Random forests or random decision forests are an ensemble learning method for classification, regression, and other tasks that operates by constructing a multitude of decision trees at training time and outputting the class that is the mode of the classes (classification) or mean/average prediction (regression) of the individual trees.

Random decision forests correct for decision trees' habit of overfitting to their training set.

Random forests generally outperform decision trees, but their accuracy is lower than gradient boosted trees. However, data characteristics can affect their performance

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The random forest model showed relatively good predictive performance for 1-year mortality in TBI patients undergoing DC. Further external tests are required to verify this prognostic model [1].

1)
Cui W, Ge S, Shi Y, Wu X, Luo J, Lui H, Zhu G, Guo H, Feng D, Qu Y. Death after discharge: prognostic model of 1-year mortality in traumatic brain injury patients undergoing decompressive craniectomy. Chin Neurosurg J. 2021 Apr 21;7(1):24. doi: 10.1186/s41016-021-00242-4. PMID: 33879254.