Crosss Validation of Class Predictions

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August 4, 2017

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1 Introduction

When building models to make predictions of a binary outcome from omics-scale data, it is especially useful to thoroughly cross-validate those models by repeatedly splitting the data into training and test sets. The *CrossValidate* package provides tools to simplify this procedure.

2 A Simple Example

We start by loading the package

> library(CrossValidate)

Now we simulate a data set with no structure that we can use to test the methods.

```
> set.seed(123456)
> nFeatures <- 1000
> nSamples <- 60
> pseudoclass <- factor(rep(c("A", "B"), each = 30))
> dataset <- matrix(rnorm(nFeatures * nSamples), nrow = nFeatures)</pre>
```

Now we pick a model that we would like to cross-validate. To start, we will use K nearest neighbors (KNN) with K=3.

> model <- modeler5NN

The we invoke the cross-validation procedure.

> cv <- CrossValidate(model, dataset, pseudoclass, frac = 0.6, nLoop = 30)

```
[1] 1
```

[1] 2

[1] 3

[1] 4

[1] 5

[1] 6

[1] 7

[1] 8

[1] 9

[1] 10

[1] 11

[1] 12

[1] 13

[1] 14

[1] 15

[1] 16

[1] 17

[1] 18

[1] 19

[1] 20

[1] 21

[1] 22

[1] 23

[1] 24

[1] 25

Γ1 26

[1] 27

[1] 28

[1] 29

[1] 30

By default (verbose = TRUE), the cross validation procedure prints out a counter for each iteration. This behavior can be overridden by setting verbose = FALSE.

> summary(cv)

Cross-validation was performed using 60 percent of the data for training. The data set was randomly split into training and testing sets 30 times.

Training Accuracy:

spec accppv Min. 0.5555556 0.3888889 0.5833333 0.5600000 0.57894741st Qu. 0.7222222 0.5000000 0.6250000 0.6250000 0.6593750 Median 0.8055556 0.6111111 0.7083333 0.6666667 0.7647059 0.7851852 0.6074074 0.6962963 0.6705333 0.7512223 3rd Qu. 0.8888889 0.7222222 0.7500000 0.7331871 0.8221925 1.0000000 0.7777778 0.8333333 0.8000000 1.0000000

Validation Accuracy:

```
        sens
        spec
        acc
        ppv
        npv

        Min.
        0.2500000
        0.08333333
        0.2916667
        0.3529412
        0.1428571

        1st Qu.
        0.5000000
        0.33333333
        0.4583333
        0.4593301
        0.4093750

        Median
        0.6250000
        0.41666667
        0.5208333
        0.5147059
        0.5227273

        Mean
        0.6083333
        0.41944444
        0.5138889
        0.5163261
        0.5015829

        3rd Qu.
        0.7291667
        0.583333333
        0.5729167
        0.5846154
        0.5714286

        Max.
        0.9166667
        0.666666667
        0.7500000
        0.6875000
        0.8750000
```

The summary reports the performance separately on the training data and the testing data. In this case, KNN overfits the training data (getting roughly 70% of the "predictions" correct) but is no better than coin toss on the test data.

3 Testing Multiple Models

A primary advantage of defining a common interface to different classification methods is that you can write code that tests them all in exactly the same way. For example, let's suppose that we want to compare the KNN method above to the method of compound covariate predictors. We can then do the following.

\$KNN

Cross-validation was performed using 60 percent of the data for training. The data set was randomly split into training and testing sets 30 times.

Training Accuracy:

```
sensspecaccppvnpvMin.0.50000000.33333330.58333330.55555560.60869571st Qu.0.68055560.61111110.66666670.65579710.6710526Median0.77777780.66666670.69444440.68301440.7416667Mean0.76481480.65555560.71018520.69456160.74407933rd Qu.0.83333330.72222220.75000000.73855840.7894737Max.0.94444440.83333330.83333330.82352940.9230769
```

Validation Accuracy:

```
        sens
        spec
        acc
        ppv
        npv

        Min.
        0.4166667
        0.08333333
        0.3750000
        0.3846154
        0.2000000

        1st Qu.
        0.5208333
        0.333333333
        0.4583333
        0.4575758
        0.4196429

        Median
        0.5833333
        0.333333333
        0.4791667
        0.4880952
        0.4807692

        Mean
        0.6138889
        0.38888889
        0.5013889
        0.5016199
        0.4979113

        3rd Qu.
        0.6666667
        0.50000000
        0.5416667
        0.5437063
        0.5714286
```

```
$CCP
```

Cross-validation was performed using 60 percent of the data for training. The data set was randomly split into training and testing sets 30 times.

Training Accuracy:

```
sens spec acc ppv npv
Min.
             1
                   1
                        1
                            1
1st Qu.
             1
                   1
                        1
                             1
                                  1
Median
             1
                   1
                        1
                            1
Mean
             1
                   1
                        1
                                 1
3rd Qu.
             1
                   1
                        1
                            1
                                 1
Max.
             1
                        1
```

Validation Accuracy:

```
        Min.
        0.0000000
        0.08333333
        0.2500000
        0.0000000
        0.1250000

        1st Qu.
        0.3541667
        0.41666667
        0.4166667
        0.4000000
        0.4166667

        Median
        0.4166667
        0.45833333
        0.45833333
        0.4545455
        0.4545455

        Mean
        0.4138889
        0.45833333
        0.4361111
        0.4246593
        0.4309654

        3rd Qu.
        0.5000000
        0.58333333
        0.4895833
        0.4903846
        0.4926471

        Max.
        0.6666667
        0.75000000
        0.6250000
        0.6153846
        0.6363636
```

The performance of KNN with this set of training-test splits is simila to the previous set. The CCP metod, by contrast, behaves much worse. It perfectly fits (and so overfits) the training data and consequently actually manages to do worse than chance on the test data.

4 Filtering and Pruning

Having a common interface also lets us write code that combines the same modeling method with different algorothms to filter genes (by something like mean expression, for example) or to perform feature selection (using univariate t-tests, for example). Many such methods are provided by the *Modeler* package on which *CrossValidate* depends. Here we show how to combine the KNN method with several different methods to preprocess the set of features.

Here we show how to do this the wrong way.

Cross-validation was performed using 60 percent of the data for training. The data set was randomly split into training and testing sets 30 times.

Training Accuracy:

 sens
 spec
 acc
 ppv
 npv

 Min.
 0.8888889
 0.8333333
 0.9166667
 0.8571429
 0.8947368

 1st Qu.
 1.0000000
 0.9444444
 0.9444444
 0.9419935
 1.0000000

 Median
 1.0000000
 0.9444444
 0.9722222
 0.9473684
 1.0000000

 Mean
 0.9814815
 0.9444444
 0.9629630
 0.9488882
 0.9827096

 3rd Qu.
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000

Validation Accuracy:

 Min.
 0.7500000
 0.5000000
 0.7083333
 0.6470588
 0.7857143

 1st Qu.
 0.9166667
 0.83333333
 0.8437500
 0.8333333
 0.8701299

 Median
 0.9166667
 0.83333333
 0.8750000
 0.8571429
 0.9230769

 Mean
 0.9333333
 0.8611111
 0.8972222
 0.8781415
 0.9328116

 3rd Qu.
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000

Cross-validation was performed using 60 percent of the data for training. The data set was randomly split into training and testing sets 30 times.

Training Accuracy:

 sens
 spec
 acc
 ppv
 npv

 Min.
 0.8333333
 0.7222222
 0.8611111
 0.7826087
 0.8571429

 1st Qu.
 0.9444444
 0.8888889
 0.9166667
 0.8960526
 0.9444444

 Median
 1.0000000
 0.9444444
 0.9459064
 1.0000000

 Mean
 0.9759259
 0.9314815
 0.9537037
 0.9380154
 0.9761498

 3rd Qu.
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000

Validation Accuracy:

 sens
 spec
 acc
 ppv
 npv

 Min.
 0.7500000
 0.5833333
 0.7083333
 0.6666667
 0.7777778

 1st Qu.
 0.9166667
 0.8333333
 0.8750000
 0.8392857
 0.9000000

 Median
 0.9166667
 0.9166667
 0.9166667
 0.9090909
 0.9198718

 Mean
 0.9305556
 0.8694444
 0.900000
 0.8839455
 0.9305413

 3rd Qu.
 1.0000000
 0.9166667
 0.9166667
 0.9214744
 1.0000000

 Max.
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000

Cross-validation was performed using 60 percent of the data for training. The data set was randomly split into training and testing sets 30 times.

Training Accuracy:

```
        sens
        spec
        acc
        ppv
        npv

        Min.
        0.7777778
        0.6666667
        0.7500000
        0.7272727
        0.7647059

        1st Qu.
        0.8888889
        0.7361111
        0.8055556
        0.7687970
        0.8595238

        Median
        0.8888889
        0.8333333
        0.8611111
        0.8421053
        0.8888889

        Mean
        0.9037037
        0.8111111
        0.8574074
        0.8316587
        0.8958485

        3rd Qu.
        0.9444444
        0.8888889
        0.8888889
        0.9364583

        Max.
        1.0000000
        0.94444444
        0.9722222
        0.9473684
        1.0000000
```

Validation Accuracy:

```
sensspecaccppvnpvMin.0.50000000.33333330.54166670.52941180.57142861st Qu.0.66666670.60416670.66666670.64285710.6887019Median0.75000000.66666670.70833330.72077920.7207792Mean0.74166670.69166670.71666670.71978030.74216603rd Qu.0.83333330.75000000.75000000.75000000.7837302Max.1.00000001.00000000.83333331.00000001.0000000
```

We can tell that this method is wrong because the validation accuracy is much better than chance—which is impossible on a dataset without any true structure. The problem is that we have aplied the fature selection method to the combined (training plus test) dataset, which allows information from the test data to creep into the model building step.

Now we can do it the right way, with the feature selection step included inside the cross-validation loop.

```
> for (p in pruners) {
+ cv <- CrossValidate(model, dataset, pseudoclass, 0.6, 30,
+ prune=p, verbose=FALSE)
+ show(summary(cv))
+ }</pre>
```

Cross-validation was performed using 60 percent of the data for training. The data set was randomly split into training and testing sets 30 times.

Training Accuracy:

```
        sens
        spec
        acc
        ppv
        npv

        Min.
        0.9444444
        0.9422222
        0.9473684
        0.9473684

        1st Qu.
        1.0000000
        1.0000000
        1.0000000
        1.0000000
        1.0000000

        Median
        0.9944444
        0.9944444
        0.9944444
        0.9947368
        0.9947368

        3rd Qu.
        1.0000000
        1.0000000
        1.0000000
        1.0000000
        1.0000000

        Max.
        1.0000000
        1.0000000
        1.0000000
        1.0000000
        1.0000000
```

Validation Accuracy:

```
sens spec acc ppv npv
Min. 0.1666667 0.1666667 0.2916667 0.2857143 0.2727273
1st Qu. 0.4166667 0.4166667 0.4583333 0.4469697 0.4545455
```

```
      Median
      0.5000000
      0.5000000
      0.5000000
      0.5000000
      0.5000000
      0.5000000

      Mean
      0.5194444
      0.4972222
      0.5083333
      0.5070572
      0.5096763

      3rd Qu.
      0.6666667
      0.5833333
      0.5833333
      0.5870098
      0.5674603

      Max.
      0.8333333
      0.8333333
      0.66666667
      0.7500000
      0.7500000
```

Cross-validation was performed using 60 percent of the data for training. The data set was randomly split into training and testing sets 30 times.

Training Accuracy:

 sens
 spec
 acc
 ppv
 npv

 Min.
 0.9444444
 0.9422222
 0.9473684
 0.9473684

 1st Qu.
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000

 Median
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000

 Mean
 0.9981481
 0.9888889
 0.9935185
 0.9894737
 0.9982456

 3rd Qu.
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000

 Max.
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 1.0000000

Validation Accuracy:

 Min.
 sens
 spec
 acc
 ppv
 npv

 Min.
 0.2500000
 0.1666667
 0.2916667
 0.2727273
 0.2222222

 1st Qu.
 0.4166667
 0.4166667
 0.4392361
 0.4375000

 Median
 0.5000000
 0.5000000
 0.5000000
 0.5000000
 0.5000000

 Mean
 0.5111111
 0.4944444
 0.5027778
 0.5156090
 0.4961891

 3rd Qu.
 0.6458333
 0.6458333
 0.5729167
 0.5582386
 0.5840336

 Max.
 0.8333333
 0.9166667
 0.7083333
 0.8333333
 0.7500000

Cross-validation was performed using 60 percent of the data for training. The data set was randomly split into training and testing sets 30 times.

Training Accuracy:

 sens
 spec
 acc
 ppv
 npv

 Min.
 0.6666667
 0.6666667
 0.8055556
 0.7500000
 0.7391304

 1st Qu.
 0.8333333
 0.8472222
 0.8888889
 0.8650794
 0.8571429

 Median
 0.9444444
 0.9166667
 0.9302885
 0.9411765

 Mean
 0.9074074
 0.9037037
 0.9055556
 0.9145730
 0.9181831

 3rd Qu.
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 0.9444444
 1.0000000
 1.0000000

 Max.
 1.0000000
 1.0000000
 0.9722222
 1.0000000
 1.0000000

Validation Accuracy:

 sens
 spec
 acc
 ppv
 npv

 Min.
 0.1666667
 0.08333333
 0.2500000
 0.2727273
 0.1428571

 1st Qu.
 0.4166667
 0.333333333
 0.5000000
 0.5000000
 0.5000000

 Median
 0.5833333
 0.41666667
 0.5000000
 0.5000000
 0.5000000

 Mean
 0.5611111
 0.45277778
 0.5069444
 0.5127854
 0.5085964

 3rd Qu.
 0.6666667
 0.64583333
 0.5833333
 0.5770677
 0.6000000

 Max.
 0.9166667
 0.91666667
 0.7500000
 0.8750000
 0.8000000