

Formation

Introduction Deep Learning

Séquence 05a

Stratégies d'évaluation des modèles



<https://fidle.cnrs.fr>



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of Grenoble, Thanks !



Course materials (pdf)



Practical work environment*



Corrected notebooks



Videos (YouTube)

(*) Procedure via Docket or pip
Remember to get the latest version !

You can also subscribe to :



FIDLE

<http://fidle.cnrs.fr/listeinfo>



<https://listes.services.cnrs.fr/www/info/devlog>¹



GROUPE **CALCUL**













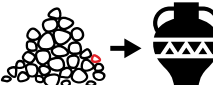



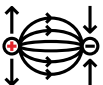


<https://listes.math.cnrs.fr/www/info/calcul>²

(1) List of ESR* developers,

(2) List of ESR* « calcul » group

Where ESR is Enseignement Supérieur et Recherche, french universities and public academic research organizations



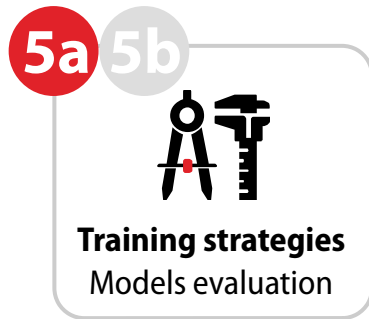
<p>1</p>  <p>History, Fundamental Concepts</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Hight Dimensionnal Data CNN</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>Demystify mathematics for neural networks.</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>Training strategies Evaluation</p> <p>Sparse data (text) Embedding</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>Sequences data RNN</p>
<p>Basic Regression DNN</p> <p>Basic Classification DNN</p>	<p>7</p>  <p>PyTorch A small detour with PyTorch.</p>	<p>8</p>  <p>«Attention is All You Need» Transformers</p>	<p>9</p>  <p>Graph Neural Network GNN</p> <p>New !</p>	<p>10</p>  <p>Autoencoder networks AE</p>
<p>11</p>  <p>Variational Antoencoder VAE</p>	<p>12</p>  <p>Project session «My project in 180 s»</p>	<p>13</p>  <p>Generative Adversarial Networks GAN</p>	<p>14</p>  <p>Diffusion Model Text to image</p> <p>New !</p>	<p>15</p>  <p>AI, Law, Society and Ethics</p>
<p>16</p>  <p>Model and training optimization Resource efficiency</p> <p>New !</p>	<p>17</p>  <p>Jean-Zay GPU acceleration</p>	<p>18</p>  <p>Physics-Informed Neural Networks PINNS</p> <p>New !</p>	<p>19</p>  <p>Deep Reinforcement Learning RL</p> <p>New !</p>	<p>20</p>  <p>What will be tomorrow's AI Review & perspectives !</p>

20 Séquences
du 17 novembre
au 14 mai 2023



SAISON
22/23





5.1

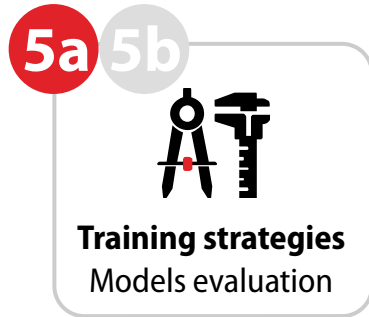
Training strategies

- Basic learning process and bias
- Hold-out evaluation
- K-fold evaluation

5.2

Finding the right metric

- Implementation of a simple case



5.1

Training strategies

- Basic learning process and bias
- Hold-out evaluation
- K-fold evaluation

5.2

Finding the right metric

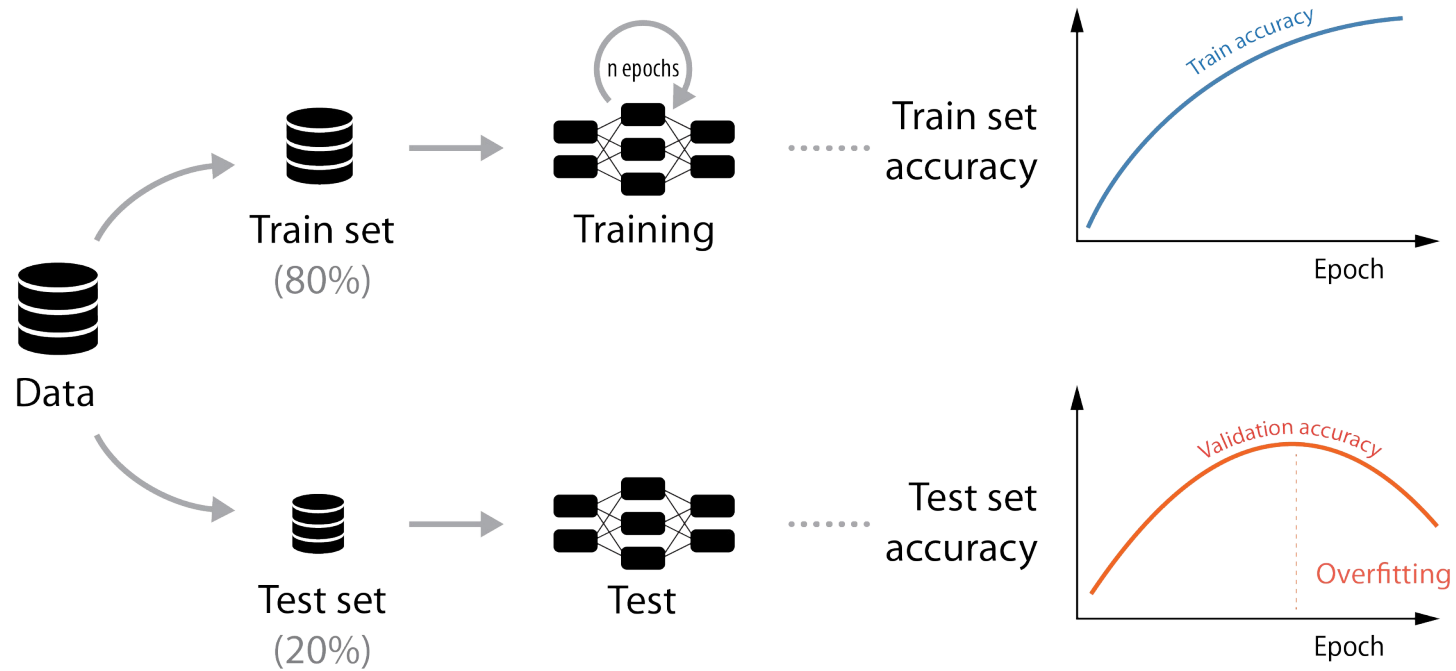
- Implementation of a **simple case**



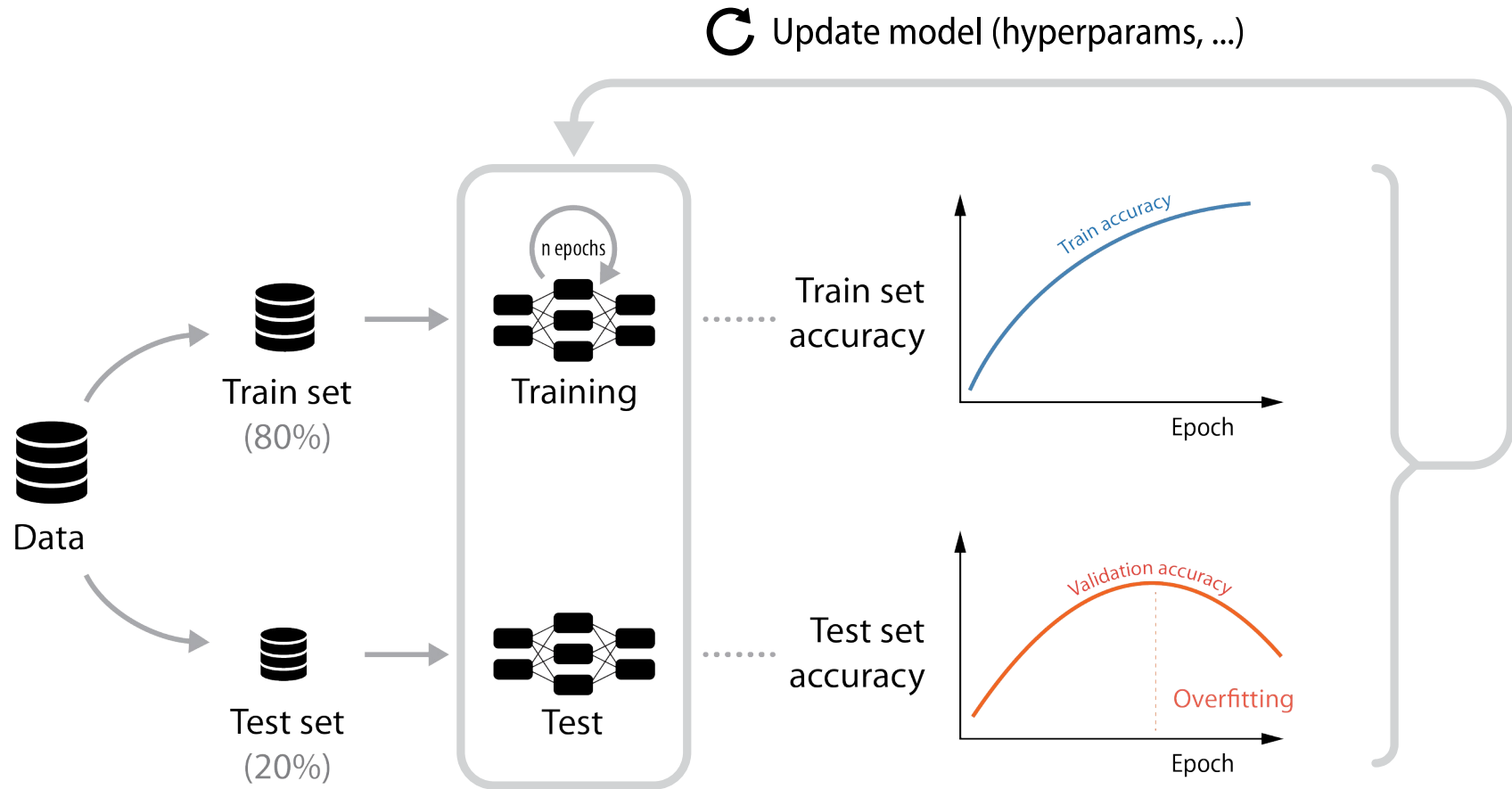
Learning is
not so easy!

https://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/machine_learning.png

Basic learning process



Basic learning process

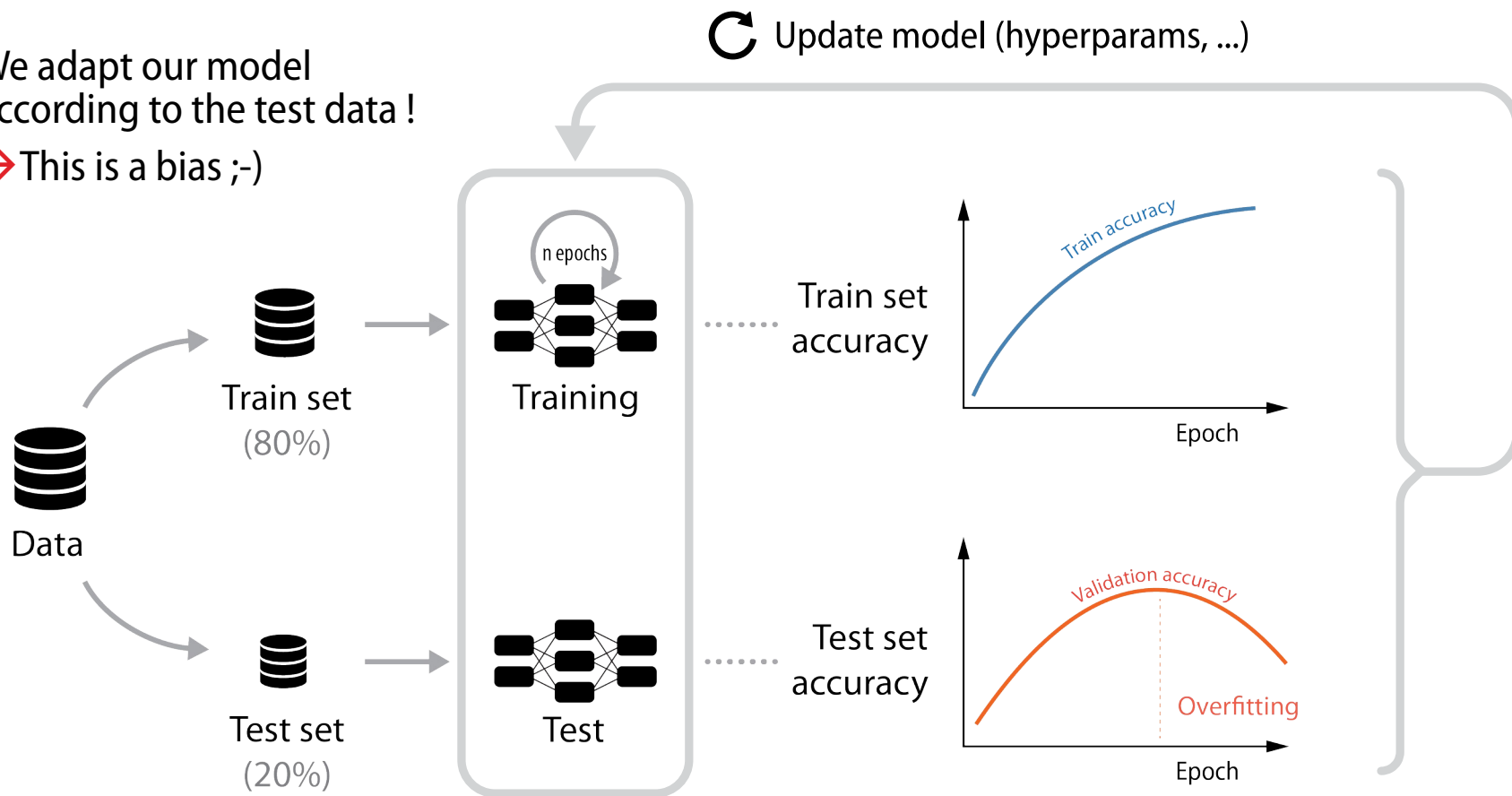


Basic learning process



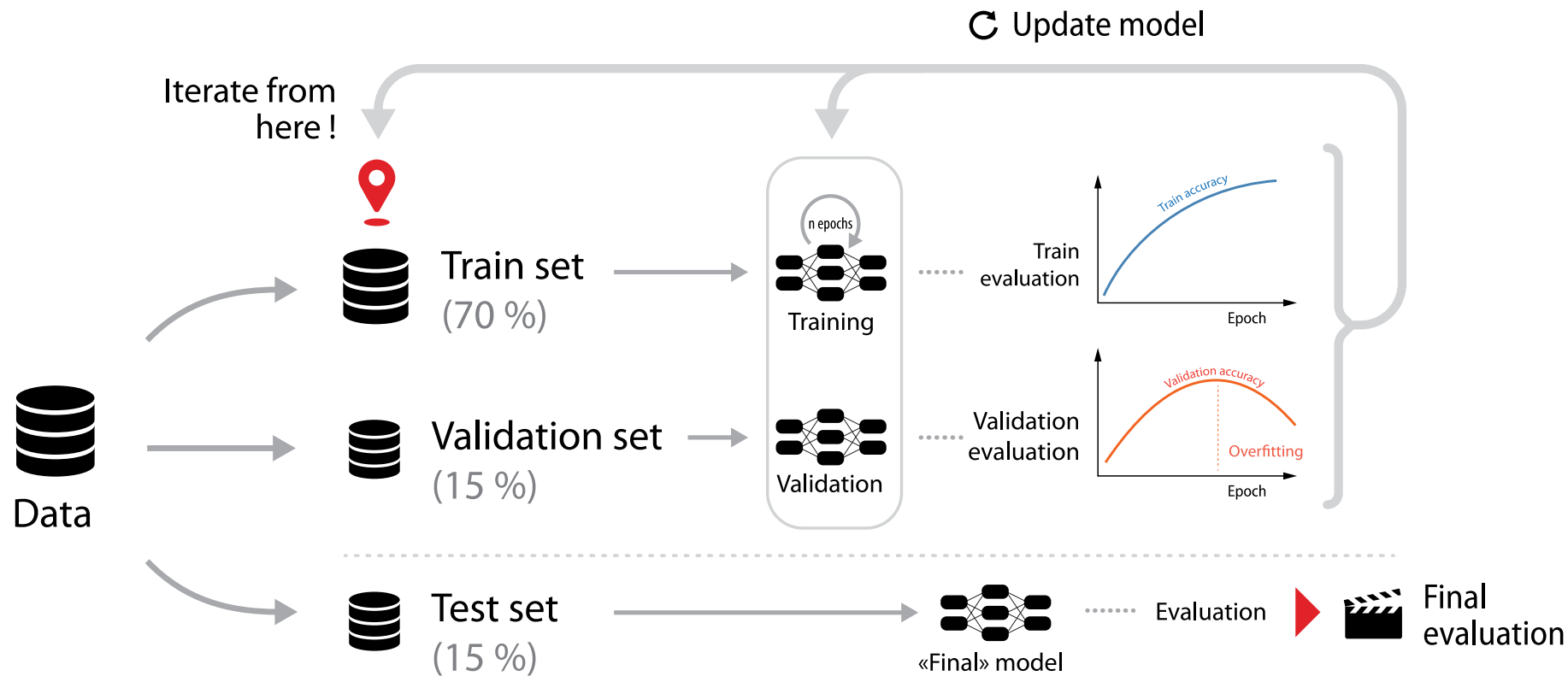
We adapt our model according to the test data !

→ This is a bias ;-)



Hold-out evaluation

Validation simple

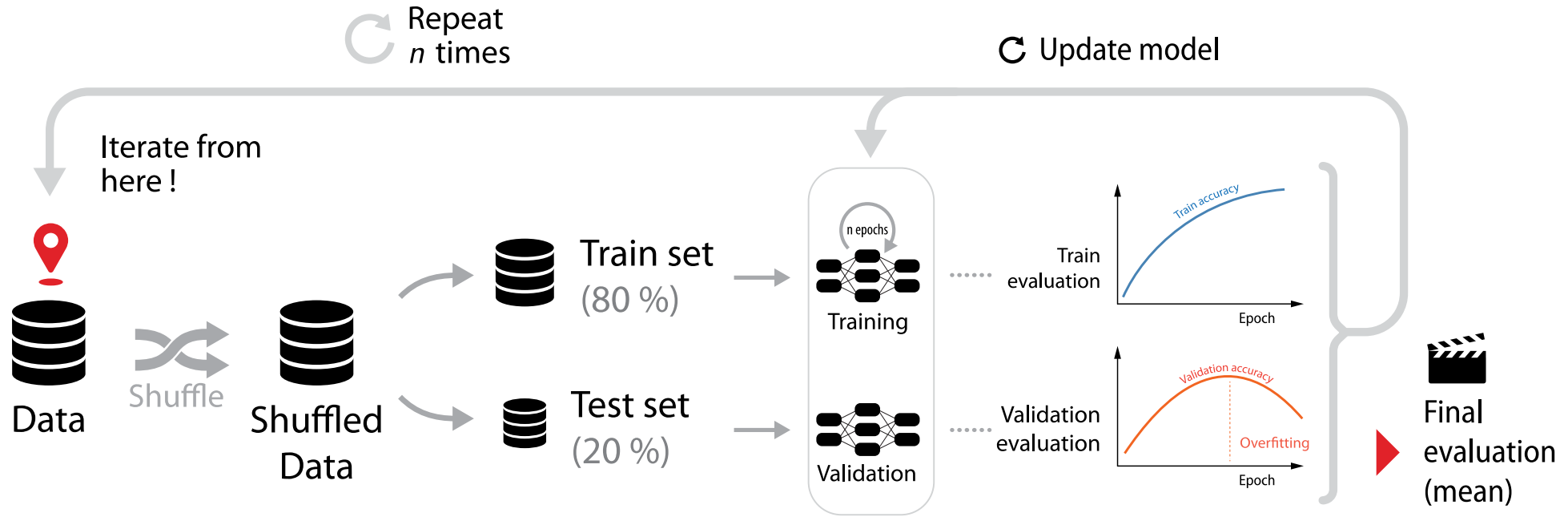


Suitable for large datasets, allowing for large Validation and Test sets.

If the Validation/Test sets are too small, the final evaluation will be statistically unstable.

Iterative hold-out evaluation with shuffling

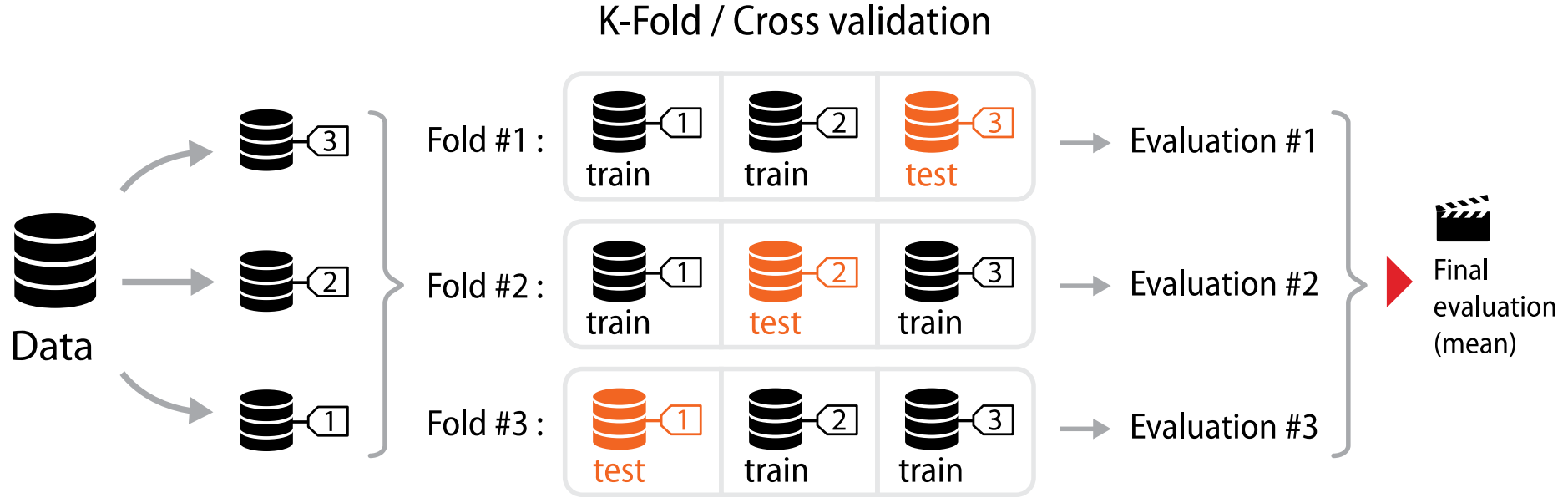
Validation simple, itérative avec brassage des données



Suitable for medium sized datasets : generating a shuffled dataset can be expensive...
The number of iterations depends on the data.

K-fold cross validation

Validation croisée



In this example, $k=3$

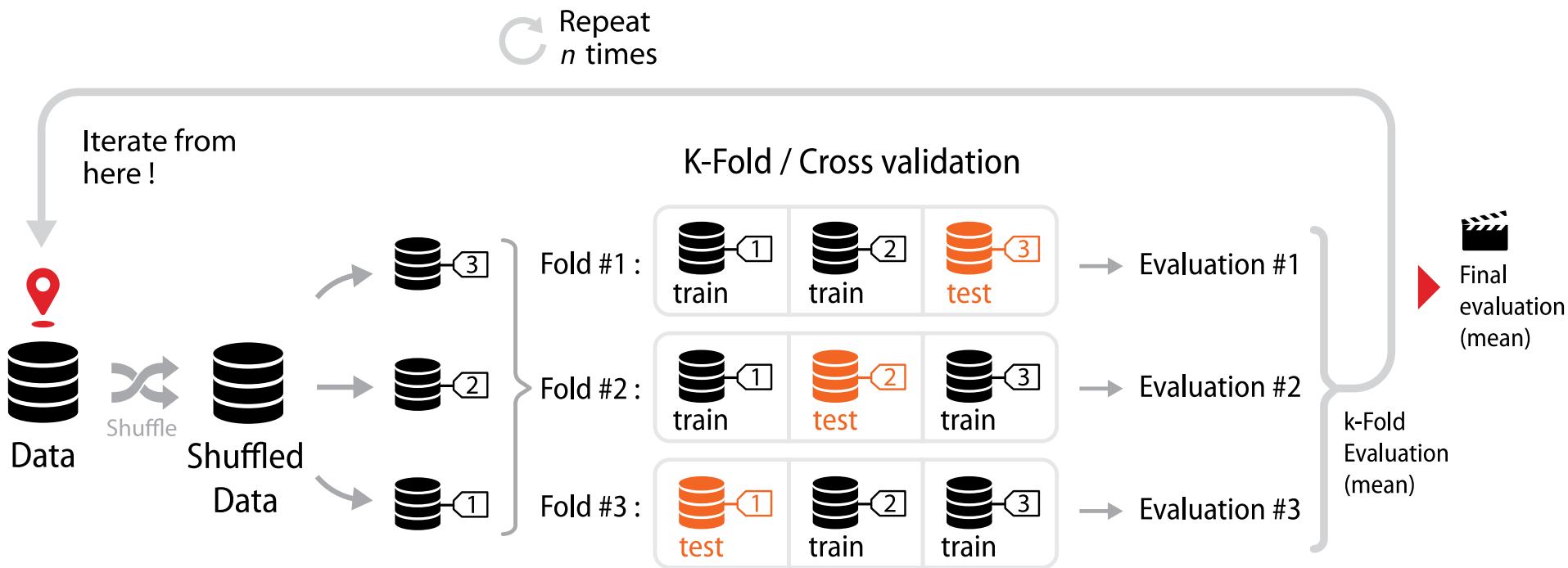
In practice, we will rather use a $k=5$, $k=8$, ...

Very interesting strategy for small datasets.

If the amount of data is small, however, the result can remain unstable...

Iterated K-fold cross validation with shuffling

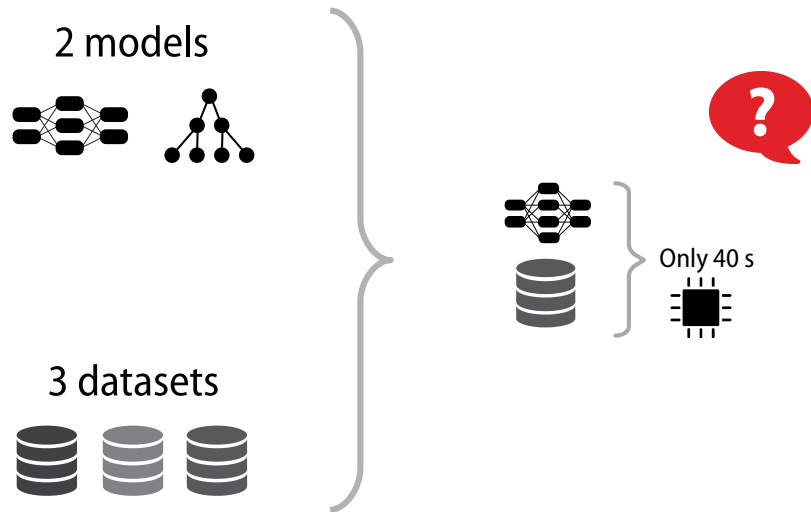
Validation croisée, itérative avec brassage des données



Probably the **best strategy** for **small datasets**...

...but if K and n are important, the combination can become **very expensive** !

Be careful with combinatorics ;-)



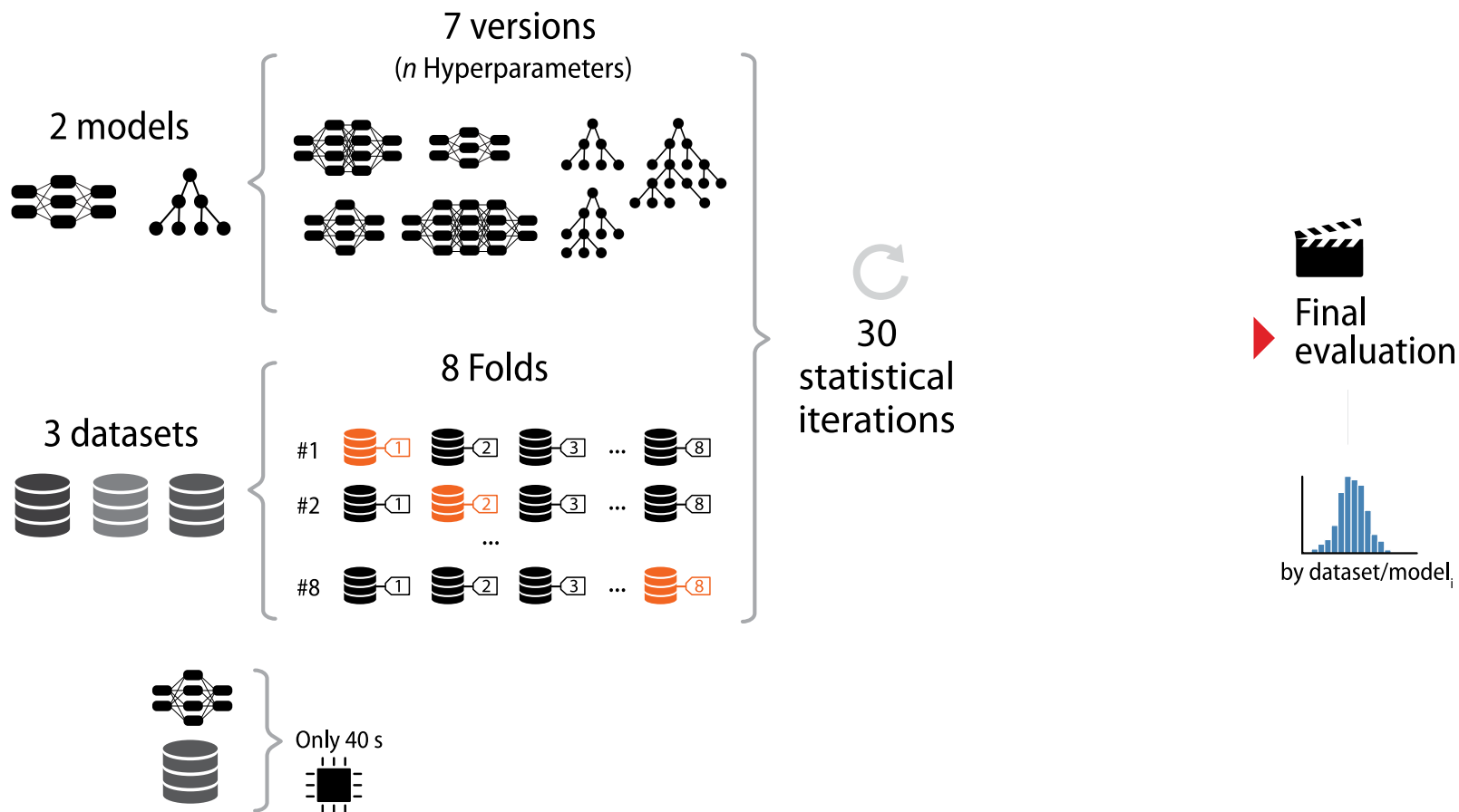
Which model is the best?

Which hyperparameters should I use?

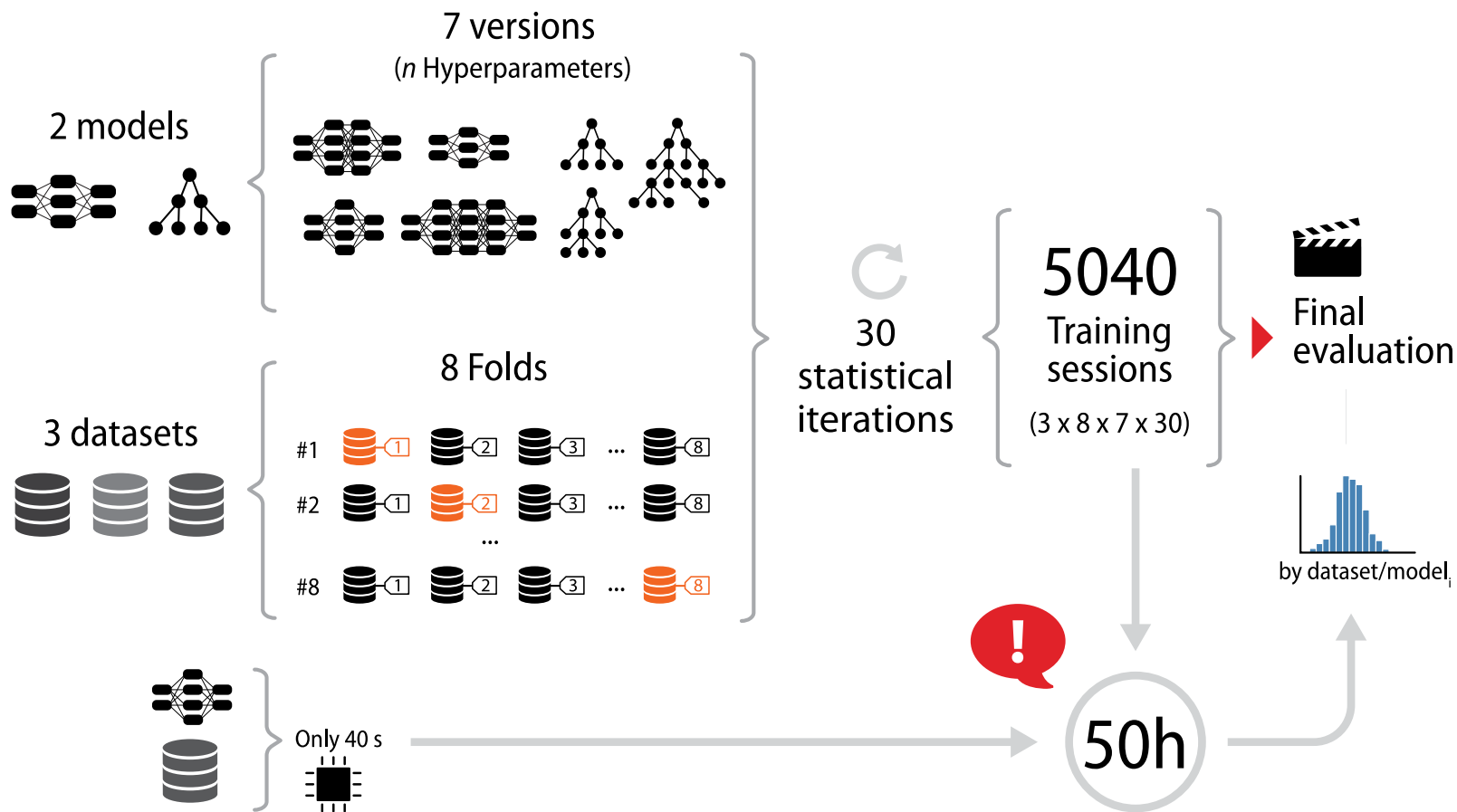
Which dataset is the most usable?

Are my results significant?

Be careful with combinatorics ;-)



Be careful with combinatorics ;-)



A few questions to keep in mind !



Are my data subsets (train, test, ...) representative of my data?

Can I or should I shuffle my data? (time sequences, ordered data, ...)

Within the dataset, what is the share and impact of outliers?

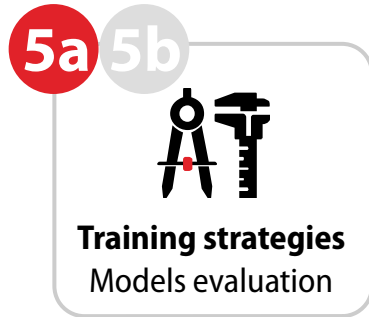
Mes résultats sont-ils significatifs ?

How many folds, how many iterations do I need ?

How much data do I need?

How much will it cost ?





5.1

Training strategies

- Basic learning process and bias
- Hold-out evaluation
- K-fold evaluation

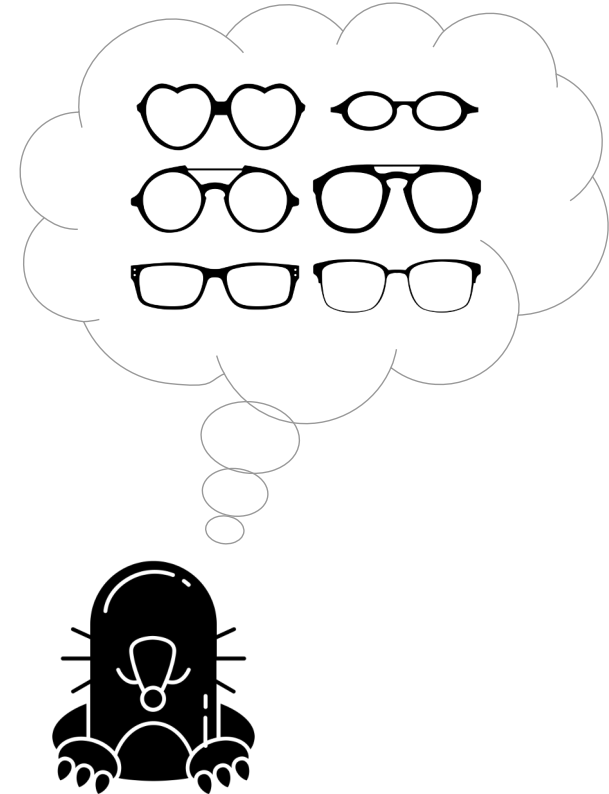
5.2

Finding the right metric

- Implementation of a simple case

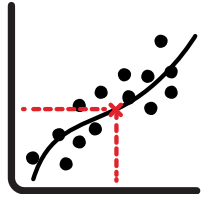
TYPE I ERROR: FALSE POSITIVE
TYPE II ERROR: FALSE NEGATIVE
TYPE III ERROR: TRUE POSITIVE FOR
INCORRECT REASONS
TYPE IV ERROR: TRUE NEGATIVE FOR
INCORRECT REASONS
TYPE V ERROR: INCORRECT RESULT WHICH
LEADS YOU TO A CORRECT
CONCLUSION DUE TO
UNRELATED ERRORS
TYPE VI ERROR: CORRECT RESULT WHICH
YOU INTERPRET WRONG
TYPE VII ERROR: INCORRECT RESULT WHICH
PRODUCES A COOL GRAPH
TYPE VIII ERROR: INCORRECT RESULT WHICH
SPARKS FURTHER RESEARCH
AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF
NEW TOOLS WHICH REVEAL
THE FLAW IN THE ORIGINAL
RESULT WHILE PRODUCING
NOVEL CORRECT RESULTS
TYPE IX ERROR: THE RISE OF SKYWALKER

Evaluating a
result is not
easy!



https://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/error_types.png

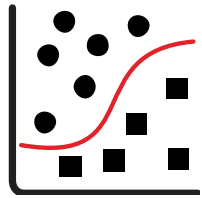
Finding the right metric ?



Regression

We try to predict a **quantity** (scalar, vector, ...)

→ Is my predicted value "good"?

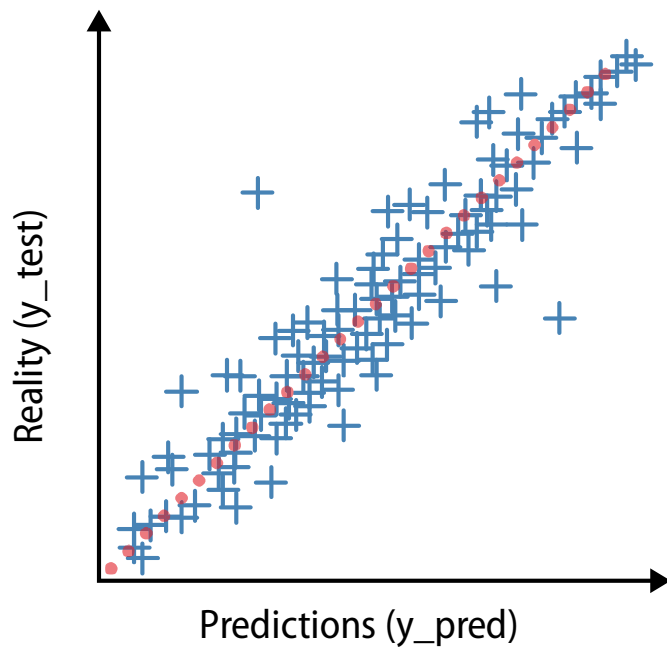


Classification

We try to predict a **quality** (class membership, ...)

→ Is my prediction "correct"?

Evaluation of a regression



$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)}]^2$$

Mean Squared Error
Differentiable
Can be use as lost function
Increases very quickly

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)}]^2}$$

Root Mean Squared Error
Same unit as y
Robust to outliers
Humans understandable

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)}|$$

Mean absolute error
Same unit as y
More robust to outliers
Humans understandable

$$\text{MAPE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{|y_i - \hat{y}_i|}{\max(\epsilon, |y_i|)}$$

Mean Absolute Percentage Error
Humans understandable (%)
Problem when y is null !

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}$$

R² score, coefficient of determination
Result in [0, 1]
Measures a correlation between 2 series, nothing else..



Evaluation of a classification

Real classes (y_{test})

setosa	13	0	0
versicolor	0	10	6
virginica	0	0	9

Predicted classes (y_{pred})

setosa versicolor virginica

$$\text{accuracy} = \frac{\text{Total number of correct predictions}}{\text{Total number of prédictions}}$$

Ability to make correct predictions

« exactitude » en fr

$$\text{HammingLoss} = \frac{\text{Total number of wrong predictions}}{\text{Total number of prédictions}}$$

Ability to make wrong predictions

$$\text{precision}_{\text{class } i} = \frac{\text{Number of correct predictions for class } i}{\text{Total number of predictions for class } i}$$

Ability to identify without error, the elements of the *class i*

$$\text{recall}_{\text{class } i} = \frac{\text{Number of correct predictions for class } i}{\text{Total number of real class } i}$$

Ability to identify all the elements of the *class i*

« sensibilité » en fr

$$F1_{\text{class } i} = 2 * \frac{\text{recall}_{\text{class } i} \cdot \text{precision}_{\text{class } i}}{\text{recall}_{\text{class } i} + \text{precision}_{\text{class } i}}$$

F1 is the harmonic mean of the model's precision and recall.



Next, on Fidle :

5b



Sparse data (text)



Jeudi 15 décembre

Séquence 5b :

Données creuses/textuelles de dimensions variables

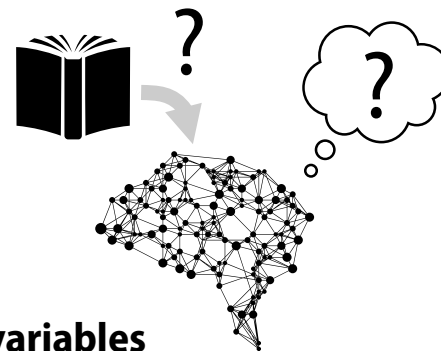
Spécificités et gestion des données creuses/textuelles

Principes de l'Embedding (Keras, CBOW, Skip-Gram)

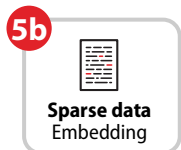
...ou comment réduire les dimensions !

Exemple proposé :

Analyse de sentiment avec une analyse de critique de films.



Next on Fidle :



Jeudi 15 décembre, 14h00

Séquence 5b :

Données creuses/textuelles de dimensions variables



To be continued...