



CounterFlow<sup>ai</sup>

# Using Triangulation to Evaluate Machine Learning Models

Andrew Fast, Ph.D.

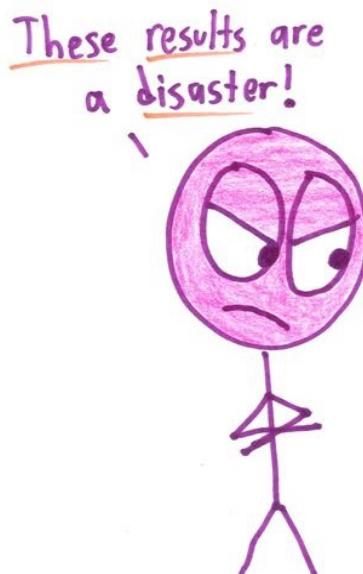
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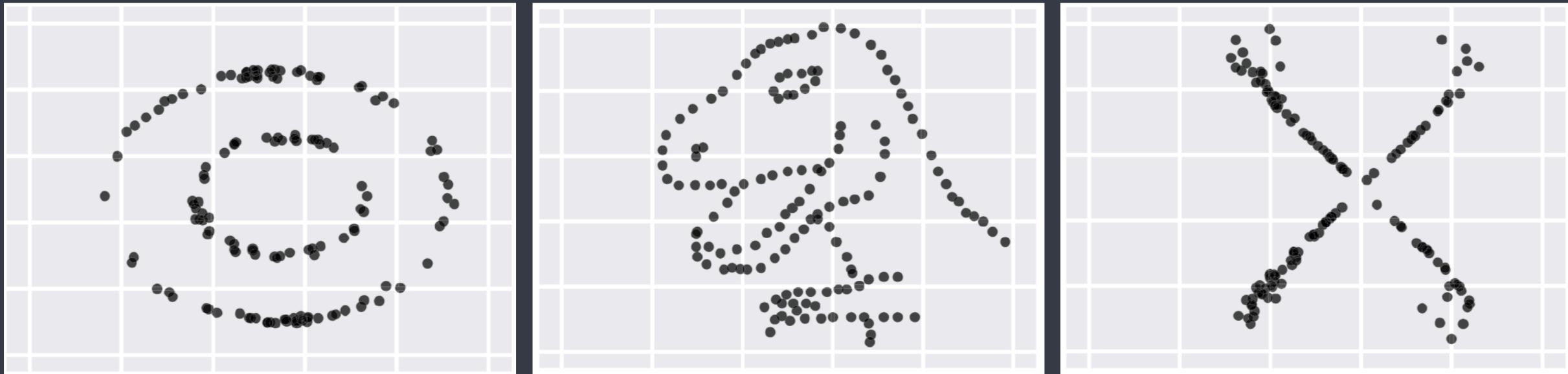


“A statistic is an imperfect witness, it tells the truth but not the whole truth.”

- Ben Orlin, *Math with Bad Drawings* (2018)



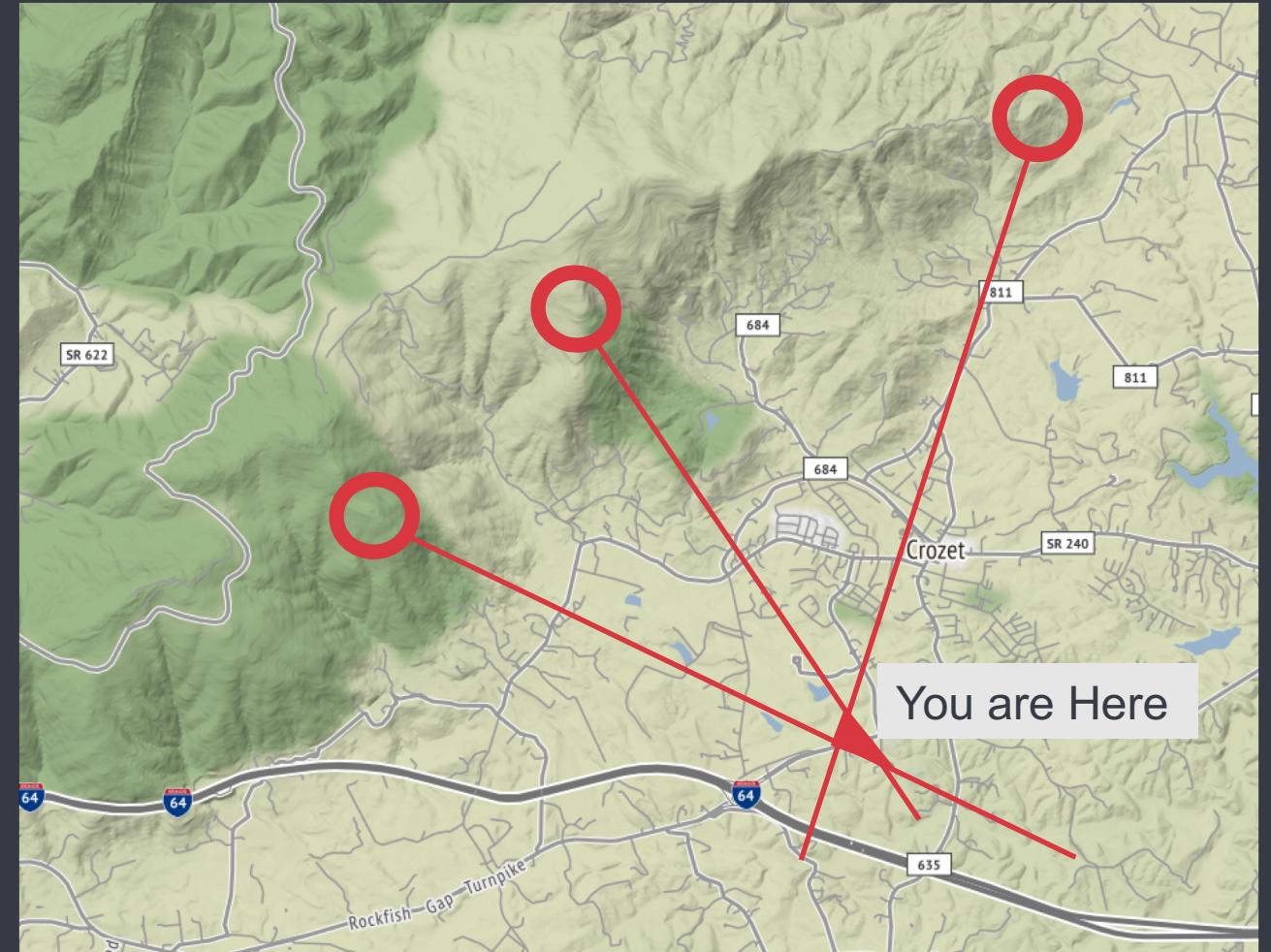
# Meet the “Datasaurus”



- Each of these datasets have the same basic sufficient statistics to 2 decimal places
- $\bar{x} = 54.26$ ,  $\bar{y} = 47.83$ ,  $sdx = 16.76$ ,  $sdy = 26.93$ , Pearson's  $r = -0.06$

# Triangulation in Real Life

- Use relative direction to determine absolute position
- Requires views of multiple landmarks
- Precision comes from fusing information



# Triangulation Framework for ML

	Model	Metric	Data	Focus
Key Idea	Ablation	Falsifiability	No Free Lunch	Right Question
Landmarks	Default Baseline	Point Metrics	Train/Test/Eval	Streetlight Effect
	Simple Model	Relative Metrics	Cross-validation	Type III Errors
	Feature Selection	Across Thresholds	Multiple Data Sets	Counterfactuals
	Remove Structure	Visualization	Randomization	

# Triangulating the Model

# Model

Key Idea

Default  
Baseline

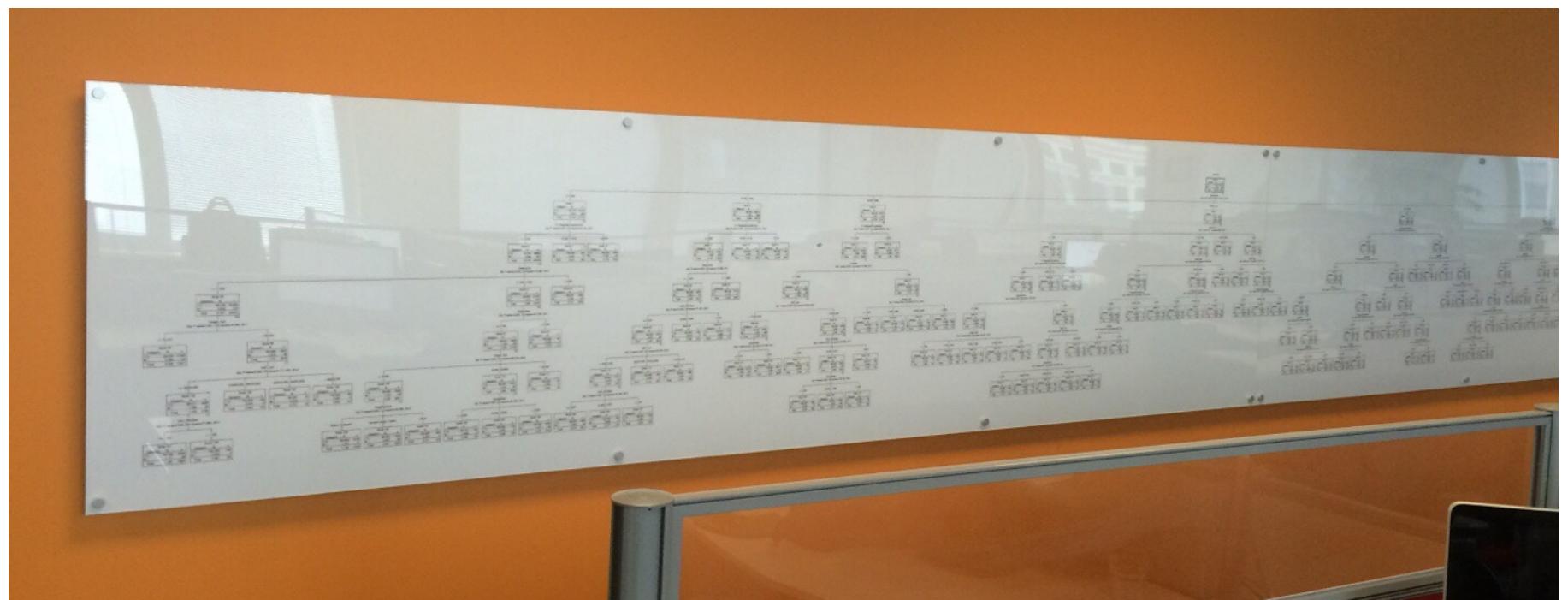
Simple  
Model

Feature  
Selection

Remove  
Structure



# Ablation



- **Ablation** - Removing critical parts of a model to test performance
- **Overfitting** – Model inefficiency resulting in unnecessary complexity in the model

# Model

Key Idea

Default  
Baseline

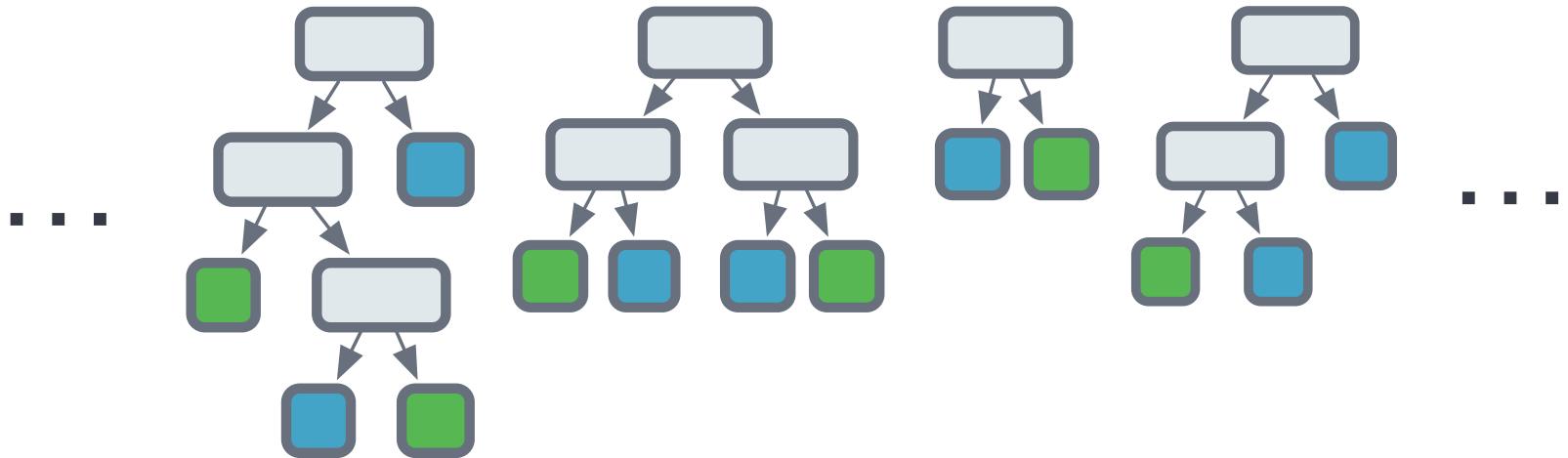
Simple  
Model

Feature  
Selection

Remove  
Structure



# Ablation



- *Ablation* - Removing critical parts of a model to test performance
- *Overfitting* – Model inefficiency resulting in unnecessary complexity in the model

# Model

*Ablation*

Default  
Baseline

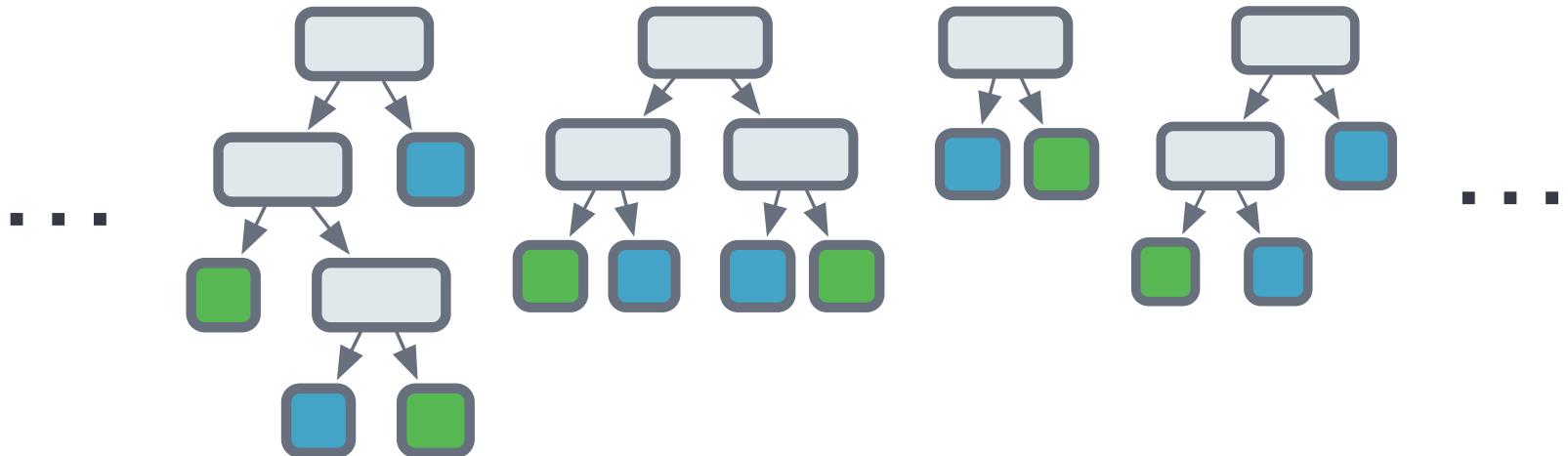
Simple  
Model

Feature  
Selection

Remove  
Structure



# Default Baseline (No Model)



Model

*Ablation*

Default  
Baseline

Simple  
Model

Feature  
Selection

Remove  
Structure



# Default Baseline (No Model)

# Model

## Ablation

### Default Baseline

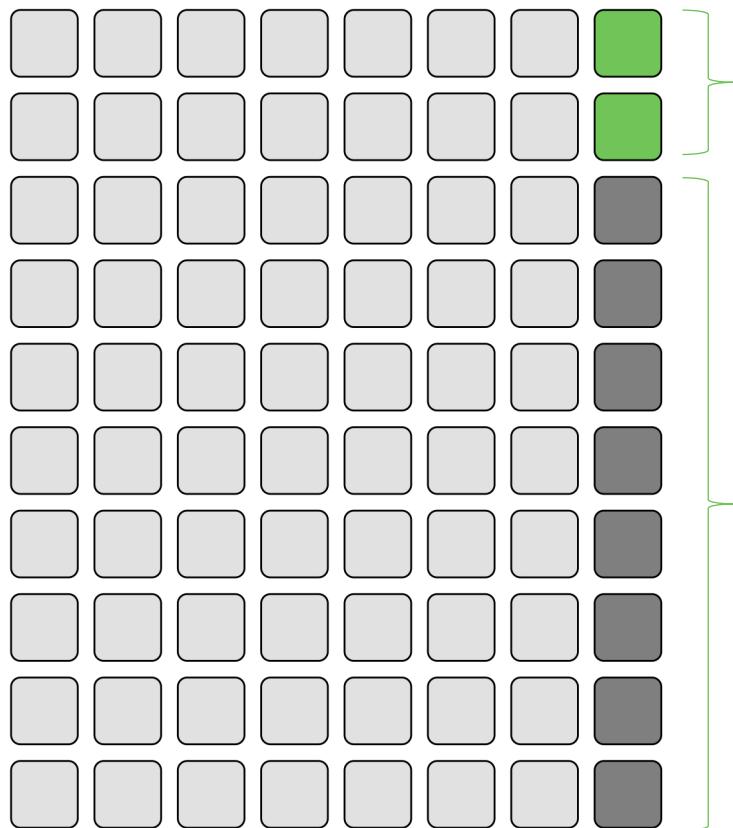
### Simple Model

### Feature Selection

### Remove Structure



# Default Baseline (No Model)



- Look at the proportion of positives and negatives in the data
- Your model should beat predicting the majority class
- For timeseries, model should beat predicting the previous value

# Model

*Ablation*

Default  
Baseline

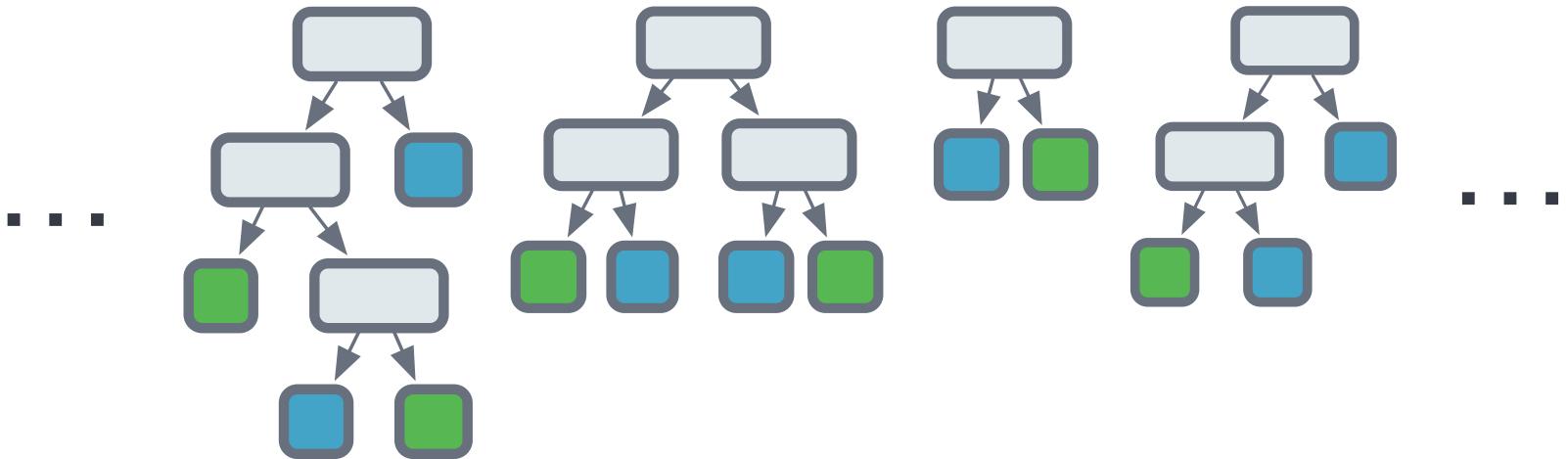
Simple  
Model

Feature  
Selection

Remove  
Structure



# Use a Simple Model



- Replace the complex model with a single model
- Decision Tree or **Logistic Regression**

# Model

*Ablation*

Default  
Baseline

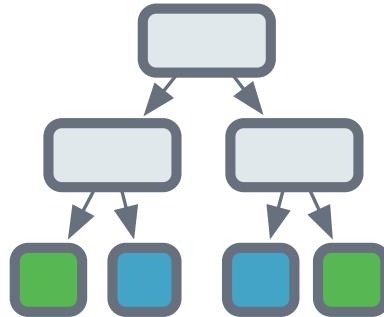
Simple  
Model

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Remove  
Structure



# Use a Simple Model



- Replace the complex model with a single model
- Decision Tree or **Logistic Regression**

# Model

*Ablation*

Default  
Baseline

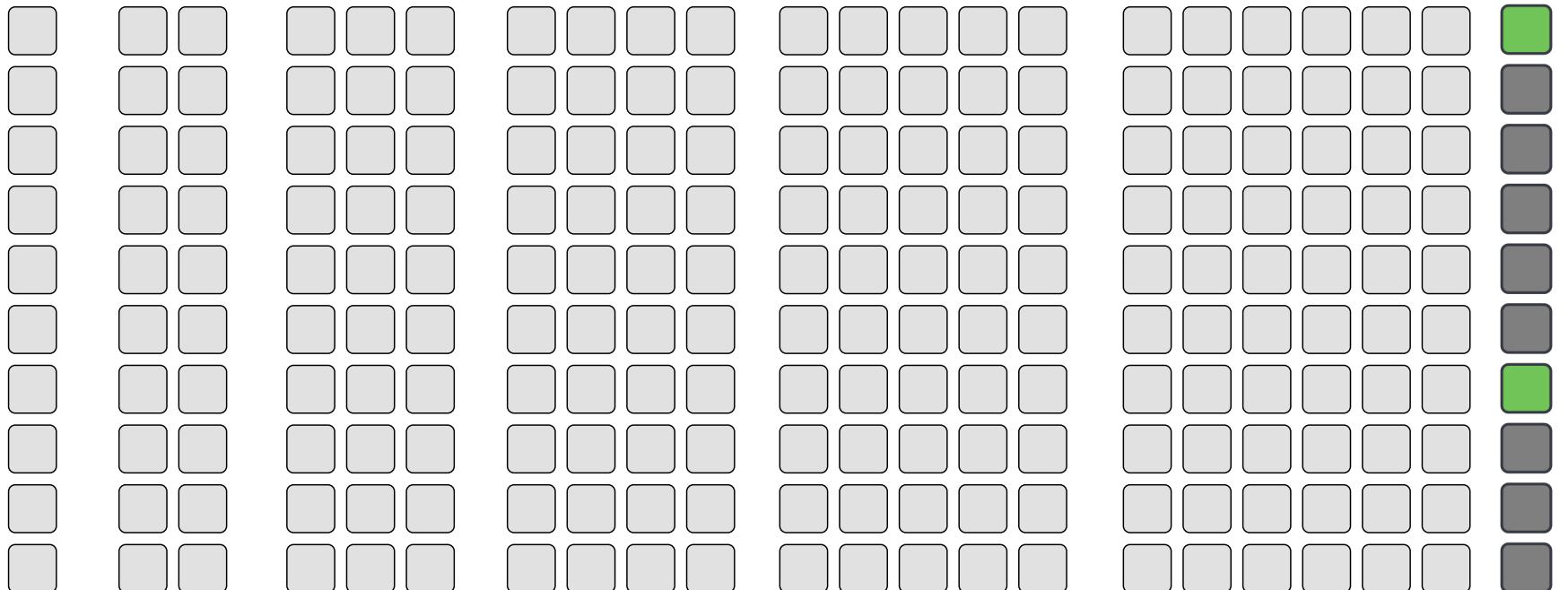
Simple  
Model

Feature  
Selection

Remove  
Structure



# Feature Selection



Forward Selection: Add one variable at a time as input to the model

# Model

*Ablation*

Default  
Baseline

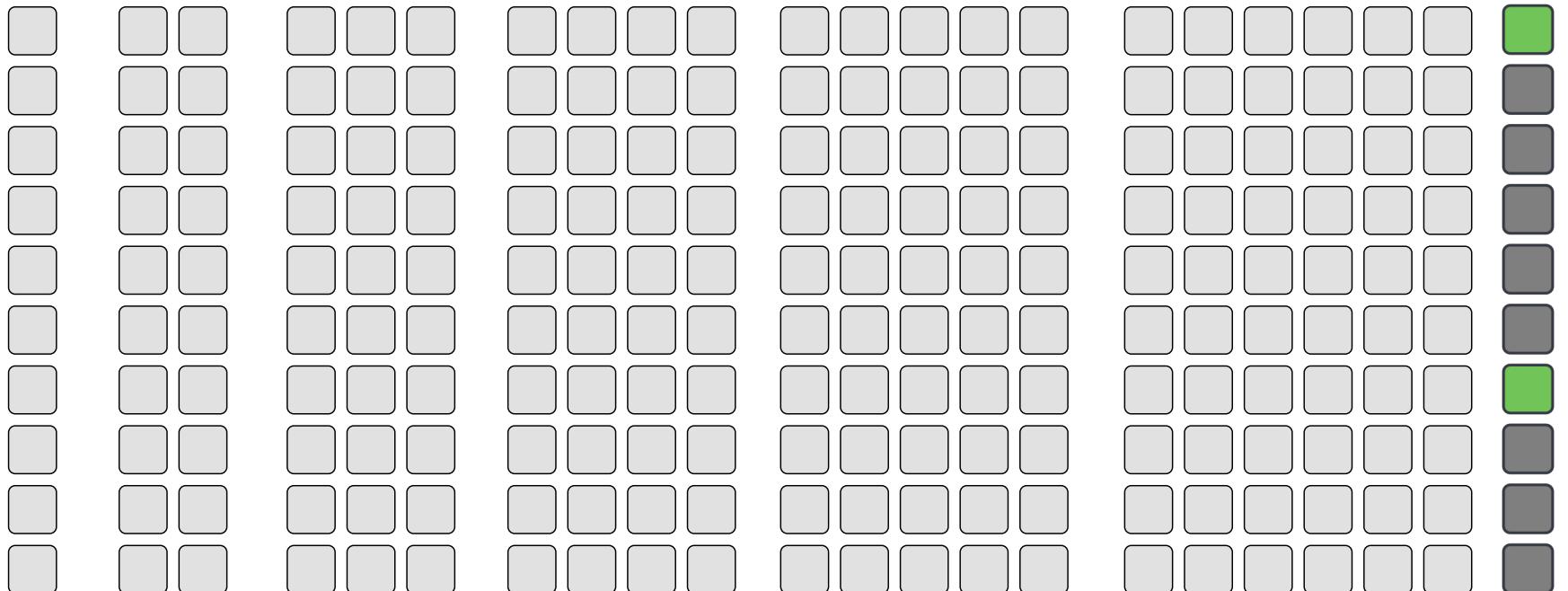
Simple  
Model

Feature  
Selection

Remove  
Structure



# Feature Selection



Forward Selection: Add one variable at a time as input to the model

Backwards Selection: Remove one variable at a time as input to the model

# Model

*Ablation*

Default  
Baseline

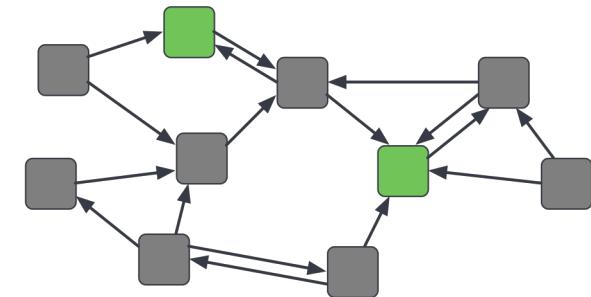
Simple  
Model

Feature  
Selection

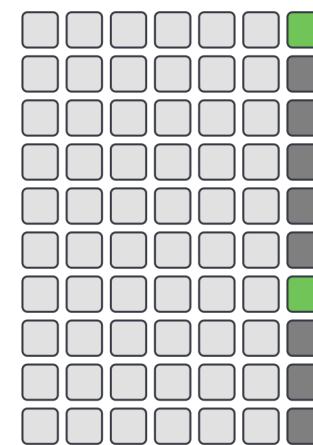
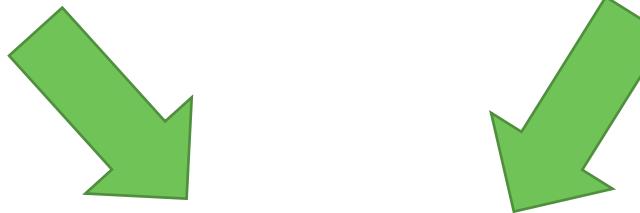
Remove  
Structure



# Remove Structure



- Most cyber models include either a time or graph component
- Disregard that complexity and use a table instead



# Triangulating using Metrics

# Metrics

## Key Idea

Point Metrics

Relative Metrics

Across Thresholds

Visualization



# Falsifiability

- Falsifiable statements are able to be proven wrong
- Avoid fooling yourself, use quantitative evaluations
- Clustering is not falsifiable on its own



# Metrics

*Falsifiability*

Point Metrics

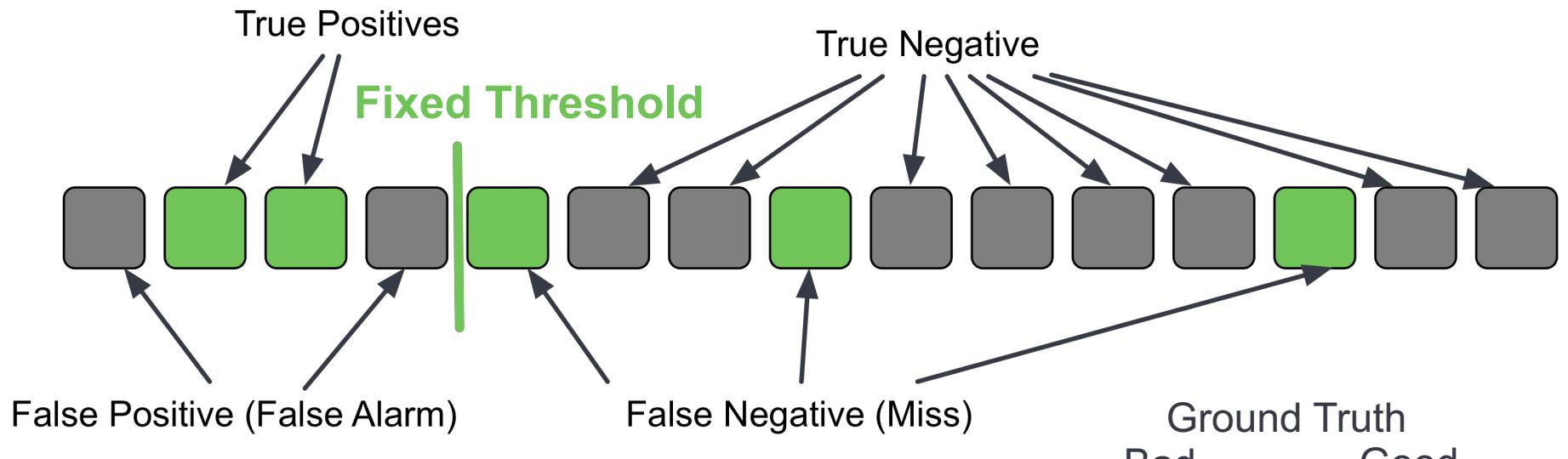
Relative Metrics

Across Thresholds

Visualization



# Accuracy, Precision, and Recall



- Point metrics are in relation to a fixed threshold

Model Prediction	Bad	Good
Bad	True Positive	False Positive
Good	False Negative	True Negative

# Metrics

*Falsifiability*

Point Metrics

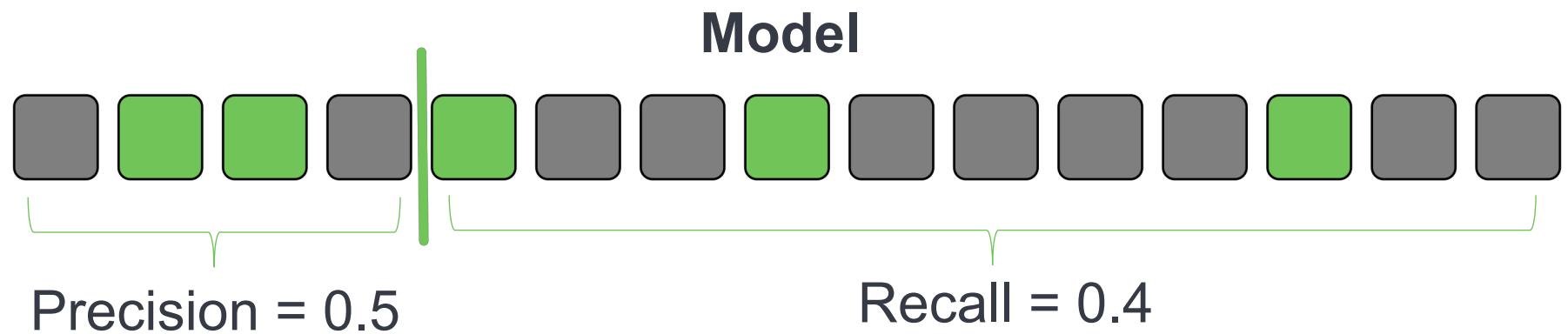
Relative Metrics

Across Thresholds

Visualization



## Example 1: F-Metric



$$F_1 = 2 * \frac{precision + recall}{(1 * precision) * recall} = 9$$

- F-Metric combines precision and recall using the harmonic mean

# Metrics

*Falsifiability*

Point Metrics

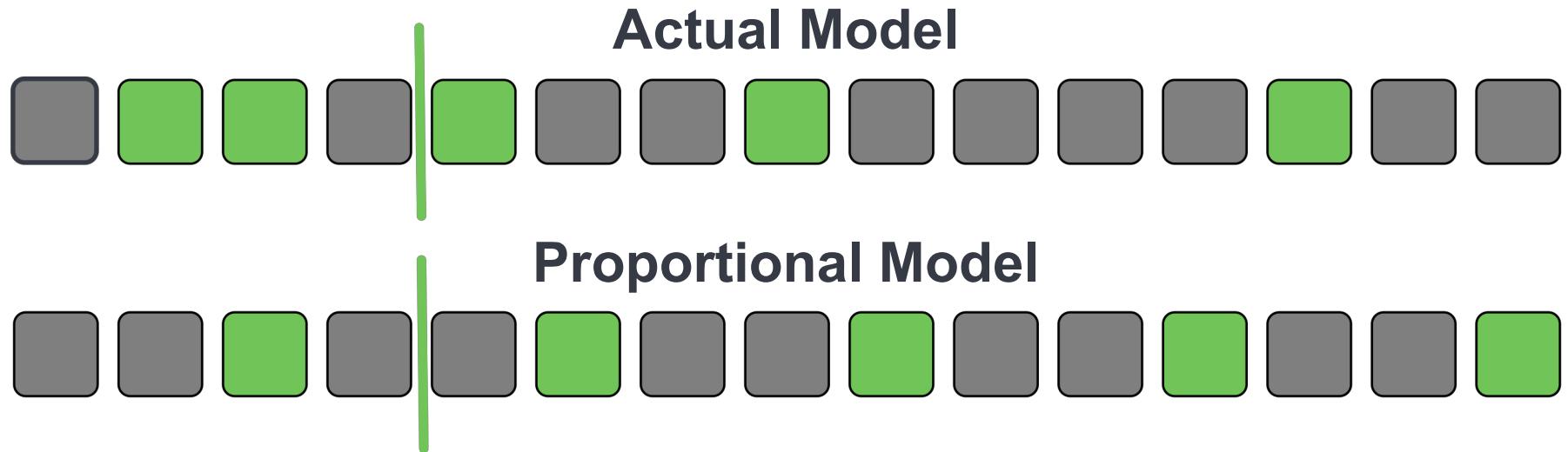
Relative Metrics

Across Thresholds

Visualization



## Example 2: Lift



$$Lift = \frac{\# \text{ Found By Model}}{\# \text{ Expected by Chance}} = 2x$$

# Metrics

*Falsifiability*

Point Metrics

Relative Metrics

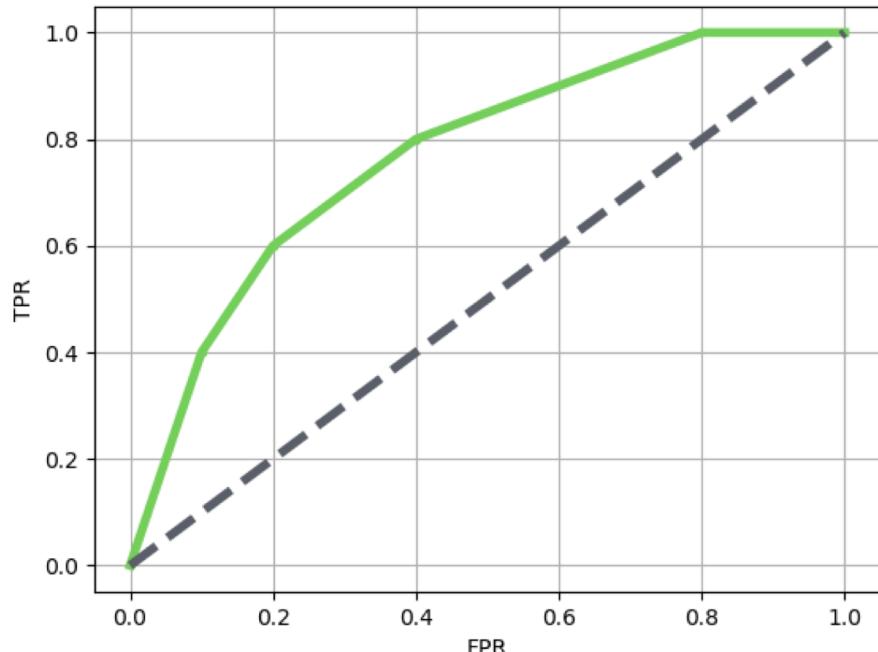
Across Thresholds

Visualization

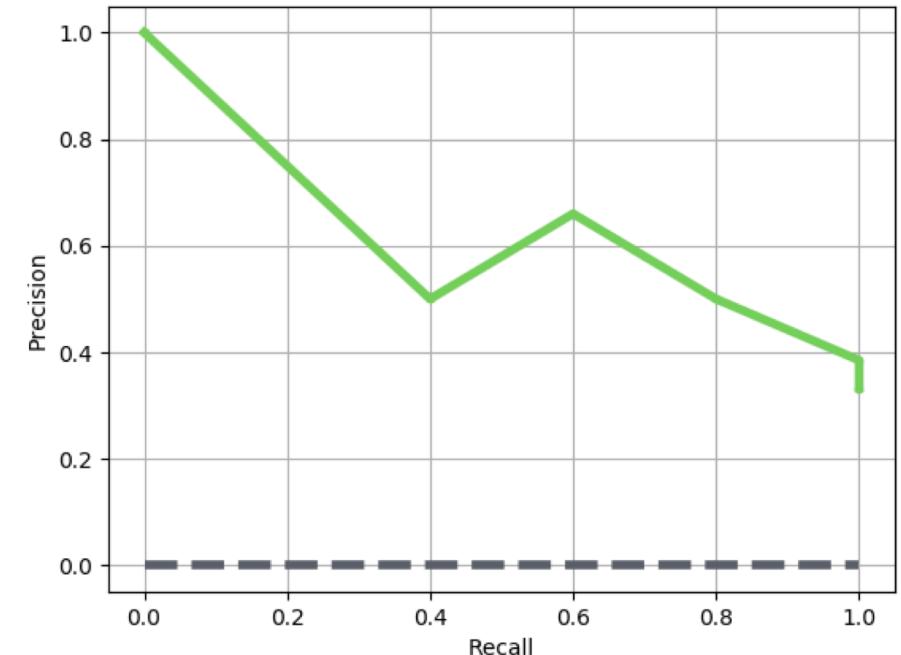


# Area Under the Curve (AUC)

## ROC Curve



## Precision/Recall



- Considers scores across *all* possible thresholds

# Metrics

*Falsifiability*

Point Metrics

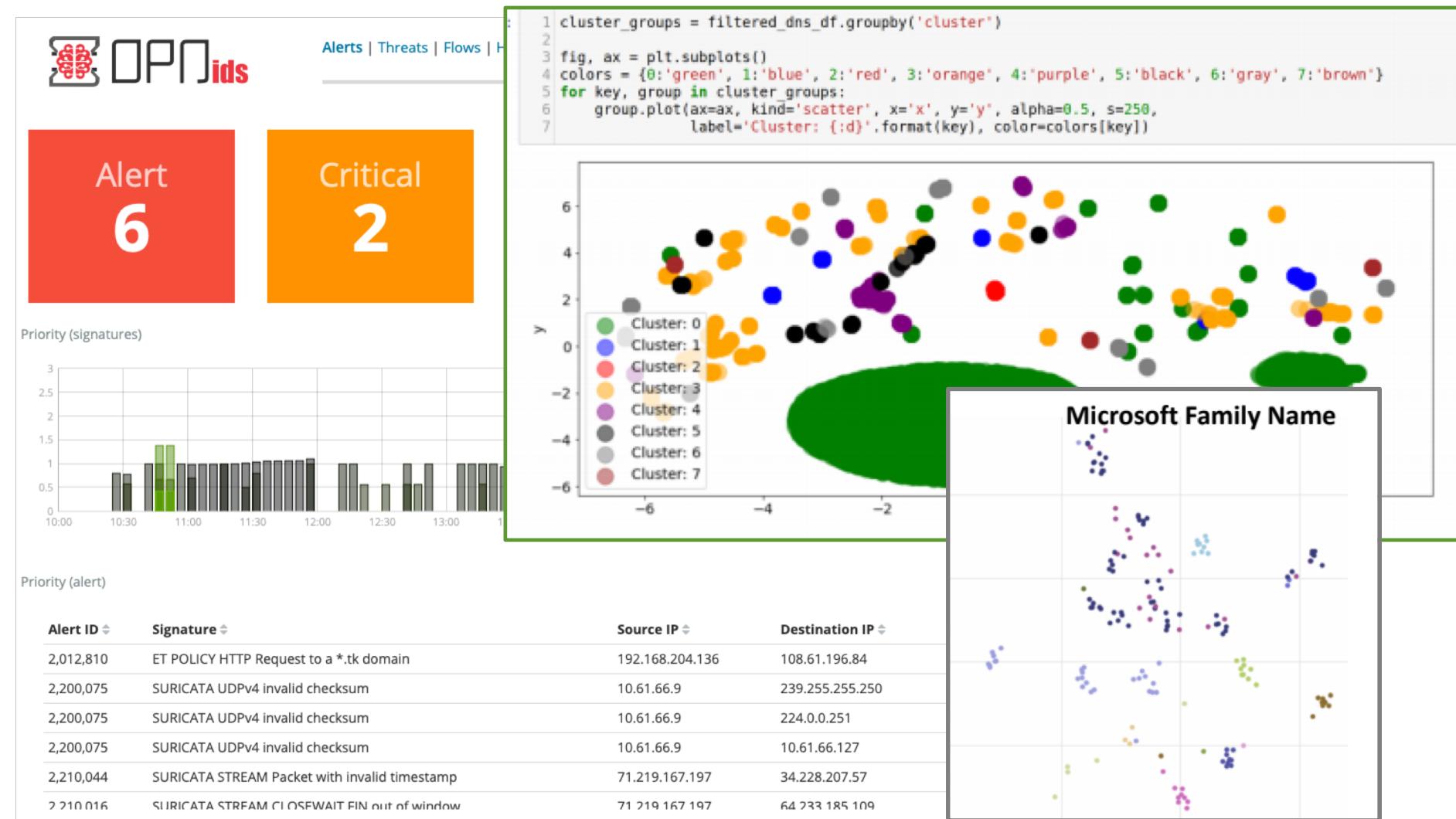
Relative Metrics

Across Thresholds

Visualization



# Visualization and EDA



# Triangulating with Data

# Data

## Key Idea

Train | Test |  
Eval

Cross-  
Validation

Multiple  
Data Sets

Randomization



# There is No Free Lunch

- NFL Theorem - No algorithm performs best on every data set
- Testing on multiple data sets ensures success was not due to chance alone
- Evidence that performance will continue on unseen data



# Data

*No Free  
Lunch*

Train | Test |  
Eval

Cross-  
Validation

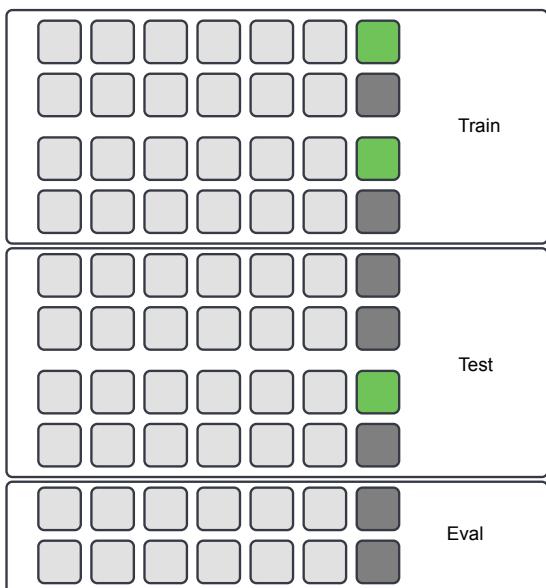
Multiple  
Data Sets

Randomization



# Data Triangulation

Train | Test | Eval



# Data

*No Free  
Lunch*

Train | Test |  
Eval

Cross-  
Validation

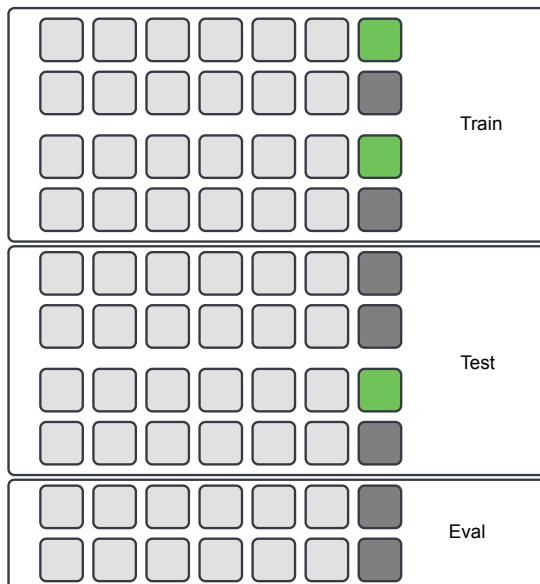
Multiple  
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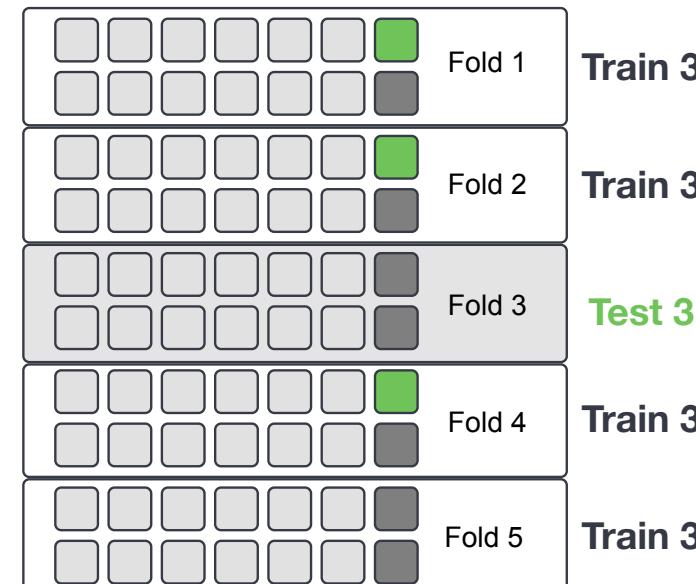


# Data Triangulation

Train | Test | Eval



Cross-Validation



# Data

No Free  
Lunch

Train | Test |  
Eval

Cross-  
Validation

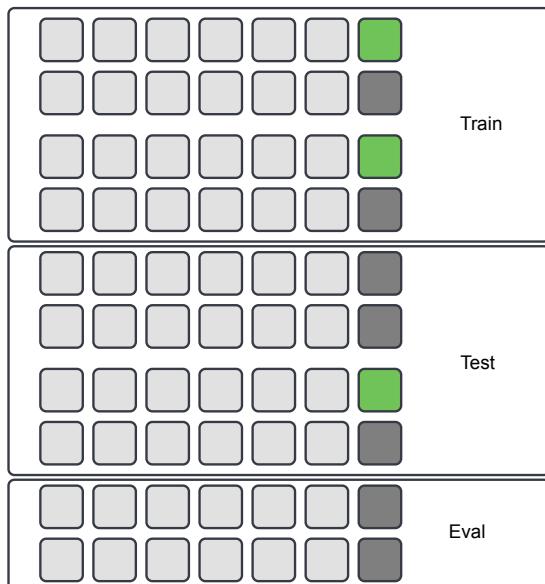
Multiple  
Data Sets

Randomization

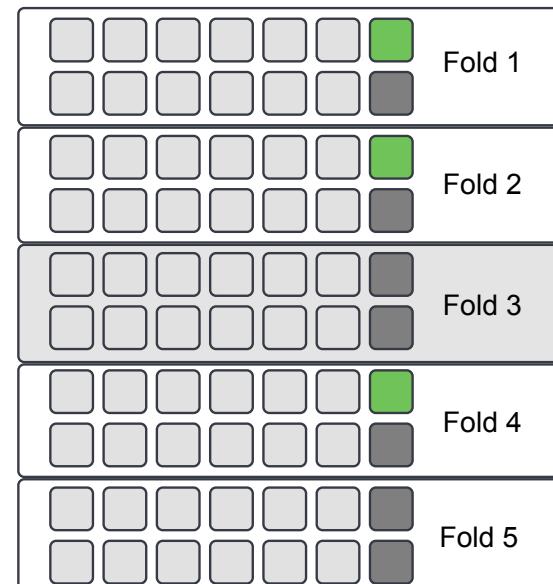


# Data Triangulation

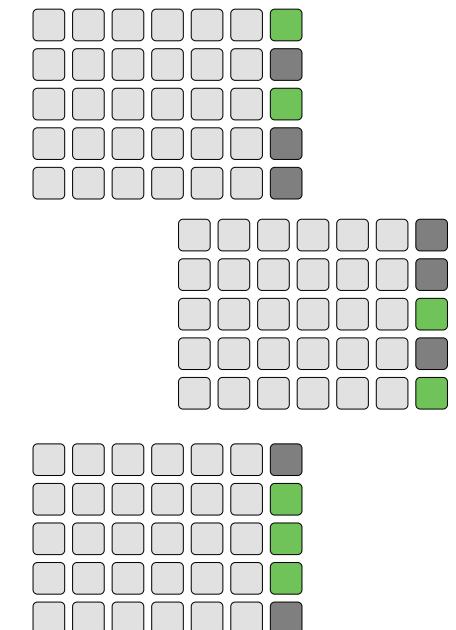
Train | Test | Eval



Cross-Validation



Multiple Data Sets



# Data

*No Free  
Lunch*

Train | Test |  
Eval

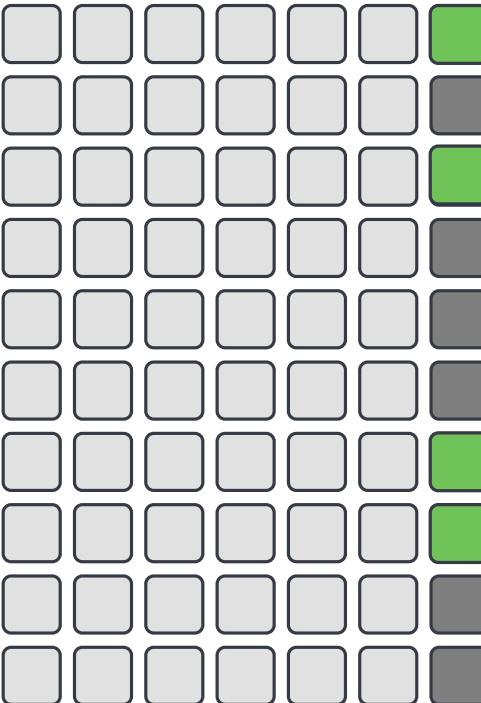
Cross-  
Validation

Multiple  
Data Sets

Randomization



# Randomization and Permutation



- Use permutations to break correlations in the data
- Repeat many times for non-parametric hypothesis testing

# Data

No Free  
Lunch

Train | Test |  
Eval

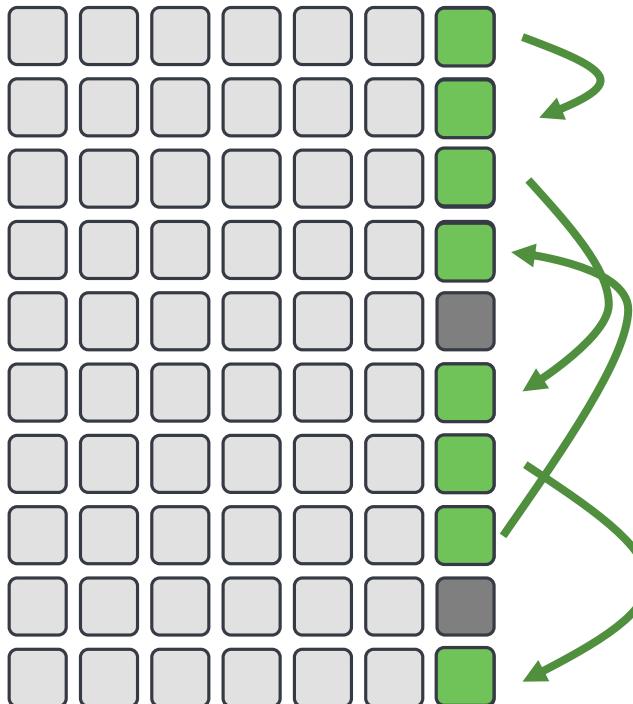
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# Randomization and Permutation



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# Data

No Free  
Lunch

Train | Test |  
Eval

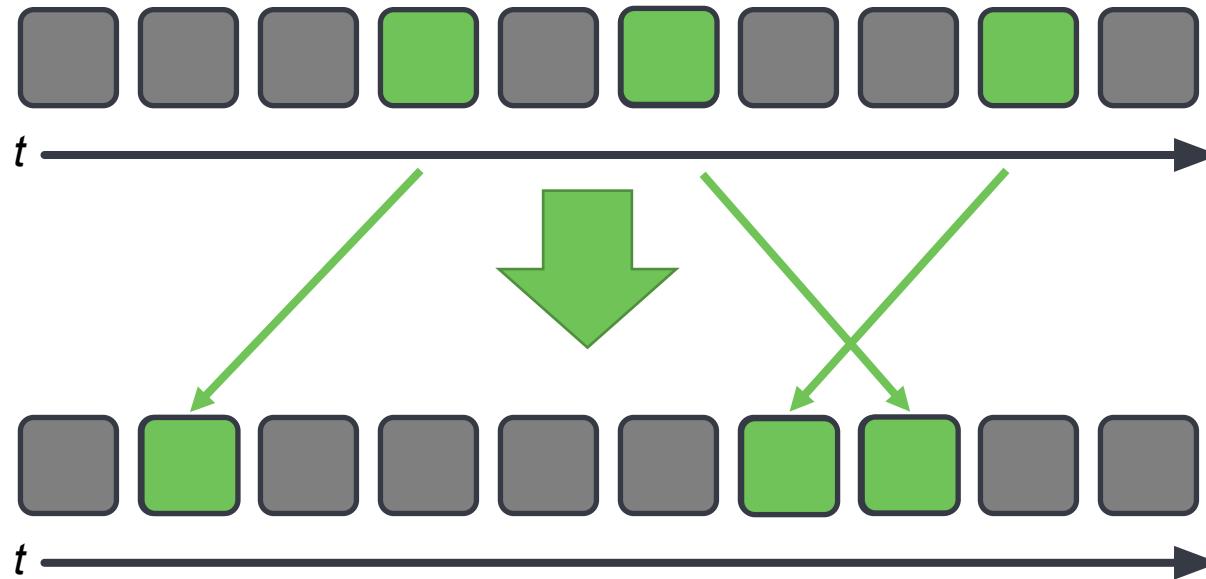
Cross-  
Validation

Multiple  
Data Sets

Randomization



# Randomization and Permutation



- Shuffle timestamps to break temporal correlations

# Triangulating your Focus

# Focus

*Right  
Question*

**Streetlight  
Effect**

Type III  
Errors

Counterfactuals



# The Streetlight Effect



# Focus

*Right  
Question*

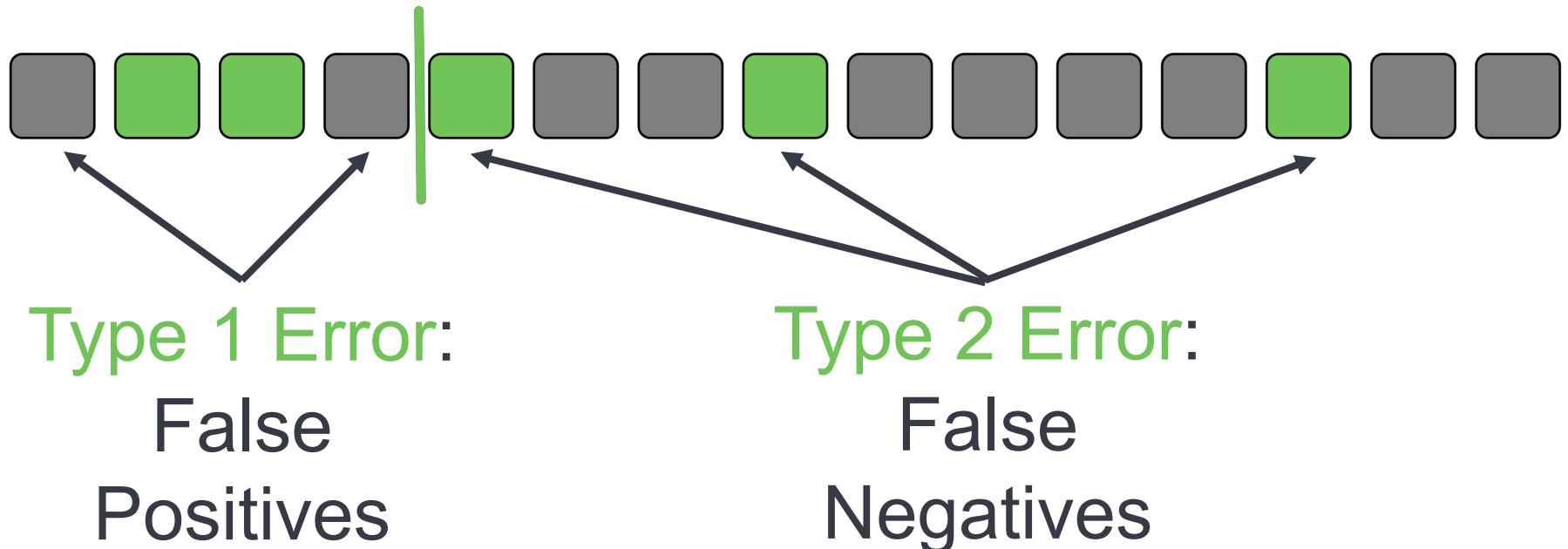
Streetlight  
Effect

Type III  
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Counterfactuals



# Type III Errors



Focus

*Right  
Question*

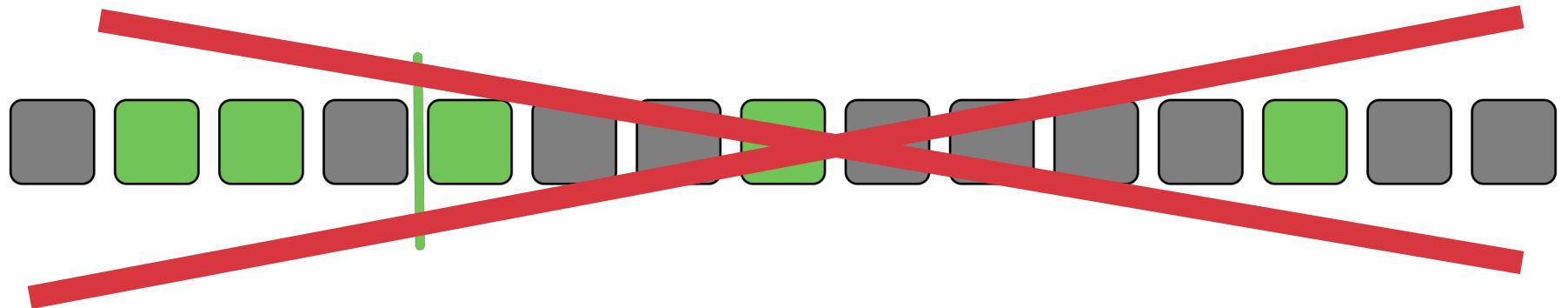
Streetlight  
Effect

Type III  
Errors

Counterfactuals



# Type III Errors



Type 3: Right Answer, Wrong Question

# Focus

*Right  
Question*

Streetlight  
Effect

Type III  
Errors

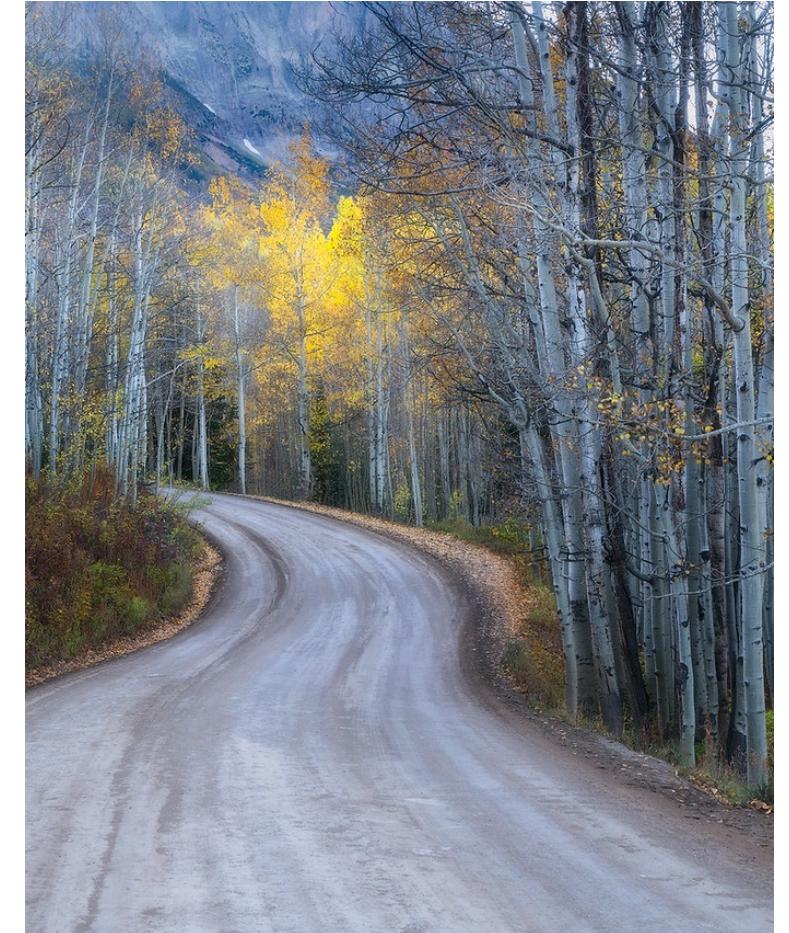
Counterfactuals



# Counterfactuals

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveler, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I  
could  
  
To where it bent in the undergrowth...

- *The Road Not Taken*,  
Robert Frost (1916)



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# Triangulation Framework for ML

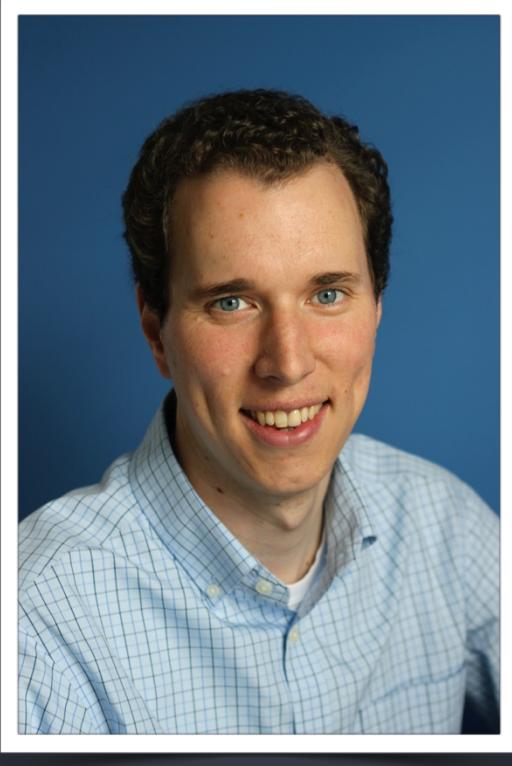
	Model	Metric	Data	Focus
Key Idea	<i>Ablation</i>	<i>Falsifiability</i>	<i>No Free Lunch</i>	<i>Right Question</i>
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# Questions?



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@counterflowai  
<https://counterflow.ai>



## Andrew Fast. Ph.D. Chief Data Scientist



Andrew Fast is the Chief Data Scientist and co-founder of CounterFlow AI. CounterFlow AI is building the next-generation security analytics platform enabling overwhelmed SOC teams to take a Data Science and AI approach to threat hunting. By transforming raw network traffic data into actionable insights in a streaming fashion, our products significantly reduce time to detection and response.

Previously, Dr. Fast served as the Chief Scientist at Elder Research, Inc., a leading data science consulting firm, where he helped hundreds of companies expand their data science capabilities. He is a frequent author, teacher, and invited speaker on data science topics. In 2012, he co-authored the book *Practical Text Mining* that was published by Elsevier and won the PROSE Award for top book in the field of Computing and Information Sciences for that year. His work on analyzing NFL coaching trees was featured on ESPN.com in 2009.

Dr. Fast earned PhD and MS degrees in Computer Science from the University of Massachusetts Amherst and a BS in Computer Science from Bethel University.

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