

# Model Selection and Prediction Accuracy

Eltecon Data Science Course by Emarsys

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# Homeworks

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# Goal of the lesson

- Intro to the **theory of model selection**, model complexity, overfitting, etc.
- Understand the concept through real life examples
- Cover most commonly used **practical solutions** to the model selection problem
- Get some hands-on experience

# Section 1

## Model Selection in Theory

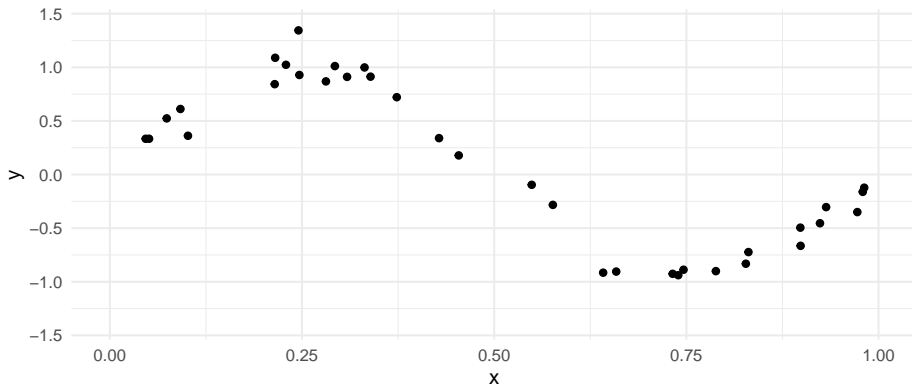
# How to Select the Best Model

**Goal:** Good generalisation i.e.: best predictive performance on new data

What if I choose the one with the lowest error ( $RMSE$ )/ best fit ( $R^2$ )?

How to select the best type of model for our application?

# How to Select the Best Model



# The Loss Function

Common choice for regression problem is the **squared loss**:

$$L(f(x), y) = (f(x) - y)^2$$

Goal is to choose  $f(x)$  that **minimises the expected loss**:

$$E[L(f)] = E[(f(x) - y)^2]$$

# The Empirical Loss Minimiser

Assume you choose to approximate the relationship with a linear function with  $k$  variables.

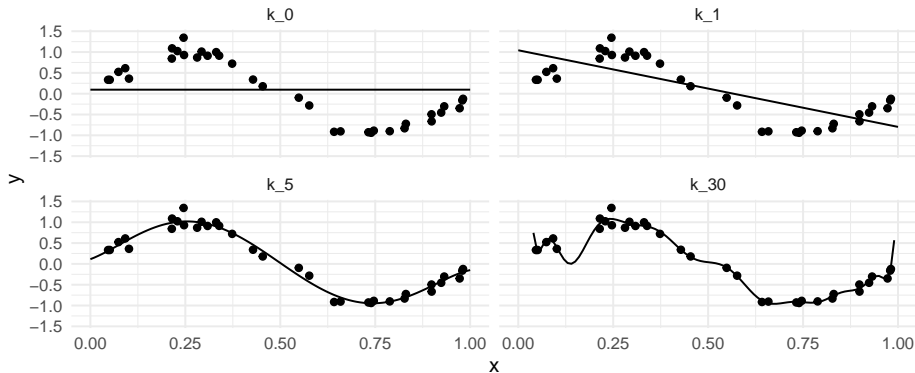
The **empirical loss** of the fitted model:

$$\hat{L}(f_k) = \frac{1}{n} \sum (f_k(x) - y)^2$$

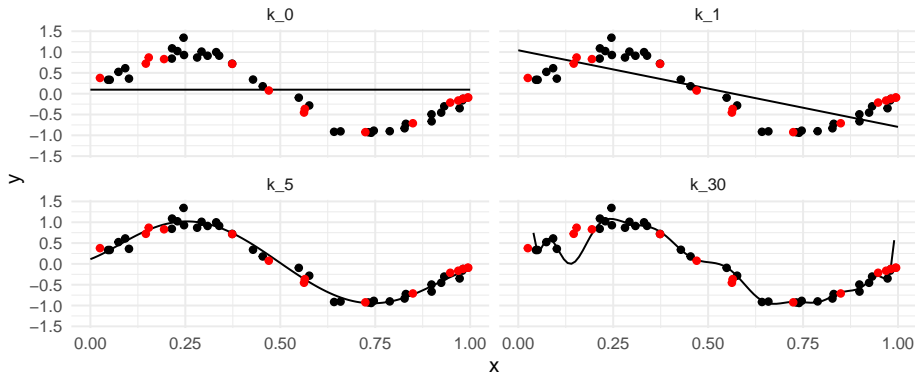
Is this a good estimate of the expected loss of  $f_k(x)$ ? Beware of overfitting!



# The Empirical Loss Minimiser



# The Empirical Loss Minimiser



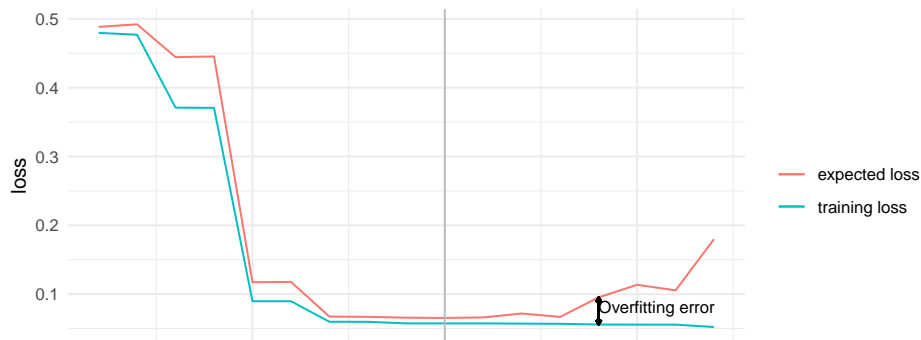
# What is overfitting

Among a set of possible models we choose one that is too complex and has poor generalisation properties.

**Why?** Because we have an incorrect estimate of its expected loss.

**Overfitting error:**

$$E[L(f_k)] - \hat{L}(f_k)$$



# Model Complexity in Practice

- “Classic” variable selection: Which explanatory variables should I include?
- Functional form selection: In what form should I include my variables?
- Tree models: How complex tree structure should I allow?
- Deep learning: How complex neural network should I train?

# Model Complexity in Practice

Take the bike rental example from last time.

How should we incorporate the information on the time of the day?

- include “hour” variable as it is
- create a dummy variable for each value of hour
- include “hour” as a third degree polynomial

**Task:** Order the listed options by model complexity. Share your results in Socrative!

# Model complexity

How to avoid overfitting?

Find the ideal level of **model complexity** within a given model type (e.g.: choose  $k$  for linear regression) for a **given set of data**.

$$E[L(f_k)] - E[L(f^*)] = \underbrace{[E[L(f_k)] - E[L(f_k^*)]]}_{\text{estimation error}} + \underbrace{[E[L(f_k^*)] - E[L(f^*)]]}_{\text{approximation error}}$$

where  $f_k^*$  is the best estimator among models with complexity  $k$ .

## Section 2

# Model Selection in Practice

# Train vs. Test Error

**Idea:** have an independent sample to estimate the performance of the fitted model

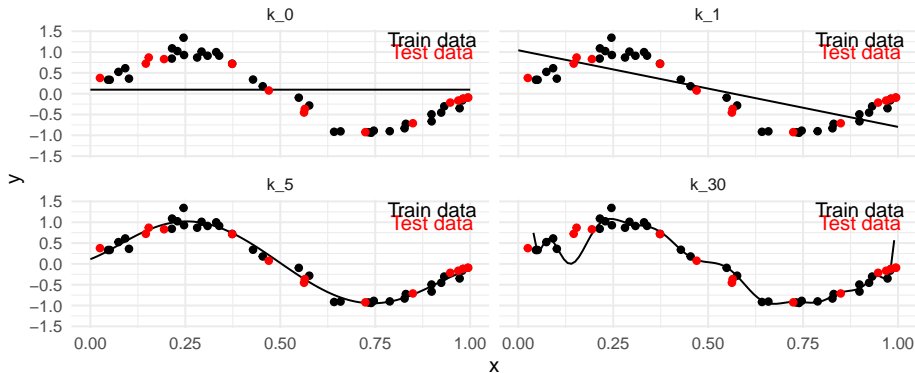
**Training set:**  $N$  observations of labeled data used to tune the parameters of the model (e.g.: estimate coefficients of linear regression)

**Validation set/Test set:**  $M$  observations of data used to optimize model complexity and/or choose between different types of models

Watch out for use-cases where random assignment does not work!



# Train vs. Test Error



# Train vs. Test Error

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum (\hat{f}(x) - y)^2}$$

|        | train RMSE | test RMSE |
|--------|------------|-----------|
| pred0  | 0.86       | 0.74      |
| pred1  | 0.68       | 0.68      |
| pred5  | 0.33       | 0.29      |
| pred30 | 0.27       | 1.07      |

# SMS Spam Prediction Dataset

- Source: Kaggle
- Goal: Predict if SMS was a spam using text of the SMS

Pre-cleaned the data (removed stopwords, special characters etc.) and created word count variables: **spam\_clean.csv**

| is_spam | message   | nchar | nwords |
|---------|---|-------|--------|
| 0       | Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only in bugis n great world la e buffet... Cine there got amore wat...   | 111   | 12     |
| 0       | Ok lar... Joking wif u oni...   | 29    | 4      |
| 1       | Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup final tkts 21st May 2005. Text FA to 87121 to receive entry question(std txt rate)T&C's apply 08452810075over18's | 155   | 20     |
| 0       | U dun say so early hor... U c already then say...   | 49    | 6      |
| 0       | Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives around here though   | 61    | 8      |
| 1       | FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been 3 week's now and no word back! I'd like some fun you up for it still? Tb ok! XxX std chgs to send, â€1.50 to rcv        | 148   | 16     |

plus top 400 most frequent words.

# SMS Spam Prediction

Let's see some prediction models! `spam_pred_train_test.R`

# Practice Time

- Task: include all the available variables and compute train and test accuracy!
- Share your results in Socrative!
- You have 15 minutes - feel free to take a break if needed.

# Train vs. Test Error

## Advantages:

- Simple approach

## Disadvantages:

- Loss of valuable training data
- Small validation set gives noisy estimate of predictive performance

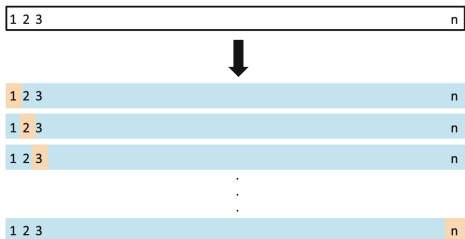
Overfitting to the validation set??? Possible!

One may want to set aside a third set of data to assess the performance of the final model.

# Cross validation

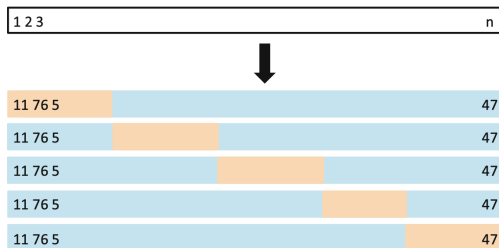
**Idea:** Instead of having a single validation set split the data multiple times to estimate the performance of the fitted model

**Leave-one-out:** split the data  $N$  times, always leave one observation out for testing



# Cross validation

**K-fold:** split the data into  $k$  sub-samples of equal size and leave one out for testing



**How to choose  $k$ ?** Larger  $k$  results in larger variance in the error estimation but provides nearly unbiased estimate of the performance of the fitted model. ( $k = 5$  is a common choice)



# Cross validation

$$CV_k = \frac{1}{k} \sum MSE_i$$

|        | train MSE | test MSE | CV MSE |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
| pred0  | 0.73      | 0.55     | 0.46   |
| pred1  | 0.46      | 0.47     | 0.22   |
| pred5  | 0.11      | 0.08     | 0.01   |
| pred30 | 0.07      | 1.15     | 0.93   |

# SMS Spam Prediction

Let's do cross-validation for our spam prediction models!  
**spam\_pred\_cv.R**

# Practice Time

- Task: Compute CV accuracy for all models we tested and compare their performance!
- Share your results in Socrative!
- You have 10 minutes - feel free to take a break if needed.

# Cross validation

## Advantages:

- utilizes all the data
- suitable for parameter tuning
- can decrease variance of the error estimation

## Disadvantages:

- computationally expensive

# Homework

- If you haven't finished computing CV accuracies, do so.
  -
- Presenters:
  - Bakirov, Aslan - Yatsenko, Anzhelika
  - Both Márton - Kamenár Gyöngyvér
  - Emerson, Ian - Ralbovski Judit

# Resources

- Bishop, Christopher: Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning
- Gareth J., Witten D., Hastie T. and Tibshirani R.: An Introduction to Statistical Learning