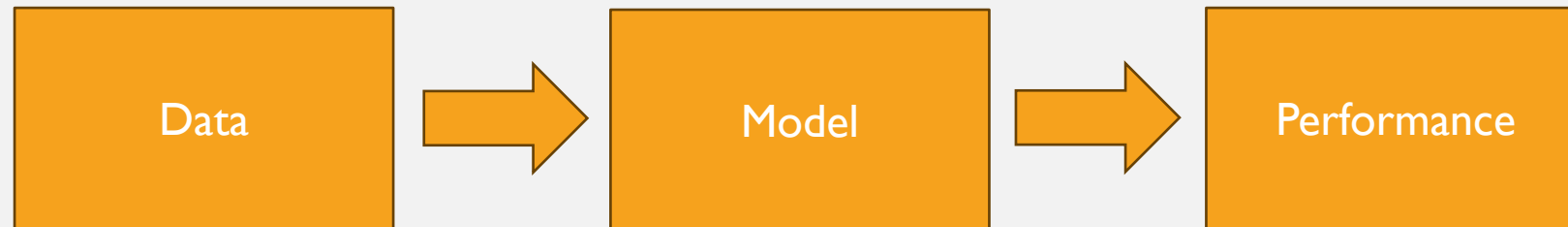


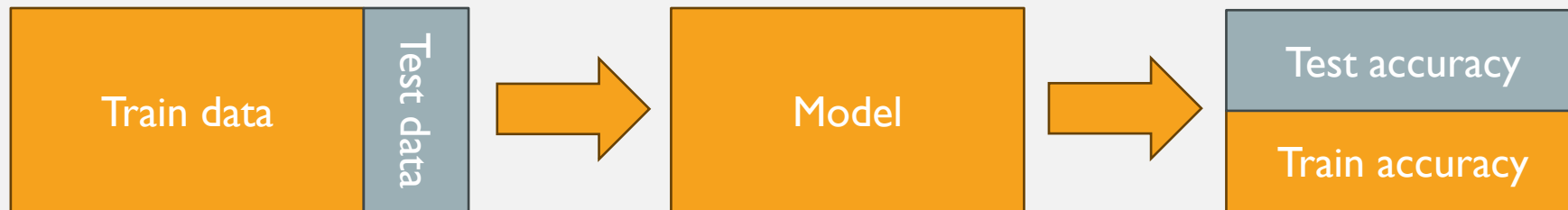
VALIDATION METHODS & PERFORMANCE METRICS

Lecture 6
MALI, 2024

THE BIG PICTURE

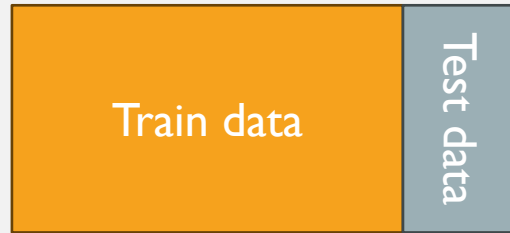


THE BIG PICTURE



VALIDATION METHODS

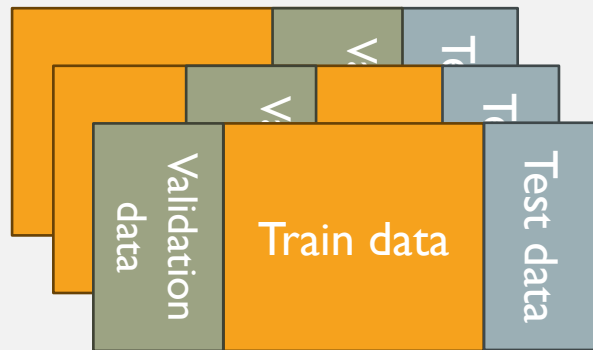
VALIDATION METHODS



Train-test methodology



Train-val-test methodology

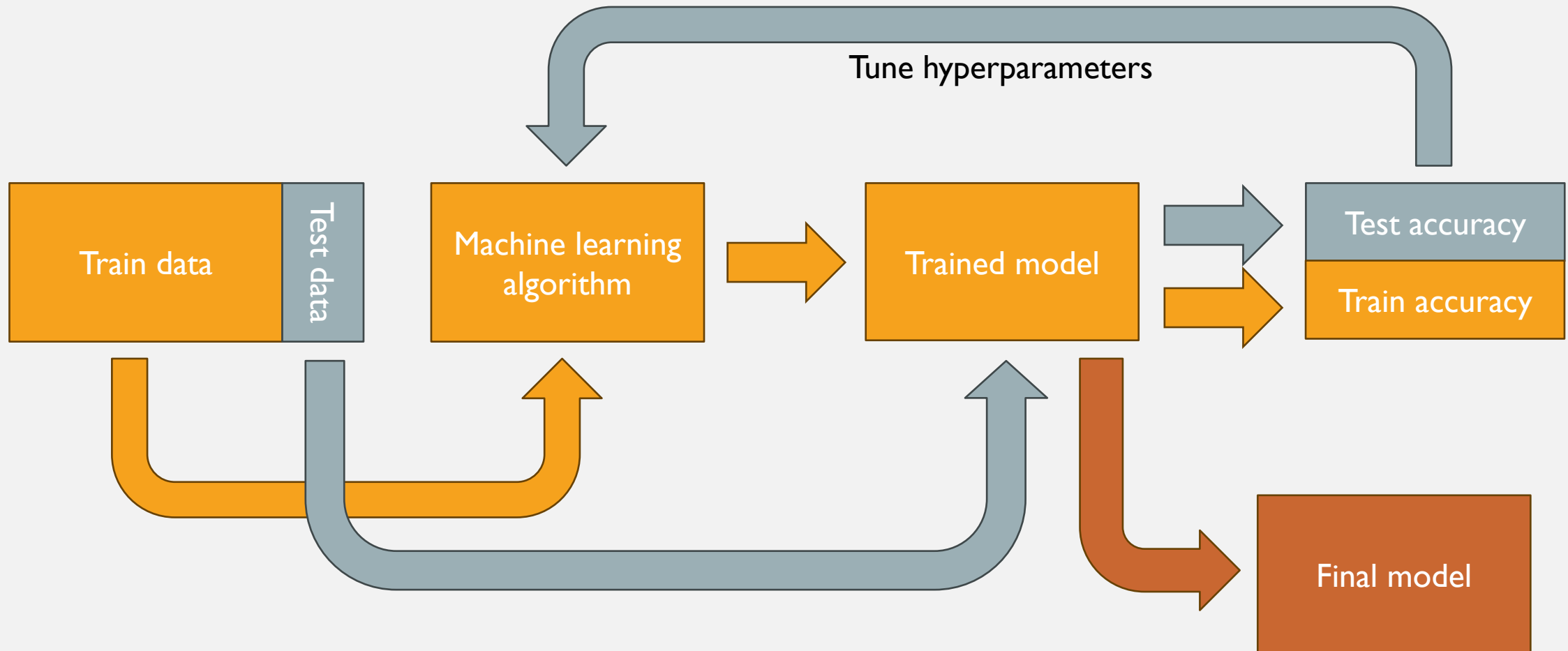


Cross-validation methodology

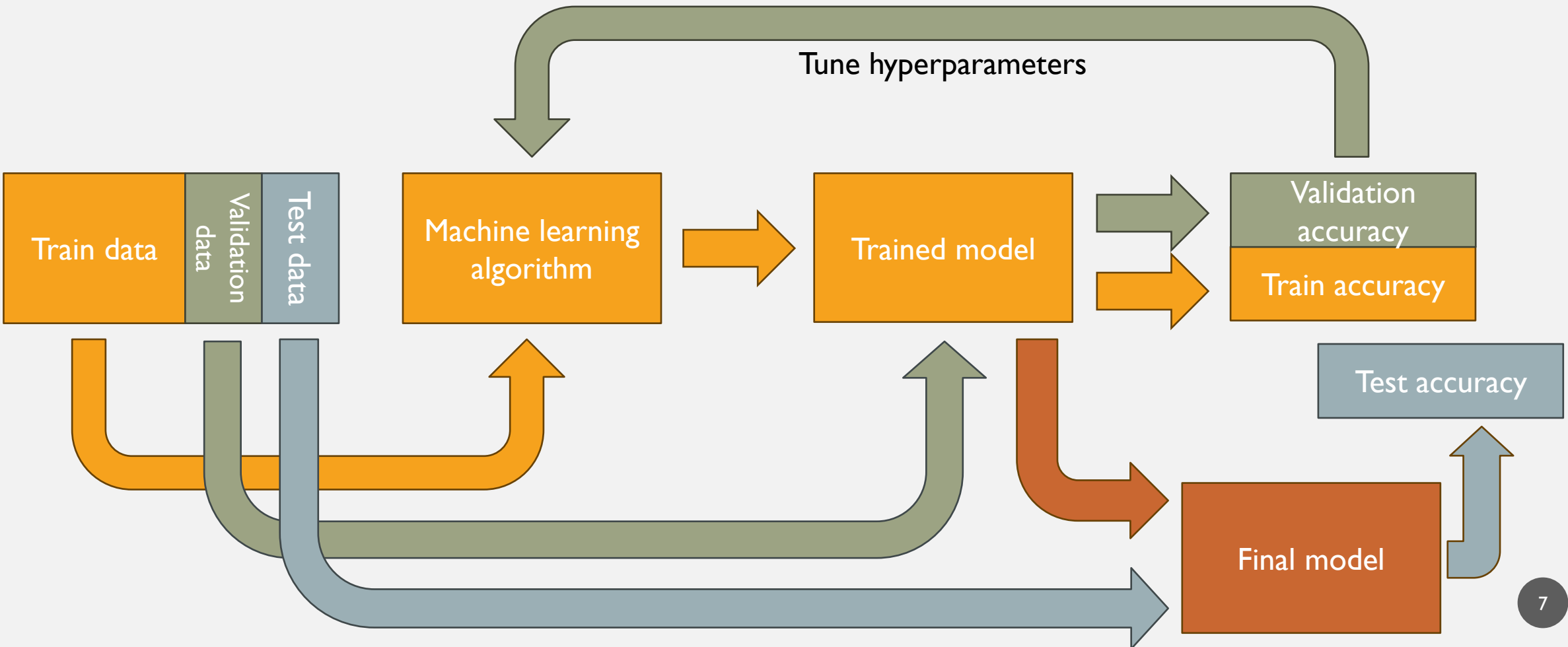


Leave-1-out cross validation methodology

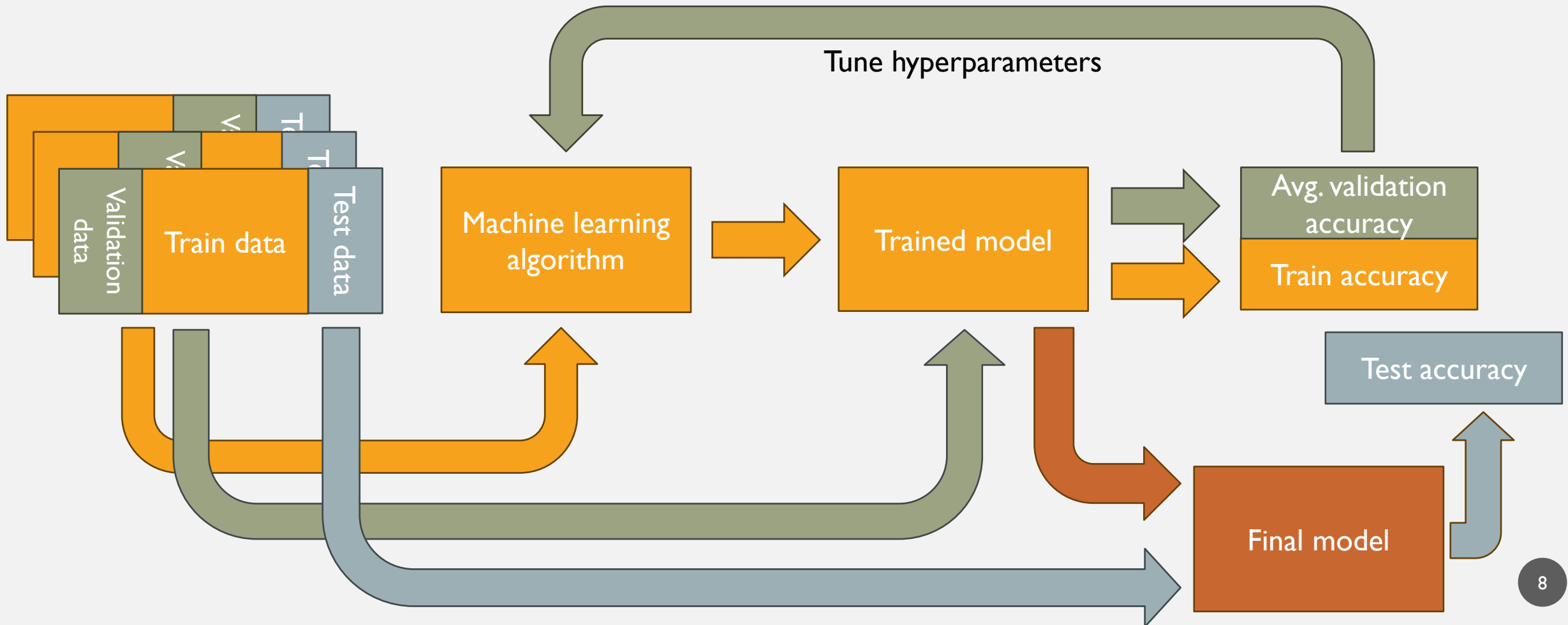
TRAIN-TEST METHODOLOGY



TRAIN-VAL-TEST METHODOLOGY

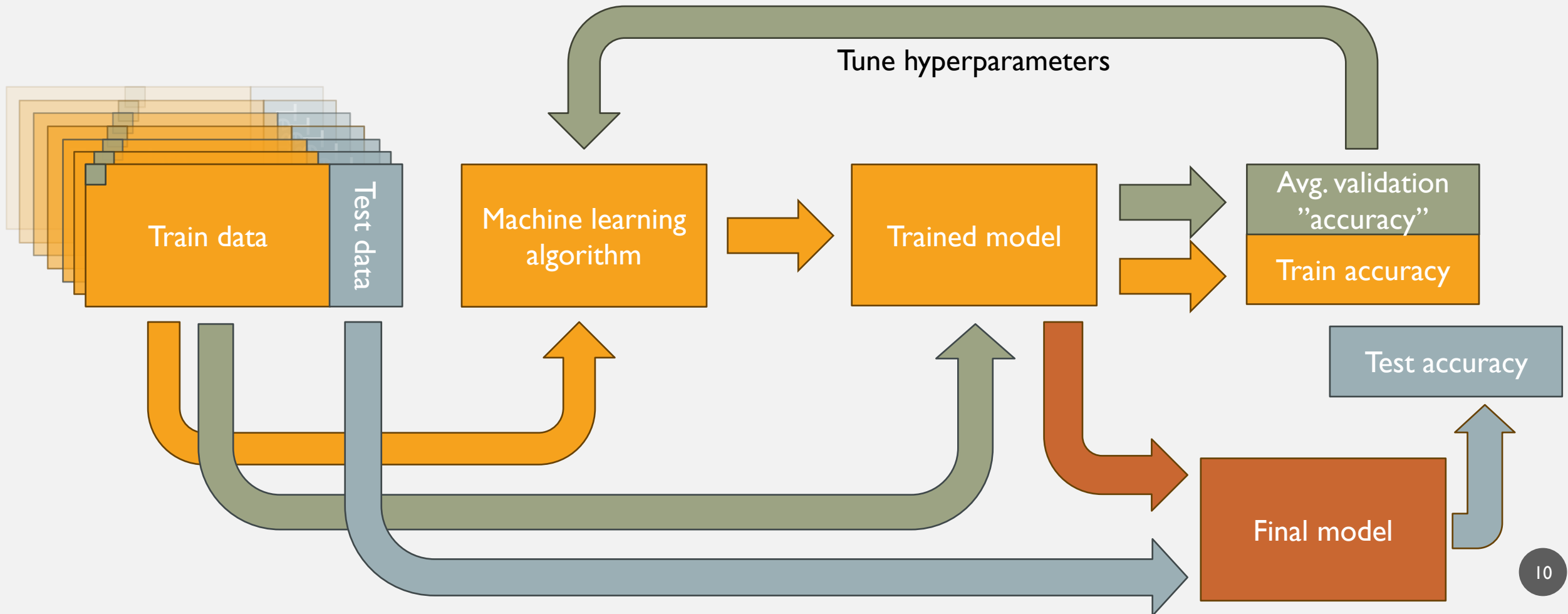


CROSS-VALIDATION METHODOLOGY



CROSS-VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

LEAVE-1-OUT CROSS-VALIDATION METHODOLOGY



CODE EXAMPLE



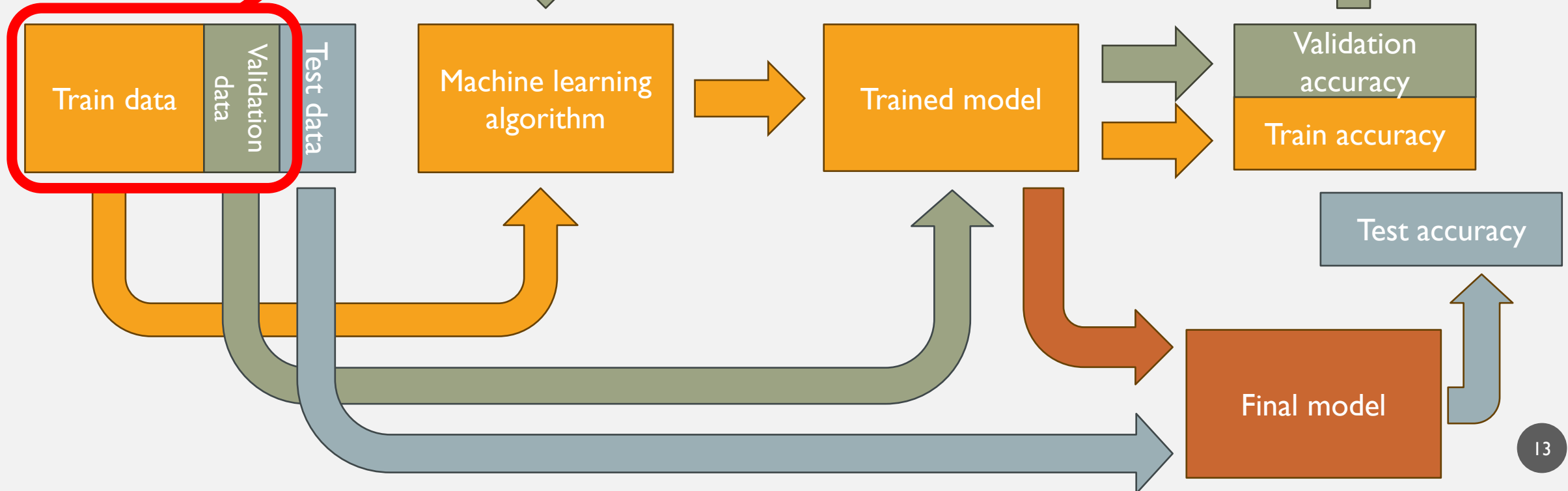
Jupyter Notebook **Validation methods**

A NOTE ON PREPROCESSING

- Deal with outliers
- Deal with missing values
- Normalize/scale data
- One-hot encoding
- Representing text data
- ...

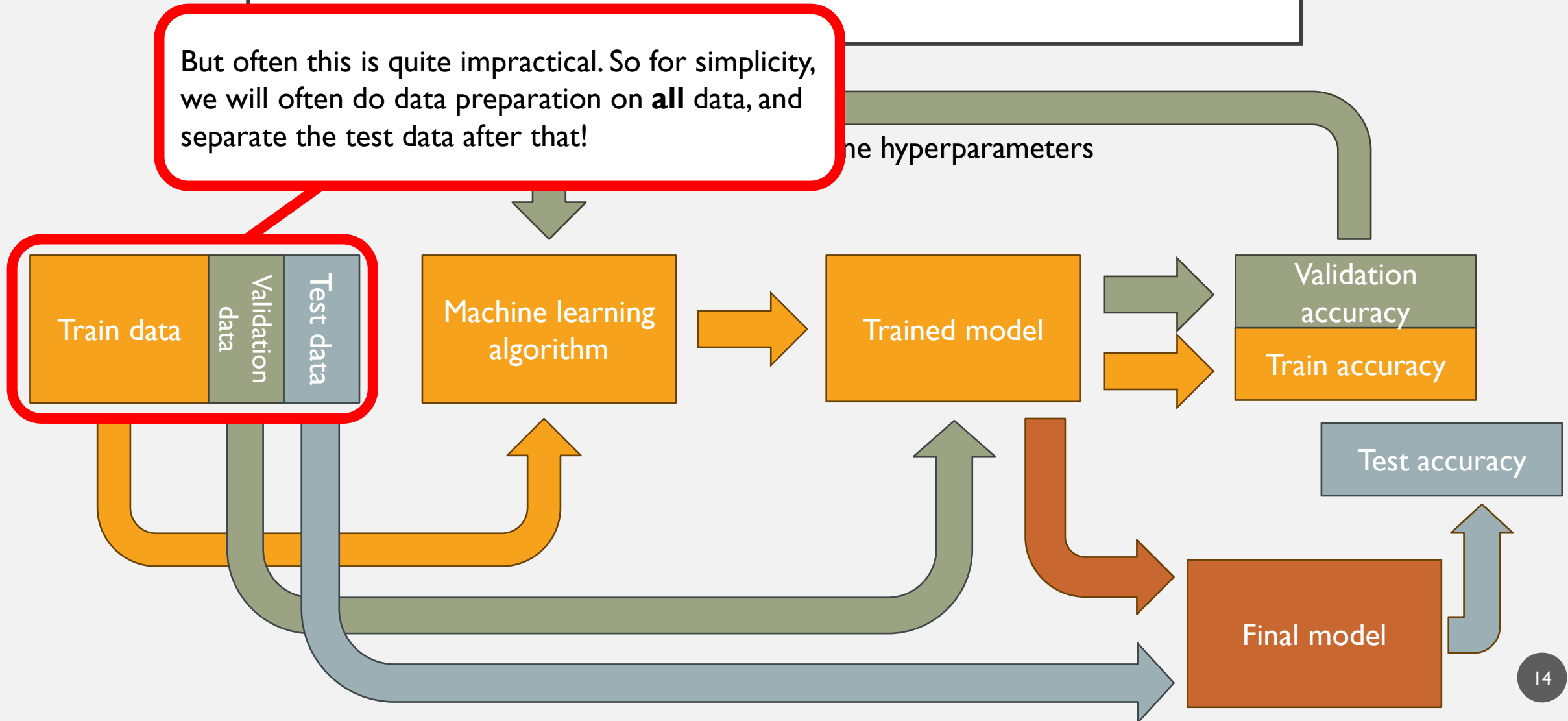
A NOTE ON PREPROCESSING

Ideally you should isolate your testing data **before** you do anything else! That means only doing data cleaning and feature engineering on training and validation data.



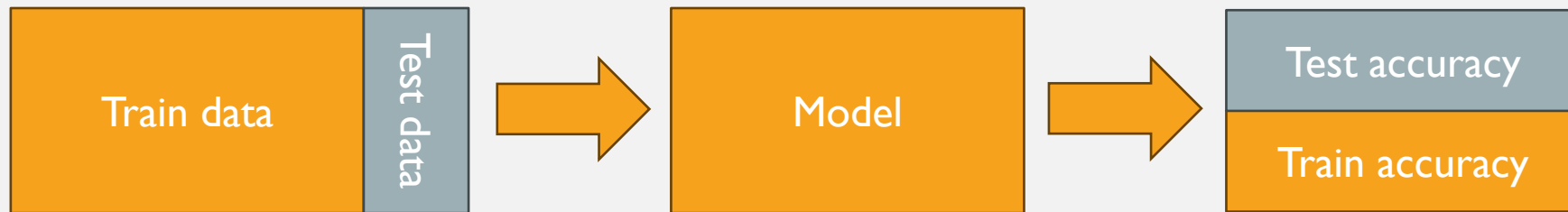
A NOTE ON PREPROCESSING

But often this is quite impractical. So for simplicity, we will often do data preparation on **all** data, and separate the test data after that!



PERFORMANCE METRICS

THE BIG PICTURE



TYPES OF ERRORS



"This is an orangutan"



"This is an orangutan"







"This is not an orangutan"



"This is not an orangutan"

TYPES OF ERRORS

		true class	
		positive	negative
predicted class	positive	 <p>TRUE POSITIVE</p> <p>"This is an orangutan"</p>	 <p>FALSE POSITIVE</p> <p>"This is an orangutan"</p>
	negative	 <p>FALSE NEGATIVE</p> <p>"This is not an orangutan"</p>	 <p>TRUE NEGATIVE</p> <p>"This is not an orangutan"</p>

TYPES OF ERRORS



"orangutan"



"not orangutan"



"orangutan"



"not orangutan"



"orangutan"



"not orangutan"



"orangutan"



"orangutan"



"orangutan"



"not orangutan"



"not orangutan"



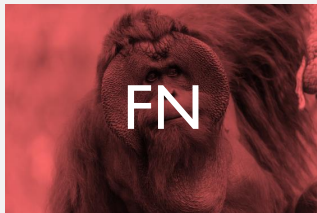
"orangutan"

		true class	
		positive	negative
predicted class	positive	TRUE POSITIVE	FALSE POSITIVE
	negative	FALSE NEGATIVE	TRUE NEGATIVE

TYPES OF ERRORS



"orangutan"



"not orangutan"



"orangutan"



"not orangutan"



"orangutan"



"not orangutan"



"orangutan"



"orangutan"



"orangutan"



"not orangutan"



"not orangutan"



"orangutan"

		true class	
		positive	negative
predicted class	positive	TP = 5	FP = 2
	negative	FN = 1	TN = 4

ACCURACY

		true class	
		positive	negative
predicted class	positive	TP = 5	FP = 2
	negative	FN = 1	TN = 4

WHY ACCURACY IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH

A model to predict whether or not someone is a terrorist:

*Everyone is **not** a terrorist.*

		true class	
		positive	negative
predicted class	positive	TP = 0	FP = 0
	negative	FN = 1	TN = 9999

PERFORMANCE METRICS

- $\text{accuracy} = \frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN} = \frac{\text{correct predictions}}{\text{all predictions}}$
- $\text{precision} = \frac{TP}{TP+FP} = \frac{\text{correct positive predictions}}{\text{all positive predictions}}$
- $\text{recall} = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} = \frac{\text{correct positive predictions}}{\text{all positive instances}}$

USING RECALL INSTEAD

A model to predict whether or not someone is a terrorist:

*Everyone is **not** a terrorist.*

		true class	
		positive	negative
predicted class	positive	TP = 0	FP = 0
	negative	FN = 1	TN = 9999

SOME EXAMPLES

- Determine whether someone is a terrorist
 - *avoid false negatives – use recall!*
- Determine whether you have COVID-19 during the pandemic
 -
- Determine whether a video is suitable for children to watch
 -
- Determine whether someone should be sentenced to life in prison
 -

To optimize hyperparameters on a particular metric:

```
GridSearchCV(clf, parameters, scoring="recall")
```

```
GridSearchCV(clf, parameters, scoring="precision")
```

THE PRECISION/RECALL TRADE-OFF

High recall usually means low precision – and vice versa



propability of
orangutan

$$\text{precision} = \frac{TP}{TP+FP}$$

$$\text{recall} = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$$

THE PRECISION/RECALL TRADE-OFF

High recall usually means low precision – and vice versa

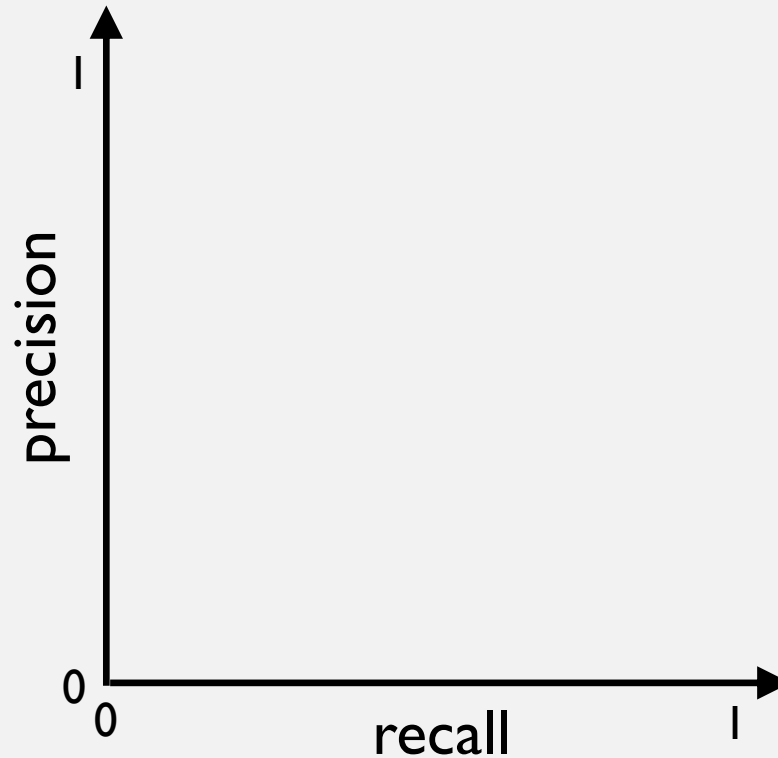
$$\text{precision} = \frac{TP}{TP+FP}$$

$$\text{recall} = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$$

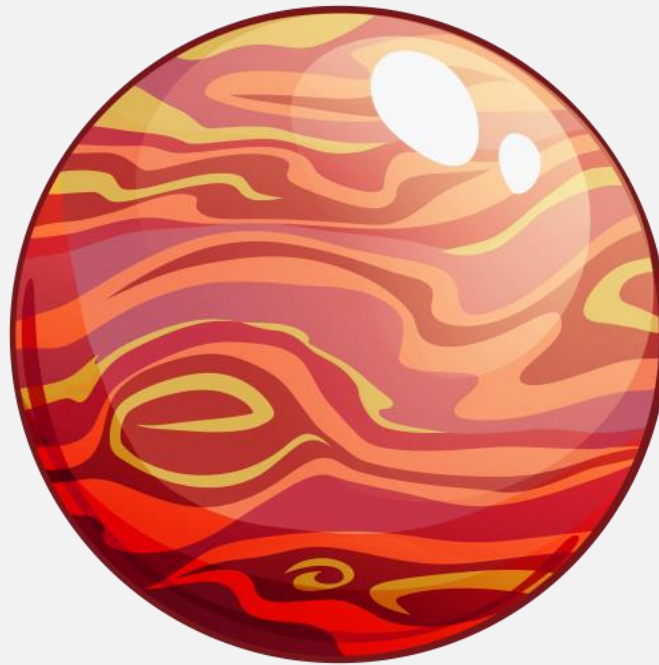
THE PRECISION-RECALL CURVE

$$\text{precision} = \frac{TP}{TP+FP}$$

$$\text{recall} = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$$



CODE EXAMPLE



Jupyter Notebook **Performance metrics**

METRICS IN MULTICLASS PROBLEMS

		Confusion matrix								
True label	dog	544	26	2	0	24	0	18	31	5
	snake	37	92	0	0	8	0	1	6	6
	horse	3	3	69	34	0	7	9	25	0
	elephant	0	0	11	76	0	3	2	8	0
	bear	34	13	0	0	111	0	0	1	41
	cat	0	0	4	1	0	93	0	27	0
	orangutan	17	3	6	1	0	0	80	18	0
	tiger	35	5	26	5	0	34	17	253	0
	sloth	5	14	0	0	22	0	1	0	158
			dog	snake	horse	elephant	bear	cat	orangutan	tiger
Predicted label										

You can calculate all metrics for all classes, but

