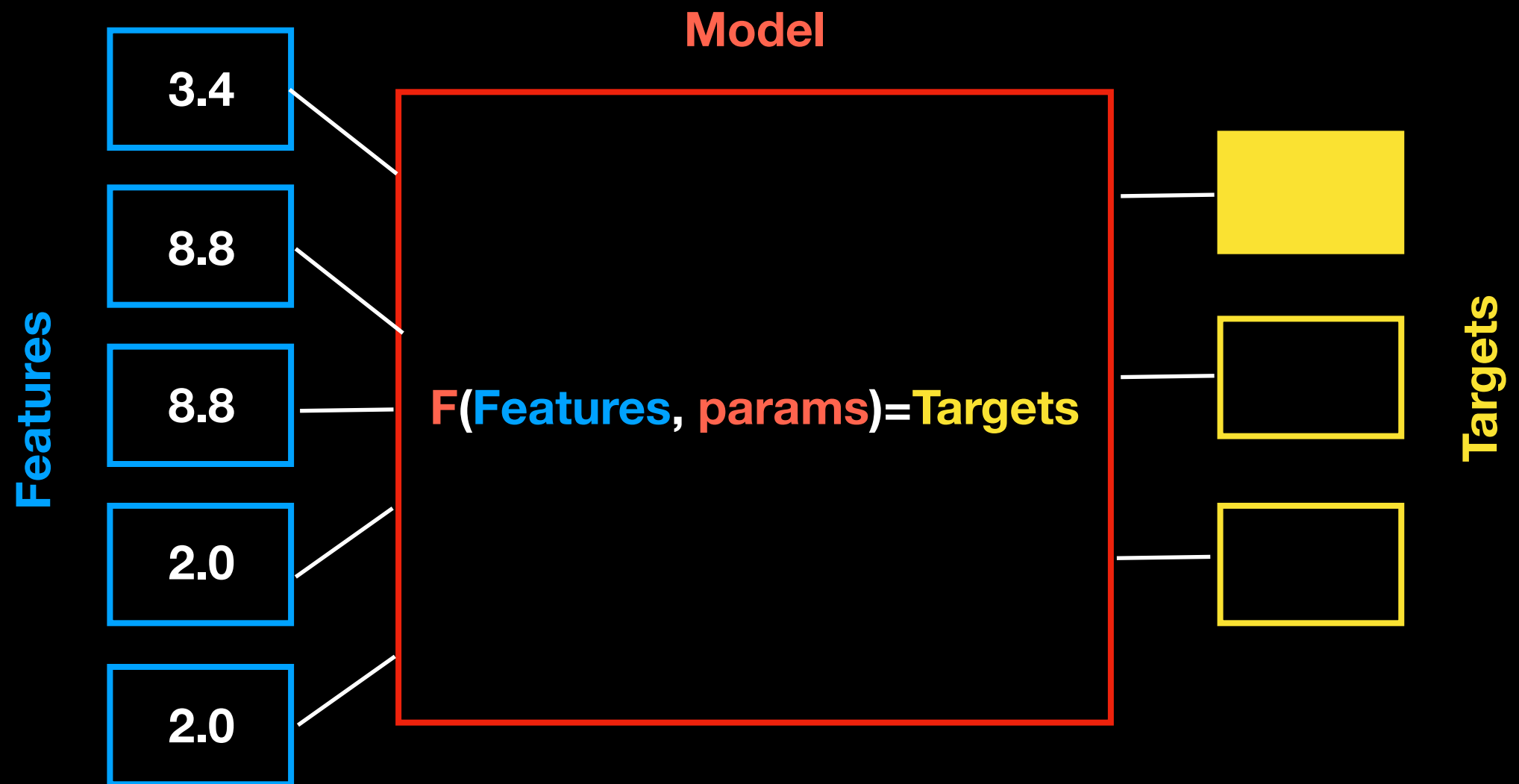
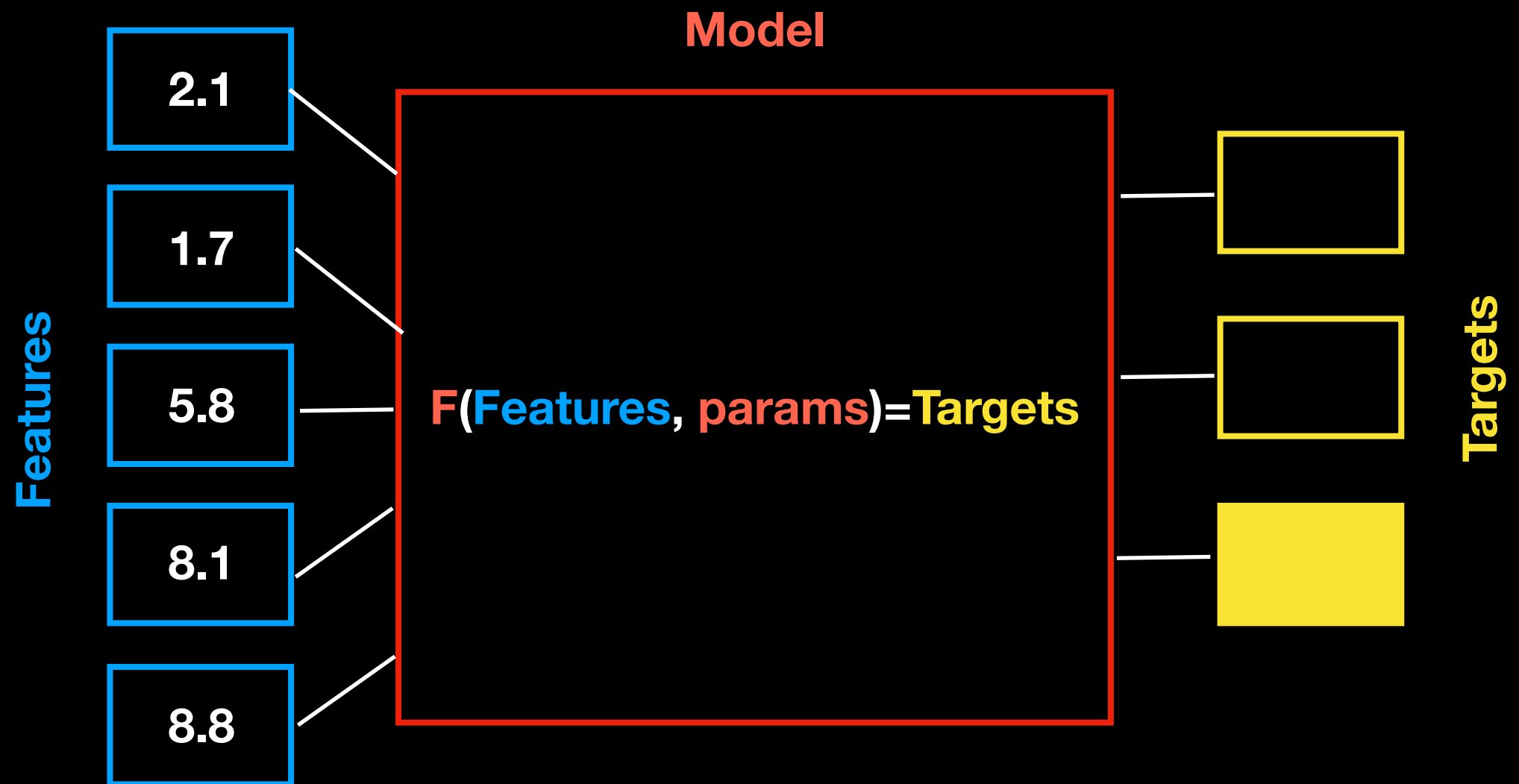


# Classification Problem





# Loss Function

$$F(\text{Features}, \text{params}) = \text{Targets}$$

DistanceFunction(RealTarget, EstimatedTarget)

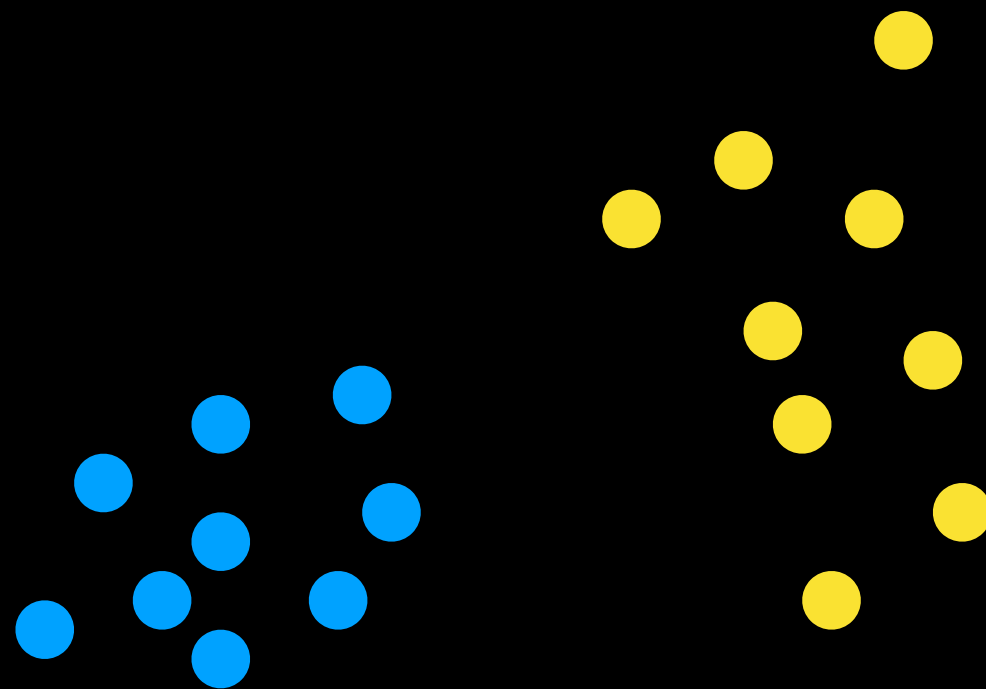
Min(  $\Sigma$ (DistanceFunction(RealTarget[i], EstimatedTarget[i])) )

EstimatedTarget[i] =  $F(\text{Features}[i], \text{params})$

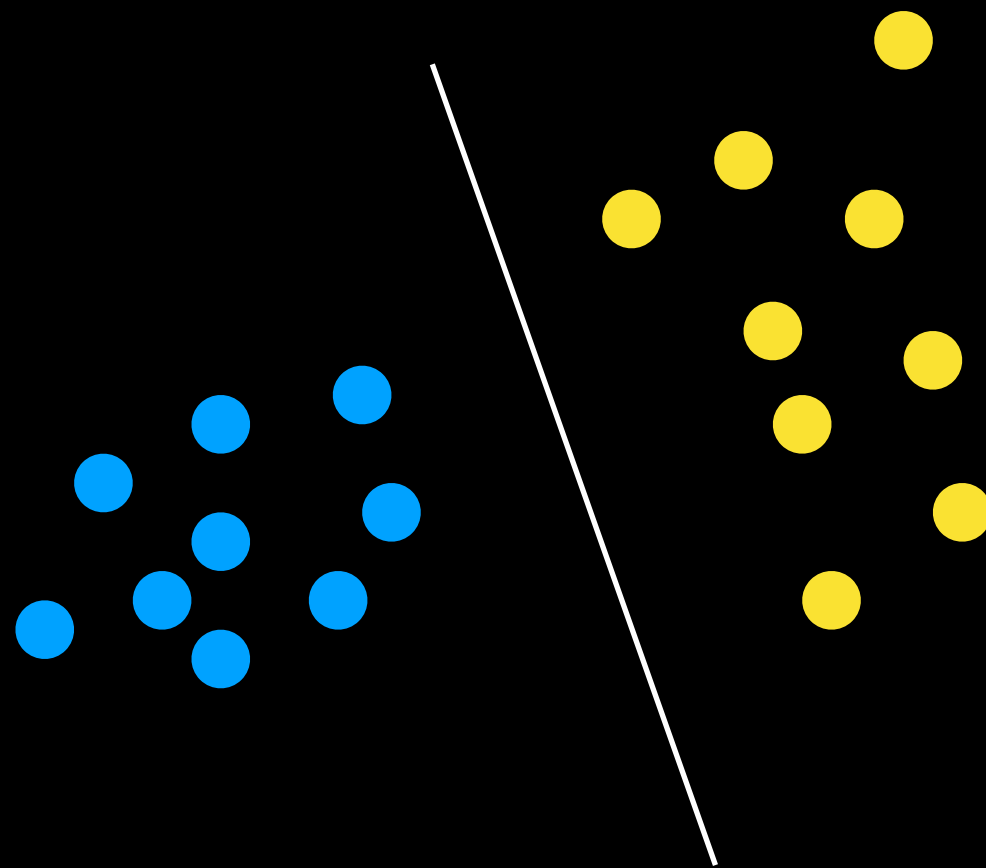
Min(  $\Sigma$ (DistanceFunction(RealTarget[i],  $F(\text{Features}[i], \text{params})$ ))

=> use params of F to find optimal Targets  
that are very close to real targets

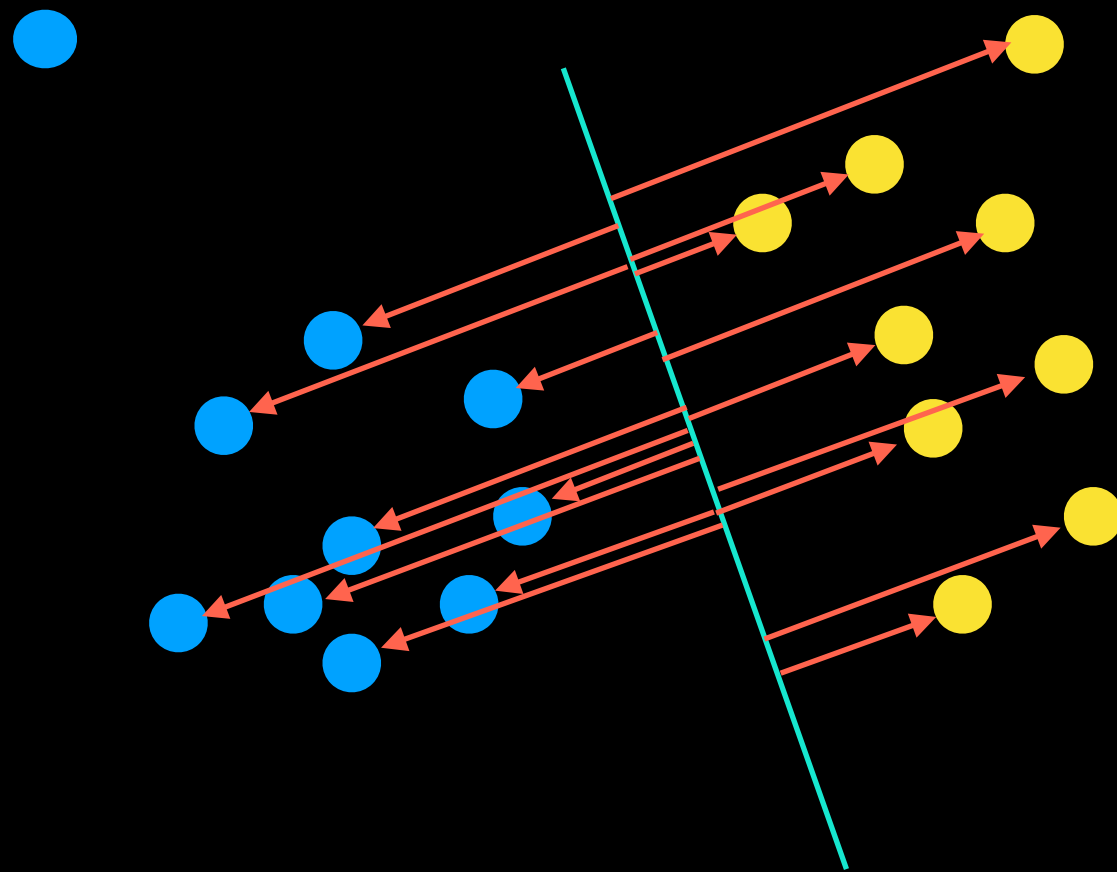
# Example: Support Vector Machine



# Example: Support Vector Machine



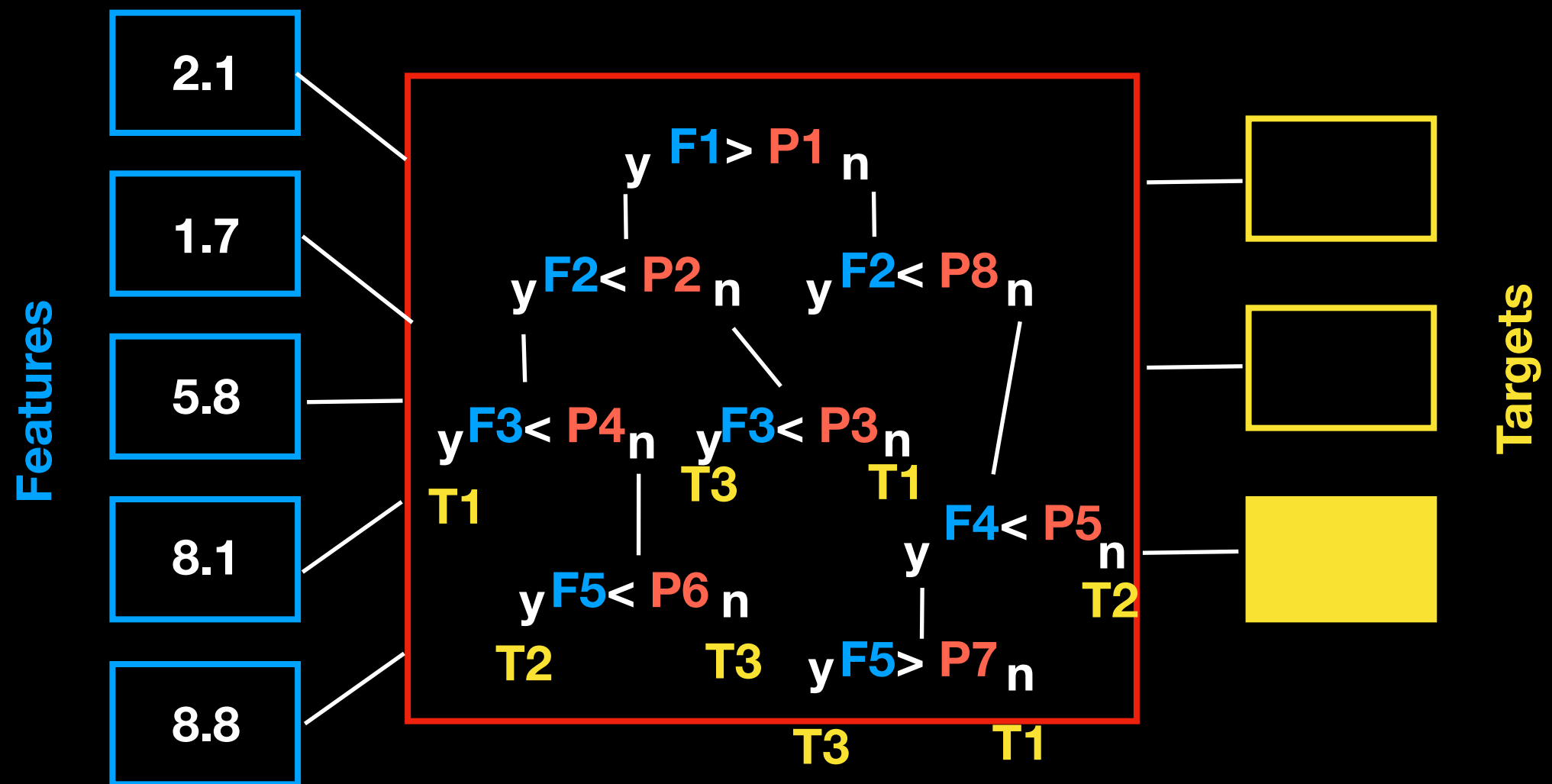
# Example: Support Vector Machine



Find **Plane** so that **support vectors** are the largest  
and hence the dataset is most separated

DEMO: <https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm/>

# Example: Decision Tree

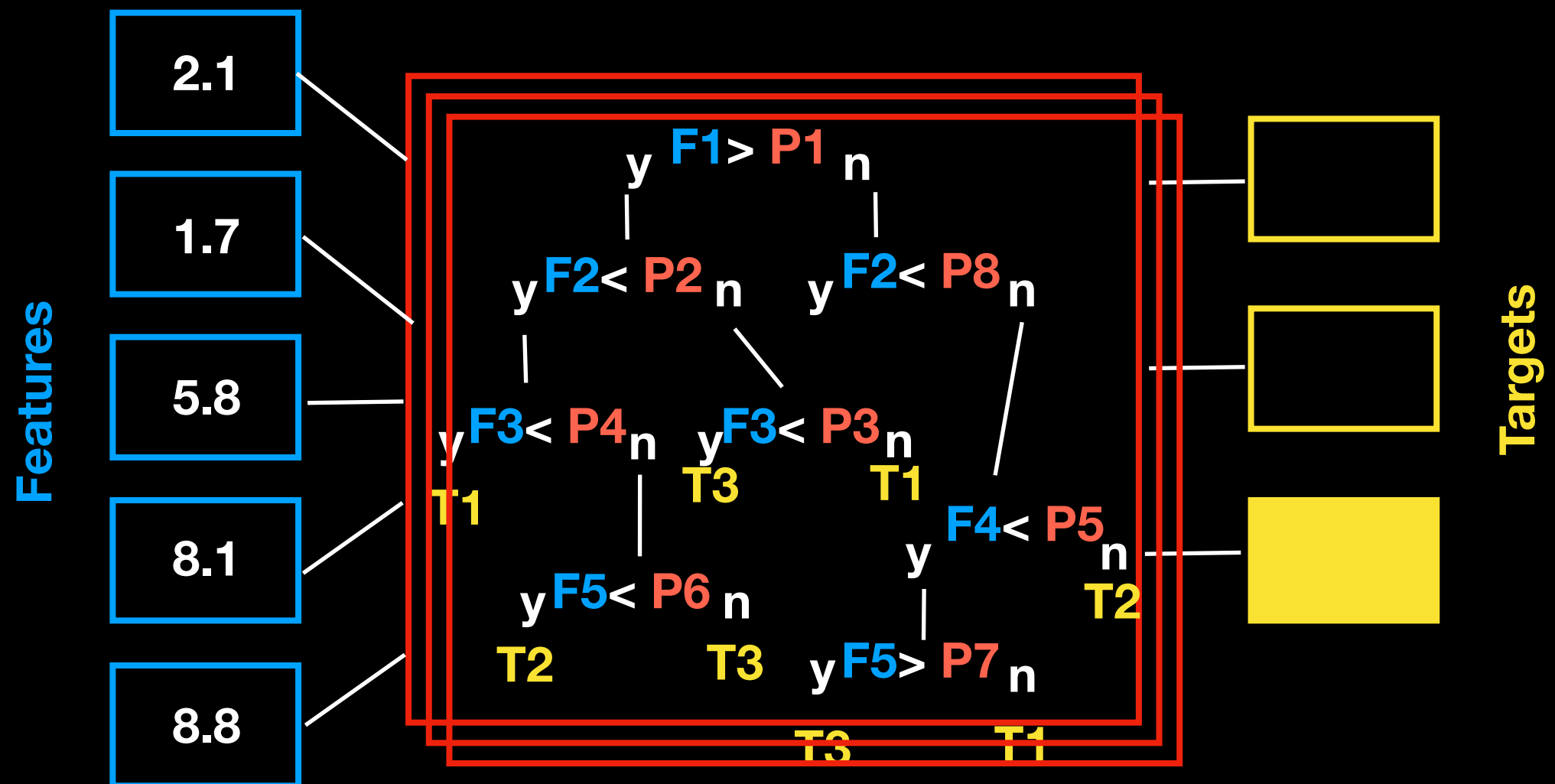


Finding optimal parameters  $P_N$



# Example: (Random) Forest

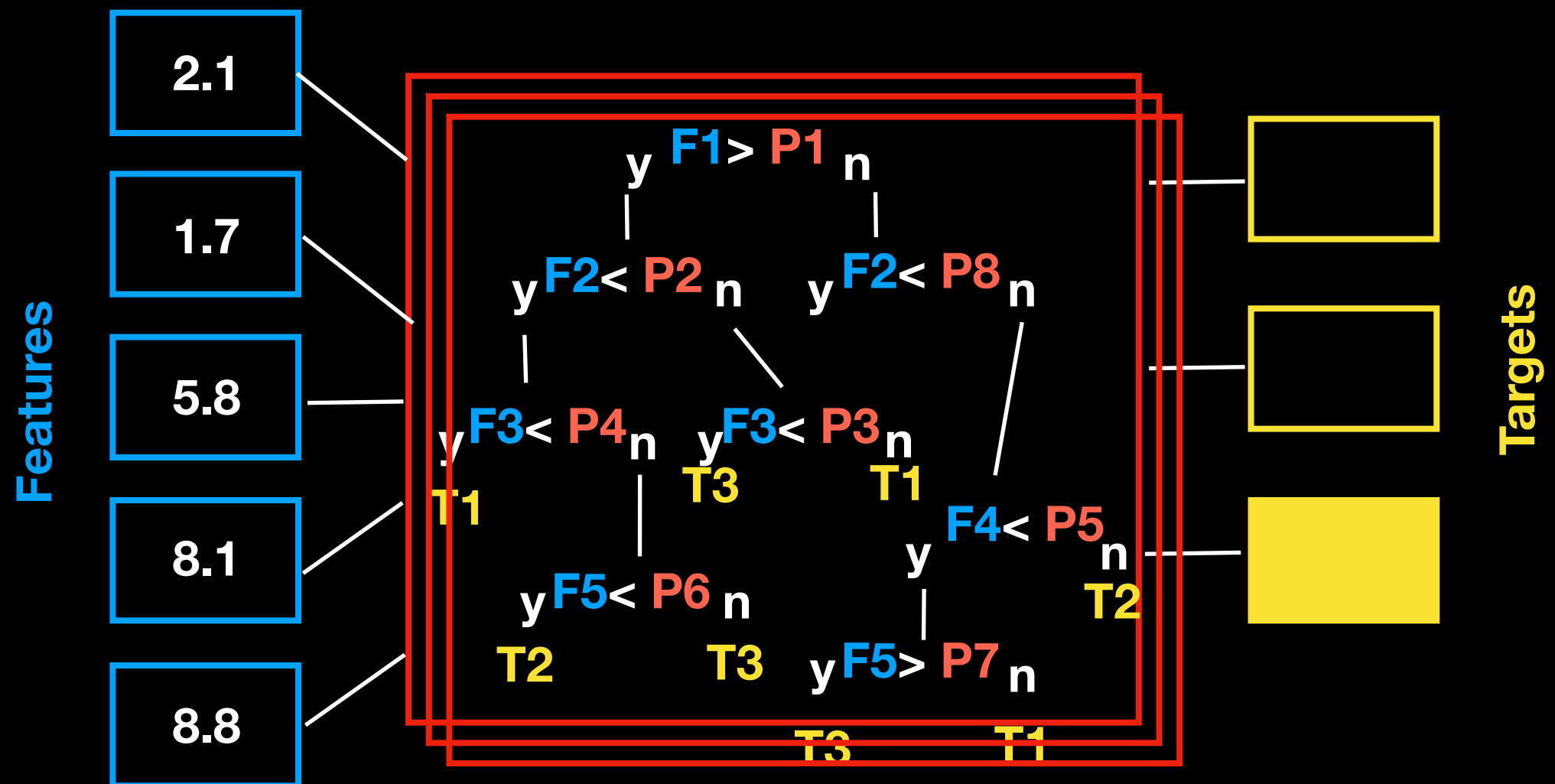
Samples



Finding optimal parameters **PN**

+ Decision parameter which tree wins (i.e. majority voting)

# Example: (Random) Forest



Finding optimal parameters **PN**

+ Decision parameter which forest wins (i.e. majority voting)

# Model Validation



n-fold cross validation

		Train On			
		1	2	3	4
Test On	1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9
	2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
	3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7
	4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9

yields a **confidence probability** +- error  
->How often will I hit the right target

**Final Model Validation  
only with Testset**

if possible cross validated

cross validation datasets  
can **overlap**  
and be **chosen randomly**

but know what you are doing!