

Validation and tuning in ML applications

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Biometris

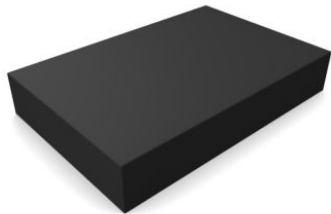
Wageningen University & Research



Goals

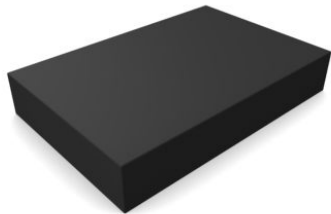
- ▶ provide general principles
- ▶ perhaps take away some misconceptions
- ▶ hear what you think

Training a ML model



- ▶ take a model off the shelf
- ▶ train it with data
- ▶ make predictions

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How good is it?

- ▶ predict unseen data

Evaluating your model when data are scarce

Model training: use all available data

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Validation:

- ▶ divide your data in k segments
- ▶ fit k models, leaving out each segment once
- ▶ predict the left out segments
- ▶ aggregate prediction errors
- ▶ Crossvalidation (CV)



Evaluating your model when data are scarce

Model training: use all available data

Validation:

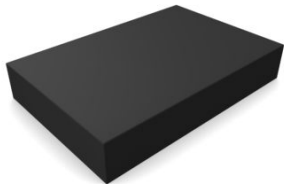
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CV result: an error estimate

But!

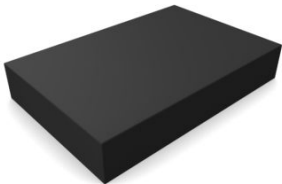
As is, off the shelf



Only few methods:
LDA, QDA, LS regression,
but also pretrained networks
like Mask R-CNN, YOLO, ...

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Tuning required!



Virtually all ML methods are like
this - unfortunately!

Tuning ML models

Solution: pretty simple

- ▶ Define the sets of tuning parameters
- ▶ For each, train a model
- ▶ Evaluate all models using CV
- ▶ Pick the best one(s)



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Be sensible: small differences are unlikely to be significant

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Other model selection criteria are possible, too: AIC, BIC, C_p , ...

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What about the prediction error?

- ▶ CV estimates are **optimistically biased!**
- ▶ You need additional data to evaluate the true performance
- ▶ or... double crossvalidation



Training and validation strategy

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- ▶ Pick your favourite model



Training and validation strategy

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- ▶ Validate your models using CV (training data only!!!)
- ▶ Pick your favourite model
- ▶ Estimate the prediction error of your favourite model by predicting the unseen test data



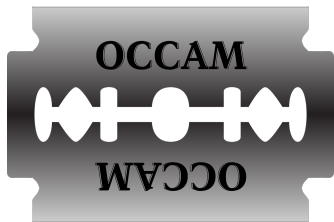
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Lots of things.

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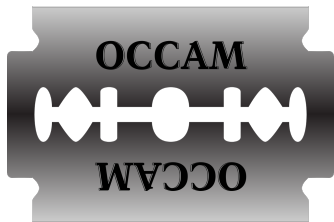
- ▶ Scaling
- ▶ Unfortunate choice of test data
- ▶ Using hundreds of different models
- ▶ Using unnecessary complicated models
- ▶ ... and many other things



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Lots of things.

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Moral of the story: **keep it simple, stupid!**

Take home messages

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 - ▶ as found in, e.g., SVMs, neural nets, the elastic net, ...



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 - ▶ mind the scaling
- ▶ Know your question!
 - ▶ enough is enough
- ▶ Easy to learn, hard to master

