

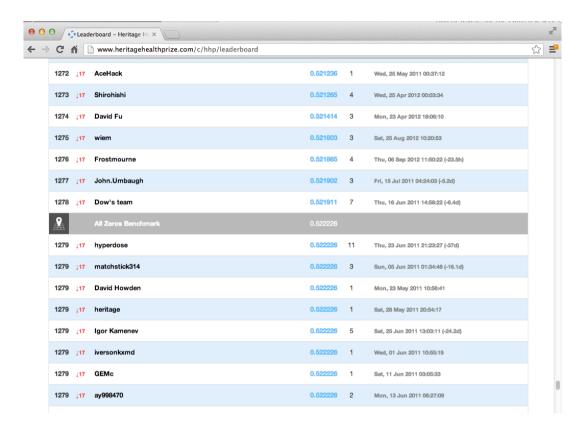
Prediction study design

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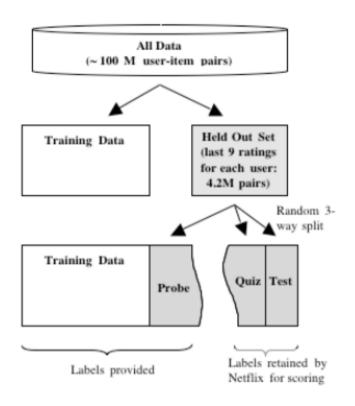
- 1. Define your error rate
- 2. Split data into:
 - Training, Testing, Validation (optional)
- 3. On the training set pick features
 - Use cross-validation
- 4. On the training set pick prediction function
 - Use cross-validation
- 5. If no validation
 - · Apply 1x to test set
- 6. If validation
 - Apply to test set and refine
 - Apply 1x to validation

Know the benchmarks



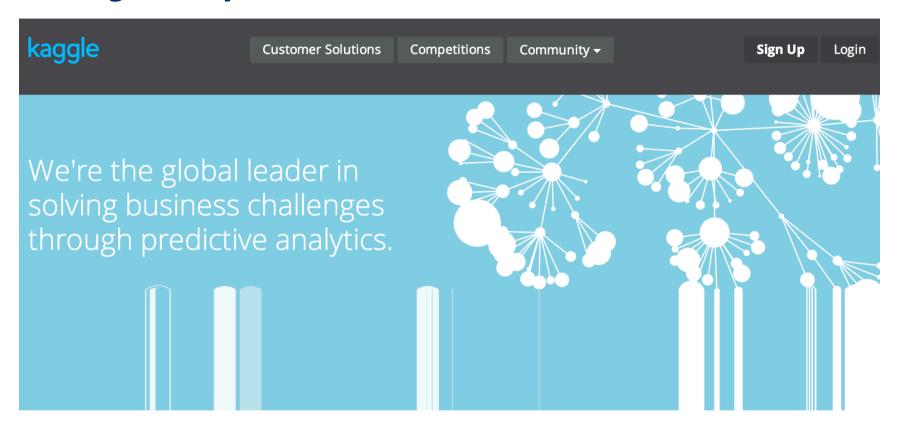
http://www.heritagehealthprize.com/c/hhp/leaderboard

Study design



http://www2.research.att.com/~volinsky/papers/ASAStatComp.pdf

Used by the professionals



http://www.kaggle.com/

Avoid small sample sizes

- Suppose you are predicting a binary outcome
 - Diseased/healthy
 - Click on ad/not click on ad
- · One classifier is flipping a coin
- Probability of perfect classification is approximately:
 - $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ sample size
 - n = 1 flipping coin 50% chance of 100% accuracy
 - n = 2 flipping coin 25% chance of 100% accuracy
 - n = 10 flipping coin 0.10% chance of 100% accuracy

Rules of thumb for prediction study design

- If you have a large sample size
 - 60% training
 - 20% test
 - 20% validation
- If you have a medium sample size
 - 60% training
 - 40% testing
- If you have a small sample size
 - Do cross validation
 - Report caveat of small sample size

Some principles to remember

- Set the test/validation set aside and don't look at it
- In general randomly sample training and test
- Your data sets must reflect structure of the problem
 - If predictions evolve with time split train/test in time chunks (calledbacktesting in finance)
- All subsets should reflect as much diversity as possible
 - Random assignment does this
 - You can also try to balance by features but this is tricky