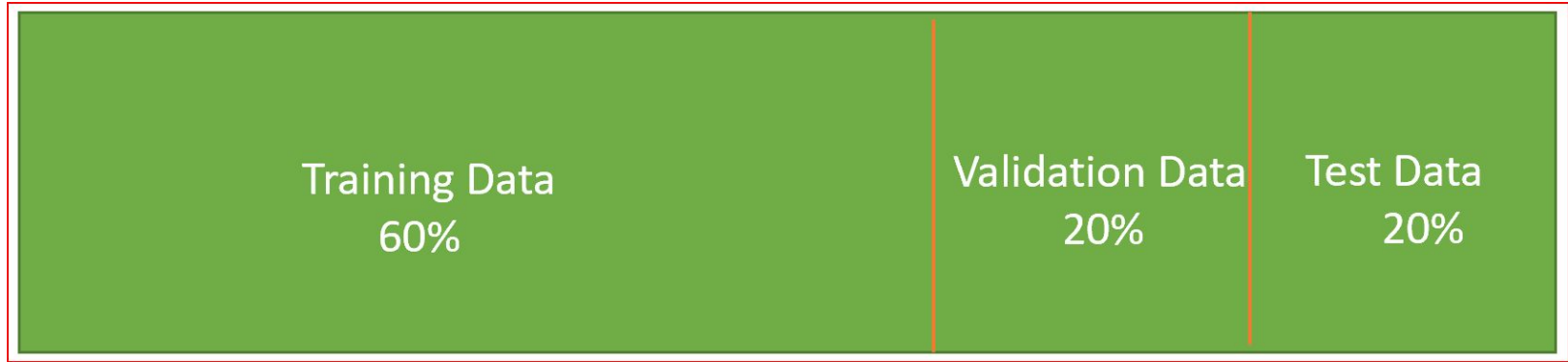


Cross Validation

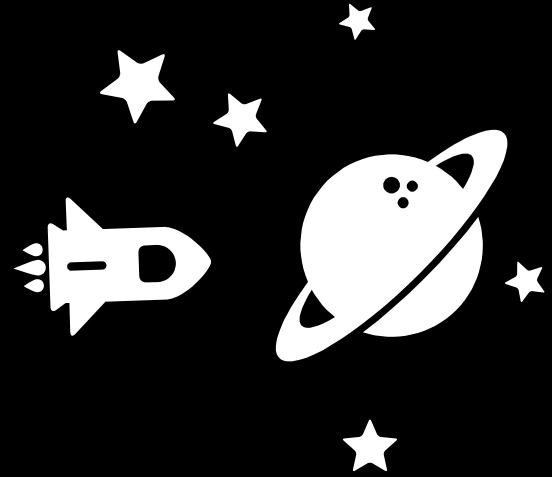
Presentation by Berk Sudan

Remember: a typical split



Ref: <https://medium.com/datadriveninvestor/k-fold-and-other-cross-validation-techniques-6c03a2563f1e>

**Why we use
cross
validation?**



Fail to Generalize (Overfitting)

Due to *sample variability between training and test set*:

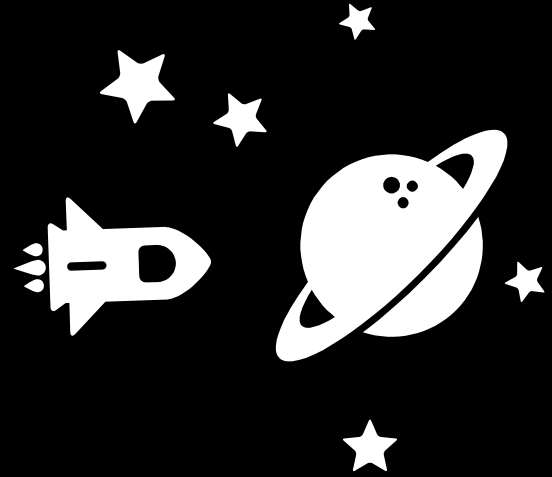
- Better prediction on **training data** but fail to **generalize on test data**.
- So, **low training error rate** but a **high test error rate**.

Overestimation of Test Set

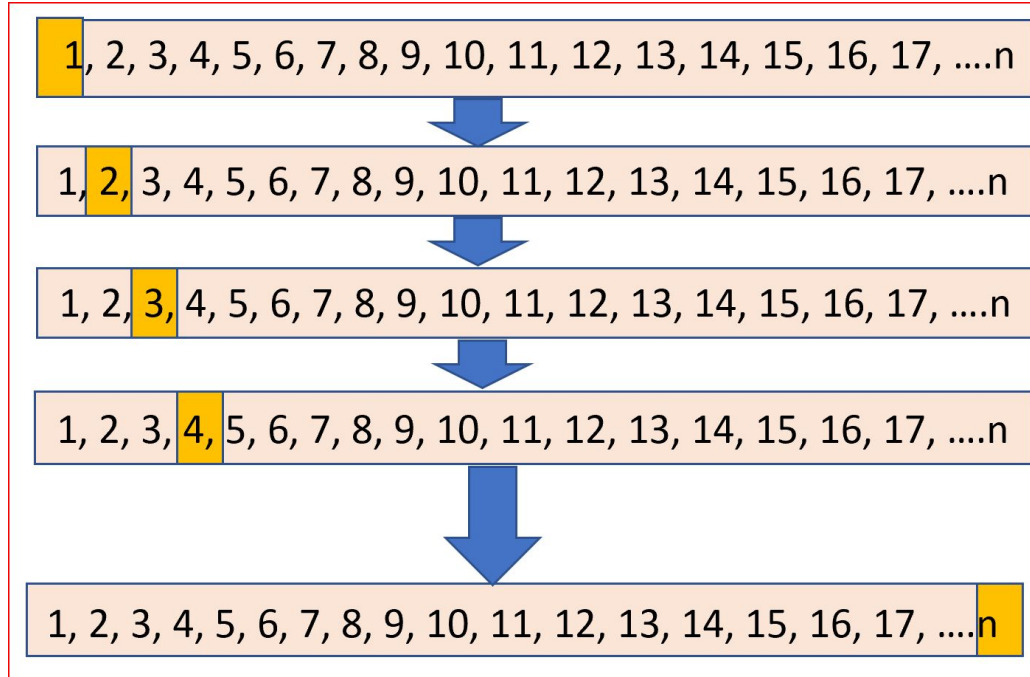
- We use only a **subset** of data, i.e **fewer observations**
- So, **overestimates** the test error rate!

Ref: <https://datanee.com/2016/08/11/outlier-detection-an-overview-and-applications/>

Cross Validation Methods



Leave One out Cross Validation — LOOCV

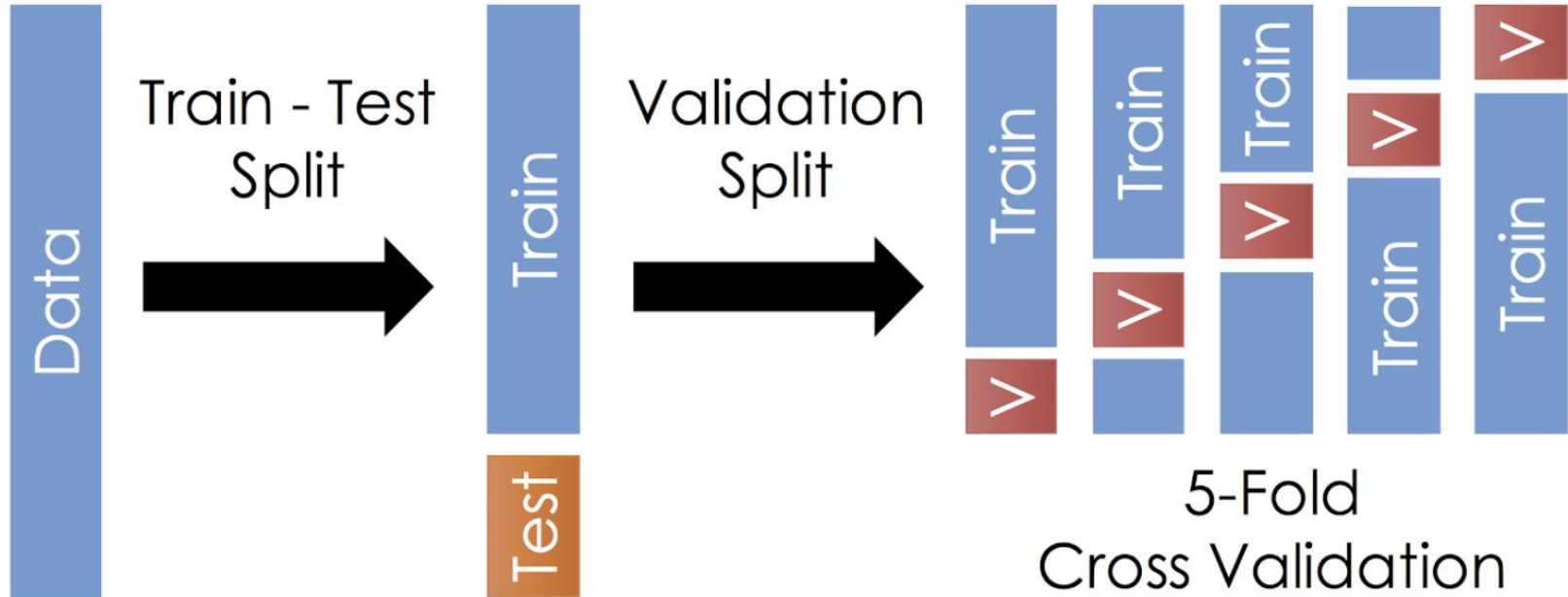


Ref: <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-brief-overview-of-outlier-detection-techniques-1e0b2c19e561>

Leave One out Cross Validation — LOOCV

- + . **Far less bias** as we have used the **entire** dataset
- + . **No randomness** in the training/test data
- . MSE will vary, if test point is **outlier!**
- . Execution is expensive -> **$O(n)$ complexity**

K-Fold Cross Validation (e.g 5-fold)

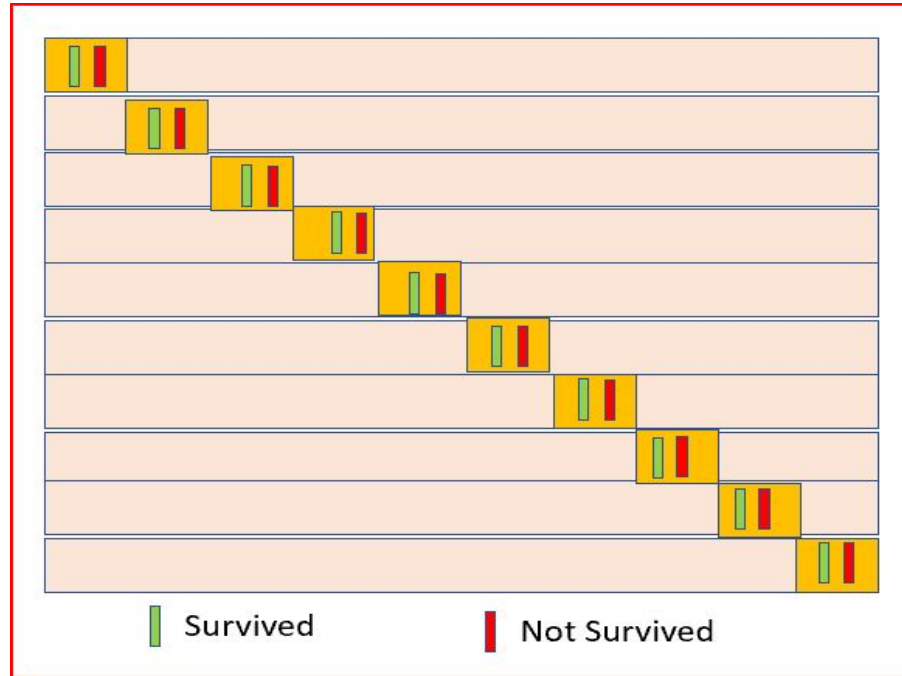


K-Fold Cross Validation

- + . **Computation time is reduced**
- + . **Reduced bias**
- . In **unbalanced** datasets, test-set may not **represent** the dataset

Ref: <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-brief-overview-of-outlier-detection-techniques-1e0b2c19e561>

Stratified K-Fold Cross Validation



Ref: <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-brief-overview-of-outlier-detection-techniques-1e0b2c19e561>

Stratified K-Fold Cross Validation

- +. Helps with reducing both bias and variance**
- . More computation**

Ref: <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-brief-overview-of-outlier-detection-techniques-1e0b2c19e561>

End of Presentation

Presented by Berk Sudan