Building A Model
(Step-By-Step)

Building A Model
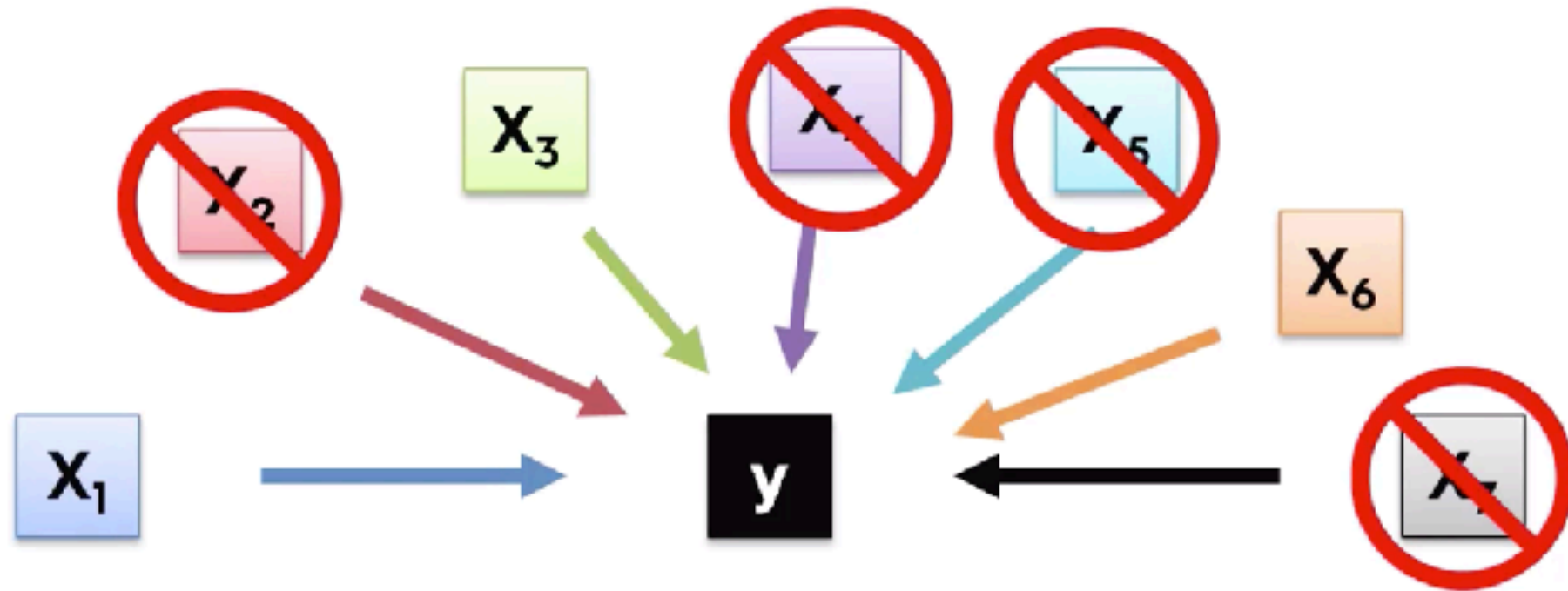
x_1 $\longrightarrow$ y

Building A Model

Building A Model

Why?

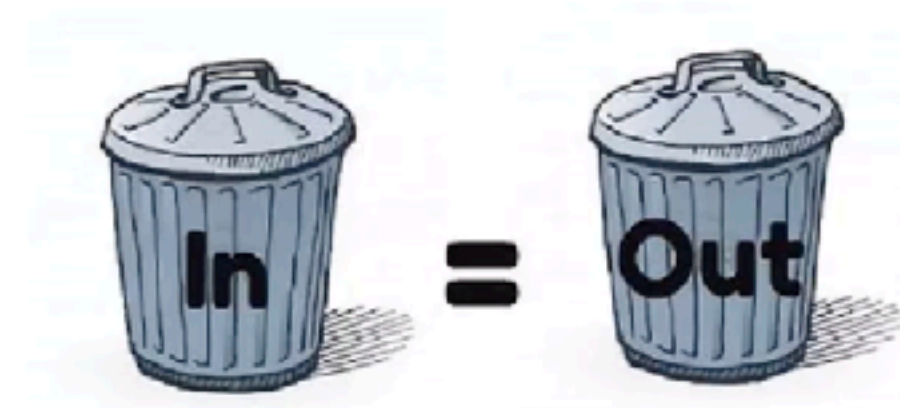# Building A Model

1)

In = Out
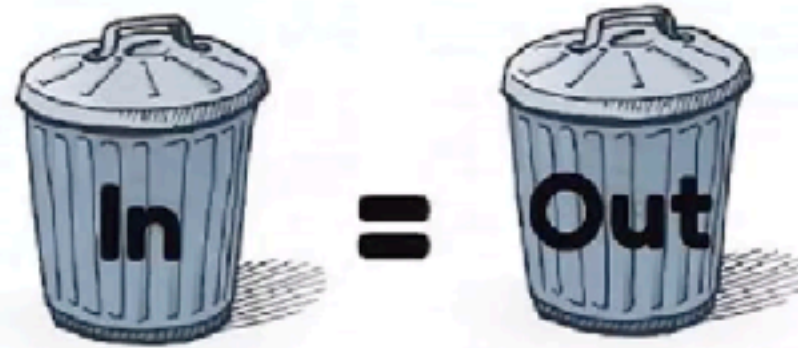
2)

Building A Model

1)

2)

Building A Model

5 methods of building models:

1. All-in
2. Backward Elimination
3. Forward Selection
4. Bidirectional Elimination
5. Score Comparison
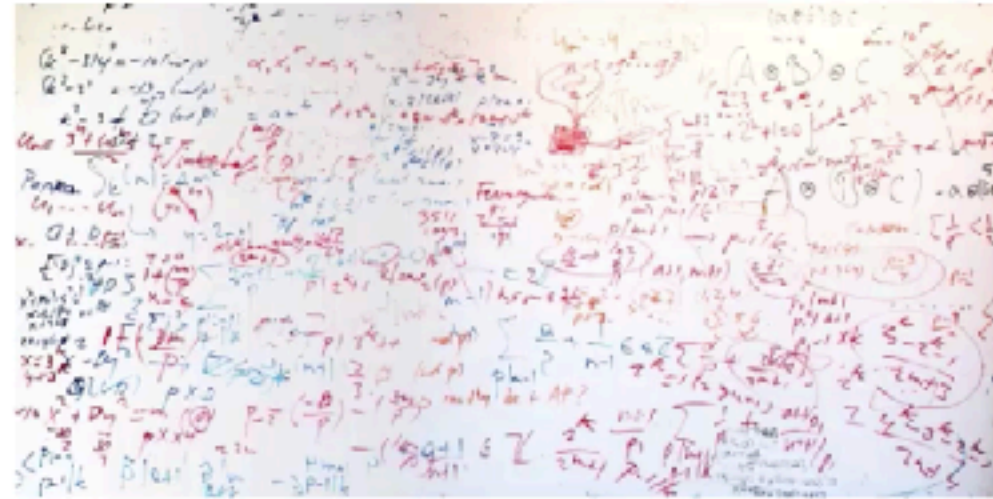
Building A Model

5 methods of building models:

1. All-in
2. Backward Elimination
3. Forward Selection
4. Bidirectional Elimination
5. Score Comparison

Stepwise Regression

Building A Model

"All-in" – cases:

- Prior knowledge; OR
- You have to; OR
- Preparing for Backward Elimination

Building A Model

Backward Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to stay in the model (e.g. SL = 0.05)

⬇

STEP 2: Fit the full model with all possible predictors

⬇

STEP 3: Consider the predictor with the <u>highest</u> P-value. If P > SL, go to STEP 4, otherwise go to FIN

⬇

STEP 4: Remove the predictor

⬇

STEP 5: Fit model without this variable*

Building A Model

Backward Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to stay in the model (e.g. SL = 0.05)

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Building A Model

Backward Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to stay in the model (e.g. SL = 0.05)

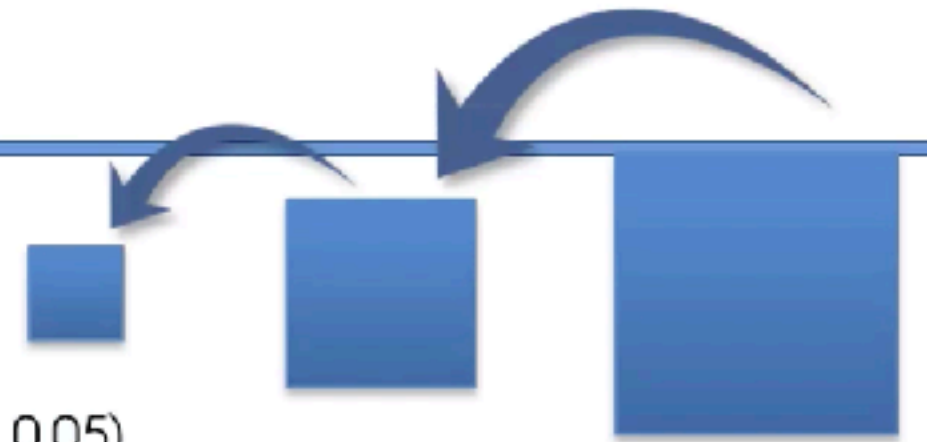**STEP 2**: Fit the full model with all possible predictors
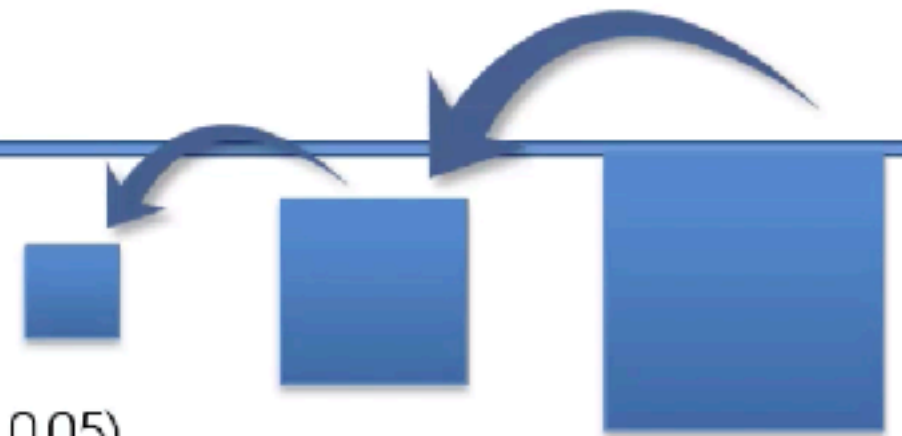
STEP 3: Consider the predictor with the <u>highest</u> P-value. If P > SL, go to STEP 4, otherwise go to FIN

STEP 4: Remove the predictor

STEP 5: Fit model without this variable*

Building A Model

Backward Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to stay in the model (e.g. SL = 0.05)

⬇

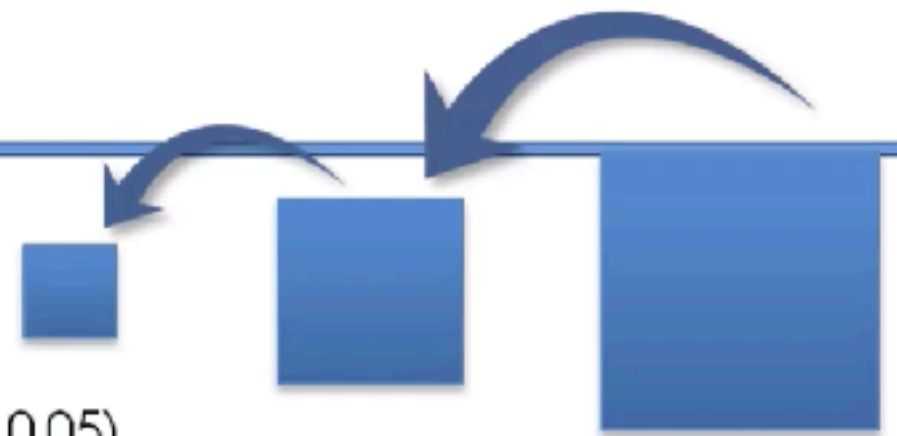**STEP 2:** Fit the full model with all possible predictors

⬇

STEP 3: Consider the predictor with the highest P-value. If P > SL, go to STEP 4, otherwise go to FIN
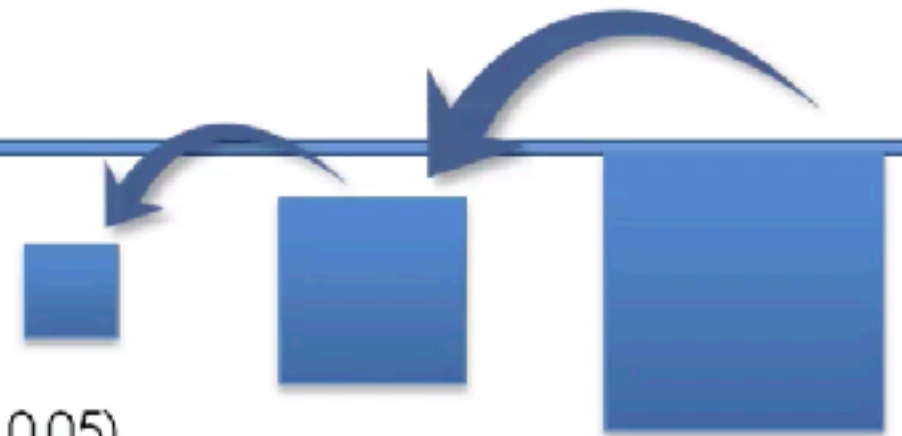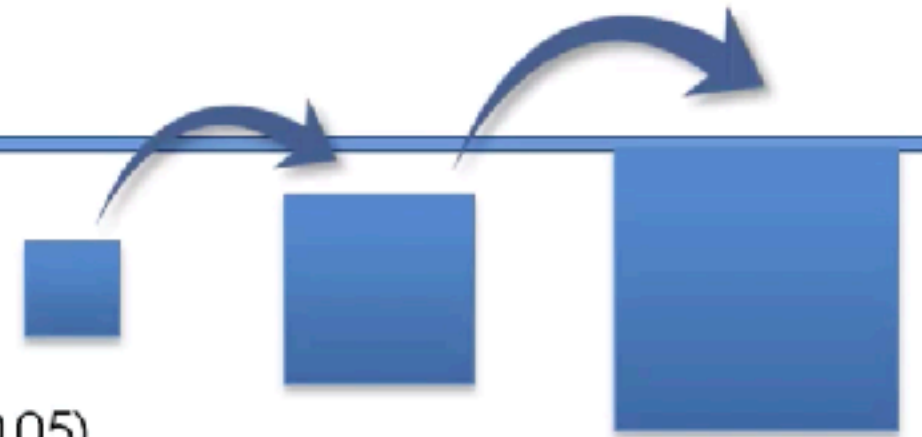
⬇

STEP 4: Remove the predictor

⬇

STEP 5: Fit model without this variable*

FIN: Your Model Is Ready

Building A Model

Forward Selection

STEP 1: Select a significance level to enter the model (e.g. SL = 0.05)

STEP 2: Fit all simple regression models $y \sim x_n$ Select the one with the lowest P-value

STEP 3: Keep this variable and fit all possible models with one extra predictor added to the one(s) you already have

STEP 4: Consider the predictor with the lowest P-value. If P < SL, go to STEP 3, otherwise go to FIN

Building A Model

Forward Selection

STEP 1: Select a significance level to enter the model (e.g. SL = 0.05)

STEP 2: Fit all simple regression models $y \sim x_n$ Select the one with the lowest P-value

STEP 3: Keep this variable and fit all possible models with one extra predictor added to the one(s) you already have

STEP 4: Consider the predictor with the lowest P-value. If P < SL, go to STEP 3, otherwise go to FIN

Building A Model

Forward Selection

STEP 1: Select a significance level to enter the model (e.g. SL = 0.05)
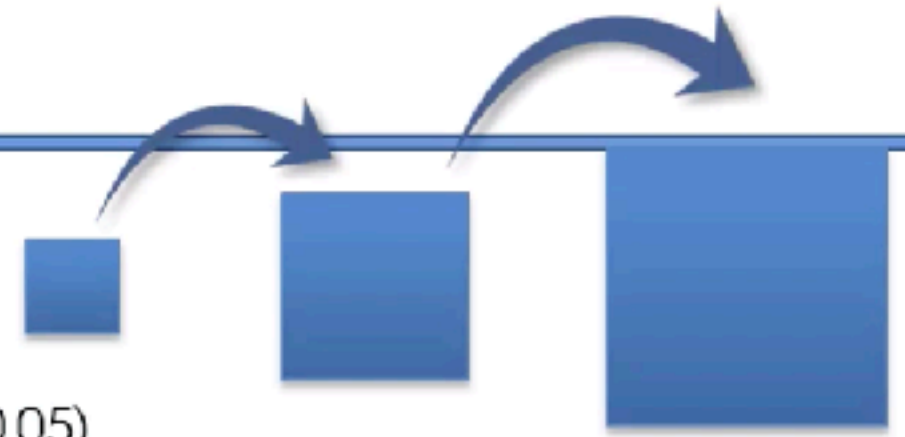
STEP 2: Fit all simple regression models $y \sim x_n$ Select the one with the lowest P-value

STEP 3: Keep this variable and fit all possible models with one extra predictor added to the one(s) you already have

STEP 4: Consider the predictor with the <u>lowest</u> P-value. If P > SL, go to STEP 3, otherwise go to FIN

FIN: Keep the previous model

Building A Model

Bidirectional Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to enter and to stay in the model
e.g.: SLENTER = 0.05, SLSTAY = 0.05

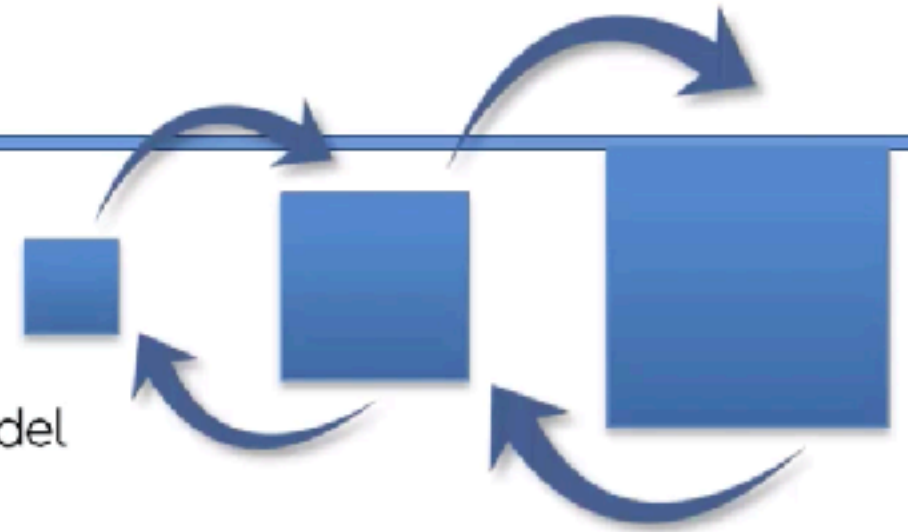**STEP 2:** Perform the next step of Forward Selection (new variables must have: P < SLENTER to enter)

STEP 3: Perform ALL steps of Backward Elimination (old variables must have P < SLSTAY to stay)

STEP 4: No new variables can enter and no old variables can exit

FIN: Your Model Is Ready

Building A Model

All Possible Models

STEP 1: Select a criterion of goodness of fit (e.g. Akaike criterion)

STEP 2: Construct All Possible Regression Models: 2^N-1 total combinations

STEP 3: Select the one with the best criterion

FIN: Your Model Is Ready

Example:
10 columns means
1,023 models