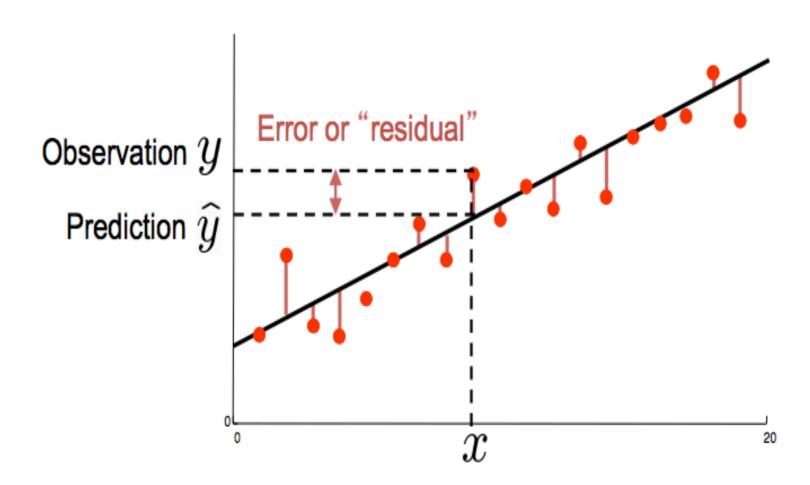
Joseph Nelson, Data Science Immersive

AGENDA

- ▶ Review: Modeling
- ▶ Training, Validating, Testing
- Cross Validation
- ▶ Three-way Train/Test Split
- Coding Implementation

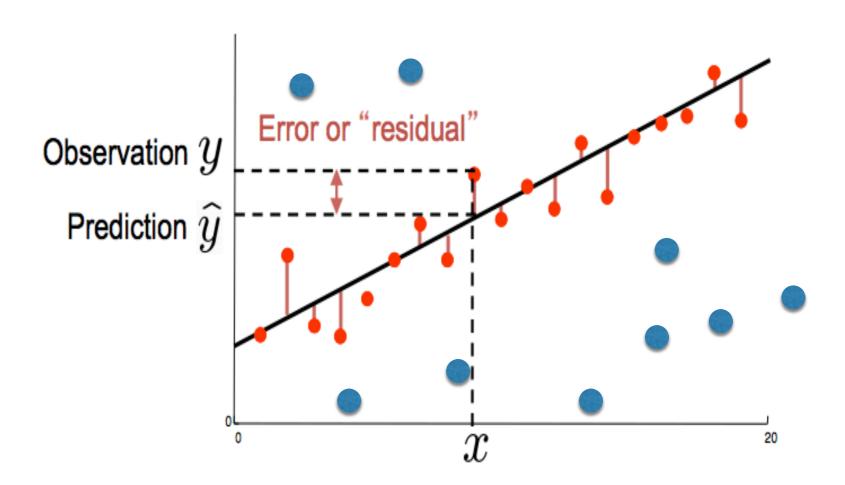
MODELING REVIEW

- Imagine we have EVERY point possible in the universe
- How would we model our data?



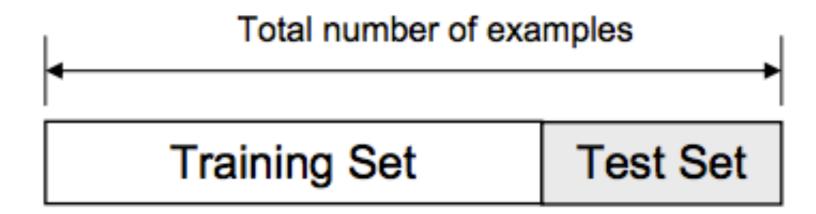
MODELING REVIEW

- Imagine we DO NOT have every point possible in the universe
- How would we model our data?
- Any possible solutions?



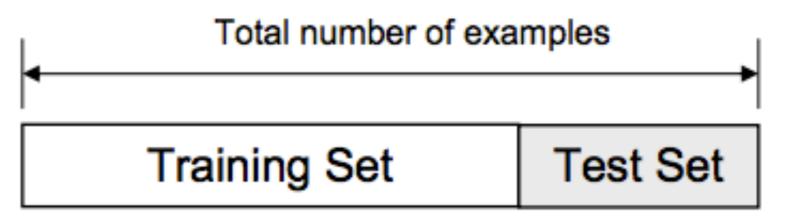
SPLITTING OUR DATA: TRAINING SET, TESTING SET

- ▶ THE HOLDOUT METHOD: Train/Test Split
- ▶ Training Set: Used to train the classifier
- ▶ Testing Set: Used to estimate the error rate of the trained classifier
- Advantages?
- Disadvantages?



SPLITTING OUR DATA: TRAINING SET, TESTING SET

- ▶ THE HOLDOUT METHOD: Train/Test Split
- ▶ Training Set: Used to train the classifier
- Testing Set: Used to estimate the error rate of the trained classifier
- Advantages? Fast! Simple! Computationally inexpensive!
- Disadvantages? Eliminating data! Imperfect splits!





THERE MUST BE ANOTHER WAY!

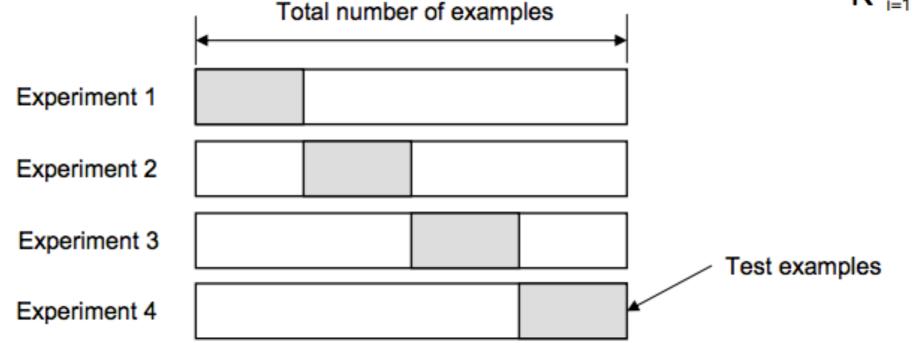
How can we use the maximum amount of our data points while still ensuring model integrity?

▶ Toss out answers – your answers are valuable parts of being an inquisitive data scientist wanting to test your assumptions

K-FOLDS CROSS VALIDATION

- Split our data into a number of different pieces (folds)
- ▶ Train using k-1 folds for training and a different fold for testing
- Average our model against EACH of those iterations
- Choose our model and TEST it against the final fold

$$E = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^{K} E_i$$



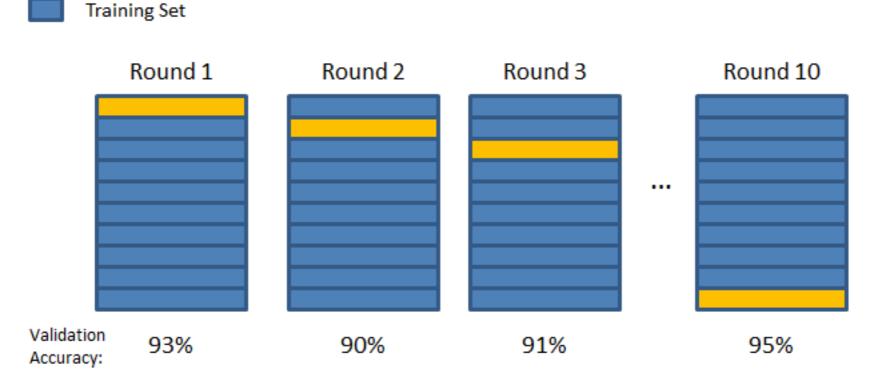
HOW MANY FOLDS ARE IN A K-FOLDS MODEL?



K-FOLDS CROSS VALIDATION

Validation Set

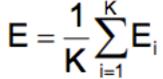
- K=10
- ▶ Round 1: Check 9 training sets against one validation set. . . Round 2. . .

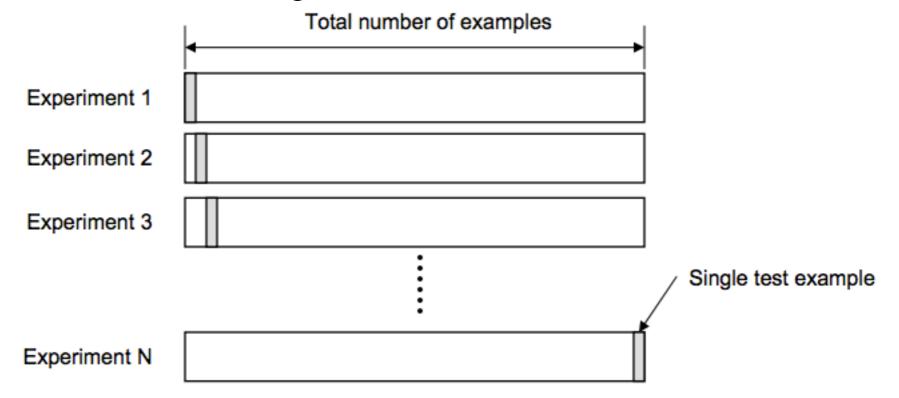


Final Accuracy = Average(Round 1, Round 2, ...)

LEAVE ONE OUT CROSS VALIDATION (LOOCV)

- ▶ K-folds is taken to the logical extreme: K = N
- ▶ For a dataset of N examples, perform N experiments
- Average our model against EACH of those iterations
- Choose our model and TEST it against the final fold





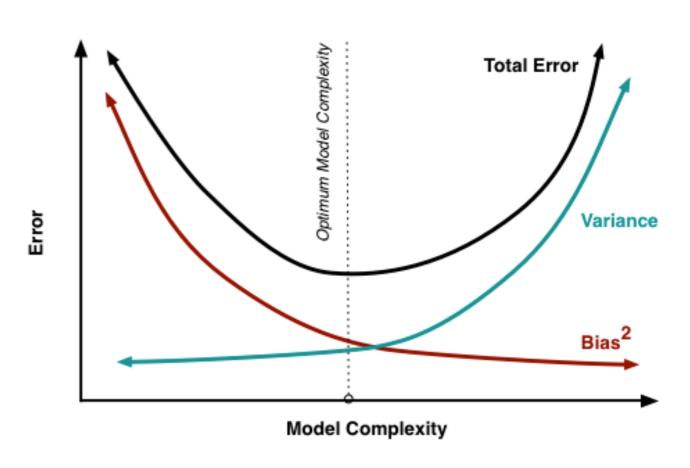
HOW MANY FOLDS SHOULD WE CHOOSE?

A high number of folds results in what?

A low number of folds results in what?

HOW MANY FOLDS SHOULD WE CHOOSE?

- With a large number of folds:
- Error due to bias is low
- Variance is quite high
- Computationally expensive
- With a low number of folds:
- Error due to variance is low
- ▶ The error due to bias will be large
- Computationally cheaper
- Thus...
- ▶ For large datasets, k=3 typically ok
- Sparse datasets, LOOCV



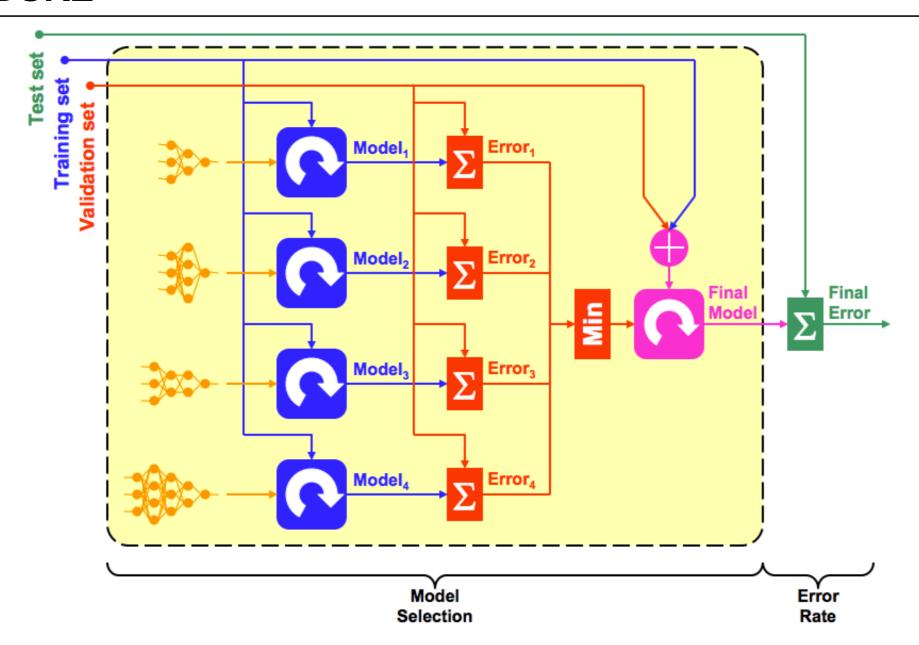
THREE WAY DATA SPLITS

- If model selection and true error estimates are to be computed simultaneously, three disjoint data sets are best.
- ▶ Training set: a set of example used for learning what parameters of the classifier
- Validation set: a set of examples used to tune the parameters of the classifier
- Testing set: a set of examples used ONLY to assess the performance of the fullytrained classifier
- Validation and testing must be separate data sets. Once you have the final model set, you cannot do any additional tuning after testing.

PROCEDURE

- ▶ 1. Divide data into training, validation, testing sets
- ▶ 2. Select architecture (model type) and training parameters (k)
- ▶ 3. Train the model using the training set
- ▶ 4. Evaluate the model using the training set
- ▶ 5. Repeat 2-4 selecting different architectures (models) and tuning parameters
- ▶ 6. Select the best model
- ▶ 7. Assess the model with the final testing set

PROCEDURE



PARTING QUESTIONS

- The demo covers a basic test/train split as well as k-fold cross-validation Check: Is 2-fold cross-validation the same as a 50:50 test/train split?
- ▶ Will two different 50:50 (or x:y) splits produce the same model score?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= 2ij6eaaSI0&t=2m34s

http://www.win-vector.com/blog/2015/01/random-testtrain-split-is-not-always-enough/