





Bootstrap

- The Bootstrap method is similar to cross-validation
- Like with cross-validation, the model is trained with samples selected from the data and tested with the observations that were not selected
- The difference is that in the Bootstrap method:
 - S sample observations are drawn K times
 - ➤ Each of the **K samples** is done "with replacement", which means that the same data can be re-selected
 - While this may seem redundant, each time you draw a new sample, each data point has the same probability of being selected
 - Also, there is no limit to how many times samples can be drawn
 - So, if a data set has **N observations**, one could draw **N** different random **samples**, thus having as many samples as data points.
 - Bootstrapping is popular when the distribution of the data is unknown or has unusual shapes because the means of the samples extracted are approximately normally distributed





Machine Learning Process

- When partitioning the data into training and test sets, there is some
 loss of statistical power because the training data set is smaller than
 the full data set
- Therefore, it is recommended to follow this general process:
 - Partition the data into training and test data sets using a particular partitioning method
 - 2. Develop **various models** using different predictive modeling methods using the training data set
 - 3. Test all the models for predictive accuracy using the "hold-out" or test set.
 - 4. Re-sample, re-train and re-test multiple times
 - 5. Select the modeling method with the best predictive accuracy
 - 6. Then **re-train** the model using the selected method but with the **full** data set











KOGOD SCHOOL of BUSINESS

