

In sample and out of sample error

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In sample versus out of sample

In Sample Error: The error rate you get on the same data set you used to build your predictor. Sometimes called resubstitution error.

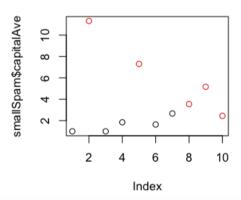
Out of Sample Error: The error rate you get on a new data set. Sometimes called generalization error.

Key ideas

- 1. Out of sample error is what you care about
- 2. In sample error < out of sample error
- 3. The reason is overfitting
 - · Matching your algorithm to the data you have

In sample versus out of sample errors

```
library(kernlab); data(spam); set.seed(333)
smallSpam <- spam[sample(dim(spam)[1],size=10),]
spamLabel <- (smallSpam$type=="spam")*1 + 1
plot(smallSpam$capitalAve,col=spamLabel)</pre>
```



Prediction rule 1

- · capitalAve > 2.7 = "spam"
- · capitalAve < 2.40 = "nonspam"
- · capitalAve between 2.40 and 2.45 = "spam"
- · capitalAve between 2.45 and 2.7 = "nonspam"

Apply Rule 1 to smallSpam

```
rule1 <- function(x){
  prediction <- rep(NA,length(x))
  prediction[x > 2.7] <- "spam"
  prediction[x < 2.40] <- "nonspam"
  prediction[(x >= 2.40 & x <= 2.45)] <- "spam"
  prediction[(x > 2.45 & x <= 2.70)] <- "nonspam"
  return(prediction)
}
table(rule1(smallSpam$capitalAve),smallSpam$type)</pre>
```

```
nonspam spam
nonspam 5 0
spam 0 5
```

Prediction rule 2

- · capitalAve > 2.40 = "spam"
- · capitalAve ≤ 2.40 = "nonspam"

Apply Rule 2 to smallSpam

```
rule2 <- function(x){
  prediction <- rep(NA,length(x))
  prediction[x > 2.8] <- "spam"
  prediction[x <= 2.8] <- "nonspam"
  return(prediction)
}
table(rule2(smallSpam$capitalAve),smallSpam$type)</pre>
```

```
nonspam spam
nonspam 5 1
spam 0 4
```

Apply to complete spam data

```
table(rule1(spam$capitalAve),spam$type)
```

```
nonspam spam
```

nonspam 2141 588 spam 647 1225

table(rule2(spam\$capitalAve),spam\$type)

```
nonspam spam
```

nonspam 2224 642 spam 564 1171

Look at accuracy

```
sum(rule1(spam$capitalAve)==spam$type)
```

```
[1] 3366
```

```
sum(rule2(spam$capitalAve)==spam$type)
```

[1] 3395

What's going on?

Overfitting

- Data have two parts
 - Signal
 - Noise
- · The goal of a predictor is to find signal
- · You can always design a perfect in-sample predictor
- · You capture both signal + noise when you do that
- · Predictor won't perform as well on new samples

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overfitting