# coursera





# Validation schemes for 2-nd level models

There are a number of ways to validate **second level models** (**meta-models**). In this reading material you will find a description for the most popular ones. If not specified, we assume that the data does not have a time component. We also assume we already validated and fixed hyperparameters for the **first level models** (**models**).

# a) Simple holdout scheme

- 1. Split train data into three parts: partA and partB and partC.
- 2. Fit N diverse **models** on <u>partA</u>, predict for <u>partB</u>, <u>partC</u>, <u>test\_data</u> getting <u>meta-features partB meta</u>, <u>partC meta</u> and <u>test\_meta</u> respectively.
- 3. Fit a **metamodel** to a <u>partB\_meta</u> while validating its hyperparameters on <u>partC\_meta</u>.
- 4. When the **metamodel** is validated, fit it to [partB meta, partC meta] and predict for test meta.

### b) Meta holdout scheme with OOF meta-features

- 1. Split <u>train data</u> into K folds. Iterate though each fold: retrain N diverse **models** on all folds except current fold, predict for the current fold. After this step for each object in <u>train data</u> we will have N *meta-features* (also known as *out-of-fold predictions, OOF*). Let's call them <u>train meta</u>.
- 2. Fit **models** to whole <u>train data</u> and predict for <u>test data</u>. Let's call these features <u>test meta</u>.
- 3. Split <u>train meta</u> into two parts: <u>train metaA</u> and <u>train metaB</u>. Fit a **meta-model** to <u>train metaA</u> while validating its hyperparameters on <u>train metaB</u>.
- 4. When the **meta-model** is validated, fit it to <u>train meta</u> and predict for <u>test meta</u>.

## c) Meta KFold scheme with OOF meta-features

1. Obtain *OOF predictions* train meta and test metafeatures test meta using **b.1** and