

Recap of Predictive Modeling and Decision Trees

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Outline

- A quick recap of basics of predictive modeling via machine learning approaches
- Three essentials of predictive modeling
 - How to predict new cases?
 - How to select useful input variables (when you have a large number of them)?
 - How to optimize complexity of models?

Predictive Models: Statistical vs. Machine Learning Approach

- Statistical Approach
 - Explanation more important than prediction
 - Smaller data size, limited number of variables
 - Statistical significance via p-value is the dominant philosophy

- Machine Learning approach
 - Prediction more important than explanation
 - Large data size, many variables
 - Need methods for variable selection
 - Model performance on unseen data is the dominant philosophy
 - Handled via data partitioning



Predict new cases.

- Select useful inputs.
- Optimize complexity.

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Predictive Modeling Essentials (Contd.)



Decision (nominal) and **Estimate (interval).**

Select useful inputs.



Sometimes we are interested in the ranking predictions (e.g., credit score)

Predictive Modeling Essentials (Contd.)



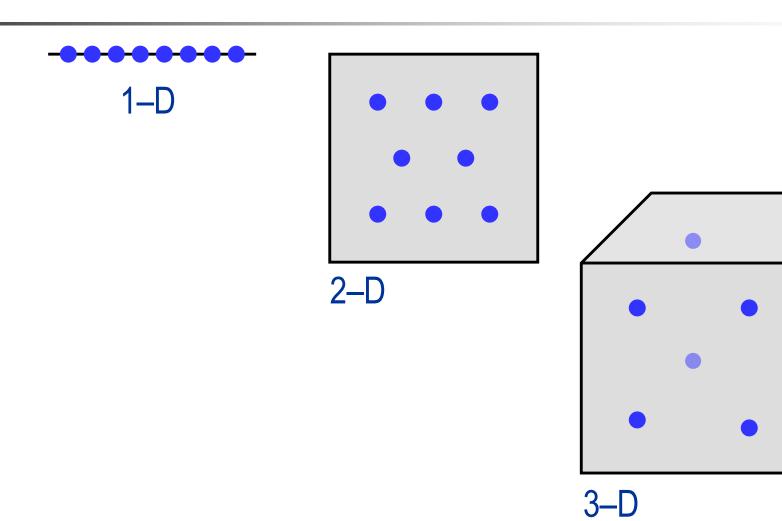


Optimize complexity.

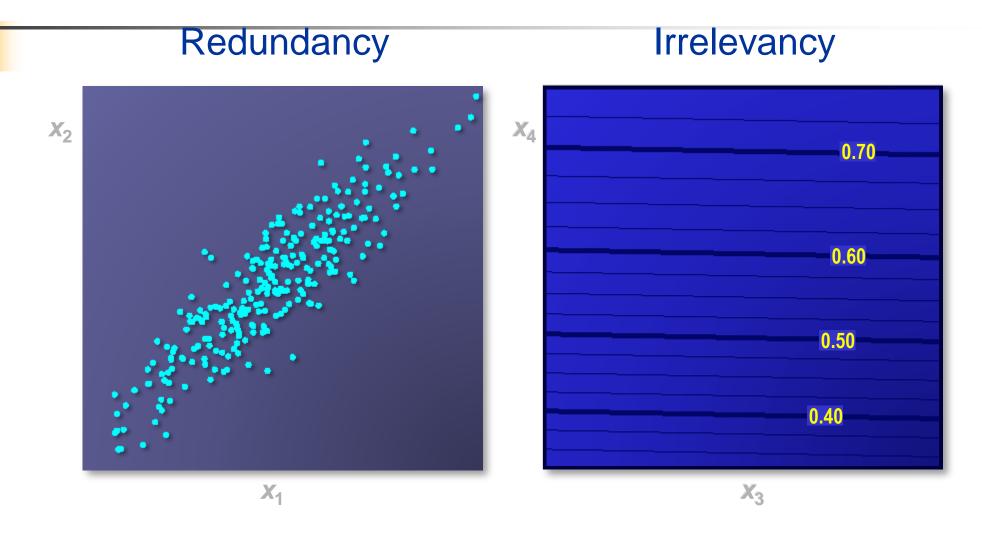
Eradicate redundancies and irrelevancies.

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The Curse of Dimensionality



Input Reduction – Redundancy

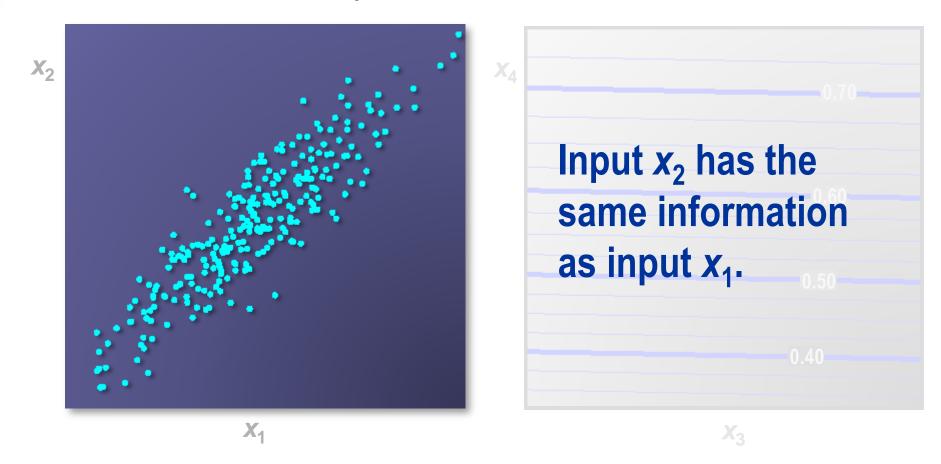


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Input Reduction – Redundancy

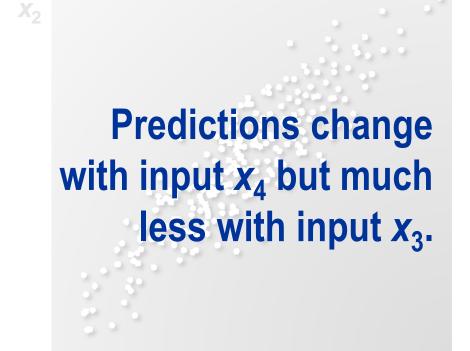


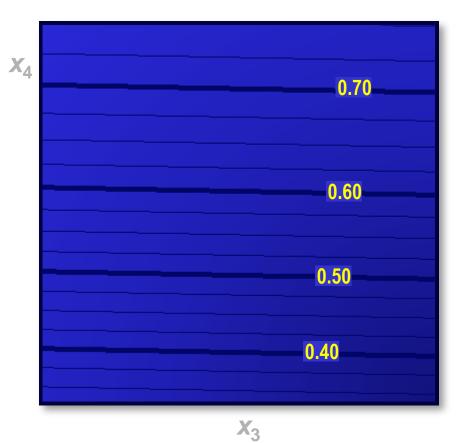




Input Reduction – Irrelevancy

Redundancy Irrelevancy





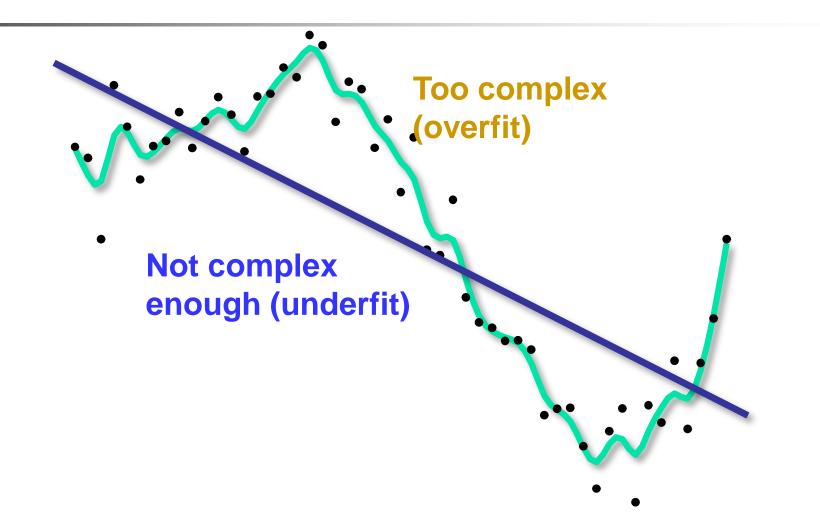
Predictive Modeling Essentials (Contd.)

Predict new cases.

- Select useful inputs.
- Optimize complexity.

. . .

Model Complexity



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Modeling Essentials – Optimize Review



Select useful inputs.

Optimize complexity.

Decide, rank, and estimate.

Eradicate redundancies and irrelevancies.

Tune models with validation data.