Prediction study design

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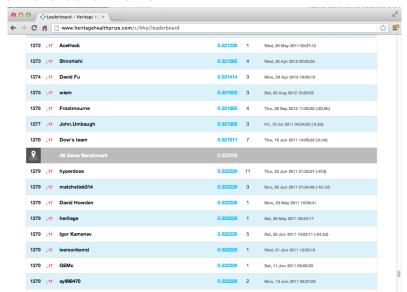
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Prediction study design

- 1. Define your error rate
- 2. Split data into:
- ► Training, Testing, Validation (optional)
- 3. On the training set pick features
- Use cross-validation
- 4. On the training set pick prediction function
- Use cross-validation
- 6. If no validation
- Apply 1x to test set
- 7. If validation
- Apply to test set and refine

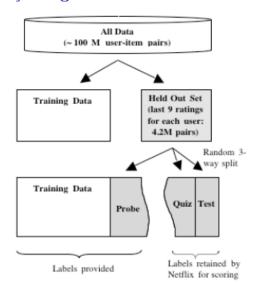


Know the benchmarks



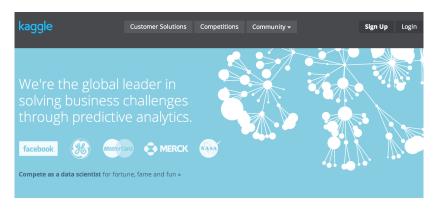
http://www.heritagehealthprize.com/c/hhp/leaderboard

Study design



http://www2.research.att.com/~volinsky/papers/

Used by the professionals



http://www.kaggle.com/

Avoid small sample sizes

- Suppose you are predicting a binary outcome
- ▶ Diseased/healthy
- Click on ad/not click on ad
- One classifier is flipping a coin
- Probability of perfect classification is approximately:
- ▶ n = 1 flipping coin 50% chance of 100% accuracy
- ▶ n = 2 flipping coin 25% chance of 100% accuracy
- n = 10 flipping coin 0.10% chance of 100% accuracy

Rules of thumb for prediction study design

- ▶ If you have a large sample size
- ► 60% training
- ▶ 20% test
- 20% validation
- If you have a medium sample size
- ▶ 60% training
- ▶ 40% testing
- If you have a small sample size
- Do cross validation
- Report caveat of small sample size

Some principles to remember

- Set the test/validation set aside and don't look at it
- ▶ In general *randomly* sample training and test
- Your data sets must reflect structure of the problem
- If predictions evolve with time split train/test in time chunks (calledbacktesting in finance)
- ▶ All subsets should reflect as much diversity as possible
- Random assignment does this
- You can also try to balance by features but this is tricky