



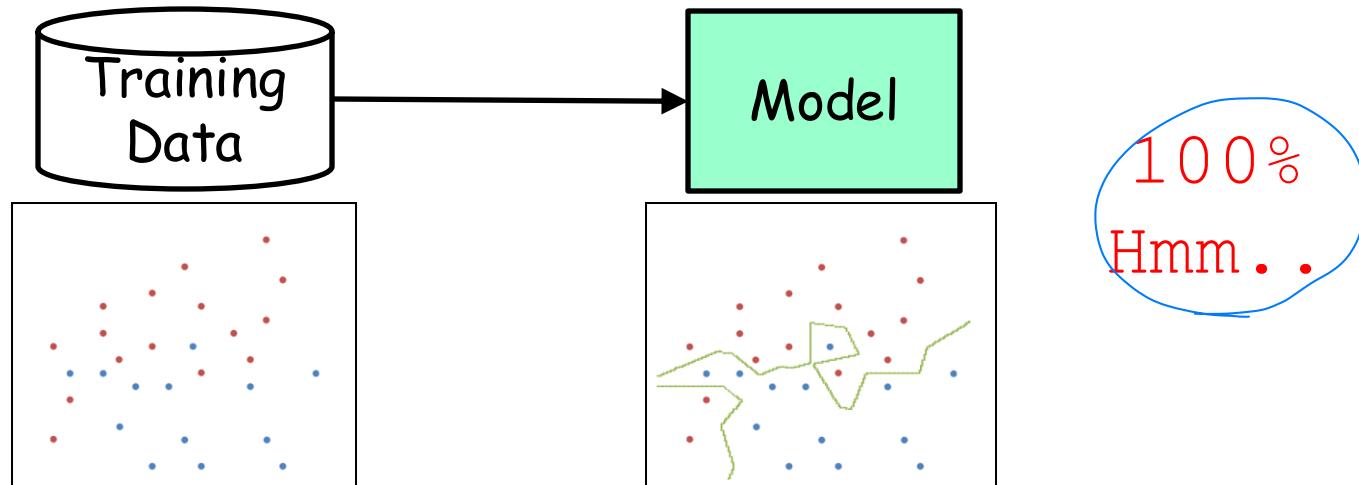
Model Evaluation and Selection

Introduction

- **Model Evaluation**
 - Hold-out
 - k-fold Cross Validation (CV)
- **Model Selection and Evaluation**
 - Using Hold-out
 - Using k-fold Cross Validation

Model Evaluation

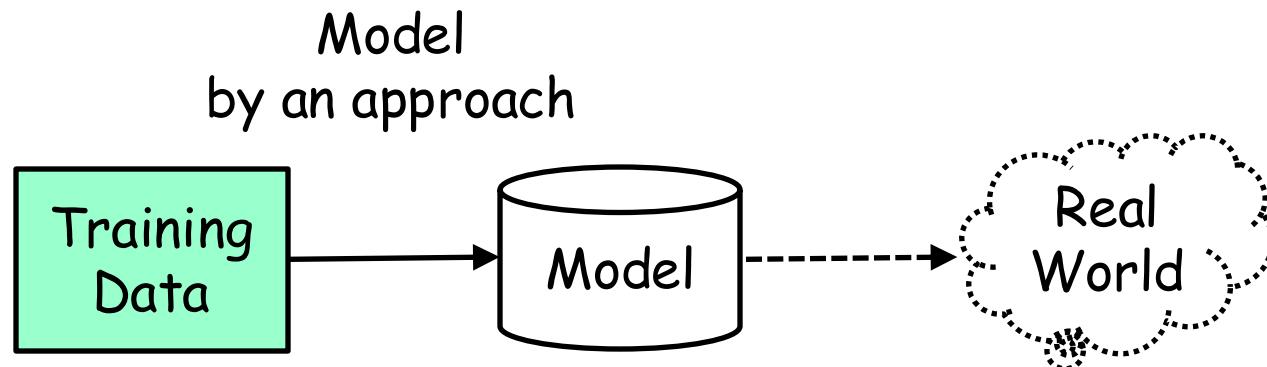
- I want to estimate the performance of my model
 - I have built a model
 - My model is 100% correct for the Training Set
 - Can I trust it?



~~We need to estimate its performance using
"unknown new data"~~ ← Test

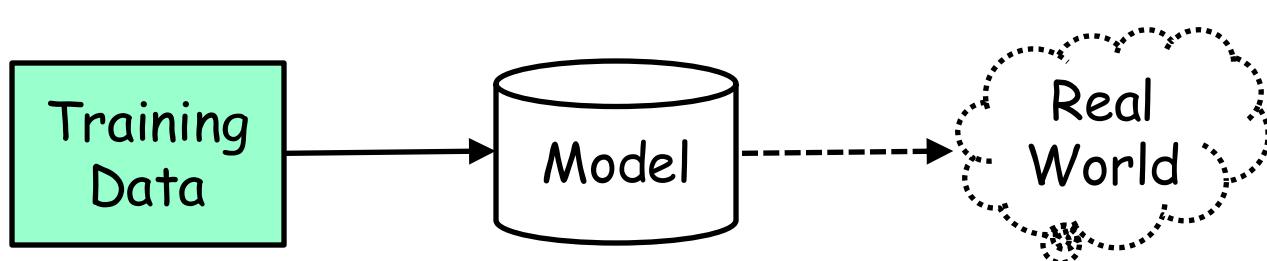
Evaluation Method: Hold-out

- “True” evaluation
 - We trained a model with given data samples
 - We need “new real world data” to evaluate the model
 - It will cost very much (비싸다)
 - Is there any simple approach?



Evaluation Method: Hold-out

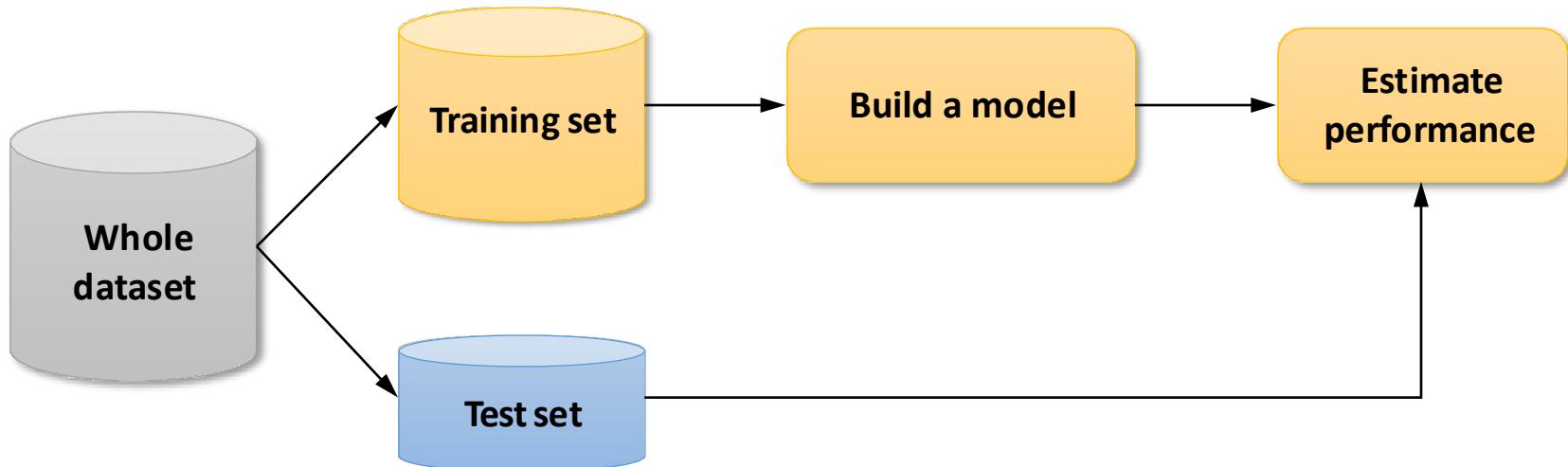
- “**True**” evaluation
 - We trained a model with **given training data**
 - We need “**new real world data**” to evaluate the model
- **Questions**
 - Do we need to collect another set of “**new real world data**”? **No!**
training data & real world data!
 - Is not the “**given training data**” from the real world?



Evaluation Method: Hold-out

▪ Hold-out

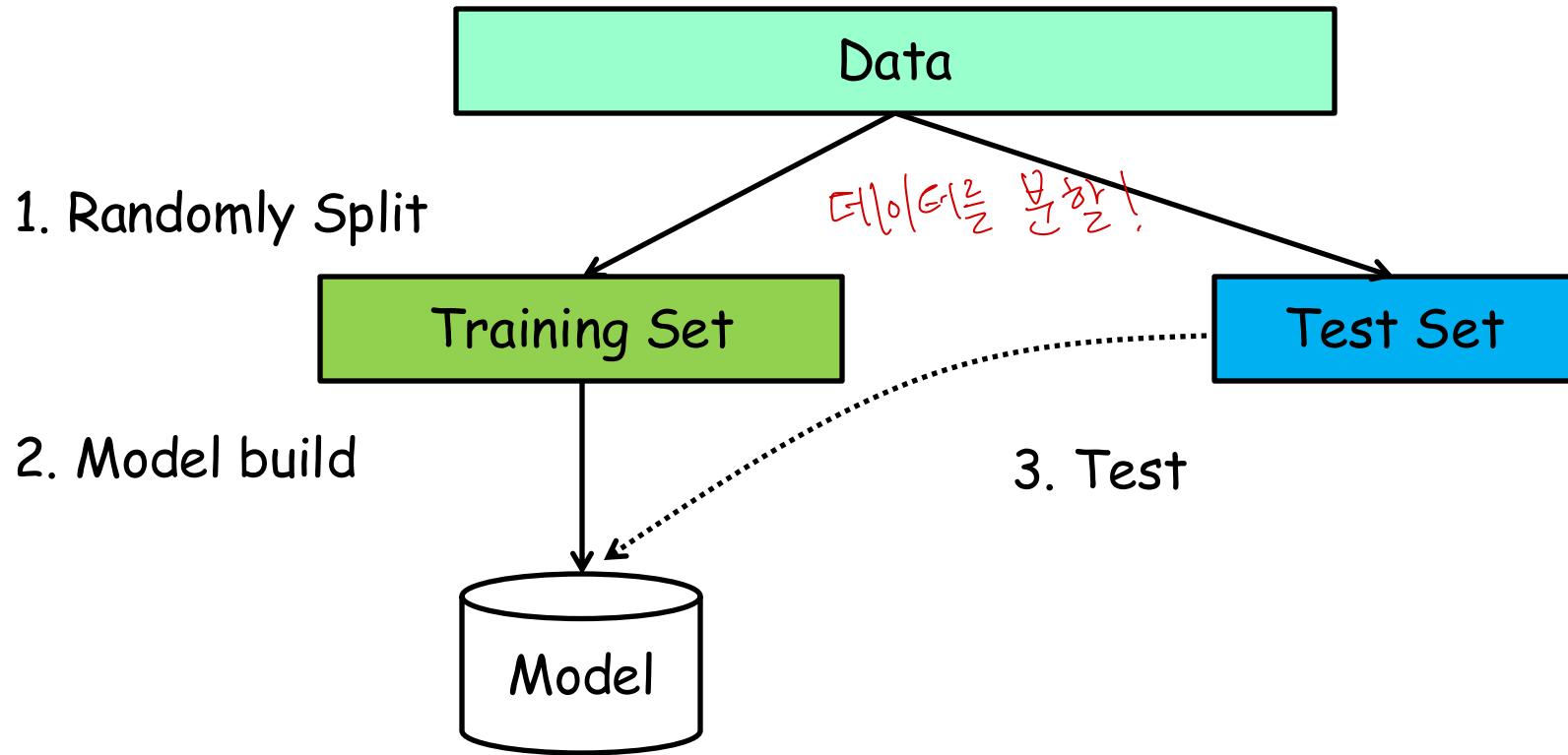
- Divide the given data into TRAINING set and TEST set
 - Training set and Test set should NOT overlap each other!!
 - Both need to be independent as much as possible
- With Training set, build a model
- With Test set, evaluate the model



Evaluation Method: Hold-out

- Hold-out model

from real world



Evaluation Method: Hold-out

- **Size of Test set:**
 - 30~10% of given data
 - **Advantage:**
 - Simple, easy and cheap
 - **Disadvantage:**
 - Data is randomly split: Evaluation can be significantly different depending on data split
- randomly하기(스플릿).

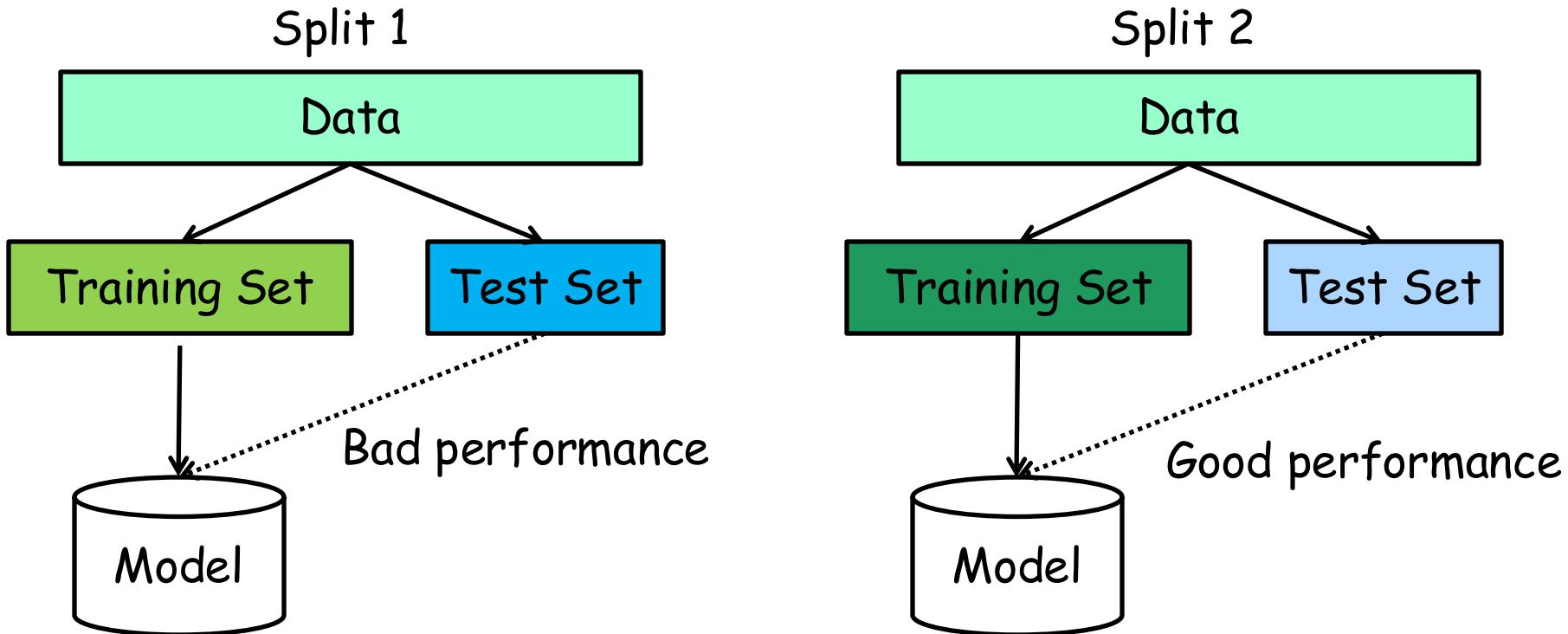
Evaluation Method: Hold-out

■ Disadvantage

- Waste of data (?)

- Random Split: Performance may depend on the split
= Main 단점

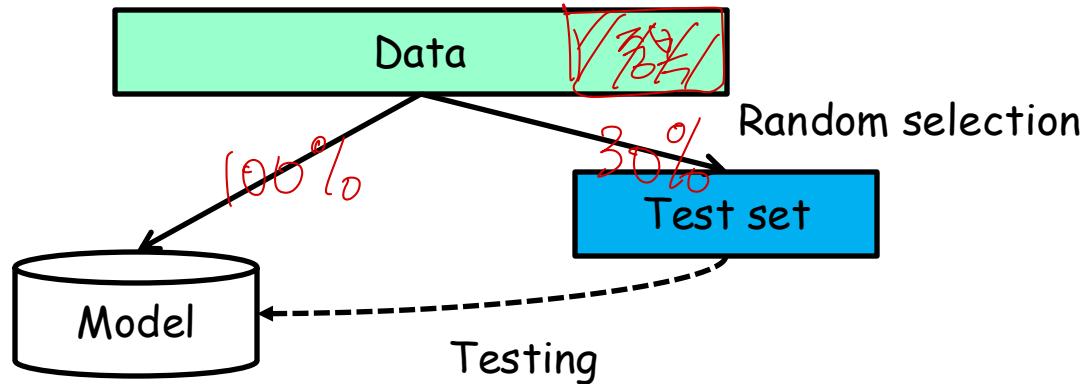
스플릿이 어떻게 되는지에 따라
다른 것이다.



Evaluation Method: Hold-out

■ Question

- I use only 70% of training data for model building
 - It is waste of data :(
- Can I use the whole data for training, and test the model with some part of training data



- Absolutely NO! *(하지마라)*
- Training set and test set should be independent *(독립적이어야 한다.)*
↳ 독립적이지 않으면 상관관계가 너무 강해짐

Evaluation Method: Cross Validation

- In order to reduce statistical variance

- Usually, k-fold cross validation is widely used

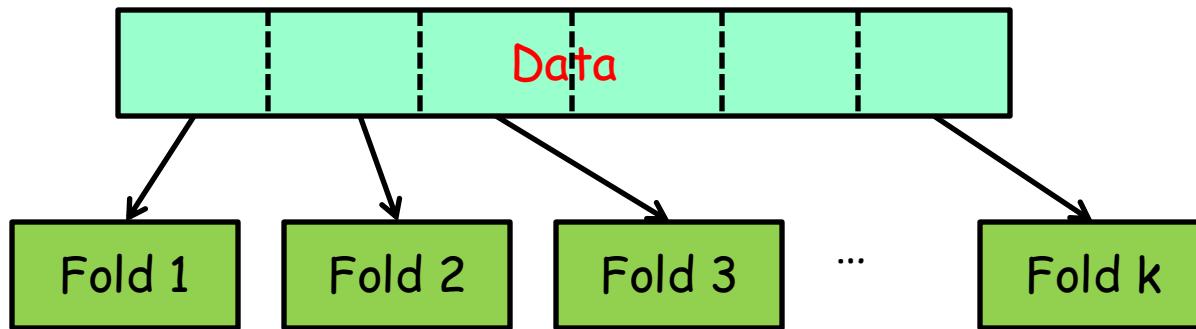
통계적 분석 (성능 | 일정화)
어려운 현상

내가 정하는 것 (하나의 과정이 더)

- **k-fold Cross Validation**

Step 1 **Split** given data into **K** **folds** *subset*

- Folds should not overlap with each other



- Compose k different set of training and test datasets

Step 2

Evaluation Method: Cross Validation

- Example: 4 fold cross validation

4 Fold 교차 검증 4개의 풀
(Composition)

Training/Test Set I

Training/Test Set II

Training/Test Set III

Training/Test Set IV

Training set

Fold 1

Fold 2

Fold 3

Test set

Fold 4

Training set

Fold 4

Fold 1

Fold 2

Test set

Fold 3

Training set

Fold 3

Fold 4

Fold 1

Test set

Fold 2

Training set

Fold 2

Fold 3

Fold 4

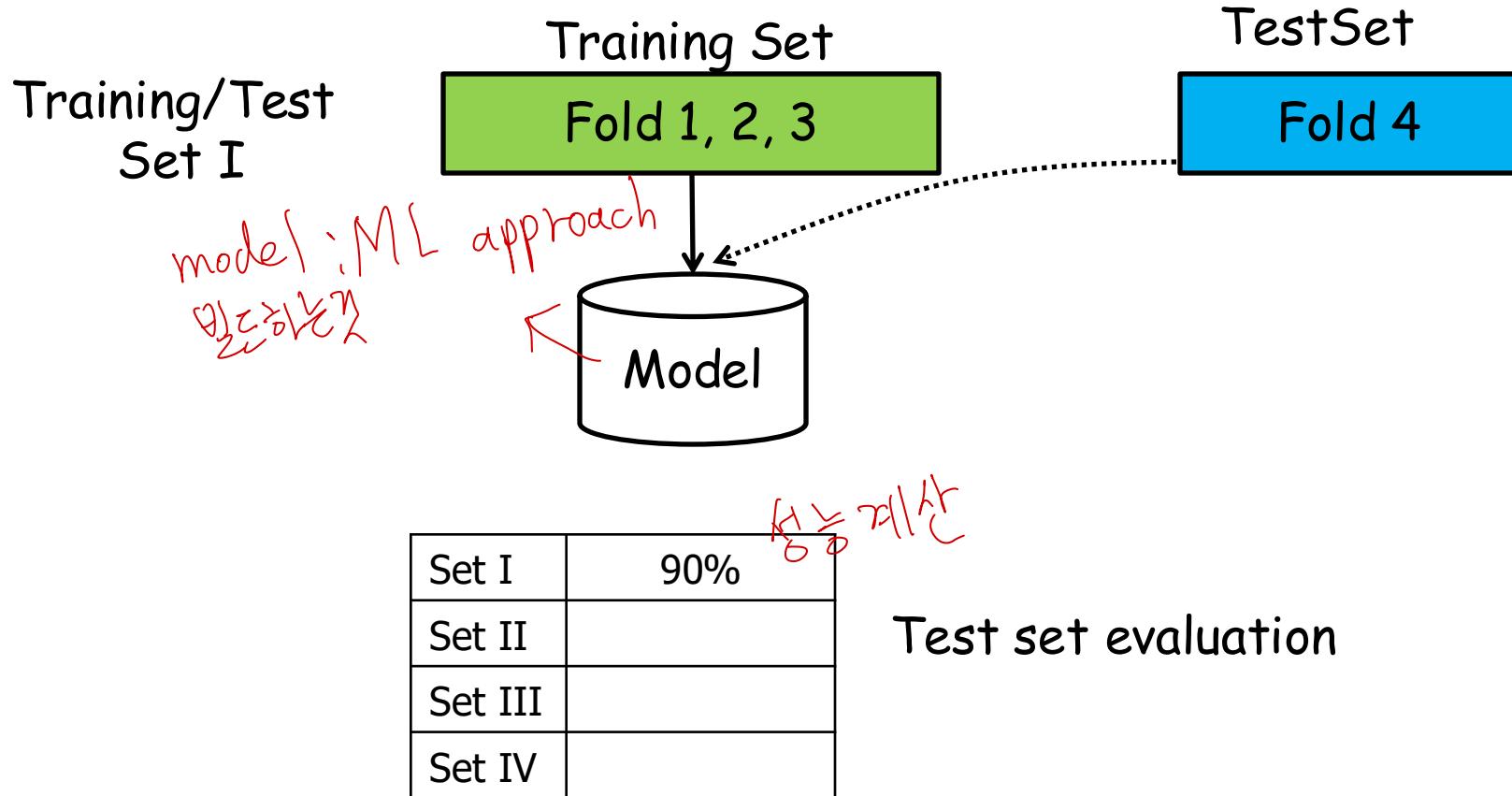
Test set

Fold 1

Evaluate a model by the average performance of 4 sets

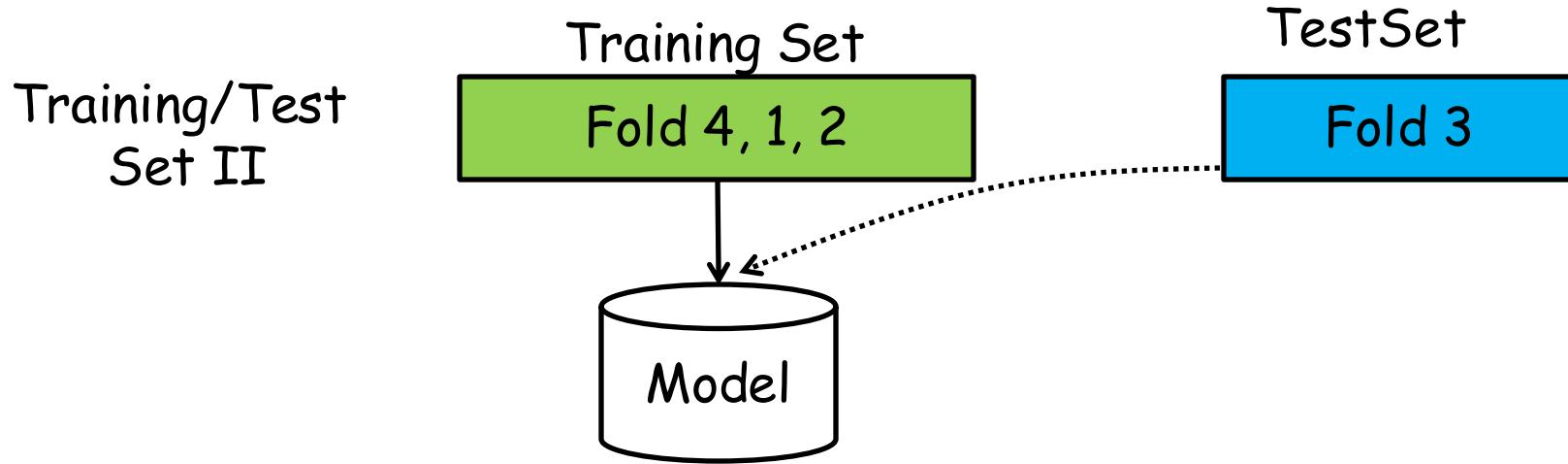
Evaluation Method: Cross Validation

- Example: 4 fold cross validation



Evaluation Method: Cross Validation

- Example: 4 fold cross validation

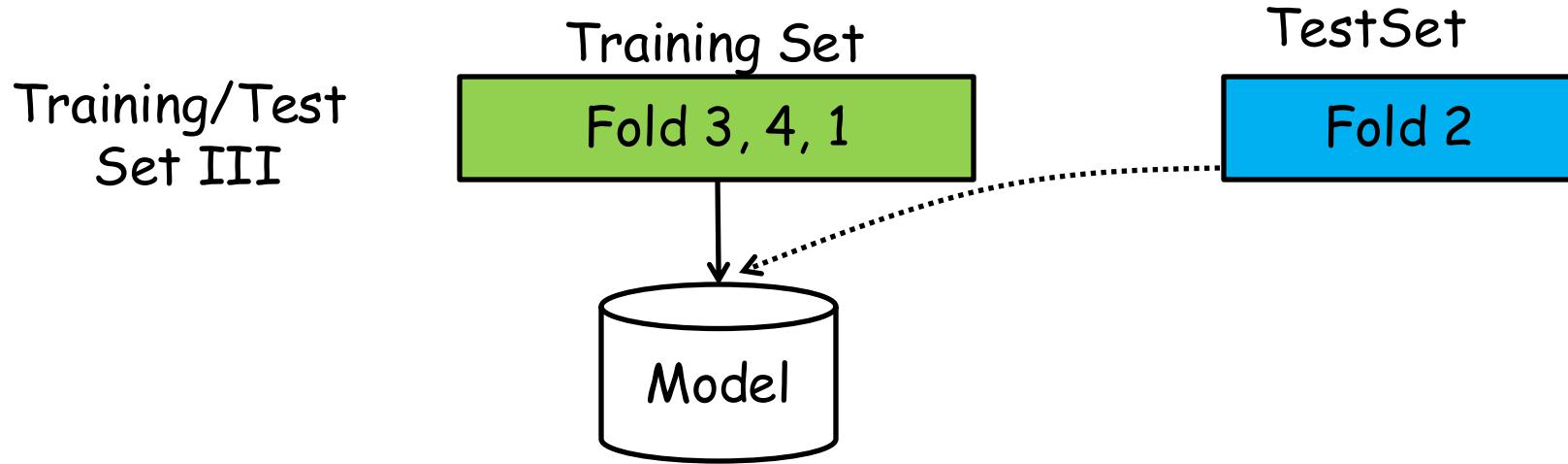


| | |
|---------|-----|
| Set I | 90% |
| Set II | 95% |
| Set III | |
| Set IV | |

Test set evaluation

Evaluation Method: Cross Validation

- Example: 4 fold cross validation

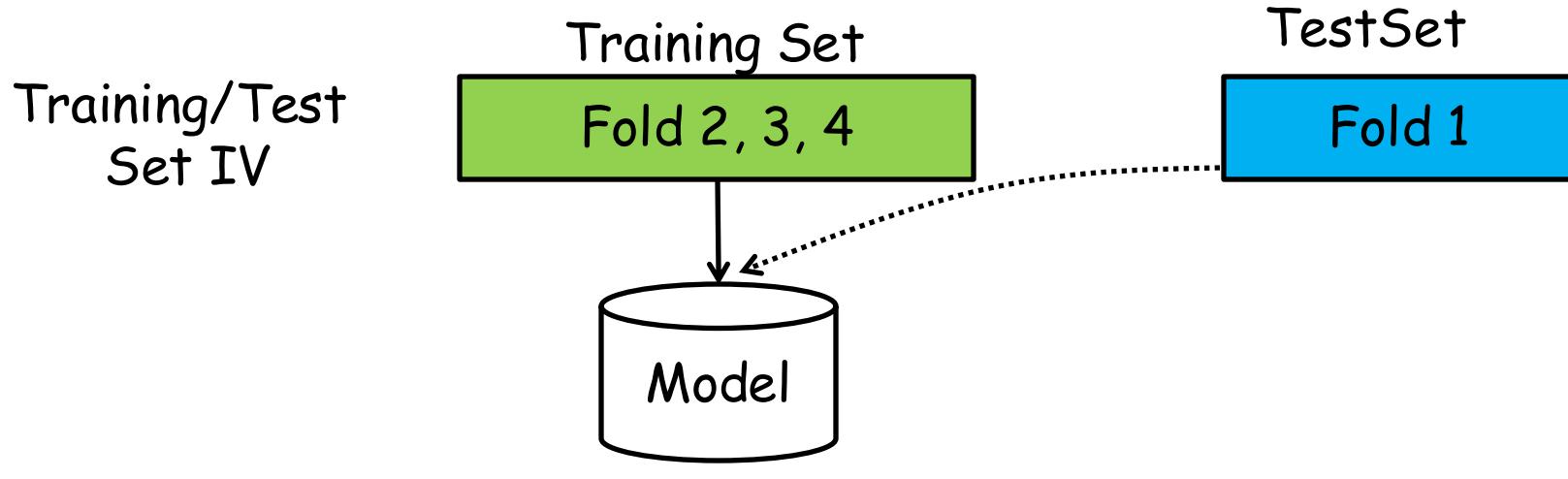


| | |
|---------|-----|
| Set I | 90% |
| Set II | 95% |
| Set III | 85% |
| Set IV | |

Test set evaluation

Evaluation Method: Cross Validation

- Example: 4 fold cross validation



| | |
|---------|-----|
| Set I | 90% |
| Set II | 95% |
| Set III | 85% |
| Set IV | 90% |

avg = 90%
Test set evaluation

Evaluation Method: Cross Validation

■ Summary

- The data set is divided into k subsets, and the hold-out method is repeated k times.
- Then the average error across all k trials is computed.
- The variance is reduced as k is increased.

■ Advantage & Disadvantage

reliable입니다!

- Less dependent on how the data gets divided.
- Every data point gets to be in a test set exactly once, and gets to be in a training set $k-1$ times.
- But, time consuming

train에 한번 test에 1번 사용

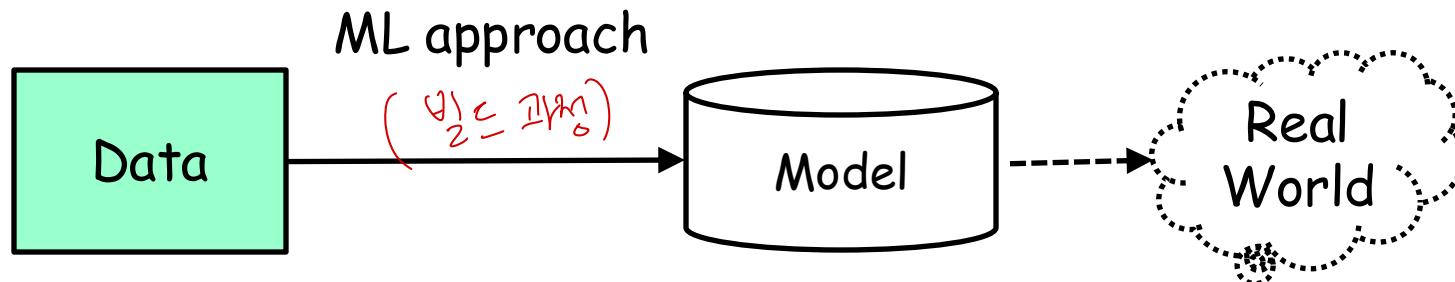
■ Variation

각 항마다 나누는 걸 번번복해하고 헷갈리다!

- No split into folds and Randomly dividing the data into a test and training set k different times.

Model Selection & Evaluation

- How different “Model Evaluation” and “Model Selection & Evaluation”? *(이거)*
- Recap: Model Evaluation
 - I want to build a model by *an* ML approach
 - I wonder how good model the approach can build?

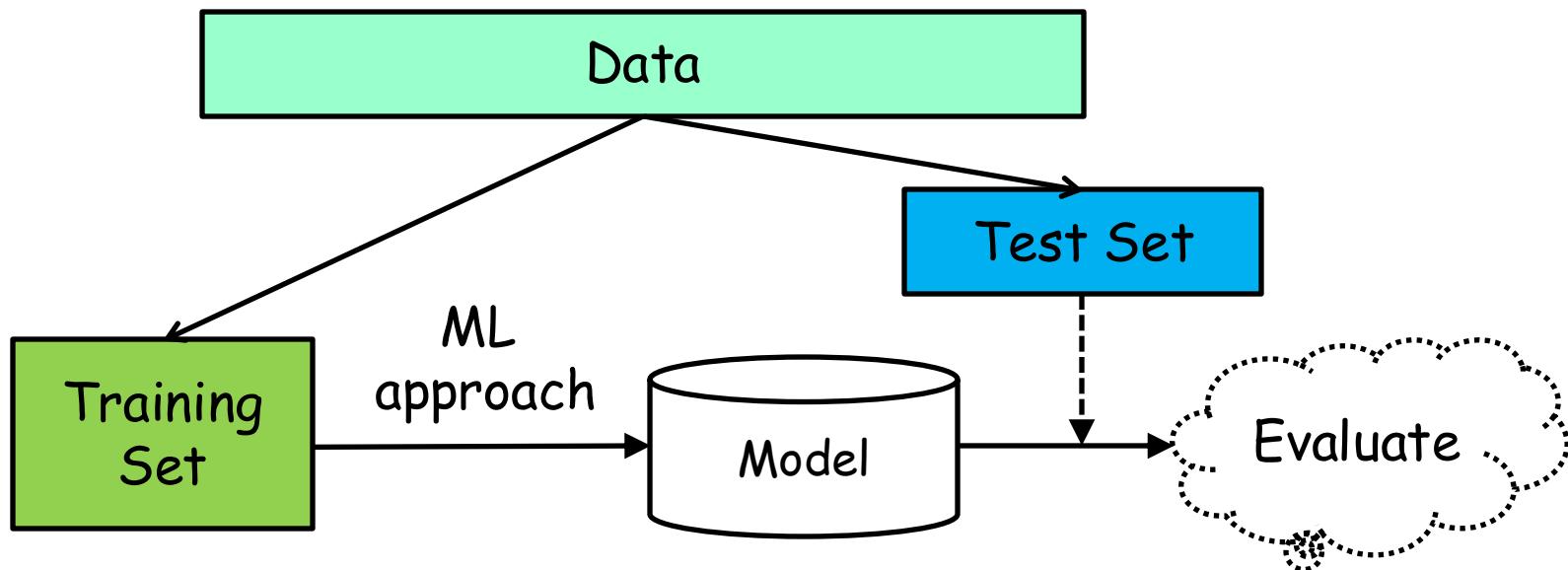


If I build a model by this approach,
what performance could I expect?

Model Selection & Evaluation

■ Recap: Model Evaluation

- Step1: Split the data into Training Set and Test Set
- Step2: Build a model by the approach using Training Set
- Step3: Evaluate the model using Test Set



Model Selection & Evaluation

■ Model Selection & Evaluation

- I want to choose the best among several ML approaches
- I want to build a model by it
- I wonder how good model the best approach can build?
 ↳ evaluate
 (unknown data)

K-NN, Linear... 등등

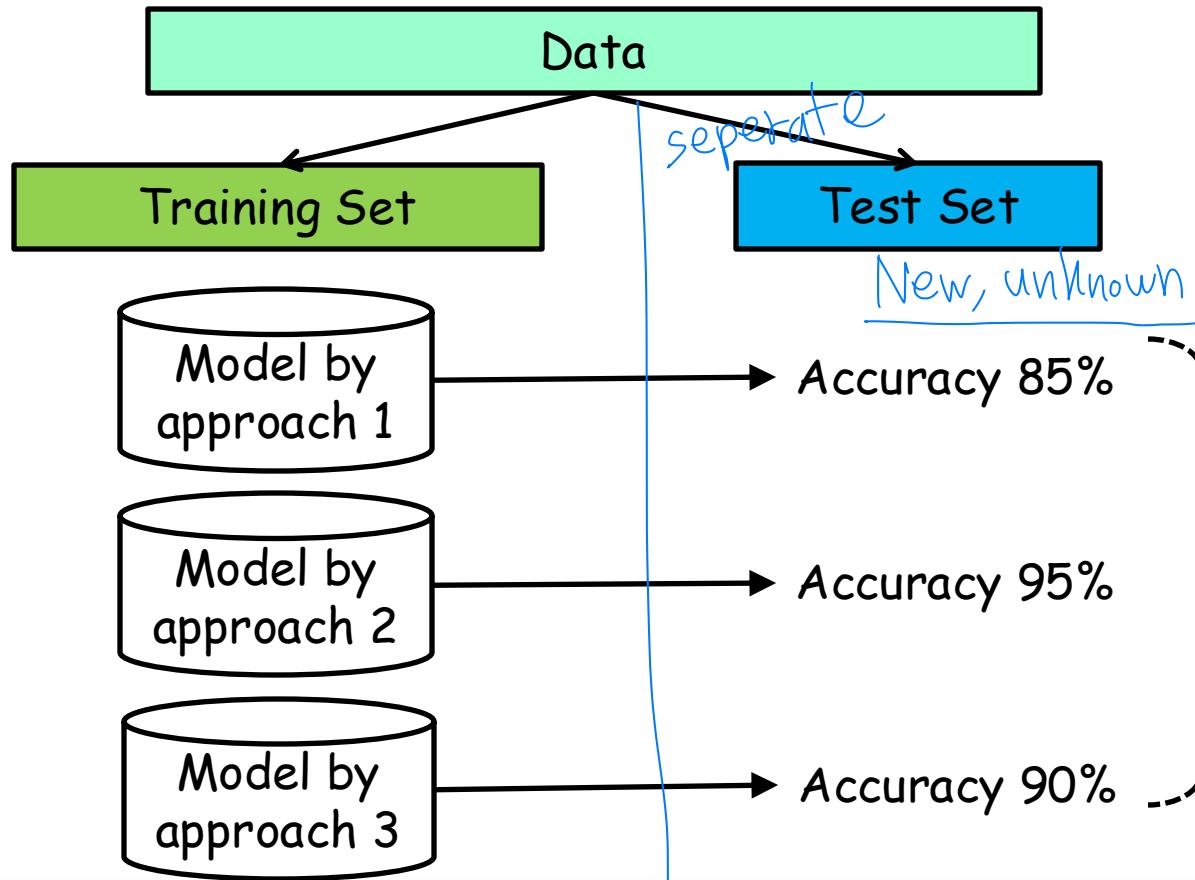
안과 다른

■ Contents

- Data Split
- Model Selection & Evaluation by Hold-out
- Model Selection & Evaluation by CV

Model Selection & Evaluation

- Easy(?): Repeat Model Evaluation Process



A: What performance do you expect for new unknown data?

Q: Hmm.. 95%?

Select the best

app 2 3
② 쓰는거!

Model Selection & Evaluation

■ Questions on the easy way

- Q1: Can we say that Model 2 is the best?
- Q2: Can we say that Model 2's expected performance on new unknown data is 95% in average?
- Q3: Can we say that the best model's expected performance on new unknown data is 95% in average?

■ Answers

- A1: Yes, in the viewpoint of "test set"
- A2: Yes, because it is evaluated with a randomly split dataset
- A3: No.. Why?
 - The best model is not randomly chosen
 - It is chosen in the viewpoint of given "test set"
 - Its result may be biased on the given set

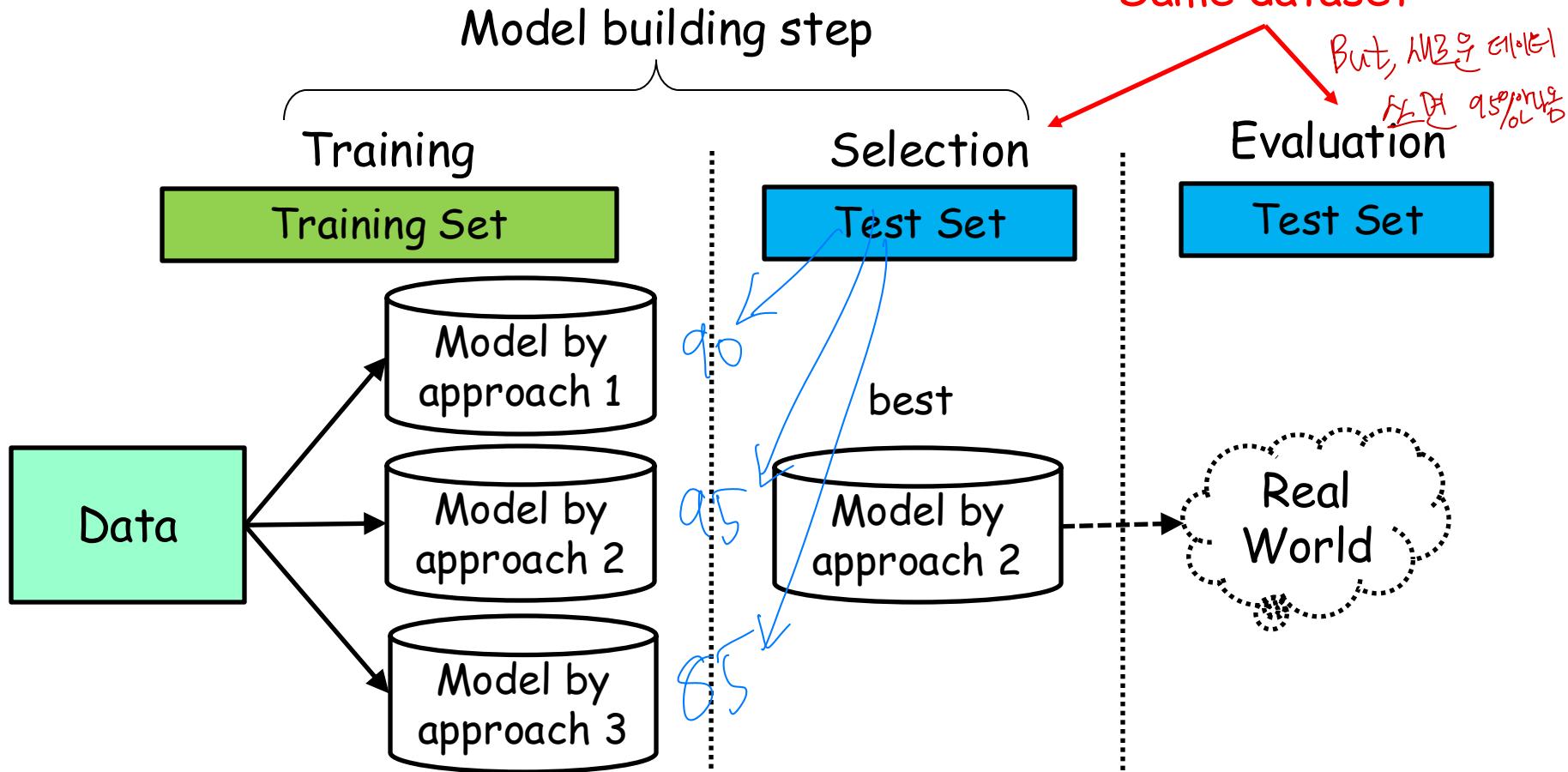
unknown 데이터니까

best model이 test set에
dependent 하기 때문

Model Selection & Evaluation

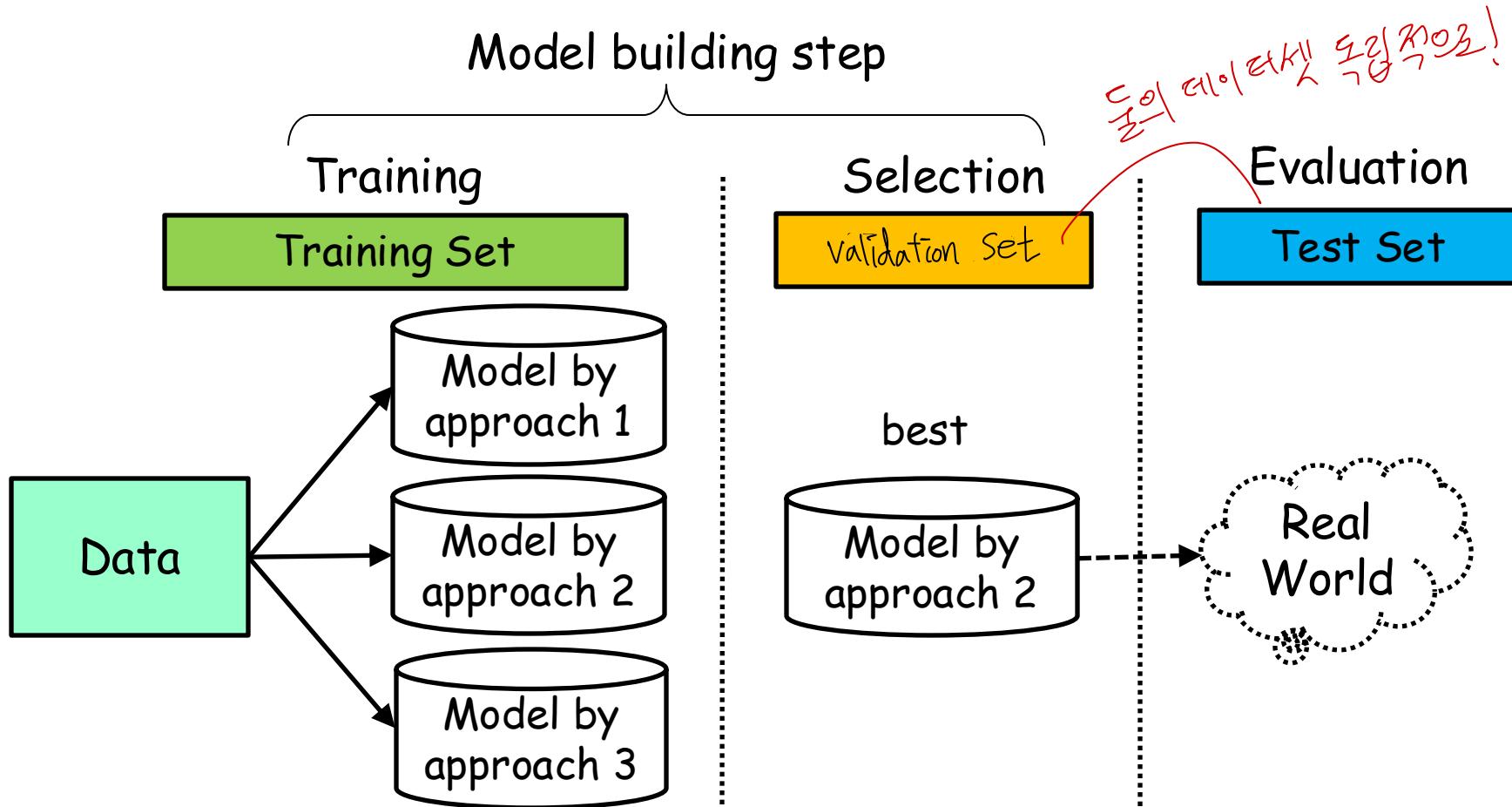
이전에 select 했던 M
새로운 것들로 New dataset
만들기!
↑
↑

- The problem of the easy way



Model Selection & Evaluation

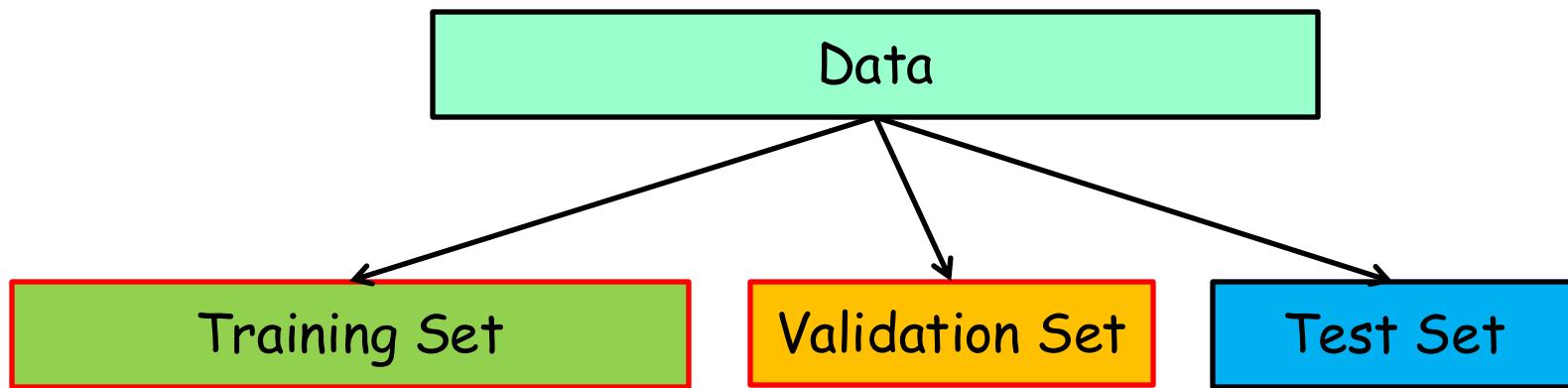
- We have to make each step independent



Model Selection & Evaluation

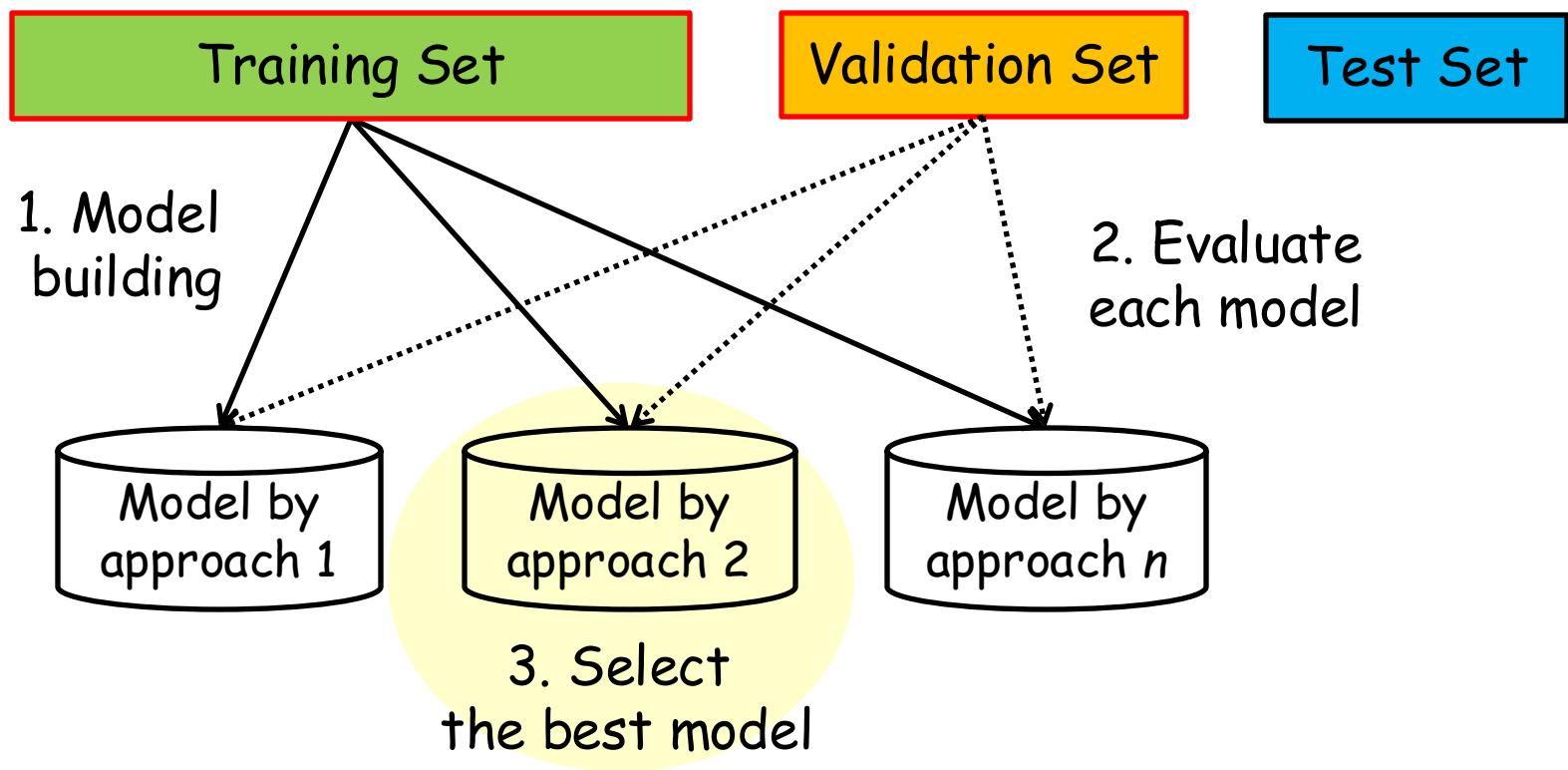
■ **Data Split** for Model Selection & Evaluation

- We need to separate training set, selection set for the best, and evaluation set



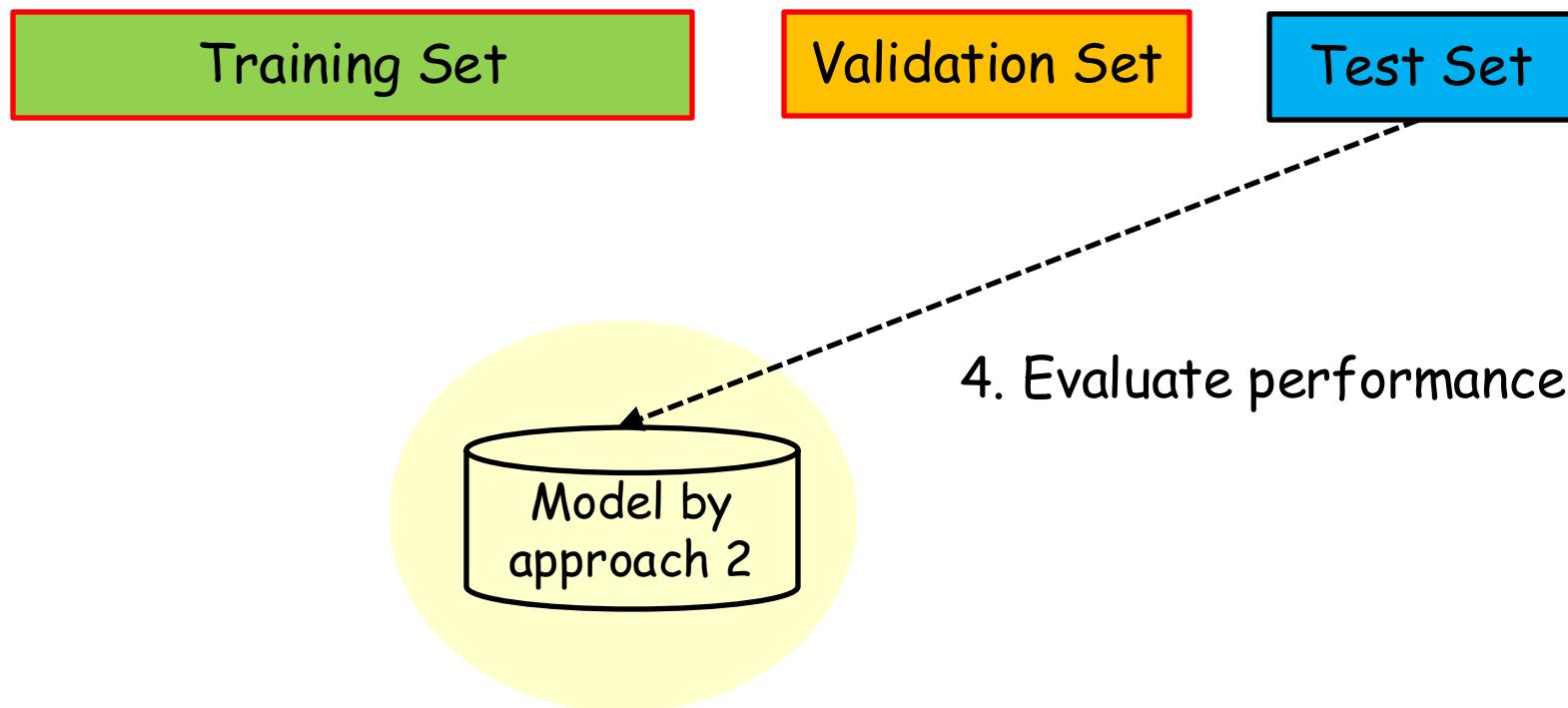
Model Selection & Evaluation

- **Steps using Hold-out**
 - Step1: Model Building & Selection



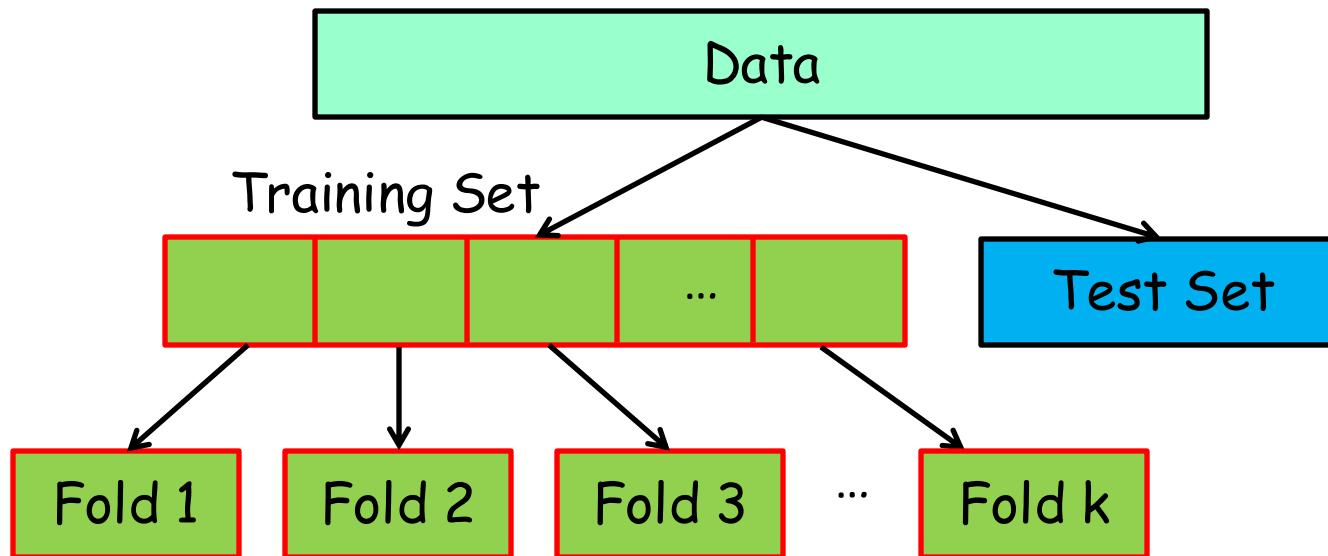
Model Selection & Evaluation

- **Steps using Hold-out**
 - Step2: Evaluating the chosen model



Model Selection & Evaluation

- **Steps using Cross Validation**
 - Step 1: Data split into Training and Test set

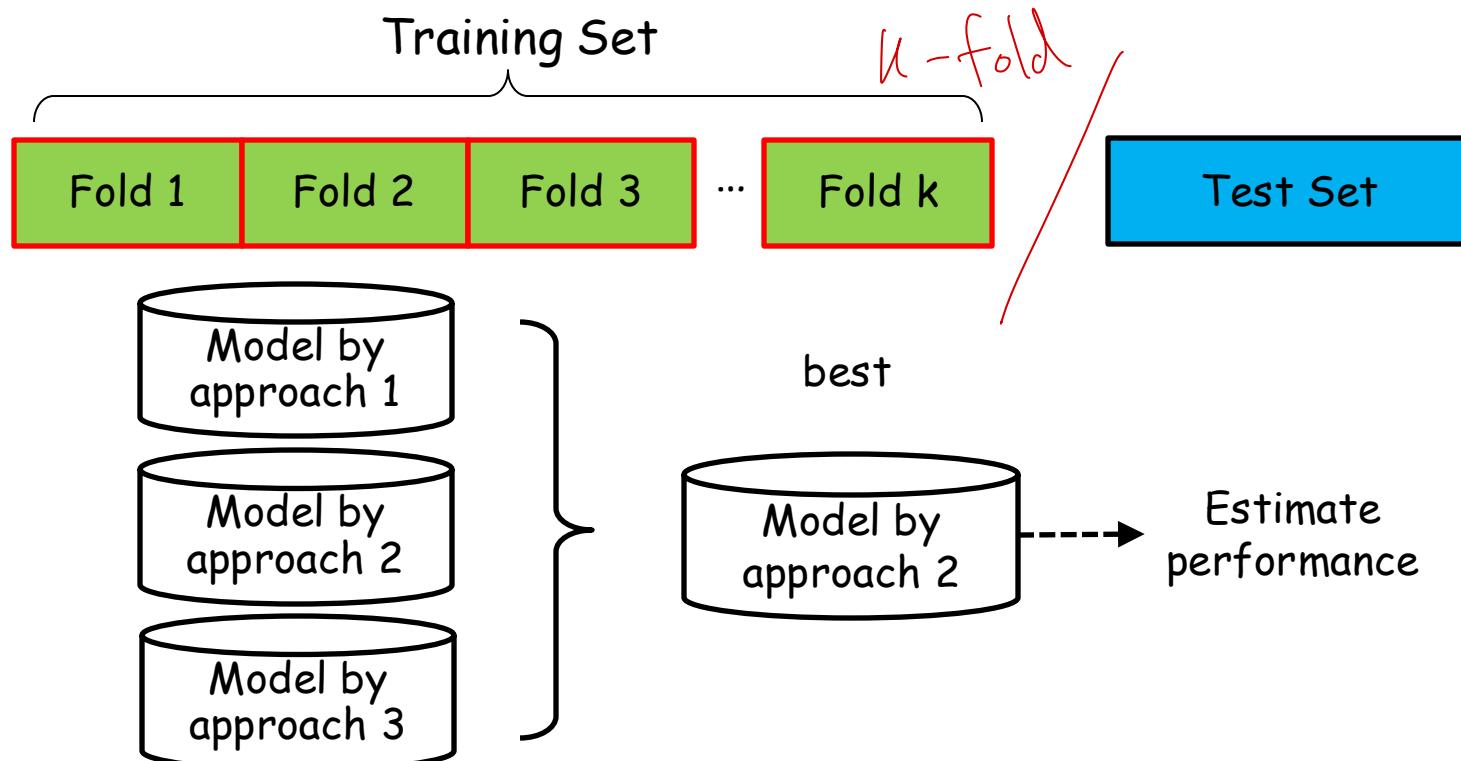


We will use one fold as **the validation set**

Model Selection & Evaluation

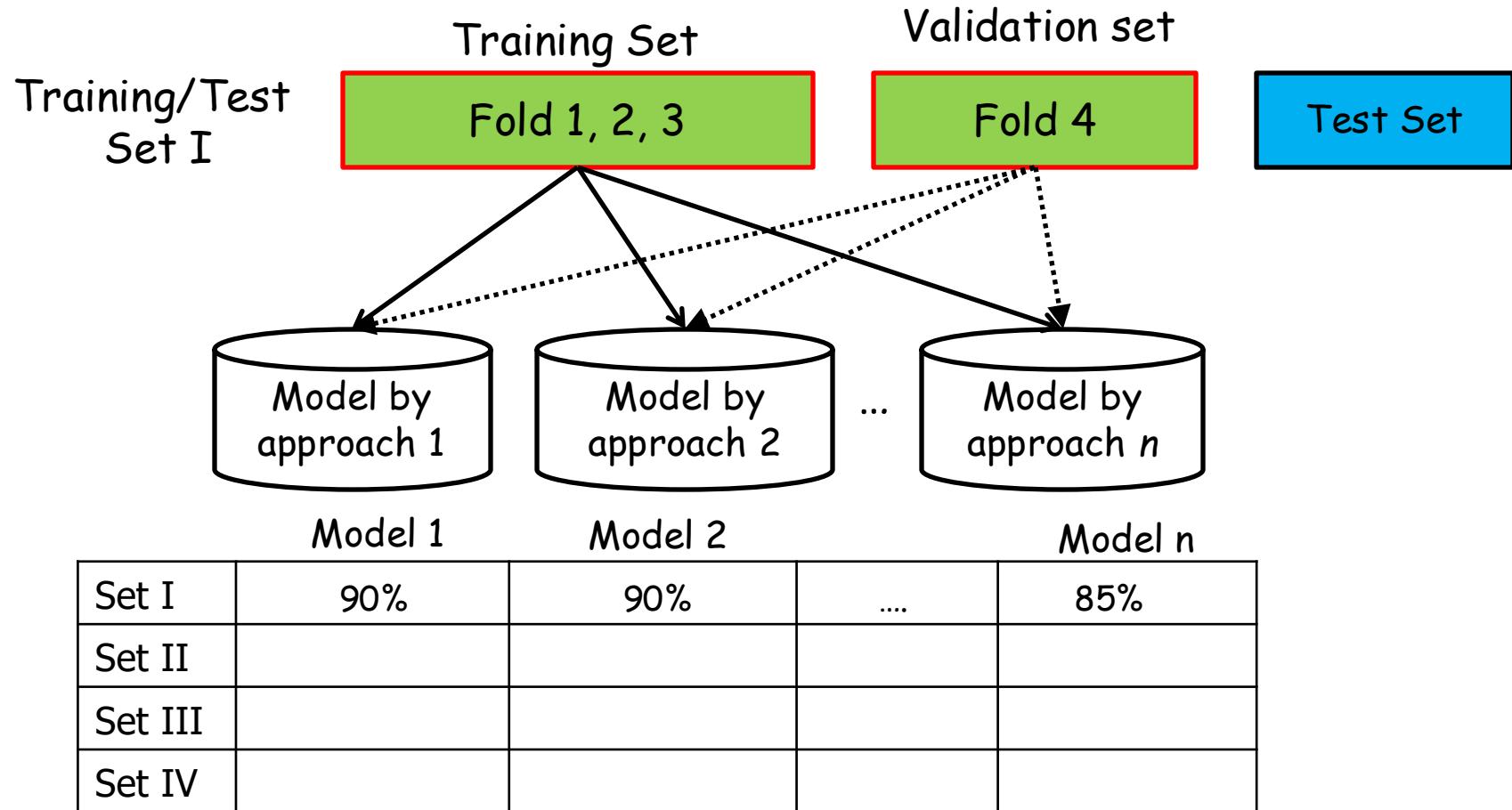
- **Steps using Cross Validation**

- Step 2: Build models and Choose the best (by CV)
- Step 3: Evaluate the chosen model



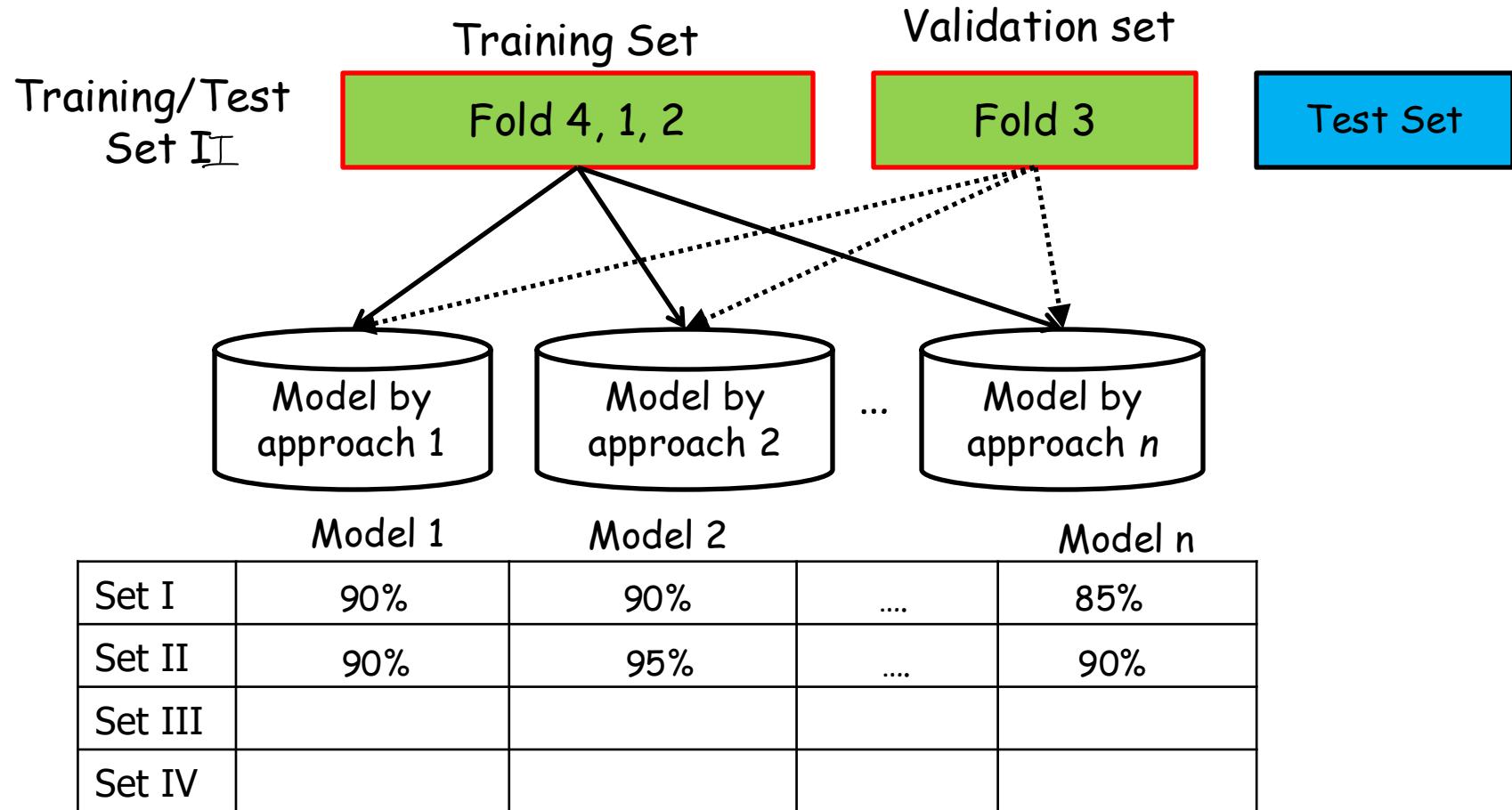
Model Selection & Evaluation

- Example: 4 fold cross validation



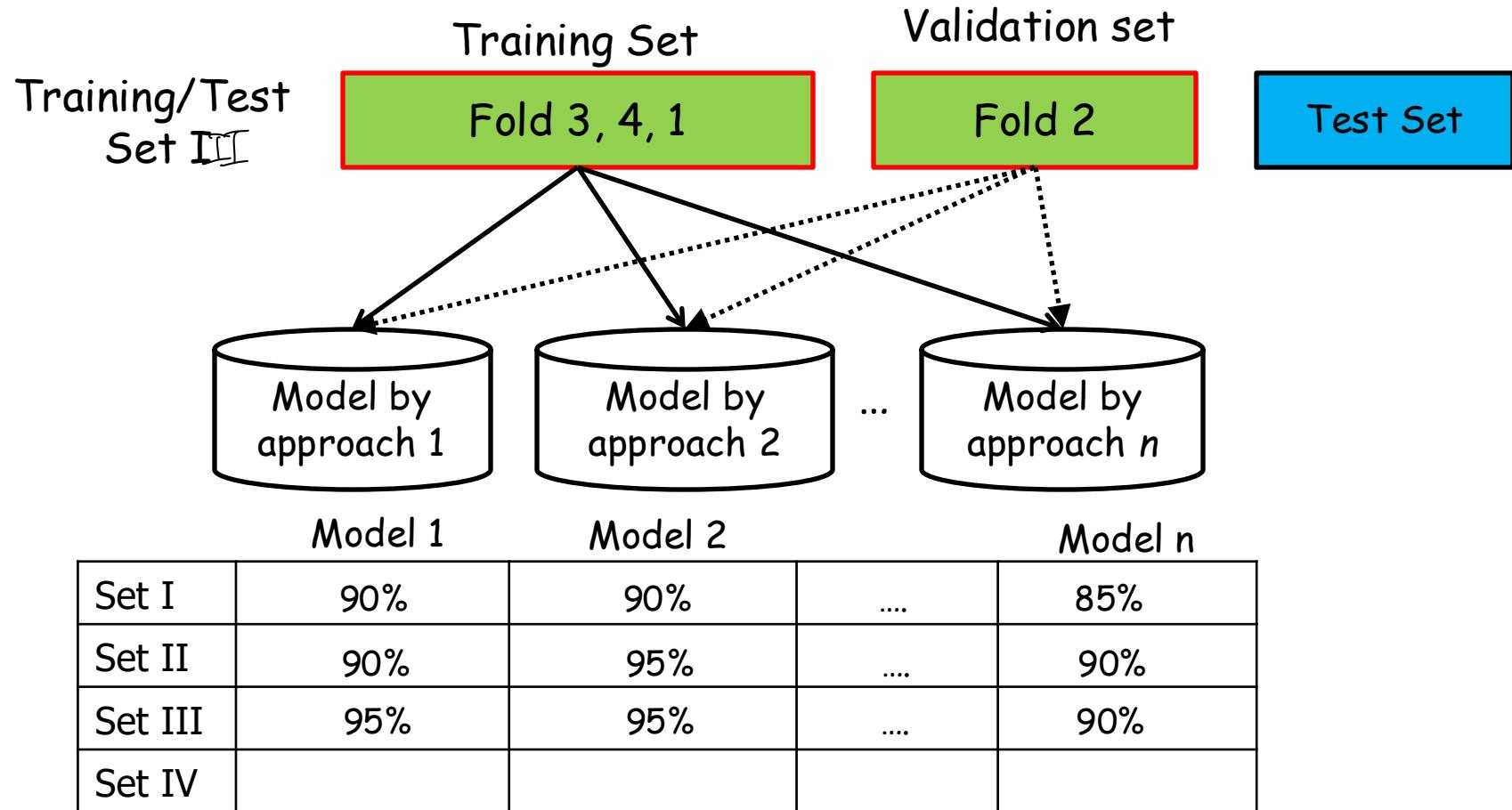
Model Selection & Evaluation

- Example: 4 fold cross validation



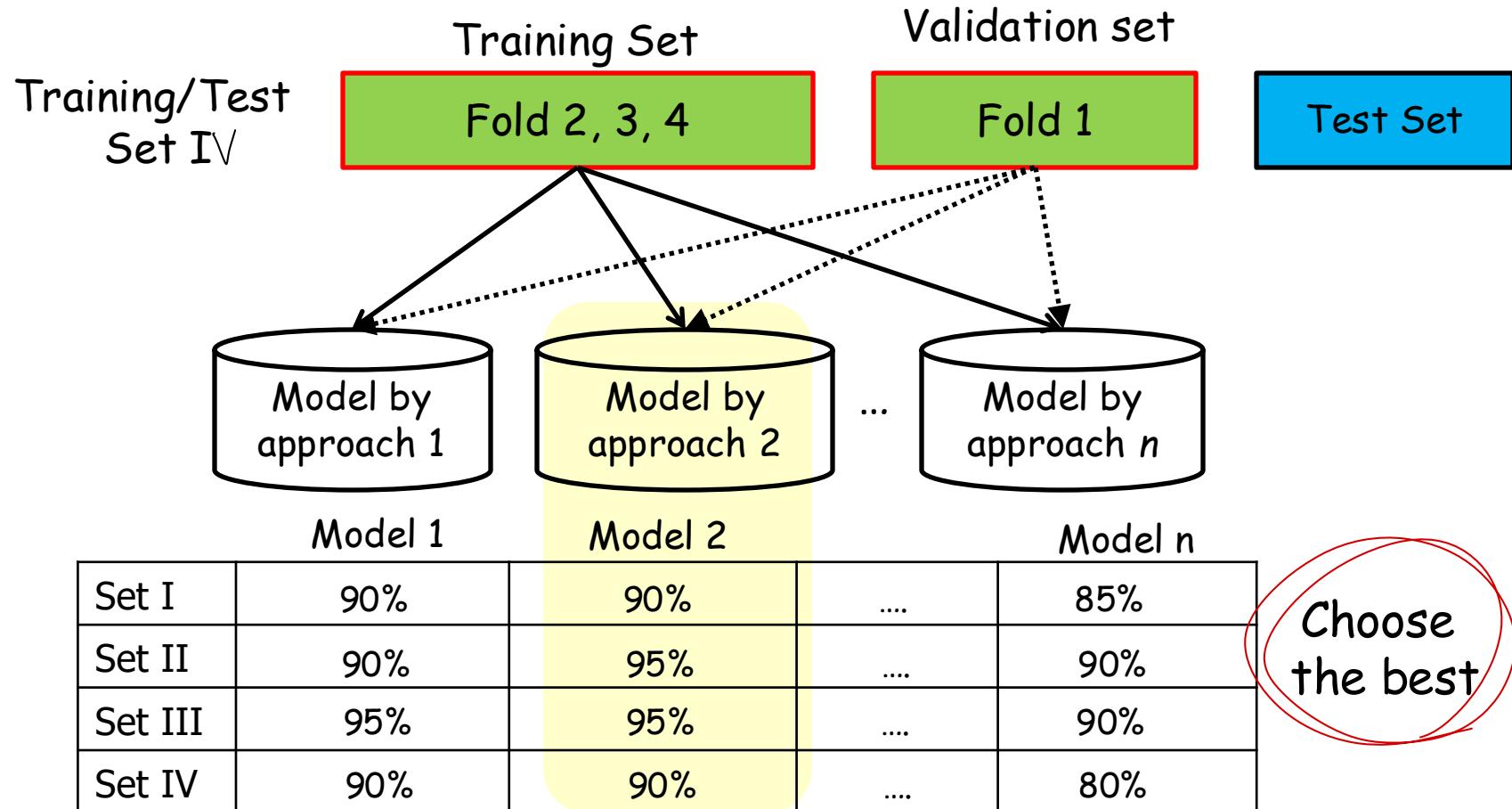
Model Selection & Evaluation

- Example: 4 fold cross validation



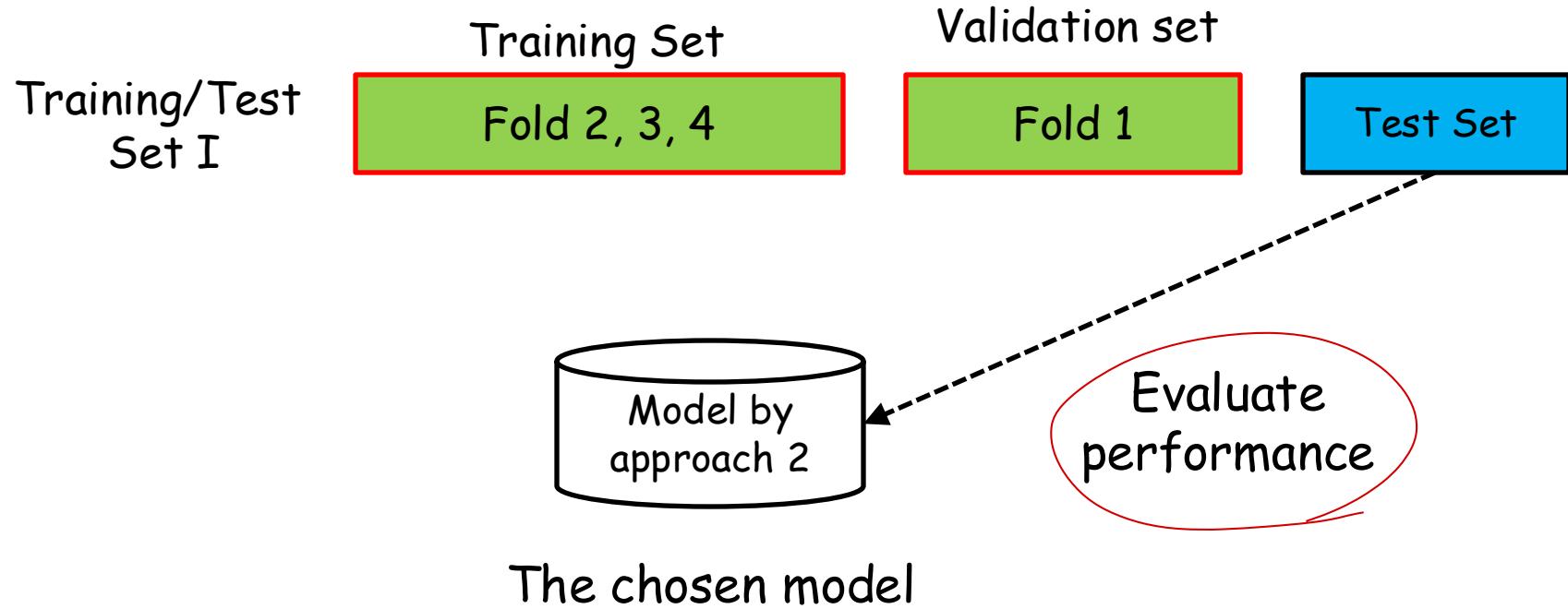
Model Selection & Evaluation

- Example: 4 fold cross validation



Model Selection & Evaluation

- Example: 4 fold cross validation



Summary

■ Model Building and Evaluation

- 27W2
나중
- Training set: Build a model
 - Test set: Evaluate the model
- 차이점

■ Model Selection and Evaluation

- 37W3
나중
- Training set: Build several models
 - Validation set: Choose the best
 - Test set: Evaluate the best model