

# 10 fold Cross Validation and 1 SE Rule

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CART

Based on Chew C. H. (2020) textbook: AI, Analytics and Data Science. Vol 1., Chap 8.

CP Table shows min CV error and its 1SE.

```
31 # prints out the pruning sequence and 10-fold CV errors, as a table.
32 printcp(m2)
```

Root node error: 13/31 = 0.41935

n= 31

	CP	nsplit	rel error	xerror	xstd
1	0.615385	0	1.00000	1.00000	0.21134
2	0.051282	1	0.38462	0.69231	0.19441
3	0.038462	4	0.23077	0.76923	0.20021
4	0.000000	10	0.00000	0.84615	0.20492

Geometric mean CP of  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tree =  
 $\sqrt{0.0512 \times 0.615} \approx$   
0.18

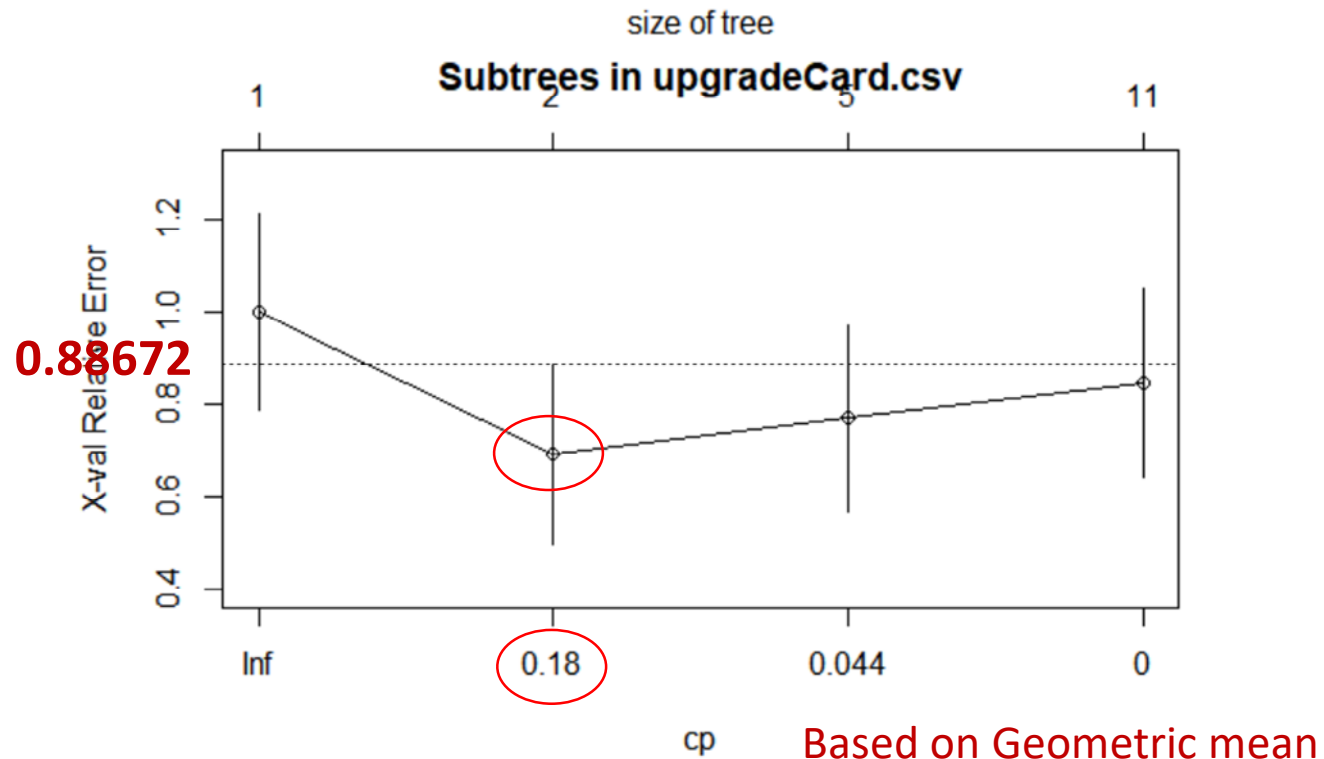
Min CV Error  
= 0.69231

1SE = 0.19441

CV Error Cap = 0.69231 + 0.19441 = **0.88672**

CV error cap is displayed in plotcp()

```
34 # Display the pruning sequence and 10-fold CV errors, as a chart.  
35 plotcp(m2, main = "Subtrees in upgradeCard.csv")
```



Get a specific subtree via `prune()` by pruning the maximal tree `m2` with a specific value of `cp`

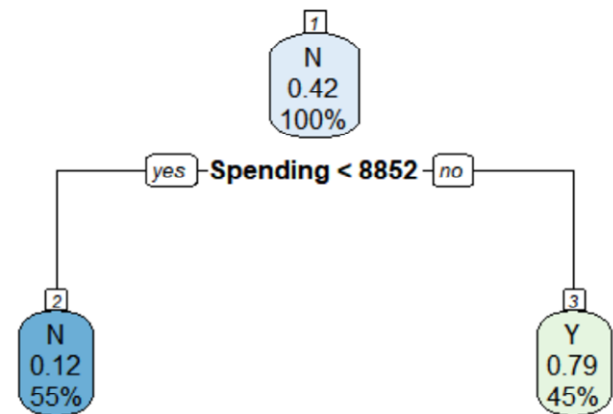
```
41  cp1 <- 0.18
42
43  m3 <- prune(m2, cp = cp1)
44
45  printcp(m3)
46
47  # plots the tree m3 pruned using cp1.
48  rpart.plot(m3, nn=T, main = "Pruned Tree with cp = 0.18")
```

Root node error: 13/31 = 0.41935

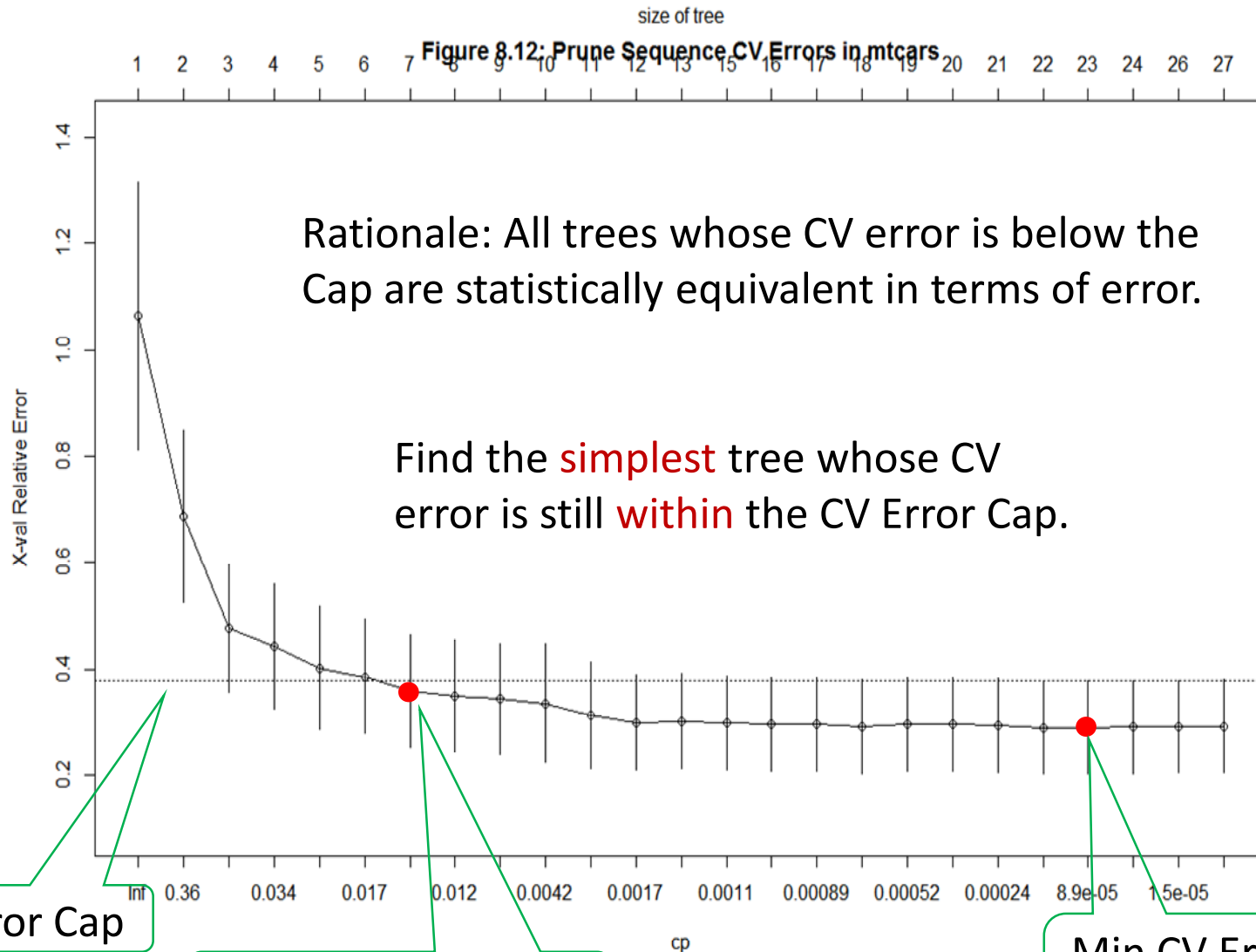
n= 31

	CP	nsplit	rel error	xerror	xstd
1	0.61538	0	1.00000	1.00000	0.21134
2	0.18000	1	0.38462	0.69231	0.19441

Pruned Tree with  $cp = 0.18$



# CART on mtcars dataset shows 25 trees



# Trainset error vs 10 fold Cross Validation (CV) error

```
31 # prints out the pruning sequence and 10-fold cv errors, as a table.  
32 printcp(m2)
```

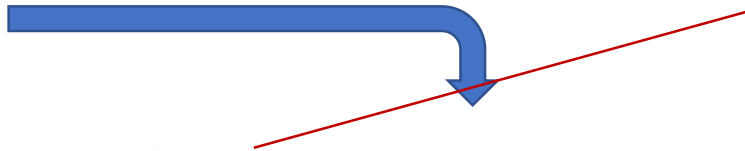
```
Root node error: 13/31 = 0.41935  
  
n= 31  
  
      CP nsplit rel error  xerror  xstd  
1 0.615385      0  1.00000 1.00000 0.21134  
2 0.051282      1  0.38462 0.69231 0.19441  
3 0.038462      4  0.23077 0.76923 0.20021  
4 0.000000     10  0.00000 0.84615 0.20492
```

Trainset  
error

10-fold  
CV error

Plotted as the y-coor  
in plotcp() chart.

# What is 10-fold Cross Validation Error?



That's why we need to `set.seed()` before executing `rpart`.

0. Randomly split the data into 10 subsets.


1. Train on 9 pieces (blue), test on unseen 1st piece (yellow).

Test 1				

Trainset error 1,  
Testset error 1.

2. Train on 9 pieces (blue), test on unseen 2nd piece (yellow).

	Test 2			

Trainset error 2,  
Testset error 2.

⋮

10. Train on 9 pieces (blue), test on unseen 10th piece (yellow).

				Test 10

Trainset error 10,  
Testset error 10.

# 1 SE Rule is just a guideline to select the optimal tree.

- Min CV error tree is an unstable solution.
  - A small change in data could lead to a different solution.
  - Depends on the random subsets in 10 fold CV.
- 1 SE rule is more stable.
  - Many trees are statistically equivalent in terms of errors.
  - Choose the simplest tree that still perform well.



# Next Video: CART for Continuous Y

- Continuous Y:
  - How to choose the best split?
  - How to evaluate node error and overall Tree error.
  - Variable Importance.
    - How important are each of those X variables?