K Fold Method

April 4, 2023

The Problem Statement In Holdout method , we have seen a problem arising , with repeated train and test data splitting , overlapping of test and training and testing data might and will occur. The K fold cross validation method comes to rescue here. We can provide any number here to replace K here. Suppose we are using a 3 fold cross validation where k is being replaced by 3. The workflow will be as below -

- The entire dataset will be divided into 3 equal parts
- Suppose the parts are names as p1,p2,p3
- For training/testing the data , there will be 3 iteration here
- 1st iteration p1 is the testing data / p2 and p3 is the training data error estimate -
- 2nd iteration p2 is the testing data / p1 and p3 is the training data error estimate -
- 3rd iteration p3 is the testing data / p1 and p2 is the training data error estimate -
- Final error estimate (e1+e2+e3)/k k is 3 here
- The advantage here is that every set of data is being used for both training and testing.
- Primarily used for classification models but also used for regression problems for finding

Here is a basic example of 3 fold cross validation

```
[1]: # importing the libraries
  from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
    ''' We are defining here that number of splits of k will be 3'''
    kf = KFold(n_splits=3)
    kf
```

[1]: KFold(n_splits=3, random_state=None, shuffle=False)

```
[2]: ''' The kf.split section here is taking a random numpy array data into

consideration and splitting it into 3 subsets as per k value being 3'''

''' The for loop is helping us to print train and test split data in each

iteraion as output'''

for train_index, test_index in kf.split([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]):

print(train_index, test_index)
```

```
[3 4 5 6 7 8] [0 1 2]
[0 1 2 6 7 8] [3 4 5]
[0 1 2 3 4 5] [6 7 8]
```

Digit Classifier Data Now we will work on a data available in sklearn library , which is basically a image classifier , different images of blurred data is present in it

```
[7]: # importing libraries
      from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
      from sklearn.svm import SVC
      from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
      import numpy as np
      from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
      from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
 [4]: digits = load_digits()
 [5]: print(digits.data)
     [[ 0. 0. 5. ... 0. 0. 0.]
      [ 0. 0. 0. ... 10. 0. 0.]
      [ 0. 0. 0. ... 16. 9. 0.]
      [ 0. 0. 1. ... 6. 0. 0.]
      [ 0. 0. 2. ... 12. 0. 0.]
      [ 0. 0. 10. ... 12. 1. 0.]]
 [6]: print(digits.target)
     [0 1 2 ... 8 9 8]
 [8]: # train test splitting without cross validation
      xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train test split(digits.data,digits.
       ⇔target,test_size=0.3)
[15]: # now we will run a loop here to fit our training data into all imported models
      →, Logistic regression , random forest and support vector
      lr = LogisticRegression(max_iter = 20)
      rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators= 40)
      svm = SVC()
      models = [lr,rf,svm]
[16]: for i in models:
          i.fit(xtrain,ytrain)
          print(f'the score for model {i} is {i.score(xtest,ytest)}')
     the score for model LogisticRegression(max_iter=20) is 0.95555555555555555
     the score for model RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=40) is
     0.9722222222222
     the score for model SVC() is 0.9907407407407407
     d:\Anaconda\envs\github1\lib\site-
     packages\sklearn\linear_model\_logistic.py:458: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
     to converge (status=1):
     STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

```
Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
         https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
     Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
         https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
     regression
       n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
[18]: # Now let's have a look how we can apply kfold cross validation here with a for
      ⇔loop
      from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
      ''' Function to get the score for each model'''
      def get_score(model, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test):
          model.fit(X_train, y_train)
          return model.score(X_test, y_test)
      ''' Defining the splits'''
      folds = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=3)
      ''' Blank lists where scores of each model will be stored'''
      scores_logistic = []
      scores svm = []
      scores_rf = []
      ''' for loop to iterate through our digit data and finding out the scores based_
       ⇔on 3 splits of all training and testing sets'''
      for train index, test_index in folds.split(digits.data,digits.target):
          X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = digits.data[train_index], digits.
       data[test_index], digits.target[train_index], digits.target[test_index]
          scores_logistic.append(get_score(LogisticRegression(), X_train, X_test,_

y_train, y_test))
          scores_svm.append(get_score(SVC(), X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test))
          scores_rf.append(get_score(RandomForestClassifier(), X_train, X_test,_

y_train, y_test))
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     regression
       n iter i = check optimize result(
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     regression
       n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
[23]: print(f'the logistic regression score set is {scores_logistic}')
     the logistic regression score set is [0.9215358931552587, 0.9415692821368948,
     0.9165275459098498]
[24]: print(f'the support vector score set is {scores_svm}')
     the support vector score set is [0.9649415692821369, 0.9799666110183639,
     0.9649415692821369]
[25]: print(f'the random forest score set is {scores_rf}')
     the random forest score set is [0.9382303839732888, 0.9565943238731218,
     0.9198664440734557]
[27]: # using the sklearn inbuilt module finding the cross val score as above
      from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
      logreg_cross_val = cross_val_score(LogisticRegression(), digits.data, digits.

starget,cv=3)
      svm_cross_val = cross_val_score(SVC(), digits.data, digits.target,cv=3)
      rf_cross_val = cross_val_score(RandomForestClassifier(),digits.data, digits.
       →target,cv=3)
     d:\Anaconda\envs\github1\lib\site-
     packages\sklearn\linear model\ logistic.py:458: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
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     regression
       n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
[29]: print(f'logistic regression cross validation score set is {logreg_cross_val}')
      print(f'support vector cross validation score set is {svm cross val}')
      print(f'random forest cross validation score set is {rf_cross_val}')
     logistic regression cross validation score set is [0.92153589 0.94156928
     0.91652755]
     support vector cross validation score set is [0.96494157 0.97996661 0.96494157]
     random forest cross validation score set is [0.93989983 0.95993322 0.93656093]
 []:
```