
| Row cultivator | 1.5 |
| Rotary tillage | 1.5 |
| Harrow | 1.5 |
| Anhydrous applicator | 1.3 |
| Rod weeder | 1.0 |
| Planter | 1.0 |
| No till | 0.7 |
| Smooth | 0.6 |

TerraSAR-X
RADARSAT-2
PALSAR

— Viewed by SAR as smooth at 50°

— Viewed by SAR as rough at 50°

Efectos de la Vegetación

La escala es muy diferente a la que se usa para imágenes ópticas

La dispersión de microondas de mayor longitud es afectada por

- estructuras de cierta escala (tamaño, forma y orientación de las hojas, tallos y frutos)
- el volumen de agua en la vegetación (a nivel molecular)

¿Por qué SAR es tan sensible al tipo de cultivo y el desarrollo de estos?

- La estructura de los cultivos varía de manera significativa de un tipo de cultivo a otro y durante sus diferentes etapas de crecimiento

La estructura de los cultivos de soya, trigo y maíz varía de manera significativa

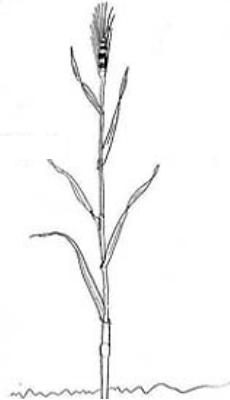
La estructura también cambia según el crecimiento del cultivo



Soya



Maíz



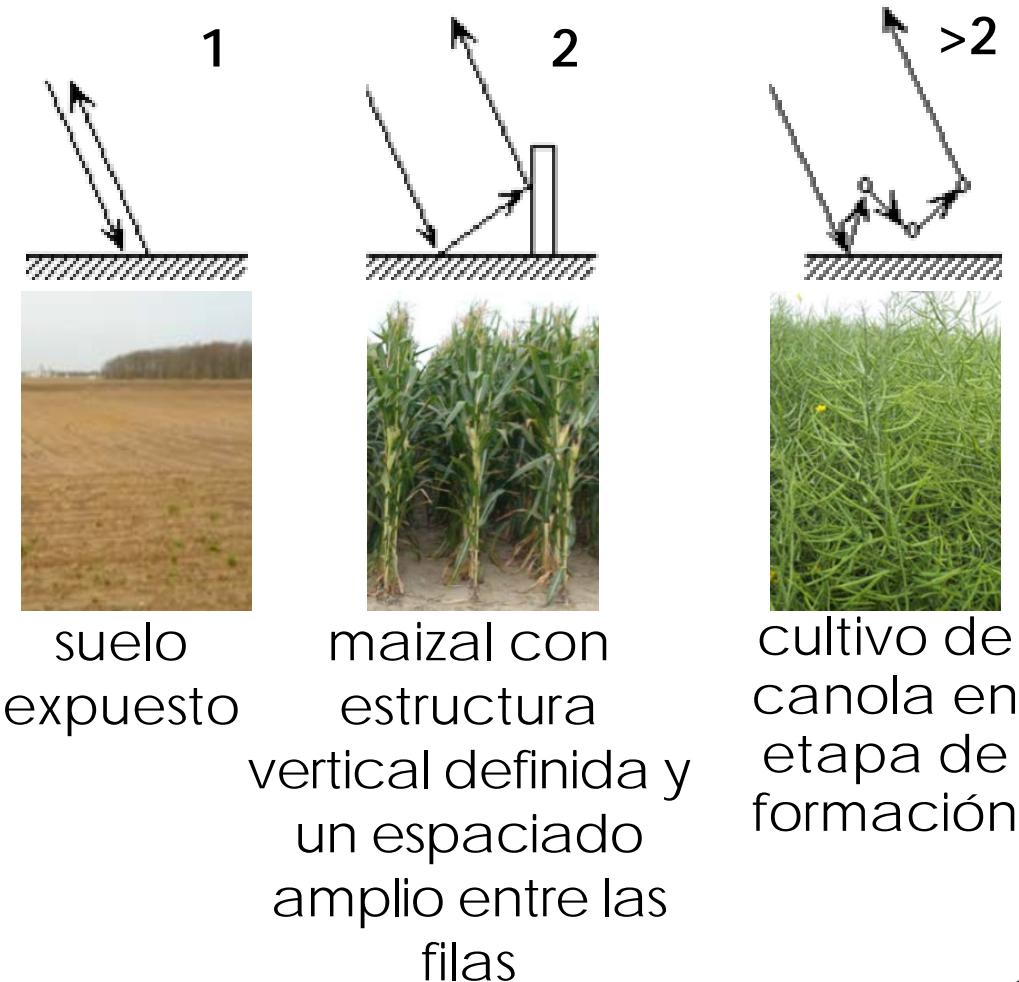
Trigo

Tipos de Dispersión

- cuando la señal de microondas llega a una superficie, la onda experimentará uno, dos, o más eventos de dispersión
- un cambio de polarización (ej. de H a V) se conoce como **repolarización**.
- el número de eventos determina el tipo de dispersión, la intensidad de esta y los cambios en fase
- los eventos de dispersión dependen de la estructura y geometría de la superficie
- normalmente hay un tipo de dispersión dominante
- en superficies distribuidas a menudo ocurre dispersión secundaria o terciaria y una mezcla de tipos de dispersión a menudo caracteriza estas superficies

**tipo de dispersión + mezcla de eventos de dispersión + características de la fase + intensidad
= indicaciones sobre tipos y condiciones de cultivos**

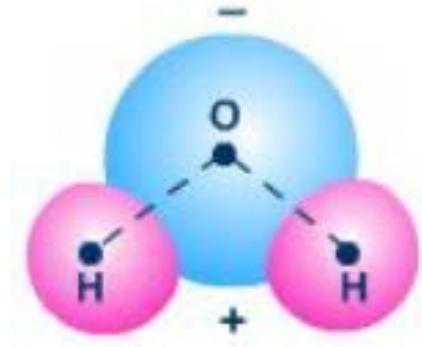
Número de Eventos de Dispersión



¿Cuál es la Influencia del Agua?

Se sabe que SAR es sensible a la humedad, pero **¿por qué?**

- el agua (H_2O) es un dipolo: el lado de la molécula donde está el oxígeno lleva una carga neta negativa mientras que el lado con los dos átomos de hidrógeno tiene una carga neta positiva
- por lo tanto, cuando se aplica un campo eléctrico (por ejemplo, microondas), la molécula rotará y se alinearán con este campo

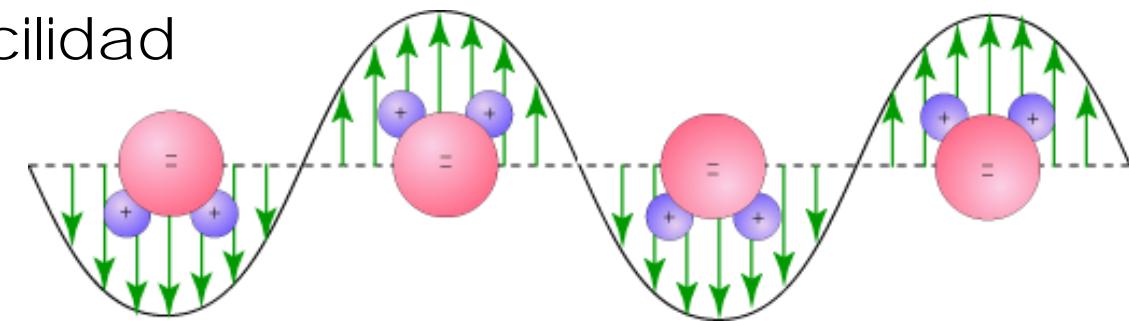


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- por lo tanto, cuando se aplica un campo eléctrico (por ejemplo, microondas), la molécula rotará y se alinearará con este campo aplicado
- constante dieléctrica: una medida de la facilidad con la que las moléculas polares rotan en respuesta a la aplicación de un campo
- constante dieléctrica (ϵ): un valor complejo que caracteriza tanto la permitividad (ϵ') (real) como la conductividad (ϵ'') (imaginaria) de un material

$$\epsilon = \epsilon' - j\epsilon''$$

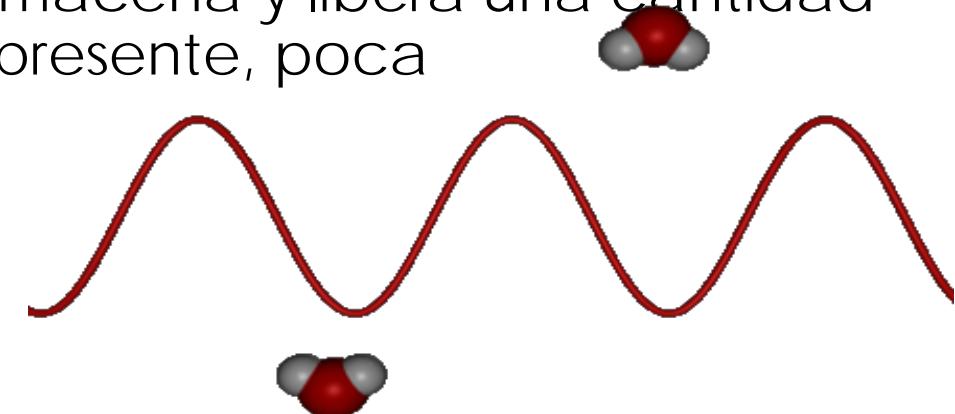
- la constante dieléctrica real varía entre ~3 (muy seco) y 80 (agua)



¿Qué Significa Esto para SAR?

- una microonda continuará a propagarse hasta encontrar una discontinuidad dieléctrica, como sucede cuando hay agua en la superficie
- cuando se aplica un campo eléctrico, las moléculas de agua que están libres (**no fuertemente entrelazadas entre sí**) rotan fácilmente para alinearse con el campo eléctrico (positivo a negativo)
- hay poca resistencia y poca de la energía almacenada en la rotación se pierde cuando la onda pasa y la molécula se relaja. La mayor parte de la energía almacenada se libera.
- si hay muchas moléculas de agua presentes, se almacena y libera una cantidad significativa de energía. Cuando hay poca agua presente, poca energía es almacenada.
- cuando esta energía almacenada se libera (y dependiendo de la estructura) esta energía será dispersada de vuelta hacia la antena del radar

Fuente de la Imagen: [Anton Paar](#)



¿Qué Significa Esto para SAR?

- una fuerte relación positiva entre la constante dieléctrica real y la retrodispersión
- una fuerte relación positiva entre la constante dieléctrica real y la humedad del suelo
- más agua en la superficie = mayor retrodispersión = retornos más brillantes
- aplica a CUALQUIER superficie (e.g. suelo, vegetación)
- La profundidad de penetración (δ_p) en el suelo y/o cultivos es determinada por la dieléctrica (ϵ), longitud de onda (λ) y ángulo de incidencia
- la penetración aumenta con la longitud de onda y es mayor cuando la superficie (suelo o cultivo) está más seca



Vista Compuesta Multi-fecha de RADARSAT-1, Saskatchewan (Canadá)

$$\delta_p = \frac{\lambda \sqrt{\epsilon'}}{2 \pi \epsilon''}$$

Una Complicación: El Medio Ambiente

Antes de utilizar datos SAR siempre, siempre, siempre revise las condiciones meteorológicas en el momento de adquisición de la imagen

Regla No. 1: Nunca utilice SAR si estuvo lloviendo en el momento de adquisición

- **¿Por qué?** Aunque SAR supuestamente funciona bajo cualquier condición meteorológica, no incluye la recolección de datos durante precipitaciones porque el agua en la atmósfera causa que la señal de SAR se disperse. En algunas regiones del mundo este riesgo es diurno.

Regla No. 2: Nunca utilice SAR para estimar la humedad del suelo si el suelo está congelado

- **¿Por qué?** La constante dieléctrica se reduce a casi cero cuando el agua se congela. Por lo tanto, aunque haya agua en el suelo, el SAR verá el suelo como seco. SAR puede detectar eventos de congelamiento/descongelamiento. El congelamiento a menudo ocurre de noche.

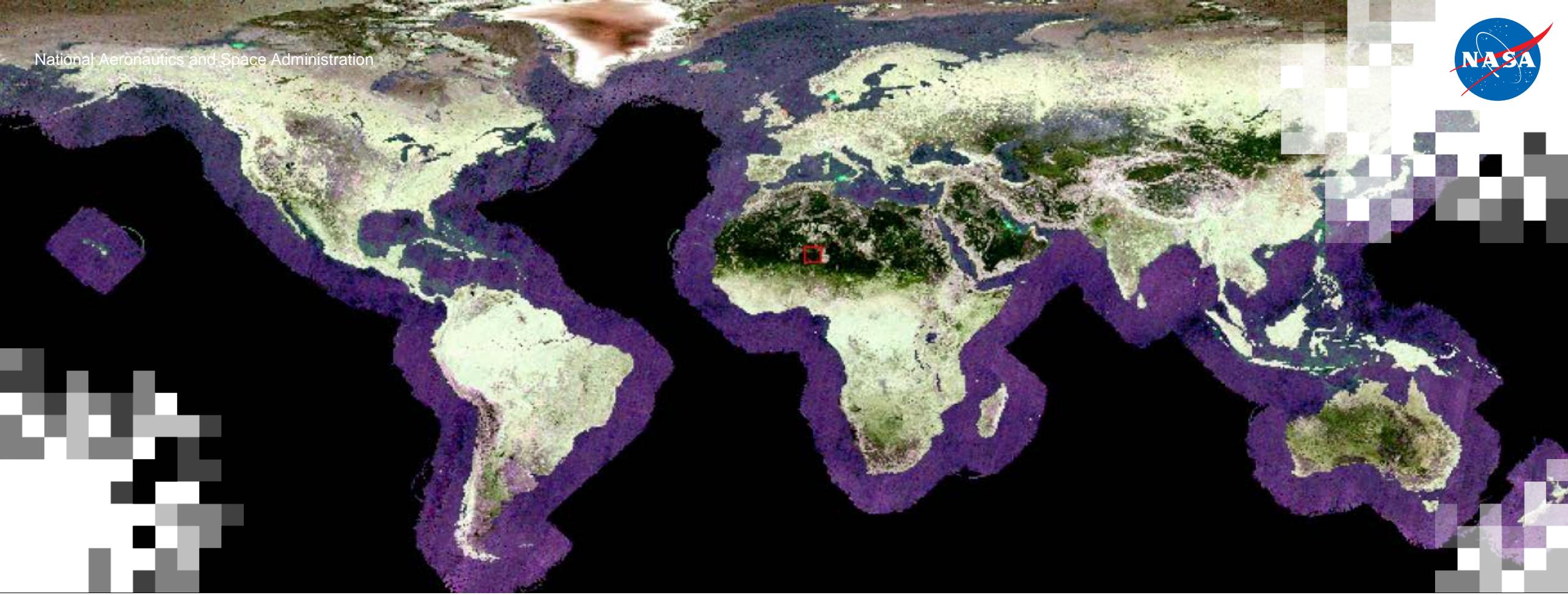


Una Complicación: El Medio Ambiente

Regla No. 3: Considere la posibilidad de la presencia de rocío en las adquisiciones matutinas

- **¿Por qué?** La presencia de agua sobre las hojas incrementará la retrodispersión (un gran problema para la modelación biofísica). Si hay una cantidad significativa de agua sobre la vegetación (inmediatamente después de una lluvia), el contraste entre diferentes superficies puede ser reducido. El rocío es más prominente en regiones templadas en las primeras horas de la mañana.
- Elija órbitas (ascendente – vespertino; descendente – matutino) con precaución
- Siempre averigüe las condiciones meteorológicas





Aplicaciones de SAR para el Monitoreo Agrícola



Heather McNairn, Xianfeng Jiao, Sarah Banks y Amir Behnamian

4 de septiembre de 2019

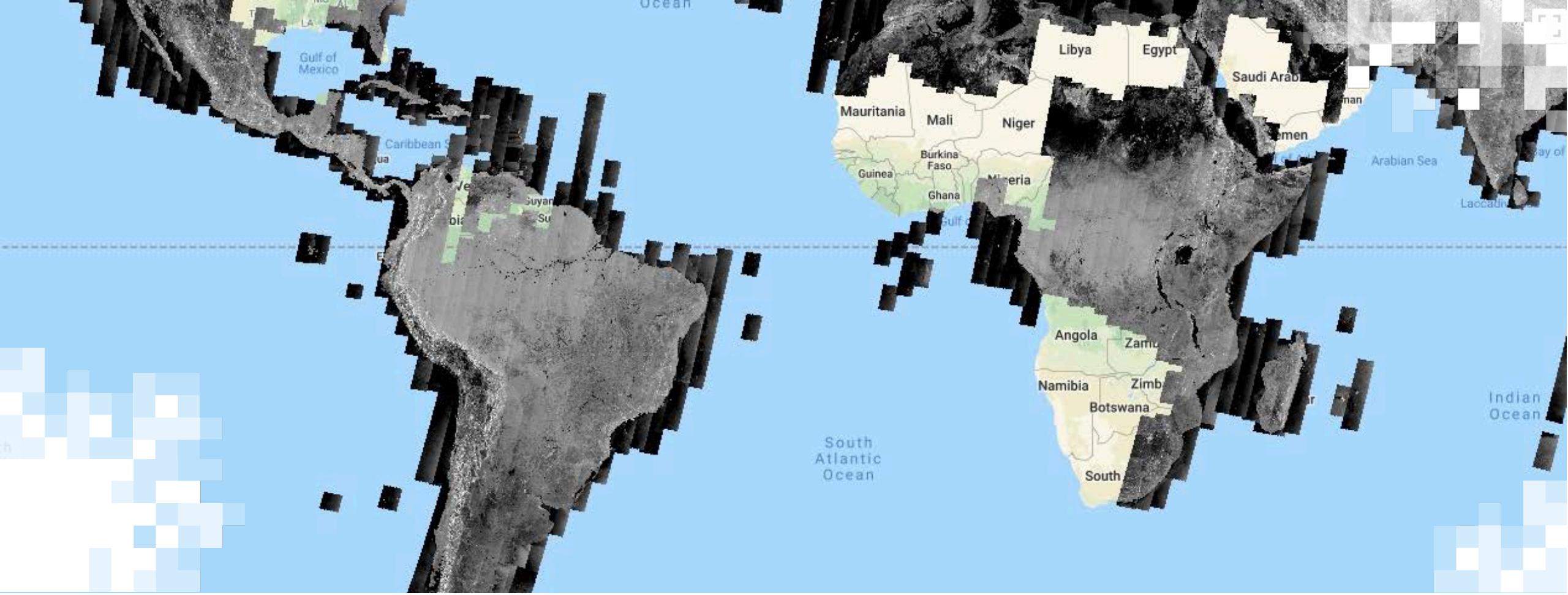
Objetivos de Aprendizaje

- Al finalizar esta presentación, usted podrá entender:
 - cómo estimar la humedad del suelo a partir de datos RADARSAT-2
 - cómo procesar datos multifrecuencia para la clasificación de cultivos

SNAP: Sentinel's Application Platform

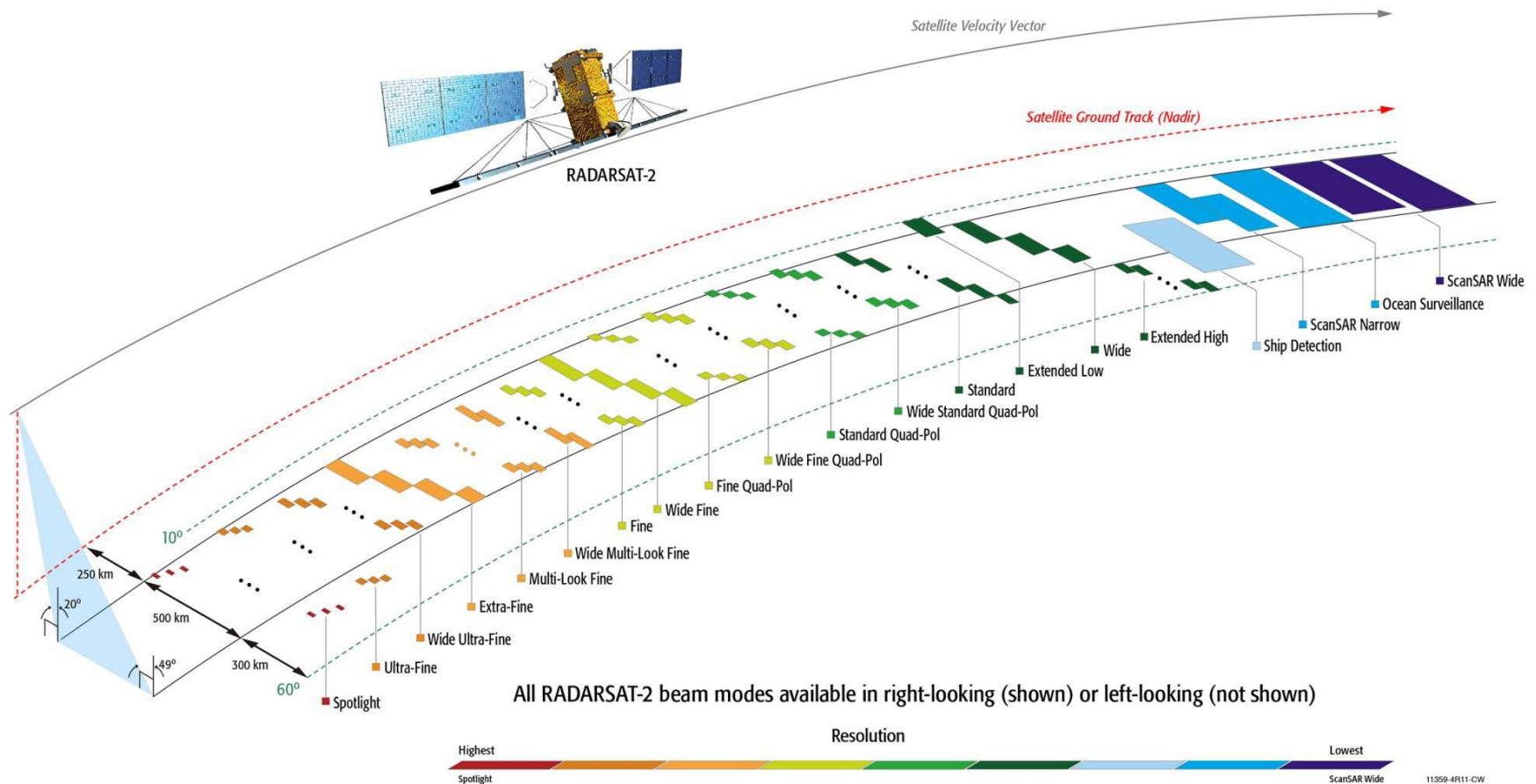


- ESA SNAP es el Toolbox gratuito y de fuente abierta para procesar y analizar datos de imágenes obtenidos por satélites de observación de la tierra de la ESA y de terceros
- Pueda descargar los últimos instaladores de SNAP en esta página:
 - <http://step.esa.int/main/download/snap-download/>



Estimando la Humedad del Suelo con Datos
RADARSAT-2

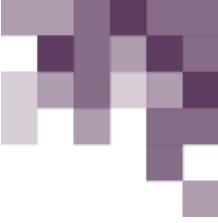
RADARSAT-2



RADARSAT-2 SAR- Modos de Haz – Tiempo de Revisita: 24 días

Fuente de la Imagen: [MDA RADARSAT-2 Product Description](#)

Preprocesamiento de Datos RADARSAT-2 con SNAP



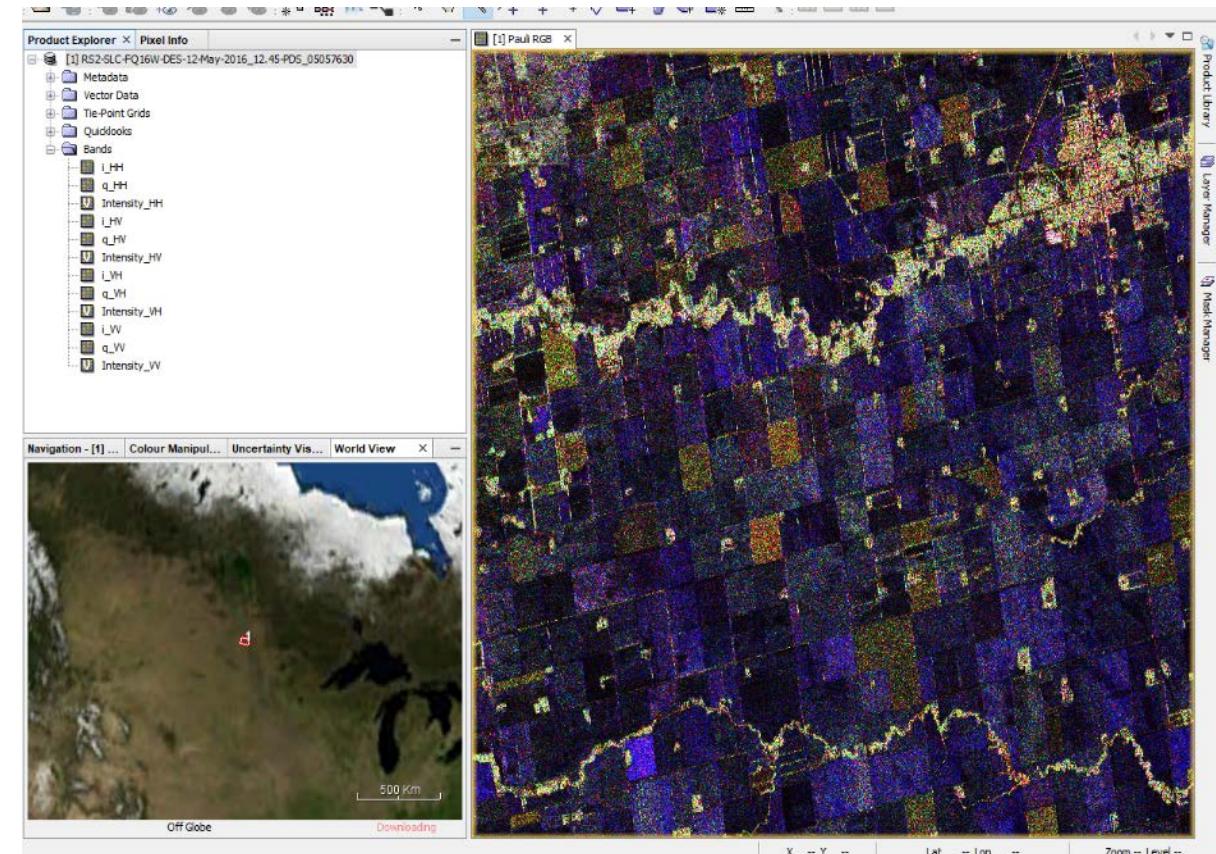
Extraer Retrodispersión



Preprocesamiento de Datos RADARSAT-2 con SNAP

Leer Imagen

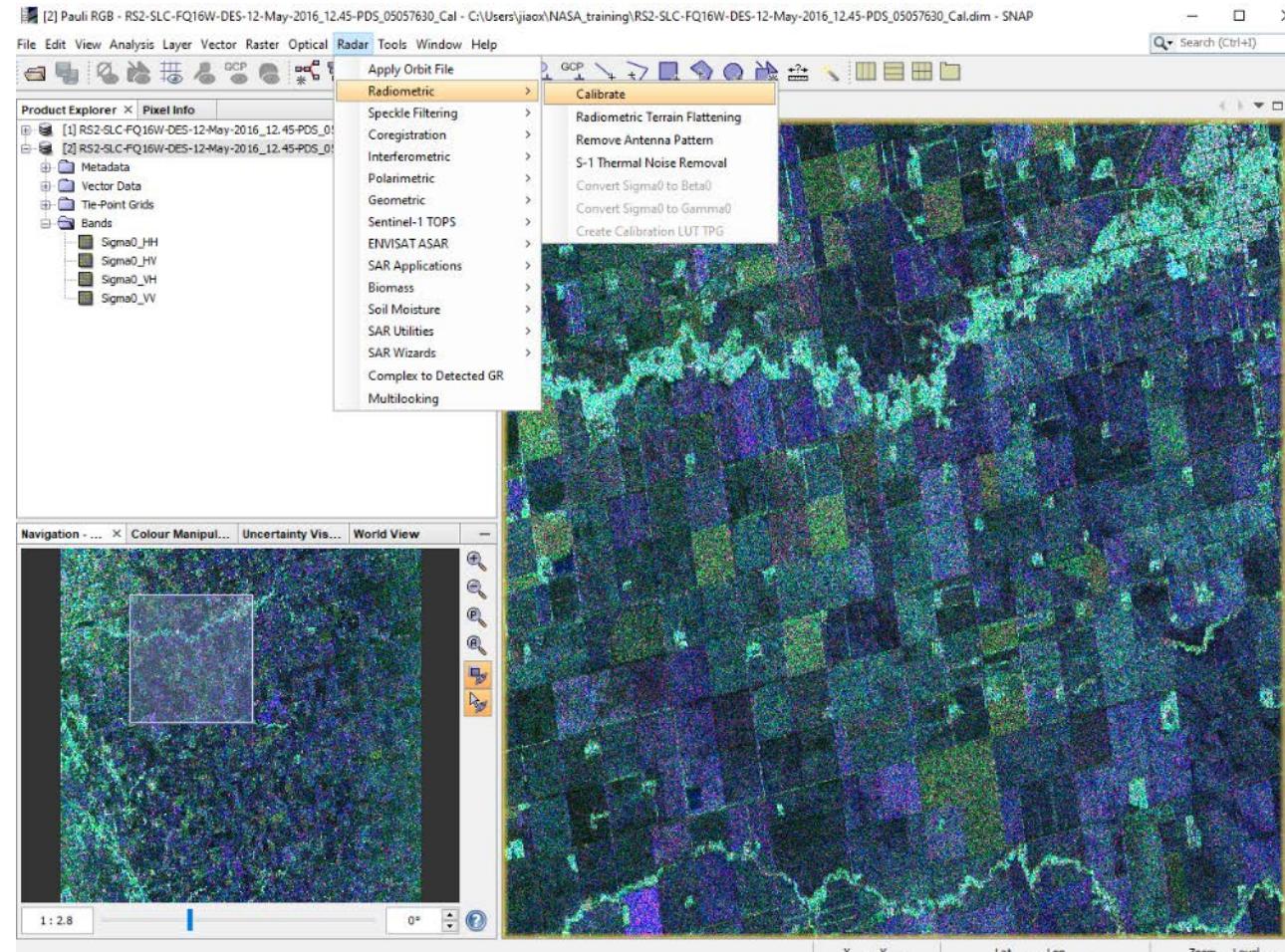
- Producto RADARSAT-2 Wide Fine Quad-Pol single look complex (SLC):
 - Resolución Nominal: 5.2m (Rango) * 7.6 m (Azimut)
 - Tamaño Nominal de Escena : 50 Km (Rango) * 25 Km (Azimut)
 - Polarización cuádruple (HH, HV,VH y VV) + fase
 - Producto complejo de mirada singular de distancia oblicua, contiene información sobre la amplitud y la fase



Datos RADARSAT-2 Wide Fine Quad-Pol FQ16W SLC descendente adquiridos el 12 de mayo de 2016 sobre Carman, Manitoba, Canadá

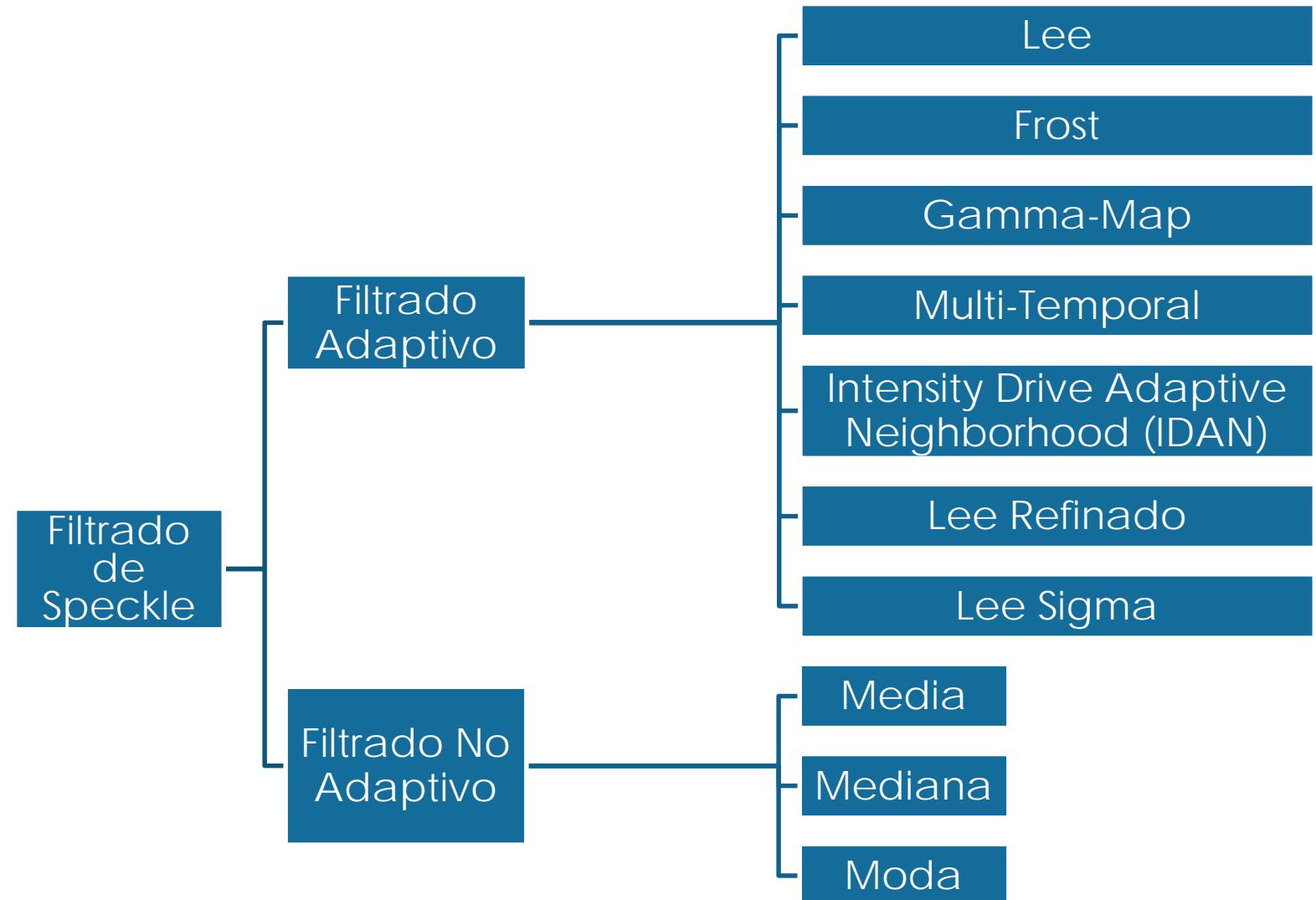
Preprocesamiento de Datos RADARSAT-2 con SNAP

Calibración: Convertir Valores de Pixeles en Retrodispersión de la Señal de Radar



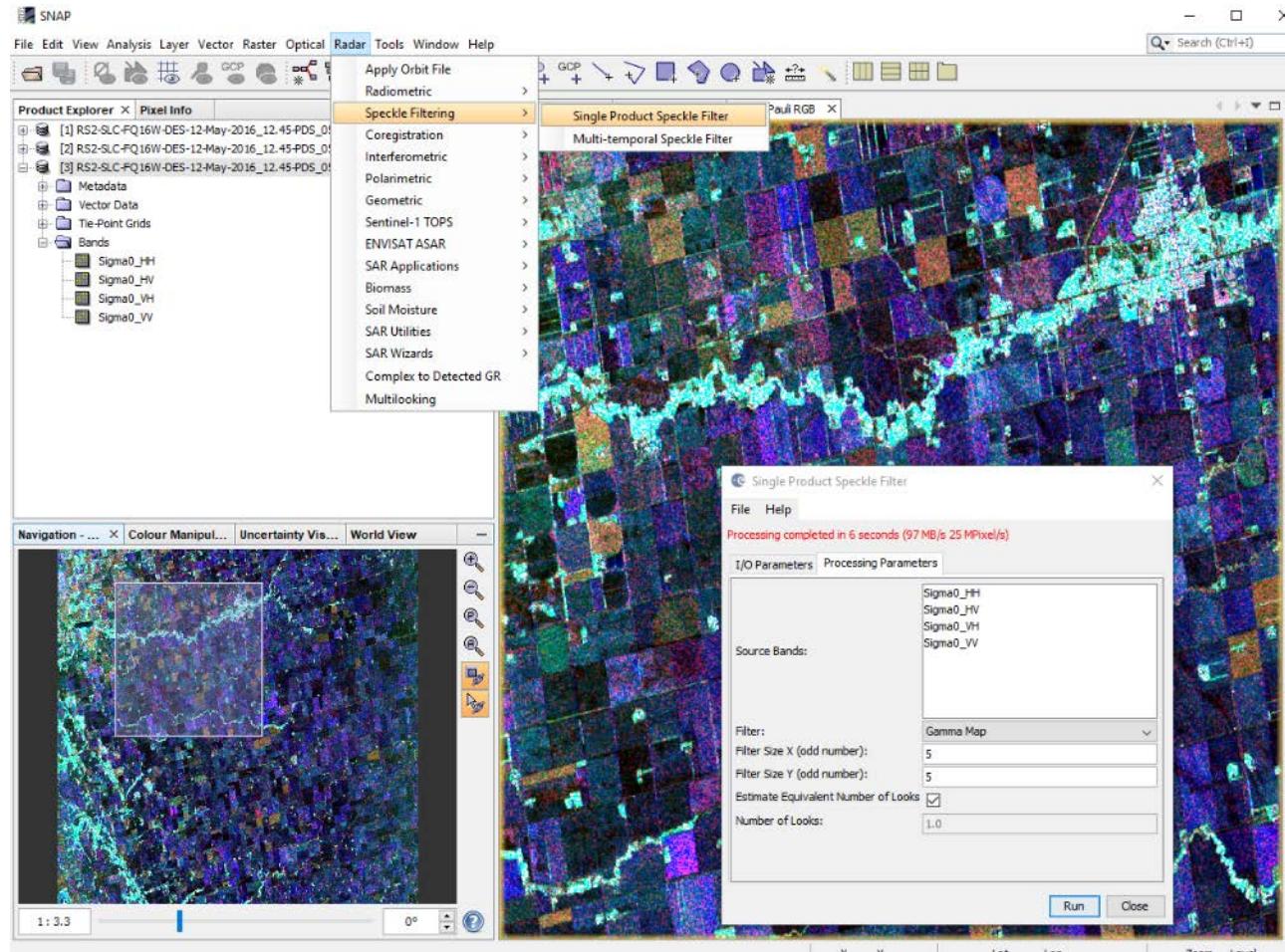
Filtrado de Speckle

- El filtrado de speckle no es una ciencia exacta → depende de la imagen y del objetivo
- Un filtro para speckle ideal :
 - reduce el speckle
 - preserva la nitidez en los bordes
 - preserva el contraste entre líneas y puntos en el objetivo
 - retiene los valores medios en regiones homogéneas
 - retiene información sobre la textura



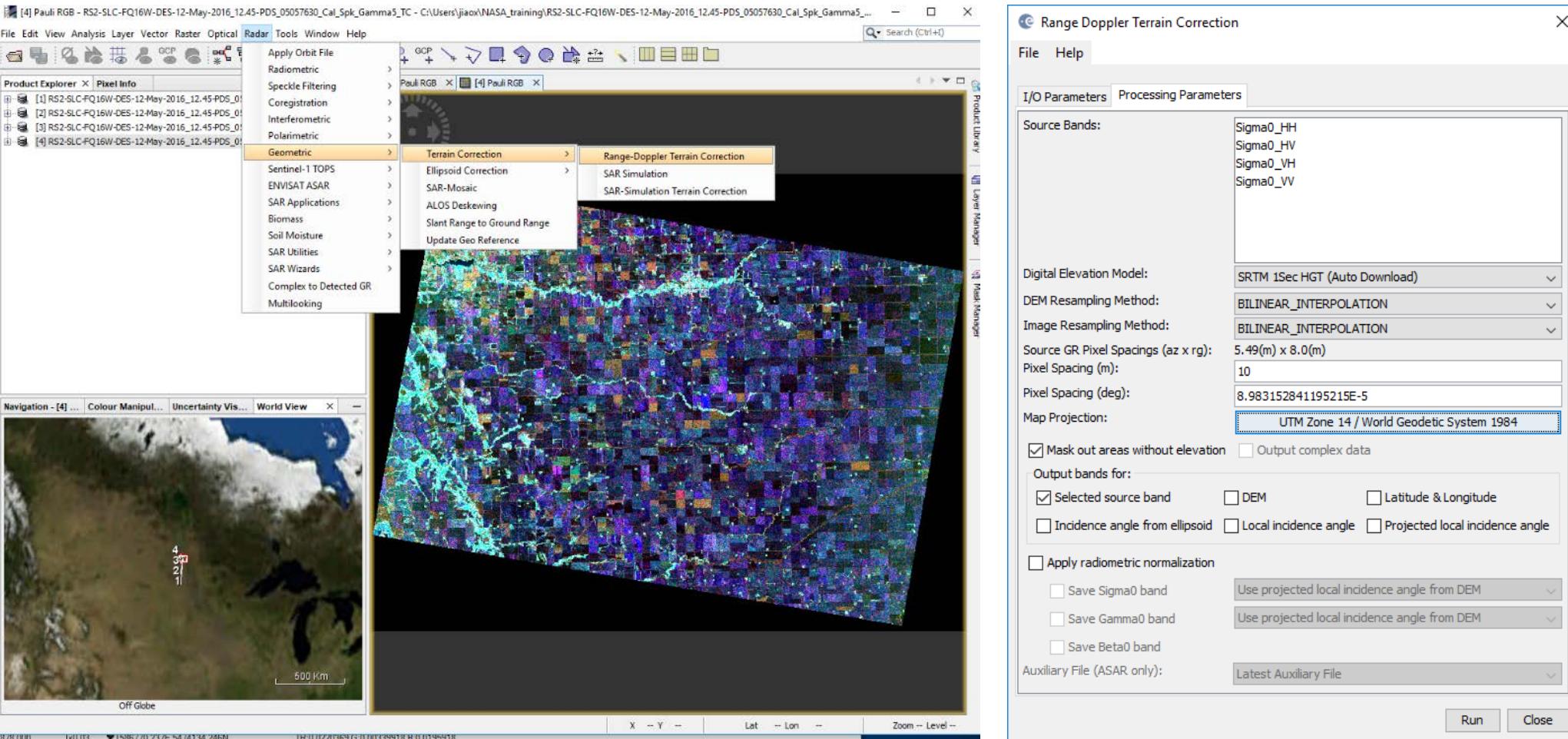
Preprocesamiento de Datos RADARSAT-2 con SNAP

Filtro para Speckle- Gamma Map 5 x 5



Preprocesamiento de Datos RADARSAT-2 con SNAP

Corrección Topográfica



Preprocesamiento de Datos RADARSAT-2 con SNAP

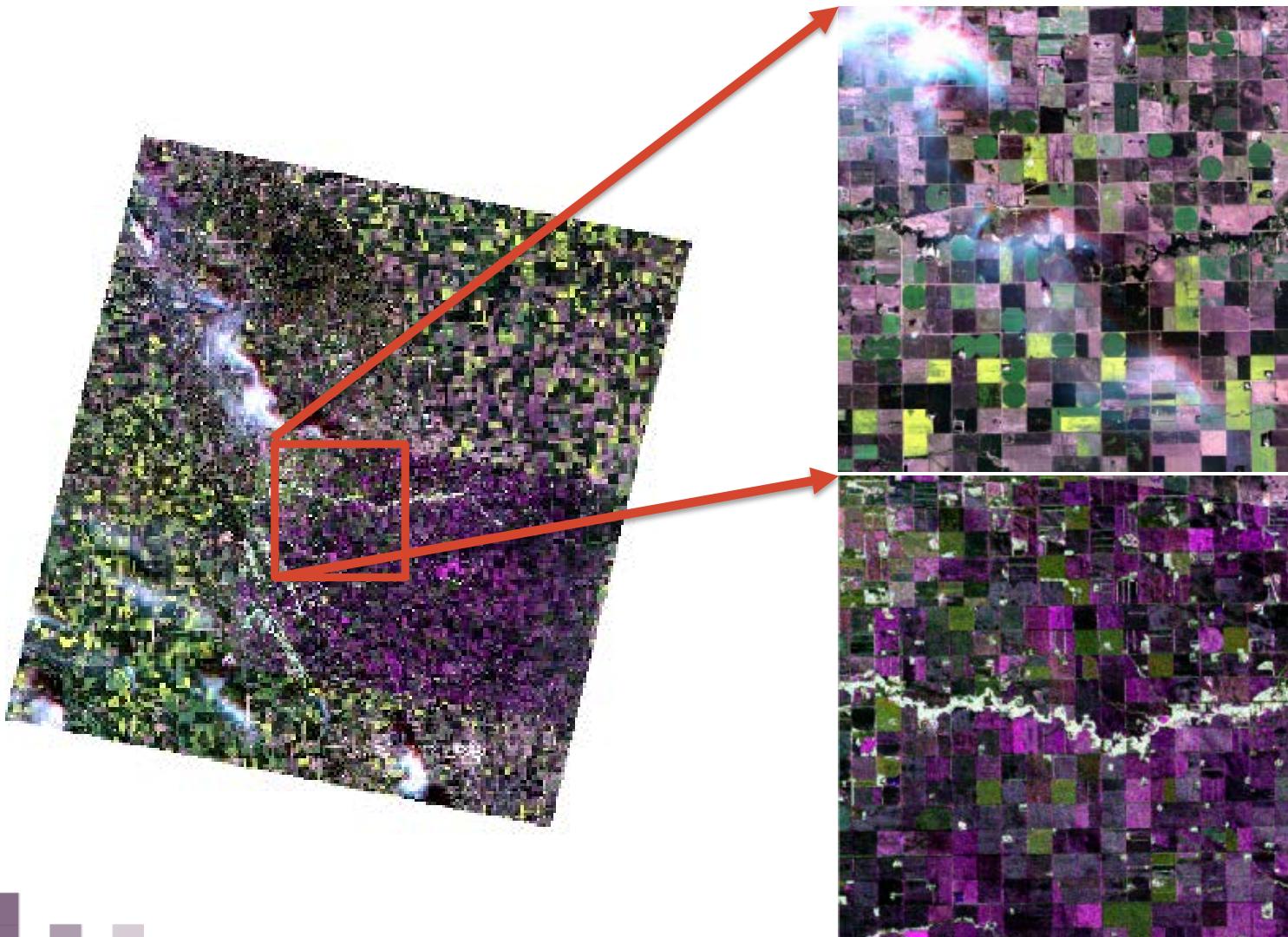
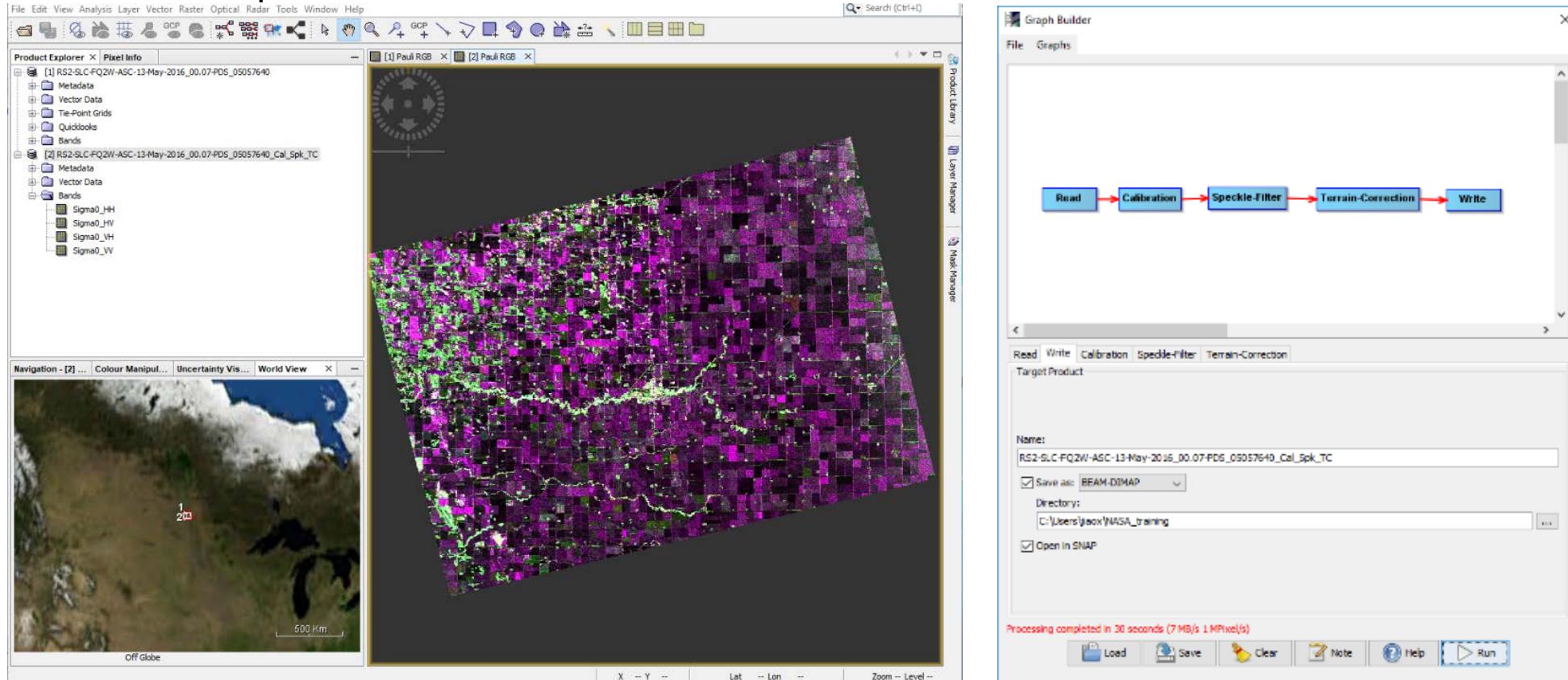


Imagen RapidEye de color natural adquirida el 4 de julio de 2016

Imagen RGB compuesta de RADARSAT-2 adquirida el 12 de mayo de 2016
(R=HH, G=HV, B=VV)

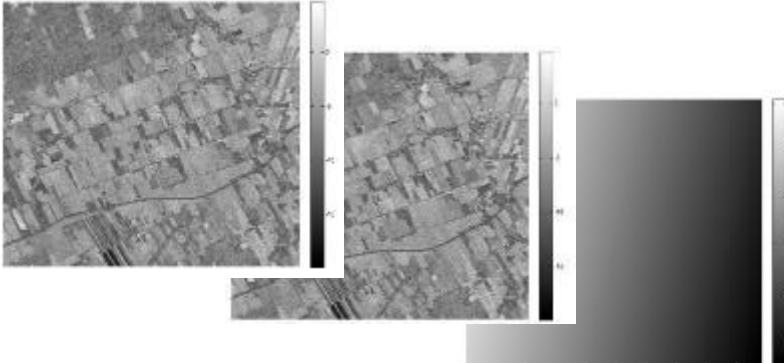
Preprocesamiento de Datos RADARSAT-2 con SNAP

- Graph builder: se utiliza para el procesamiento por lotes y para cadenas de procesamiento personalizadas



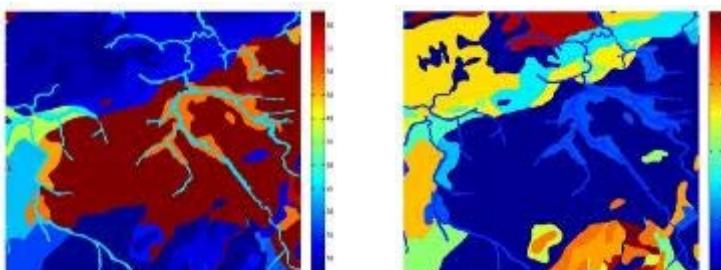
Técnica de Modelación Física para Estimar la Humedad del Suelo

Datos RADARSAT-2



Datos Radar
(Retrodispersión HH y VV)
(Ángulos de Radar)

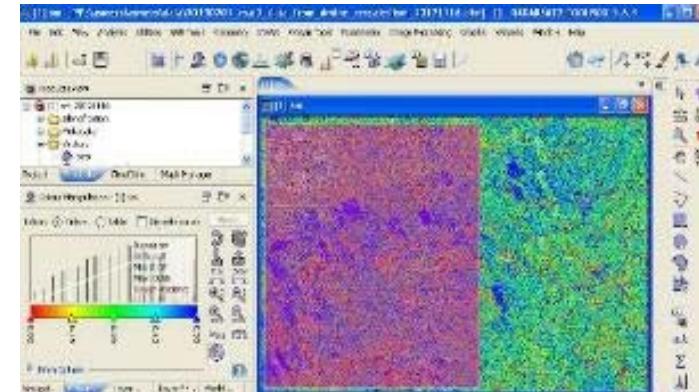
Datos de Suelos
(Fracciones de Arcilla y Arena)



[NASA's Applied Remote Sensing Training Program](#)

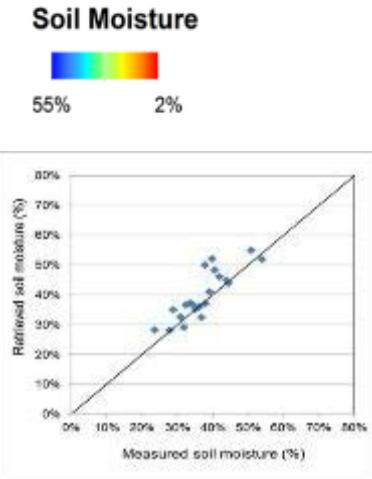
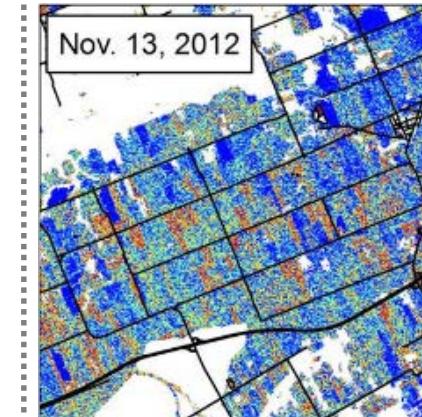
Procesamiento de Datos

SNAP Soil Moisture Tool Box



- Utiliza un modelo de ecuación integral (Integral Equation Model o IEM)
- No necesita ninguna información a priori
- Se recupera la humedad utilizando solo datos SAR (retrodispersión y ángulo de incidencia)

Salidas y Validación



Fuente de la Imagen:
Merzouki y McNairn, 2015

Esquemas de Inversión para Modelos de Retrodispersión



Dos Imágenes
Adquiridas a diferentes ángulos de
incidencia (θ_1 y θ_2) con polarizaciones
HH y VV



IEM



Inversión híbrida
 $HH_{\theta_1} - VV_{\theta_1} - HH_{\theta_2}$
 $HH_{\theta_1} - VV_{\theta_1} - VV_{\theta_2}$
 $HH_{\theta_2} - VV_{\theta_2} - HH_{\theta_1}$
 $HH_{\theta_2} - VV_{\theta_2} - VV_{\theta_1}$
 $HH_{\theta_1} - VV_{\theta_1} - HH_{\theta_2} - VV_{\theta_2}$

Una Imagen
Adquirida al ángulo de incidencia θ_1
con polarizaciones **HH y VV**
($HH_{\theta_1}, VV_{\theta_1}$)



IEM Calibrado



Inversión de Polarización
Múltiple
 HH_{θ_1} y VV_{θ_1}

Dos Imágenes
Adquiridas a diferentes ángulos de
incidencia (θ_1 y θ_2) con polarizaciones
HH o VV



IEM Calibrado



Inversión multiángulo
 $HH_{\theta_1} - HH_{\theta_2}$
 $VV_{\theta_1} - VV_{\theta_2}$

Procesando la Humedad del Suelo con el Soil Moisture Toolbox en SNAP – Esquema Híbrido

- Mapa de la humedad del suelo derivado de una adquisición matutina de RADARSAT-2 y una adquisición vespertina de RADARSAT-2 12 de unas horas después.

“2016-05-12 RADARSAT-2 Acquisition Pair (FQ16-FQ2)”

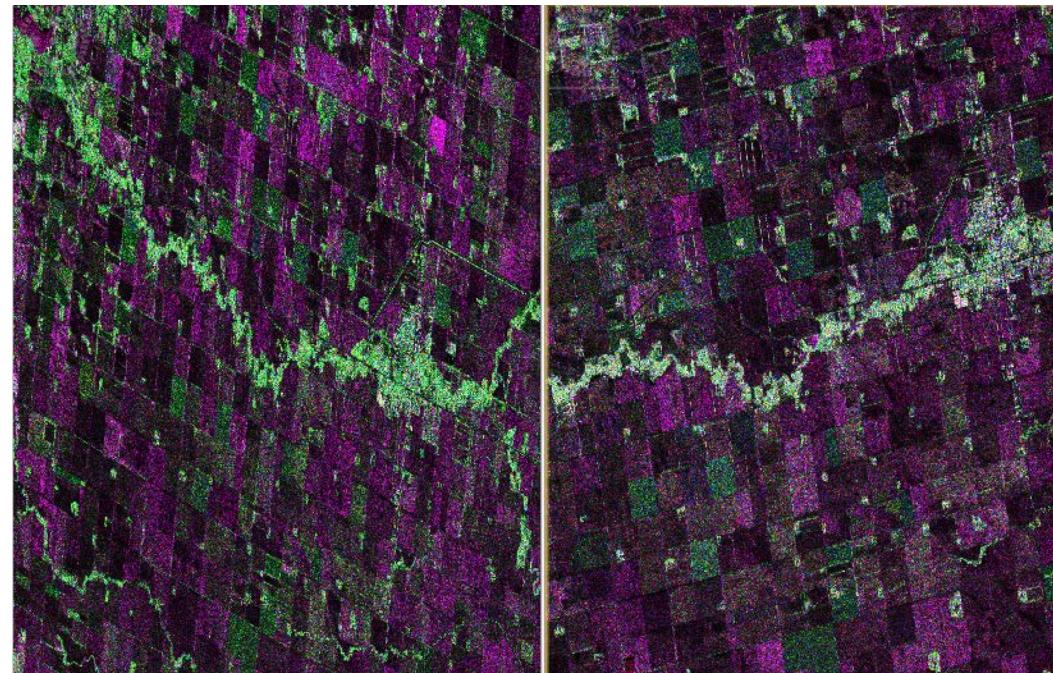
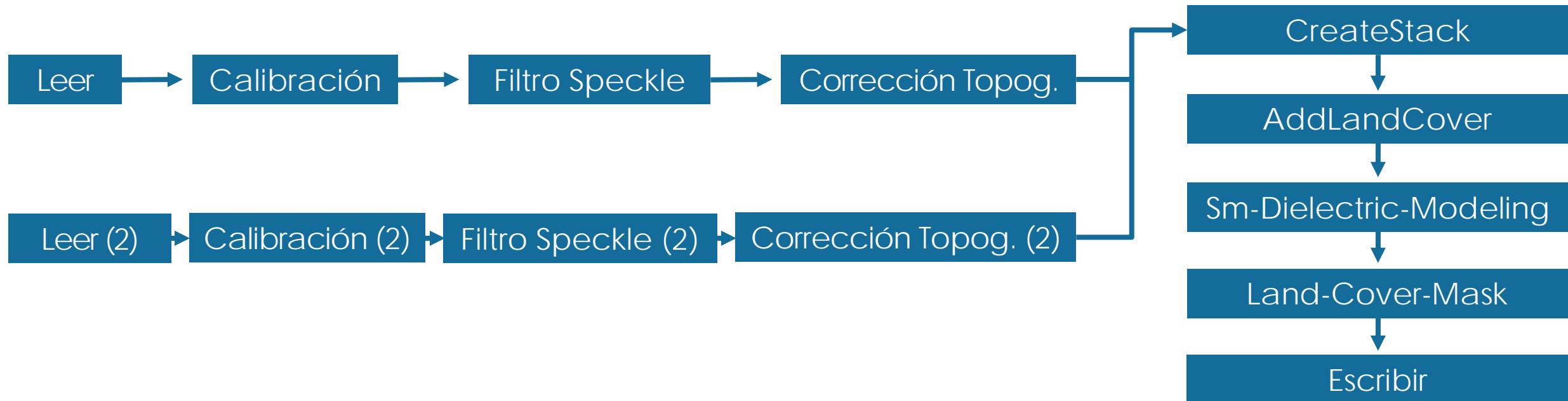


Imagen adquirida el 12 de mayo de 2016, FQ16W Paso descendente

Imagen adquirida el 13 de mayo de 2016, FQ2W Paso ascendente

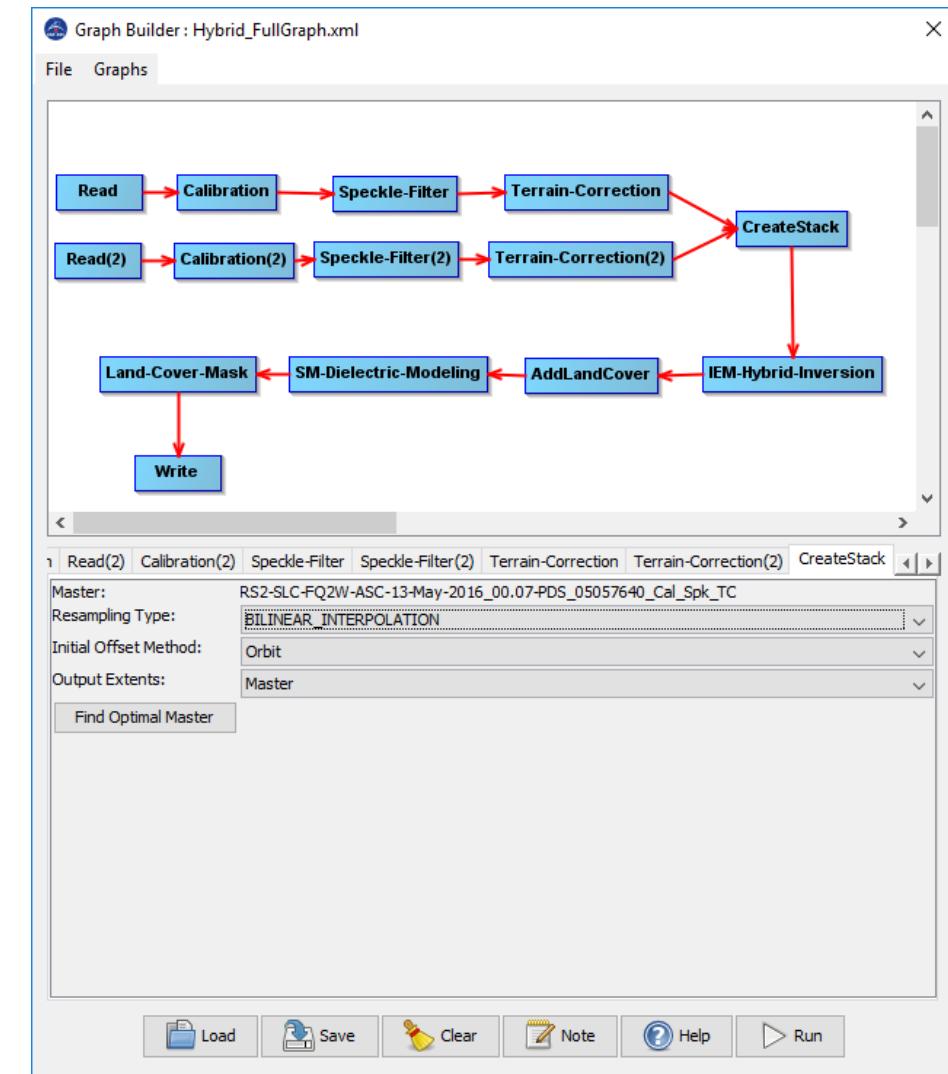
Procesando la Humedad del Suelo con el Soil Moisture Toolbox en SNAP – Esquema Híbrido

- mediante una técnica de inversión híbrida, el método de inversión se realiza en la zona geográfica de solapamiento



Procesando la Humedad del Suelo con el Soil Moisture Toolbox en SNAP – Esquema Híbrido

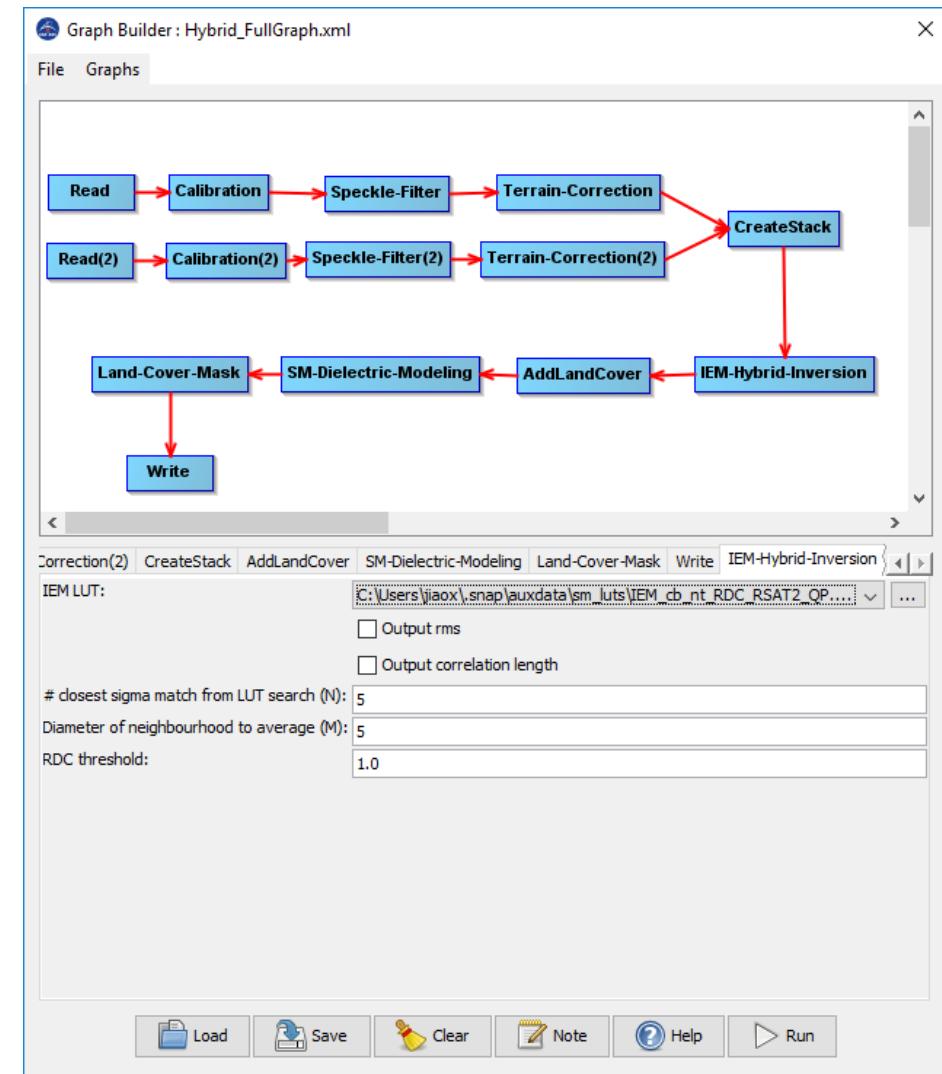
- Alineación espacial de imágenes adquiridas en la mañana y en la tarde
- Create Stack (Crear Pila):
 1. Tipo de Remuestreo: Interpolación Bilineal
 2. Haga clic en **Find Optimal Master**



Procesando la Humedad del Suelo con el Soil Moisture Toolbox en SNAP – Esquema Híbrido

IEM Hybrid Inversion (Inversión Híbrida con IEM)

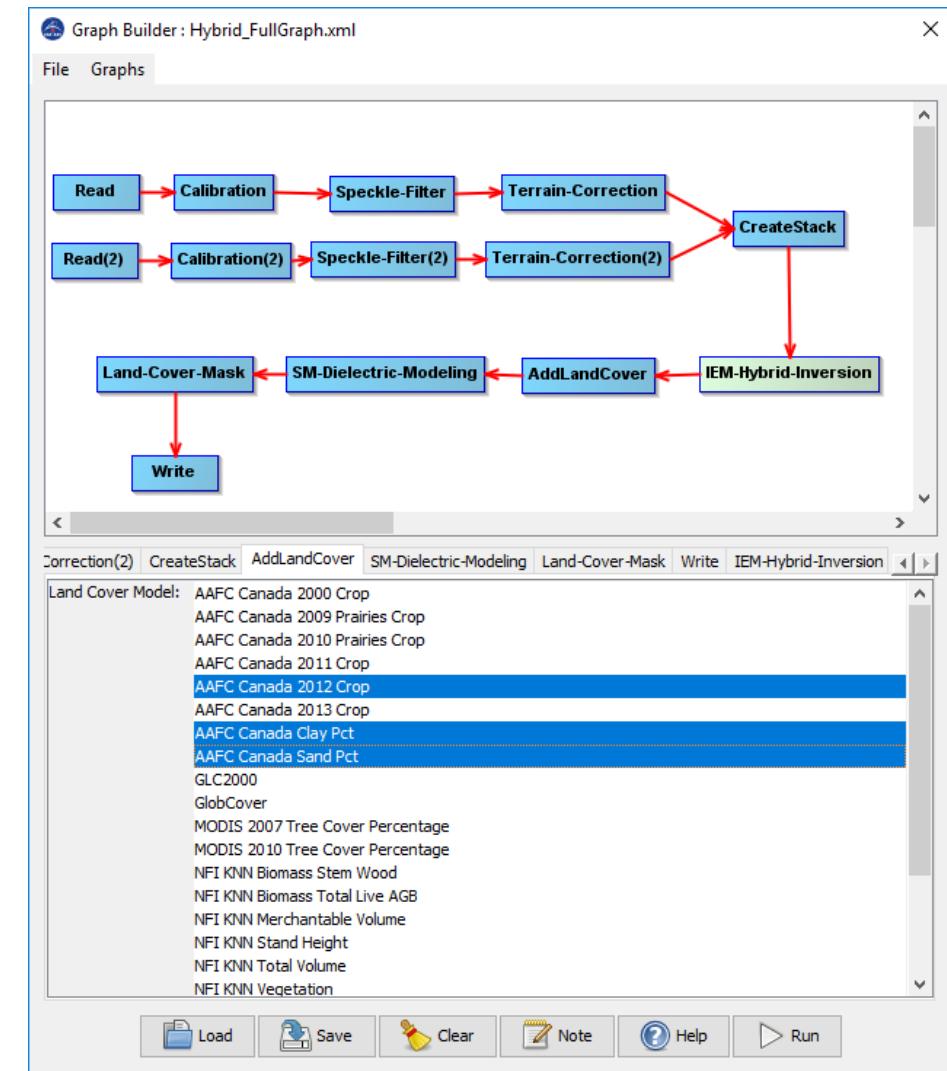
1. Seleccione **calibrated IEM LUT**
2. Use la configuración preprogramada para los otros parámetros



Procesando la Humedad del Suelo con el Soil Moisture Toolbox en SNAP – Esquema Híbrido

AddLandCover (Aregar Cobertura Terrestre)

1. Seleccione el archivo de la cobertura terrestre
2. Seleccione los mapas con las fracciones de arena y arcilla ("Clay" y "Sand")

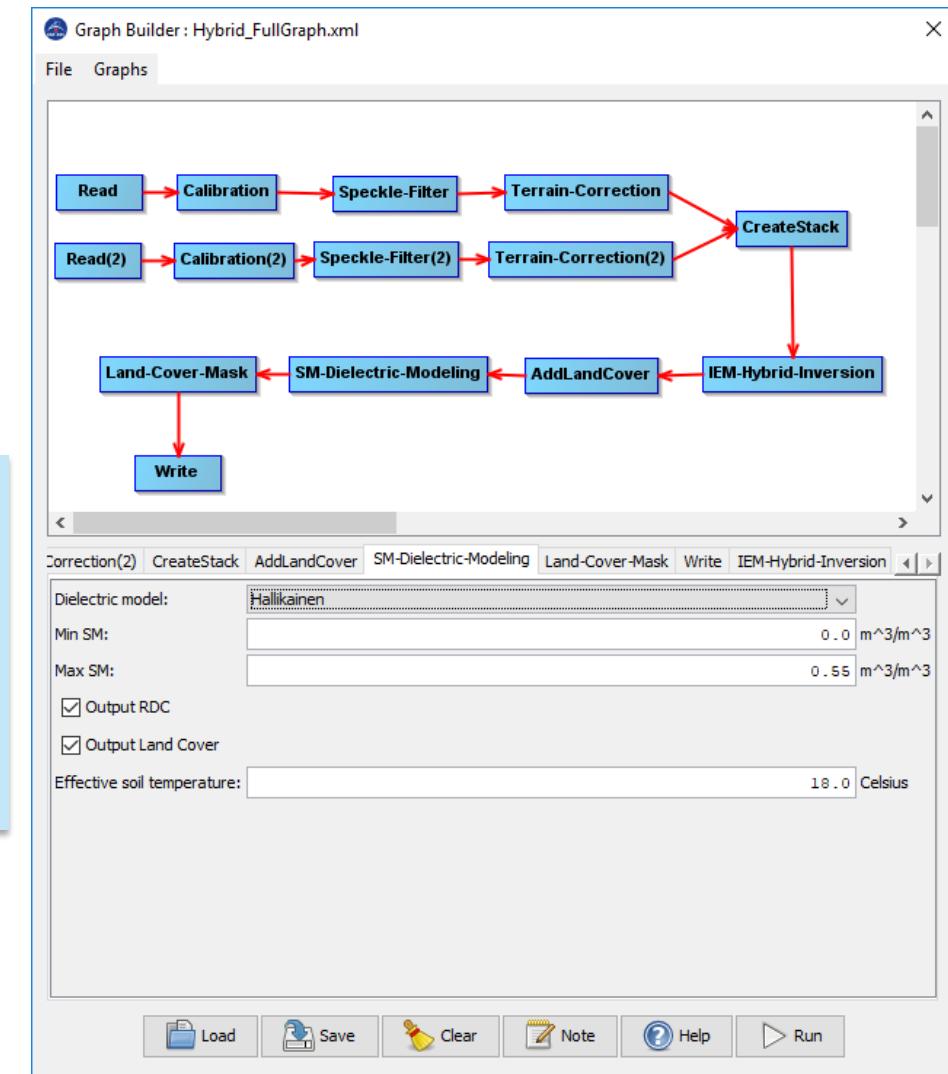


Procesando la Humedad del Suelo con el Soil Moisture Toolbox en SNAP – Esquema Híbrido

SM Dielectric Modeling (Modelación Dieléctrica de la Humedad del Suelo):

1. Seleccione el modelo de mezclas **Hallikainen**
2. Use la configuración preprogramada para los otros parámetros

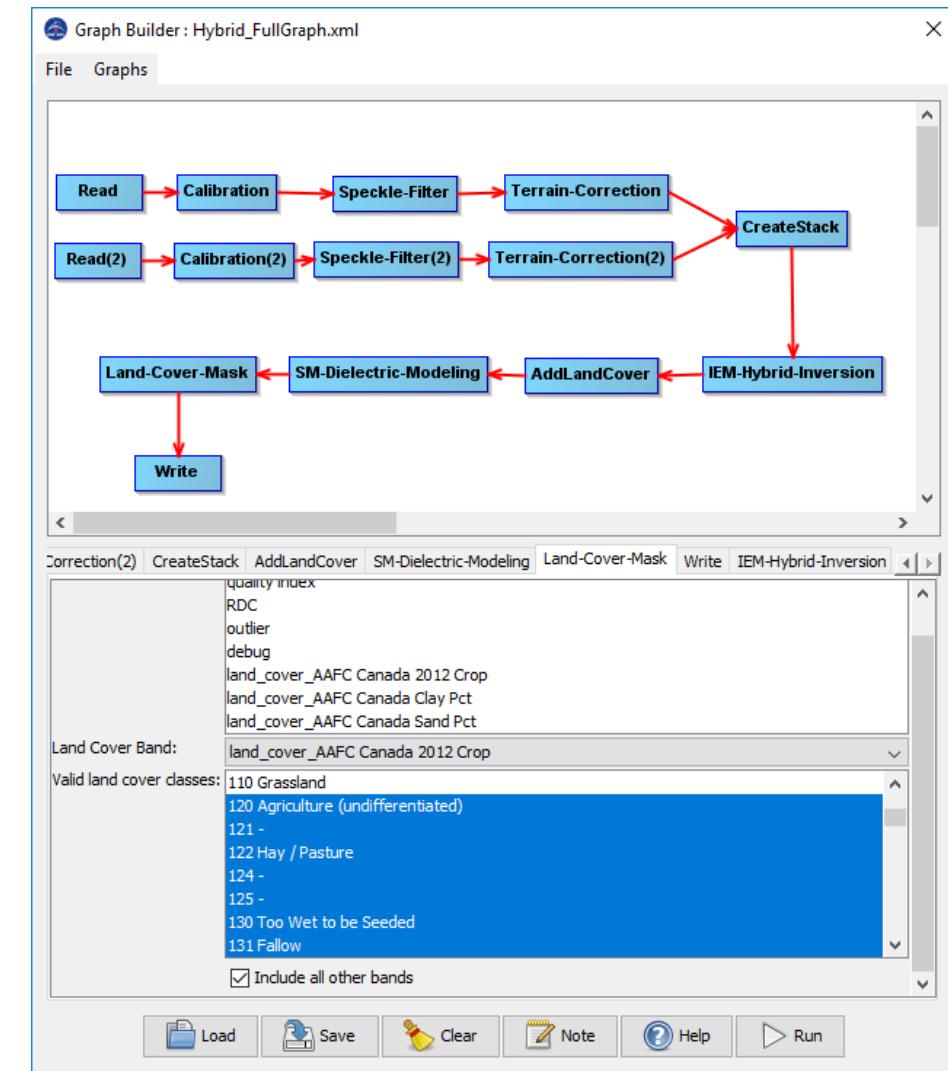
Se utilizó el modelo Haillkainen para estimar la humedad del suelo volumétrica, la cual está basada en los valores dieléctricos recuperados. Este modelo requiere información sobre la textura del suelo (fracciones de arcilla y arena)



Procesando la Humedad del Suelo con el Soil Moisture Toolbox en SNAP – Esquema Híbrido

Land Cover Mask (Máscara de Cobertura Terrestre)

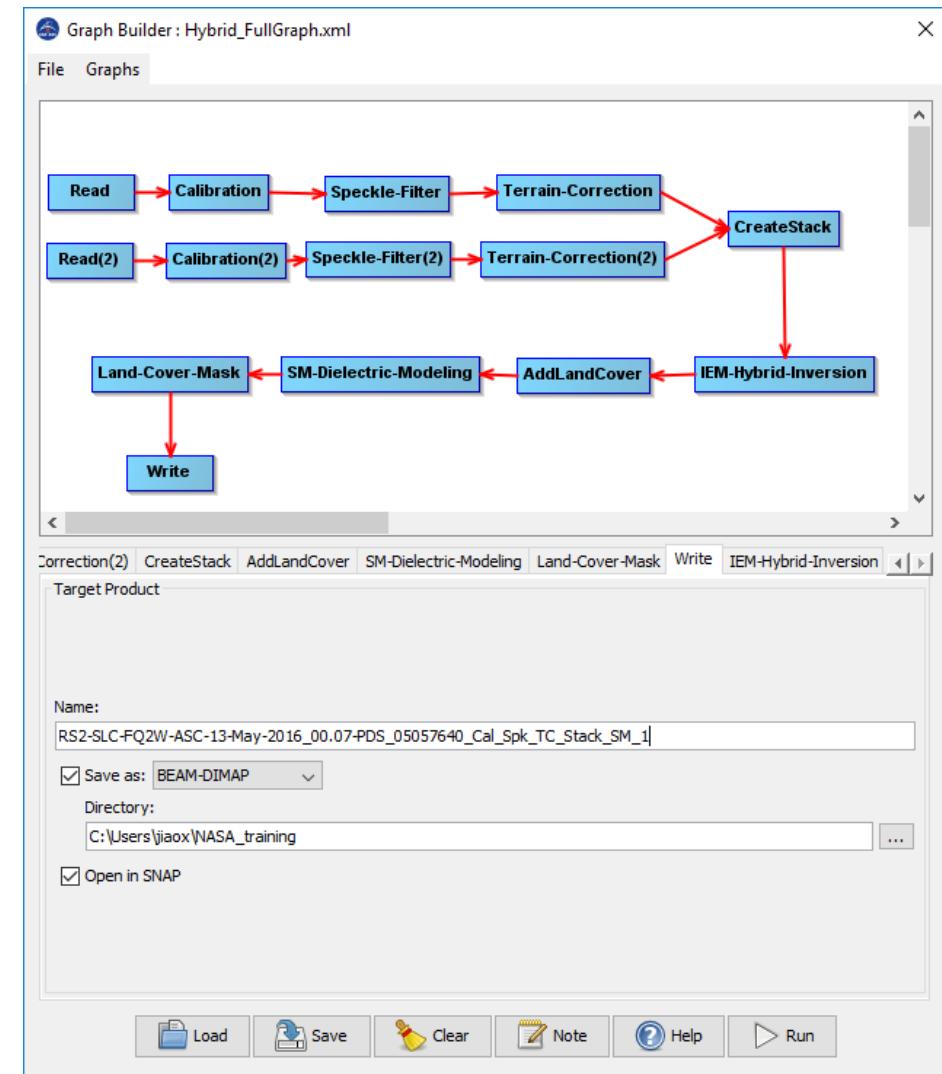
1. Seleccione las clases de cobertura terrestre agrícolas válidas
2. Señale **Exclude all other bands**



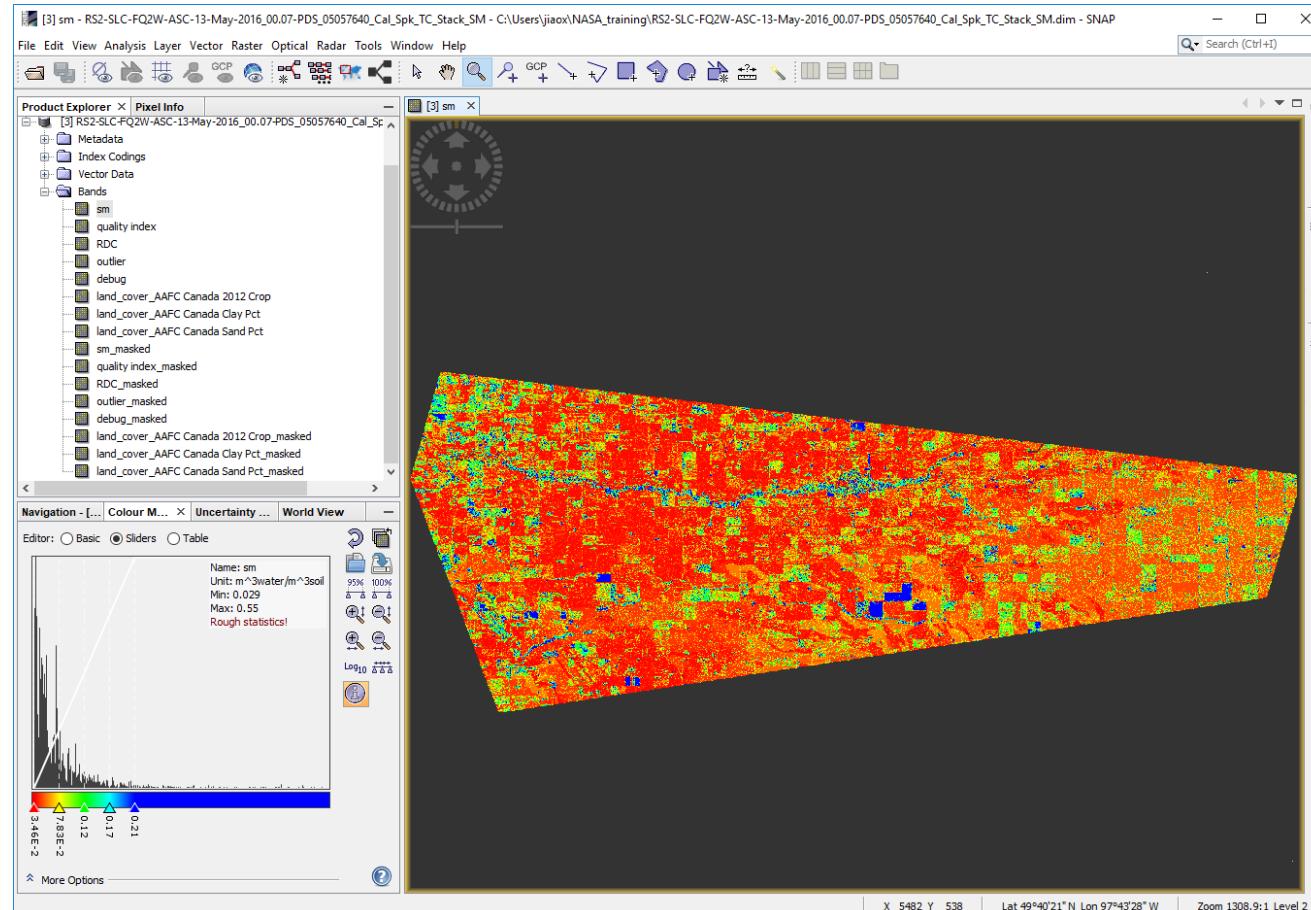
Procesando la Humedad del Suelo con el Soil Moisture Toolbox en SNAP – Esquema Híbrido

Write Output (Escribir Salida)

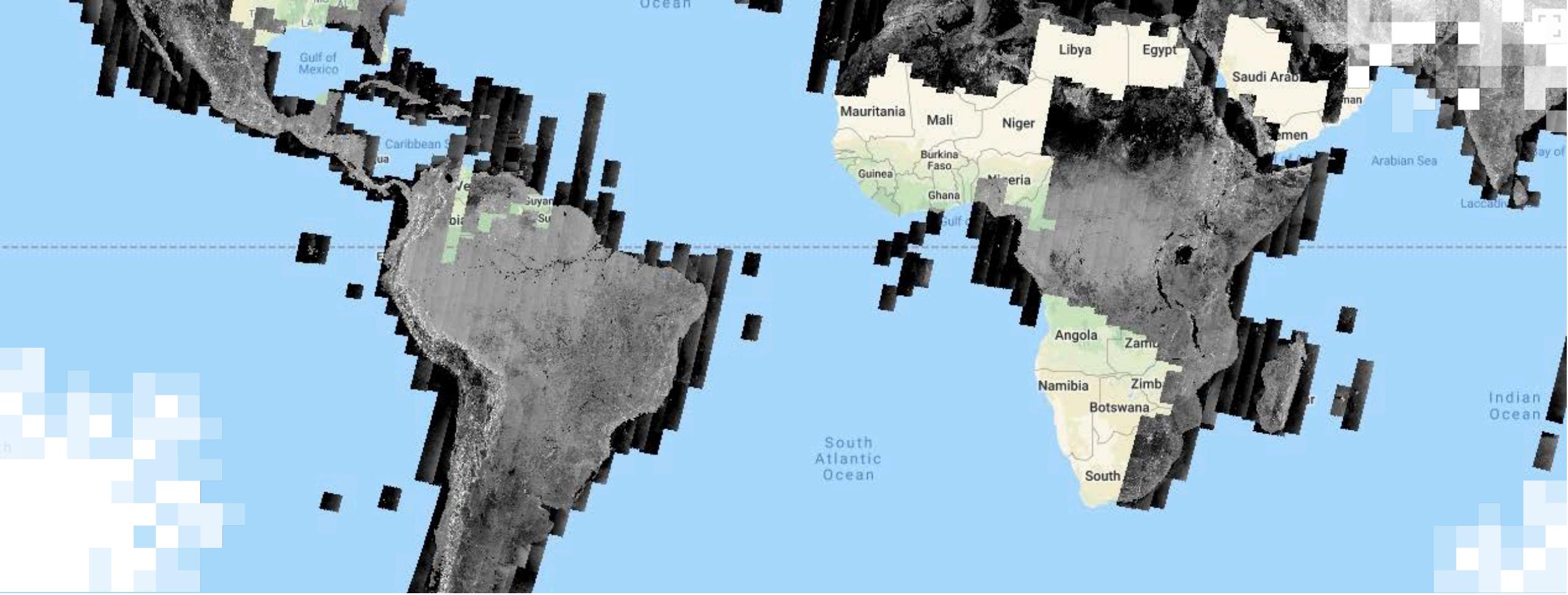
1. Explore y póngale nombre al archivo de salida
2. Seleccione el formato apropiado para el producto de la humedad del suelo recuperada
3. Ejecute el módulo



Procesando la Humedad del Suelo con el Soil Moisture Toolbox en SNAP – Esquema Híbrido



Mapa de la humedad del suelo adquirido mediante la inversión con el IEM y utilizando un par de imágenes RADARSAT-2 adquiridas el 12 y el 13 de mayo de 2016 en el sur de Manitoba



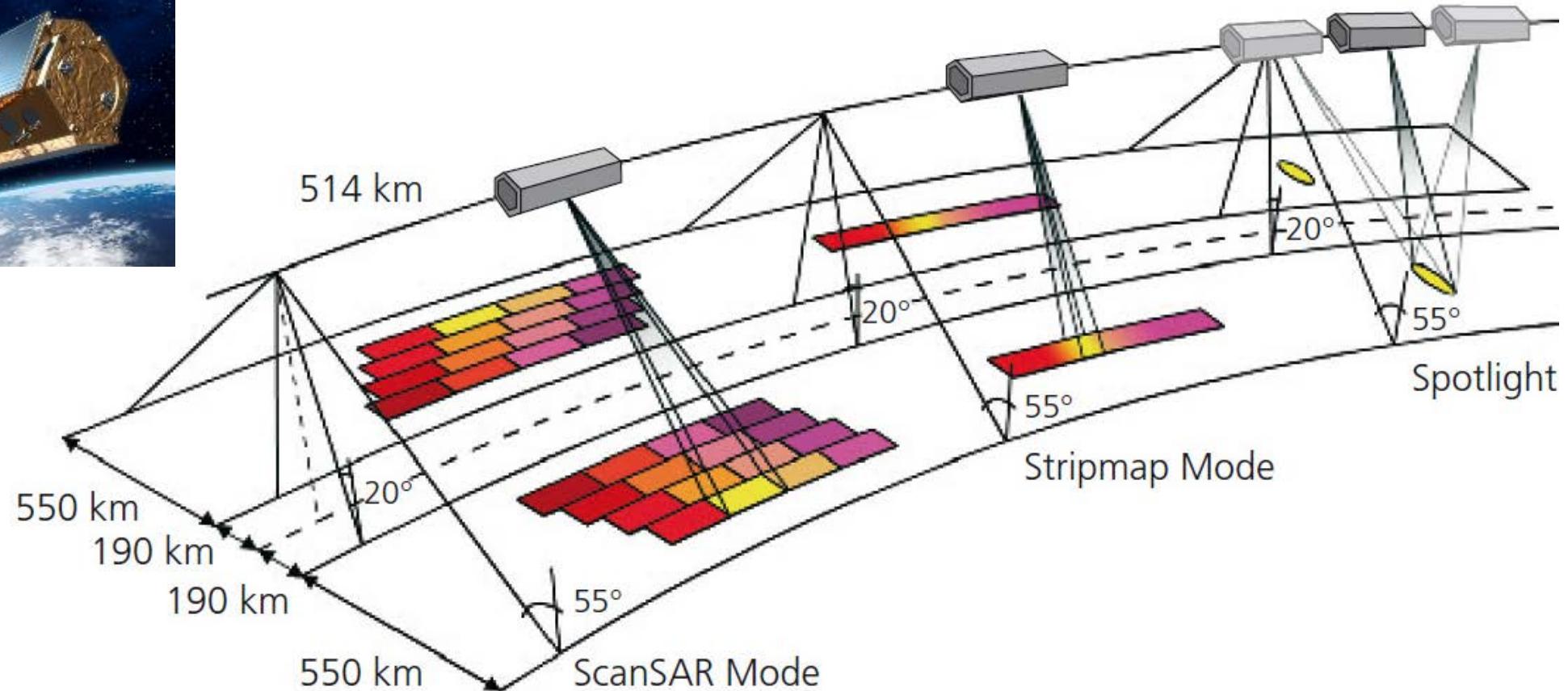
Procesando Datos Multifrecuencia para la Clasificación de Cultivos

Las Imágenes son Pasadas al Clasificador



- Imágenes RADARSAT-2 Wide Fine Quad-Pol adquiridas el 3 de julio, el 27 de julio y el 20 de agosto de 2016
- Imágenes TerraSAR-X StripMap dual pol MGD adquiridas el 26 de agosto y el 17 de agosto de 2016
- Imágenes Sentinel-1 IW mode GRDH adquiridas el 7, 13 y 31 de julio de 2016

TerraSAR-X



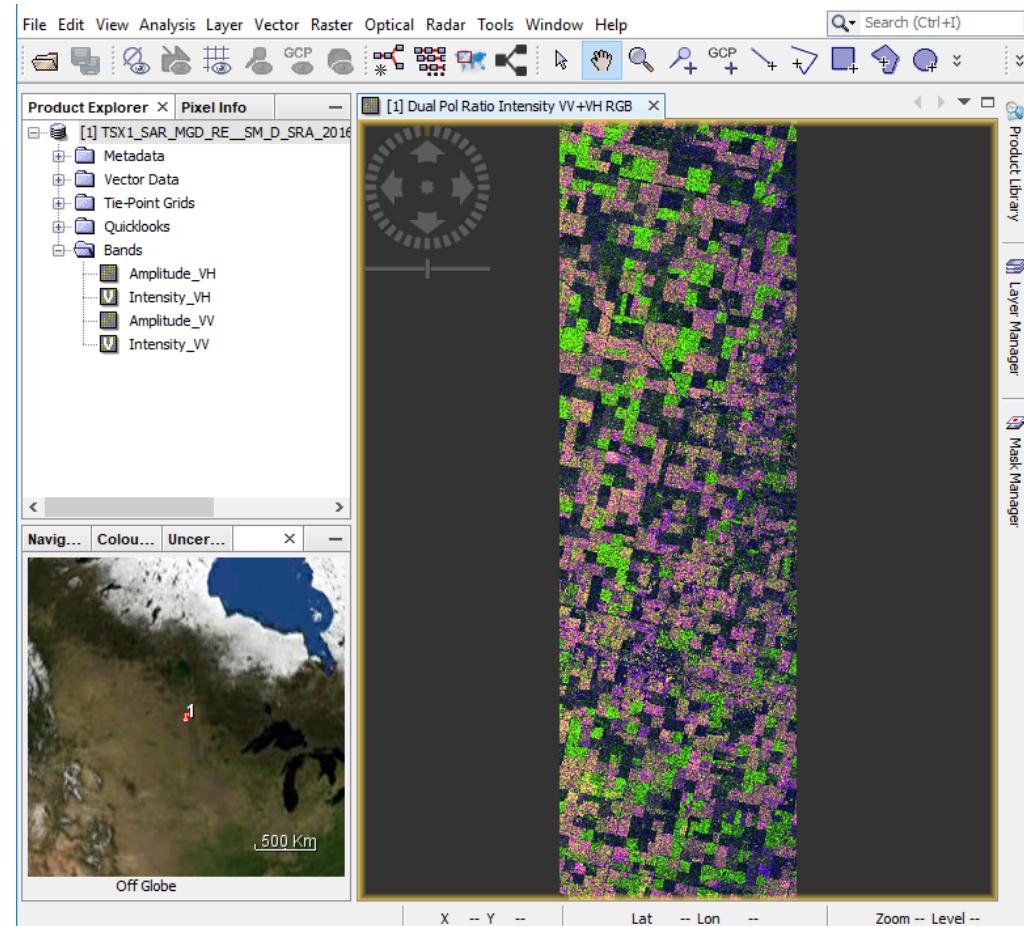
Resumen de los Modos de Escaneo de TerraSAR-X – Tiempo de revisita: 11 días

Fuente de la Imagen: [DLR](#)

Datos TerraSAR-X StripMap de Polarización Dual

Producto TerraSAR-X StripMap de polarización dual Multi-Look Ground Range Detected (MGD)

- Resolución Nominal: 1.2 m (rango) * 6.6 m (azimut)
- Tamaño Nominal de Escena: 15 km (rango) * 50 km (azimut)
- Polarización Dual: HHyVV, HHyHV, o VV y HH



Datos TerraSAR-X StripMap dual pol MGD adquiridos el 27 de julio de 2016 sobre Carman, Manitoba, Canadá

Pre-Procesamiento de Datos TerraSAR-X Data con SNAP

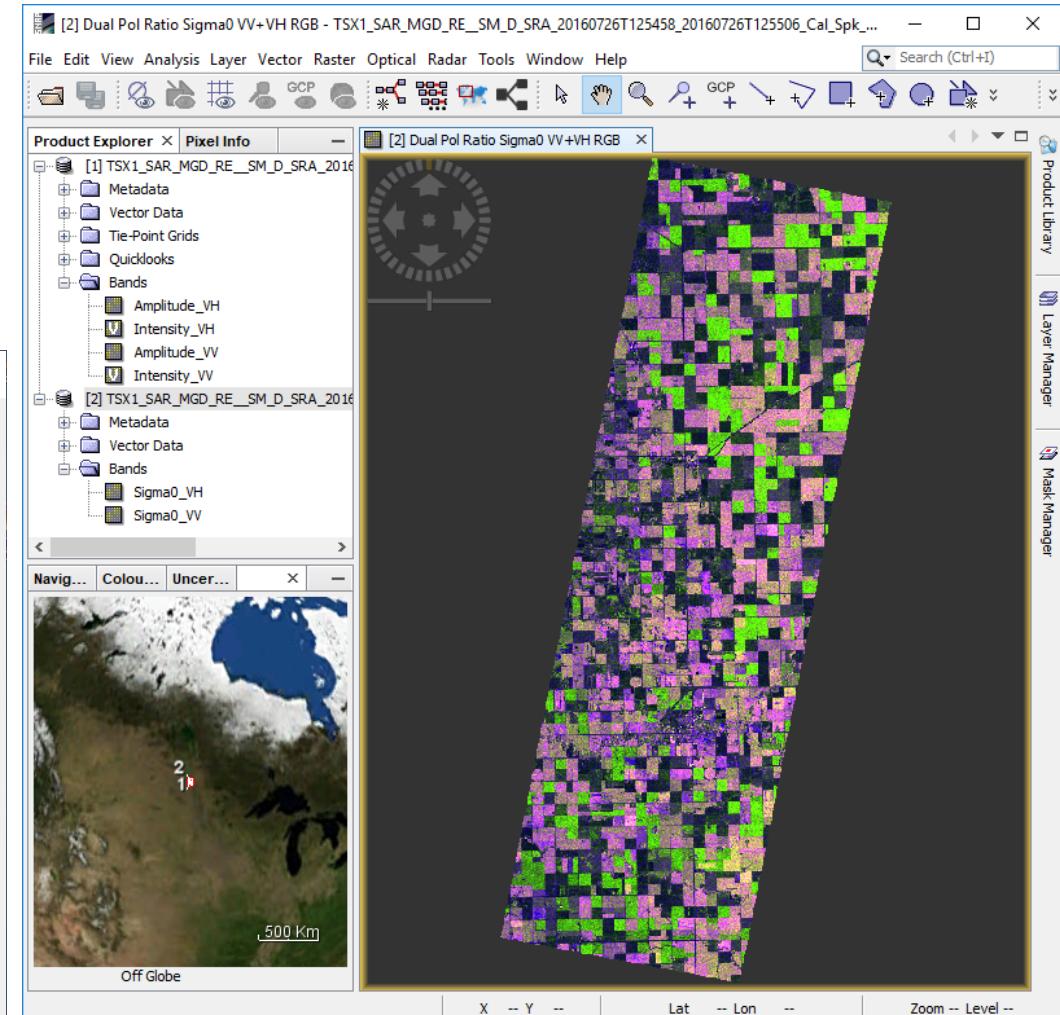
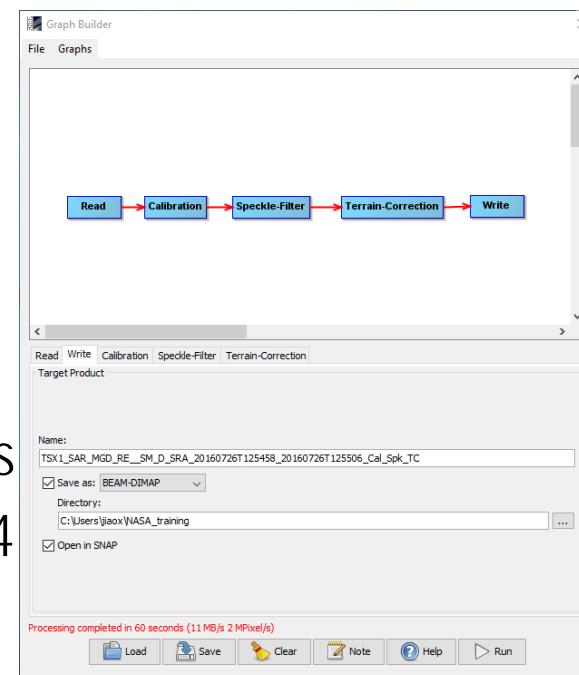
Extraer Retrodispersión



Pre-Procesamiento de Datos TerraSAR-X Data con SNAP

Graph Builder (Constructor de Gráficos)

- Importe los datos
- Calibre el valor de los pixeles para representar la retrodispersión del radar
- Filtrado “Gamma” en el mapa, ventanilla 7 x 7
- Corrección Topográfica:
 - remuestreo de interpolación bilineal
 - espaciado 5 m para pixeles
 - Proyección UTM zona 14



Sentinel-1

- Cobertura
 - Sentinel-1 comprende dos satélites: A (2014) y B (2016)
 - Cada satélite de Sentinel-1 tiene un ciclo de repetición de 12 días
 - Los dos satélites ofrecen un ciclo de repetición exacta de 6 días en el ecuador en el modo de adquisición de barrido interferométrico ancho

| Extra Wide Swath <small>(EW)</small> | Interferometric Wide Swath <small>(IW)</small> | Stripmap <small>(SM)</small> | Wave <small>(WV)</small> |
|--|--|---|--|
| Acquired with TOPSAR using 5 sub-swaths instead of 3, resulting in lower resolution (20m-x-40m). Intended for maritime, ice, and polar zone services requiring wide coverage and short revisit times. | Acquired with TOPSAR . Default mode over land; 250km swath width; 5m-x-20m ground resolution. | Used in rare circumstances to support emergency-management services, 5m-x-5m resolution over an 80km swath width. | Default mode over oceans; VV polarization. Data acquired in 20km-x-20km vignettes, 5m-x-20m resolution, every 100km along the orbit. |

Tipo de Producto para Modo IW:

| Acq. Mode | Product Type | Resolution Class | Resolution ^{1,2} [Rng x Azi] ³ [m] | No. Looks [Rng x Azi] |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| IW | SLC | HR | 2.7 x 22 to 3.5 x 22 | 1 |
| | | | 20 x 22 | 5 x 1 |
| | GRD | | 88 x 87 | 22 x 5 |



Fuente de Imagen Satelital: [ESA/ATG medialab](http://esa/atg medialab)

Acceso a Datos de Sentinel-1 SAR Data desde Vertex

<https://vertex.daac.asf.alaska.edu/>

ALASKA SATELLITE FACILITY
Vertex is the Alaska Satellite Facility's data portal for remotely sensed imagery of the Earth.

Vertex Interactive Tours Help ASF Home Earthdata Login Download Queue 1 Contact

Geospatial Granule Missions

Geographic Region

Option 1: Click on map and move cursor
Option 2: Enter coordinates:
-98.28,49.71,-98.73,49.06,-97.44,49.06,-97.52,49.7,-98.28,49
e.g., -102,37.59,-94,37,-94,39,-102,39,-102,37.59
Counterclockwise, decimal degrees, (long,lat)

Date

Seasonal Search
Start Date (yyyy-mm-dd) 2016-06-01
End Date (yyyy-mm-dd) 2016-08-01

Dataset

Select: All | None

Copyright © 2018 Alaska Satellite Facility
Vertex: ASF's Data Portal V2.58.00-45
Phone: (907) 474-5041 Contact

World Map South Polar
Satellite Map

Find

Showing 1 to 36 of 36 entries

Sentinel-1A EW 2016-08-01
S1A_EW_RAW_0...
Path 85, Frame 423, HH+HV
Flight Direction Descending
Absolute Orbit 12407
Data source ESA
Details Queue Baseline

Sentinel-1A IW 2016-07-31
S1A_IW_RAW_0...
Path 63, Frame 159, VV+HV
Flight Direction Ascending
Absolute Orbit 12385
Data source ESA
Details Queue Baseline

Sentinel-1A IW 2016-07-31
S1A_IW_RAW_0...
Path 63, Frame 159, VV+HV
Flight Direction Ascending
Absolute Orbit 12385
Data source ESA
Details Queue Baseline

Show 100 entries Previous Next

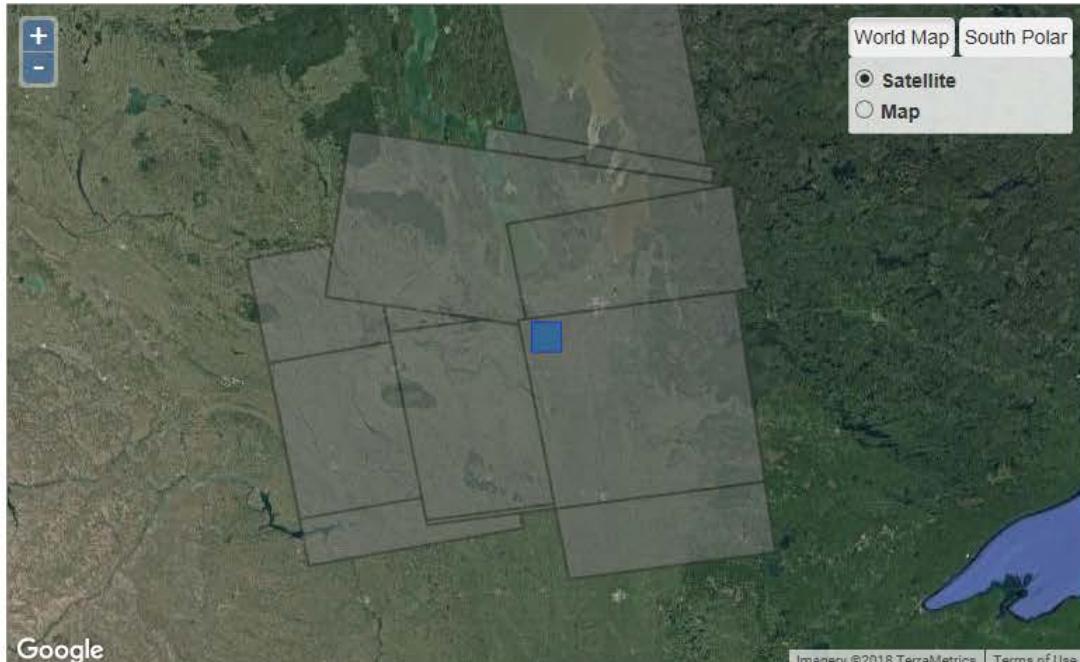
Add to Queue by Type ▲

Number of Frames: 1 2-5 6-10 11-20 21+

Imagery ©2018 TerraMetrics Terms of Use

Google Vertex

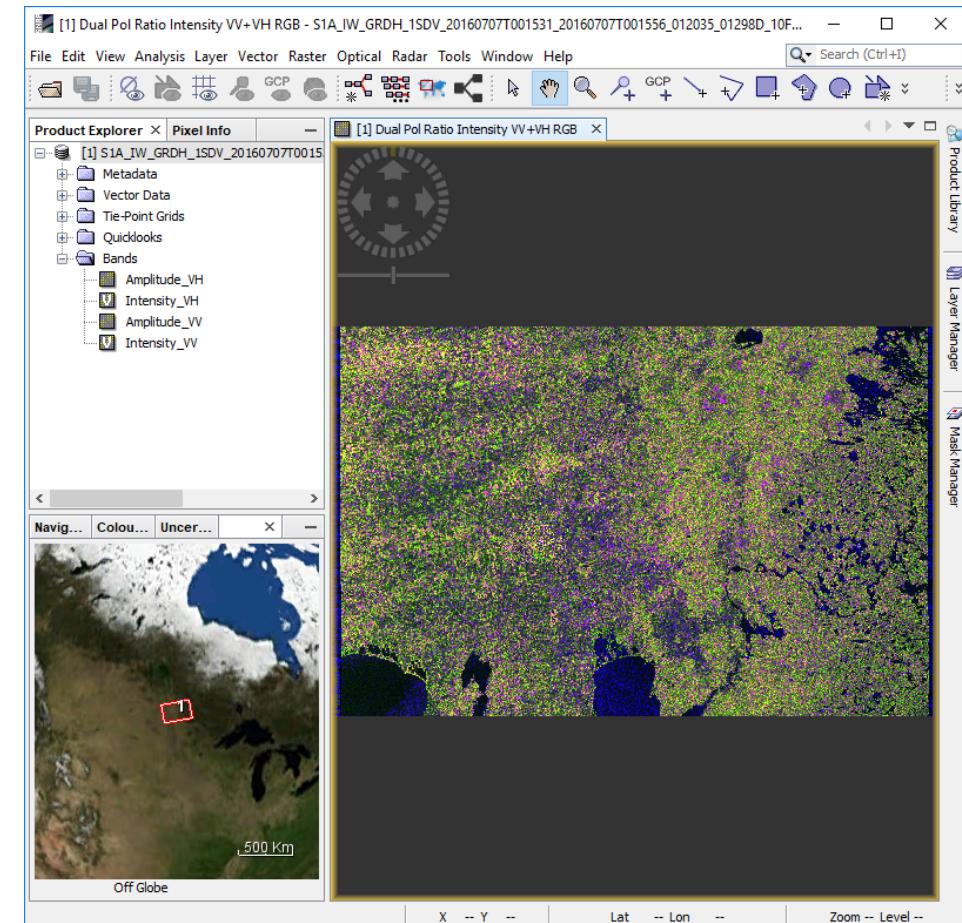
UA is an AA/Eo employer and educational institution and prohibits illegal discrimination against any individual: www.alaska.edu/nondiscrimination



Datos del Rango Terrestre Detectados por Sentinel-1

Producto Sentinel-1 IW del alcance terrestre detectado:

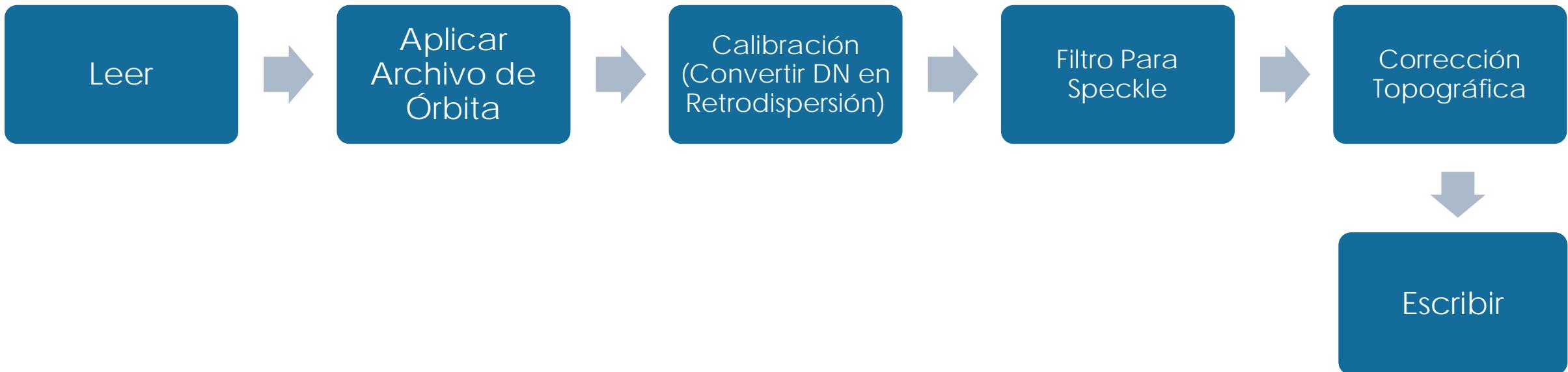
- Resolución Nominal: 20 m (rango) * 22 m (azimut)
- Barido de 250 km
- Polarización Dual : HH /HV, o VV/VH
- GRDH:
 - ground range detected (rango terrestre detectado)
 - high resolution (alta resolución)
 - Multi-Looked: 5 (rango)*1 (azimut)
 - Número de miradas y proyecta a lo largo del rango terrestre
- Se pierde la información sobre la fase



Datos Sentinel-1 GRDH dual pol adquiridos el 7 de julio de 2016, sobre Carman, MB, Canadá

Pre-Procesamiento de Datos Sentinel-1 SAR GRDH con SNAP

Extraer Retrodispersión



Aplique el Archivo de Órbita Preciso



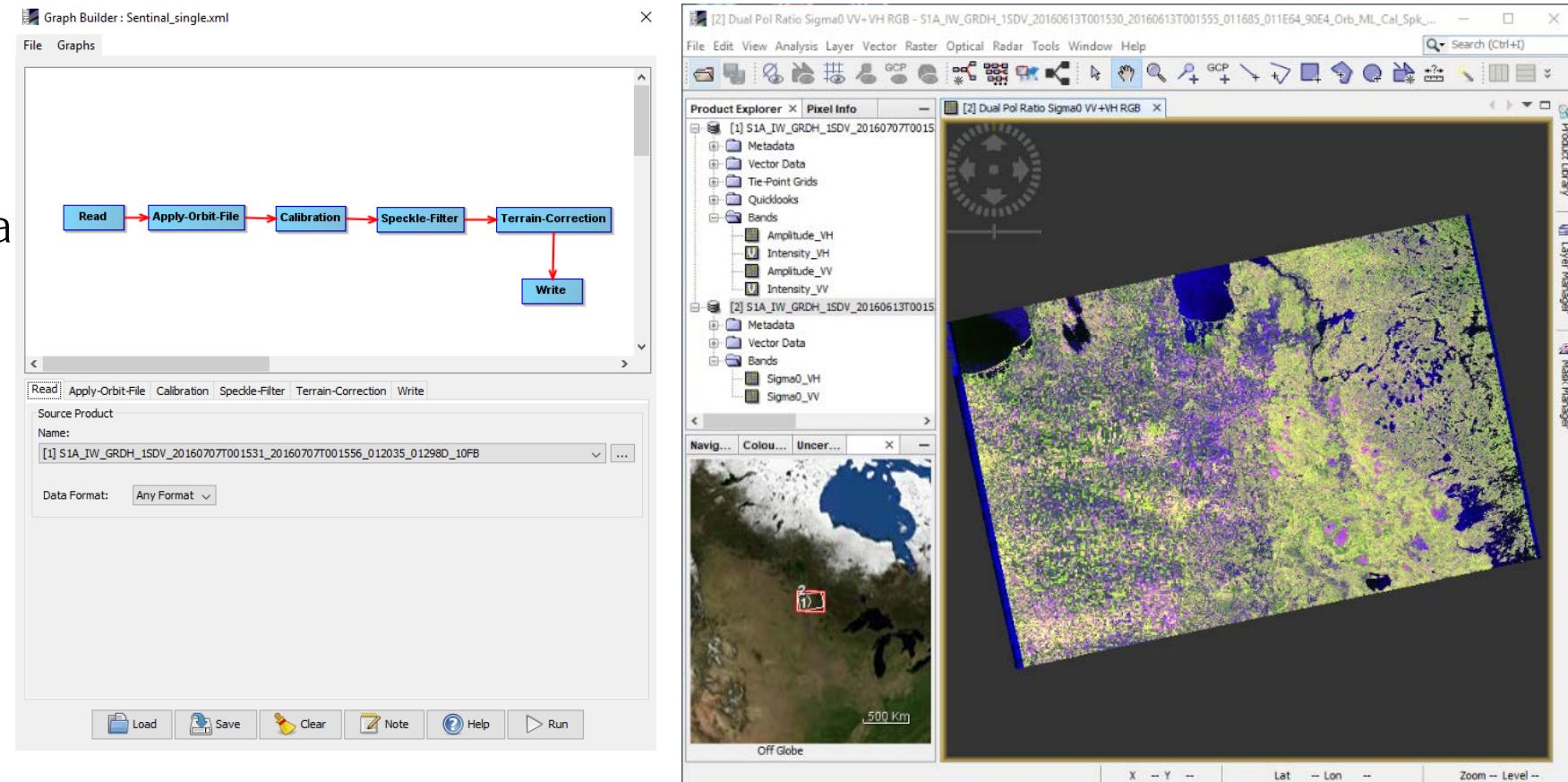
- Para Sentinel-1:
 - Durante la adquisición, la posición del satélite es registrada por un sistema global de navegación por satélite (Global Navigation Satellite System o GNSS)
 - Para garantizar la provisión rápida de productos de Sentinel-1 la información orbital generada por un sistema de navegación a bordo se almacena dentro de los productos de Sentinel-1 Nivel-1
 - Las posiciones orbitales son refinadas después por el servicio de Determinación Precisa de Órbita (Precise Orbit Determination o POD) de Copernicus
 - Los archivos de órbita precisa tienen una exactitud de menos de 5 cm y se producen dentro de 20 días después de la adquisición de datos
 - La exactitud de los archivos de órbita restituidos es de menos de 10 cm. Estos archivos están disponibles 3 horas después de la adquisición de datos.
 - Puede descargar información sobre las órbitas de Sentinel 1 de la página web de la ESA (<https://qc.sentinel1.eo.esa.int/>)

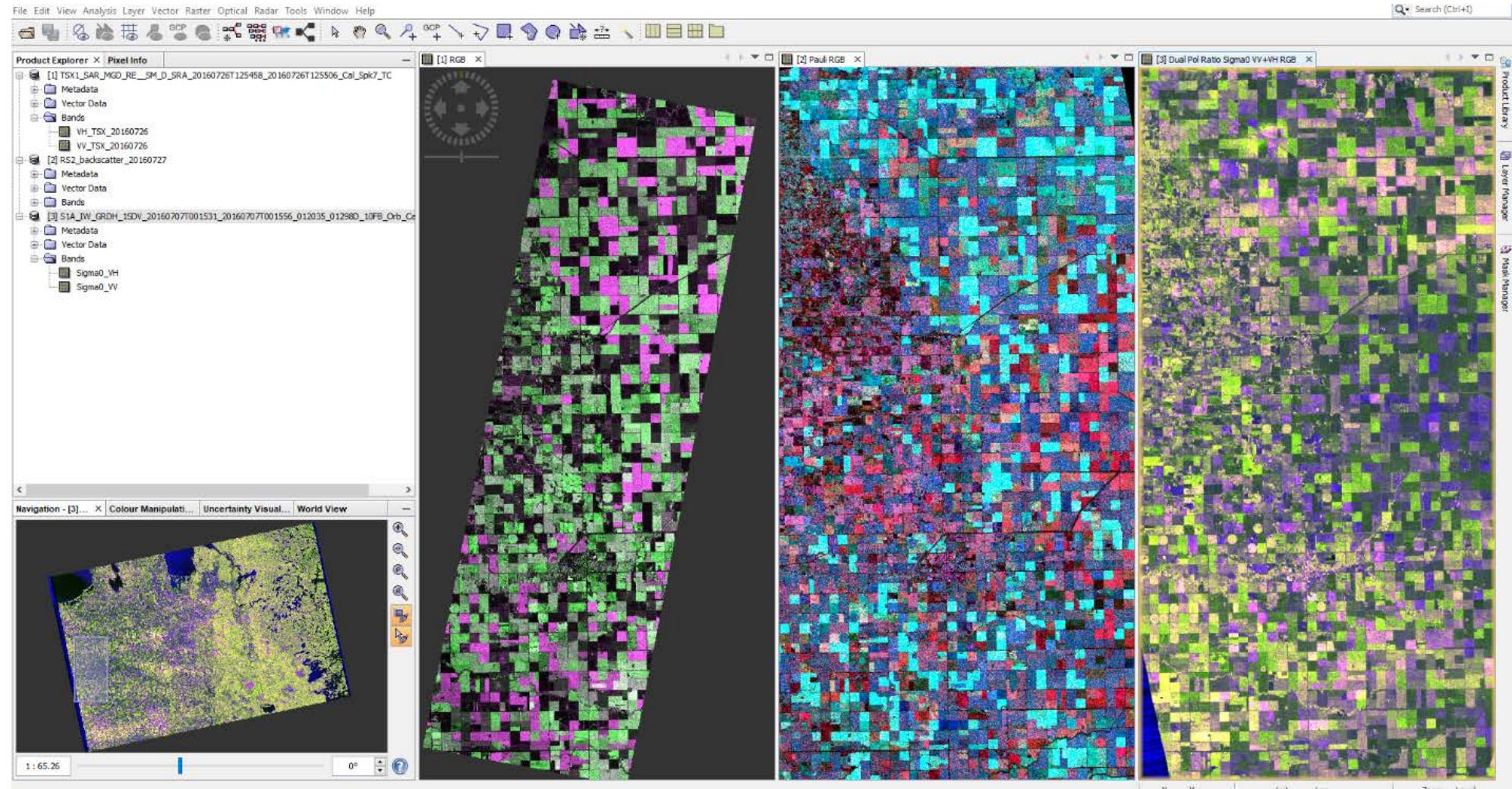
SNAP descarga los archivos de órbita y los almacena en la carpeta
.../auxdata/Orbits/Sentinel-1/ <https://www.asf.alaska.edu/sentinel/data/>

Pre-Procesamiento de Datos Sentinel-1 SAR GRDH con SNAP

Graph Builder (Constructor de Gráficos)

- Importe los datos
- Calibre el valor de los pixeles para representar la retrodispersión del radar
- Filtrado “Gamma” en el mapa, ventanilla 3 x 3
- Corrección Topográfica:
 - remuestreo de interpolación bilineal
 - espaciado de 30 m para pixeles
 - Proyección UTM Zona 14





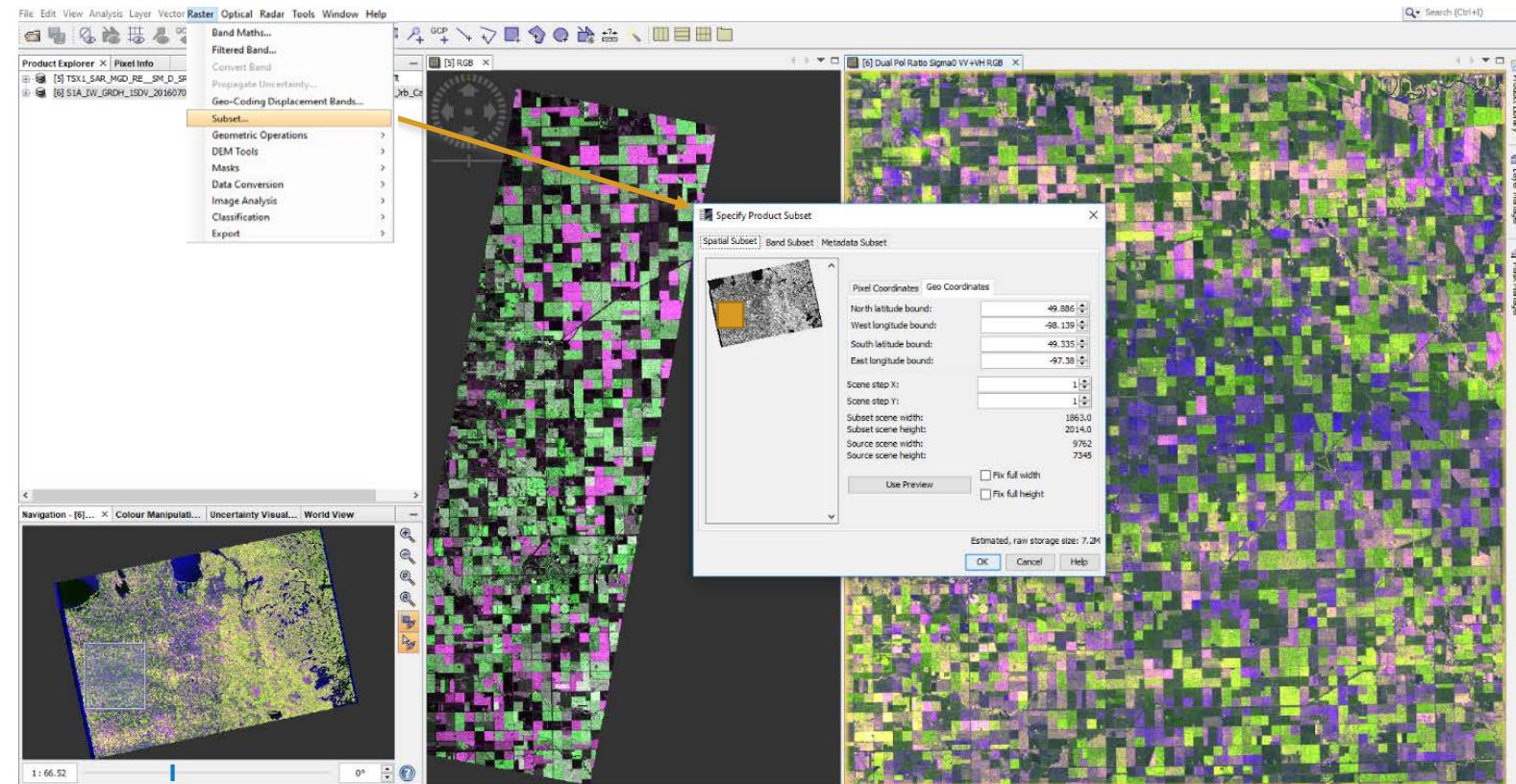
Imágenes TerraSAR-X
StripMap dual pol
MGD adquiridas el 26
de julio y el 7 de
agosto de 2016

Imágenes RADARSAT-2
Wide Fine Quad-Pol
adquiridas el 3 de julio,
27 de julio y el 20 de
agosto de 2016

Imágenes Sentinel-1
IW modo GRDH
adquiridas el 13 de
julio, 7 de julio y 31 de
julio de 2016

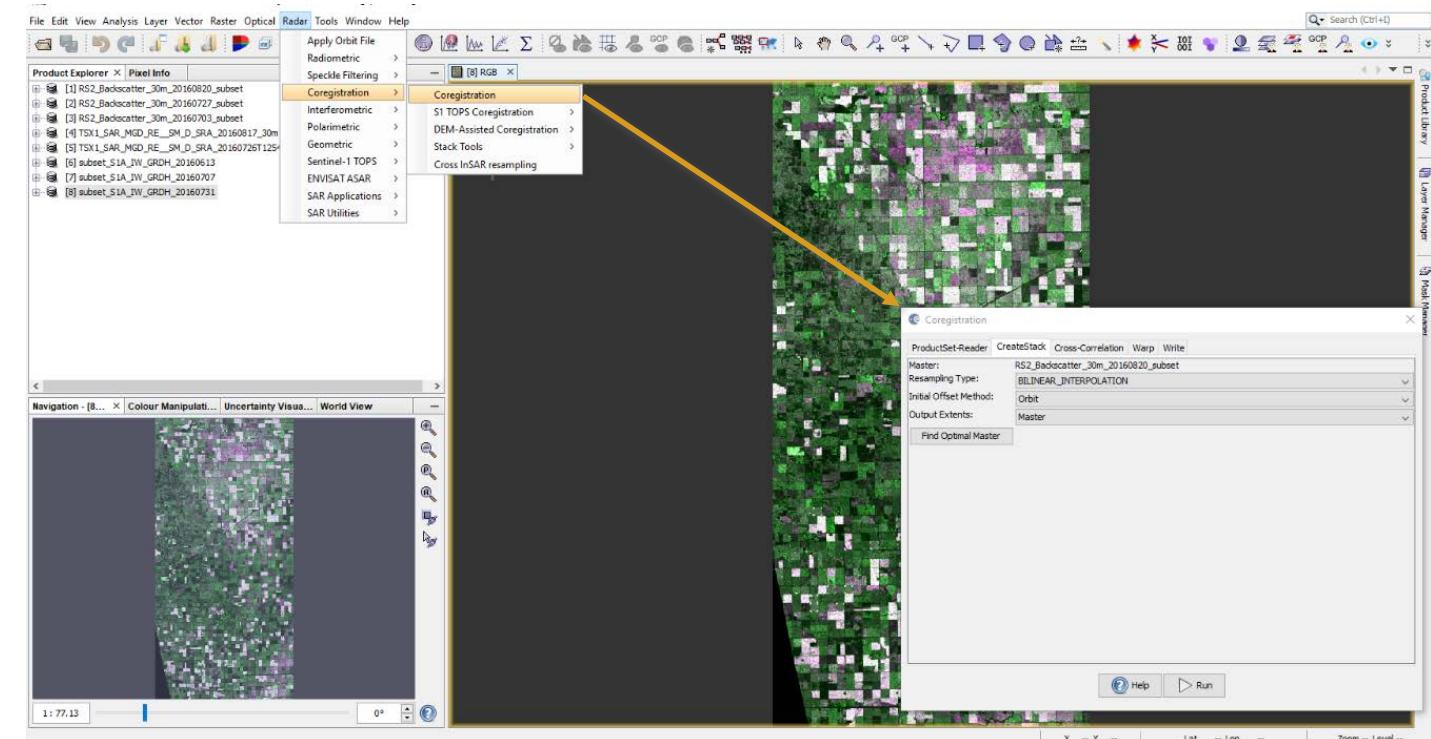
Formar Sub-set con el Ráster para AOI

- Vaya al menu de Raster >> Subset:
 - a) Pestaña Spatial Subset → ingrese las coordenadas para el extremo superior izquierdo y el extremo inferior derecho bajo "geo coordinates"
 - b) Band Subset → seleccione las bandas con las que quiere crear sub-sets
 - c) Metadata Subset: dejar con el valor preprogramado



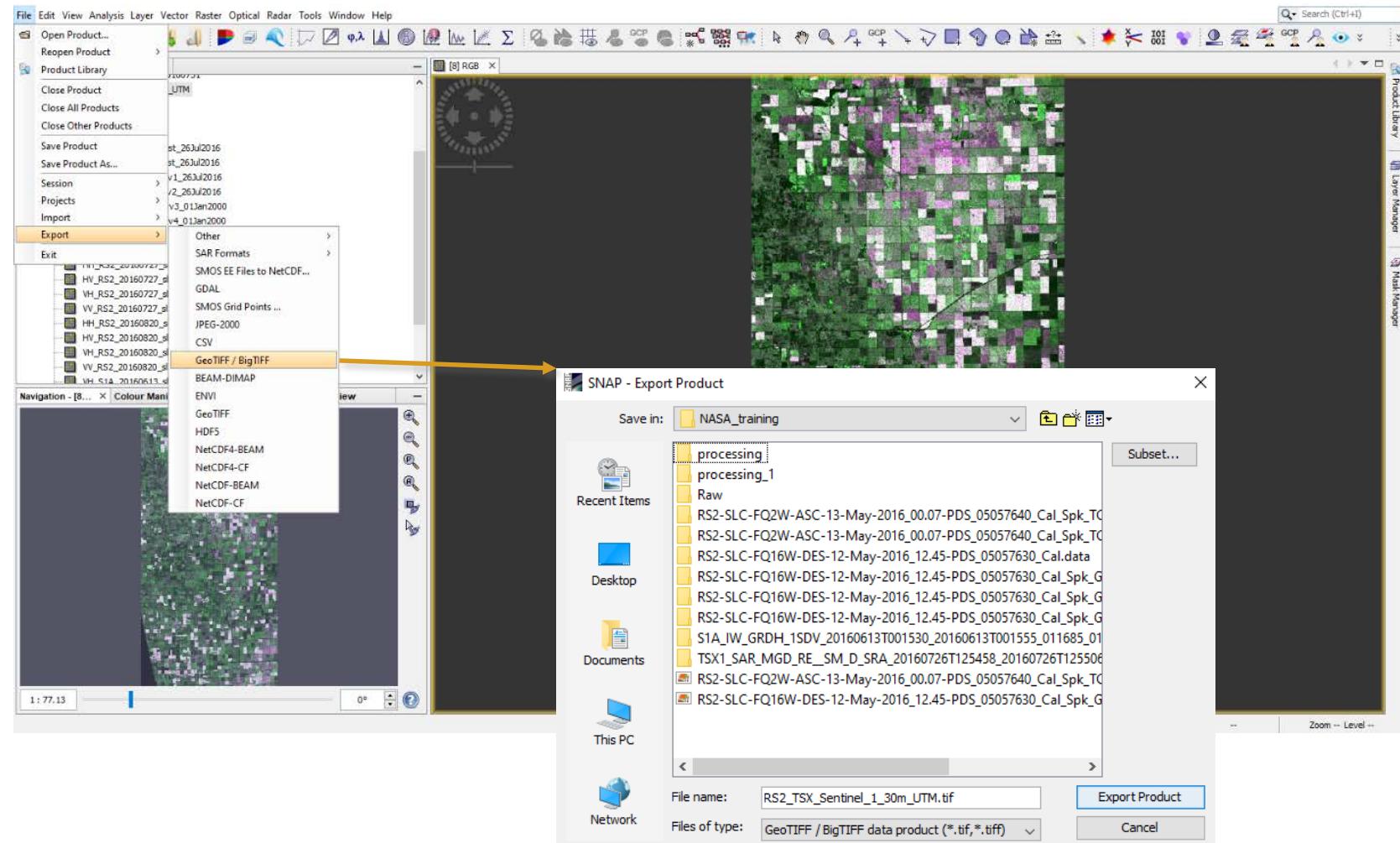
Co-Registración de Imágenes para el Subconjunto

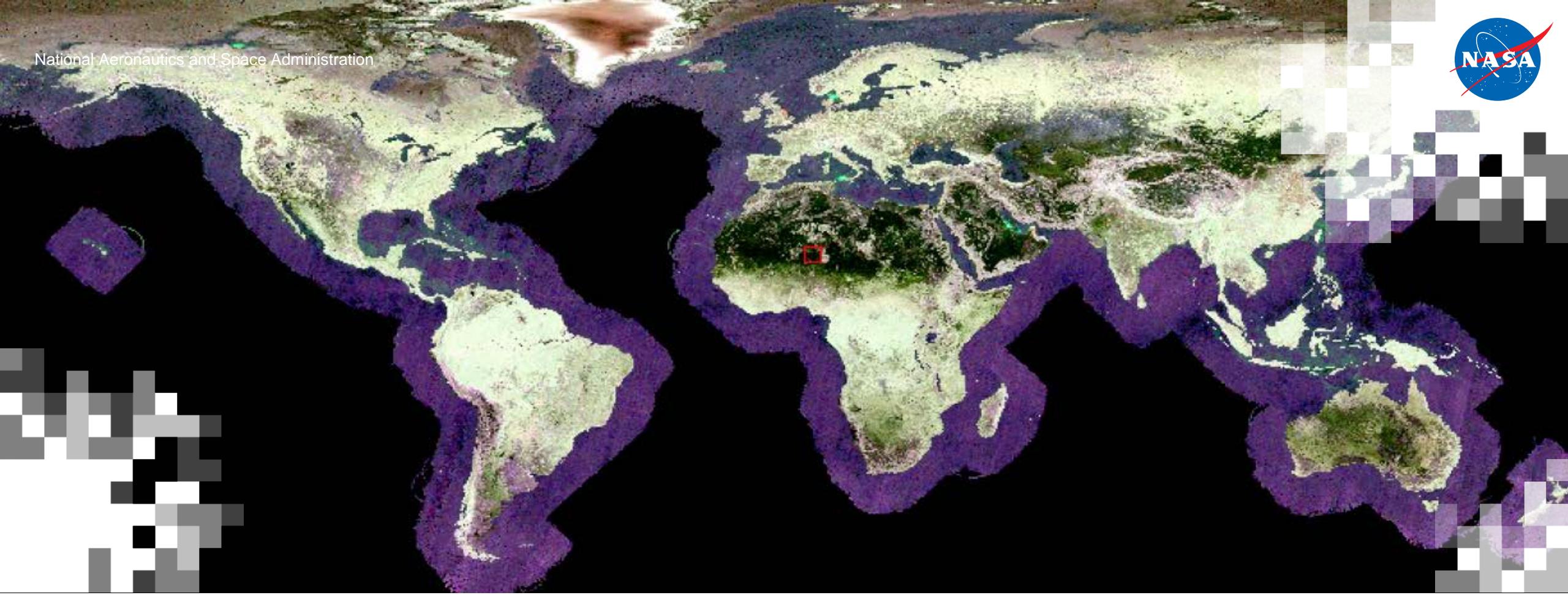
- Alineación espacial de imágenes
- Vaya al menú de Radar >> Coregistration >> Coregistration:
 - a) ProductSet-Reader: Haga clic en el signo más (+) con una línea encima para agregar todas las imágenes abiertas → Hacer clic en la flecha giratoria refresca los metadatos
 - b) Create Stack: Resampling Type → Bilinear_Interpolation → Haga clic en Find Optimal Master
 - c) Otras pestañas: dejar con sus valores preprogramados; verifique que la carpeta Write no esté sobrescribiendo archivos anteriores
 - d) Haga clic en Run y cierre la ventana cuando haya terminado



Exportar Datos Apilados Fuera de SNAP

- Alineación espacial de imágenes
 - Vaya al menú de Radar >> File >> export >> seleccione el formato .tif
- Se puede usar.tif en R, Python etc.





Aplicaciones de SAR para el Monitoreo Agrícola



Heather McNairn, Xianfeng Jiao, Sarah Banks y Amir Behnamian

4 de septiembre de 2019



Objetivos de Aprendizaje

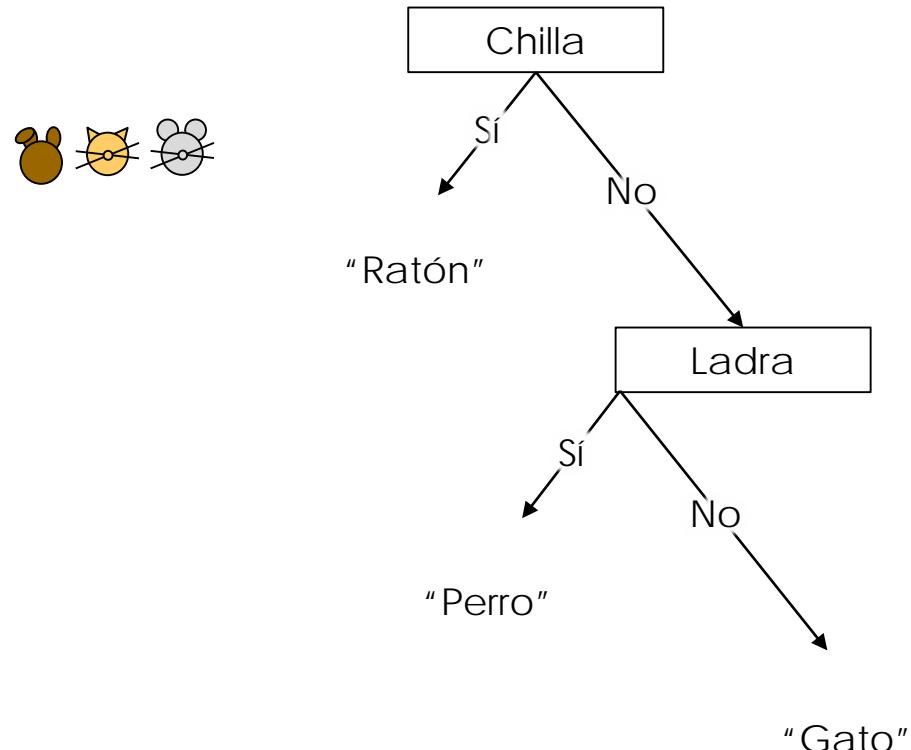
Al finalizar esta presentación, Usted podrá entender:

- Los Árboles de Clasificación y Regresión (CART- Classification and Regression Trees)
- Las Ventajas de Random Forests
- Random Forests:
 - Fundamentos
 - Archivos de entrada y parámetros
- Cómo implementar Random Forests en R



Árboles de Clasificación y Regresión (CART): Fundamentos

- Dividen los datos basado en un conjunto de reglas binarias
- Producen un “árbol” de decisiones fácil de interpretar
- Intentan hacer grupos homogéneos hasta donde sea posible

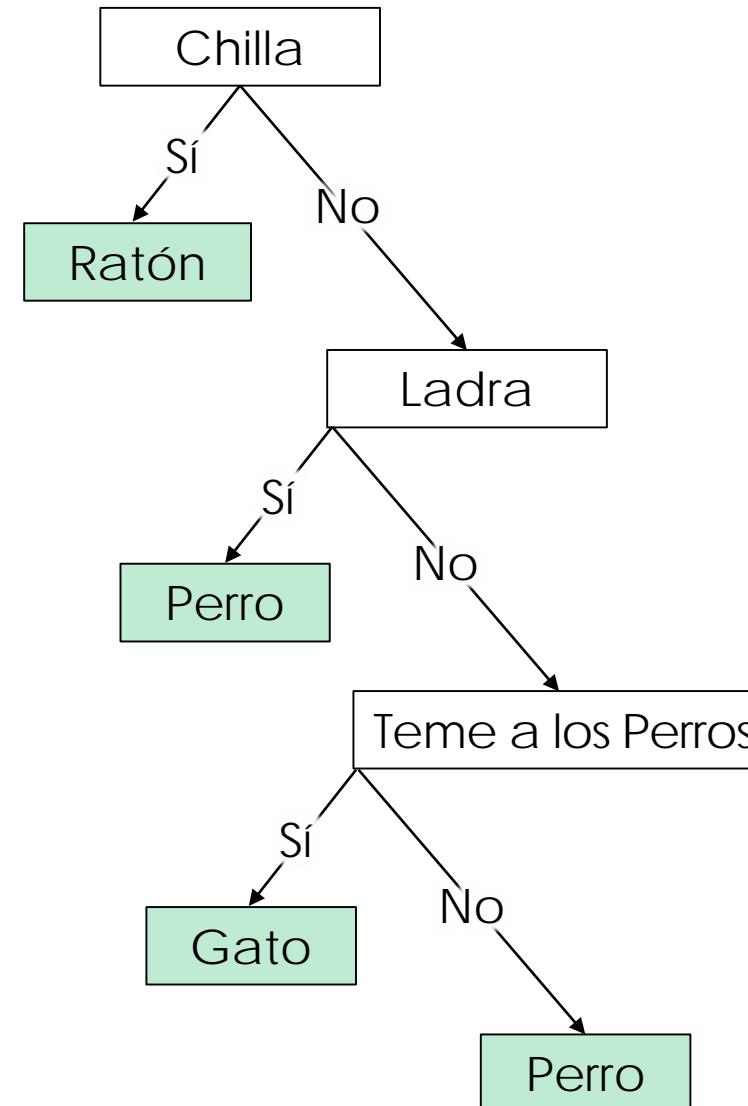


Árboles de Clasificación y Regresión (ARC): Fundamentos

- Términos Importantes:

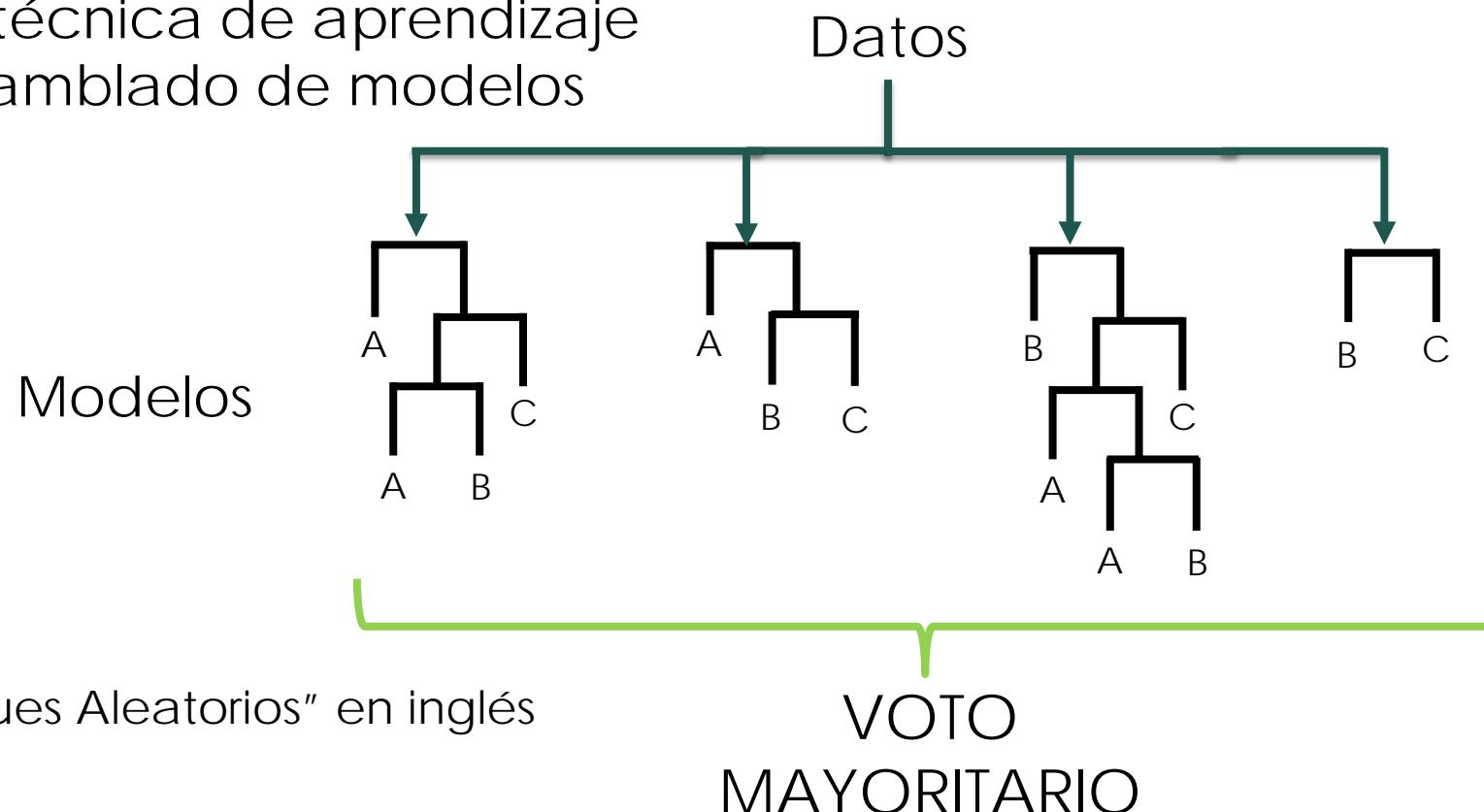
| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeeks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.26 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

RAMA
ARBO
DIRECCIÓN



Random Forests*: Fundamentos

- Un “bosque” de árboles de decisión binarios (Breiman, 2001)
- Funciona bien con conjuntos de datos de grandes dimensiones (continuos o categóricos)
- Es una técnica de aprendizaje de ensamblado de modelos



Random Forests: Fundamentos

- Random Forests vs. CART

| | CART | Random Forests |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Número de árboles | 1 | $n >> 1$ |
| Podar | Aplica | Todos completamente crecidos |
| Variables probadas para divisiones | Todas | $m << M$ (todas las variables) |
| Conjunto de Entrenamiento | Todos los datos | $\approx 2/3$ |
| Exactitud | Requiere que sea independiente | Internamente estimada (OOBE) |



Random Forests: Parámetros y Términos Importantes

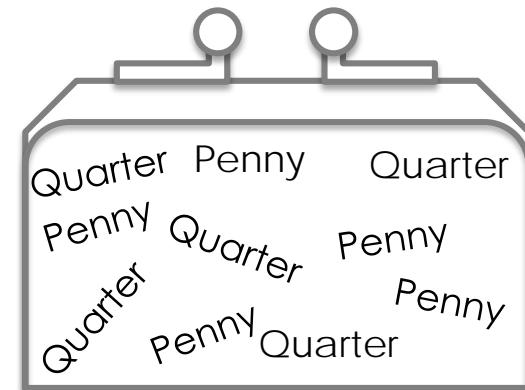
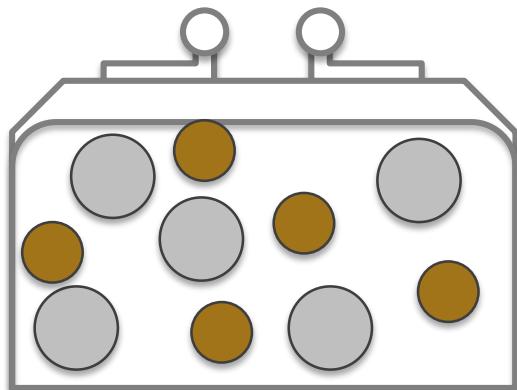
- ntree – el número de árboles por ser generados por bosque.
- Probabilidad – el número de árboles que votaron con la mayoría dividido por el número total de árboles.
- mtry – el número de variables probadas para determinar la división óptima en cada nodo.
- Exactitud “Out of Bag” (fuera de la bolsa) – validación interna; basada en $\approx 1/3$ del conjunto de datos que no se utilizó durante la construcción de un árbol particular.
- Mean Decrease in Accuracy (MDA) – Disminución media de la exactitud: cuantifica la “importancia” de las variables midiendo los cambios en la exactitud cuando los valores de la variable son aleatoriamente permutados.



Random Forests: Fundamentos

- Impureza de Gini: la probabilidad de que un elemento elegido aleatoriamente sea clasificado incorrectamente
- Elija un dato de un conjunto aleatoriamente y clasifíquelo de manera aleatoria según la distribución de clases
- $25\% + 25\% = 50\%$; Impureza de Gini = 0.5

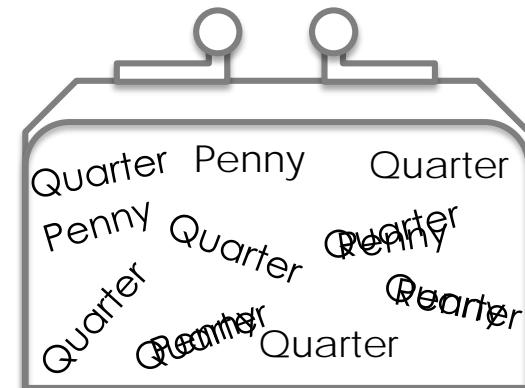
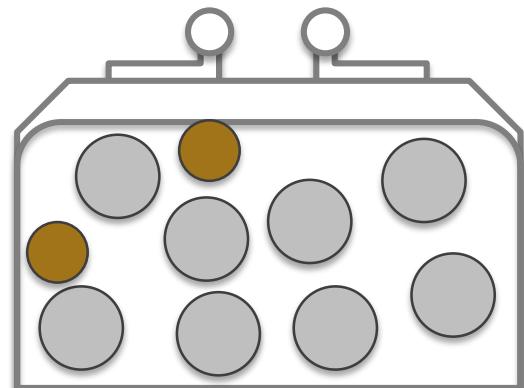
| Evento | Probabilidad |
|--|---------------------------|
| Elegir quarter (50%), clasificar quarter (50%) | $50\% \times 50\% = 25\%$ |
| Elegir quarter (50%), clasificar penny (50%) | $50\% \times 50\% = 25\%$ |
| Elegir penny (50%), clasificar penny (50%) | $50\% \times 50\% = 25\%$ |
| Elegir penny (50%), clasificar quarter (50%) | $50\% \times 50\% = 25\%$ |



Random Forests: Fundamentos

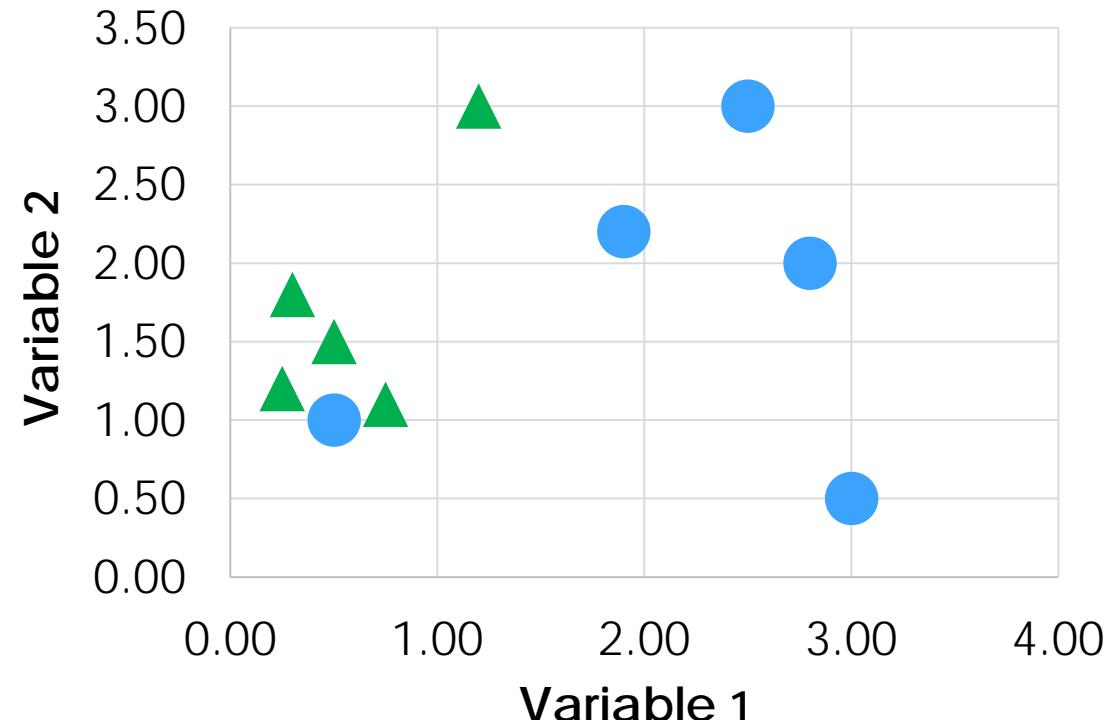
- Impureza de Gini: la probabilidad de que un elemento elegido aleatoriamente sea clasificado incorrectamente
- Elija un dato de un conjunto aleatoriamente y clasifíquelo de manera aleatoria según la distribución de clases
- $16\% + 16\% = 32\%$; Impureza de Gini = 0.32

| Evento | Probabilidad |
|--|---------------------------|
| Elegir quarter (80%), clasificar quarter (80%) | $80\% \times 80\% = 64\%$ |
| Elegir quarter (80%), clasificar penny (20%) | $80\% \times 20\% = 16\%$ |
| Elegir penny (20%), clasificar penny (20%) | $20\% \times 20\% = 4\%$ |
| Elegir penny (20%), clasificar quarter (80%) | $20\% \times 80\% = 16\%$ |



Random Forests: Fundamentos

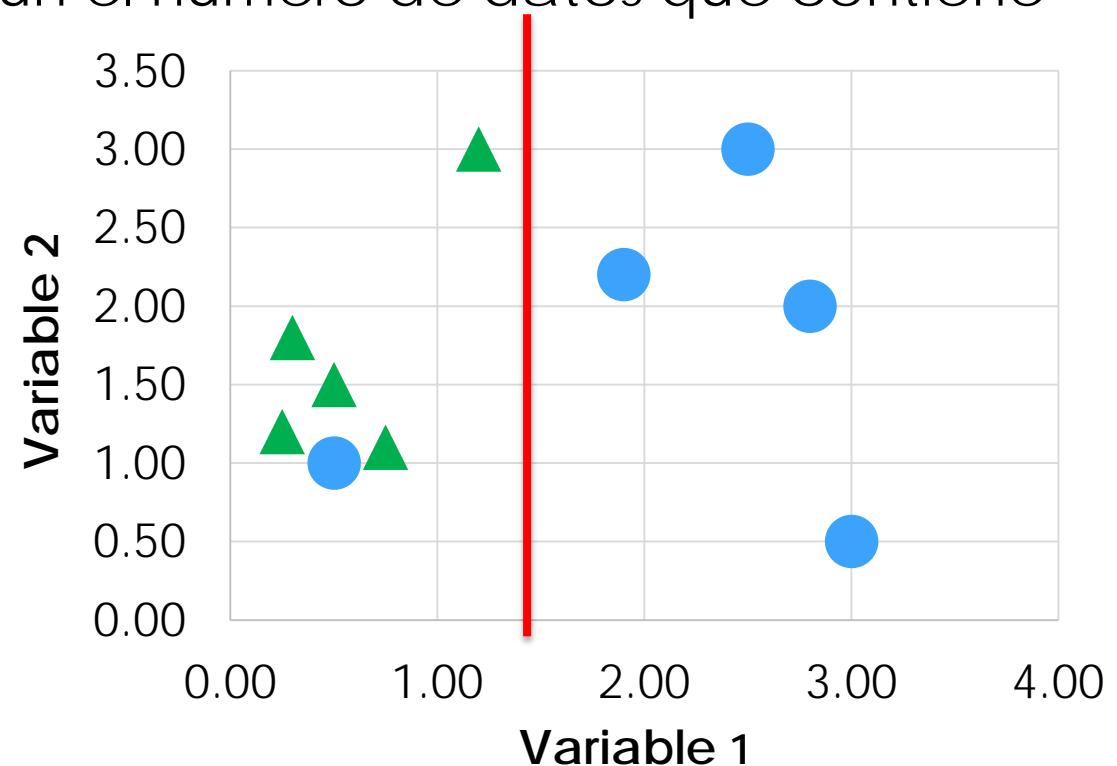
- Cómo se utiliza la Impureza de Gini para dividir:
 - No sabemos dónde sería la mejor división, pero podemos probar todas las divisiones posibles
 - Determina la calidad de la división midiendo la impureza de los nodos subsiguientes según el número de datos que contiene



Random Forests: Fundamentos

- Cómo se utiliza la Impureza de Gini para dividir:
 - No sabemos dónde sería la mejor división, pero podemos probar todas las divisiones posibles
 - Determina la calidad de la división midiendo la impureza de los nodos subsiguientes según el número de datos que contiene

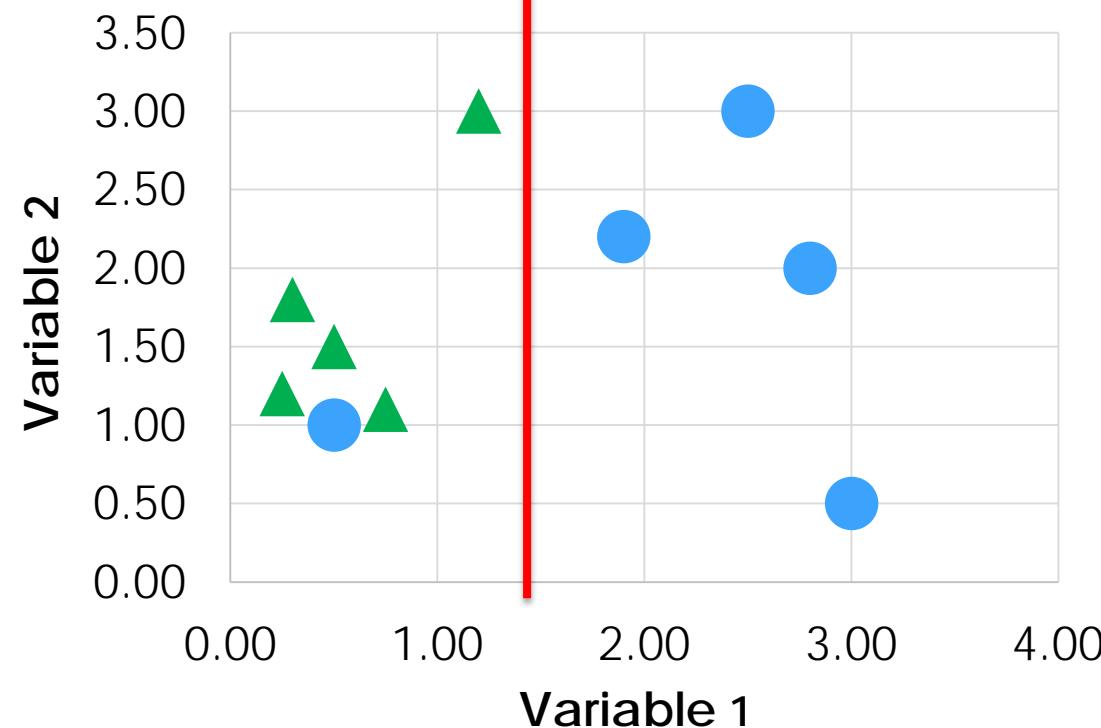
Impurezas de Gini
Antes de la división= 0.50
Nodo Derecho = 0.00
Nodo Izquierdo = 0.28



Random Forests: Fundamentos

- Cómo se utiliza la Impureza de Gini para dividir:
 - No sabemos dónde sería la mejor división, pero podemos probar todas las divisiones posibles
 - Determina la calidad de la división midiendo la impureza de los nodos subsiguientes según el número de datos que contiene

Impurezas de Gini
Antes de la división= 0.50
Nodo Derecho = 0.00
Nodo Izquierdo = 0.28



El nodo tiene el 40% de los datos, el nodo izquierdo tiene el 60%

$$(0.40 * 0.00) + (0.60 * 0.28) = 0.17$$

Con esta división la cantidad de impureza removida es:

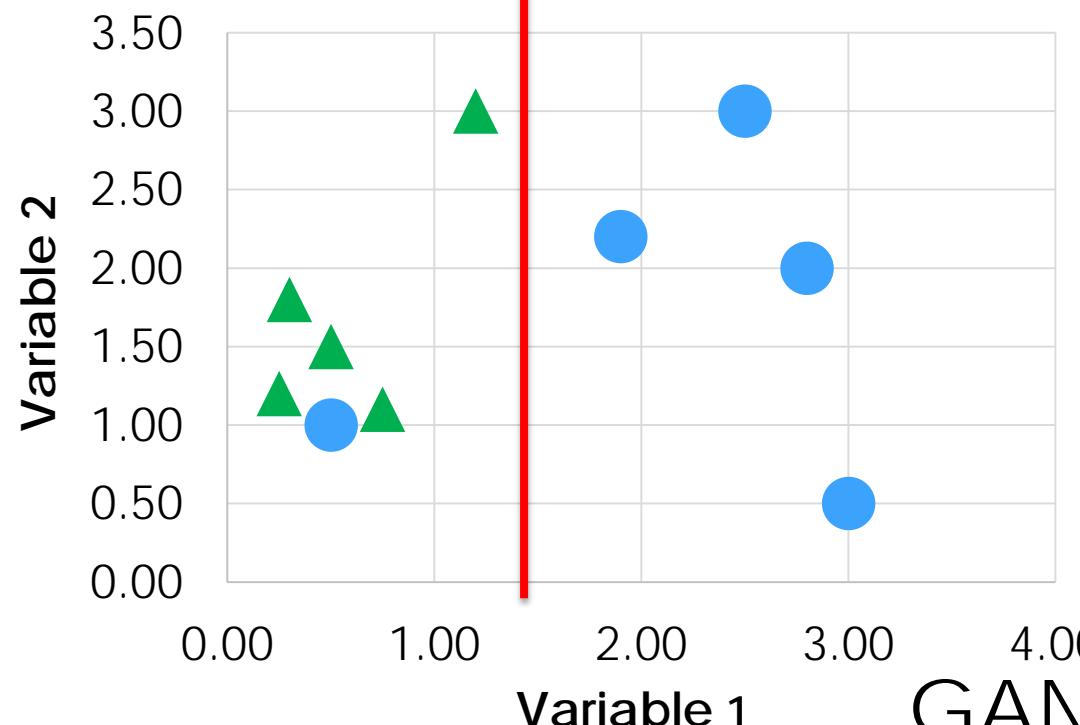
$$0.5 - 0.17 = 0.33$$



Random Forests: Fundamentos

- Cómo se utiliza la Impureza de Gini para dividir:
 - No sabemos dónde sería la mejor división, pero podemos probar todas las divisiones posibles
 - Determina la calidad de la división midiendo la impureza de los nodos subsiguientes según el número de datos que contiene

Impurezas de Gini
Antes de la división= 0.50
Nodo Derecho = 0.00
Nodo Izquierdo = 0.28



El nodo tiene el 40% de los datos, el nodo izquierdo tiene el 60%

$$(0.40 * 0.00) + (0.60 * 0.28) = 0.17$$

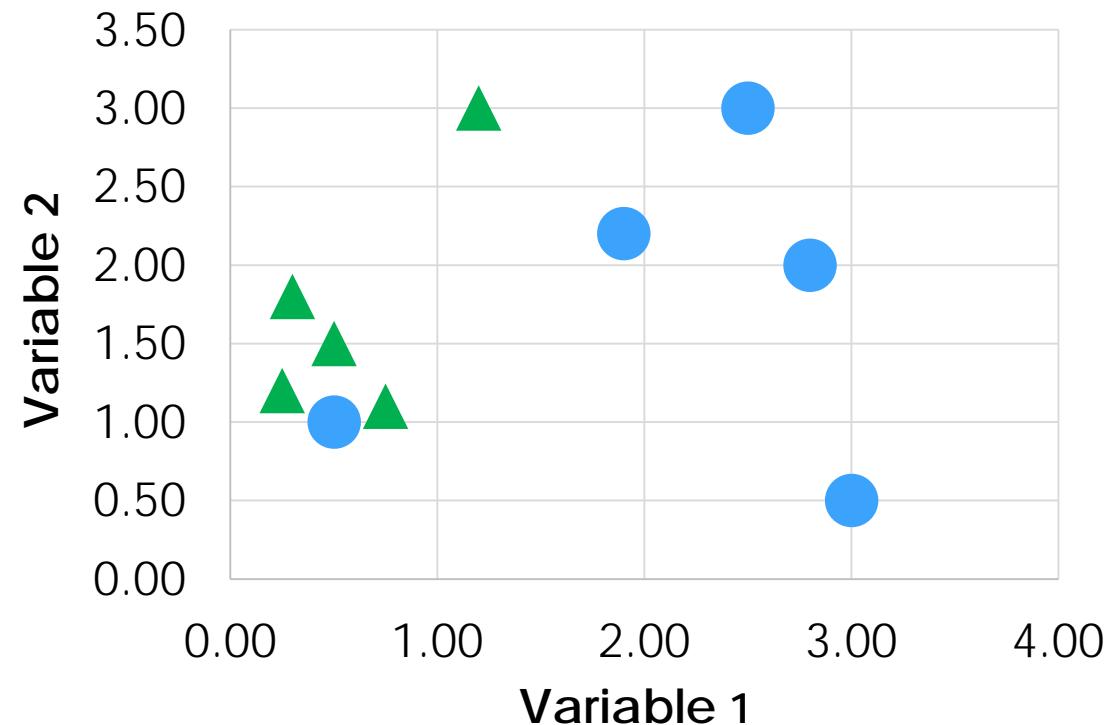
Con esta división la cantidad de impureza removida es:

$$0.5 - 0.17 = 0.33$$

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Random Forests: Fundamentos

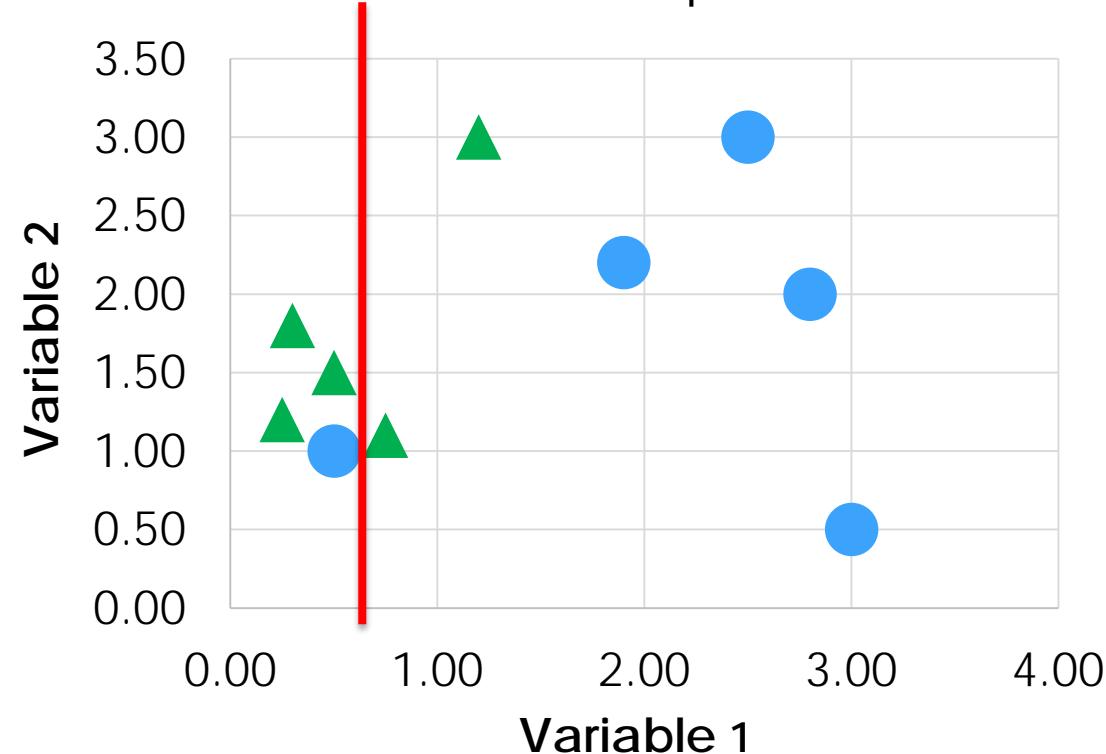
- Cómo se utiliza la Impureza de Gini para dividir:
 - No sabemos dónde sería la mejor división, pero podemos probar todas las divisiones posibles
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Random Forests: Fundamentos

- Cómo se utiliza la Impureza de Gini para dividir:
 - No sabemos dónde sería la mejor división, pero podemos probar todas las divisiones posibles
 - Determina la calidad de la división midiendo la impureza de los nodos subsiguientes según el número de datos que contiene

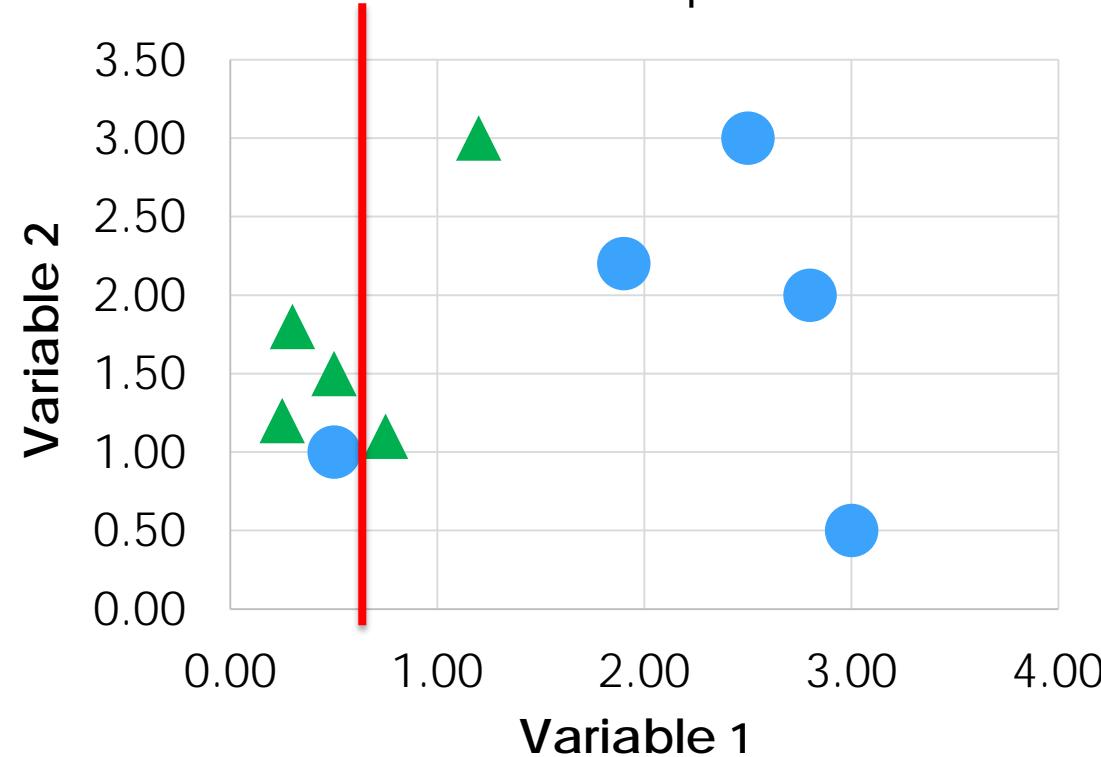
Impurezas de Gini
Antes de la División = 0.50
Nodo Derecho = 0.44
Nodo Izquierdo = 0.38



Random Forests: Fundamentos

- Cómo se utiliza la Impureza de Gini para dividir:
 - No sabemos dónde sería la mejor división, pero podemos probar todas las divisiones posibles
 - Determina la calidad de la división midiendo la impureza de los nodos subsiguientes según el número de datos que contiene

Impurezas de Gini
Antes de la División = 0.50
Nodo Derecho = 0.44
Nodo Izquierdo = 0.38



El nodo derecho tiene el 60% de los datos, el nodo izquierdo tiene el 40%

$$(0.60 \cdot 0.38) + (0.40 \cdot 0.44) = 0.42$$

Con esta división la cantidad de impureza removida es:

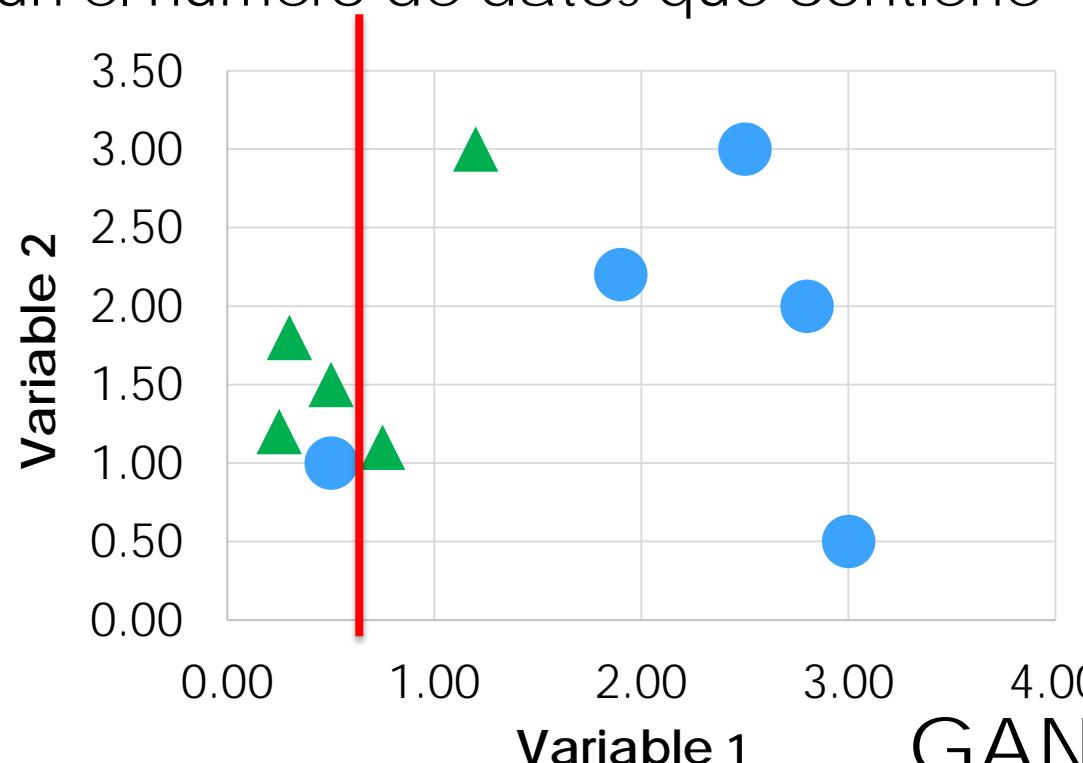
$$0.5 - 0.42 = 0.08$$



Random Forests: Fundamentos

- Cómo se utiliza la Impureza de Gini para dividir:
 - No sabemos dónde sería la mejor división, pero podemos probar todas las divisiones posibles
 - Determina la calidad de la división midiendo la impureza de los nodos subsiguientes según el número de datos que contiene

Impurezas de Gini
Antes de la División = 0.50
Nodo Derecho = 0.44
Nodo Izquierdo = 0.38



El nodo derecho tiene el 60% de los datos, el nodo izquierdo tiene el 40%

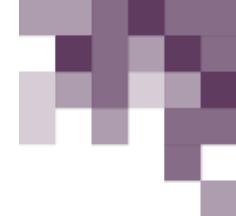
$$(0.60 \cdot 0.38) + (0.40 \cdot 0.44) = 0.42$$

Con esta división la cantidad de impureza removida es:

$$0.5 - 0.42 = 0.08$$

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Random Forests: Fundamentos



- Entradas para Random Forests:
- Clases indicadas con variables predictoras asociadas
 - Datos categóricos o continuos

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.37 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |



Random Forests: Ejemplo



- 1) Crear los datos de entrenamiento para crecer el árbol
 - Para un número N de datos, aleatoriamente muestree N casos (con remplazo)

Random Forests: Ejemplo

Original

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.37 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|--|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
|--|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|



Random Forests: Ejemplo



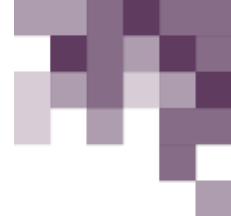
Original

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.37 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |

Random Forests: Ejemplo



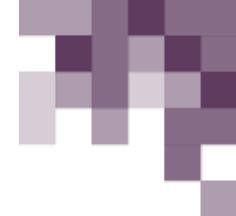
Original

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.37 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |

Random Forests: Ejemplo



Original

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.37 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese | |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|-----|
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes | |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes | |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes | |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes | |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes | |
| 23 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes | |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes | |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes | |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes | |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes | |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes | |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes | |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes | |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.21 | Yes | |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No | |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes | |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes | |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes | |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes | |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes | |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes | |
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes | |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes | |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes | |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes | |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes | |

Random Forests: Ejemplo

Original

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes | |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes | |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.37 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.21 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes | |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Restantes para
Evaluación de
Precisión Interna $\approx 1/3$



Random Forests: Ejemplo

- 2) Para un número M de variables, seleccione un subconjunto ($m << M$) aleatoriamente para determinar cómo cada nodo se ramifica (**mtry**)

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |



Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Resultados de Clasificación Basados en Puntos de División

| Mouse | Cat | Dog |
|-------|-----|-----|
| Yes | 8 | 0 |
| No | 0 | 11 |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Puntos de División | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------|
| Variable | Evaluados | Gini |
| Squeaks | Yes o No | 0.32 |

Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Resultados de Clasificación Basados en Puntos de División

| Mouse | Cat | Dog |
|-------|-----|-----|
| Yes | 0 | 7 |
| No | 8 | 11 |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Puntos de División | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------|
| Variable | Evaluados | Gini |
| Squeaks | Yes o No | 0.32 |
| Meows | Yes o No | 0.28 |

Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Resultados de Clasificación Basados en Puntos de División

| | Mouse | Cat | Dog |
|-------------|-------|-----|-----|
| ≤ 0.05 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| > 0.05 | 7 | 8 | 11 |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Puntos de División | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------|
| Variable | Evaluados | Gini |
| Squeaks | Yes o No | 0.32 |
| Meows | Yes o No | 0.28 |
| Height | ≤ 0.05 | 0.03 |

Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Resultados de Clasificación Basados en Puntos de División

| | Mouse | Cat | Dog |
|-------------|-------|-----|-----|
| ≤ 0.06 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| > 0.06 | 5 | 8 | 11 |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Puntos de División | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------|
| Variable | Evaluados | Gini |
| Squeaks | Yes o No | 0.32 |
| Meows | Yes o No | 0.28 |
| Height | ≤ 0.05 | 0.03 |
| Height | ≤ 0.06 | 0.09 |

Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Resultados de Clasificación Basados en Puntos de División

| | Mouse | Cat | Dog |
|-------------|-------|-----|-----|
| ≤ 0.07 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| > 0.07 | 3 | 8 | 11 |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Variable | Evaluados | Gini |
|----------|-------------|------|
| Squeaks | Yes o No | 0.32 |
| Meows | Yes o No | 0.28 |
| Height | ≤ 0.05 | 0.03 |
| Height | ≤ 0.06 | 0.09 |
| Height | ≤ 0.07 | 0.17 |

...

Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Variable | Puntos de División | |
|----------|--------------------|------|
| | Evaluados | Gini |
| Squeaks | Yes o No | 0.32 |
| Meows | Yes o No | 0.28 |
| Height | <=0.05 | 0.03 |
| Height | <=0.06 | 0.09 |
| Height | <=0.07 | 0.17 |
| Height | <=0.08 | 0.26 |
| Height | <=0.09 | 0.28 |
| Height | <=0.15 | 0.25 |
| Height | <=0.16 | 0.26 |
| Height | <=0.17 | 0.28 |
| Height | <=0.22 | 0.27 |
| Height | <=0.26 | 0.31 |
| Height | <=0.27 | 0.22 |
| Height | <=0.29 | 0.18 |
| Height | <=0.32 | 0.09 |
| Height | <=0.33 | 0.04 |
| Height | <=0.35 | 0.00 |

Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Puntos de División | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------|
| Variable | Evaluados | Gini |
| Squeaks | Yes o No | 0.32 |
| Meows | Yes o No | 0.28 |
| Height | <=0.05 | 0.03 |
| Height | <=0.06 | 0.09 |
| Height | <=0.07 | 0.17 |
| Height | <=0.08 | 0.26 |
| Height | <=0.09 | 0.28 |
| Height | <=0.15 | 0.25 |
| Height | <=0.16 | 0.26 |
| Height | <=0.17 | 0.28 |
| Height | <=0.22 | 0.27 |
| Height | <=0.26 | 0.31 |
| Height | <=0.27 | 0.22 |
| Height | <=0.29 | 0.18 |
| Height | <=0.32 | 0.09 |
| Height | <=0.33 | 0.04 |
| Height | <=0.35 | 0.00 |

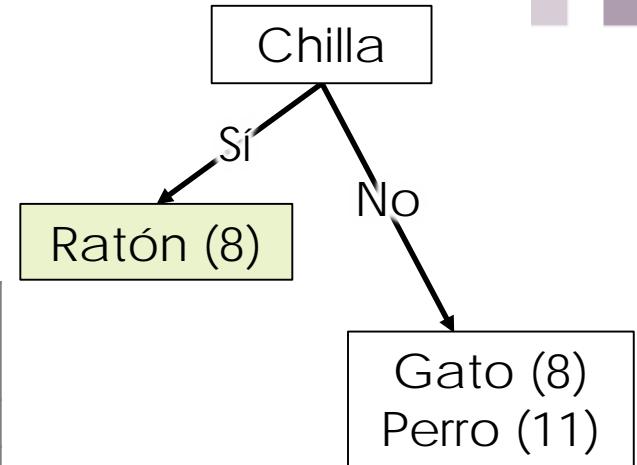
Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

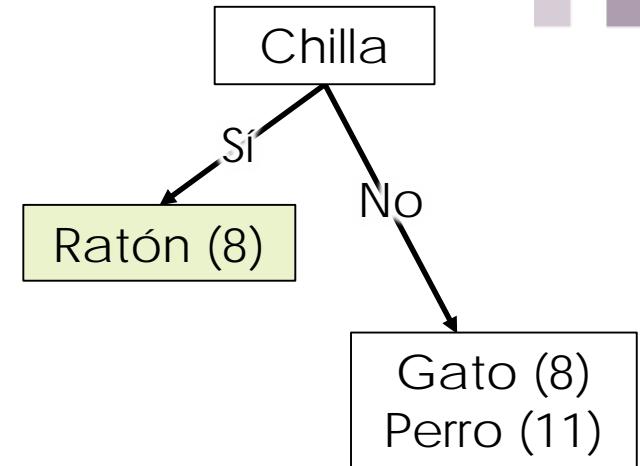
| Variable | Puntos de División Evaluados | | Gini |
|----------|------------------------------|-------|------|
| | Squeaks | Meows | |
| Squeaks | Yes o No | | 0.32 |
| Meows | Yes o No | | 0.28 |
| Height | <=0.05 | | 0.03 |
| Height | <=0.06 | | 0.09 |
| Height | <=0.07 | | 0.17 |
| Height | <=0.08 | | 0.26 |
| Height | <=0.09 | | 0.28 |
| Height | <=0.15 | | 0.25 |
| Height | <=0.16 | | 0.26 |
| Height | <=0.17 | | 0.28 |
| Height | <=0.22 | | 0.27 |
| Height | <=0.26 | | 0.31 |
| Height | <=0.27 | | 0.22 |
| Height | <=0.29 | | 0.18 |
| Height | <=0.32 | | 0.09 |
| Height | <=0.33 | | 0.04 |
| Height | <=0.35 | | 0.00 |



Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |



Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|

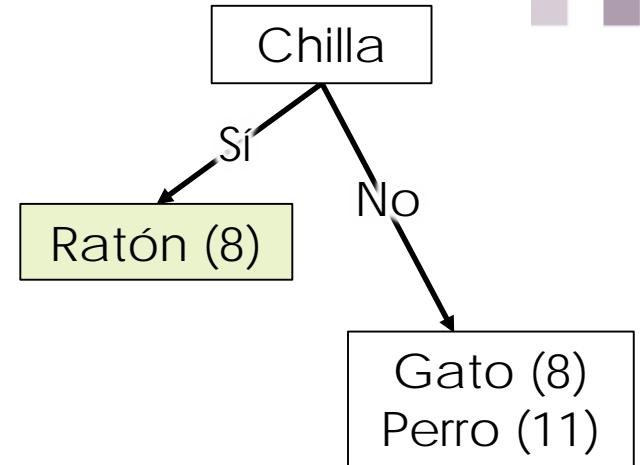
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Resultados de Clasificación Basados en Puntos de División

| Cat | Dog |
|-----|-----|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 7 |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Variable | Puntos de División | |
|----------|--------------------|------|
| | Evaluados | Gini |
| Cheese | Yes o No | 0.04 |



Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|

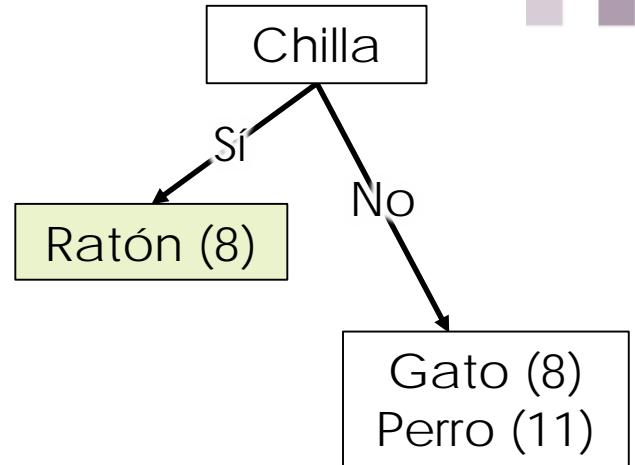
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Resultados de Clasificación Basados en Puntos de División

| Cat | Dog |
|-----|-----|
| Yes | 0 8 |
| No | 8 3 |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Puntos de División | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------|
| Variable | Evaluados | Gini |
| Cheese | Yes o No | 0.04 |
| Barks | Yes o No | 0.26 |



Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|

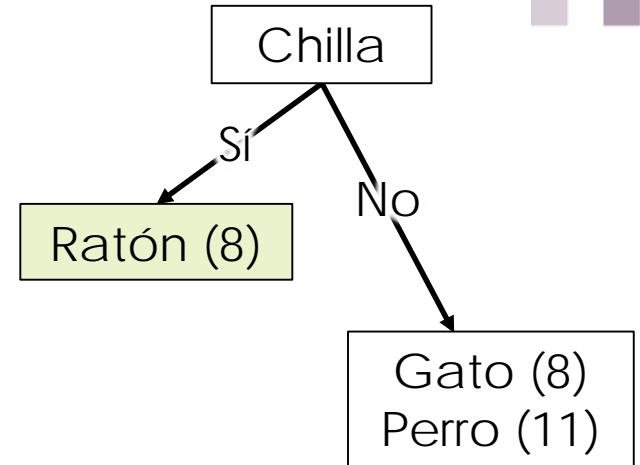
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Resultados de Clasificación Basados en Puntos de División

| Cat | Dog |
|-----|------|
| Yes | 8 10 |
| No | 0 1 |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

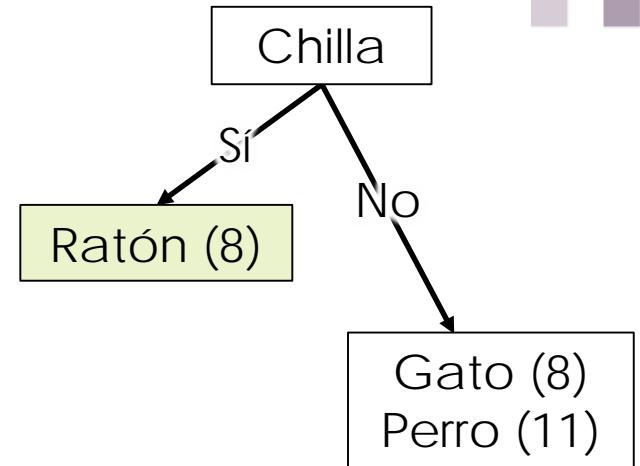
| Variable | Puntos de División | |
|----------|--------------------|------|
| | Evaluados | Gini |
| Cheese | Yes o No | 0.04 |
| Barks | Yes o No | 0.26 |
| Collar | Yes o No | 0.02 |



Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |



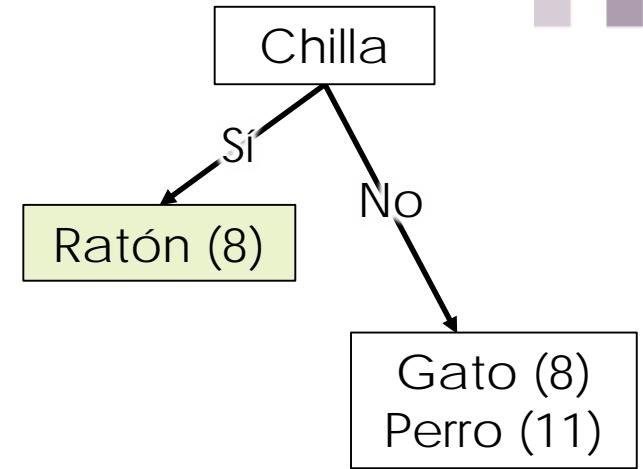
Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Variable | Puntos de División | |
|----------|--------------------|------|
| | Evaluados | Gini |
| Cheese | Yes o No | 0.04 |
| Barks | Yes o No | 0.26 |
| Collar | Yes o No | 0.02 |

Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |



Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Puntos de División | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------|
| Variable | Evaluados | Gini |
| Cheese | Yes o No | 0.04 |
| Barks | Yes o No | 0.26 |
| Collar | Yes o No | 0.02 |

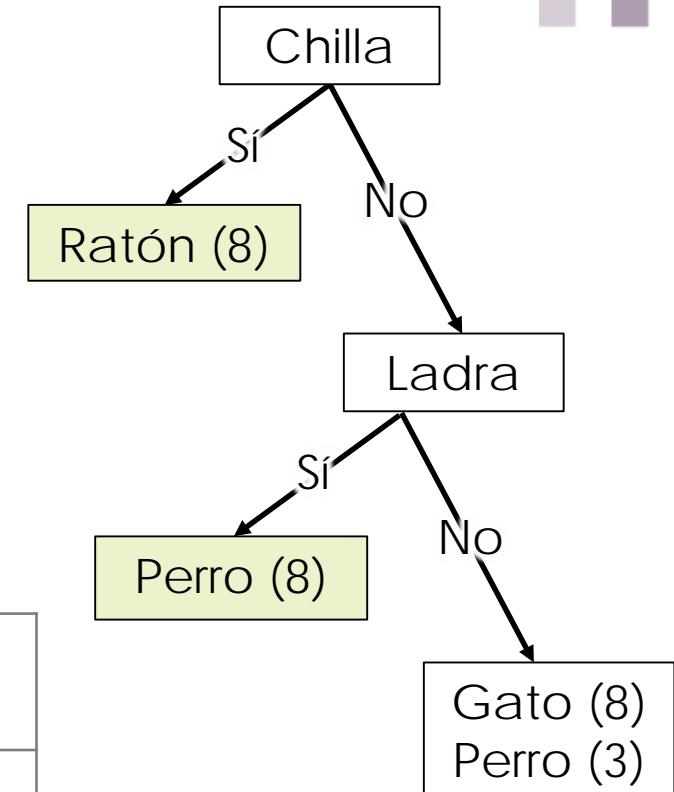
Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Ganancia de Gini para identificar la división óptima

| Puntos de División | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------|
| Variable | Evaluados | Gini |
| Cheese | Yes o No | 0.04 |
| Barks | Yes o No | 0.26 |
| Collar | Yes o No | 0.02 |



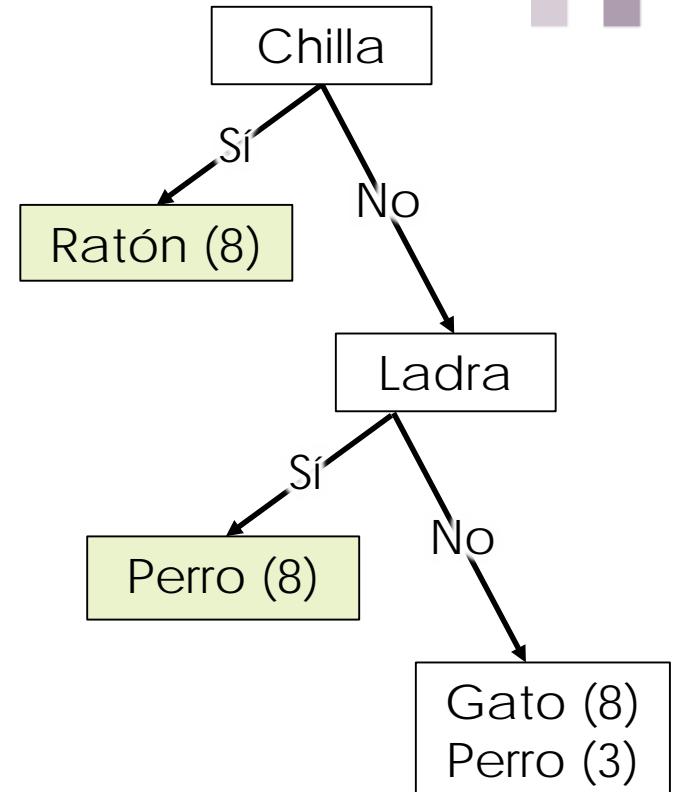
Random Forests: Ejemplo

Datos de Entrenamiento

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |

23 Dog No No No No No No 0.52 0.26 Yes

27 Dog No Yes No No Yes No 0.58 0.29 Yes
27 Dog No Yes No No Yes No 0.58 0.29 Yes



Random Forests: Ejemplo

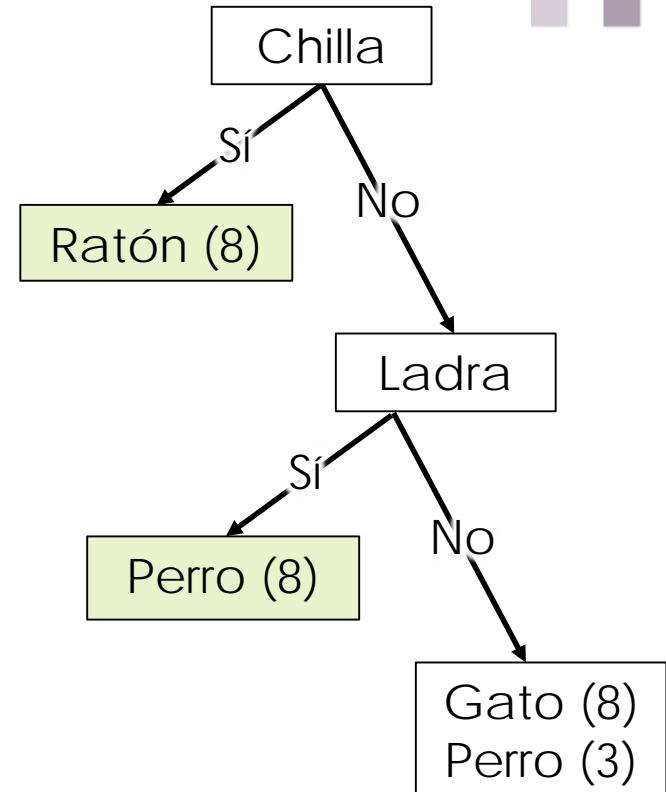
Datos de Entrenamiento

| Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |

23 Dog No No No No No No 0.52 0.26 Yes

27 Dog No Yes No No Yes No 0.58 0.29 Yes
27 Dog No Yes No No Yes No 0.58 0.29 Yes



Random Forests: Ejemplo

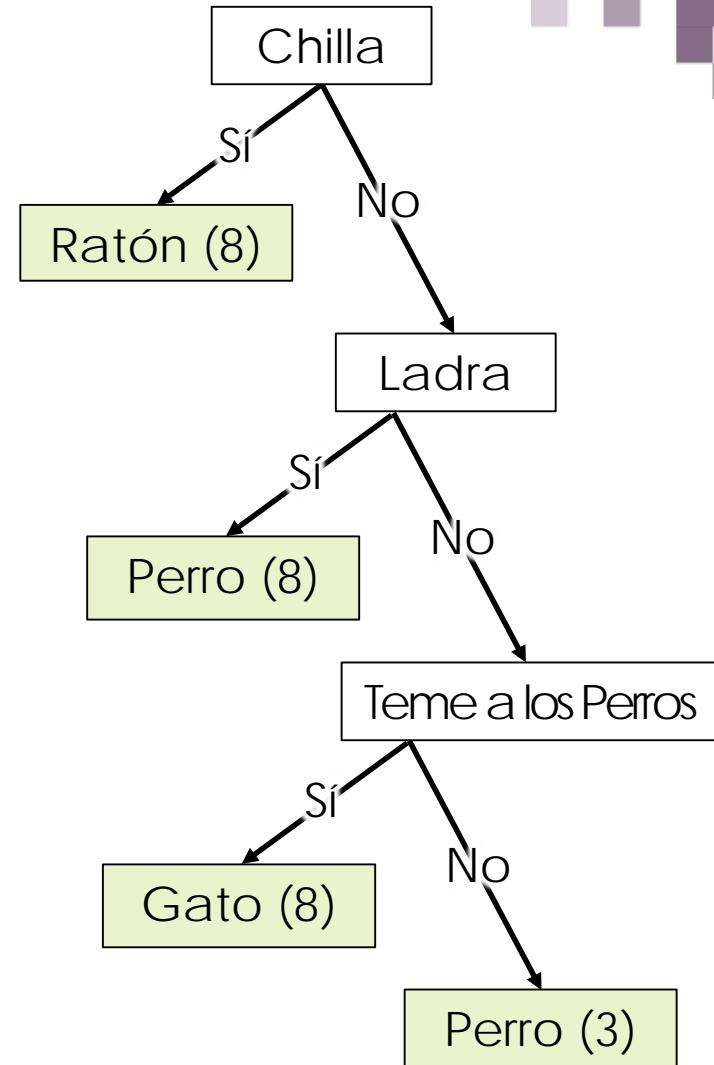
Datos de Entrenamiento

| Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0.4 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.3 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|-----|
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|-----|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|------|------|-----|
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |



Random Forests: Ejemplo

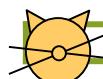
3. Tome la predicción promediada de todos los árboles (**ntree**) para determinar la clasificación final

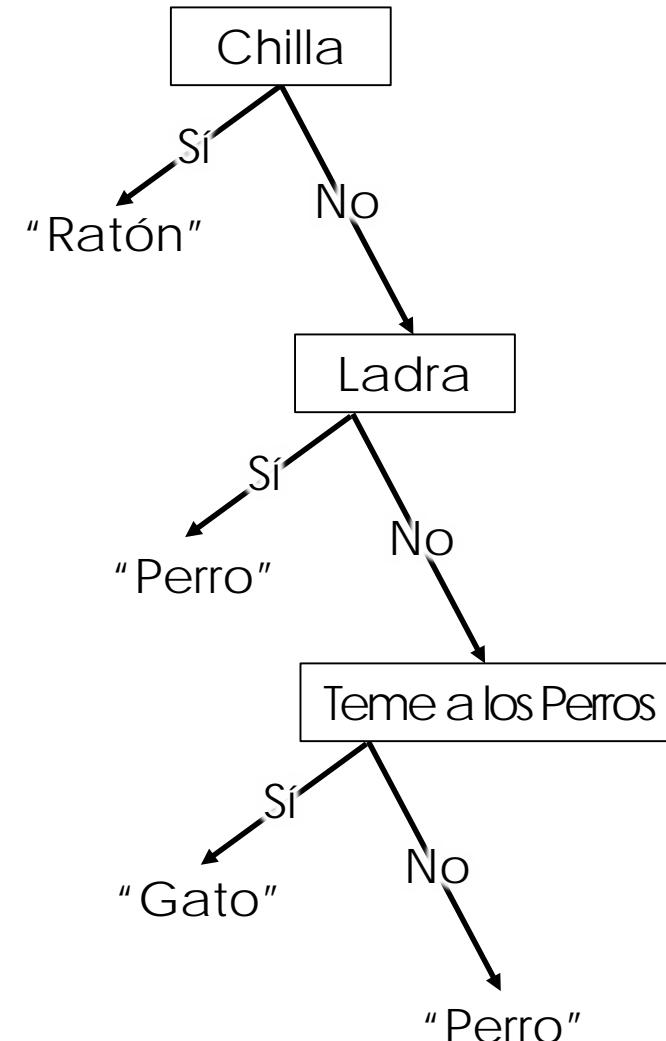


Random Forests: Ejemplo

Original

| Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|------|------|-----|
|  Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
|--|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|------|------|-----|



| Árbol | Voto |
|-------|-------|
| 1 | Perro |

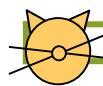


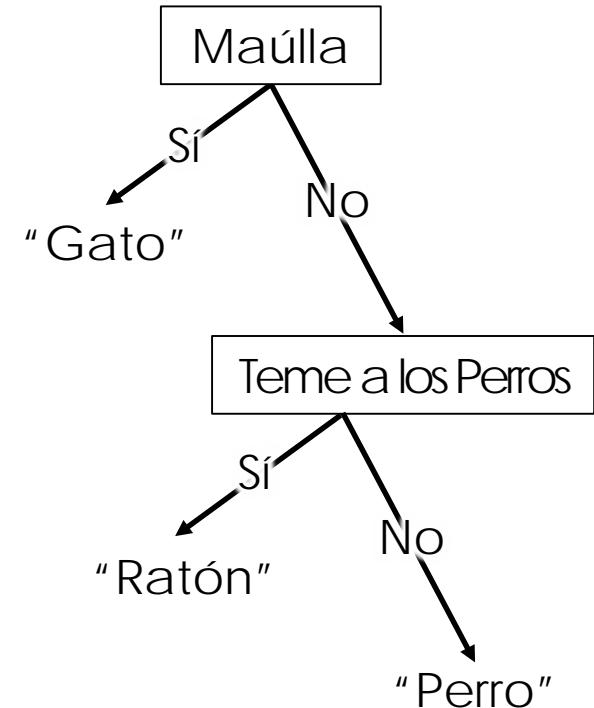
Random Forests: Ejemplo



Original

| Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|

 Cat No Yes No Yes Yes No 0.35 0.24 Yes



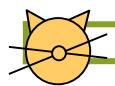
| Árbol | Voto |
|-------|-------|
| 1 | Perro |
| 2 | Gato |

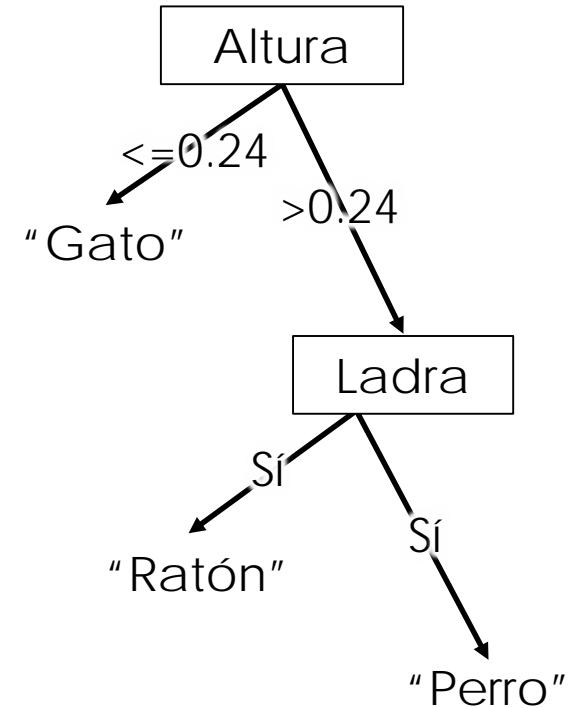
Random Forests: Ejemplo



Original

| Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|

 Cat No Yes No Yes Yes No 0.35 0.24 Yes



| Árbol | Voto |
|-------|-------|
| 1 | Perro |
| 2 | Gato |
| 3 | Gato |

Random Forests: Ejemplo



Original

| Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese | |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----|
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |

| Árbol | Voto |
|-------|-------|
| 1 | Perro |
| 2 | Gato |
| 3 | Gato |
| 4 | Ratón |
| 5 | Gato |
| 6 | Gato |
| 7 | Gato |
| 8 | Gato |
| 9 | Perro |

Mayoría = Gato

Clasificación
Final = Gato



Random Forests: Ejemplo



Original

| Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese | |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----|
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |

| Árbol | Voto |
|-------|-------|
| 1 | Perro |
| 2 | Gato |
| 3 | Gato |
| 4 | Ratón |
| 5 | Gato |
| 6 | Gato |
| 7 | Gato |
| 8 | Gato |
| 9 | Gato |

Probabilidad:

$$= \frac{2}{3} \\ = 67\%$$



Random Forests: Ejemplo



Original

| Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese | |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----|
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |

ntree = 9

| Árbol | Voto |
|-------|-------|
| 1 | Perro |
| 2 | Gato |
| 3 | Gato |
| 4 | Ratón |
| 5 | Gato |
| 6 | Gato |
| 7 | Gato |
| 8 | Gato |
| 9 | Gato |



Random Forests: Ejemplo

- Pase las muestras “Out of Bag” por el árbol y calcule el error Out of Bag (para un árbol particular)

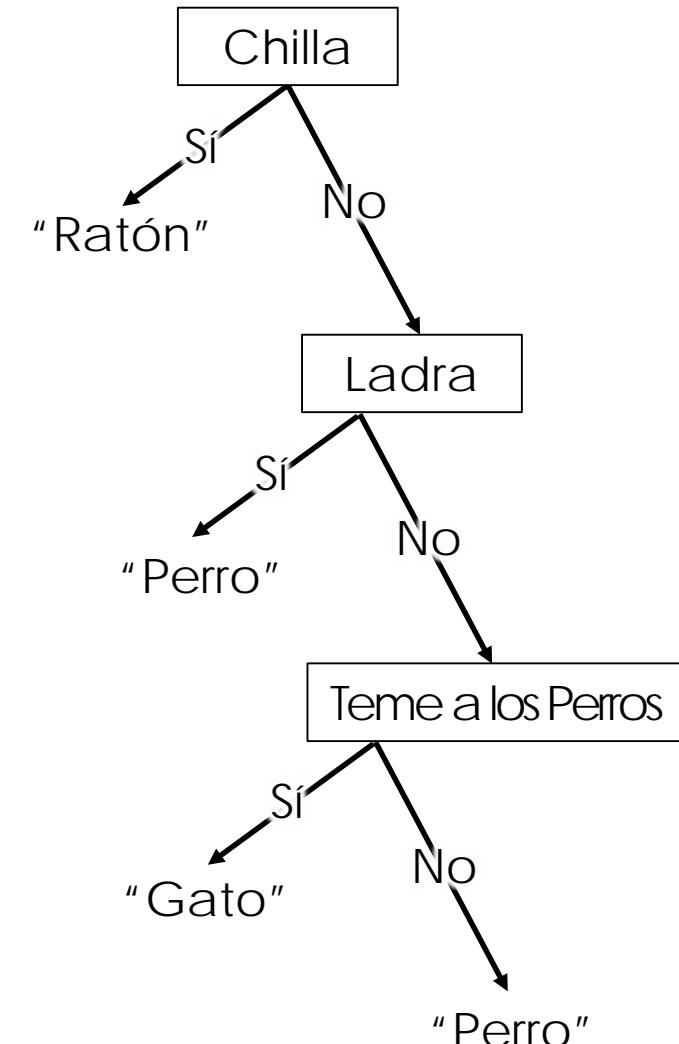


Random Forests: Ejemplo



| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.37 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Restantes para Evaluación de Precisión Interna $\approx 1/3$

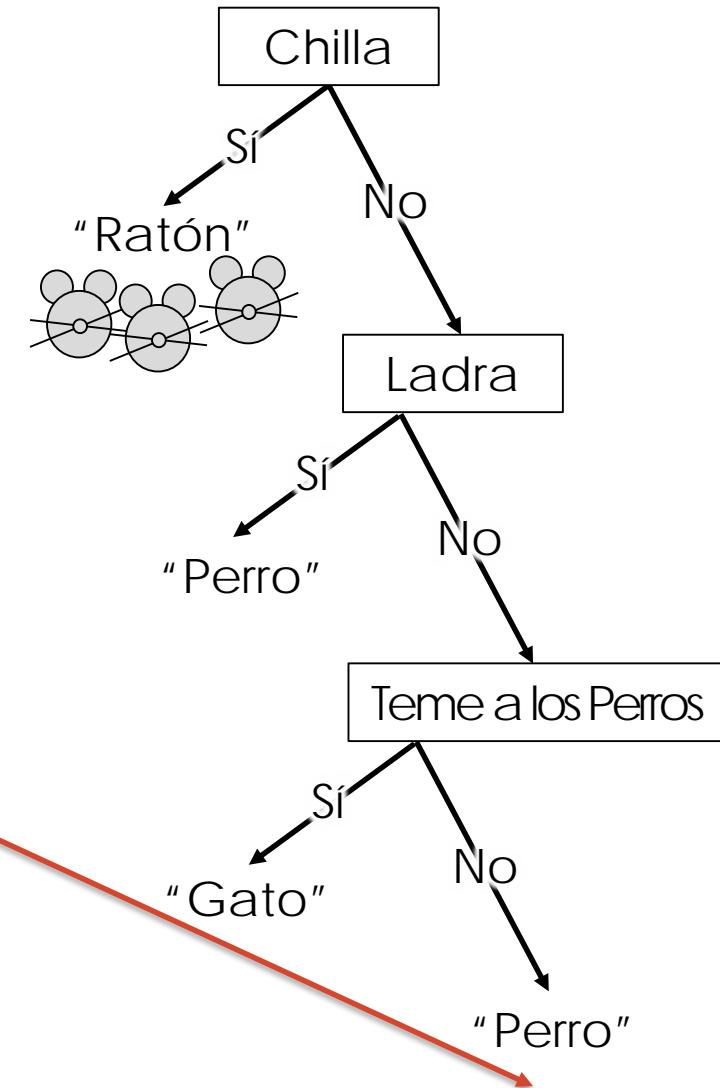


Random Forests: Ejemplo



| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.37 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

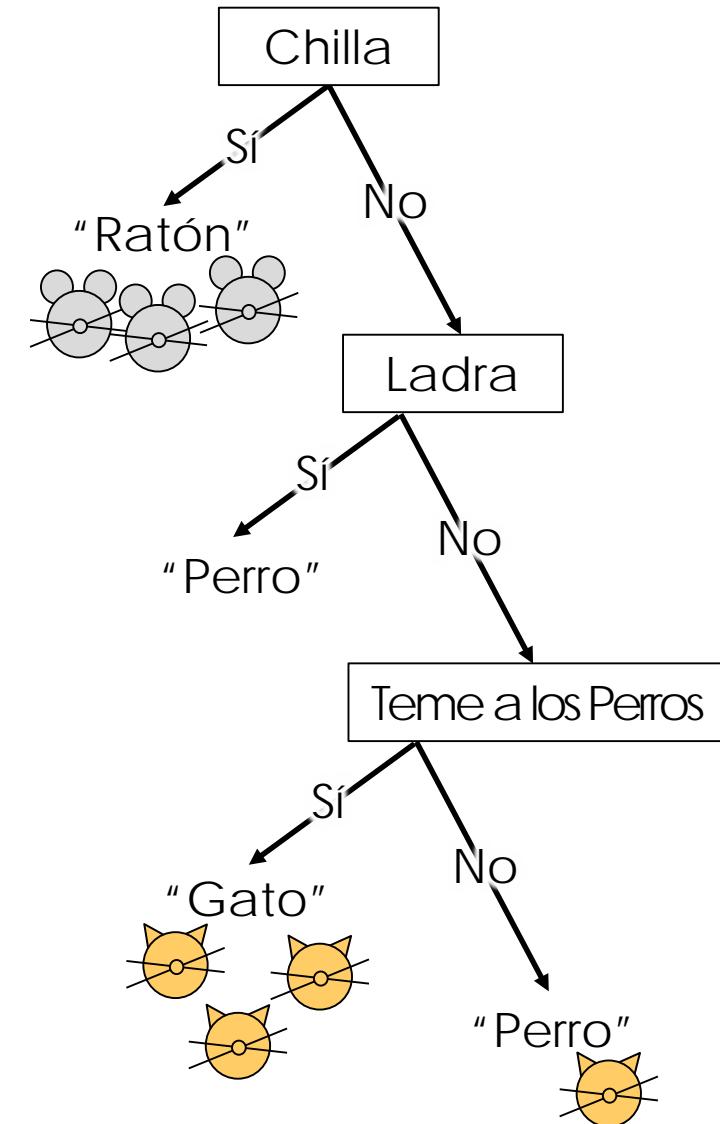
Restantes para Evaluación de Precisión Interna $\approx 1/3$



Random Forests: Ejemplo

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.37 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

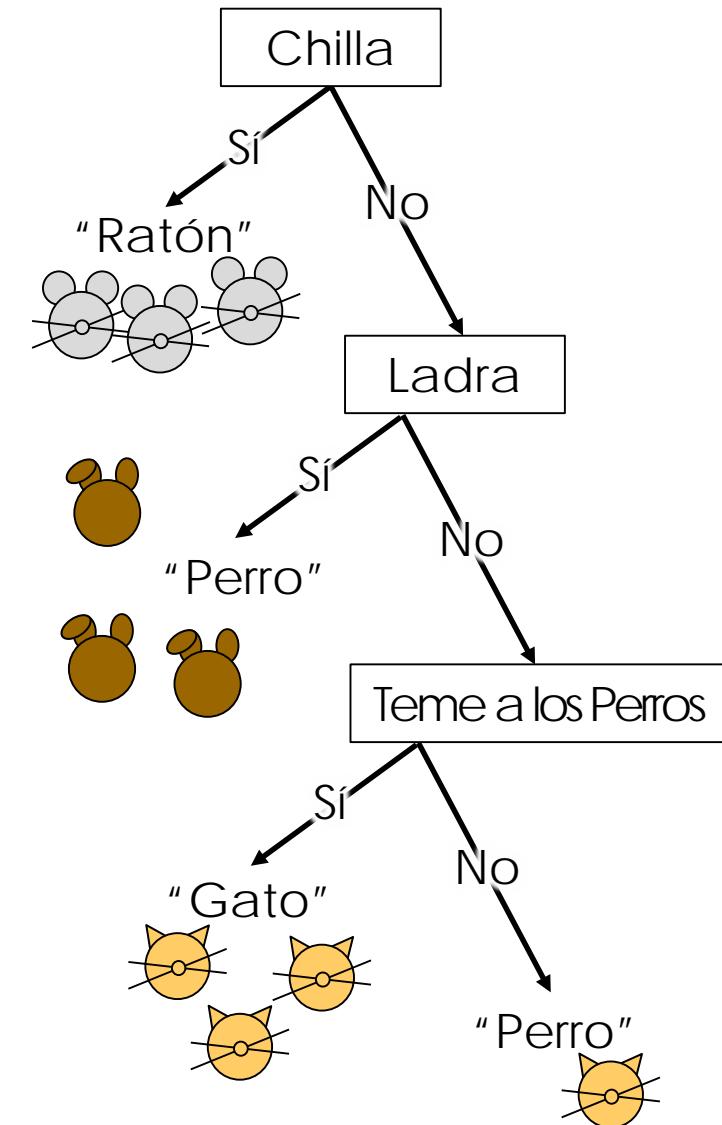
Restantes para Evaluación de Precisión Interna $\approx 1/3$



Random Forests: Ejemplo

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.37 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

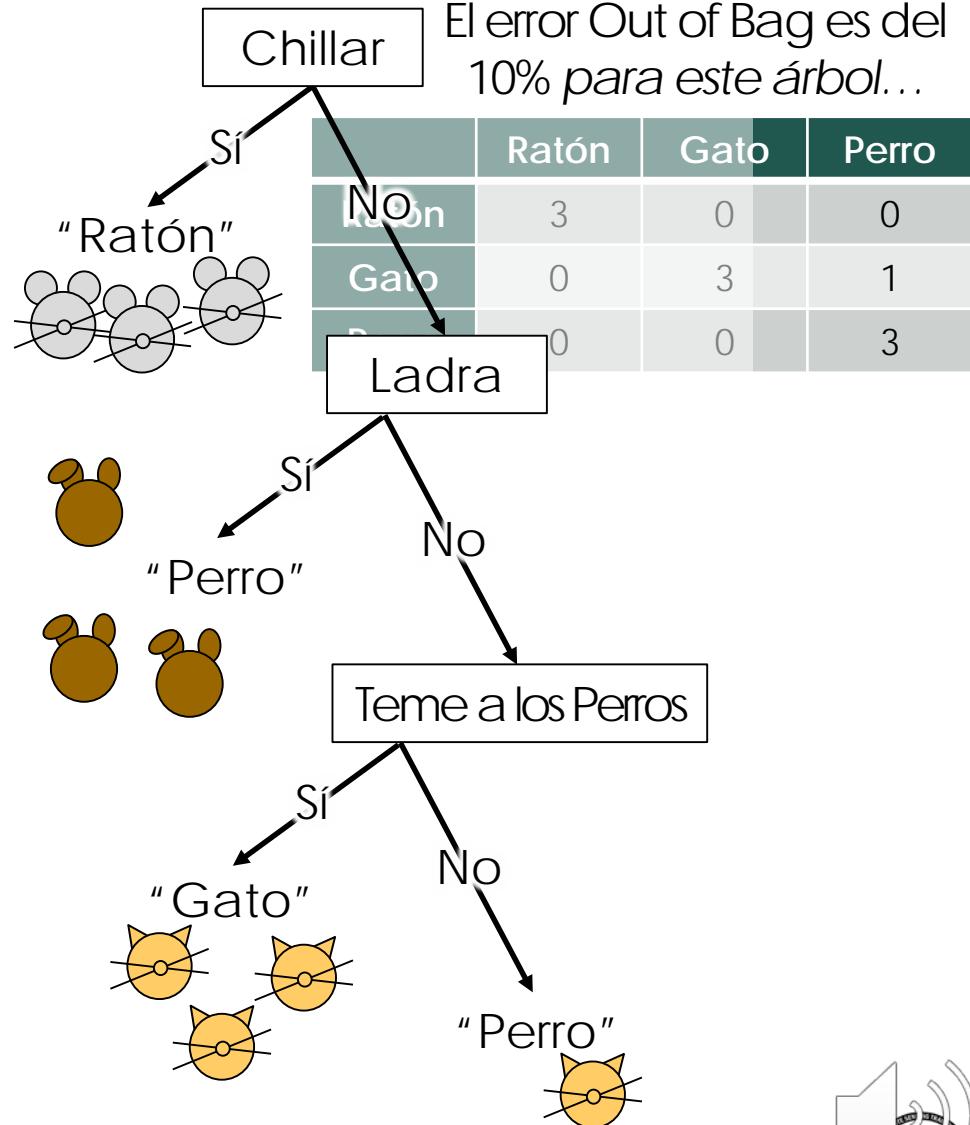
Restantes para Evaluación de Precisión Interna $\approx 1/3$



Random Forests: Ejemplo

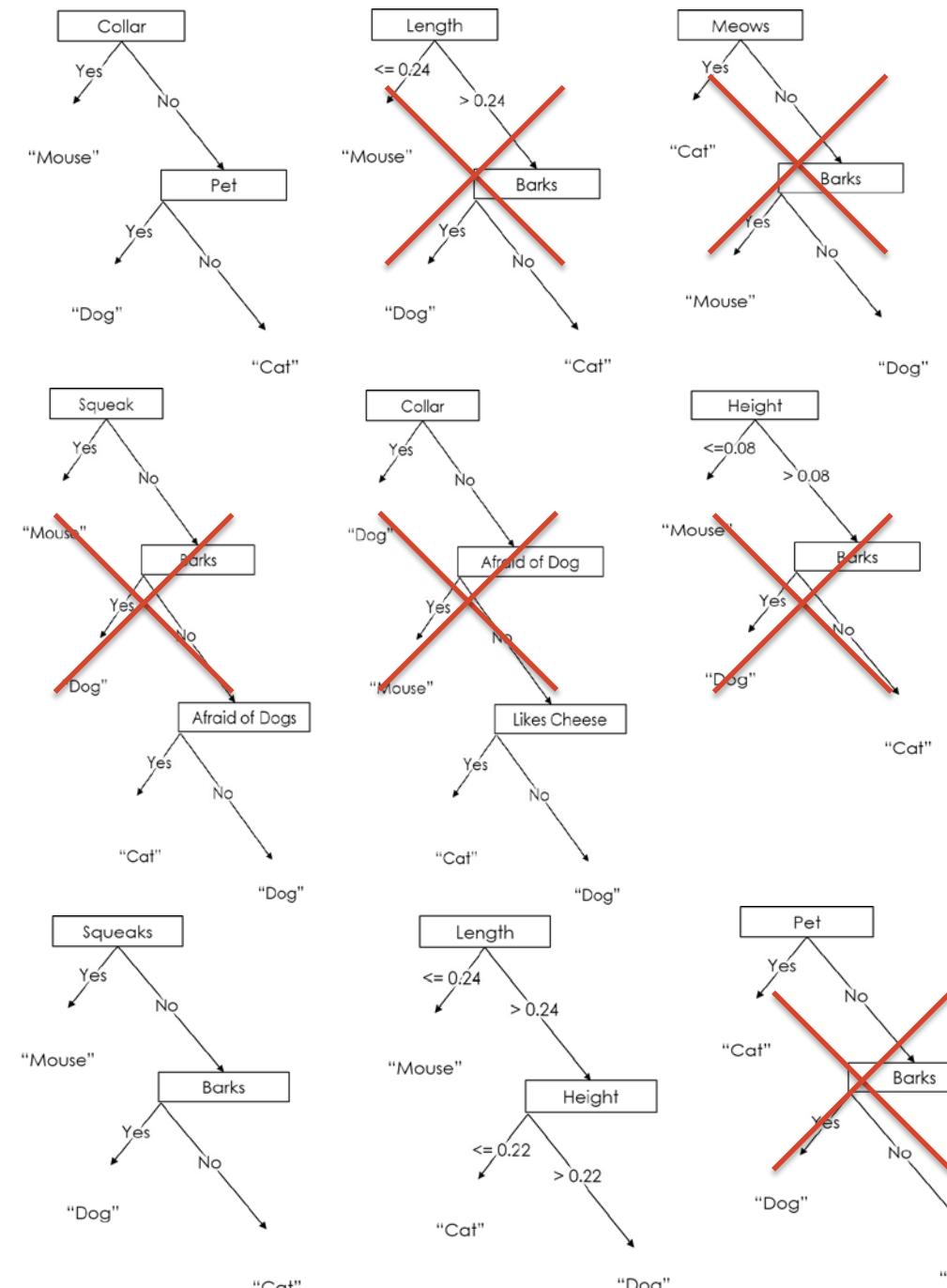
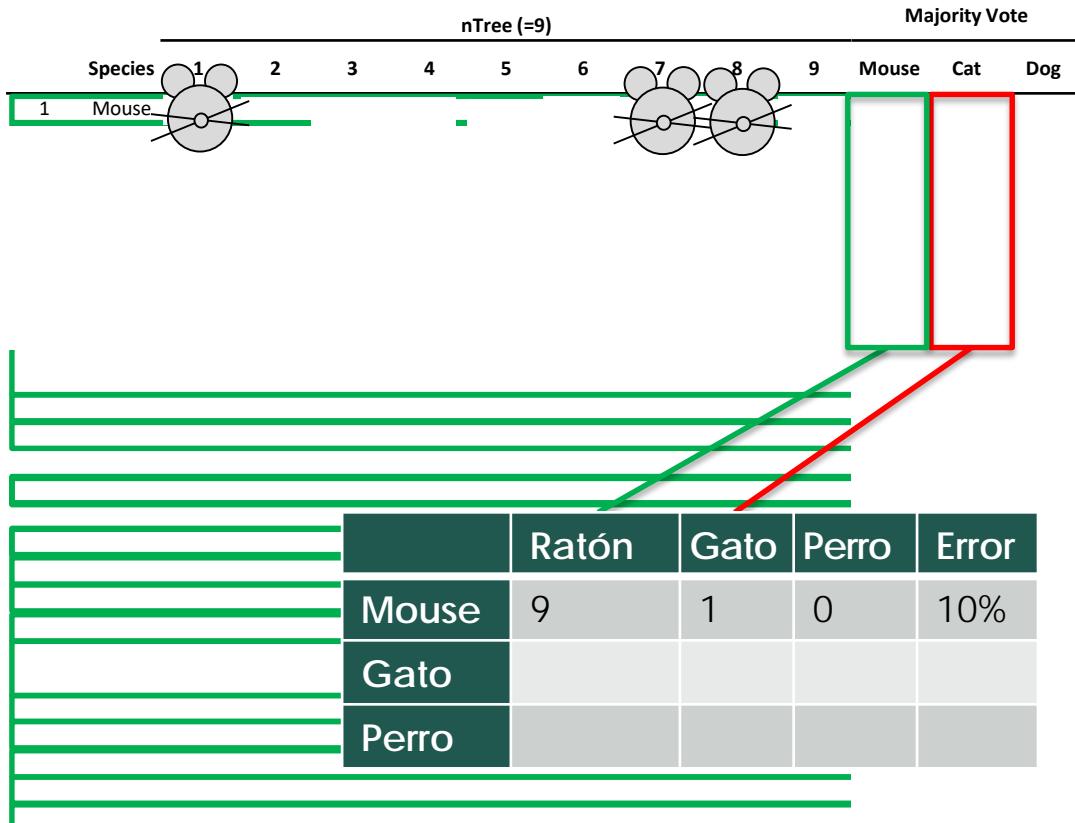
| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.14 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 2 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.18 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 3 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 4 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.07 | Yes |
| 6 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.11 | 0.05 | Yes |
| 7 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.13 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 8 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.16 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 9 | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.15 | 0.08 | Yes |
| 10 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.31 | 0.19 | Yes |
| 11 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.20 | Yes |
| 12 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.40 | 0.15 | No |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.09 | Yes |
| 14 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.36 | 0.17 | Yes |
| 15 | Cat | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | 0.32 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 16 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.30 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 17 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.35 | 0.24 | Yes |
| 18 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.33 | 0.22 | Yes |
| 19 | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 20 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.35 | Yes |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.51 | 0.33 | Yes |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.32 | Yes |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.52 | 0.26 | Yes |
| 24 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.27 | Yes |
| 25 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.37 | 0.16 | Yes |
| 26 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.53 | 0.29 | Yes |
| 27 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.58 | 0.29 | Yes |

Restantes para Evaluación de Precisión Interna $\approx 1/3$



Random Forests: Ejemplo

- Calcule el error Out of Bag general



Random Forests: Ejemplo



5. Calculando el Mean Decrease in Accuracy

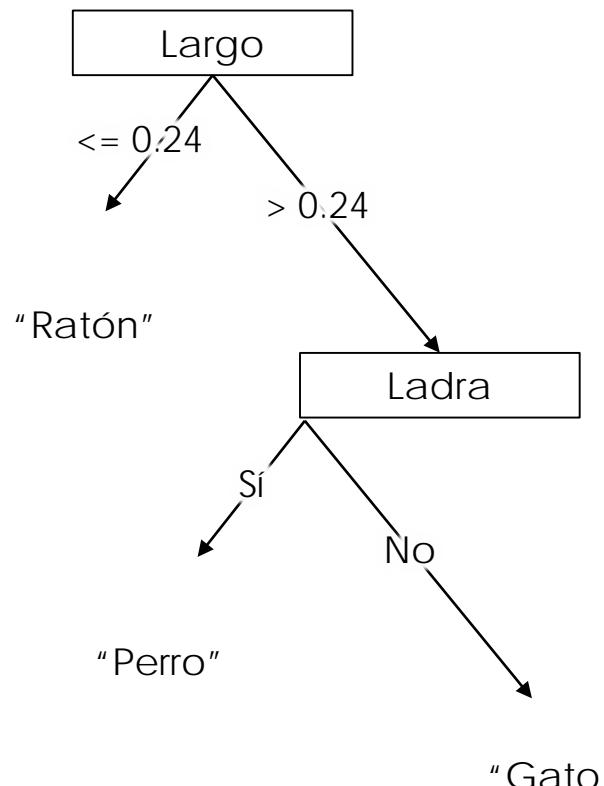
- Los valores son permutados en todos los árboles
- MDA: disminución media de la exactitud; normalice mediante la desviación del estándar

Original

| | Species | Barks | Pet | Squeaks | Meows | Collar | Afraid of Dogs | Length | Height | Likes Cheese |
|----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.07 | Yes | |
| | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.09 | Yes | |
| | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.31 | 0.06 | Yes |
| 5 | Mouse | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.06 | Yes | |
| | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.07 | Yes | |
| | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.05 | Yes | |
| | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.32 | 0.06 | Yes |
| | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.38 | 0.08 | Yes |
| | Mouse | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.08 | Yes | |
| | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.37 | 0.19 | Yes |
| | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0.53 | 0.20 | Yes |
| | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.15 | No | |
| 13 | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.09 | Yes | |
| | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.17 | Yes | |
| | Cat | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 0.35 | 0.22 | Yes |
| | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.16 | Yes | |
| | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.13 | 0.24 | Yes |
| | Cat | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0.22 | Yes | |
| | Dog | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | 0.58 | 0.33 | Yes |
| | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | 0.35 | Yes | |
| 21 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.33 | Yes | |
| 22 | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.32 | Yes | |
| 23 | Dog | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0.26 | Yes | |
| | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.27 | Yes | |
| | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.13 | 0.16 | Yes |
| | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.16 | 0.29 | Yes |
| | Dog | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | 0.29 | Yes | |

NASA's Applied Remote Sensing Training Program

Datos de Longitud
Aleatoriamente Permutados



Decrease in Accuracy

$$= 90\% - 40\%$$

$$= 50\%$$

(MDA o Disminución Media de la Exactitud)

Exactitud Out of Bag Original- 90%

| | Ratón | Gato | Perro |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Ratón | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Gato | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Perro | 0 | 0 | 3 |

Exactitud Out of Bag Después de Permutar- 40%

| | Ratón | Gato | Perro |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Ratón | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Gato | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Perro | 2 | 0 | 1 |

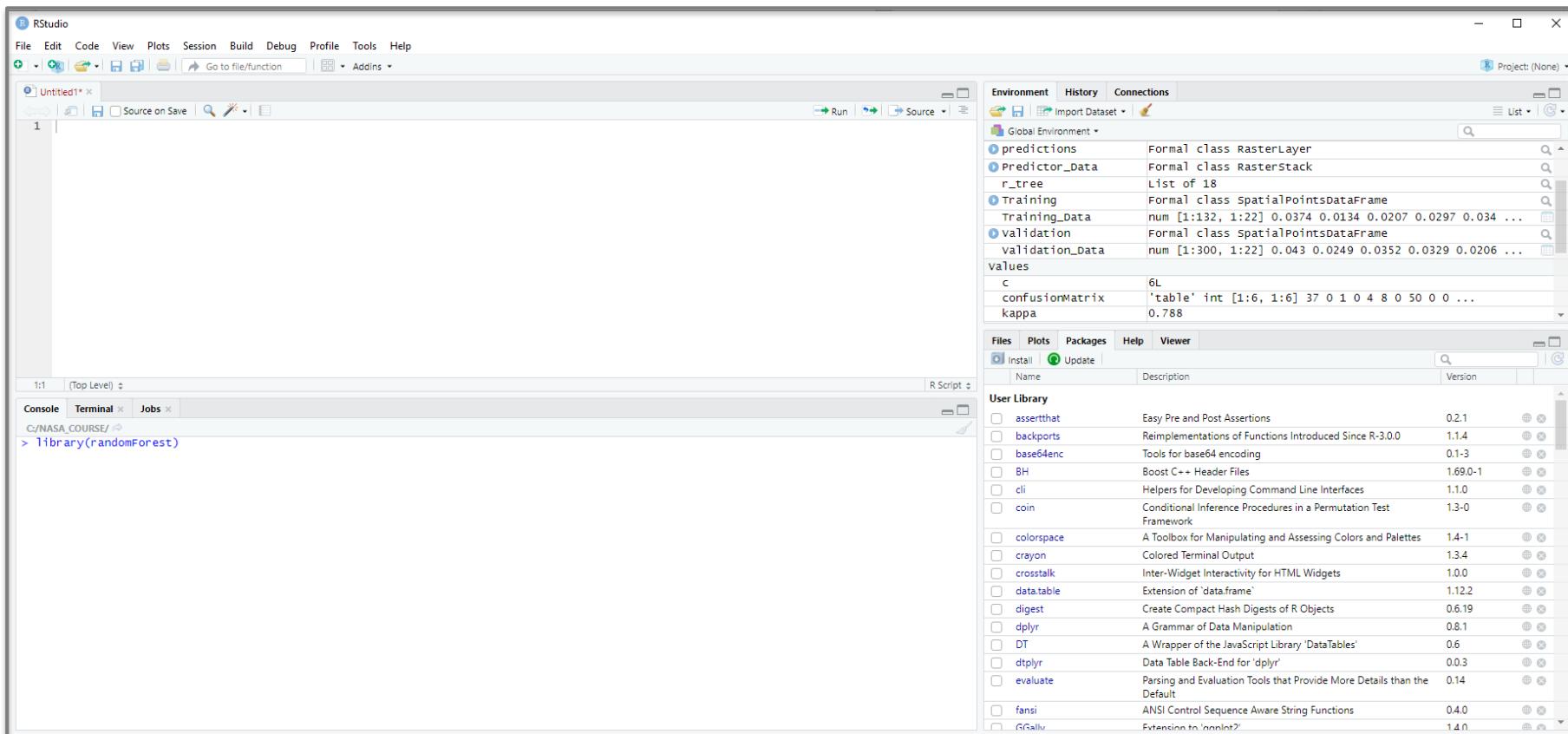


Random Forests: Demostración Práctica de Clasificación de Cultivos

1. Instalar la última versión de R y RStudio
 - <https://cran.r-project.org/bin/windows/base/>
 - <https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>
2. Abrir Rstudio

Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

3. Instalar (raster, randomForest, sp, rgdal)
4. Cargar (raster, randomForest, sp, rgdal)



Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

5. Configurar el Directorio Operativo

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Top Bar:** File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help.
- Left Panel:** Untitled1* script tab containing R code for setting up a Random Forest project. The code includes setting the working directory, creating a raster object, reading training and validation data, identifying coordinate columns, setting projections, and extracting training data from the raster.
- Console Tab:** Shows the command > #1) Set the working directory > setwd('C:/NASA_COURSE') being run.
- Environment Tab:** Shows the variable `inraster` defined as a `RasterStack`.
- Packages Tab:** Shows the User Library with various packages listed with their versions and download links.

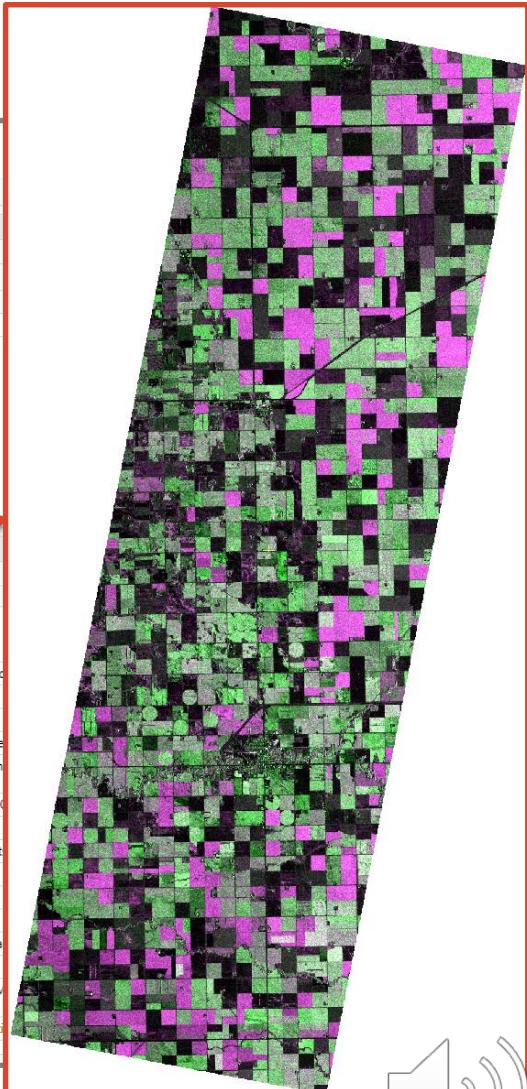


Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

6. Crear un objeto ráster

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Code Editor:** An "Untitled1" script containing R code for creating a raster object from a stack of images and extracting training data. A red arrow points from the code editor to the "Console" tab.
- Console:** Displays the command history, including the execution of the R code.
- Environment:** Shows the variable "inraster" of class "RasterStack".
- User Library:** A list of installed packages and their descriptions.



Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

7. Leer datos de entrenamiento y validación (archivos csv)

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Code Editor:** An "Untitled1" script containing R code for data processing. The code includes setting the working directory, creating a raster object, reading training and validation data from CSV files, identifying coordinate columns, setting projection, extracting training data from the raster, and listing variables in the environment.
- Environment View:** Shows the global environment with three objects:
 - inraster:** A RasterStack object with 132 observations and 3 variables.
 - Training:** A data frame with 132 observations and 3 variables.
 - Validation:** A data frame with 300 observations and 3 variables.
- Console View:** Displays the R command history corresponding to the code in the editor.
- Notepad View:** A pop-up window titled "TRAINING - Notepad" showing the content of the "Training" data frame. The data consists of three columns: Class, Point_X, and Point_Y. The first few rows are: Barley, 571228.62604700000, 5516307.57217000000; Barley, 573654.53761200000, 5519554.46566000000; Barley, 573534.36171000000, 5519458.88559000000; Barley, 573512.37732300000, 5519589.39045000000; Barley, 579210.63736600000, 5521301.38413000000; Barley, 579303.19567900000, 5521339.72647000000; Barley, 579272.99966400000, 5521249.23472000000; Barley, 580100.04255600000, 5521221.61705000000; Barley, 580094.14662600000, 5521159.34324000000; Barley, 580024.44641900000, 5521284.84166000000; Barley, 581088.24412400000, 5515604.72286000000; Barley, 574437.94387000000, 5519484.98990000000; Barley, 574439.60313100000, 5519629.23260000000; Barley, 579207.92700500000, 5522104.98185000000; Barley, 580921.47843900000, 5521307.70286000000; Barley, 580873.83908300000, 5519735.12168000000; Barley, 578554.09194800000, 5521235.22894000000; Barley, 578474.86570600000, 5520349.53514000000
- Packages View:** Shows installed packages and their versions: evaluate (0.14), fansi (0.4.0), and RColorBrewer (1.4.0).

Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

8. Identificar cuáles columnas de los archivos csv contienen datos sobre coordenadas

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Code Editor:** An "Untitled1" script containing R code for setting the working directory, creating a raster object, reading training and validation data, identifying coordinate columns, and extracting training data from the raster.
- Console:** A command-line interface showing the same R code being run.
- Environment:** A pane displaying objects in the global environment, including `inraster`, `Training`, and `Validation`.
- Notepad:** A window titled "TRAINING - Notepad" displaying a list of coordinates (Class, Point_X, Point_Y) for barley. A red arrow points from the code editor to this window.
- Dependencies:** A pane at the bottom showing installed packages and their versions, including digest, dplyr, DT, dtplyr, evaluate, fansi, and RGAolv.

Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

9. Definir la proyección de los datos puntuales en los archivos csv

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Code Editor:** The "Untitled" tab contains R code for reading CSV files, identifying coordinate columns, setting projections using proj4string, extracting training data from a raster, selecting variables, creating a random forest model, and setting the working directory.
- Environment View:** Shows objects in the global environment: `inraster` (RasterStack), `Training` (spatialPointsDataFrame), and `Validation` (spatialPointsDataFrame).
- Packages View:** Displays the User Library with various packages listed with their versions and download links.

```
11 validation <- read.csv('1_TRAIN_VAL_FINAL_FINAL/VALIDATION.csv', header=TRUE, sep = ",")  
12  
13  
14 #4) Identify which columns contain coordinate information  
15 coordinates(Training)<- ~Point_X+Point_Y  
16 coordinates(Validation)<- ~Point_X+Point_Y  
17  
18  
19 #5) set the projection of the point data  
20 proj4string(Training)<- CRS("+proj=utm +zone=14 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs +ellps=WGS84 +towgs84=0,0,0")  
21 proj4string(Validation)<- CRS("+proj=utm +zone=14 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs +ellps=WGS84 +towgs84=0,0,0")  
22  
23  
24 #6) Extract training data from the raster  
25 Training_Data <- raster::extract(inraster, Training)  
26 Training_Response <- as.factor(Training$Class)  
27  
28  
29 #7)select which variables from the raster stack to use in your model  
30 Selection <- c(1:22)  
31 Predictor_Data <- Training_Data[,selection]  
32  
33  
34 #8) Create and save the forest  
35 r_tree <- randomForest(Predictor_Data, y=Training_Response, ntree = 1000, keep.forest=TRUE, importance = TRUE, na.action=na.omit)  
21:102 [Top Level] < R Script <-->  
  
Console Terminal Jobs  
C:/NASA_COURSE/ >  
> #1) Set the working directory  
> setwd('C:/NASA_COURSE')  
> #2) Create a raster object  
> inraster <- raster::stack('0_RASTER/RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.tif')  
> #3) set the path to the training data; a csv file containing class labels (class)  
> #and Easting (POINT_X) and Northing (POINT_Y) information  
> Training <- read.csv('1_TRAIN_VAL_FINAL_FINAL/TRAINING.csv', header=TRUE, sep = ",")  
> Validation <- read.csv('1_TRAIN_VAL_FINAL_FINAL/VALIDATION.csv', header=TRUE, sep = ",")  
> #4) Identify which columns contain coordinate information  
> coordinates(Training)<- ~Point_X+Point_Y  
> coordinates(Validation)<- ~Point_X+Point_Y  
> #5) set the projection of the point data  
> proj4string(Training)<- CRS("+proj=utm +zone=14 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs +ellps=WGS84 +towgs84=0,0,0")  
> proj4string(Validation)<- CRS("+proj=utm +zone=14 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs +ellps=WGS84 +towgs84=0,0,0")  
>
```



Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

10. Extraer datos de entrenamiento (valores de cada banda de ráster coincidentes con datos puntuales)

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Top Bar:** RStudio, File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help.
- Left Panel:** Untitled1* script containing R code for training a random forest model. The code includes steps for extracting training data from a raster, selecting variables, creating the forest, printing variable importance, and extracting values for validation.
- Right Panel:** Environment tab showing global variables: inraster (RasterStack), Training (SpatialPointsDataFrame), Training_Data (matrix), validation (SpatialPointsDataFrame), and Training_Response (factor).
- Bottom Panel:** User Library pane listing various R packages and their versions.

```
23
24 #6) Extract training data from the raster
25 Training_Data <- raster::extract(inraster, Training)
26 Training_Response <- as.factor(Training$class)
27
28 #7) Select which variables from the raster stack to use in your model
29 selection <- c(1:22)
30 Predictor_Data <- Training_Data[,selection]
31
32 #8) Create and save the forest
33 r_tree <- randomForest(Predictor_Data, y=Training_Response, ntree = 1000, keep.forest=TRUE, importance = TRUE, na.action=na.omit)
34
35 #9) See the out of Bag Confusion Matrix
36 r_tree
37
38 #10) Print the variable importance (Mean Decrease in Accuracy; for Gini Index type = 2)
39 imp <- importance(r_tree, type = 1)
40 imp
41
42 #11) Extract values to be used for independent validation
43 imp
44 imp
45
46
47 #11) Extract values to be used for independent validation
48 (Top Level) $
```

C/NASA_COURSE/

```
> setwd('C:/NASA_COURSE')
> #2) Create a raster object
> inraster <- raster::stack('0_RASTER/RS2_TSX_sentinel_1_30m_UTM.tif')
> #3) Set the path to the training data; a csv file containing class labels (Class)
> #and Easting (POINT_X) and Northing (POINT_Y) information
> Training <- read.csv('1_TRAIN_VAL_FINAL/TRAINING.csv', header=TRUE, sep = ",") 
> validation <- read.csv('1_TRAIN_VAL_FINAL/VALIDATION.csv', header=TRUE, sep = ",")
> #4) Identify which columns contain coordinate information
> coordinates(Training)<- ~Point_X+Point_Y
> coordinates(validation)<- ~Point_X+Point_Y
> #5) Set the projection of the point data
> proj4string(Training)<- CRS("+proj=utm +zone=14 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs +ellps=WGS84 +towgs84=0,0,0")
> proj4string(validation)<- CRS("+proj=utm +zone=14 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs +ellps=WGS84 +towgs84=0,0,0")
> #6) Extract training data from the raster
> Training_Data <- raster::extract(inraster, Training)
> Training_Response <- as.factor(Training$class)
> |
```

| Name | Description | Version |
|------------|---|----------|
| assertthat | Easy Pre and Post Assertions | 0.2.1 |
| backports | Reimplementations of Functions Introduced Since R-3.0.0 | 1.1.4 |
| base64enc | Tools for base64 encoding | 0.1.3 |
| BH | Boost C++ Header Files | 1.69.0-1 |
| cli | Helpers for Developing Command Line Interfaces | 1.1.0 |
| coin | Conditional Inference Procedures in a Permutation Test Framework | 1.3-0 |
| colorspace | A Toolbox for Manipulating and Assessing Colors and Palettes | 1.4-1 |
| crayon | Colored Terminal Output | 1.3.4 |
| crosstalk | Inter-Widget Interactivity for HTML Widgets | 1.0.0 |
| data.table | Extension of 'data.frame' | 1.12.2 |
| digest | Create Compact Hash Digests of R Objects | 0.6.19 |
| dplyr | A Grammar of Data Manipulation | 0.8.1 |
| DT | A Wrapper of the JavaScript Library 'DataTables' | 0.6 |
| dtplyr | Data Table Back-End for 'dplyr' | 0.0.3 |
| evaluate | Parsing and Evaluation Tools that Provide More Details than the Default | 0.14 |
| fansi | ANSI Control Sequence Aware String Functions | 0.4.0 |
| GGally | Extension to 'ggplot2' | 1.4.0 |



Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

11. Seleccionar variables para utilizar en el modelo

The figure shows the RStudio interface. On the left, the code editor displays R script code for training a random forest model. A red arrow points from the line `> #7) Select which variables from the raster stack to use in your model` in the console to the variable selection code in the script. The right side of the interface shows the RStudio environment pane with data objects like `inraster`, `Predictor_Data`, and `Training_Response`. A red box highlights the `Viewer` tab, which is currently active, showing a land cover map with various agricultural fields colored in green, purple, and black. The bottom right corner features a speaker icon and a NASA logo.

```
RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
Untitled* x
Source on Save Go to file/function Addins
23
24 #6) Extract training data from the raster
25 Training_Data <- raster::extract(inraster, Training)
26 Training_Response <- as.factor(Training$Class)
27
28 #7) select which variables from the raster stack to use in your
29 Selection <- c(1:22)
30 Predictor_Data <- Training_Data[,selection]
31
32 #
33
34 #8) Create and save the forest
35 r_tree <- randomForest(Predictor_Data, y=Training_Response, ntree=100, na.omit)
36
37
38 #9) See the out of Bag Confusion Matrix
39 r_tree
40
41
42 #10) Print the variable importance (Mean Decrease in Accuracy; f
43 imp <- importance(r_tree, type = 1)
44 imp
45
46
47 #11) Extract values to be used for independent validation
32:1 (Top Level) :>
```

C/NASA_COURSE/ > #7) Select which variables from the raster stack to use in your model
> Selection <- c(1:22)
> Predictor_Data <- Training_Data[,selection]

| | VH_TSX_20160726_mst_26Jul2016 | VV_TSX_20160726_mst_26Jul2016 | VH_TSX_20160726_slv1_26Jul2016 | VV_TSX_20160726_slv2_26Jul2016 | HH_RS2_20160703_slv3_01Jan2000 | HV_RS2_20160703_slv4_01Jan2000 | VH_RS2_20160703_slv5_01Jan2000 | VV_RS2_20160703_slv6_01Jan2000 | HH_RS2_20160727_slv7_01Jan2000 | HV_RS2_20160727_slv8_01Jan2000 | VH_RS2_20160727_slv9_01Jan2000 | VV_RS2_20160727_slv10_01Jan2000 | HH_RS2_20160820_slv11_01Jan2000 | HV_RS2_20160820_slv12_01Jan2000 | VH_RS2_20160820_slv13_01Jan2000 | VV_RS2_20160820_slv14_01Jan2000 | VH_S1A_20160613_slv15_13Jul2016 | VV_S1A_20160613_slv16_13Jul2016 | VH_S1A_20160707_slv17_07Jul2016 | VV_S1A_20160707_slv18_07Jul2016 | VH_S1A_20160731_slv19_31Jul2016 | VV_S1A_20160731_slv20_31Jul2016 |
|----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
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| 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

12. Crear su propio modelo Random Forest

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following code in the script pane:

```
## RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
Untitled* x
Source on Save Go to file/function Addins *
Training_Response Next Prev All Replace Run
Replace All
In selection Match case Whole word Regex Wrap
33
34 #8) Create and save the forest
35 r_tree <- randomForest(Predictor_Data, y=Training_Response, ntree = 1000, keep.forest=TRUE, importance = TRUE, na.action=na.omit)
36
37
38 #9) See the out of Bag Confusion Matrix
39 r_tree
40
41
42 #10) Print the variable importance (Mean Decrease in Accuracy; for Gini Index type = 2)
43 imp <- importance(r_tree, type = 1)
44 imp
45
46
47 #11) Extract values to be used for independent validation
48 validation_Data <- raster::extract(inraster, validation)[,selection]
49 validation_Response <- as.factor(validation$Class)
50
51
52 #12) Classify the independent validation data
53 validation_Predictions <- predict(r_tree,validation_Data)
```

In the console pane, the following command is shown:

```
> #7) Select which variables from the raster stack to use in your model
> selection <- c(1:22)
> Predictor_Data <- Training_Data[,selection]
> #8) Create and save the forest
> r_tree <- randomForest(Predictor_Data, y=Training_Response, ntree = 1000, keep.forest=TRUE, importance = TRUE, na.action=na.omit)
> |
```

A data frame is displayed with columns: Class, VH_TSX_20160726_mst_26Jul2016, VV_TSX_20160726_mst_26Jul2016, and VH_TSX_20160726_slv1_26Jul2016. The data is as follows:

| Class | VH_TSX_20160726_mst_26Jul2016 | VV_TSX_20160726_mst_26Jul2016 | VH_TSX_20160726_slv1_26Jul2016 |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Barley | 0.037364677 | 0.133464038 | 0.037364677 |
| Barley | 0.013369569 | 0.067057364 | 0.013369569 |
| Barley | 0.020673014 | 0.074069843 | 0.020673014 |
| Barley | 0.029688779 | 0.08695662 | 0.029688779 |
| Barley | 0.033956379 | 0.109707654 | 0.033956379 |
| Barley | 0.0146865 | 0.052232202 | 0.0146865 |
| Barley | 0.018100204 | 0.06887947 | 0.018100204 |
| Barley | 0.018511023 | 0.051729776 | 0.018511023 |
| Barley | 0.01569712 | 0.045542698 | 0.01569712 |
| Barley | 0.015248202 | 0.05094168 | 0.015248202 |
| Canola | 0.039782844 | 0.145142376 | 0.039782844 |
| Canola | 0.040325992 | 0.161023989 | 0.040325992 |
| Canola | 0.055418897 | 0.135640427 | 0.055418897 |
| Canola | 0.066946477 | 0.154822439 | 0.066946477 |
| Canola | 0.094055369 | 0.140497714 | 0.094055369 |
| Canola | 0.084282458 | 0.166150674 | 0.084282458 |
| Canola | 0.09123531 | 0.211286813 | 0.09123531 |

A table of packages is shown:

| colorspace | A Toolbox for Manipulating and Assessing Color Palettes | 1.4.1 |
|------------|---|--------|
| crayon | Colored Terminal Output | 1.3.4 |
| crosstalk | Inter-Widget Interactivity for HTML Widgets | 1.0.0 |
| data.table | Extension of 'data.frame' | 1.12.2 |
| digest | Create Compact Hash Digests of R Objects | 0.6.19 |
| dplyr | A Grammar of Data Manipulation | 0.8.1 |
| DT | A Wrapper of the JavaScript Library 'DataTables' | 0.6 |
| dtplyr | Data Table Back-End for 'dplyr' | 0.0.3 |
| evaluate | Parsing and Evaluation Tools that Provide More Details than the Default | 0.14 |
| fansi | ANSI Control Sequence Aware String Functions | 0.4.0 |
| gridExtra | Extension to 'gridExtra' | 1.4.0 |



Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

13. Imprimir la matriz de confusión Out of Bag

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- Code Editor:** An R script titled "final.R" containing code for creating a random forest model and printing the Out of Bag Confusion Matrix.
- Console:** Displays the execution of the script, including the creation of the random forest object "r_tree" and the resulting confusion matrix.
- Environment View:** Shows the global environment with various objects defined, including "r_tree", "validation", "validation_Data", "values", and a "User Library" section listing numerous packages.
- Output:** The confusion matrix output from the R console, which is also displayed in the screenshot below.

```
33
34 #8) Create and save the forest|
35 r_tree <- randomForest(Predictor_Data, y=Training_Response, ntree = 1000, keep.forest=TRUE, importance = TRUE, na.action=na.omit)
36
37
38 #9) See the out of Bag Confusion Matrix
39 r_tree
40
41
42 #10) Print the variable importance (Mean Decrease in Accuracy; for Gini Index type = 2)
43 imp <- importance(r_tree, type = 1)
44 imp
45
46
47 #11) Extract values to be used for independent validation
48 validation_Data <- raster::extract(inraster, validation)[,Selection]
49 validation_Response <- as.factor(validation$class)
50
51
52 #12) Classify the independent validation data
53 validation_Predictions <- predict(r_tree,validation_Data)
54
55
56 #13) Generate a confusion matrix from the independent validation data
34:31 (Top Level) §
```

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```
> #9) See the Out of Bag Confusion Matrix
> r_tree

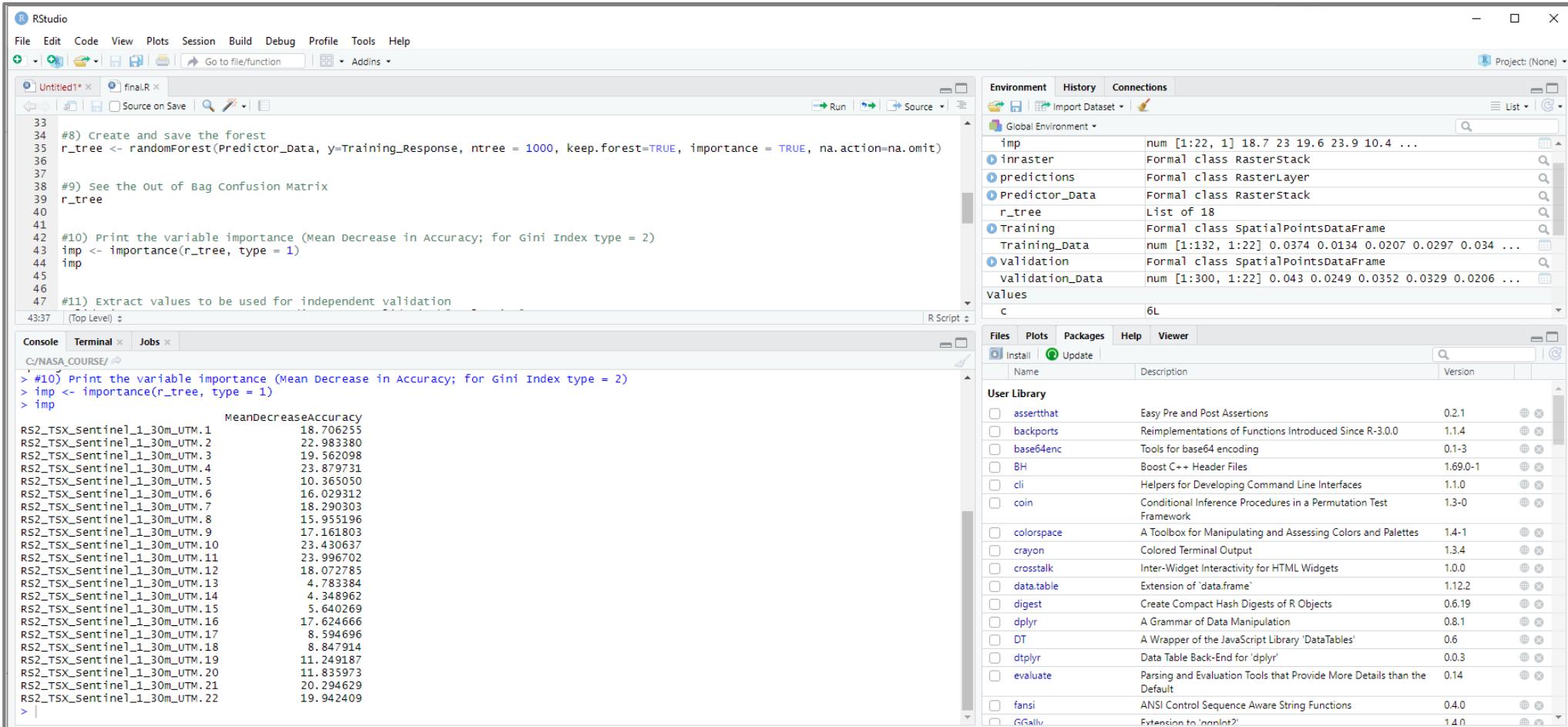
call:
randomForest(x = Predictor_Data, y = Training_Response, ntree = 1000,           importance = TRUE, keep.forest = TRUE, na.action = na.omit)
Type of random forest: classification
Number of trees: 1000
No. of variables tried at each split: 4

OOB estimate of error rate: 17.42%
Confusion matrix:
             Barley Canola Corn Oats Soybeans Spring wheat class.error
Barley       17      0     0     0      3        2   0.22727273
Canola        0     21      0     1      0        0   0.04545455
Corn          0      0    20      0      2        0   0.09090909
Oats          0      0      0    19      0        3   0.13636364
Soybeans      1      0      5     0    16        0   0.27272727
Spring wheat  1      0      0     3     2    16   0.27272727
>
>
```



Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

14. Imprimir los valores de importancia variable



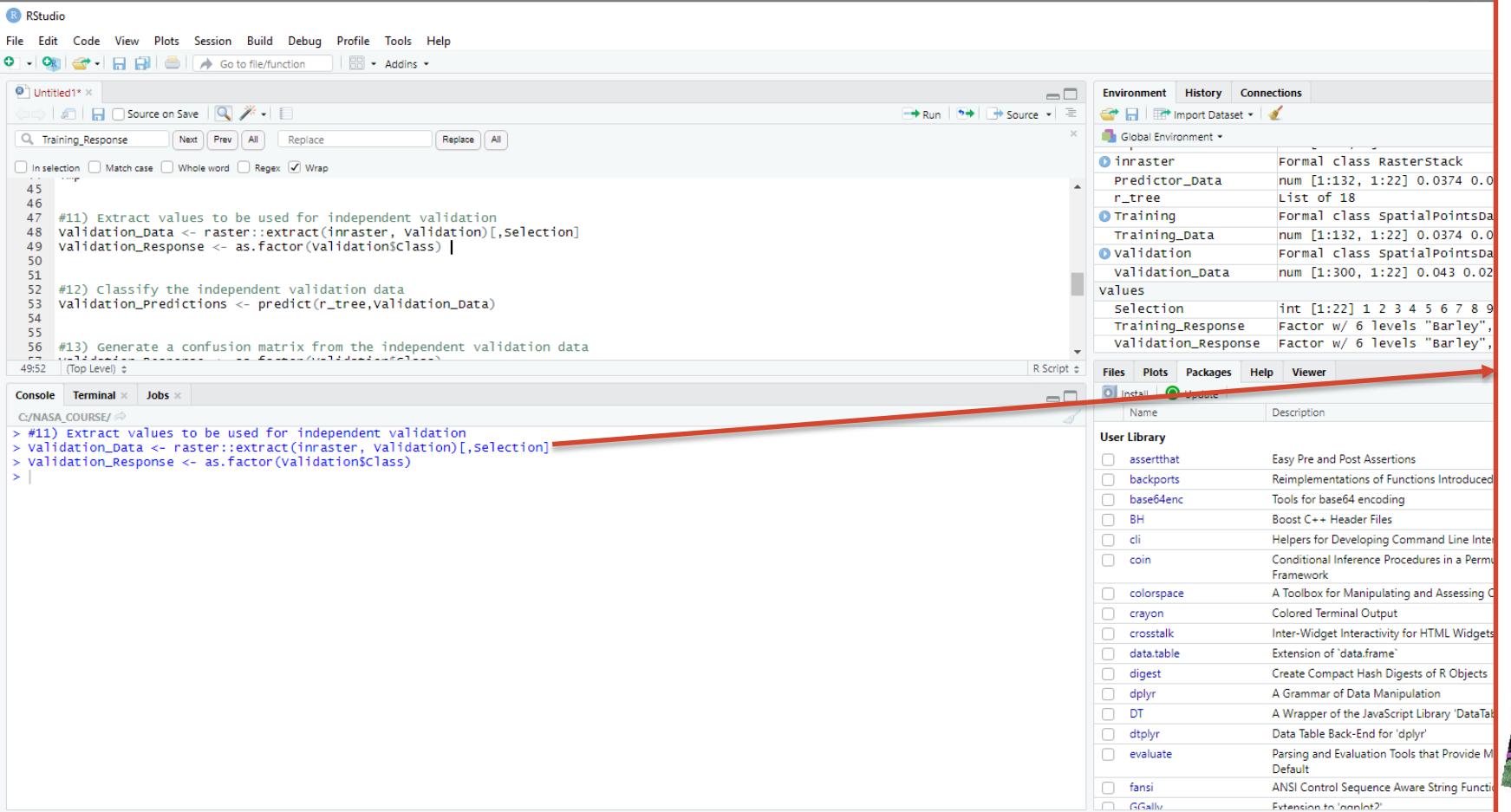
The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- Code Editor:** The "finalR" script contains R code for creating a random forest model, printing its importance, and extracting validation values. The code includes comments (#8), (#9), (#10), and (#11).
- Console:** The console output shows the execution of the code, specifically the printing of variable importance.
- Environment View:** Shows the global environment with objects like "imp", "r_tree", and "Training".
- Packages View:** Shows the user library with packages such as assertthat, backports, base64enc, BH, cli, coin, colorspace, crayon, crosstalk, data.table, digest, dplyr, DT, dtplyr, evaluate, fansi, and ggalluv.

| Variable | MeanDecreaseAccuracy |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.1 | 18.706255 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.2 | 22.983380 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.3 | 19.562098 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.4 | 23.879731 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.5 | 10.365050 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.6 | 16.029312 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.7 | 18.290303 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.8 | 15.951196 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.9 | 17.161803 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.10 | 23.430637 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.11 | 23.996702 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.12 | 18.072785 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.13 | 4.783384 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.14 | 4.348962 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.15 | 5.640269 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.16 | 17.624666 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.17 | 8.594696 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.18 | 8.847914 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.19 | 11.249187 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.20 | 11.835973 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.21 | 20.294629 |
| RS2_TSX_Sentinel_1_30m_UTM.22 | 19.942409 |

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15. Extraer los datos de validación



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

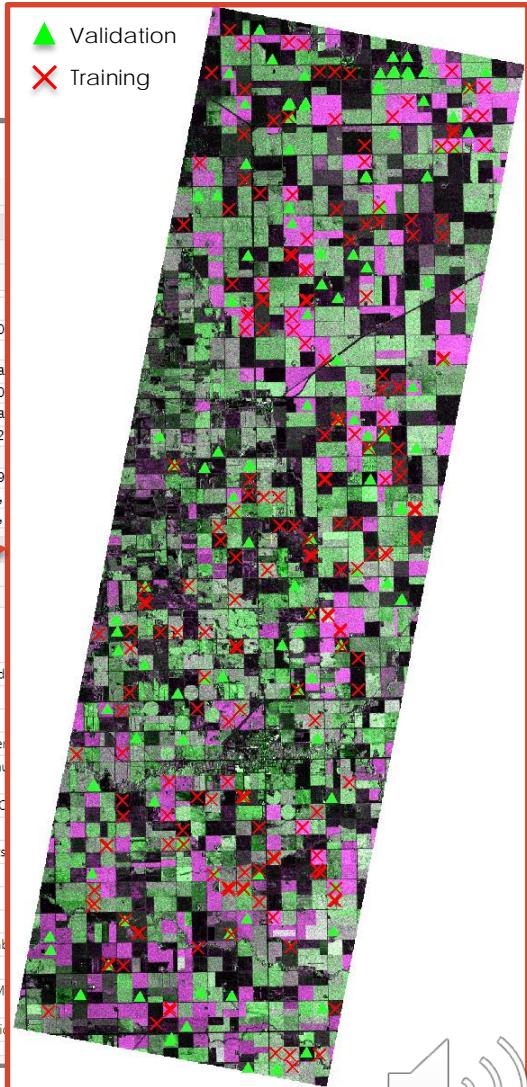
- Top Bar:** File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help.
- Editor:** Untitled* tab, showing R script code for extracting validation data from a raster stack.
- Console:** Shows the same R code being run in the background.
- Environment:** Shows objects like inraster, r_tree, Training, validation, Validation_Data, Selection, Training_Response, and Validation_Response.
- Packages:** Shows the User Library with various packages listed.

The code in the editor is:

```
45
46
47 #11) Extract values to be used for independent validation
48 Validation_Data <- raster::extract(inraster, validation)[,selection]
49 Validation_Response <- as.factor(validation$Class) |
50
51
52 #12) Classify the independent validation data
53 Validation_Predictions <- predict(r_tree,Validation_Data)
54
55
56 #13) Generate a confusion matrix from the independent validation data
49:52 (Top Level) <
```

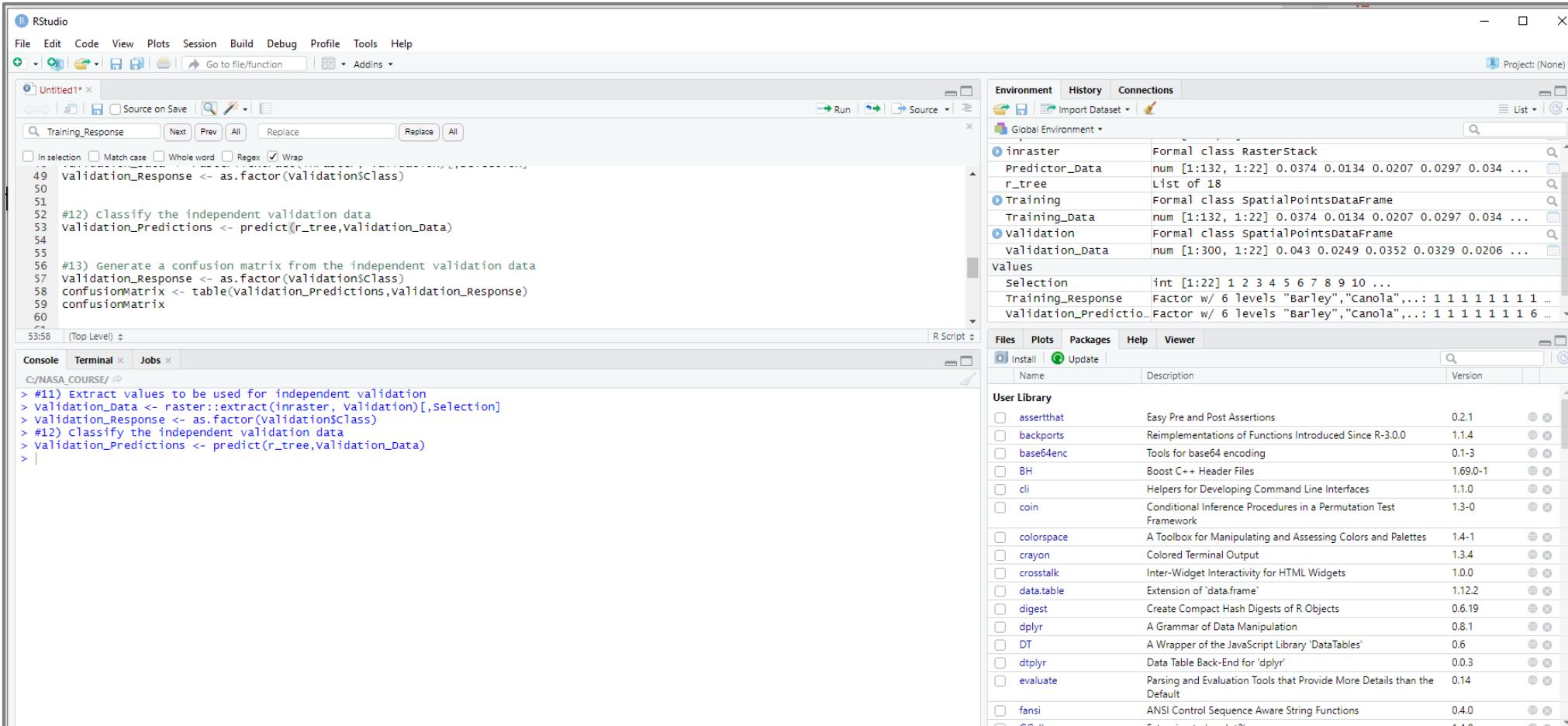
The console output is:

```
C:/NASA_COURSE/ > #11) Extract values to be used for independent validation
> Validation_Data <- raster::extract(inraster, validation)[,selection]
> Validation_Response <- as.factor(validation$Class)
> |
```



Random Forests: Demostración Práctica

16. Clasificar los datos de validación independientes



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- File Menu:** File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help.
- Code Editor:** Untitled* tab open, showing R script code for generating validation responses and predictions.
- Console:** Shows the R command history for extracting validation data and running the prediction model.
- Environment:** Global Environment pane showing objects like inraster, Predictor_Data, r_tree, Training, Training_Data, validation, validation_Data, selection, Training_Response, and validation_Predictions.
- Packages:** User Library pane listing various R packages such as assertthat, backports, base64enc, BH, cli, coin, colorspace, crayon, crosstalk, data.table, digest, dplyr, DT, dtplyr, evaluate, fansi, and RGAlyr.

```
49 validation_Response <- as.factor(validation$class)
50
51
52 #12) Classify the independent validation data
53 validation_Predictions <- predict(r_tree,validation_Data)
54
55
56 #13) Generate a confusion matrix from the independent validation data
57 validation_Response <- as.factor(Validation$class)
58 confusionMatrix <- table(Validation_Predictions,Validation_Response)
59 confusionMatrix
60
61
62 #11) Extract values to be used for independent validation
63 validation_Data <- raster::extract(inraster, validation)[,selection]
64 validation_Response <- as.factor(validation$class)
65 #12) Classify the independent validation data
66 validation_Predictions <- predict(r_tree,validation_Data)
67
```



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17. Generar una matriz de confusión

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Top Bar:** RStudio, File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help.
- Left Panel:** An R script editor titled "Untitled1" containing R code for generating a confusion matrix. The code includes steps for extracting validation data, classifying it, and then generating and printing the confusion matrix.
- Console:** Shows the execution of the R code. The output displays the confusion matrix table:

| | validation_Predictions | Barley | Canola | Corn | Oats | Soybeans | Spring wheat | wheat |
|--------------|------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|----------|--------------|-------|
| Barley | 37 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | |
| Canola | 0 | 50 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Corn | 1 | 0 | 46 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Oats | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Soybeans | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 43 | 0 | | |
| Spring wheat | 8 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 38 | | |

- Environment:** Shows the global environment with objects like inraster, Predictor_Data, r_tree, Training, Training_Data, validation, validation_Data, values, confusionMatrix, selection, and Training_Response.
- Packages:** Shows the user library with packages like assertthat, backports, base64enc, BH, cli, coin, colorspace, crayon, crosstalk, data.table, digest, dplyr, DT, dtplyr, evaluate, fansi, and ggalluv.

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18. Calcular las exactitudes independientes y la estadística kappa

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- File Menu:** File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help.
- Code Editor:** Untitled1.R script containing R code to calculate accuracy and kappa statistic.
- Console:** Displays the R code and its output, including the calculated values for overallAccuracy, classAccuracy, and kappa.
- Environment:** Shows global variables and their values: n_classes (6L), n_obs (300L), overallAccuracy (0.823333333333333), and rowColSumProdsum (15000L).
- Packages:** A list of installed packages and their versions.

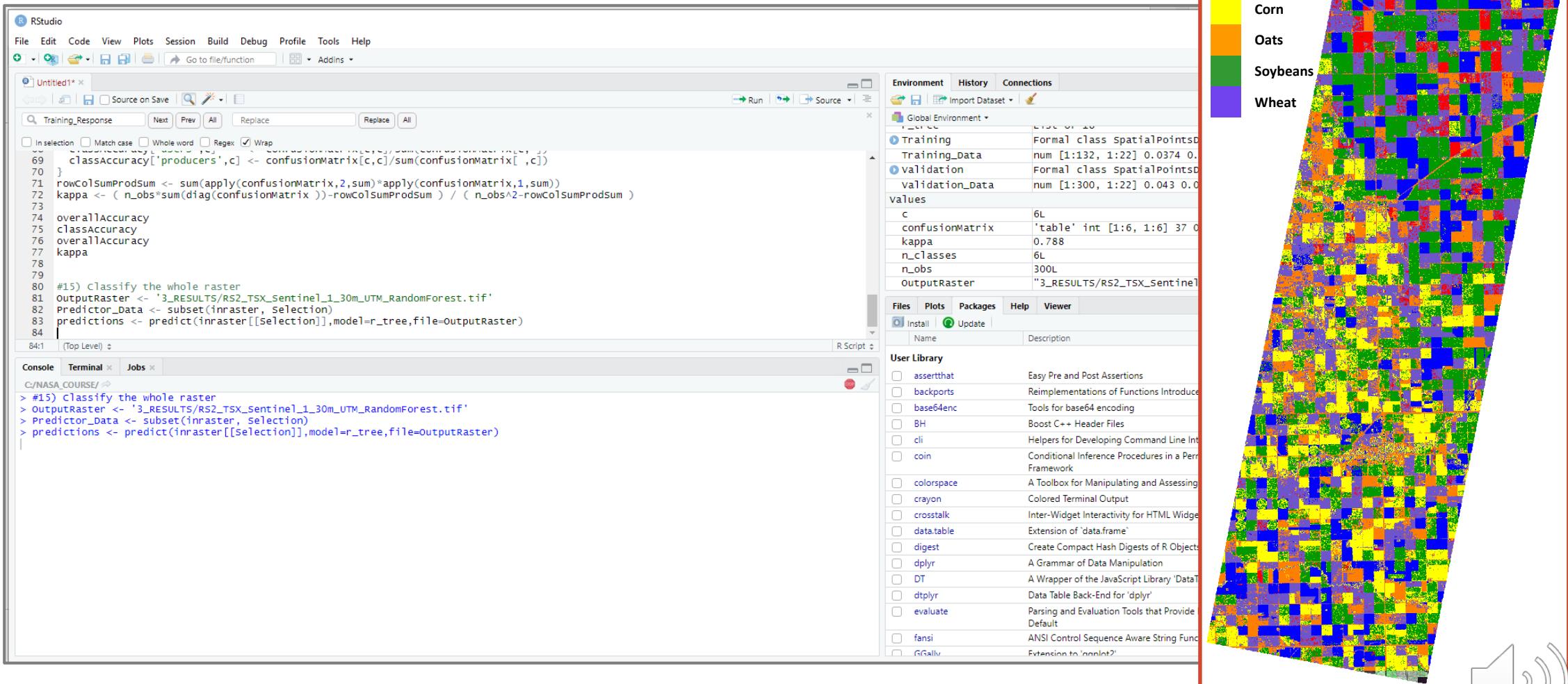
```
R Script
#14) calculate overall accuracy, user's and producer's accuracy and kappa statistic
n_obs <- length(validation_Response) # number of observation in validation set
n_classes <- length(levels(validation$Class)) # number of classes
overallAccuracy <- sum(diag(confusionMatrix))/n_obs
classAccuracy <- matrix(NA,nrow=2,ncol=n_classes,dimnames=list(c('users','producers'),levels(validation$Class)))
for (c in 1:n_classes){
  classAccuracy['users',c] <- confusionMatrix[c,c]/sum(confusionMatrix[,c])
  classAccuracy['producers',c] <- confusionMatrix[c,c]/sum(confusionMatrix[,c])
}
rowColSumProdsum <- sum(apply(confusionMatrix,2,sum)*apply(confusionMatrix,1,sum))
kappa <- ( n_obs*sum(diag(confusionMatrix))-rowColSumProdsum ) / ( n_obs^2-rowColSumProdsum )

overallAccuracy
classAccuracy
overallAccuracy
kappa
[1] 0.823333333333333
> classAccuracy
      Barley    Canola     Corn      Oats Soybeans Spring wheat
users   0.74 0.9615385 0.8679245 0.8918919 0.8958333 0.6333333
producers 0.74 1.0000000 0.9200000 0.6600000 0.8600000 0.7600000
> overallAccuracy
[1] 0.823333333333333
> kappa
[1] 0.788
```



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19. Clasificar el ráster completo



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