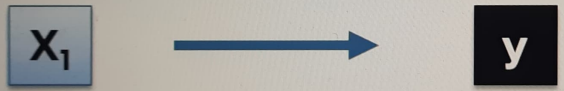
Building A Model



Do you remember the good old days when we had one dependent variable and one independent variable.

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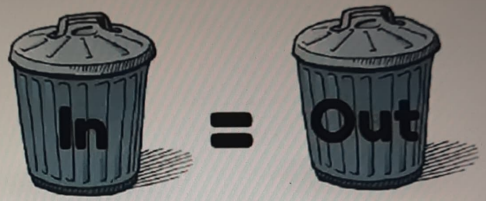
Building A Model

1)



2)

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Number one is garbage in garbage out.

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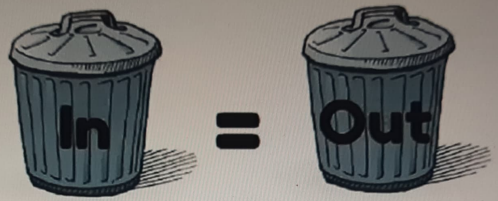
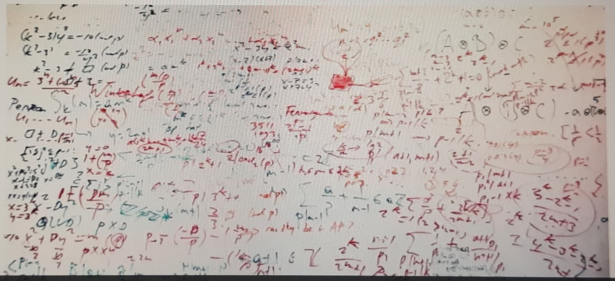
1)



2)



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the not just the math behind them but actually what it means that certain variables predict the behavior

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Building A Model

5 methods of building models:

1. All-in
2. Backward Elimination
3. Forward Selection
4. Bidirectional Elimination
5. Score Comparison

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We're going to talk about each one of them just now before we do
I wanted to say that sometimes you'll

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Building A Model

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} Stepwise Regression

OK so let's move on to our methods.

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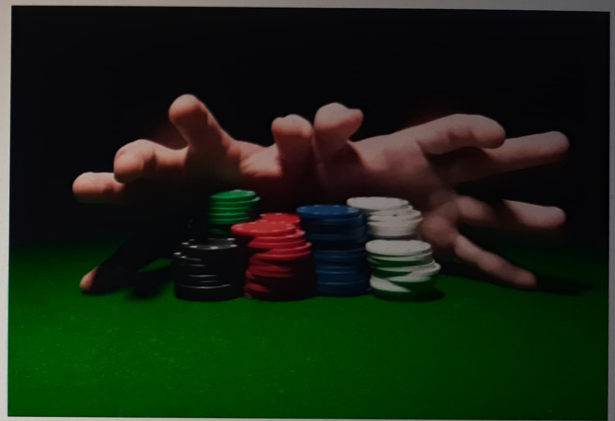
Building A Model

"All-in" – cases:

- Prior knowledge; OR
- You have to; OR
- Preparing for Backward Elimination



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of regression which is our next type.

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Building A Model

Backward Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to stay in the model (e.g. SL = 0.05)

STEP 2: Fit the full model with all possible predictors

STEP 3: Consider the predictor with the highest P-value. If P > SL, go to STEP 4, otherwise go to FIN

STEP 4: Remove the predictor

STEP 5: Fit model without this variable*

FIN: Your Model Is Ready

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So as soon as all of the variables that you have left in your model are there p values are less than

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Building A Model

Forward Selection

STEP 1: Select a significance level to enter the model (e.g. SL = 0.05)

STEP 2: Fit all simple regression models $y \sim x_n$ Select the one with the lowest P-value

STEP 3: Keep this variable and fit all possible models with one extra predictor added to the one(s) you already have

STEP 4: Consider the predictor with the lowest P-value. If P < SL, go to STEP 3, otherwise go to FIN

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And that makes sense because you've just added a variable which is insignificant So what's the point

ous model

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Building A Model

Bidirectional Elimination

STEP 1: Select a significance level to enter and to stay in the model
e.g.: SLENTER = 0.05, SLSTAY = 0.05

STEP 2: Perform the next step of Forward Selection (new variables must have: P < SLENTER to enter)

STEP 3: Perform ALL steps of Backward Elimination (old variables must have P < SLSTAY to stay)

STEP 4: No new variables can enter and no old variables can exit

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You can add anything you can take anything out that means you've you've created the model.

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Building A Model

All Possible Models

STEP 1: Select a criterion of goodness of fit (e.g. Akaike criterion)

STEP 2: Construct All Possible Regression Models: 2^N-1 total combinations

STEP 3: Select the one with the best criterion

FIN: Your Model Is Ready

Example:
10 columns means
1,023 models

So sounds easy but let's have a look an example even if you have 10 columns in your daughter you'll

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Building A Model

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And plus we'll throw in a few extra tricks along the way to make sure our models are very robust Cant' wait

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