

Package ‘aorsf’

May 3, 2024

Title Accelerated Oblique Random Forests

Version 0.1.4

Description Fit, interpret, and compute predictions with oblique random forests. Includes support for partial dependence, variable importance, passing customized functions for variable importance and identification of linear combinations of features. Methods for the oblique random survival forest are described in Jaeger et al., (2023)
<[DOI:10.1080/10618600.2023.2231048](https://doi.org/10.1080/10618600.2023.2231048)>.

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URL <https://github.com/ropensci/aorsf>,
<https://docs.ropensci.org/aorsf/>

BugReports <https://github.com/ropensci/aorsf/issues/>

Depends R (>= 3.6)

Imports collapse, data.table, lifecycle, R6, Rcpp, utils

Suggests covr, ggplot2, glmnet, knitr, rmarkdown, survival,
SurvMetrics, testthat (>= 3.0.0), tibble, units

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

VignetteBuilder knitr

Config/testthat/edition 3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

NeedsCompilation yes

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2024-05-03 19:40:02 UTC

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as.data.table.orsf_summary_uni
Coerce to data.table

Description

Convert an 'orsf_summary' object into a data.table object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'orsf_summary_uni'
as.data.table(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class 'orsf_summary_uni'
...	not used

Value

a [data.table](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(data.table)

object <- orsf(pbc_orsf, Surv(time, status) ~ . - id, n_tree = 25)

smry <- orsf_summarize_uni(object, n_variables = 2)

as.data.table(smry)

## End(Not run)
```

orsf

Oblique Random Forests

Description

Grow or specify an oblique random forest. While the name `orsf()` implies that this function only works for survival forests, it can be used for classification, regression, or survival forests.

Usage

```
orsf(
  data,
  formula,
  control = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  n_tree = 500,
  n_split = 5,
  n_retry = 3,
  n_thread = 0,
  mtry = NULL,
  sample_with_replacement = TRUE,
  sample_fraction = 0.632,
  leaf_min_events = 1,
  leaf_min_obs = 5,
  split_rule = NULL,
  split_min_events = 5,
  split_min_obs = 10,
```

```

split_min_stat = NULL,
oobag_pred_type = NULL,
oobag_pred_horizon = NULL,
oobag_eval_every = NULL,
oobag_fun = NULL,
importance = "anova",
importance_max_pvalue = 0.01,
group_factors = TRUE,
tree_seeds = NULL,
attach_data = TRUE,
no_fit = FALSE,
na_action = "fail",
verbose_progress = FALSE,
...
)

orsf_train(object, attach_data = TRUE)

```

Arguments

data	a data.frame , tibble , or data.table that contains the relevant variables.
formula	<i>(formula)</i> Two sided formula with a single outcome. The terms on the right are names of predictor variables, and the symbol '.' may be used to indicate all variables in the data except the response. The symbol '-.' may also be used to indicate removal of a predictor. Details on the response vary depending on forest type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Classification</i>: The response should be a single variable, and that variable should have type factor in data. • <i>Regression</i>: The response should be a single variable, and that variable should have type double or integer with at least 10 unique numeric values in data. • <i>Survival</i>: The response should include a time variable, followed by a status variable, and may be written inside a call to Surv (see examples).
control	<i>(orsf_control)</i> An object returned from one of the orsf_control functions: orsf_control_survival , orsf_control_classification , and orsf_control_regression . If NULL (the default) will use an accelerated control, which is the fastest available option. For survival and classification, this is Cox and Logistic regression with 1 iteration, and for regression it is ordinary least squares.
weights	<i>(numeric vector)</i> Optional. If given, this input should have length equal to <code>nrow(data)</code> for complete or imputed data and should have length equal to <code>nrow(na.omit(data))</code> if <code>na_action</code> is "omit". As the weights vector is used to count observations and events prior to growing a node for a tree, <code>orsf()</code> scales weights so that <code>sum(weights) == nrow(data)</code> . This helps to make tree depth consistent between weighted and un-weighted fits.
n_tree	<i>(integer)</i> the number of trees to grow. Default is <code>n_tree = 500</code> .
n_split	<i>(integer)</i> the number of cut-points assessed when splitting a node in decision trees. Default is <code>n_split = 5</code> .

n_retry	(<i>integer</i>) when a node is splittable, but the current linear combination of inputs is unable to provide a valid split, orsf will try again with a new linear combination based on a different set of randomly selected predictors, up to n_retry times. Default is n_retry = 3. Set n_retry = 0 to prevent any retries.
n_thread	(<i>integer</i>) number of threads to use while growing trees, computing predictions, and computing importance. Default is 0, which allows a suitable number of threads to be used based on availability.
mtry	(<i>integer</i>) Number of predictors randomly included as candidates for splitting a node. The default is the smallest integer greater than the square root of the number of total predictors, i.e., mtry = ceiling(sqrt(number of predictors))
sample_with_replacement	(<i>logical</i>) If TRUE (the default), observations are sampled with replacement when an in-bag sample is created for a decision tree. If FALSE, observations are sampled without replacement and each tree will have an in-bag sample containing sample_fraction% of the original sample.
sample_fraction	(<i>double</i>) the proportion of observations that each trees' in-bag sample will contain, relative to the number of rows in data. Only used if sample_with_replacement is FALSE. Default value is 0.632.
leaf_min_events	(<i>integer</i>) This input is only relevant for survival analysis, and specifies the minimum number of events in a leaf node. Default is leaf_min_events = 1
leaf_min_obs	(<i>integer</i>) minimum number of observations in a leaf node. Default is leaf_min_obs = 5.
split_rule	(<i>character</i>) how to assess the quality of a potential splitting rule for a node. Valid options for survival are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'logrank' : a log-rank test statistic (default). • 'cstat' : Harrell's concordance statistic. For classification, valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'gini' : gini impurity (default) • 'cstat' : area underneath the ROC curve (AUC-ROC) For regression, valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'variance' : variance reduction (default)
split_min_events	(<i>integer</i>) minimum number of events required in a node to consider splitting it. Default is split_min_events = 5. This input is only relevant for survival trees.
split_min_obs	(<i>integer</i>) minimum number of observations required in a node to consider splitting it. Default is split_min_obs = 10.
split_min_stat	(<i>double</i>) minimum test statistic required to split a node. If no splits are found with a statistic exceeding split_min_stat, the given node either becomes a leaf or a retry occurs (up to n_retry retries). Defaults are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.84 if split_rule = 'logrank' • 0.55 if split_rule = 'cstat' (see first note below) • 0.00 if split_rule = 'gini' (see second note below)

- 0.00 if `split_rule = 'variance'`

Note 1 For C-statistic splitting, if C is < 0.50 , we consider the statistic value to be $1 - C$ to allow for good 'anti-predictive' splits. So, if a C-statistic is initially computed as 0.1, it will be considered as $1 - 0.10 = 0.90$.

Note 2 For Gini impurity, a value of 0 and 1 usually indicate the best and worst possible scores, respectively. To make things simple and to avoid introducing a `split_max_stat` input, we flip the values of Gini impurity so that 1 and 0 indicate the best and worst possible scores, respectively.

`oobag_pred_type`

(*character*) The type of out-of-bag predictions to compute while fitting the ensemble. Valid options for any tree type:

- 'none' : don't compute out-of-bag predictions
- 'leaf' : the ID of the predicted leaf is returned for each tree

Valid options for survival:

- 'risk' : probability of event occurring at or before `oobag_pred_horizon` (default).
- 'surv' : $1 - \text{risk}$.
- 'chf' : cumulative hazard function at `oobag_pred_horizon`.
- 'mort' : mortality, i.e., the number of events expected if all observations in the training data were identical to a given observation.

Valid options for classification:

- 'prob' : probability of each class (default)
- 'class' : class (i.e., `which.max(prob)`)

Valid options for regression:

- 'mean' : mean value (default)

`oobag_pred_horizon`

(*numeric*) A numeric value indicating what time should be used for out-of-bag predictions. Default is the median of the observed times, i.e., `oobag_pred_horizon = median(time)`. This input is only relevant for survival trees that have prediction type of 'risk', 'surv', or 'chf'.

`oobag_eval_every`

(*integer*) The out-of-bag performance of the ensemble will be checked every `oobag_eval_every` trees. So, if `oobag_eval_every = 10`, then out-of-bag performance is checked after growing the 10th tree, the 20th tree, and so on. Default is `oobag_eval_every = n_tree`.

`oobag_fun`

(*function*) to be used for evaluating out-of-bag prediction accuracy every `oobag_eval_every` trees. When `oobag_fun = NULL` (the default), the evaluation statistic is selected based on tree type

- survival: Harrell's C-statistic (1982)
- classification: Area underneath the ROC curve (AUC-ROC)
- regression: Traditional prediction R-squared

if you use your own `oobag_fun` note the following:

- `oobag_fun` should have three inputs: `y_mat`, `w_vec`, and `s_vec`

- For survival trees, `y_mat` should be a two column matrix with first column named 'time' and second named 'status'. For classification trees, `y_mat` should be a matrix with number of columns = number of distinct classes in the outcome. For regression, `y_mat` should be a matrix with one column.
- `s_vec` is a numeric vector containing predictions
- `oobag_fun` should return a numeric output of length 1

For more details, see the out-of-bag [vignette](#).

<code>importance</code>	<p>(<i>character</i>) Indicate method for variable importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'none': no variable importance is computed. • 'anova': compute analysis of variance (ANOVA) importance • 'negate': compute negation importance • 'permute': compute permutation importance <p>For details on these methods, see orsf_vi.</p>
<code>importance_max_pvalue</code>	<p>(<i>double</i>) Only relevant if <code>importance</code> is "anova". The maximum p-value that will register as a positive case when counting the number of times a variable was found to be 'significant' during tree growth. Default is 0.01, as recommended by Menze et al.</p>
<code>group_factors</code>	<p>(<i>logical</i>) Only relevant if variable importance is being estimated. if TRUE, the importance of factor variables will be reported overall by aggregating the importance of individual levels of the factor. If FALSE, the importance of individual factor levels will be returned.</p>
<code>tree_seeds</code>	<p>(<i>integer vector</i>) Optional. if specified, random seeds will be set using the values in <code>tree_seeds[i]</code> before growing tree <code>i</code>. Two forests grown with the same number of trees and the same seeds will have the exact same out-of-bag samples, making out-of-bag error estimates of the forests more comparable. If NULL (the default), seeds are picked at random.</p>
<code>attach_data</code>	<p>(<i>logical</i>) if TRUE, a copy of the training data will be attached to the output. This is required if you plan on using functions like orsf_pd_oob or orsf_summarize_uni to interpret the forest using its training data. Default is TRUE.</p>
<code>no_fit</code>	<p>(<i>logical</i>) if TRUE, model fitting steps are defined and saved, but training is not initiated. The object returned can be directly submitted to <code>orsf_train()</code> so long as <code>attach_data</code> is TRUE.</p>
<code>na_action</code>	<p>(<i>character</i>) what should happen when data contains missing values (i.e., NA values). Valid options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'fail' : an error is thrown if data contains NA values • 'omit' : rows in data with incomplete data will be dropped • 'impute_meanmode' : missing values for continuous and categorical variables in data will be imputed using the mean and mode, respectively.
<code>verbose_progress</code>	<p>(<i>logical</i>) if TRUE, progress messages are printed in the console. If FALSE (the default), nothing is printed.</p>
<code>...</code>	<p>Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).</p>
<code>object</code>	<p>an untrained 'aorsf' object, created by setting <code>no_fit = TRUE</code> in <code>orsf()</code>.</p>

Details

Why isn't this function called `orf()`? In its earlier versions, the `aorsf` package was exclusively for oblique random survival forests.

formula for survival oblique RFs:

- The response in formula can be a survival object as returned by the `Surv` function, but can also just be the time and status variables. I.e., `Surv(time, status) ~ .` works and `time + status ~ .` works
- The response can also be a survival object stored in data. For example, `y ~ .` is a valid formula if `data$y` inherits from the `Surv` class.

mtry:

The `mtry` parameter may be temporarily reduced to ensure that linear models used to find combinations of predictors remain stable. This occurs because coefficients in linear model fitting algorithms may become infinite if the number of predictors exceeds the number of observations.

oobag_fun:

If `oobag_fun` is specified, it will be used in to compute negation importance or permutation importance, but it will not have any role for ANOVA importance.

n_thread:

If an R function is to be called from C++ (i.e., user-supplied function to compute out-of-bag error or identify linear combinations of variables), `n_thread` will automatically be set to 1 because attempting to run R functions in multiple threads will cause the R session to crash.

Value

an *obliqueForest* object

What is an oblique decision tree?

Decision trees are developed by splitting a set of training data into two new subsets, with the goal of having more similarity within the new subsets than between them. This splitting process is repeated on the resulting subsets of data until a stopping criterion is met. When the new subsets of data are formed based on a single predictor, the decision tree is said to be axis-based because the splits of the data appear perpendicular to the axis of the predictor. When linear combinations of variables are used instead of a single variable, the tree is oblique because the splits of the data are neither parallel nor at a right angle to the axis

Figure : Decision trees for classification with axis-based splitting (left) and oblique splitting (right). Cases are orange squares; controls are purple circles. Both trees partition the predictor space defined by variables X_1 and X_2 , but the oblique splits do a better job of separating the two classes.

What is a random forest?

Random forests are collections of de-correlated decision trees. Predictions from each tree are aggregated to make an ensemble prediction for the forest. For more details, see Breiman et al, 2001.

Training, out-of-bag error, and testing

In random forests, each tree is grown with a bootstrapped version of the training set. Because bootstrap samples are selected with replacement, each bootstrapped training set contains about two-thirds of instances in the original training set. The 'out-of-bag' data are instances that are *not* in the bootstrapped training set. Each tree in the random forest can make predictions for its out-of-bag data, and the out-of-bag predictions can be aggregated to make an ensemble out-of-bag prediction. Since the out-of-bag data are not used to grow the tree, the accuracy of the ensemble out-of-bag predictions approximate the generalization error of the random forest. Generalization error refers to the error of a random forest's predictions when it is applied to predict outcomes for data that were not used to train it, i.e., testing data.

Examples

```
library(aorsf)
library(magrittr) # for %>%

##
## Attaching package: 'magrittr'

## The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':
##
##   extract

## The following objects are masked from 'package:testthat':
##
##   equals, is_less_than, not
```

orsf() is the entry-point of the aorsf package. It can be used to fit classification, regression, and survival forests.

For classification, we fit an oblique RF to predict penguin species using penguin data from the magnificent palmerpenguins [R package](#)

```
# An oblique classification RF
penguin_fit <- orsf(data = penguins_orsf,
                   n_tree = 5,
                   formula = species ~ .)

penguin_fit

## ----- Oblique random classification forest
##
##   Linear combinations: Accelerated Logistic regression
##   N observations: 333
##   N classes: 3
##   N trees: 5
##   N predictors total: 7
##   N predictors per node: 3
##   Average leaves per tree: 4.6
```

```
## Min observations in leaf: 5
##           OOB stat value: 0.99
##           OOB stat type: AUC-ROC
##           Variable importance: anova
##
## -----
```

For regression, we use the same data but predict bill length of penguins:

```
# An oblique regression RF
bill_fit <- orsf(data = penguins_orsf,
                 n_tree = 5,
                 formula = bill_length_mm ~ .)
```

```
bill_fit
```

```
## ----- Oblique random regression forest
##
##           Linear combinations: Accelerated Linear regression
##           N observations: 333
##           N trees: 5
##           N predictors total: 7
##           N predictors per node: 3
##           Average leaves per tree: 51
##           Min observations in leaf: 5
##           OOB stat value: 0.70
##           OOB stat type: RSQ
##           Variable importance: anova
##
## -----
```

My personal favorite is the oblique survival RF with accelerated Cox regression because it was the first type of oblique RF that `aorsf` provided (see [ArXiv paper](#); the paper is also published in *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics* but is not publicly available there). Here, we use it to predict mortality risk following diagnosis of primary biliary cirrhosis:

```
# An oblique survival RF
pbc_fit <- orsf(data = pbc_orsf,
               n_tree = 5,
               formula = Surv(time, status) ~ . - id)
```

```
pbc_fit
```

```
## ----- Oblique random survival forest
##
##           Linear combinations: Accelerated Cox regression
##           N observations: 276
##           N events: 111
```

```
##           N trees: 5
##      N predictors total: 17
##      N predictors per node: 5
## Average leaves per tree: 22.2
## Min observations in leaf: 5
##      Min events in leaf: 1
##           OOB stat value: 0.78
##           OOB stat type: Harrell's C-index
##      Variable importance: anova
##
## -----
```

More than one way to grow a forest:

You can use `orsf(no_fit = TRUE)` to make a *specification* to grow a forest instead of a fitted forest.

```
orsf_spec <- orsf(pbc_orsf,
                 formula = time + status ~ . - id,
                 no_fit = TRUE)
```

```
orsf_spec
```

```
## Untrained oblique random survival forest
##
##      Linear combinations: Accelerated Cox regression
##           N observations: 276
##           N events: 111
##           N trees: 500
##      N predictors total: 17
##      N predictors per node: 5
## Average leaves per tree: 0
## Min observations in leaf: 5
##      Min events in leaf: 1
##           OOB stat value: none
##           OOB stat type: Harrell's C-index
##      Variable importance: anova
##
## -----
```

Why would you do this? Two reasons:

1. For very computational tasks, you may want to check how long it will take to fit the forest before you commit to it:

```
orsf_spec %>%
  orsf_update(n_tree = 10000) %>%
  orsf_time_to_train()
```

```
## Time difference of 2.429678 secs
```

1. If fitting multiple forests, use the blueprint along with `orsf_train()` and `orsf_update()` to simplify your code:

```
orsf_fit <- orsf_train(orsf_spec)
orsf_fit_10 <- orsf_update(orsf_fit, leaf_min_obs = 10)
orsf_fit_20 <- orsf_update(orsf_fit, leaf_min_obs = 20)
```

```
orsf_fit$leaf_min_obs
```

```
## [1] 5
```

```
orsf_fit_10$leaf_min_obs
```

```
## [1] 10
```

```
orsf_fit_20$leaf_min_obs
```

```
## [1] 20
```

tidymodels:

tidymodels includes support for aorsf as a computational engine:

```
library(tidymodels)
library(censored)
library(yardstick)
```

```
pbctidy <- pbctidy %>%
  mutate(event_time = Surv(time, status), .before = 1) %>%
  select(-c(id, time, status)) %>%
  as_tibble()
```

```
split <- initial_split(pbctidy)
```

```
orsf_spec <- rand_forest() %>%
  set_engine("aorsf") %>%
  set_mode("censored regression")
```

```
orsf_fit <- fit(orsf_spec,
               formula = event_time ~ .,
               data = training(split))
```

Prediction with aorsf models at different times is also supported:

```
time_points <- seq(500, 3000, by = 500)
```

```
test_pred <- augment(orsf_fit,
                    new_data = testing(split),
                    eval_time = time_points)
```

```
brier_scores <- test_pred %>%
  brier_survival(truth = event_time, .pred)
```

```
brier_scores
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   .metric      .estimator .eval_time .estimate
##   <chr>        <chr>         <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 brier_survival standard         500    0.0597
## 2 brier_survival standard        1000    0.0943
## 3 brier_survival standard        1500    0.0883
## 4 brier_survival standard        2000    0.102
## 5 brier_survival standard        2500    0.137
## 6 brier_survival standard        3000    0.153
```

```
roc_scores <- test_pred %>%
  roc_auc_survival(truth = event_time, .pred)
```

```
roc_scores
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   .metric      .estimator .eval_time .estimate
##   <chr>        <chr>         <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 roc_auc_survival standard         500    0.957
## 2 roc_auc_survival standard        1000    0.912
## 3 roc_auc_survival standard        1500    0.935
## 4 roc_auc_survival standard        2000    0.931
## 5 roc_auc_survival standard        2500    0.907
## 6 roc_auc_survival standard        3000    0.889
```

References

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2. Breiman, Leo (2001). "Random Forests." *Machine Learning*, 45(1), 5-32. ISSN 1573-0565.
3. Ishwaran H, Kogalur UB, Blackstone EH, Lauer MS (2008). "Random survival forests." *The Annals of Applied Statistics*, 2(3).
4. Menze, H B, Kelm, Michael B, Splitthoff, N D, Koethe, Ullrich, Hamprecht, A F (2011). "On oblique random forests." In *Machine Learning and Knowledge Discovery in Databases: European Conference, ECML PKDD 2011, Athens, Greece, September 5-9, 2011, Proceedings, Part II* 22, 453-469. Springer.
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orsf_control	<i>Oblique random forest control</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Oblique random forest control

Usage

```
orsf_control(  
  tree_type,  
  method,  
  scale_x,  
  ties,  
  net_mix,  
  target_df,  
  max_iter,  
  epsilon,  
  ...  
)  
  
orsf_control_classification(  
  method = "glm",  
  scale_x = TRUE,  
  net_mix = 0.5,  
  target_df = NULL,  
  max_iter = 20,  
  epsilon = 1e-09,  
  ...  
)  
  
orsf_control_regression(  
  method = "glm",  
  scale_x = TRUE,  
  net_mix = 0.5,  
  target_df = NULL,  
  max_iter = 20,  
  epsilon = 1e-09,  
  ...  
)  
  
orsf_control_survival(  
  method = "glm",  
  scale_x = TRUE,  
  ties = "efron",  
  net_mix = 0.5,  
  target_df = NULL,
```

```

    max_iter = 20,
    epsilon = 1e-09,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

tree_type	<p>(<i>character</i>) the type of tree. Valid options are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "classification", i.e., categorical outcomes • "regression", i.e., continuous outcomes • "survival", i.e., time-to event outcomes
method	<p>(<i>character or function</i>) how to identify linear linear combinations of predictors. If method is a character value, it must be one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'glm': linear, logistic, and cox regression • 'net': same as 'glm' but with penalty terms • 'pca': principal component analysis • 'random': random draw from uniform distribution <p>If method is a <i>function</i>, it will be used to identify linear combinations of predictor variables. method must in this case accept three inputs named x_node, y_node and w_node, and should expect the following types and dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • x_node (<i>matrix</i>; n rows, p columns) • y_node (<i>matrix</i>; n rows, 2 columns) • w_node (<i>matrix</i>; n rows, 1 column) <p>In addition, method must return a matrix with p rows and 1 column.</p>
scale_x	<p>(<i>logical</i>) if TRUE, values of predictors will be scaled prior to each instance of finding a linear combination of predictors, using summary values from the data in the current node of the decision tree.</p>
ties	<p>(<i>character</i>) a character string specifying the method for tie handling. Only relevant when modeling survival outcomes and using a method that engages with tied outcome times. If there are no ties, all the methods are equivalent. Valid options are 'breslow' and 'efron'. The Efron approximation is the default because it is more accurate when dealing with tied event times and has similar computational efficiency compared to the Breslow method.</p>
net_mix	<p>(<i>double</i>) The elastic net mixing parameter. A value of 1 gives the lasso penalty, and a value of 0 gives the ridge penalty. If multiple values of alpha are given, then a penalized model is fit using each alpha value prior to splitting a node.</p>
target_df	<p>(<i>integer</i>) Preferred number of variables used in each linear combination. For example, with mtry of 5 and target_df of 3, we sample 5 predictors and look for the best linear combination using 3 of them.</p>
max_iter	<p>(<i>integer</i>) iteration continues until convergence (see eps above) or the number of attempted iterations is equal to iter_max.</p>
epsilon	<p>(<i>double</i>) When using most modeling based method, iteration continues in the algorithm until the relative change in some kind of objective is less than epsilon, or the absolute change is less than sqrt(epsilon).</p>
...	<p>Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).</p>

Details

Adjust `scale_x` *at your own risk*. Setting `scale_x = FALSE` will reduce computation time but will also make the orsf model dependent on the scale of your data, which is why the default value is `TRUE`.

Value

an object of class 'orsf_control', which should be used as an input for the `control` argument of [orsf](#). Components are:

- `tree_type`: type of trees to fit
- `lincomb_type`: method for linear combinations
- `lincomb_eps`: epsilon for convergence
- `lincomb_iter_max`: max iterations
- `lincomb_scale`: to scale or not.
- `lincomb_alpha`: mixing parameter
- `lincomb_df_target`: target degrees of freedom
- `lincomb_ties_method`: method for ties in survival time
- `lincomb_R_function`: R function for custom splits

Examples

First we load some relevant packages

```
set.seed(329730)
suppressPackageStartupMessages({
  library(aorsf)
  library(survival)
  library(ranger)
  library(riskRegression)
})
```

Accelerated linear combinations:

The accelerated ORSF ensemble is the default because it has a nice balance of computational speed and prediction accuracy. It runs a single iteration of Newton Raphson scoring on the Cox partial likelihood function to find linear combinations of predictors.

```
fit_accel <- orsf(pbc_orsf,
  control = orsf_control_survival(),
  formula = Surv(time, status) ~ . - id,
  tree_seeds = 329)
```

Linear combinations with Cox regression:

Setting inputs in `orsf_control_survival` to scale the X matrix and repeat iterations until convergence allows you to run Cox regression in each non-terminal node of each survival tree, using the regression coefficients to create linear combinations of predictors:


```
control_cph <- orsf_control_survival(method = 'glm',
                                   scale_x = TRUE,
                                   max_iter = 20)

fit_cph <- orsf(abc_orsf,
               control = control_cph,
               formula = Surv(time, status) ~ . - id,
               tree_seeds = 329)
```

Linear combinations with penalized cox regression:

Setting `method == 'net'` runs penalized Cox regression in each non-terminal node of each survival tree. This can be really helpful if you want to do feature selection within the node, but it is a lot slower than the 'glm' option.

```
# select 3 predictors out of 5 to be used in
# each linear combination of predictors.
```

```
control_net <- orsf_control_survival(method = 'net', target_df = 3)

fit_net <- orsf(abc_orsf,
               control = control_net,
               formula = Surv(time, status) ~ . - id,
               tree_seeds = 329)
```

Linear combinations with your own function:

In addition to the built-in methods, customized functions can be used to identify linear combinations of predictors. We'll demonstrate a few here.

- The first uses random coefficients

```
f_rando <- function(x_node, y_node, w_node){
  matrix(runif(ncol(x_node)), ncol=1)
}
```

- The second derives coefficients from principal component analysis

```
f_pca <- function(x_node, y_node, w_node) {

  # estimate two principal components.
  pca <- stats::prcomp(x_node, rank. = 2)
  # use the second principal component to split the node
  pca$rotation[, 1L, drop = FALSE]

}
```

- The third uses `ranger()` inside of `orsf()`. This approach is very similar to a method known as reinforcement learning trees (see the RLT package), although our method of “muting” is very crude compared to the method proposed by Zhu et al.

```
f_rlt <- function(x_node, y_node, w_node){

  colnames(y_node) <- c('time', 'status')
```

```

colnames(x_node) <- paste("x", seq(ncol(x_node)), sep = '')

data <- as.data.frame(cbind(y_node, x_node))

if(nrow(data) <= 10)
  return(matrix(runif(ncol(x_node)), ncol = 1))

fit <- ranger::ranger(data = data,
                      formula = Surv(time, status) ~ .,
                      num.trees = 25,
                      num.threads = 1,
                      min.node.size = 5,
                      importance = 'permutation')

out <- sort(fit$variable.importance, decreasing = TRUE)

# "mute" the least two important variables
n_vars <- length(out)
if(n_vars > 4){
  out[c(n_vars, n_vars-1)] <- 0
}

# ensure out has same variable order as input
out <- out[colnames(x_node)]

# protect yourself
out[is.na(out)] <- 0

matrix(out, ncol = 1)

}

```

We can plug these functions into `orsf_control_custom()`, and then pass the result into `orsf()`:

```

fit_rando <- orsf(pbc_orsf,
                 Surv(time, status) ~ . - id,
                 control = orsf_control_survival(method = f_rando),
                 tree_seeds = 329)

fit_pca <- orsf(pbc_orsf,
               Surv(time, status) ~ . - id,
               control = orsf_control_survival(method = f_pca),
               tree_seeds = 329)

fit_rlt <- orsf(pbc_orsf, time + status ~ . - id,
               control = orsf_control_survival(method = f_rlt),
               tree_seeds = 329)

```

So which fit seems to work best in this example? Let's find out by evaluating the out-of-bag survival predictions.

```

risk_preds <- list(
  accel = fit_accel$pred_oobag,
  cph   = fit_cph$pred_oobag,
  net   = fit_net$pred_oobag,
  rando = fit_rando$pred_oobag,
  pca   = fit_pca$pred_oobag,
  rlt   = fit_rlt$pred_oobag
)

sc <- Score(object = risk_preds,
            formula = Surv(time, status) ~ 1,
            data = pbc_orsf,
            summary = 'IPA',
            times = fit_accel$pred_horizon)

```

The AUC values, from highest to lowest:

```

sc$AUC$score[order(-AUC)]

##      model times      AUC      se      lower      upper
##      <fctr> <num>      <num>      <num>      <num>      <num>
## 1:      net  1788 0.9151649 0.02025057 0.8754745 0.9548553
## 2:      rlt  1788 0.9119200 0.02090107 0.8709547 0.9528854
## 3:     accel  1788 0.9095628 0.02143250 0.8675558 0.9515697
## 4:      cph  1788 0.9095628 0.02143250 0.8675558 0.9515697
## 5:     rando  1788 0.9062197 0.02148854 0.8641029 0.9483365
## 6:      pca  1788 0.8999479 0.02226683 0.8563057 0.9435901

```

And the indices of prediction accuracy:

```

sc$Brier$score[order(-IPA), .(model, times, IPA)]

##      model times      IPA
##      <fctr> <num>      <num>
## 1:      net  1788 0.4905777
## 2:     accel  1788 0.4806649
## 3:      cph  1788 0.4806649
## 4:      rlt  1788 0.4675228
## 5:      pca  1788 0.4383995
## 6:     rando  1788 0.4302814
## 7: Null model  1788 0.0000000

```

From inspection,

- net, accel, and rlt have high discrimination and index of prediction accuracy.
- rando and pca do less well, but they aren't bad.

See Also

linear combination control functions [orsf_control_cph\(\)](#), [orsf_control_custom\(\)](#), [orsf_control_fast\(\)](#), [orsf_control_net\(\)](#)

orsf_control_cph	<i>Cox regression ORSF control</i>
------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Use the coefficients from a proportional hazards model to create linear combinations of predictor variables while fitting an [orsf](#) model.

Usage

```
orsf_control_cph(method = "efron", eps = 1e-09, iter_max = 20, ...)
```

Arguments

method	<i>(character)</i> a character string specifying the method for tie handling. If there are no ties, all the methods are equivalent. Valid options are 'breslow' and 'efron'. The Efron approximation is the default because it is more accurate when dealing with tied event times and has similar computational efficiency compared to the Breslow method.
eps	<i>(double)</i> When using Newton Raphson scoring to identify linear combinations of inputs, iteration continues in the algorithm until the relative change in the log partial likelihood is less than eps, or the absolute change is less than $\sqrt{\text{eps}}$. Must be positive. A default value of 1e-09 is used for consistency with survival::coxph.control .
iter_max	<i>(integer)</i> iteration continues until convergence (see eps above) or the number of attempted iterations is equal to iter_max.
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).

Details

[Superseded]

code from the [survival package](#) was modified to make this routine.

For more details on the Cox proportional hazards model, see [coxph](#) and/or Therneau and Grambsch (2000).

Value

an object of class 'orsf_control', which should be used as an input for the control argument of [orsf](#).

References

Therneau T.M., Grambsch P.M. (2000) The Cox Model. In: Modeling Survival Data: Extending the Cox Model. Statistics for Biology and Health. Springer, New York, NY. DOI: 10.1007/978-1-4757-3294-8_3

See Also

linear combination control functions [orsf_control_custom\(\)](#), [orsf_control_fast\(\)](#), [orsf_control_net\(\)](#), [orsf_control\(\)](#)

orsf_control_custom *Custom ORSF control*

Description

[Superseded]

Usage

```
orsf_control_custom(beta_fun, ...)
```

Arguments

beta_fun (*function*) a function to define coefficients used in linear combinations of predictor variables. beta_fun must accept three inputs named x_node, y_node and w_node, and should expect the following types and dimensions:

- x_node (*matrix*; n rows, p columns)
- y_node (*matrix*; n rows, 2 columns)
- w_node (*matrix*; n rows, 1 column)

In addition, beta_fun must return a matrix with p rows and 1 column. If any of these conditions are not met, orsf_control_custom() will let you know.

... Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).

Value

an object of class 'orsf_control', which should be used as an input for the control argument of [orsf](#).

See Also

linear combination control functions [orsf_control_cph\(\)](#), [orsf_control_fast\(\)](#), [orsf_control_net\(\)](#), [orsf_control\(\)](#)

orsf_control_fast *Accelerated ORSF control*

Description

Fast methods to identify linear combinations of predictors while fitting an [orsf](#) model.

Usage

```
orsf_control_fast(method = "efron", do_scale = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

method	<i>(character)</i> a character string specifying the method for tie handling. If there are no ties, all the methods are equivalent. Valid options are 'breslow' and 'efron'. The Efron approximation is the default because it is more accurate when dealing with tied event times and has similar computational efficiency compared to the Breslow method.
do_scale	<i>(logical)</i> if TRUE, values of predictors will be scaled prior to each instance of Newton Raphson scoring, using summary values from the data in the current node of the decision tree.
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).

Details

code from the [survival package](#) was modified to make this routine.

Adjust `do_scale` *at your own risk*. Setting `do_scale = FALSE` will reduce computation time but will also make the `orsf` model dependent on the scale of your data, which is why the default value is TRUE.

Value

an object of class 'orsf_control', which should be used as an input for the `control` argument of [orsf](#).

See Also

linear combination control functions [orsf_control_cph\(\)](#), [orsf_control_custom\(\)](#), [orsf_control_net\(\)](#), [orsf_control\(\)](#)

orsf_control_net	<i>Penalized Cox regression ORSF control</i>
------------------	----------------------------------------------

Description

Use regularized Cox proportional hazard models to identify linear combinations of input variables while fitting an [orsf](#) model.

Usage

```
orsf_control_net(alpha = 1/2, df_target = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

alpha	(<i>double</i>) The elastic net mixing parameter. A value of 1 gives the lasso penalty, and a value of 0 gives the ridge penalty. If multiple values of alpha are given, then a penalized model is fit using each alpha value prior to splitting a node.
df_target	(<i>integer</i>) Preferred number of variables used in a linear combination.
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).

Details

[Superseded]

df_target has to be less than mtry, which is a separate argument in [orsf](#) that indicates the number of variables chosen at random prior to finding a linear combination of those variables.

Value

an object of class 'orsf_control', which should be used as an input for the control argument of [orsf](#).

References

1. Simon, Noah, Friedman, Jerome, Hastie, Trevor, Tibshirani, Rob (2011). "Regularization paths for Cox's proportional hazards model via coordinate descent." *Journal of statistical software*, 39(5), 1.

See Also

linear combination control functions [orsf_control_cph\(\)](#), [orsf_control_custom\(\)](#), [orsf_control_fast\(\)](#), [orsf_control\(\)](#)

Description

Compute individual conditional expectations for an oblique random forest. Unlike partial dependence, which shows the expected prediction as a function of one or multiple predictors, individual conditional expectations (ICE) show the prediction for an individual observation as a function of a predictor. You can compute individual conditional expectations three ways using a random forest:

- using in-bag predictions for the training data
- using out-of-bag predictions for the training data
- using predictions for a new set of data

See examples for more details

Usage

```
orsf_ice_oob(  
  object,  
  pred_spec,  
  pred_horizon = NULL,  
  pred_type = NULL,  
  expand_grid = TRUE,  
  boundary_checks = TRUE,  
  n_thread = NULL,  
  verbose_progress = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

```
orsf_ice_inb(  
  object,  
  pred_spec,  
  pred_horizon = NULL,  
  pred_type = NULL,  
  expand_grid = TRUE,  
  boundary_checks = TRUE,  
  n_thread = NULL,  
  verbose_progress = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

```
orsf_ice_new(  
  object,  
  pred_spec,  
  new_data,  
  pred_horizon = NULL,
```



```

    pred_type = NULL,
    na_action = "fail",
    expand_grid = TRUE,
    boundary_checks = TRUE,
    n_thread = NULL,
    verbose_progress = NULL,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

object	(<i>ObliqueForest</i>) a trained oblique random forest object (see orsf).
pred_spec	(<i>named list</i> , <i>pspec_auto</i> , or <i>data.frame</i>). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <code>pred_spec</code> is a named list, Each item in the list should be a vector of values that will be used as points in the partial dependence function. The name of each item in the list should indicate which variable will be modified to take the corresponding values. • If <code>pred_spec</code> is created using <code>pred_spec_auto()</code>, all that is needed is the names of variables to use (see pred_spec_auto). • If <code>pred_spec</code> is a <code>data.frame</code>, columns will indicate variable names, values will indicate variable values, and partial dependence will be computed using the inputs on each row.
pred_horizon	(<i>double</i>) Only relevant for survival forests. A value or vector indicating the time(s) that predictions will be calibrated to. E.g., if you were predicting risk of incident heart failure within the next 10 years, then <code>pred_horizon = 10</code> . <code>pred_horizon</code> can be <code>NULL</code> if <code>pred_type</code> is 'mort', since mortality predictions are aggregated over all event times
pred_type	(<i>character</i>) the type of predictions to compute. Valid Valid options for survival are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'risk': probability of having an event at or before <code>pred_horizon</code>. • 'surv': 1 - risk. • 'chf': cumulative hazard function • 'mort': mortality prediction • 'time': survival time prediction For classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'prob': probability for each class For regression: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'mean': predicted mean, i.e., the expected value
expand_grid	(<i>logical</i>) if <code>TRUE</code> , partial dependence will be computed at all possible combinations of inputs in <code>pred_spec</code> . If <code>FALSE</code> , partial dependence will be computed for each variable in <code>pred_spec</code> , separately.
boundary_checks	(<i>logical</i>) if <code>TRUE</code> , <code>pred_spec</code> will be checked to make sure the requested values are between the 10th and 90th percentile in the object's training data. If <code>FALSE</code> , these checks are skipped.

n_thread	(<i>integer</i>) number of threads to use while computing predictions. Default is 0, which allows a suitable number of threads to be used based on availability.
verbose_progress	(<i>logical</i>) if TRUE, progress will be printed to console. If FALSE (the default), nothing will be printed.
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).
new_data	a data.frame , tibble , or data.table to compute predictions in.
na_action	(<i>character</i>) what should happen when new_data contains missing values (i.e., NA values). Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'fail' : an error is thrown if new_data contains NA values • 'omit' : rows in new_data with incomplete data will be dropped

Value

a [data.table](#) containing individual conditional expectations for the specified variable(s) and, if relevant, at the specified prediction horizon(s).

Examples

You can compute individual conditional expectation and individual conditional expectations in three ways:

- using in-bag predictions for the training data. In-bag individual conditional expectation indicates relationships that the model has learned during training. This is helpful if your goal is to interpret the model.
- using out-of-bag predictions for the training data. Out-of-bag individual conditional expectation indicates relationships that the model has learned during training but using the out-of-bag data simulates application of the model to new data. This is helpful if you want to test your model's reliability or fairness in new data but you don't have access to a large testing set.
- using predictions for a new set of data. New data individual conditional expectation shows how the model predicts outcomes for observations it has not seen. This is helpful if you want to test your model's reliability or fairness.

Classification:

Begin by fitting an oblique classification random forest:

```
set.seed(329)
```

```
index_train <- sample(nrow(penguins_orsf), 150)
```

```
penguins_orsf_train <- penguins_orsf[index_train, ]
penguins_orsf_test <- penguins_orsf[-index_train, ]
```

```
fit_clsrf <- orsf(data = penguins_orsf_train,
                 formula = species ~ .)
```

Compute individual conditional expectation using out-of-bag data for flipper_length_mm = c(190, 210).

```

pred_spec <- list(flipper_length_mm = c(190, 210))

ice_oob <- orsf_ice_oob(fit_clsrf, pred_spec = pred_spec)

ice_oob

## Key: <class>
##      id_variable id_row  class flipper_length_mm      pred
##      <int> <char> <fctr>      <num>      <num>
##  1:          1      1 Adelie          190 0.92169247
##  2:          1      2 Adelie          190 0.80944657
##  3:          1      3 Adelie          190 0.85172955
##  4:          1      4 Adelie          190 0.93559327
##  5:          1      5 Adelie          190 0.97708693
## ---
## 896:         2     146 Gentoo         210 0.26092984
## 897:         2     147 Gentoo         210 0.04798334
## 898:         2     148 Gentoo         210 0.07927359
## 899:         2     149 Gentoo         210 0.84779971
## 900:         2     150 Gentoo         210 0.11105143

```

There are two identifiers in the output:

- `id_variable` is an identifier for the current value of the variable(s) that are in the data. It is redundant if you only have one variable, but helpful if there are multiple variables.
- `id_row` is an identifier for the observation in the original data.

Note that predicted probabilities are returned for each class and each observation in the data. Predicted probabilities for a given observation and given variable value sum to 1. For example,

```

ice_oob %>%
  .[flipper_length_mm == 190] %>%
  .[id_row == 1] %>%
  .[['pred']] %>%
  sum()

## [1] 1

```

Regression:

Begin by fitting an oblique regression random forest:

```

set.seed(329)

index_train <- sample(nrow(penguins_orsf), 150)

penguins_orsf_train <- penguins_orsf[index_train, ]
penguins_orsf_test <- penguins_orsf[-index_train, ]

fit_regr <- orsf(data = penguins_orsf_train,
                 formula = bill_length_mm ~ .)

```

Compute individual conditional expectation using new data for `flipper_length_mm = c(190, 210)`.

```

pred_spec <- list(flipper_length_mm = c(190, 210))

ice_new <- orsf_ice_new(fit_regr,
                      pred_spec = pred_spec,
                      new_data = penguins_orsf_test)

```

```

ice_new

##      id_variable id_row flipper_length_mm    pred
##      <int> <char>          <num>    <num>
##  1:           1     1             190 37.94483
##  2:           1     2             190 37.61595
##  3:           1     3             190 37.53681
##  4:           1     4             190 39.49476
##  5:           1     5             190 38.95635
## ---
## 362:          2    179             210 51.80471
## 363:          2    180             210 47.27183
## 364:          2    181             210 47.05031
## 365:          2    182             210 50.39028
## 366:          2    183             210 48.44774

```

You can also let `pred_spec_auto` pick reasonable values like so:

```

pred_spec = pred_spec_auto(species, island, body_mass_g)

ice_new <- orsf_ice_new(fit_regr,
                      pred_spec = pred_spec,
                      new_data = penguins_orsf_test)

```

```

ice_new

##      id_variable id_row species  island body_mass_g    pred
##      <int> <char> <fctr>  <fctr>    <num>    <num>
##  1:           1     1 Adelie  Biscoe    3200 37.78339
##  2:           1     2 Adelie  Biscoe    3200 37.73273
##  3:           1     3 Adelie  Biscoe    3200 37.71248
##  4:           1     4 Adelie  Biscoe    3200 40.25782
##  5:           1     5 Adelie  Biscoe    3200 40.04074
## ---
## 8231:         45    179 Gentoo Torgersen    5300 46.14559
## 8232:         45    180 Gentoo Torgersen    5300 43.98050
## 8233:         45    181 Gentoo Torgersen    5300 44.59837
## 8234:         45    182 Gentoo Torgersen    5300 44.85146
## 8235:         45    183 Gentoo Torgersen    5300 44.23710

```

By default, all combinations of all variables are used. However, you can also look at the variables one by one, separately, like so:

```

ice_new <- orsf_ice_new(fit_regr,
                      expand_grid = FALSE,

```

```
pred_spec = pred_spec,
new_data = penguins_orsf_test)
```

```
ice_new
```

```
##      id_variable id_row  variable value level  pred
##              <int> <char>   <char> <num> <char> <num>
##  1:             1     1   species    NA Adalie 37.74136
##  2:             1     2   species    NA Adalie 37.42367
##  3:             1     3   species    NA Adalie 37.04598
##  4:             1     4   species    NA Adalie 39.89602
##  5:             1     5   species    NA Adalie 39.14848
##  ---
## 2009:           5    179 body_mass_g 5300 <NA> 51.50196
## 2010:           5    180 body_mass_g 5300 <NA> 47.27055
## 2011:           5    181 body_mass_g 5300 <NA> 48.34064
## 2012:           5    182 body_mass_g 5300 <NA> 48.75828
## 2013:           5    183 body_mass_g 5300 <NA> 48.11020
```

And you can also bypass all the bells and whistles by using your own data . frame for a pred_spec. (Just make sure you request values that exist in the training data.)

```
custom_pred_spec <- data.frame(species = 'Adelie',
                               island = 'Biscoe')

ice_new <- orsf_ice_new(fit_regr,
                      pred_spec = custom_pred_spec,
                      new_data = penguins_orsf_test)
```

```
ice_new
```

```
##      id_variable id_row species island  pred
##              <int> <char> <fctr> <fctr> <num>
##  1:             1     1  Adelie Biscoe 38.52327
##  2:             1     2  Adelie Biscoe 38.32073
##  3:             1     3  Adelie Biscoe 37.71248
##  4:             1     4  Adelie Biscoe 41.68380
##  5:             1     5  Adelie Biscoe 40.91140
##  ---
## 179:           1    179  Adelie Biscoe 43.09493
## 180:           1    180  Adelie Biscoe 38.79455
## 181:           1    181  Adelie Biscoe 39.37734
## 182:           1    182  Adelie Biscoe 40.71952
## 183:           1    183  Adelie Biscoe 39.34501
```

Survival:

Begin by fitting an oblique survival random forest:

```
set.seed(329)
```

```

index_train <- sample(nrow(pbc_orsf), 150)

pbc_orsf_train <- pbc_orsf[index_train, ]
pbc_orsf_test <- pbc_orsf[-index_train, ]

fit_surv <- orsf(data = pbc_orsf_train,
                 formula = Surv(time, status) ~ . - id,
                 oobag_pred_horizon = 365.25 * 5)

```

Compute individual conditional expectation using in-bag data for bili = c(1,2,3,4,5):

```

ice_train <- orsf_ice_inb(fit_surv, pred_spec = list(bili = 1:5))
ice_train

```

##	id_variable	id_row	pred_horizon	bili	pred
##	<int>	<char>	<num>	<num>	<num>
##	1:	1	1	1826.25	1 0.1290317
##	2:	1	2	1826.25	1 0.1242352
##	3:	1	3	1826.25	1 0.0963452
##	4:	1	4	1826.25	1 0.1172367
##	5:	1	5	1826.25	1 0.2030256
##	---				
##	746:	5	146	1826.25	5 0.7868537
##	747:	5	147	1826.25	5 0.2012954
##	748:	5	148	1826.25	5 0.4893605
##	749:	5	149	1826.25	5 0.4698220
##	750:	5	150	1826.25	5 0.9557285

If you don't have specific values of a variable in mind, let pred_spec_auto pick for you:

```

ice_train <- orsf_ice_inb(fit_surv, pred_spec_auto(bili))
ice_train

```

##	id_variable	id_row	pred_horizon	bili	pred
##	<int>	<char>	<num>	<num>	<num>
##	1:	1	1	1826.25	0.55 0.11728559
##	2:	1	2	1826.25	0.55 0.11728839
##	3:	1	3	1826.25	0.55 0.08950739
##	4:	1	4	1826.25	0.55 0.10064959
##	5:	1	5	1826.25	0.55 0.18736417
##	---				
##	746:	5	146	1826.25	7.25 0.82600898
##	747:	5	147	1826.25	7.25 0.29156437
##	748:	5	148	1826.25	7.25 0.58395919
##	749:	5	149	1826.25	7.25 0.54202021
##	750:	5	150	1826.25	7.25 0.96391985

Specify pred_horizon to get individual conditional expectation at each value:

```

ice_train <- orsf_ice_inb(fit_surv, pred_spec_auto(bili),
                         pred_horizon = seq(500, 3000, by = 500))
ice_train

```

```
##      id_variable id_row pred_horizon bili      pred
##      <int> <char>      <num> <num>      <num>
##  1:          1      1          500  0.55 0.008276627
##  2:          1      1         1000  0.55 0.055724516
##  3:          1      1         1500  0.55 0.085091120
##  4:          1      1         2000  0.55 0.123423352
##  5:          1      1         2500  0.55 0.166380739
##  ---
## 4496:         5     150         1000  7.25 0.837774757
## 4497:         5     150         1500  7.25 0.934536379
## 4498:         5     150         2000  7.25 0.967823286
## 4499:         5     150         2500  7.25 0.972059574
## 4500:         5     150         3000  7.25 0.980785643
```

Multi-prediction horizon ice comes with minimal extra computational cost. Use a fine grid of time values and assess whether predictors have time-varying effects.

orsf_pd_oob

Partial dependence

Description

Compute partial dependence for an oblique random forest. Partial dependence (PD) shows the expected prediction from a model as a function of a single predictor or multiple predictors. The expectation is marginalized over the values of all other predictors, giving something like a multi-variable adjusted estimate of the model's prediction. You can compute partial dependence three ways using a random forest:

- using in-bag predictions for the training data
- using out-of-bag predictions for the training data
- using predictions for a new set of data

See examples for more details

Usage

```
orsf_pd_oob(
  object,
  pred_spec,
  pred_horizon = NULL,
  pred_type = NULL,
  expand_grid = TRUE,
  prob_values = c(0.025, 0.5, 0.975),
  prob_labels = c("lwr", "medn", "upr"),
  boundary_checks = TRUE,
  n_thread = NULL,
  verbose_progress = NULL,
```

```

    ...
  )

orsf_pd_inb(
  object,
  pred_spec,
  pred_horizon = NULL,
  pred_type = NULL,
  expand_grid = TRUE,
  prob_values = c(0.025, 0.5, 0.975),
  prob_labels = c("lwr", "medn", "upr"),
  boundary_checks = TRUE,
  n_thread = NULL,
  verbose_progress = NULL,
  ...
)

orsf_pd_new(
  object,
  pred_spec,
  new_data,
  pred_horizon = NULL,
  pred_type = NULL,
  na_action = "fail",
  expand_grid = TRUE,
  prob_values = c(0.025, 0.5, 0.975),
  prob_labels = c("lwr", "medn", "upr"),
  boundary_checks = TRUE,
  n_thread = NULL,
  verbose_progress = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object	(<i>ObliqueForest</i>) a trained oblique random forest object (see orsf).
pred_spec	(<i>named list</i> , <i>pspec_auto</i> , or <i>data.frame</i>). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <code>pred_spec</code> is a named list, Each item in the list should be a vector of values that will be used as points in the partial dependence function. The name of each item in the list should indicate which variable will be modified to take the corresponding values. • If <code>pred_spec</code> is created using <code>pred_spec_auto()</code>, all that is needed is the names of variables to use (see pred_spec_auto). • If <code>pred_spec</code> is a <code>data.frame</code>, columns will indicate variable names, values will indicate variable values, and partial dependence will be computed using the inputs on each row.
pred_horizon	(<i>double</i>) Only relevant for survival forests. A value or vector indicating the time(s) that predictions will be calibrated to. E.g., if you were predicting risk

of incident heart failure within the next 10 years, then `pred_horizon = 10`. `pred_horizon` can be `NULL` if `pred_type` is `'mort'`, since mortality predictions are aggregated over all event times

<code>pred_type</code>	<p>(<i>character</i>) the type of predictions to compute. Valid Valid options for survival are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>'risk'</code> : probability of having an event at or before <code>pred_horizon</code>. • <code>'surv'</code> : 1 - risk. • <code>'chf'</code>: cumulative hazard function • <code>'mort'</code>: mortality prediction • <code>'time'</code>: survival time prediction <p>For classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>'prob'</code>: probability for each class <p>For regression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>'mean'</code>: predicted mean, i.e., the expected value
<code>expand_grid</code>	(<i>logical</i>) if <code>TRUE</code> , partial dependence will be computed at all possible combinations of inputs in <code>pred_spec</code> . If <code>FALSE</code> , partial dependence will be computed for each variable in <code>pred_spec</code> , separately.
<code>prob_values</code>	(<i>numeric</i>) a vector of values between 0 and 1, indicating what quantiles will be used to summarize the partial dependence values at each set of inputs. <code>prob_values</code> should have the same length as <code>prob_labels</code> . The quantiles are calculated based on predictions from object at each set of values indicated by <code>pred_spec</code> .
<code>prob_labels</code>	(<i>character</i>) a vector of labels with the same length as <code>prob_values</code> , with each label indicating what the corresponding value in <code>prob_values</code> should be labelled as in summarized outputs. <code>prob_labels</code> should have the same length as <code>prob_values</code> .
<code>boundary_checks</code>	(<i>logical</i>) if <code>TRUE</code> , <code>pred_spec</code> will be checked to make sure the requested values are between the 10th and 90th percentile in the object's training data. If <code>FALSE</code> , these checks are skipped.
<code>n_thread</code>	(<i>integer</i>) number of threads to use while computing predictions. Default is 0, which allows a suitable number of threads to be used based on availability.
<code>verbose_progress</code>	(<i>logical</i>) if <code>TRUE</code> , progress will be printed to console. If <code>FALSE</code> (the default), nothing will be printed.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).
<code>new_data</code>	a data.frame , tibble , or data.table to compute predictions in.
<code>na_action</code>	(<i>character</i>) what should happen when <code>new_data</code> contains missing values (i.e., NA values). Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>'fail'</code> : an error is thrown if <code>new_data</code> contains NA values • <code>'omit'</code> : rows in <code>new_data</code> with incomplete data will be dropped

Details

Partial dependence has a number of **known limitations and assumptions** that users should be aware of (see Hooker, 2021). In particular, partial dependence is less intuitive when >2 predictors are examined jointly, and it is assumed that the feature(s) for which the partial dependence is computed are not correlated with other features (this is likely not true in many cases). Accumulated local effect plots can be used (see [here](#)) in the case where feature independence is not a valid assumption.

Value

a [data.table](#) containing partial dependence values for the specified variable(s) and, if relevant, at the specified prediction horizon(s).

Examples

You can compute partial dependence and individual conditional expectations in three ways:

- using in-bag predictions for the training data. In-bag partial dependence indicates relationships that the model has learned during training. This is helpful if your goal is to interpret the model.
- using out-of-bag predictions for the training data. Out-of-bag partial dependence indicates relationships that the model has learned during training but using the out-of-bag data simulates application of the model to new data. This is helpful if you want to test your model's reliability or fairness in new data but you don't have access to a large testing set.
- using predictions for a new set of data. New data partial dependence shows how the model predicts outcomes for observations it has not seen. This is helpful if you want to test your model's reliability or fairness.

Classification:

Begin by fitting an oblique classification random forest:

```
set.seed(329)

index_train <- sample(nrow(penguins_orsf), 150)

penguins_orsf_train <- penguins_orsf[index_train, ]
penguins_orsf_test <- penguins_orsf[-index_train, ]

fit_clsrf <- orsf(data = penguins_orsf_train,
                 formula = species ~ .)
```

Compute partial dependence using out-of-bag data for flipper_length_mm = c(190, 210).

```
pred_spec <- list(flipper_length_mm = c(190, 210))

pd_oob <- orsf_pd_oob(fit_clsrf, pred_spec = pred_spec)

pd_oob

## Key: <class>
##      class flipper_length_mm   mean      lwr      medn      upr
##      <fctr>          <num>    <num>    <num>    <num>    <num>
```

```
## 1:   Adelie          190 0.6176908 0.202278109 0.75856417 0.9810614
## 2:   Adelie          210 0.4338528 0.019173811 0.56489202 0.8648110
## 3: Chinstrap        190 0.2114979 0.017643385 0.15211271 0.7215181
## 4: Chinstrap        210 0.1803019 0.020108201 0.09679464 0.7035053
## 5:   Gentoo         190 0.1708113 0.001334861 0.02769695 0.5750201
## 6:   Gentoo         210 0.3858453 0.068685035 0.20717073 0.9532853
```

Note that predicted probabilities are returned for each class and probabilities in the mean column sum to 1 if you take the sum over each class at a specific value of the `pred_spec` variables. For example,

```
sum(pd_oob[flipper_length_mm == 190, mean])
```

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

But this isn't the case for the median predicted probability!

```
sum(pd_oob[flipper_length_mm == 190, medn])
```

```
## [1] 0.9383738
```

Regression:

Begin by fitting an oblique regression random forest:

```
set.seed(329)
```

```
index_train <- sample(nrow(penguins_orsf), 150)
```

```
penguins_orsf_train <- penguins_orsf[index_train, ]
penguins_orsf_test  <- penguins_orsf[-index_train, ]
```

```
fit_regr <- orsf(data = penguins_orsf_train,
                 formula = bill_length_mm ~ .)
```

Compute partial dependence using new data for `flipper_length_mm = c(190, 210)`.

```
pred_spec <- list(flipper_length_mm = c(190, 210))
```

```
pd_new <- orsf_pd_new(fit_regr,
                     pred_spec = pred_spec,
                     new_data = penguins_orsf_test)
```

```
pd_new
```

```
##   flipper_length_mm   mean    lwr    medn    upr
##             <num>   <num>  <num>  <num>  <num>
## 1:             190 42.96571 37.09805 43.69769 48.72301
## 2:             210 45.66012 40.50693 46.31577 51.65163
```

You can also let `pred_spec_auto` pick reasonable values like so:

```
pred_spec = pred_spec_auto(species, island, body_mass_g)
```

```
pd_new <- orsf_pd_new(fit_regr,
  pred_spec = pred_spec,
  new_data = penguins_orsf_test)
```

```
pd_new
```

##	species	island	body_mass_g	mean	lwr	medn	upr
##	<fctr>	<fctr>	<num>	<num>	<num>	<num>	<num>
## 1:	Adelie	Biscoe	3200	40.31374	37.24373	40.31967	44.22824
## 2:	Chinstrap	Biscoe	3200	45.10582	42.63342	45.10859	47.60119
## 3:	Gentoo	Biscoe	3200	42.81649	40.19221	42.55664	46.84035
## 4:	Adelie	Dream	3200	40.16219	36.95895	40.34633	43.90681
## 5:	Chinstrap	Dream	3200	46.21778	43.53954	45.90929	49.19173
## ---							
## 41:	Chinstrap	Dream	5300	48.48139	46.36282	48.25679	51.02996
## 42:	Gentoo	Dream	5300	45.91819	43.62832	45.54110	49.91622
## 43:	Adelie	Torgersen	5300	42.92879	40.66576	42.31072	46.76406
## 44:	Chinstrap	Torgersen	5300	46.59576	44.80400	46.49196	49.03906
## 45:	Gentoo	Torgersen	5300	45.11384	42.95190	44.51289	49.27629

By default, all combinations of all variables are used. However, you can also look at the variables one by one, separately, like so:

```
pd_new <- orsf_pd_new(fit_regr,
  expand_grid = FALSE,
  pred_spec = pred_spec,
  new_data = penguins_orsf_test)
```

```
pd_new
```

##	variable	value	level	mean	lwr	medn	upr
##	<char>	<num>	<char>	<num>	<num>	<num>	<num>
## 1:	species	NA	Adelie	41.90271	37.10417	41.51723	48.51478
## 2:	species	NA	Chinstrap	47.11314	42.40419	46.96478	51.51392
## 3:	species	NA	Gentoo	44.37038	39.87306	43.89889	51.21635
## 4:	island	NA	Biscoe	44.21332	37.22711	45.27862	51.21635
## 5:	island	NA	Dream	44.43354	37.01471	45.57261	51.51392
## 6:	island	NA	Torgersen	43.29539	37.01513	44.26924	49.84391
## 7:	body_mass_g	3200	<NA>	42.84625	37.03978	43.95991	49.19173
## 8:	body_mass_g	3550	<NA>	43.53326	37.56730	44.43756	50.47092
## 9:	body_mass_g	3975	<NA>	44.30431	38.31567	45.22089	51.50683
## 10:	body_mass_g	4700	<NA>	45.22559	39.88199	46.34680	51.18955
## 11:	body_mass_g	5300	<NA>	45.91412	40.84742	46.95327	51.48851

And you can also bypass all the bells and whistles by using your own data.frame for a pred_spec. (Just make sure you request values that exist in the training data.)

```
custom_pred_spec <- data.frame(species = 'Adelie',
  island = 'Biscoe')
```

```
pd_new <- orsf_pd_new(fit_regr,
  pred_spec = custom_pred_spec,
  new_data = penguins_orsf_test)
```

```
pd_new
```

```
##   species island   mean   lwr   medn   upr
##   <fctr> <fctr>  <num>  <num>  <num>  <num>
## 1:  Adelie Biscoe 41.98024 37.22711 41.65252 48.51478
```

Survival:

Begin by fitting an oblique survival random forest:

```
set.seed(329)
```

```
index_train <- sample(nrow(pbc_orsf), 150)
```

```
pbc_orsf_train <- pbc_orsf[index_train, ]
pbc_orsf_test <- pbc_orsf[-index_train, ]
```

```
fit_surv <- orsf(data = pbc_orsf_train,
  formula = Surv(time, status) ~ . - id,
  oobag_pred_horizon = 365.25 * 5)
```

Compute partial dependence using in-bag data for bili = c(1,2,3,4,5):

```
pd_train <- orsf_pd_inb(fit_surv, pred_spec = list(bili = 1:5))
pd_train
```

```
##   pred_horizon bili   mean   lwr   medn   upr
##   <num> <num>  <num>  <num>  <num>  <num>
## 1:   1826.25   1 0.2566200 0.02234786 0.1334170 0.8918909
## 2:   1826.25   2 0.3121392 0.06853733 0.1896849 0.9204338
## 3:   1826.25   3 0.3703242 0.11409793 0.2578505 0.9416791
## 4:   1826.25   4 0.4240692 0.15645214 0.3331057 0.9591581
## 5:   1826.25   5 0.4663670 0.20123406 0.3841700 0.9655296
```

If you don't have specific values of a variable in mind, let `pred_spec_auto` pick for you:

```
pd_train <- orsf_pd_inb(fit_surv, pred_spec_auto(bili))
pd_train
```

```
##   pred_horizon bili   mean   lwr   medn   upr
##   <num> <num>  <num>  <num>  <num>  <num>
## 1:   1826.25  0.55 0.2481444 0.02035041 0.1242215 0.8801444
## 2:   1826.25  0.70 0.2502831 0.02045039 0.1271039 0.8836536
## 3:   1826.25  1.50 0.2797763 0.03964900 0.1601715 0.9041584
## 4:   1826.25  3.50 0.3959349 0.13431288 0.2920400 0.9501230
## 5:   1826.25  7.25 0.5351935 0.28064629 0.4652185 0.9783000
```

Specify `pred_horizon` to get partial dependence at each value:

```
pd_train <- orsf_pd_inb(fit_surv, pred_spec_auto(bili),
                      pred_horizon = seq(500, 3000, by = 500))
pd_train
##      pred_horizon bili      mean      lwr      medn      upr
##      <num> <num>      <num>      <num>      <num>      <num>
## 1:      500  0.55 0.0617199 0.000443399 0.00865419 0.5907104
## 2:     1000  0.55 0.1418501 0.005793742 0.05572853 0.7360749
## 3:     1500  0.55 0.2082505 0.013609478 0.09174558 0.8556319
## 4:     2000  0.55 0.2679017 0.023047689 0.14574169 0.8910549
## 5:     2500  0.55 0.3179617 0.063797305 0.20254500 0.9017710
## ---
## 26:     1000  7.25 0.3264627 0.135343689 0.25956791 0.8884333
## 27:     1500  7.25 0.4641265 0.218208755 0.38787435 0.9702903
## 28:     2000  7.25 0.5511761 0.293367409 0.48427730 0.9812413
## 29:     2500  7.25 0.6200238 0.371965247 0.56954399 0.9845058
## 30:     3000  7.25 0.6803482 0.425128031 0.64642318 0.9888637
```

vector-valued `pred_horizon` input comes with minimal extra computational cost. Use a fine grid of time values and assess whether predictors have time-varying effects. (see partial dependence vignette for example)

References

1. Hooker, Giles, Mentch, Lucas, Zhou, Siyu (2021). "Unrestricted permutation forces extrapolation: variable importance requires at least one more model, or there is no free variable importance." *Statistics and Computing*, 31, 1-16.

orsf_scale_cph	Scale input data
----------------	------------------

Description

These functions are exported so that users may access internal routines that are used to scale inputs when `orsf_control_cph` is used.

Usage

```
orsf_scale_cph(x_mat, w_vec = NULL)
```

```
orsf_unscale_cph(x_mat)
```

Arguments

<code>x_mat</code>	(<i>numeric matrix</i>) a matrix with values to be scaled or unscaled. Note that <code>orsf_unscale_cph</code> will only accept <code>x_mat</code> inputs that have an attribute containing transform values, which are added automatically by <code>orsf_scale_cph</code> .
<code>w_vec</code>	(<i>numeric vector</i>) an optional vector of weights. If no weights are supplied (the default), all observations will be equally weighted. If supplied, <code>w_vec</code> must have length equal to <code>nrow(x_mat)</code> .

Details

The data are transformed by first subtracting the mean and then multiplying by the scale. An inverse transform can be completed using `orsf_unscale_cph` or by dividing each column by the corresponding scale and then adding the mean.

The values of means and scales are stored in an attribute of the output returned by `orsf_scale_cph` (see examples)

Value

the scaled or unscaled `x_mat`.

Examples

```
x_mat <- as.matrix(pbc_orsf[, c('bili', 'age', 'protime')])
head(x_mat)
x_scaled <- orsf_scale_cph(x_mat)
head(x_scaled)
attributes(x_scaled) # note the transforms attribute
x_unscaled <- orsf_unscale_cph(x_scaled)
head(x_unscaled)
# numeric difference in x_mat and x_unscaled should be practically 0
max(abs(x_mat - x_unscaled))
```

`orsf_summarize_uni` *Univariate summary*

Description

Summarize the univariate information from an ORSF object

Usage

```
orsf_summarize_uni(
  object,
  n_variables = NULL,
  pred_horizon = NULL,
  pred_type = NULL,
  importance = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  verbose_progress = FALSE,
```

```
    ...
  )
```

Arguments

object	(<i>ObliqueForest</i>) a trained oblique random forest object (see orsf).
n_variables	(<i>integer</i>) how many variables should be summarized? Setting this input to a lower number will reduce computation time.
pred_horizon	(<i>double</i>) Only relevant for survival forests. A value or vector indicating the time(s) that predictions will be calibrated to. E.g., if you were predicting risk of incident heart failure within the next 10 years, then <code>pred_horizon = 10</code> . <code>pred_horizon</code> can be NULL if <code>pred_type</code> is 'mort', since mortality predictions are aggregated over all event times
pred_type	(<i>character</i>) the type of predictions to compute. Valid Valid options for survival are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'risk': probability of having an event at or before <code>pred_horizon</code>. • 'surv': 1 - risk. • 'chf': cumulative hazard function • 'mort': mortality prediction • 'time': survival time prediction For classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'prob': probability for each class For regression: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'mean': predicted mean, i.e., the expected value
importance	(<i>character</i>) Indicate method for variable importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'none': no variable importance is computed. • 'anova': compute analysis of variance (ANOVA) importance • 'negate': compute negation importance • 'permute': compute permutation importance
class	(<i>character</i>) only relevant for classification forests. If NULL (the default), summary statistics are returned for all classes in the outcome, and printed summaries will show the last class in the class levels. To specify a single class to summarize, indicate the name of the class with <code>class</code> . E.g., if the categorical outcome has class levels A, B, and C, then using <code>class = "A"</code> will restrict output to class A. For details on these methods, see orsf_vi .
verbose_progress	(<i>logical</i>) if TRUE, progress will be printed to console. If FALSE (the default), nothing will be printed.
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).

Details

If `pred_horizon` is left unspecified, the median value of the time-to-event variable in object's training data will be used. It is recommended to always specify your own prediction horizon, as the median time may not be an especially meaningful horizon to compute predicted risk values at.

If object already has variable importance values, you can safely bypass the computation of variable importance in this function by setting `importance = 'none'`.

Value

an object of class `'orsf_summary'`, which includes data on

- importance of individual predictors.
- expected values of predictions at specific values of predictors.

See Also

`as.data.table.orsf_summary_uni`

Examples

```
object <- orsf(pbc_orsf, Surv(time, status) ~ . - id, n_tree = 25)

# since anova importance was used to make object, it is also
# used for ranking variables in the summary, unless we specify
# a different type of importance

orsf_summarize_uni(object, n_variables = 2)

# if we want to summarize object according to variables
# ranked by negation importance, we can compute negation
# importance within orsf_summarize_uni() as follows:

orsf_summarize_uni(object, n_variables = 2, importance = 'negate')

# for multi-category fits, you can specify which class
# you want to summarize:

object = orsf(species ~ ., data = penguins_orsf, n_tree = 25)

orsf_summarize_uni(object, class = "Adelie", n_variables = 1)
```

orsf_time_to_train *Estimate training time*

Description

Estimate training time

Usage

```
orsf_time_to_train(object, n_tree_subset = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object` an untrained aorsf object

`n_tree_subset` (*integer*) how many trees should be fit in order to estimate the time needed to train object. The default value is 10% of the trees specified in object. I.e., if object has `n_tree` of 500, then the default value `n_tree_subset` is 50.

Value

a `difftime` object.

Examples

```
# specify but do not train the model by setting no_fit = TRUE.
object <- orsf(pbc_orsf, Surv(time, status) ~ . - id,
              n_tree = 10, no_fit = TRUE)

# approximate the time it will take to grow 10 trees
time_estimated <- orsf_time_to_train(object, n_tree_subset=1)

print(time_estimated)

# let's see how close the approximation was
time_true_start <- Sys.time()
orsf_train(object)
time_true_stop <- Sys.time()

time_true <- time_true_stop - time_true_start

print(time_true)

# error
abs(time_true - time_estimated)
```

`orsf_update`*Update Forest Parameters*

Description

Update Forest Parameters

Usage`orsf_update(object, ..., modify_in_place = FALSE, no_fit = NULL)`**Arguments**

`object` (*ObliqueForest*) an oblique random forest object (see [orsf](#)).

`...` arguments to plug into [orsf](#) that will be used to define the update. These arguments include:

- `data`
- `formula`
- `control`
- `weights`
- `n_tree`
- `n_split`
- `n_retry`
- `n_thread`
- `mtry`
- `sample_with_replacement`
- `sample_fraction`
- `leaf_min_events`
- `leaf_min_obs`
- `split_rule`
- `split_min_events`
- `split_min_obs`
- `split_min_stat`
- `pred_type`
- `oobag_pred_horizon`
- `oobag_eval_every`
- `oobag_fun`
- `importance`
- `importance_max_pvalue`
- `group_factors`
- `tree_seeds`
- `na_action`

- verbose_progress

Note that you can update control, but you cannot change the type of forest. For example, you can't go from classification to regression with orsf_update.

modify_in_place

(*logical*) if TRUE, object will be modified by the inputs specified in Be cautious, as modification in place will overwrite existing data. If FALSE (the default), object will be copied and then the modifications will be applied to the copy, leaving the original object unmodified.

no_fit

(*logical*) if TRUE, model fitting steps are defined and saved, but training is not initiated. The object returned can be directly submitted to orsf_train() so long as attach_data is TRUE.

Details

There are several dynamic inputs in orsf with default values of NULL. Specifically, these inputs are control, weights, mtry, split_rule, split_min_stat, pred_type, pred_horizon, oobag_eval_function, tree_seeds, and oobag_eval_every. If no explicit value is given for these inputs in the call, they *will be re-formed*. For example, if an initial forest includes 17 predictors, the default mtry is the smallest integer that is greater than or equal to the square root of 17, i.e., 5. Then, if you make an updated forest with 1 less predictor and you do not explicitly say mtry = 5, then mtry will be re-initialized in the update based on the available 16 predictors, and the resulting value of mtry will be 4. This is done to avoid many potential errors that would occur if the dynamic outputs were not re-initialized.

Value

an ObliqueForest object.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# initial fit has mtry of 5
fit <- orsf(pbc_orsf, time + status ~ . -id)

# note that mtry is now 4 (see details)
fit_new <- orsf_update(fit, formula = . ~ . - edema, n_tree = 100)

# prevent dynamic updates by specifying inputs you want to freeze.
fit_newer <- orsf_update(fit_new, mtry = 2)

## End(Not run)
```

orsf_vi	<i>Variable Importance</i>
---------	----------------------------

Description

Estimate the importance of individual predictor variables using oblique random forests.

Usage

```
orsf_vi(  
  object,  
  group_factors = TRUE,  
  importance = NULL,  
  oobag_fun = NULL,  
  n_thread = NULL,  
  verbose_progress = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

```
orsf_vi_negate(  
  object,  
  group_factors = TRUE,  
  oobag_fun = NULL,  
  n_thread = NULL,  
  verbose_progress = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

```
orsf_vi_permute(  
  object,  
  group_factors = TRUE,  
  oobag_fun = NULL,  
  n_thread = NULL,  
  verbose_progress = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

```
orsf_vi_anova(object, group_factors = TRUE, verbose_progress = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

object	(<i>ObliqueForest</i>) a trained oblique random forest object (see orsf).
group_factors	(<i>logical</i>) if TRUE, the importance of factor variables will be reported overall by aggregating the importance of individual levels of the factor. If FALSE, the importance of individual factor levels will be returned.
importance	(<i>character</i>) Indicate method for variable importance:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'anova': compute analysis of variance (ANOVA) importance • 'negate': compute negation importance • 'permute': compute permutation importance
oobag_fun	<p>(<i>function</i>) to be used for evaluating out-of-bag prediction accuracy after negating coefficients (if importance = 'negate') or permuting the values of a predictor (if importance = 'permute')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When oobag_fun = NULL (the default), the evaluation statistic is selected based on tree type • survival: Harrell's C-statistic (1982) • classification: Area underneath the ROC curve (AUC-ROC) • regression: Traditional prediction R-squared • if you use your own oobag_fun note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – oobag_fun should have three inputs: y_mat, w_vec, and s_vec – For survival trees, y_mat should be a two column matrix with first column named 'time' and second named 'status'. For classification trees, y_mat should be a matrix with number of columns = number of distinct classes in the outcome. For regression, y_mat should be a matrix with one column. – s_vec is a numeric vector containing predictions – oobag_fun should return a numeric output of length 1 – the same oobag_fun should have been used when you created object so that the initial value of out-of-bag prediction accuracy is consistent with the values that will be computed while variable importance is estimated. <p>For more details, see the out-of-bag vignette.</p>
n_thread	(<i>integer</i>) number of threads to use while computing predictions. Default is 0, which allows a suitable number of threads to be used based on availability.
verbose_progress	(<i>logical</i>) if TRUE, progress messages are printed in the console. If FALSE (the default), nothing is printed.
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).

Details

When an `ObliqueForest` object is grown with importance = 'anova', 'negate', or 'permute', the output will have a vector of importance values based on the requested type of importance. However, `orsf_vi()` can be used to compute variable importance after growing a forest or to compute a different type of importance.

`orsf_vi()` is a general purpose function to extract or compute variable importance estimates from an `ObliqueForest` object (see [orsf](#)). `orsf_vi_negate()`, `orsf_vi_permute()`, and `orsf_vi_anova()` are wrappers for `orsf_vi()`. The way these functions work depends on whether the object they are given already has variable importance estimates in it or not (see examples).

Value

orsf_vi functions return a named numeric vector.

- Names of the vector are the predictor variables used by object
- Values of the vector are the estimated importance of the given predictor.

The returned vector is sorted from highest to lowest value, with higher values indicating higher importance.

Variable importance methods

negation importance: Each variable is assessed separately by multiplying the variable's coefficients by -1 and then determining how much the model's performance changes. The worse the model's performance after negating coefficients for a given variable, the more important the variable. This technique is promising b/c it does not require permutation and it emphasizes variables with larger coefficients in linear combinations, but it is also relatively new and hasn't been studied as much as permutation importance. See Jaeger, (2023) for more details on this technique.

permutation importance: Each variable is assessed separately by randomly permuting the variable's values and then determining how much the model's performance changes. The worse the model's performance after permuting the values of a given variable, the more important the variable. This technique is flexible, intuitive, and frequently used. It also has several **known limitations**

analysis of variance (ANOVA) importance: A p-value is computed for each coefficient in each linear combination of variables in each decision tree. Importance for an individual predictor variable is the proportion of times a p-value for its coefficient is < 0.01 . This technique is very efficient computationally, but may not be as effective as permutation or negation in terms of selecting signal over noise variables. See [Menze, 2011](#) for more details on this technique.

Examples

ANOVA importance:

The default variable importance technique, ANOVA, is calculated while you fit an oblique random forest ensemble.

```
fit <- orsf(pbc_orsf, Surv(time, status) ~ . - id)
```

```
fit
```

```
## ----- Oblique random survival forest
##
##      Linear combinations: Accelerated Cox regression
##           N observations: 276
##           N events: 111
##           N trees: 500
##      N predictors total: 17
##      N predictors per node: 5
##      Average leaves per tree: 21.022
##      Min observations in leaf: 5
##           Min events in leaf: 1
##           OOB stat value: 0.84
```

```
##          OOB stat type: Harrell's C-index
##      Variable importance: anova
##
## -----
```

ANOVA is the default because it is fast, but it may not be as decisive as the permutation and negation techniques for variable selection.

Raw VI values:

the 'raw' variable importance values can be accessed from the fit object

```
fit$get_importance_raw()
```

```
##          [,1]
## trt_placebo 0.06355042
## age         0.23259259
## sex_f       0.14700432
## ascites_1   0.46791708
## hepato_1    0.14349776
## spiders_1   0.17371938
## edema_0.5   0.17459191
## edema_1     0.51197605
## bili        0.40590758
## chol        0.17666667
## albumin     0.25972156
## copper      0.28840580
## alk.phos    0.10614251
## ast         0.18327491
## trig        0.12815626
## platelet    0.09265648
## protime     0.22656250
## stage       0.20264766
```

these are 'raw' because values for factors have not been aggregated into a single value. Currently there is one value for k-1 levels of a k level factor. For example, you can see edema_1 and edema_0.5 in the importance values above because edema is a factor variable with levels of 0, 0.5, and 1.

Collapse VI across factor levels:

To get aggregated values across all levels of each factor,

- access the importance element from the orsf fit:

```
# this assumes you used group_factors = TRUE in orsf()
fit$importance
##   ascites      bili      edema      copper      albumin      age      protime
## 0.46791708 0.40590758 0.31115216 0.28840580 0.25972156 0.23259259 0.22656250
##   stage      ast      chol      spiders      sex      hepato      trig
## 0.20264766 0.18327491 0.17666667 0.17371938 0.14700432 0.14349776 0.12815626
##   alk.phos  platelet      trt
## 0.10614251 0.09265648 0.06355042
```


- use `orsf_vi()` with `group_factors` set to `TRUE` (the default)

```
orsf_vi(fit)
##   ascites      bili      edema      copper      albumin      age      protime
## 0.46791708 0.40590758 0.31115216 0.28840580 0.25972156 0.23259259 0.22656250
##   stage      ast      chol      spiders      sex      hepato      trig
## 0.20264766 0.18327491 0.17666667 0.17371938 0.14700432 0.14349776 0.12815626
##   alk.phos  platelet      trt
## 0.10614251 0.09265648 0.06355042
```

Note that you can make the default returned importance values ungrouped by setting `group_factors` to `FALSE` in the `orsf_vi` functions or the `orsf` function.

Add VI to an oblique random forest:

You can fit an oblique random forest without VI, then add VI later

```
fit_no_vi <- orsf(pbc_orsf,
                 Surv(time, status) ~ . - id,
                 importance = 'none')
```

Note: you can't call `orsf_vi_anova()` on `fit_no_vi` because `anova`
 # VI can only be computed while the forest is being grown.

```
orsf_vi_negate(fit_no_vi)
```

```
##      bili      copper      sex      protime      age      stage
## 0.130439814 0.051880867 0.038308025 0.025115249 0.023826061 0.020354822
##   albumin      ascites      chol      ast      spiders      hepato
## 0.019997729 0.015918292 0.013320469 0.010086726 0.007409116 0.007326714
##   edema      trt      alk.phos      trig      platelet
## 0.006844435 0.003214544 0.002517057 0.002469545 0.001056829
```

```
orsf_vi_permute(fit_no_vi)
```

```
##      bili      copper      age      ascites      protime
## 0.0592069141 0.0237362075 0.0136479213 0.0130805894 0.0123091354
##   stage      albumin      chol      hepato      ast
## 0.0117177661 0.0106414724 0.0064501213 0.0058813969 0.0057753740
##   edema      spiders      sex      trig      platelet
## 0.0052171180 0.0048427005 0.0023386947 0.0017883700 0.0013533691
##   alk.phos      trt
## 0.0006492029 -0.0009921507
```

Oblique random forest and VI all at once:

fit an oblique random forest and compute vi at the same time

```
fit_permute_vi <- orsf(pbc_orsf,
                      Surv(time, status) ~ . - id,
                      importance = 'permute')
```

get the vi instantly (i.e., it doesn't need to be computed again)
`orsf_vi_permute(fit_permute_vi)`

```
##      bili      copper      ascites      protime      albumin
## 0.0571305446 0.0243657146 0.0138318057 0.0133401675 0.0130746154
##      age      stage      chol      ast      spiders
## 0.0123610374 0.0102963203 0.0077895394 0.0075250059 0.0048628813
##      edema      hepato      sex      platelet      trig
## 0.0046003168 0.0039818730 0.0016891584 0.0012767063 0.0007324402
##      alk.phos      trt
## 0.0005128897 -0.0014443967
```

You can still get negation VI from this fit, but it needs to be computed

```
orsf_vi_negate(fit_permute_vi)
```

```
##      bili      copper      sex      protime      stage      age
## 0.123331760 0.052544318 0.037291358 0.024977898 0.023239189 0.021934511
##      albumin      ascites      chol      ast      spiders      edema
## 0.020586632 0.014229536 0.014053040 0.012227048 0.007643156 0.006832766
##      hepato      trt      alk.phos      trig      platelet
## 0.006301693 0.004348705 0.002371797 0.002309396 0.001347035
```

Custom functions for VI:

The default prediction accuracy functions work well most of the time:

```
fit_standard <- orsf(penguins_orsf, bill_length_mm ~ ., tree_seeds = 1)
```

```
# Default method for prediction accuracy with VI is R-squared
orsf_vi_permute(fit_standard)
```

```
##      species flipper_length_mm      body_mass_g      bill_depth_mm
## 0.3725898166      0.3261834607      0.2225730676      0.1026569498
##      island      sex      year
## 0.0876071687      0.0844807334      0.0006978493
```

But sometimes you want to do something specific and the defaults just won't work. For these cases, you can compute VI with any function you'd like to measure prediction accuracy by supplying a valid function to the `oobag_fun` input. For example, we use mean absolute error below. Higher values are considered good when `aorsf` computes prediction accuracy, so we make our function return a pseudo R-squared based on mean absolute error:

```
rsq_mae <- function(y_mat, w_vec, s_vec){
  mae_standard <- mean(abs((y_mat - mean(y_mat)) * w_vec))
  mae_fit <- mean(abs((y_mat - s_vec) * w_vec))

  1 - mae_fit / mae_standard
}

fit_custom <- orsf_update(fit_standard, oobag_fun = rsq_mae)

# not much changes, but the difference between variables shrinks
```

```
# and the ordering of sex and island has swapped
orsf_vi_permute(fit_custom)

##           species flipper_length_mm      body_mass_g      bill_depth_mm
##    0.206951751      0.193248912      0.140899603      0.076759148
##           sex           island           year
##    0.073042331      0.050851073      0.003633365
```

References

1. Harrell, E F, Califf, M R, Pryor, B D, Lee, L K, Rosati, A R (1982). "Evaluating the yield of medical tests." *Jama*, 247(18), 2543-2546.
2. Breiman, Leo (2001). "Random Forests." *Machine Learning*, 45(1), 5-32. ISSN 1573-0565.
3. Menze, H B, Kelm, Michael B, Splitthoff, N D, Koethe, Ullrich, Hamprecht, A F (2011). "On oblique random forests." In *Machine Learning and Knowledge Discovery in Databases: European Conference, ECML PKDD 2011, Athens, Greece, September 5-9, 2011, Proceedings, Part II* 22, 453-469. Springer.
4. Jaeger BC, Welden S, Lenoir K, Speiser JL, Segar MW, Pandey A, Pajewski NM (2023). "Accelerated and interpretable oblique random survival forests." *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 1-16.

orsf_vint *Variable Interactions*

Description

Use the variable interaction score described in Greenwell et al (2018). As this method can be computationally demanding, using `n_thread=0` can substantially reduce time needed to compute scores.

Usage

```
orsf_vint(
  object,
  predictors = NULL,
  n_thread = NULL,
  verbose_progress = NULL,
  sep = ".."
)
```

Arguments

`object` (*ObliqueForest*) a trained oblique random forest object (see [orsf](#))

`predictors` (*character*) a vector of length 2 or more with names of predictors used by object. All pairwise interactions between the predictors will be scored. If NULL (the default), all predictors are used.

n_thread	(<i>integer</i>) number of threads to use while growing trees, computing predictions, and computing importance. Default is 0, which allows a suitable number of threads to be used based on availability.
verbose_progress	(<i>logical</i>) if TRUE, progress messages are printed in the console. If FALSE (the default), nothing is printed.
sep	(<i>character</i>) how to separate the names of two predictors. The default value of ". ." returns names as name1 . . name2

Details

The number of possible interactions grows exponentially based on the number of predictors. Some caution is warranted when using large predictor sets and it is recommended that you supply a specific vector of predictor names to assess rather than a global search. A good strategy is to use `n_tree = 5` to search all predictors, then pick the top 10 interactions, get the unique predictors from them, and re-run on just those predictors with more trees.

Value

a data.table with variable interaction scores and partial dependence values.

References

1. Greenwell, M B, Boehmke, C B, McCarthy, J A (2018). "A simple and effective model-based variable importance measure." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1805.04755*.

Examples

```
set.seed(329)

data <- data.frame(
  x1 = rnorm(500),
  x2 = rnorm(500),
  x3 = rnorm(500)
)

data$y = with(data, expr = x1 + x2 + x3 + 1/2*x1 * x2 + x2 * x3 + rnorm(500))

forest <- orsf(data, y ~ ., n_tree = 5)

orsf_vint(forest)
```

orsf_vs	<i>Variable selection</i>
---------	---------------------------

Description

Variable selection

Usage

```
orsf_vs(object, n_predictor_min = 3, verbose_progress = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object` (*ObliqueForest*) a trained oblique random forest object (see [orsf](#)).

`n_predictor_min` (*integer*) the minimum number of predictors allowed

`verbose_progress` (*logical*) not implemented yet. Should progress be printed to the console?

Details

The difference between `variables_included` and `predictors_included` is referent coding. The variable would be the name of a factor variable in the training data, while the predictor would be the name of that same factor with the levels of the factor appended. For example, if the variable is `diabetes` with `levels = c("no", "yes")`, then the variable name is `diabetes` and the predictor name is `diabetes_yes`.

`tree_seeds` should be specified in `object` so that each successive run of `orsf` will be evaluated in the same out-of-bag samples as the initial run.

Value

a [data.table](#) with four columns:

- `n_predictors`: the number of predictors used
- `stat_value`: the out-of-bag statistic
- `variables_included`: the names of the variables included
- `predictors_included`: the names of the predictors included
- `predictor_dropped`: the predictor selected to be dropped

Examples

```
object <- orsf(formula = time + status ~ .,
              data = pbc_orsf,
              n_tree = 25,
              importance = 'anova')

orsf_vs(object, n_predictor_min = 15)
```

pbc_orfsf

*Mayo Clinic Primary Biliary Cholangitis Data***Description**

These data are a light modification of the [survival::pbc](#) data. The modifications are:

Usage

pbc_orfsf

Format

A data frame with 276 rows and 20 variables:

id case number
time number of days between registration and the earlier of death, transplantation, or study analysis in July, 1986
status status at endpoint, 0 for censored or transplant, 1 for dead
trt randomized treatment group: D-penicillmain or placebo
age in years
sex m/f
ascites presence of ascites
hepato presence of hepatomegaly or enlarged liver
spiders blood vessel malformations in the skin
edema 0 no edema, 0.5 untreated or successfully treated, 1 edema despite diuretic therapy
bili serum bilirubin (mg/dl)
chol serum cholesterol (mg/dl)
albumin serum albumin (g/dl)
copper urine copper (ug/day)
alk.phos alkaline phosphatase (U/liter)
ast aspartate aminotransferase, once called SGOT (U/ml)
trig triglycerides (mg/dl)
platelet platelet count
protime standardized blood clotting time
stage histologic stage of disease (needs biopsy)

Details

1. removed rows with missing data
2. converted status into 0 for censor or transplant, 1 for dead
3. converted stage into an ordered factor.
4. converted trt, ascites, hepato, spiders, and edema into factors.

Source

T Therneau and P Grambsch (2000), Modeling Survival Data: Extending the Cox Model, Springer-Verlag, New York. ISBN: 0-387-98784-3.

penguins_orfs	<i>Size measurements for adult foraging penguins near Palmer Station, Antarctica</i>
---------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

These data are copied and lightly modified from the penguins data in the [palmerpenguins](#) R package. The only modification is removal of rows with missing data. The data include measurements for penguin species, island in Palmer Archipelago, size (flipper length, body mass, bill dimensions), and sex.

Usage

```
penguins_orfs
```

Format

A tibble with 333 rows and 8 variables:

species a factor denoting penguin species (Adélie, Chinstrap and Gentoo)

island a factor denoting island in Palmer Archipelago, Antarctica (Biscoe, Dream or Torgersen)

bill_length_mm a number denoting bill length (millimeters)

bill_depth_mm a number denoting bill depth (millimeters)

flipper_length_mm an integer denoting flipper length (millimeters)

body_mass_g an integer denoting body mass (grams)

sex a factor denoting penguin sex (female, male)

year an integer denoting the study year (2007, 2008, or 2009)

Source

Adélie penguins: Palmer Station Antarctica LTER and K. Gorman. 2020. Structural size measurements and isotopic signatures of foraging among adult male and female Adélie penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) nesting along the Palmer Archipelago near Palmer Station, 2007-2009 ver 5. Environmental Data Initiative. [doi:10.6073/pasta/98b16d7d563f265cb52372c8ca99e60f](https://doi.org/10.6073/pasta/98b16d7d563f265cb52372c8ca99e60f)

Gentoo penguins: Palmer Station Antarctica LTER and K. Gorman. 2020. Structural size measurements and isotopic signatures of foraging among adult male and female Gentoo penguin (*Pygoscelis papua*) nesting along the Palmer Archipelago near Palmer Station, 2007-2009 ver 5. Environmental Data Initiative. [doi:10.6073/pasta/7fca67fb28d56ee2ffa3d9370ebda689](https://doi.org/10.6073/pasta/7fca67fb28d56ee2ffa3d9370ebda689)

Chinstrap penguins: Palmer Station Antarctica LTER and K. Gorman. 2020. Structural size measurements and isotopic signatures of foraging among adult male and female Chinstrap penguin

(*Pygoscelis antarcticus*) nesting along the Palmer Archipelago near Palmer Station, 2007-2009 ver 6. Environmental Data Initiative. doi:10.6073/pasta/c14dfcfada8ea13a17536e73eb6fbe9e

Originally published in: Gorman KB, Williams TD, Fraser WR (2014) Ecological Sexual Dimorphism and Environmental Variability within a Community of Antarctic Penguins (Genus *Pygoscelis*). PLoS ONE 9(3): e90081. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0090081

predict.ObliqueForest *Prediction for ObliqueForest Objects*

Description

Compute predicted values from an oblique random forest. Predictions may be returned in aggregate (i.e., averaging over all the trees) or tree-specific.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ObliqueForest'
predict(
  object,
  new_data = NULL,
  pred_type = NULL,
  pred_horizon = NULL,
  pred_aggregate = TRUE,
  pred_simplify = FALSE,
  oobag = FALSE,
  na_action = NULL,
  boundary_checks = TRUE,
  n_thread = NULL,
  verbose_progress = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	(<i>ObliqueForest</i>) a trained oblique random forest object (see orsf).
new_data	a data.frame , tibble , or data.table to compute predictions in.
pred_type	(<i>character</i>) the type of predictions to compute. Valid options for survival are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'risk': probability of having an event at or before <code>pred_horizon</code>. • 'surv': 1 - risk. • 'chf': cumulative hazard function • 'mort': mortality prediction • 'time': survival time prediction For classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'prob': probability for each class

- 'class': predicted class

For regression:

- 'mean': predicted mean, i.e., the expected value

pred_horizon	<i>(double)</i> Only relevant for survival forests. A value or vector indicating the time(s) that predictions will be calibrated to. E.g., if you were predicting risk of incident heart failure within the next 10 years, then <code>pred_horizon = 10</code> . <code>pred_horizon</code> can be <code>NULL</code> if <code>pred_type</code> is 'mort', since mortality predictions are aggregated over all event times
pred_aggregate	<i>(logical)</i> If <code>TRUE</code> (the default), predictions will be aggregated over all trees by taking the mean. If <code>FALSE</code> , the returned output will contain one row per observation and one column for each tree. If the length of <code>pred_horizon</code> is two or more and <code>pred_aggregate</code> is <code>FALSE</code> , then the result will be a list of such matrices, with the <i>i</i> 'th item in the list corresponding to the <i>i</i> 'th value of <code>pred_horizon</code> .
pred_simplify	<i>(logical)</i> If <code>FALSE</code> (the default), predictions will always be returned in a numeric matrix or a list of numeric matrices. If <code>TRUE</code> , predictions may be simplified to a vector, e.g., if <code>pred_type</code> is 'mort' for survival or 'class' for classification, or an array of matrices if <code>length(pred_horizon) > 1</code> .
oobag	<i>(logical)</i> If <code>FALSE</code> (the default), predictions will be computed using all trees for each observation. If <code>TRUE</code> , then out-of-bag predictions will be computed. This input parameter should only be set to <code>TRUE</code> if <code>new_data</code> is <code>NULL</code> .
na_action	<i>(character)</i> what should happen when <code>new_data</code> contains missing values (i.e., NA values). Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'fail' : an error is thrown if <code>new_data</code> contains NA values • 'pass' : the output will have NA in all rows where <code>new_data</code> has 1 or more NA value for the predictors used by object • 'omit' : rows in <code>new_data</code> with incomplete data will be dropped • 'impute_meanmode' : missing values for continuous and categorical variables in <code>new_data</code> will be imputed using the mean and mode, respectively. To clarify, the mean and mode used to impute missing values are from the training data of object, not from <code>new_data</code>.
boundary_checks	<i>(logical)</i> if <code>TRUE</code> , <code>pred_horizon</code> will be checked to make sure the requested values are less than the maximum observed time in object's training data. If <code>FALSE</code> , these checks are skipped.
n_thread	<i>(integer)</i> number of threads to use while computing predictions. Default is 0, which allows a suitable number of threads to be used based on availability.
verbose_progress	<i>(logical)</i> if <code>TRUE</code> , progress messages are printed in the console. If <code>FALSE</code> (the default), nothing is printed.
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).

Details

`new_data` must have the same columns with equivalent types as the data used to train object. Also, factors in `new_data` must not have levels that were not in the data used to train object.

pred_horizon values should not exceed the maximum follow-up time in object's training data, but if you truly want to do this, set boundary_checks = FALSE and you can use a pred_horizon as large as you want. Note that predictions beyond the maximum follow-up time in the object's training data are equal to predictions at the maximum follow-up time, because aorsf does not estimate survival beyond its maximum observed time.

If unspecified, pred_horizon may be automatically specified as the value used for oobag_pred_horizon when object was created (see [orsf](#)).

Value

a matrix of predictions. Column j of the matrix corresponds to value j in pred_horizon. Row i of the matrix corresponds to row i in new_data.

Examples

```
library(aorsf)
```

Classification:

```
set.seed(329)
```

```
index_train <- sample(nrow(penguins_orsf), 150)
```

```
penguins_orsf_train <- penguins_orsf[index_train, ]
penguins_orsf_test <- penguins_orsf[-index_train, ]
```

```
fit_clsfc <- orsf(data = penguins_orsf_train,
                 formula = species ~ .)
```

Predict probability for each class or the predicted class:

```
# predicted probabilities, the default
predict(fit_clsfc,
       new_data = penguins_orsf_test[1:5, ],
       pred_type = 'prob')
```

```
##           Adelie Chinstrap      Gentoo
## [1,] 0.9405310 0.04121955 0.018249405
## [2,] 0.9628988 0.03455909 0.002542096
## [3,] 0.9032074 0.08510528 0.011687309
## [4,] 0.9300133 0.05209040 0.017896329
## [5,] 0.7965703 0.16243492 0.040994821
```

```
# predicted class (as a matrix by default)
predict(fit_clsfc,
       new_data = penguins_orsf_test[1:5, ],
       pred_type = 'class')
```

```
##           [,1]
## [1,]        1
## [2,]        1
```

```
## [3,] 1
## [4,] 1
## [5,] 1

# predicted class (as a factor if you use simplify)
predict(fit_cls,
        new_data = penguins_orsf_test[1:5, ],
        pred_type = 'class',
        pred_simplify = TRUE)

## [1] Adelie Adelie Adelie Adelie Adelie
## Levels: Adelie Chinstrap Gentoo
```

Regression:

```
set.seed(329)

index_train <- sample(nrow(penguins_orsf), 150)

penguins_orsf_train <- penguins_orsf[index_train, ]
penguins_orsf_test <- penguins_orsf[-index_train, ]

fit_regr <- orsf(data = penguins_orsf_train,
                 formula = bill_length_mm ~ .)
```

Predict the mean value of the outcome:

```
predict(fit_regr,
        new_data = penguins_orsf_test[1:5, ],
        pred_type = 'mean')

##           [,1]
## [1,] 37.74136
## [2,] 37.42367
## [3,] 37.04598
## [4,] 39.89602
## [5,] 39.14848
```

Survival:

Begin by fitting an oblique survival random forest:

```
set.seed(329)

index_train <- sample(nrow(pbc_orsf), 150)

pbc_orsf_train <- pbc_orsf[index_train, ]
pbc_orsf_test <- pbc_orsf[-index_train, ]

fit_surv <- orsf(data = pbc_orsf_train,
                 formula = Surv(time, status) ~ . - id,
                 oobag_pred_horizon = 365.25 * 5)
```

Predict risk, survival, or cumulative hazard at one or several times:

```
# predicted risk, the default
predict(fit_surv,
       new_data = pbc_orsf_test[1:5, ],
       pred_type = 'risk',
       pred_horizon = c(500, 1000, 1500))
```

```
##           [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
## [1,] 0.013648562 0.058393393 0.11184029
## [2,] 0.003811413 0.026857586 0.04774151
## [3,] 0.030548361 0.100600301 0.14847107
## [4,] 0.040381075 0.169596943 0.27018952
## [5,] 0.001484698 0.006663576 0.01337655
```

```
# predicted survival, i.e., 1 - risk
predict(fit_surv,
       new_data = pbc_orsf_test[1:5, ],
       pred_type = 'surv',
       pred_horizon = c(500, 1000, 1500))
```

```
##           [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
## [1,] 0.9863514 0.9416066 0.8881597
## [2,] 0.9961886 0.9731424 0.9522585
## [3,] 0.9694516 0.8993997 0.8515289
## [4,] 0.9596189 0.8304031 0.7298105
## [5,] 0.9985153 0.9933364 0.9866235
```

```
# predicted cumulative hazard function
# (expected number of events for person i at time j)
predict(fit_surv,
       new_data = pbc_orsf_test[1:5, ],
       pred_type = 'chf',
       pred_horizon = c(500, 1000, 1500))
```

```
##           [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
## [1,] 0.015395388 0.067815817 0.14942956
## [2,] 0.004022524 0.028740305 0.05424314
## [3,] 0.034832754 0.127687156 0.20899732
## [4,] 0.059978334 0.233048809 0.42562310
## [5,] 0.001651365 0.007173177 0.01393016
```

Predict mortality, defined as the number of events in the forest's population if all observations had characteristics like the current observation. This type of prediction does not require you to specify a prediction horizon

```
predict(fit_surv,
       new_data = pbc_orsf_test[1:5, ],
       pred_type = 'mort')
```

```
##           [,1]
## [1,] 23.405016
```

```
## [2,] 15.362916
## [3,] 26.180648
## [4,] 36.515629
## [5,]  5.856674
```

pred_spec_auto *Automatic variable values for dependence*

Description

For partial dependence and individual conditional expectations, this function allows a variable to be considered without having to specify what values to set the variable at. The values used are based on quantiles for continuous variables (10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th) and unique categories for categorical variables.

Usage

```
pred_spec_auto(...)
```

Arguments

... names of the variables to use. These can be in quotes or not in quotes (see examples).

Details

This function should only be used in the context of `orsf_pd` or `orsf_ice` functions.

Value

a character vector with the names

Examples

```
fit <- orsf(penguins_orsf, species ~., n_tree = 5)
orsf_pd_oob(fit, pred_spec_auto(flipper_length_mm))
```

print.ObliqueForest *Inspect Forest Parameters*

Description

Printing an ORSF model tells you:

- Linear combinations: How were these identified?
- N observations: Number of rows in training data
- N events: Number of events in training data
- N trees: Number of trees in the forest
- N predictors total: Total number of columns in the predictor matrix
- N predictors per node: Number of variables used in linear combinations
- Average leaves per tree: A proxy for the depth of your trees
- Min observations in leaf: See `leaf_min_obs` in [orsf](#)
- Min events in leaf: See `leaf_min_events` in [orsf](#)
- OOB stat value: Out-of-bag error after fitting all trees
- OOB stat type: How was out-of-bag error computed?
- Variable importance: How was variable importance computed?

Usage

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

Arguments

`x` (*ObliqueForest*) an oblique random survival forest (ORSF; see [orsf](#)).
`...` Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).

Value

`x`, invisibly.

Examples

```
object <- orsf(pbc_orsf, Surv(time, status) ~ . - id, n_tree = 5)  
print(object)
```

```
print.orsf_summary_uni
```

Print ORSF summary

Description

Print ORSF summary

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'orsf_summary_uni'  
print(x, n_variables = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class 'orsf_summary'
n_variables	The number of variables to print
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods (not currently used).

Value

invisibly, x

Examples

```
object <- orsf(pbc_orsf, Surv(time, status) ~ . - id, n_tree = 25)  
  
smry <- orsf_summarize_uni(object, n_variables = 2)  
  
print(smry)
```

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