CS9840
Learning and Computer Vision Prof. Olga Veksler

Lecture 10

Validation
and
Cross-Validation

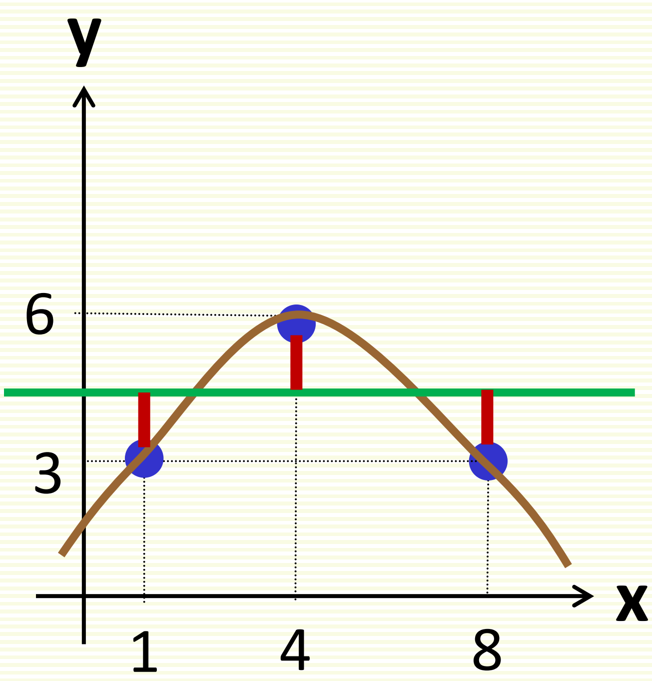
Many slides from Andrew Ng, Andrew Moore

Outline

- Performance evaluation and model selection methods
  - validation
  - cross-validation
    - k-fold
    - Leave-one-out

Regression

- In this lecture, it's convenient to show examples in the context of regression
- In regression, labels $\mathbf{y}^i$ are continuous
- Classification/regression are solved very similarly
- Everything we have done so far transfers to regression with very minor changes
- Error: sum of distances from examples to the fitted model

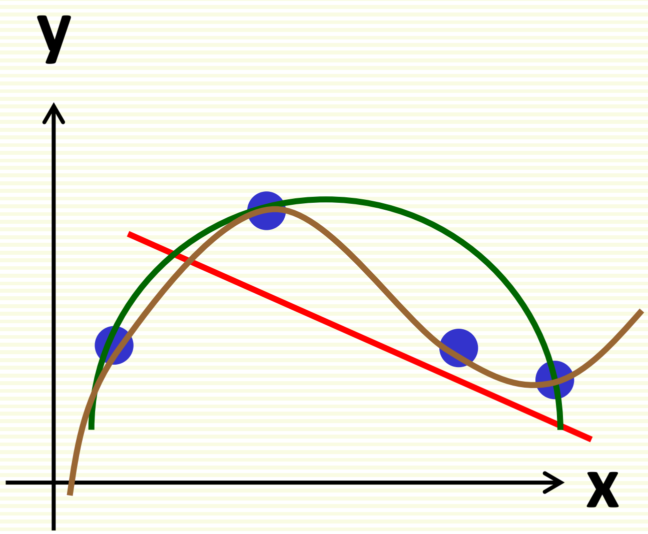


Training/Test Data Split

- Talked about splitting data in training/test sets
  - training data is used to fit parameters
  - test data is used to assess how classifier generalizes to new data
- What if classifier has "non-tunable" parameters?
  - a parameter is "non-tunable" if tuning (or training) it on the training data leads to overfitting
  - Examples:
    - k in kNN classifier
    - number of hidden units in MNN
    - number of hidden layers in MNN
    - etc…

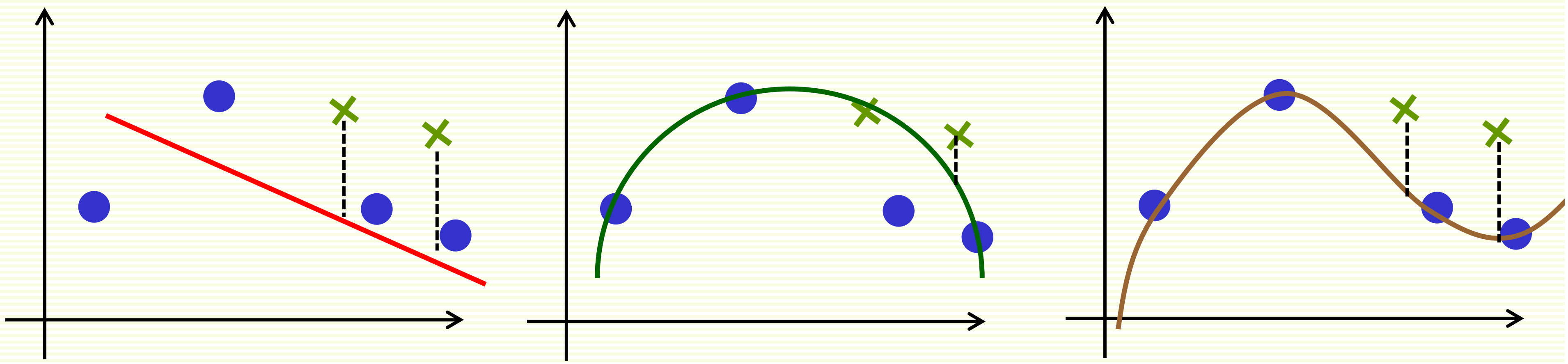
Example of Overfitting

- Want to fit a polynomial machine **f**(**x**,**w**)
- Instead of fixing polynomial degree, make it parameter **d**
  - learning machine **f**(**x**,**w**,**d**)
- Consider just three choices for **d**
  - degree 1
  - degree 2
  - degree 3



- Training error is a bad measure to choose **d**
  - degree 3 is the best according to the training error, but overfits the data

Training/Test Data Split



- What about test error? Seems appropriate
  - degree 2 is the best model according to the test error
- Except what do we report as the test error now?
- Test error should be computed on data that was **not used for training at all**
- Here used “test” data for training, i.e. choosing model

Validation data

- Same question when choosing among several classifiers
  - our polynomial degree example can be looked at as choosing among 3 classifiers (degree 1, 2, or 3)
- Solution: split the labeled data into three parts

labeled data

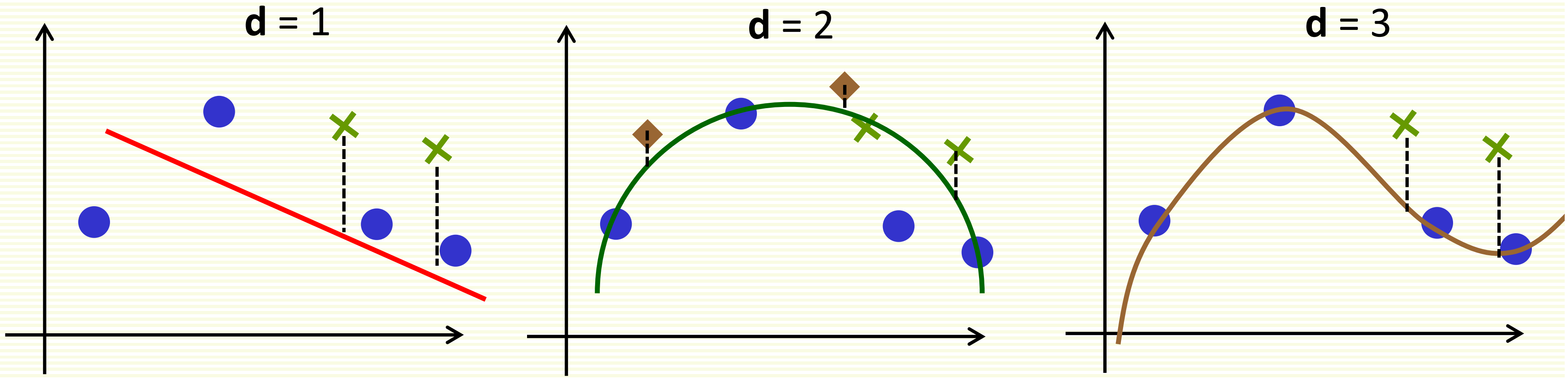
Training $\approx$60%	Validation $\approx$20%	Test $\approx$20%
train tunable parameters **w**	train other parameters, or to select classifier	use **only** to assess final performance

Training/Validation

labeled data

Training ≈60%	Validation ≈20%	Test ≈20%
Training error: computed on training examples	Validation error: computed on validation examples	Test error: computed on test examples

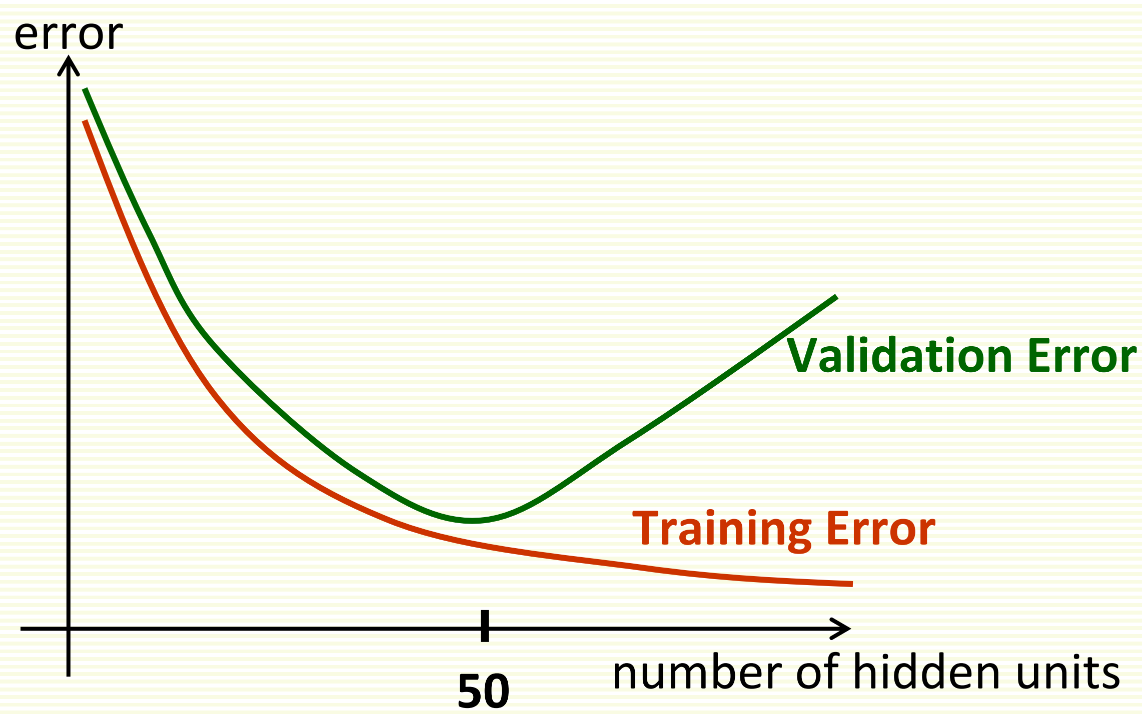
Training/Validation/Test Data



validation error: 3.3 validation error: 1.8 validation error: 3.4

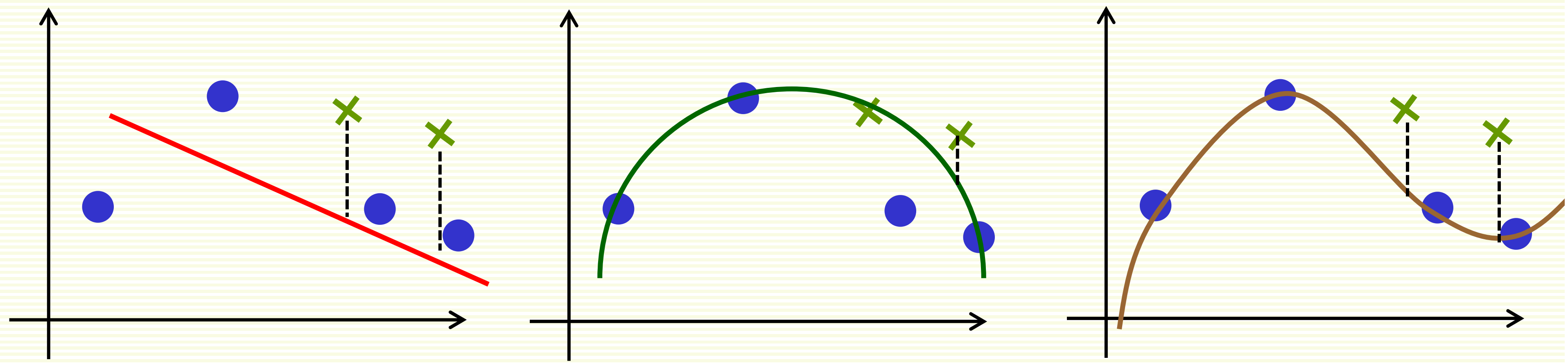
- Training Data
- Validation Data
  - **d** = 2 is chosen
- Test Data
  - 1.3 test error computed for **d** = 2

Choosing Parameters: Example



- Need to choose number of hidden units for a MNN
  - The more hidden units, the better can fit training data
  - But at some point we overfit the data

Diagnosing Underfitting/Overfitting



Underfitting	Just Right	Overfitting
• large training error	• small training error	• small training error
• large validation error	• small validation error	• large validation error

Fixing Underfitting/Overfitting

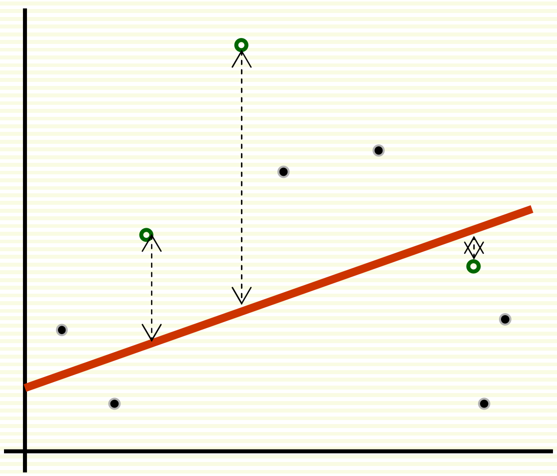
- Fixing Underfitting
  - getting more training examples will not help
  - get more features
  - try more complex classifier
    - if using MNN, try more hidden units
- Fixing Overfitting
  - getting more training examples might help
  - try smaller set of features
  - Try less complex classifier
    - If using MNN, try less hidden units

Train/Test/Validation Method

- Good news
  - Very simple
- Bad news:
  - Wastes data
    - in general, the more data we have, the better are the estimated parameters
    - we estimate parameters on 40% less data, since 20% removed for test and 20% for validation data
  - If we have a small dataset our test (validation) set might just be lucky or unlucky
- Cross Validation is a method for performance evaluation that wastes less data

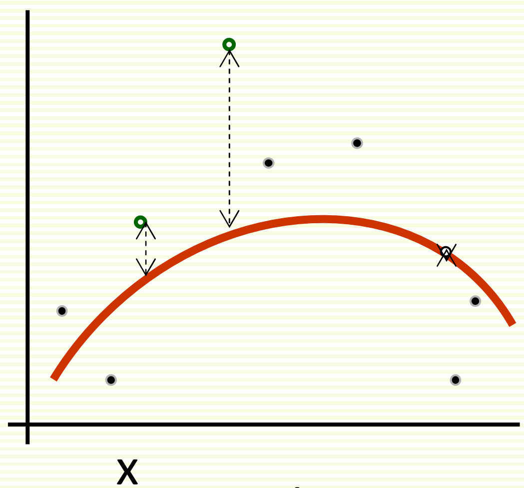
Small Dataset

Linear Model:



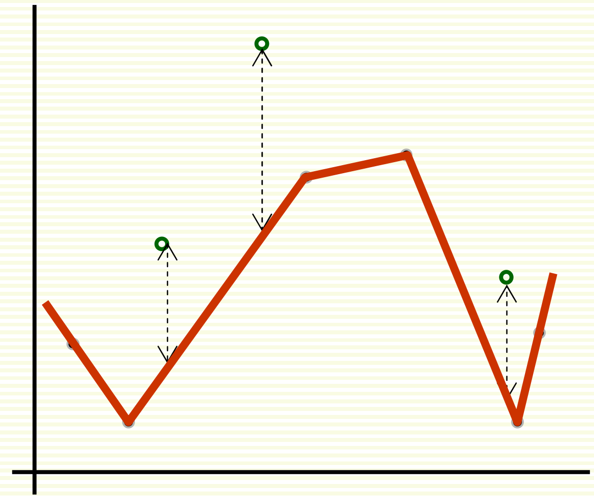
Mean Squared Error = 2.4

Quadratic Model:



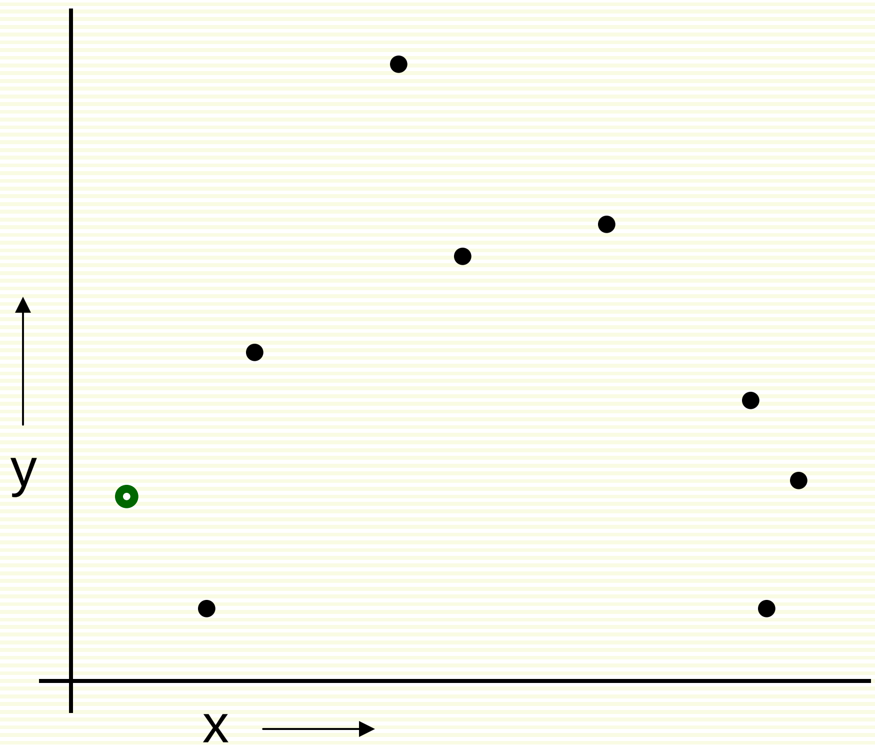
Mean Squared Error = 0.9

Join the dots Model:



Mean Squared Error = 2.2

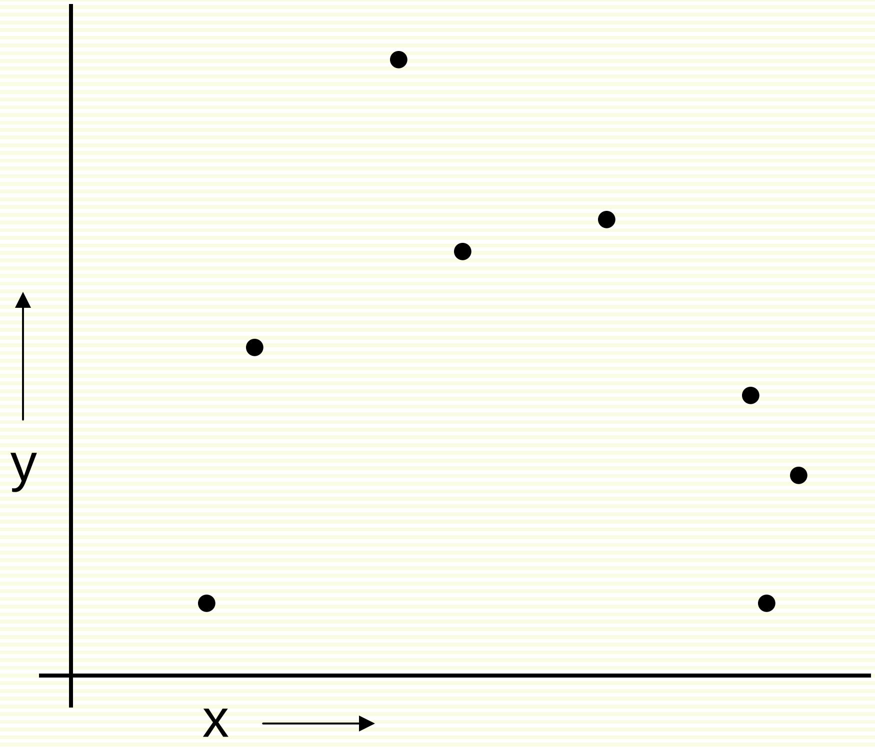
LOOCV (Leave-one-out Cross Validation)



For k=1 to R

1. Let $(\mathbf{x}^k,\mathbf{y}^k)$ be the **k** example

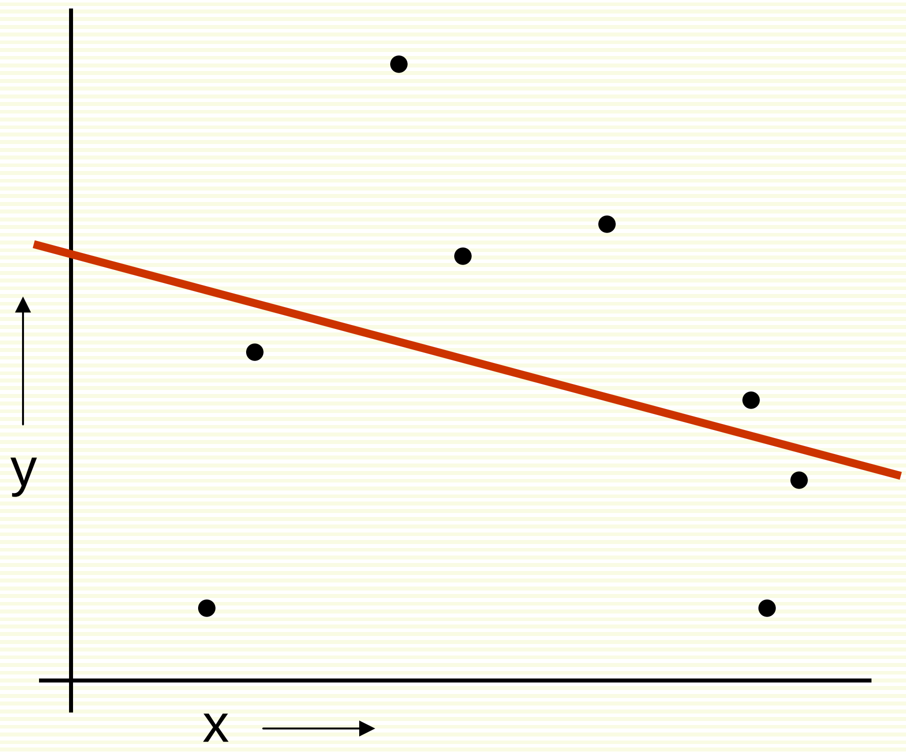
LOOCV (Leave-one-out Cross Validation)



For **k**=1 to **n**

1. Let $(\mathbf{x}^k,\mathbf{y}^k)$ be the **k**th example
2. Temporarily remove $(\mathbf{x}^k,\mathbf{y}^k)$ from the dataset

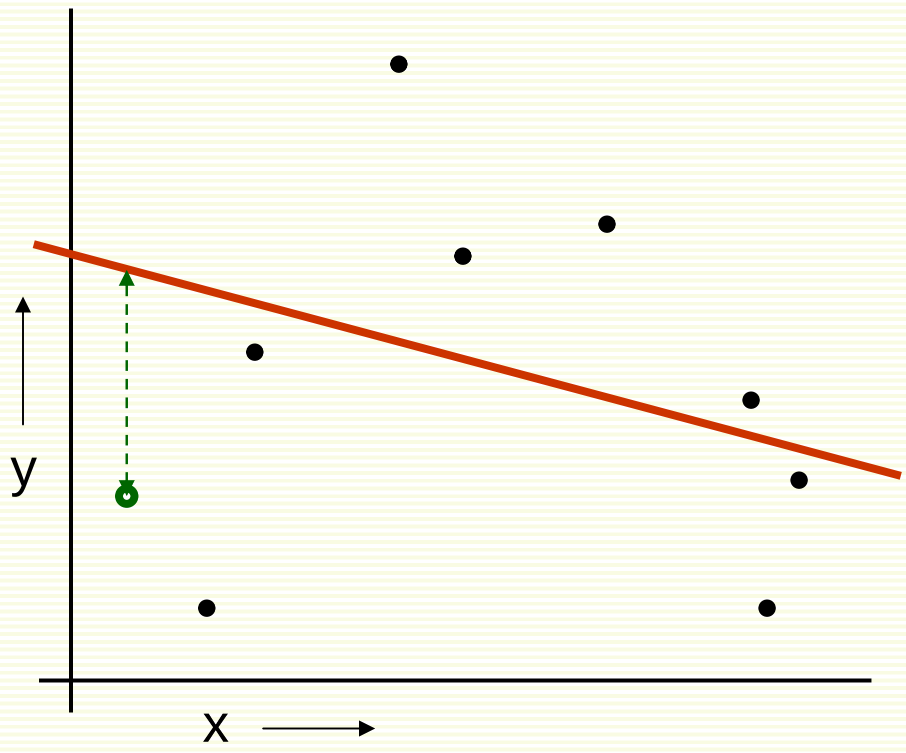
LOOCV (Leave-one-out Cross Validation)



For **k**=1 to **n**

1. Let $(\mathbf{x}^k,\mathbf{y}^k)$ be the **k**th example
2. Temporarily remove $(\mathbf{x}^k,\mathbf{y}^k)$ from the dataset
3. Train on the remaining **n**-1 examples

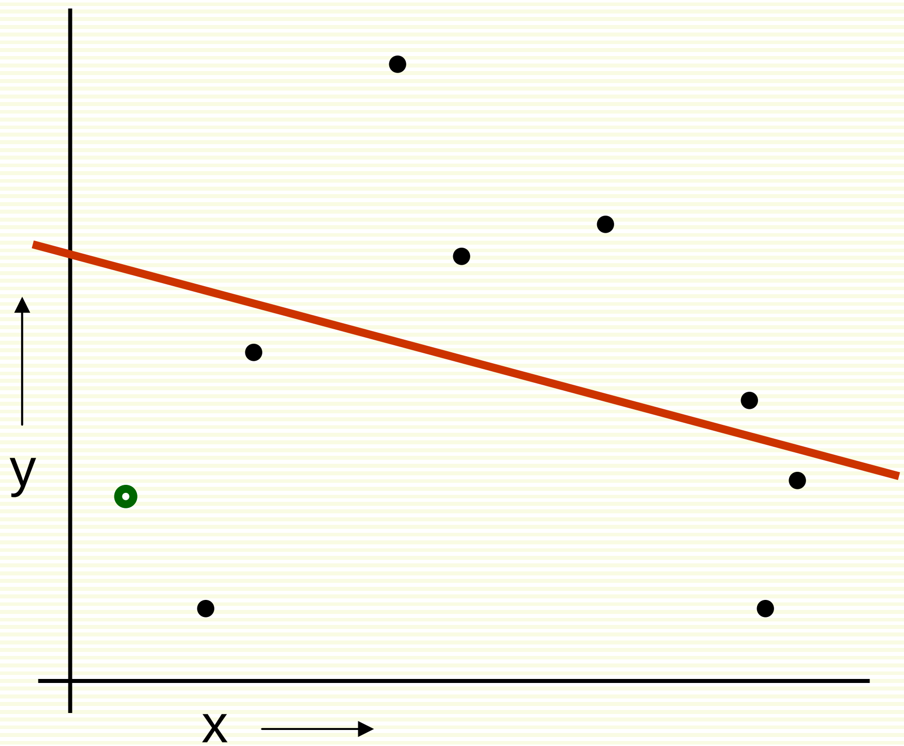
LOOCV (Leave-one-out Cross Validation)



For **k**=1 to **n**

1. Let $(\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{y}^k)$ be the **k**th example
2. Temporarily remove $(\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{y}^k)$ from the dataset
3. Train on the remaining **n**-1 examples
4. Note your error on $(\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{y}^k)$

LOOCV (Leave-one-out Cross Validation)



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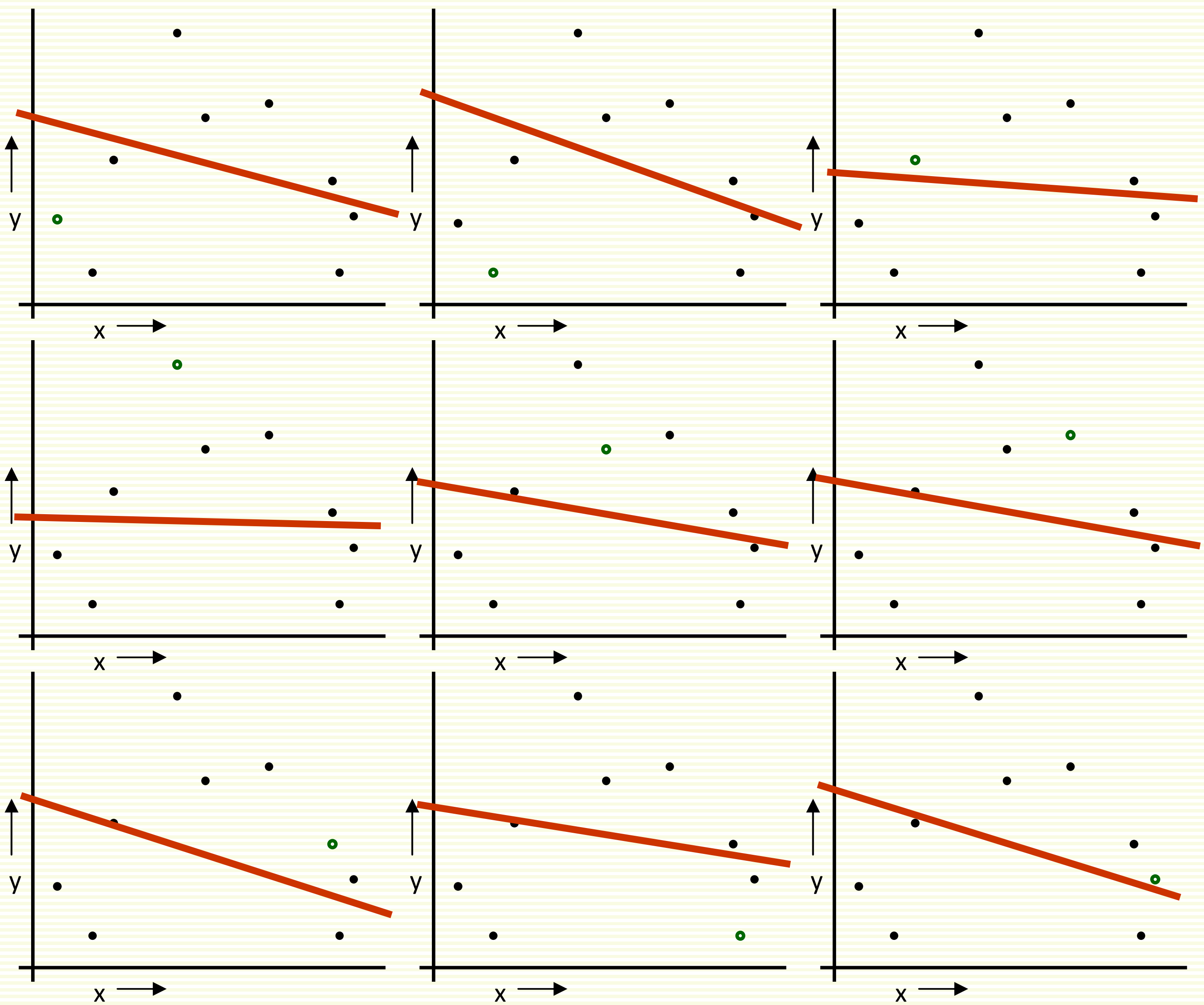
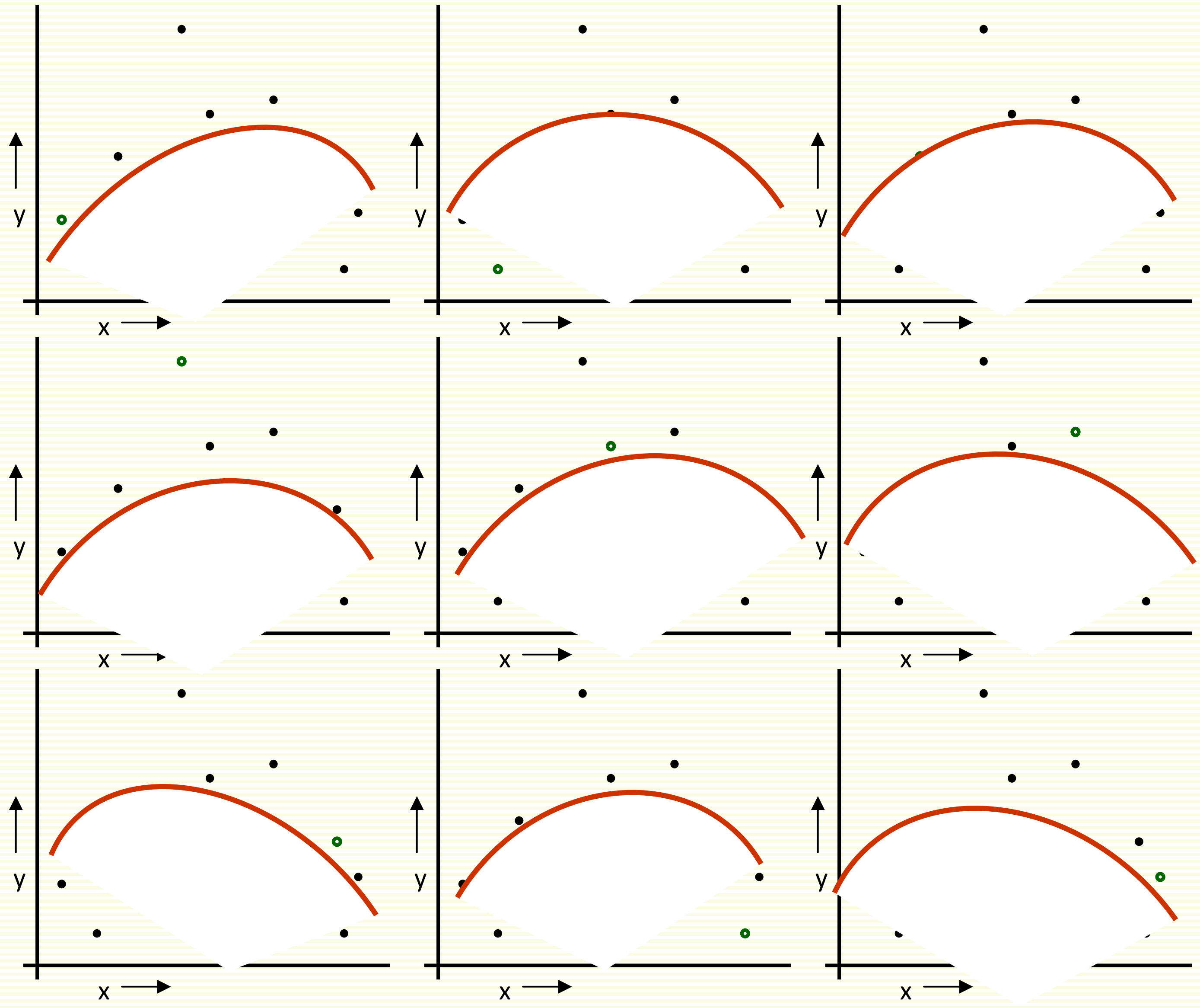
When you've done all points, report the mean error

LOOCV (Leave-one-out Cross Validation)



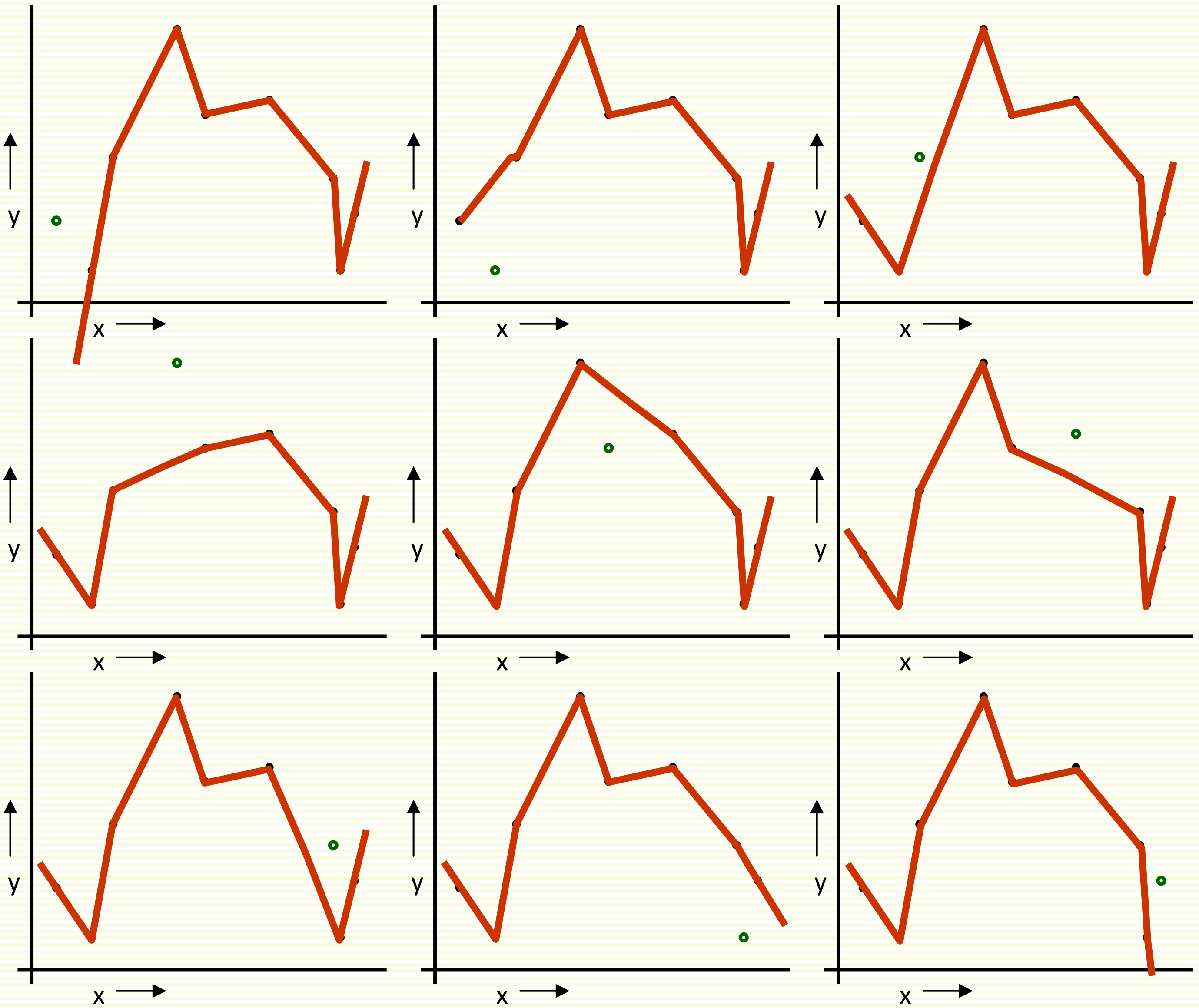
$MSE_{LOOCV} = 2.12$

LOOCV for Quadratic Regression



MSE_{LOOCV}
$= 0.962$

LOOCV for Join The Dots



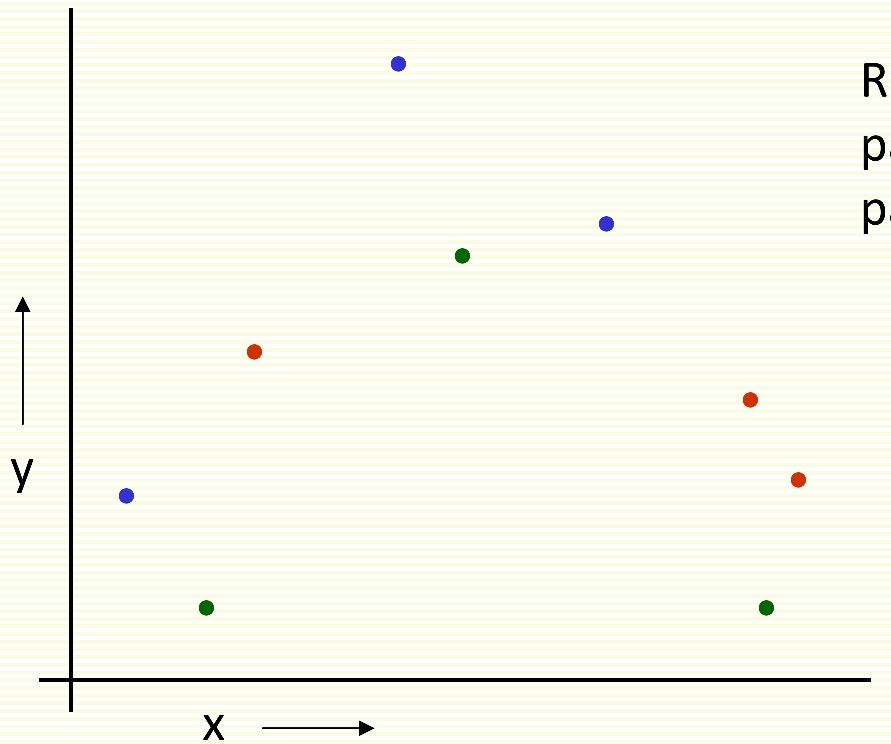
MSE_{LOOCV} =3.33

Which kind of Cross Validation?

	Downside	Upside
Test-set	may give unreliable estimate of future performance	cheap
Leave-one-out	expensive	doesn't waste data

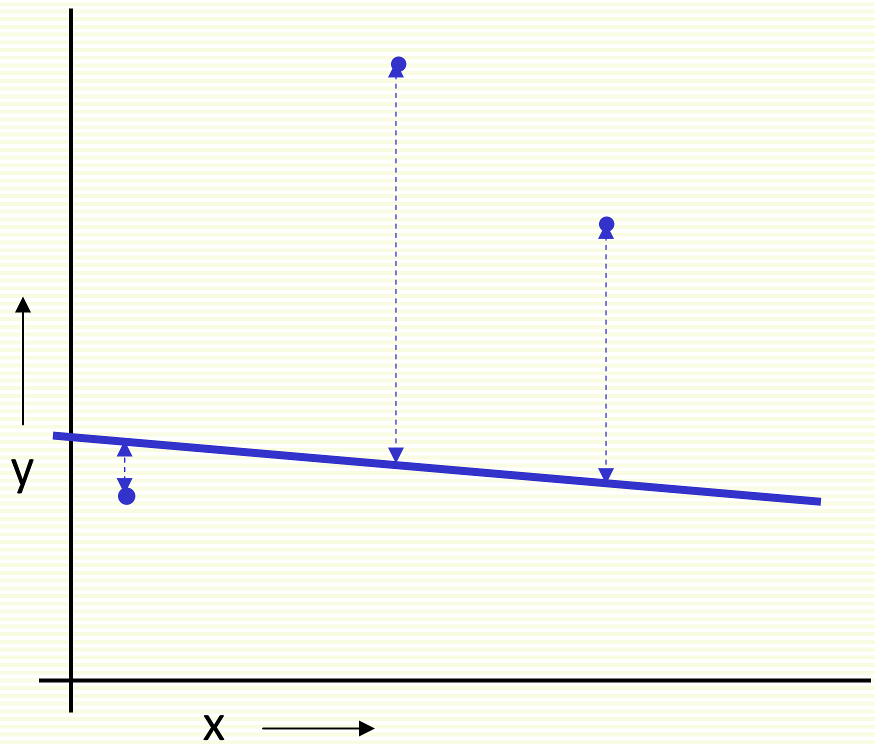
- Can we get the best of both worlds?

K-Fold Cross Validation



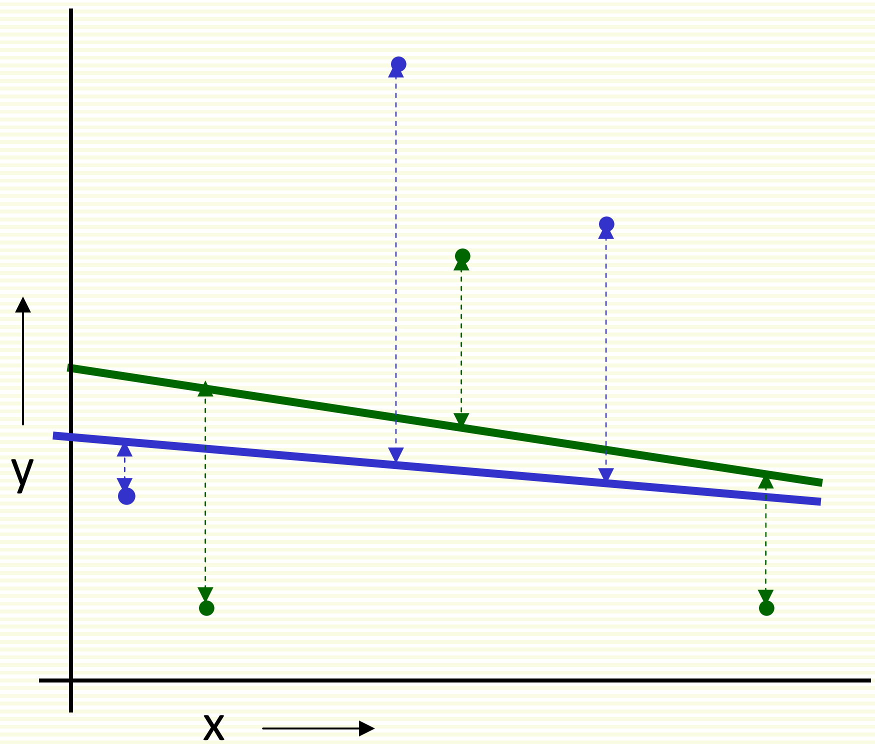
Randomly break the dataset into k partitions in this example we'll have k=3 partitions colored Red Green and Blue)

K-Fold Cross Validation



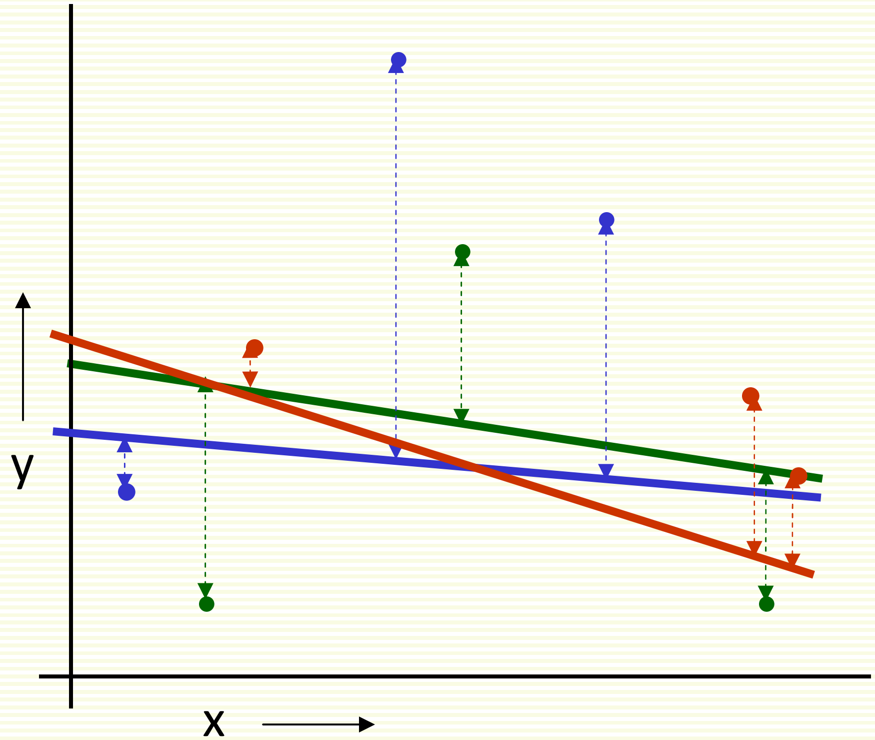
- Randomly break the dataset into k partitions
- in example have k=3 partitions colored red green and blue
- For the blue partition: train on all points not in the blue partition. Find test-set sum of errors on blue points

K-Fold Cross Validation



- Randomly break the dataset into k partitions
- in example have k=3 partitions colored red green and blue
- For the blue partition: train on all points not in the blue partition. Find test-set sum of errors on blue points
- For the green partition: train on all points not in green partition. Find test-set sum of errors on green points

K-Fold Cross Validation



- Randomly break the dataset into k partitions
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- For the blue partition: train on all points not in the blue partition. Find test-set sum of errors on blue points
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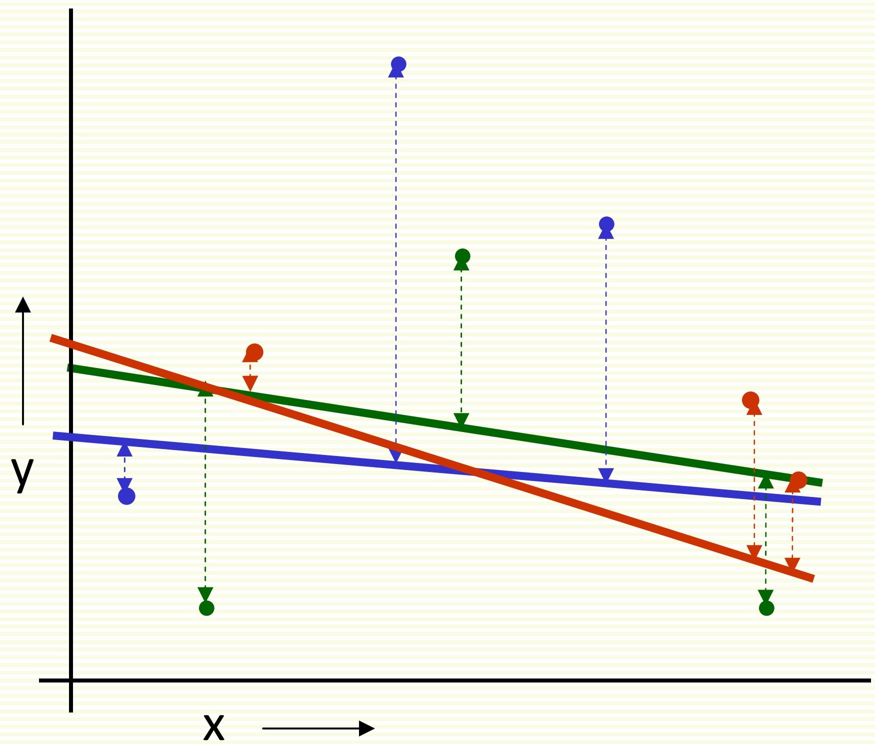
- For the red partition: train on all points not in red partition. Find the test-set sum of errors on red points

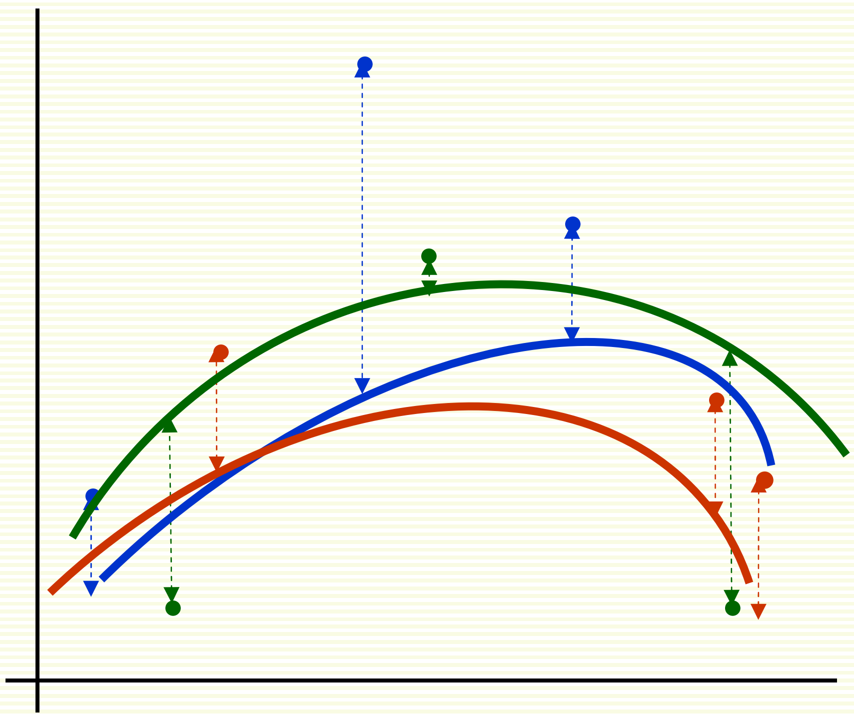
K-Fold Cross Validation



Linear Regression
$MSE_{3FOLD}=2.05$

- Randomly break the dataset into k partitions
- in example have k=3 partitions colored red green and blue
- For the blue partition: train on all points not in the blue partition. Find test-set sum of errors on blue points
- For the green partition: train on all points not in green partition. Find test-set sum of errors on green points
- For the red partition: train on all points not in red partition. Find the test-set sum of errors on red points
- Report the mean error

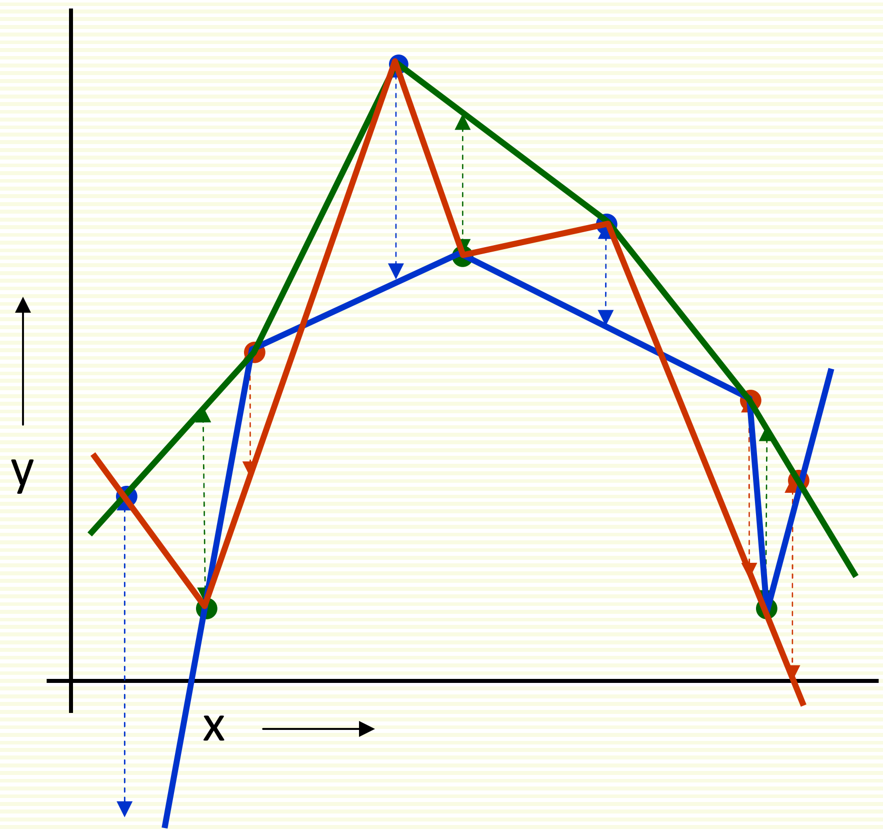
K-Fold Cross Validation



Quadratic Regression
MSE_{3FOLD}=1.11

- Randomly break the dataset into k partitions
- in example have k=3 partitions colored red green and blue
- For the blue partition: train on all points not in the blue partition. Find test-set sum of errors on blue points
- For the green partition: train on all points not in green partition. Find test-set sum of errors on green points
- For the red partition: train on all points not in red partition. Find the test-set sum of errors on red points
- Report the mean error

K-Fold Cross Validation



Joint-the-dots

MSE_{3FOLD}= 2.93

- Randomly break the dataset into k partitions
- in example have k=3 partitions colored red green and blue
- For the blue partition: train on all points not in the blue partition. Find test-set sum of errors on blue points
- For the green partition: train on all points not in green partition. Find test-set sum of errors on green points
- For the red partition: train on all points not in red partition. Find the test-set sum of errors on red points
- Report the mean error

Which kind of Cross Validation?

	Downside	Upside
Test-set	may give unreliable estimate of future performance	cheap
Leave-one-out	expensive	doesn't waste data
10-fold	wastes 10% of the data,10 times more expensive than test set	only wastes 10%, only 10 times more expensive instead of **n** times
3-fold	wastes more data than 10-fold, more expensive than test set	slightly better than test-set
N-fold	Identical to Leave-one-out	

Cross-validation for classification

- Instead of computing the sum squared errors on a test set, you should compute…

from Andrew Moore (CMU)

Cross-validation for classification

- Instead of computing the sum squared errors on a test set, you should compute…

  The total number of misclassifications on a testset

from Andrew Moore (CMU)

Cross-validation for classification

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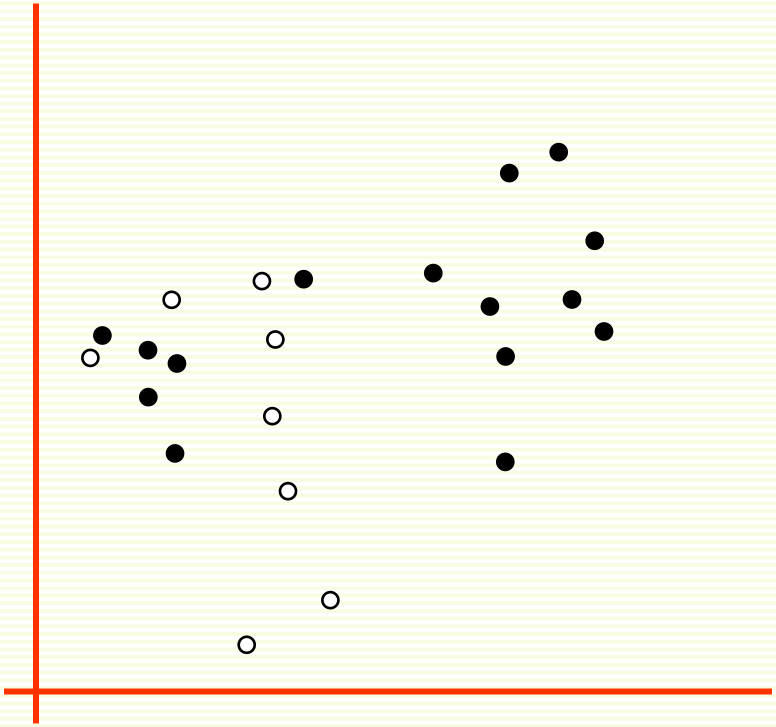
The total number of misclassifications on a testset



- What's LOOCV of 1-NN?
- What's LOOCV of 3-NN?
- What's LOOCV of 22-NN?

from Andrew Moore (CMU)

Cross-Validation for classification

- Choosing k for k-nearest neighbors
- Choosing Kernel parameters for SVM
- Any other “free” parameter of a classifier
- Choosing Features to use
- Choosing which classifier to use

from Andrew Moore (CMU)

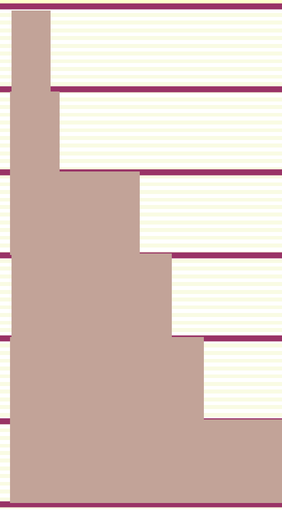
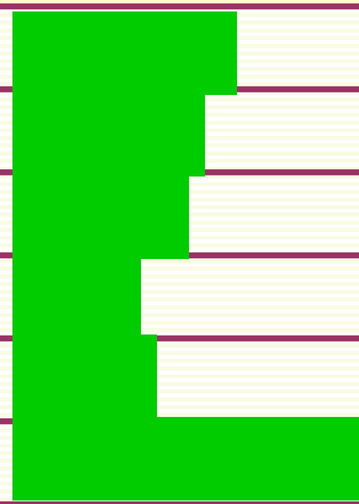
CV-based Model Selection

- We’re trying to decide which algorithm to use.
- We train each machine and make a table…

f_i	Training Error	10-FOLD-CV Error	Choice
f_1			
f_2			
f_3			√
f_4			
f_5			
f_6			

CV-based Model Selection

- Example: Choosing “k” for a k-nearest-neighbor regression.
- Step 1: Compute LOOCV error for six different model classes:

Algorithm	Training Error	10-fold-CV Error	Choice
k=1			
k=2			
k=3			
k=4			√
k=5			
k=6			

- Step 2: Choose model that gave best CV score
- Train it with all the data, and that’s the final model you’ll use

CV-based Model Selection

- Why stop at **k**=6?
  - No good reason, except it looked like things were getting worse as K was increasing
- Are we guaranteed that a local optimum of K vs LOOCV will be the global optimum?
  - No, in fact the relationship can be very bumpy
- What should we do if we are depressed at the expense of doing LOOCV for **k** = 1 through 1000?
  - Try: **k**=1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, … ,1024
  - Then do hillclimbing from an initial guess at **k**