

# Validation strategies

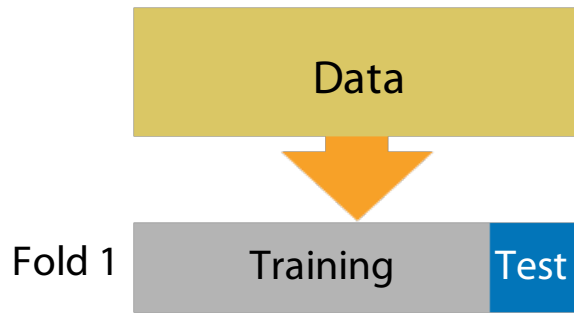
# Validation types

- Holdout
- K-fold
- Leave-one-out

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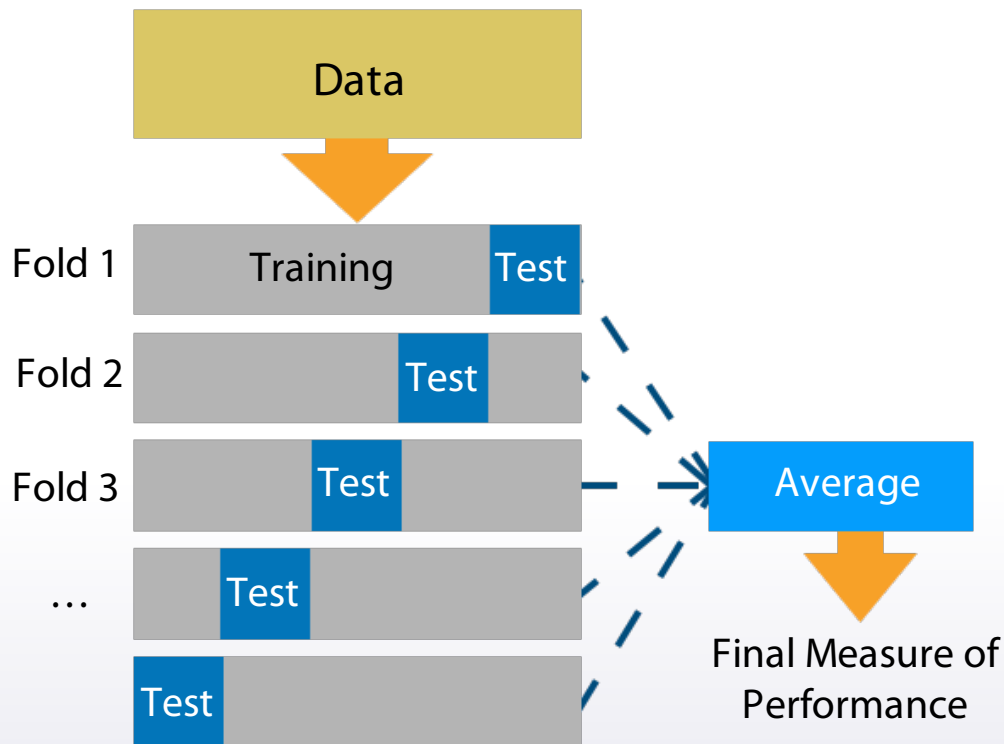
- Holdout:  $n\text{groups} = 1$

`| sklearn.model_selection.ShuffleSplit`



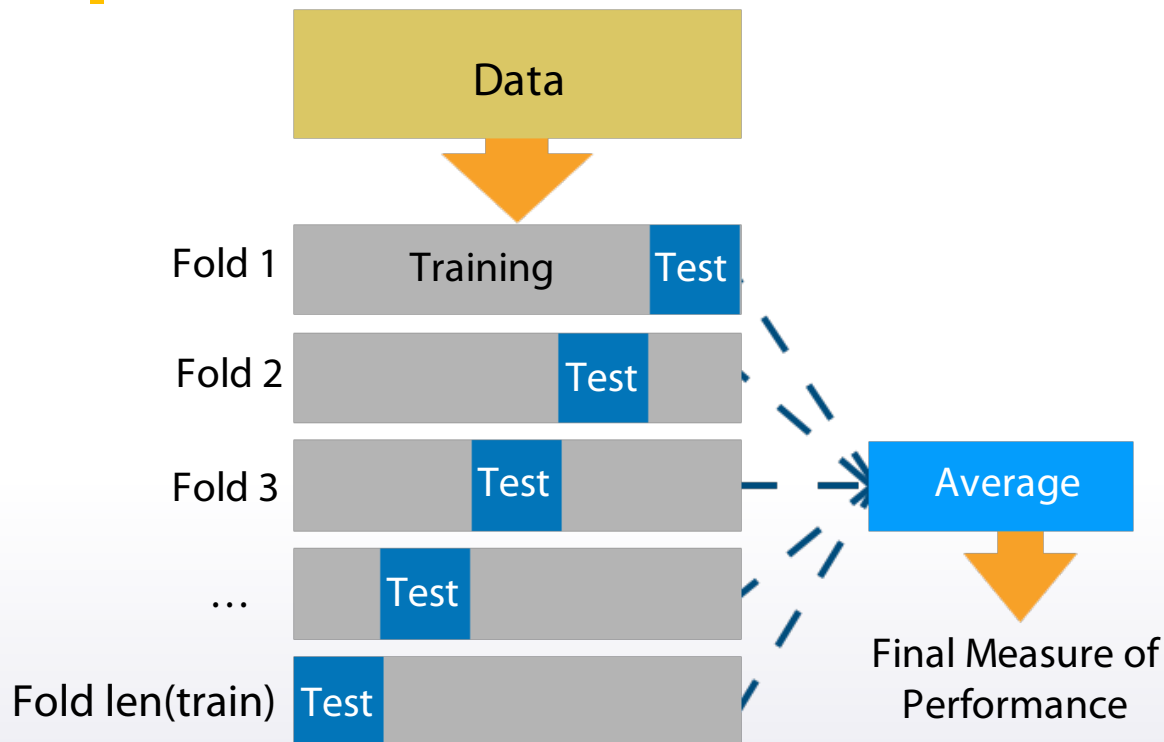
# Validation types

- Holdout:  $\text{ngroups} = 1$   
| `sklearn.model_selection.ShuffleSplit`
- K-fold:  $\text{ngroups} = k$   
| `sklearn.model_selection.Kfold`



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| `sklearn.model_selection.ShuffleSplit`
- K-fold:  $\text{ngroups} = k$   
| `sklearn.model_selection.Kfold`
- Leave-one-out:  $\text{ngroups} = \text{len}(\text{train})$   
| `sklearn.model_selection.LeaveOneOut`



# Stratification

Samples and their target values

0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
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0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
0.5		0		1		0.5	

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0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	



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0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	

Stratification is useful for:

- Small datasets
- Unbalanced datasets
- Multiclass classification

# Conclusion

There are three main validation strategies:

1. Holdout
2. KFold
3. LOO

**Stratification** preserve the same target distribution over different folds