

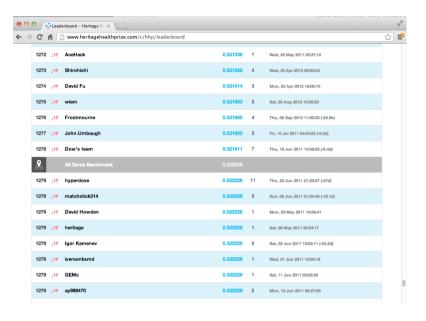
# Prediction study design

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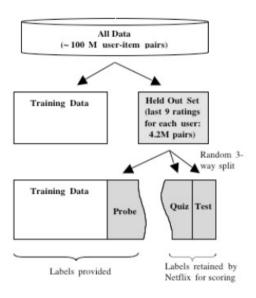
- 1. Define your error rate
- 2. Split data into:
  - · Training, Testing, Validation (optional)
- 3. On the training set pick features
  - · Use cross-validation
- 4. On the training set pick prediction function
  - · Use cross-validation
- 5. If no validation
  - · Apply 1x to test set
- 6. If validation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

#### **Know the benchmarks**



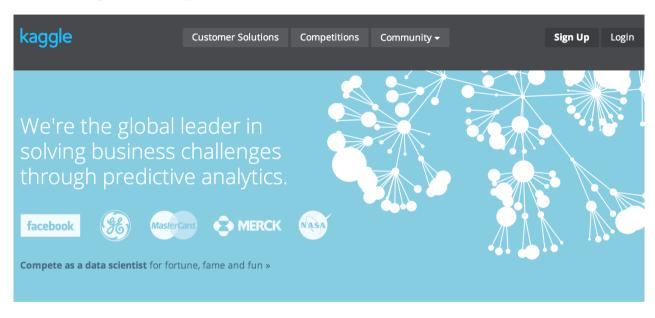
http://www.heritagehealthprize.com/c/hhp/leaderboard

# Study design



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

# 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:
  - $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$  sample size
  - 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