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KYOTO UNIVERSITY

*Statistical Machine Learning Theory*

## **Model Evaluation and Selection**

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## Topics:

### Methods for model evaluation and selection

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- You want to know the final performance of your model, or select the best one among possible models (or both)
- Performance measures (especially for binary classification): accuracy, precision/recall, DCG@k, AUC
- Model evaluation and selection framework: cross validation
- Model stacking

# Performance Measures

# Various performance measures of classifiers: Should be chosen according to applications



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- Evaluation measures to quantify the performance of a trained model especially in supervised classification
  - Accuracy, precision/recall, DCG@ $k$ , AUC, ...
- They should be appropriately chosen depending on applications
  - Classification with decision thresholds: accuracy, precision/recall, ...
  - Classification without decision thresholds: AUC, ...
  - Ranking: DCG@ $k$ , ...

## Confusion matrix:

### Set of predictions on a dataset gives a confusion matrix

- Binary classifier makes positive (+1) or negative (-1) predictions
  - Linear classifier:  $y = \text{sign}(f(\mathbf{x}))$ ,  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$
- Once we have a set of predictions on a dataset, we have a confusion matrix:

		predicted label	
		positive	negative
true label	positive	#true positives 	#false negatives
	negative	#false positives	#true negatives 

# Accuracy, precision, recall, and F-measure: Basic predictive performance measures

- Accuracy: percentage of  $\frac{\text{\#true positives} + \text{\#true negatives}}{\text{\#all predictions}}$

– In other words, averaged 0-1 loss

- Precision/Recall

		predicted label	
		positive	negative
true label	positive	#true positives 😊	#false negatives
	negative	#false positives	#true negatives 😊

– Precision =  $\frac{\text{\#true positives}}{\text{\#true positives} + \text{\#false positives}}$

– Recall =  $\frac{\text{\#true positives}}{\text{\#true positives} + \text{\#false negatives}}$

– F-measure =  $\frac{\text{Precision} \cdot \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$

- Harmonic mean of precision and recall

# Performance measure for ranking: Evaluate the confidence score directly

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- In ranking (of web pages), accuracy of top-ranked items is more important
  - We usually check only the first page of Google search results
- In a linear classifier:  $y = \text{sign}(f(\mathbf{x}))$ ,  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$ ,  
 $f(\mathbf{x})$  indicates how likely  $\mathbf{x}$  belongs to class +1
  - $f(\mathbf{x})$  is considered as a confidence score
- Generally, we can introduce a decision threshold  $\tau$ 
  - $y = \text{sign}(f(\mathbf{x}) - \tau)$
  - Assign +1 to  $\mathbf{x}$  if  $f(\mathbf{x})$  is larger than decision threshold  $\tau$

# Performance measure for ranking:

## Precision@ $k$ and DCG@ $k$

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- Precision@ $k$  : precision calculated using the top- $k$  scored items
  - Or, with the threshold model, we can have different precision values for different thresholds  $\tau$
- DCG(Discounted Cumulative Gain)@ $k$  is a weighted variant of Precision@ $k$ :  
$$\text{Precision@}k: \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\text{rel}(i)}{\log(i+1)}$$
  - $\text{rel}(i)$  is the relevance score for the  $i$ -th ranked item



# AUC:

## A standard performance measure of classification

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- We want a performance measure that
  - is not affected by class balance
    - Imbalanced data generally results in a high accuracy
  - does not depend on  $k$  or  $\tau$
- AUC: a performance measure directly given by confidence score  $f(\mathbf{x})$ 
  - Probability of A being larger than B
    - A: confidence score of a randomly chosen positive instance
    - B: confidence score of a randomly chosen negative instance
  - AUC=1 for perfect predictions, 0.5 for random predictions

# Evaluation and Selection Framework

# Model evaluation and selection framework:

## We want to predict final performance of models

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- We are interested in the future performance of the obtained model when it is deployed
  - Model performance for training data and that for future data are different
- We often have some hyper-parameters to be tuned so that the final performance gets better
  - Remember the ridge regression:
$$\text{minimize}_{\mathbf{w}} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_0$$
  - Hyper-parameters are not optimized in the training

# The first principle:

## Evaluation must use a dataset not used in training

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- You must not evaluate your classifier based on the performance on the dataset you already used for training
- Usually, a given dataset must be divided into a *training dataset* and a *test dataset*
  1. Train a classifier using the training dataset
  2. Evaluate its performance on the test dataset

–Partitioning should be done carefully

# A statistical framework for performance evaluation:

## Cross validation

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- ( $K$ -fold) cross validation gives an estimate of the future performance of the classifier when it is deployed
- Divide a given dataset into  $K$  non-overlapping sets
  - Use  $K - 1$  of them for training
  - Use the remaining one for testing
- Changing the test dataset results in  $K$  measurements
  - Take their average to get a final performance estimate

# Statistical framework for tuning hyper-parameters:


## Cross validation (for model selection)

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- Most of machine learning algorithms have hyper-parameters
  - Hyper-parameters are not automatically tuned in the training phase and must be given by users
- ( $K$ -fold) cross validation can also be used for this purpose:
  - Use  $K - 1$  of  $K$  sets for training models for various hyper-parameter settings
  - Use the remaining one for testing
  - Choose the hyper-parameter setting with the best averaged performance
    - Note that this is **NOT** the estimate of its final performance

# Double-loop cross validation: Tuning hyper-parameters and performance evaluation at the same time

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- Sometimes you want to do *both* hyper-parameter tuning and estimation of future performance
- Doing both with one  $K$ -fold cross validation is guilty 
  - You saw the test dataset for tuning hyper-parameters
- Double-loop cross validation:
  - Outer loop for performance evaluation
  - Inner loop for hyper-parameter tuning
  - High computational costs...

# A simple alternative of double-loop cross validation: “Development set” approach

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- A simple alternative for the double-loop cross validation
- “Development set” approach
  - Use  $K - 2$  of  $K$  sets for training
  - Use one for tuning hyper-parameters
  - Use one for testing