

Cross-Validation

Nipun Batra and teaching staff

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IIT Gandhinagar

Introduction to Cross-Validation

Outline

Introduction to Cross-Validation

Full Dataset Utilization

K-Fold Cross-Validation

Hyperparameter Optimization

Nested Cross-Validation

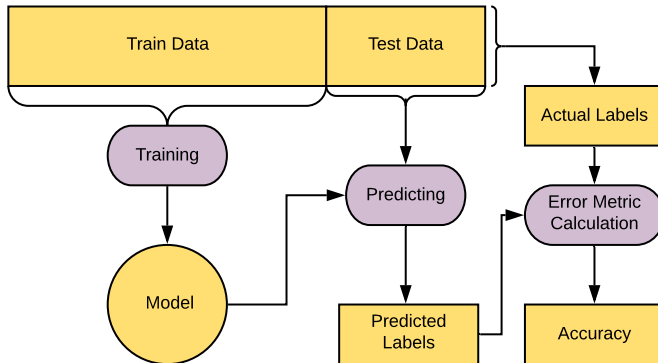
Cross-Validation Variants

Time Series Cross-Validation

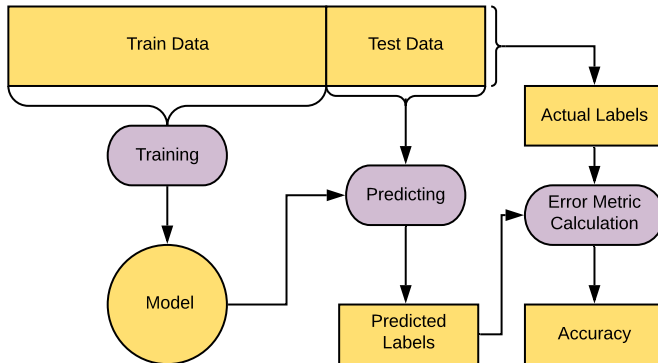
Common Pitfalls and Best Practices

Summary and Key Takeaways

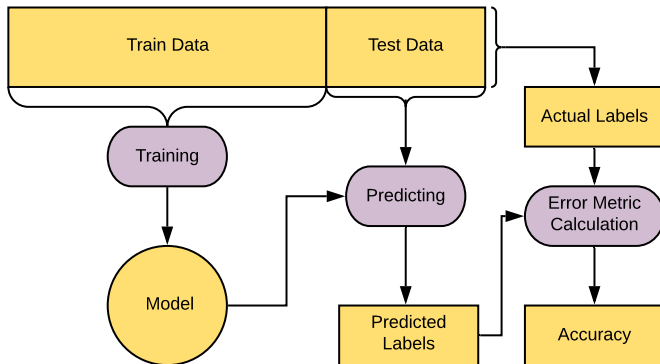
Our General Training Flow



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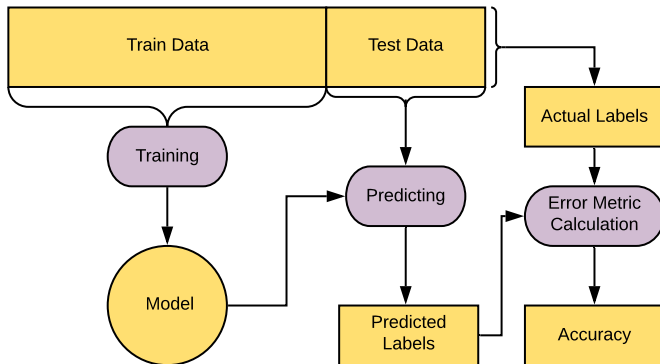


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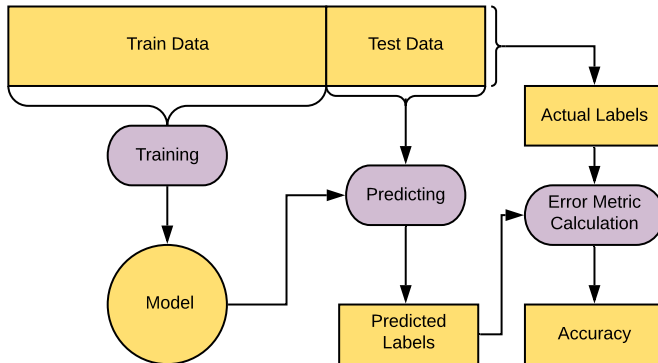
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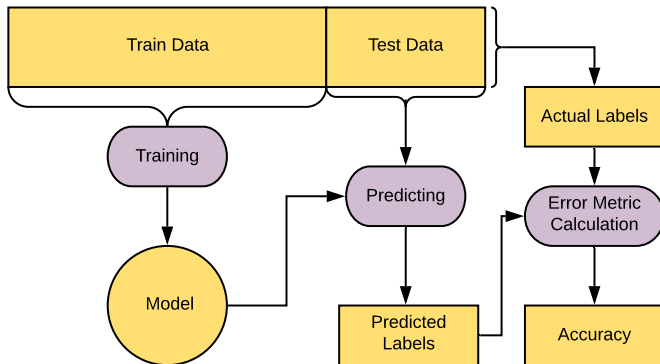
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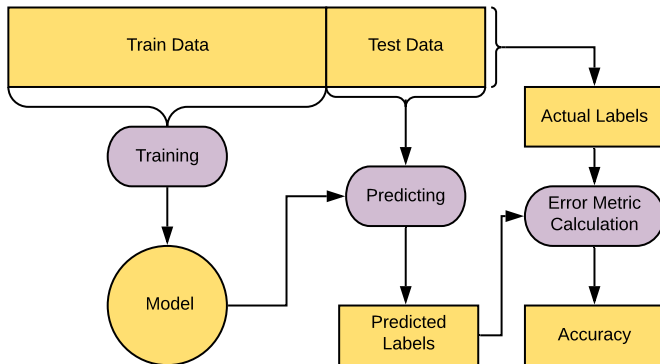
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Pop Quiz #1

Question

What are the main limitations of using only a single train/test split?

Pop Quiz #2

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Pop Quiz #3

Question

What are the main limitations of using only a single train/test split?

Answer

Pop Quiz #4

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What are the main limitations of using only a single train/test split?

Answer

- Does not utilize the full dataset for training

Pop Quiz #5

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Answer

- Does not utilize the full dataset for training
- Cannot optimize hyperparameters systematically

Pop Quiz #6

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Answer

- Does not utilize the full dataset for training
- Cannot optimize hyperparameters systematically
- Results depend on the particular split chosen

Pop Quiz #7

Question

What are the main limitations of using only a single train/test split?

Answer

- Does not utilize the full dataset for training
- Cannot optimize hyperparameters systematically
- Results depend on the particular split chosen
- May not get reliable performance estimates

Full Dataset Utilization

How to use the full dataset for training?

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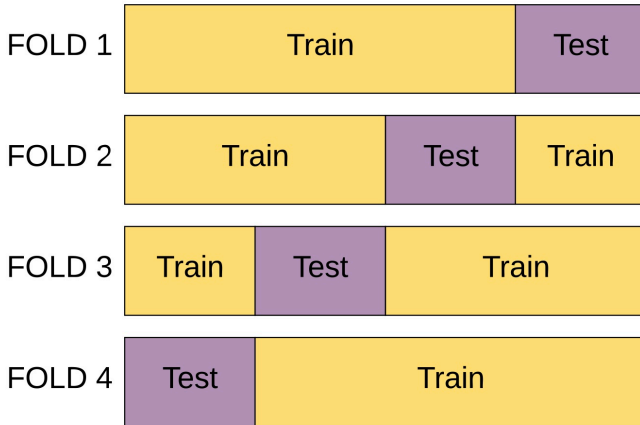
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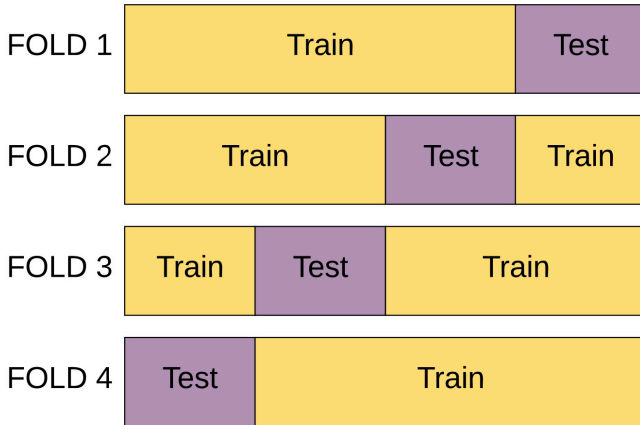
- Over multiple iterations, use different parts of the dataset for training and testing
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- May not use every data point for training or testing with random splits
- May be computationally expensive

K-Fold Cross-Validation

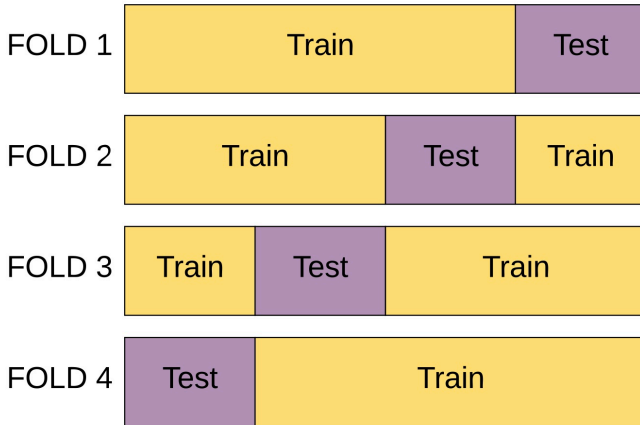
K-Fold Cross-Validation: Utilize Full Dataset for Testing



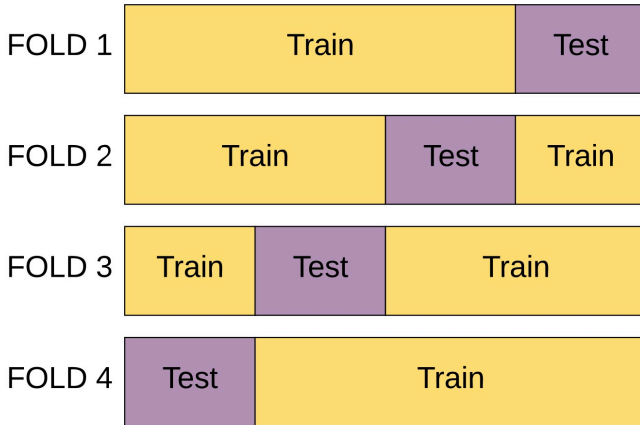
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If you have 100 data points and use 5-fold cross-validation, how many data points are used for training in each fold?

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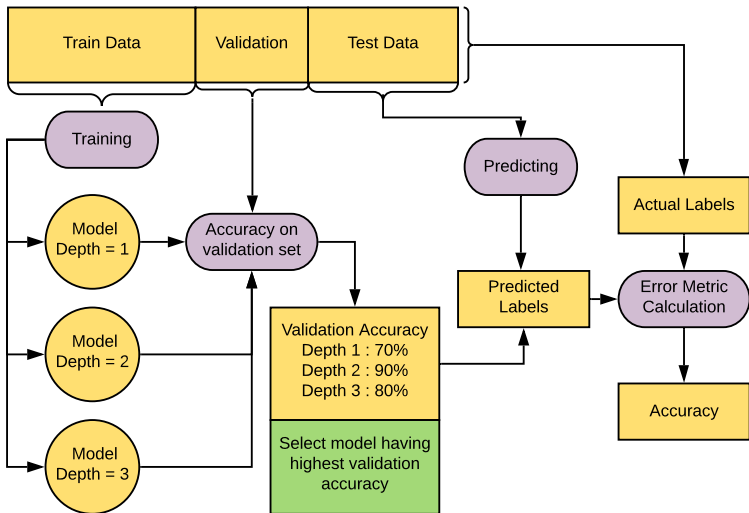
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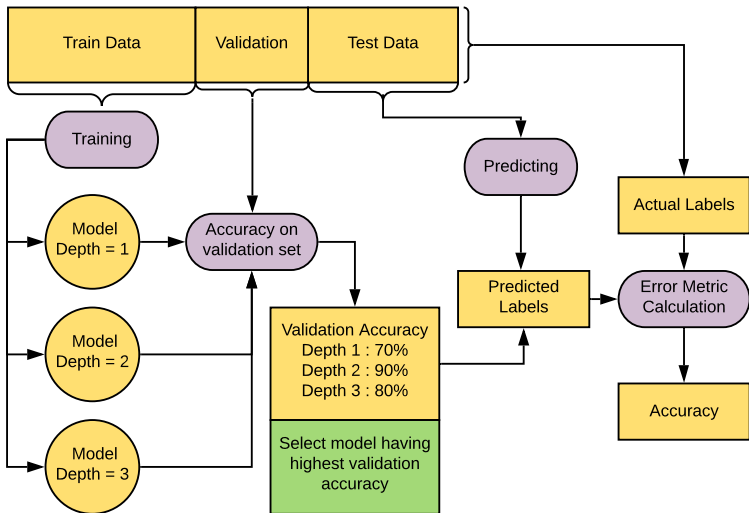
80 data points (4 out of 5 folds = $4/5 \times 100 = 80$)

Hyperparameter Optimization

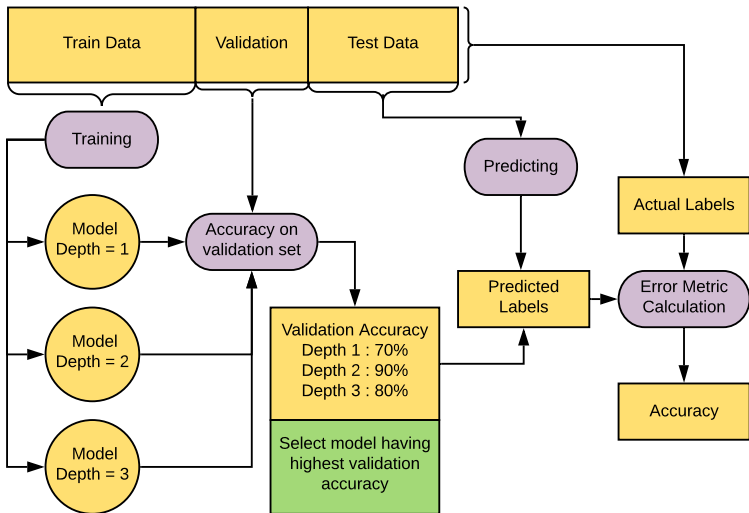
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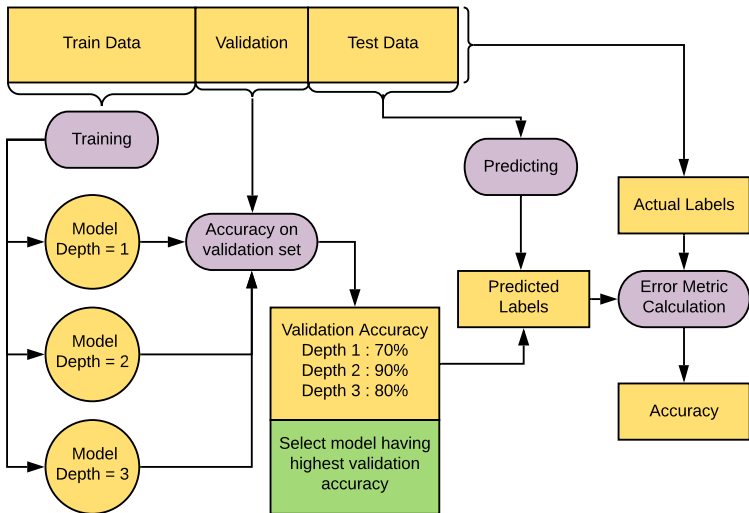
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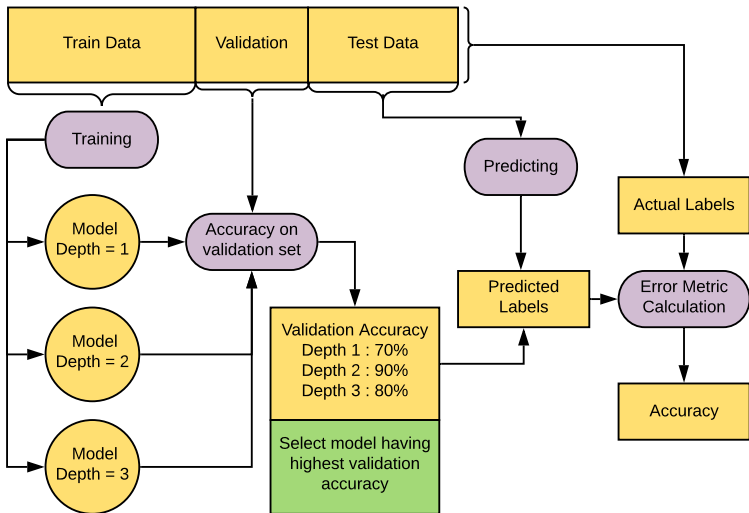
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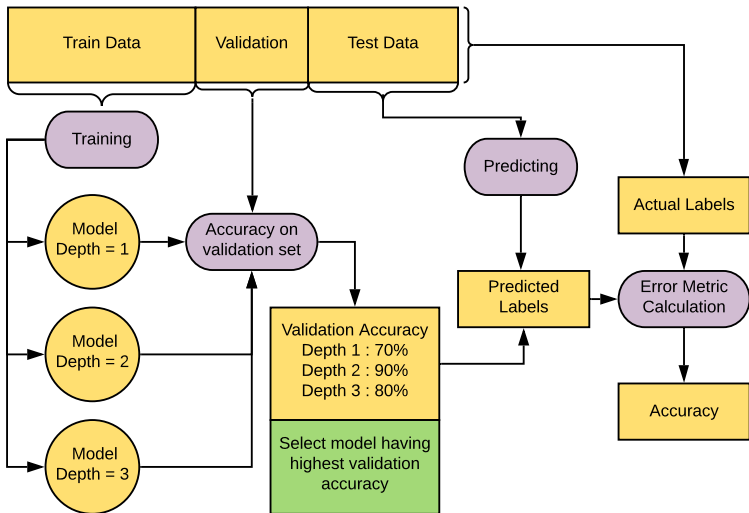
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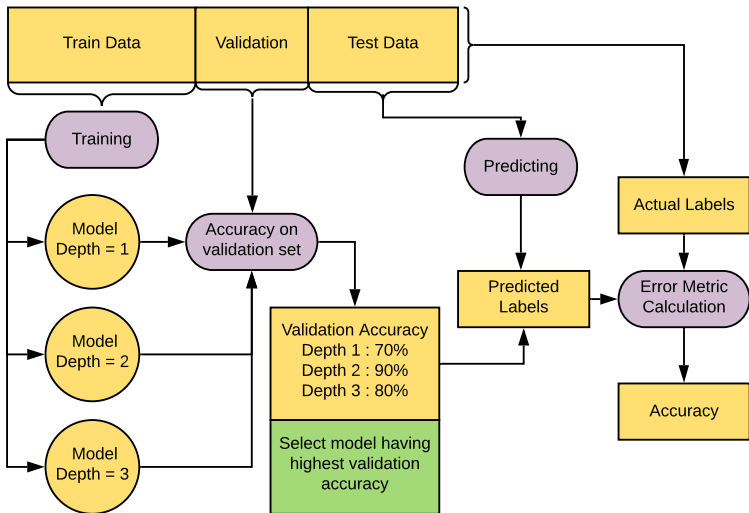
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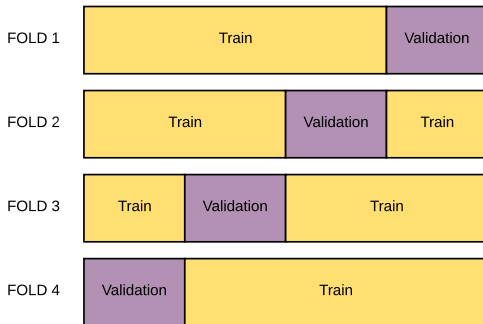
Nested Cross-Validation

Nested Cross-Validation Process

Divide your training set into k equal parts.

Cyclically use 1 part as “validation set” and the rest for training.

Here $k = 4$

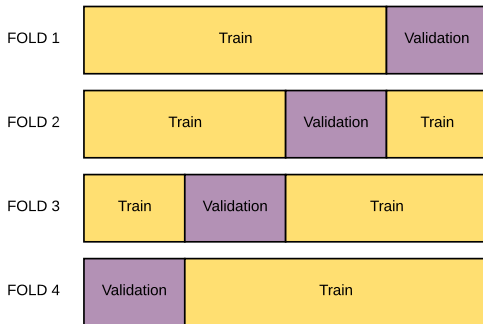


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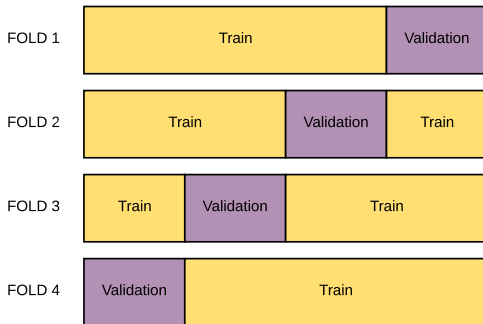


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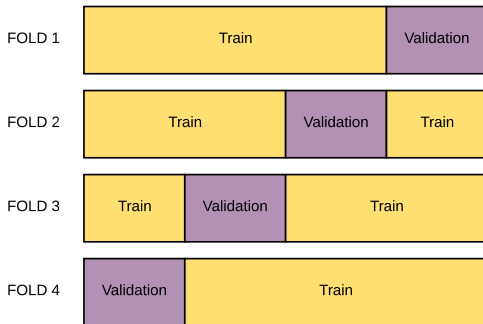
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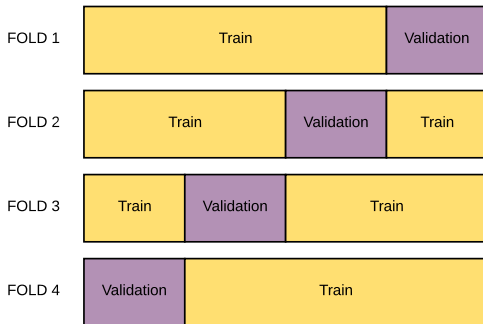
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- Process is systematic and exhaustive

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Pop Quiz #13

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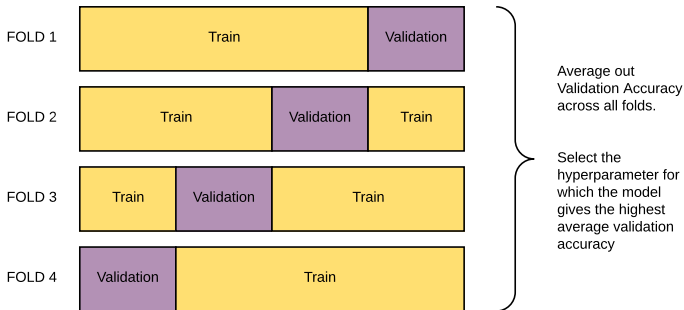
Answer

- Simple CV: Used for model evaluation only
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- Nested CV provides unbiased estimates when doing hyperparameter search

Cross-Validation Results

Average out the validation accuracy across all the folds

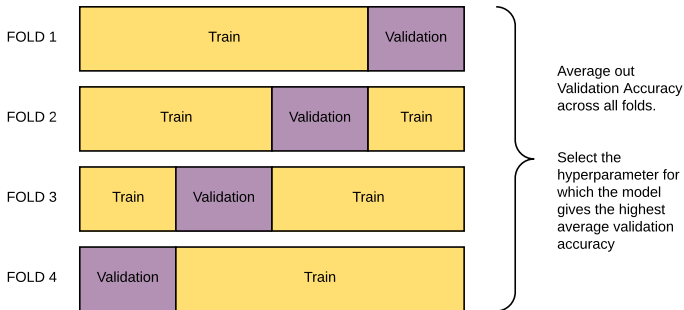
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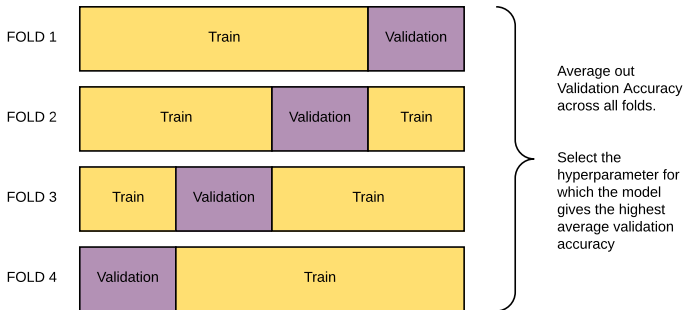
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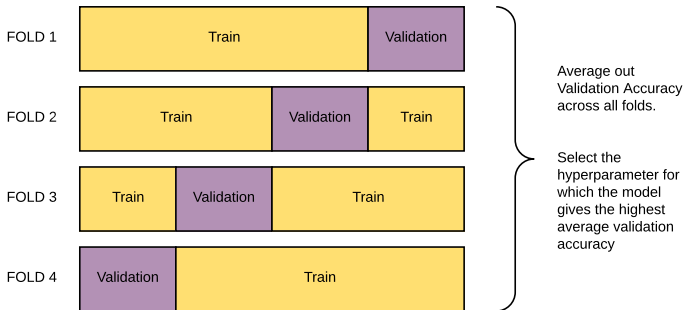


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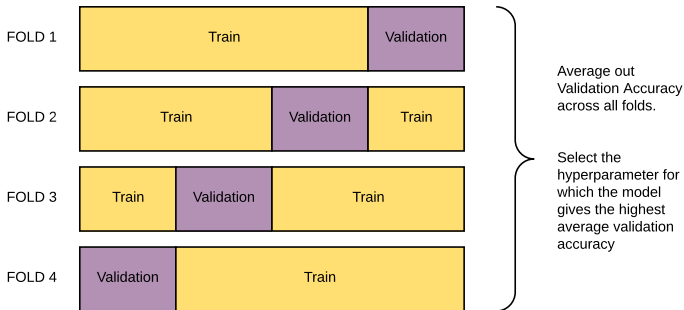


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- Final model is trained on entire training set
- Standard deviation gives confidence in results

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Pop Quiz #23

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- Averaging provides more robust performance estimates
- Reduces impact of lucky/unlucky splits
- Standard deviation indicates reliability of the estimate

Cross-Validation Variants

Leave-One-Out Cross-Validation (LOOCV)

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- Special case where $k = n$ (number of data points)

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Stratified Cross-Validation

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- Results in more reliable and consistent evaluation

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- **Forward Chaining:** Train on past, test on future
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- **Expanding Window:** Growing training set over time
- Never use future data to predict past!

Common Pitfalls and Best Practices

Common Cross-Validation Mistakes

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- **Wrong Preprocessing:** Scaling on entire dataset before splitting
- **Ignoring Class Imbalance:** Not using stratified CV when needed

Pop Quiz #31

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Answer

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- Test fold statistics influence the training preprocessing

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- Should compute statistics only on training folds

Pop Quiz #37

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- Should compute statistics only on training folds
- Apply same transformation to corresponding test fold

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- Test fold statistics influence the training preprocessing
- Should compute statistics only on training folds
- Apply same transformation to corresponding test fold
- This gives more realistic performance estimates

Summary and Key Takeaways

Cross-Validation: Key Benefits

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- **Better Data Utilization:** Every point used for both training and testing

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- **Model Comparison:** Fair comparison between different algorithms
- **Confidence Estimates:** Standard deviation indicates reliability

When to Use Different CV Types

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- **LOOCV:** Small datasets, when computational cost is acceptable

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- **Nested CV:** When doing extensive hyperparameter search

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- Use nested CV for unbiased hyperparameter search

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