

# CERN SUMMER STUDENT FINAL PRESENTATION

## Cross Validation Improvements in TMVA Mohammad Uzair


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### Supervisors:

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# About Me:

- **Name** : Mohammad Uzair
- **Country** : Pakistan 
- **Studies** : Final Year of bachelor's degree in Computer Science
- **University** : National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST)
- **Interested in** : Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Computer Vision



# Tasks Assigned:

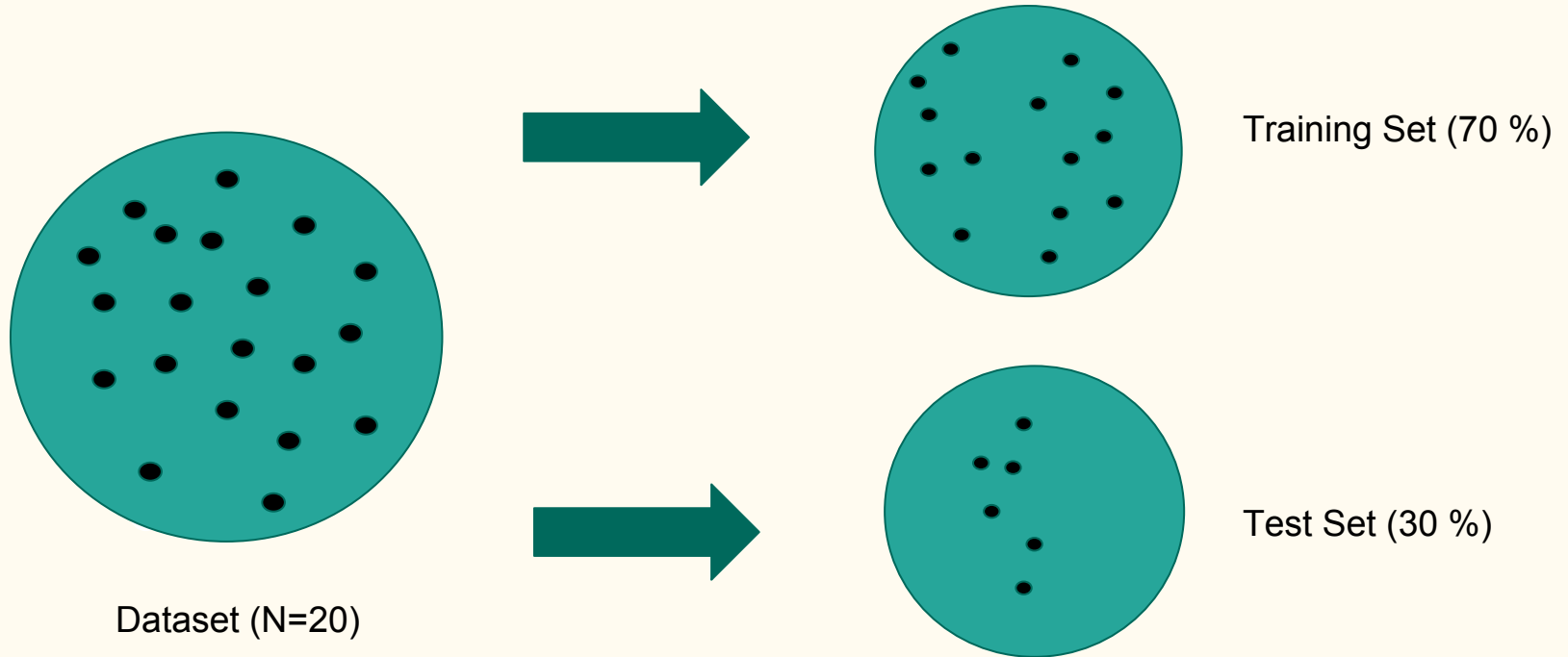
Improve Cross Validation in TMVA

- New tutorial introducing Cross Validation in TMVA and make it available through SWAN.
- Improve presentation of tutorial by extending the plotting functionality (Introducing the feature to draw an average ROC Curve).
- Improve CV fold generation targeting unbalanced datasets (Introducing the feature of Stratified Splitting)

# Validation in Machine Learning

- Divide the dataset into Train and Test sets.
- Tries to estimate the expected error of the model.
- Allows us to get an honest assessment of the trained model.

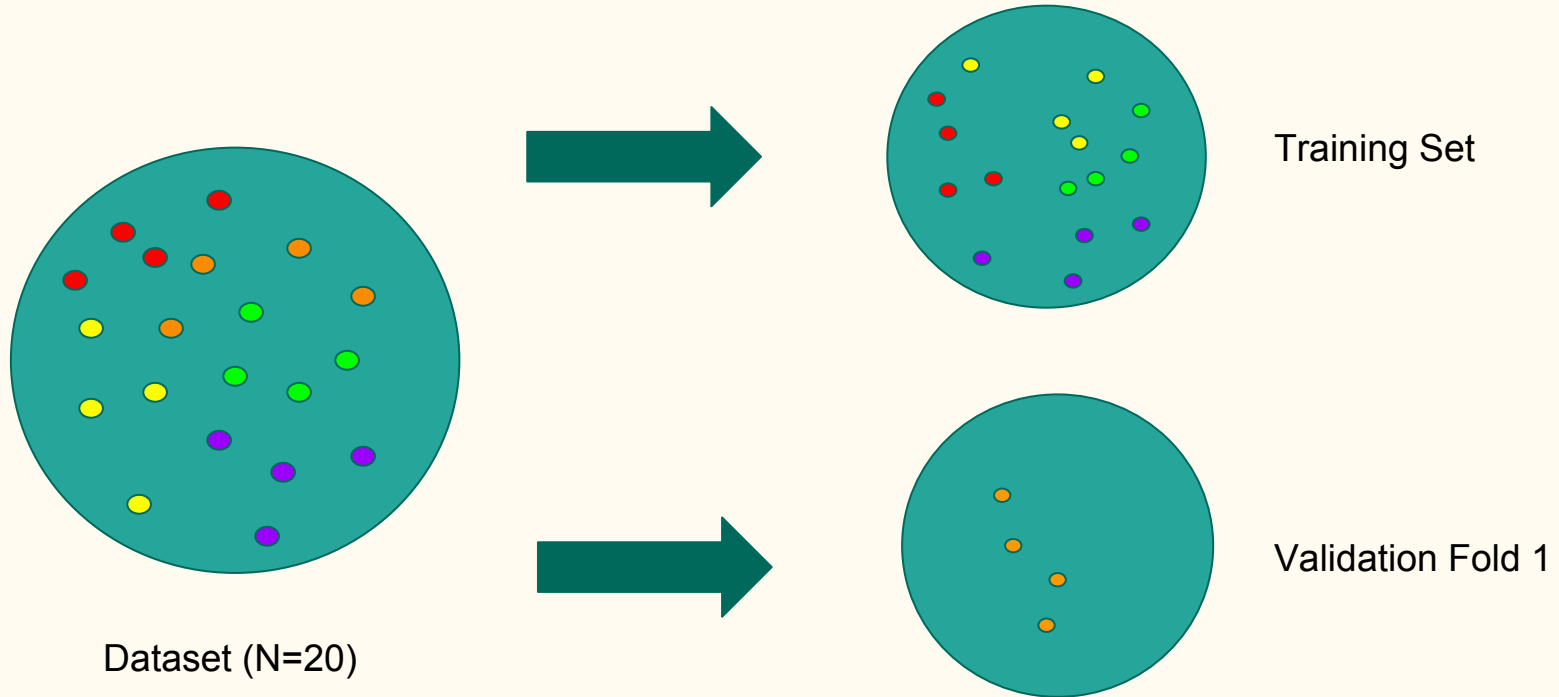
# Validation in Machine Learning



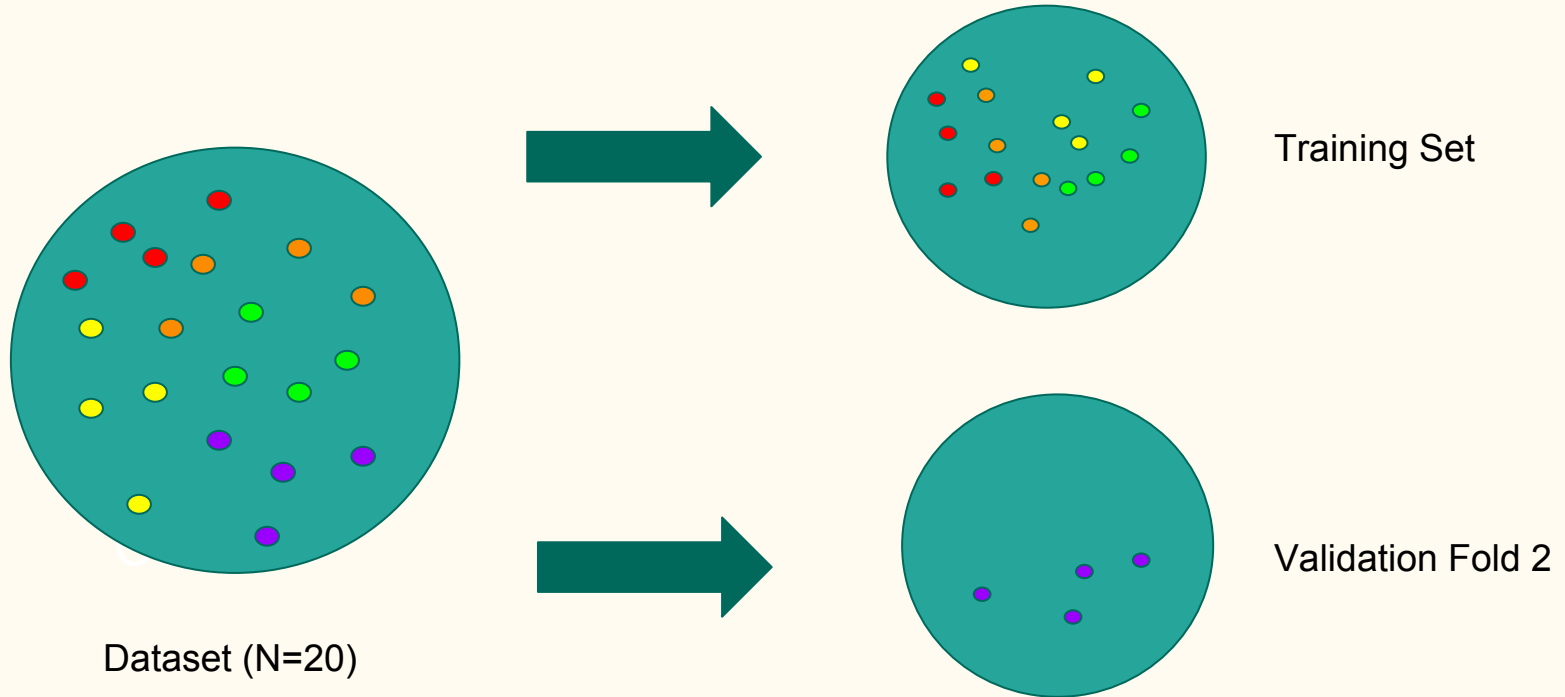
# Drawbacks of Validation

- Test errors can be highly variable depending on how much data we use for each set.
- Model Developed on only a subset of data. Ideally we want 100% data for training and 100% for validation.

# K-Fold Cross Validation

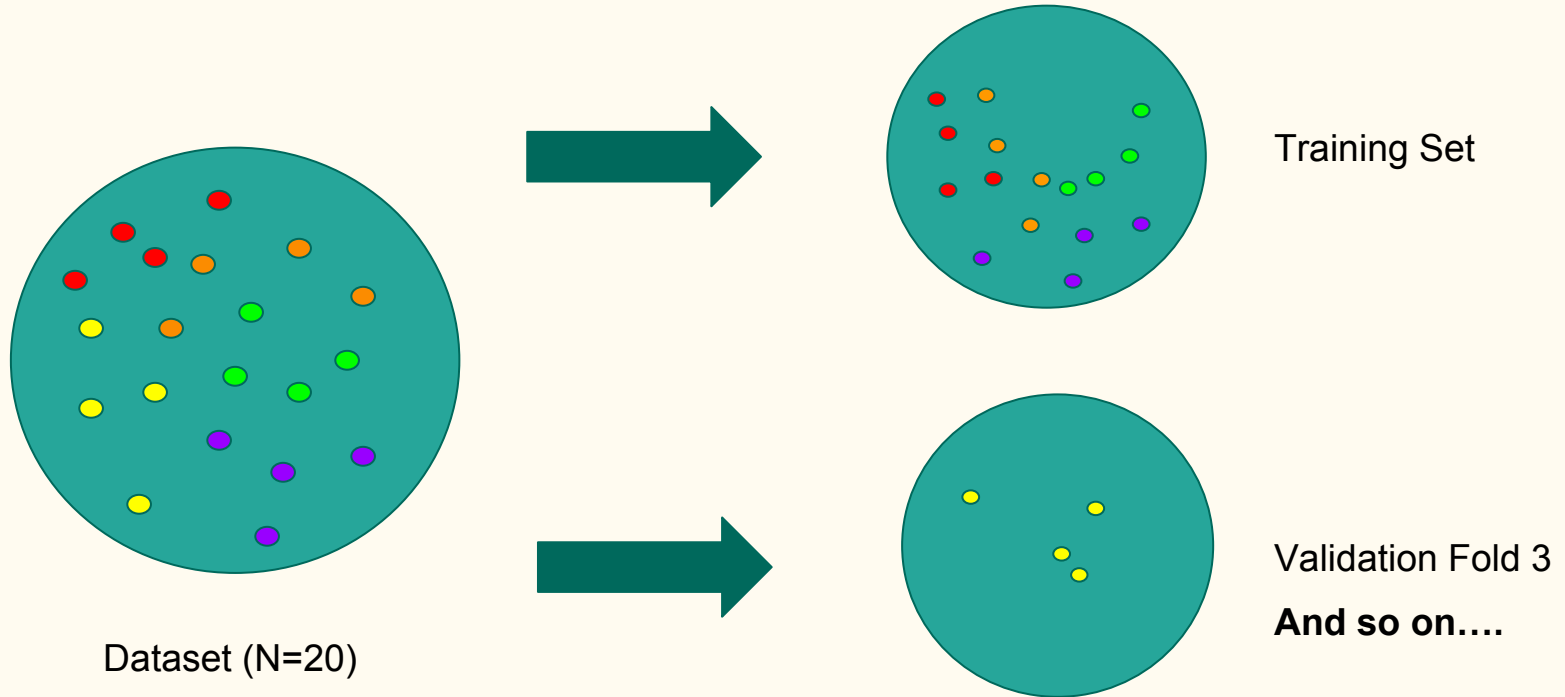


# K-Fold Cross Validation





# K-Fold Cross Validation



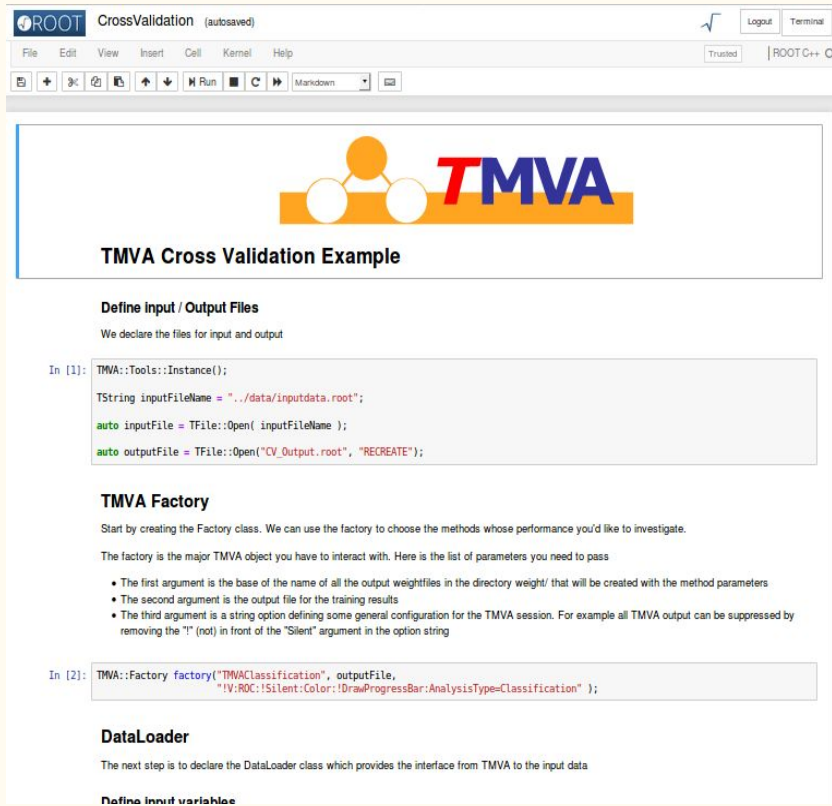
# Tutorial Introducing TMVA Cross Validation

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# Tutorial introducing TMVA Cross Validation

- The tutorial was outdated.
- Was not easy to understand for new users.
- A new and updated tutorial in python jupyter notebook with proper explanation so that it is easy to use and understand and make it available through SWAN.

# Jupyter Notebook for basic Tutorial on TMVA Cross Validation



**TMVA Cross Validation Example**

**Define input / Output Files**

We declare the files for input and output

```
In [1]: TMVA::Tools::Instance();
TString inputFile = "../data/inputdata.root";
auto inputFile = TFile::Open( inputFile );
auto outputFile = TFile::Open("CV_Output.root", "RECREATE");
```

**TMVA Factory**

Start by creating the Factory class. We can use the factory to choose the methods whose performance you'd like to investigate.

The factory is the major TMVA object you have to interact with. Here is the list of parameters you need to pass

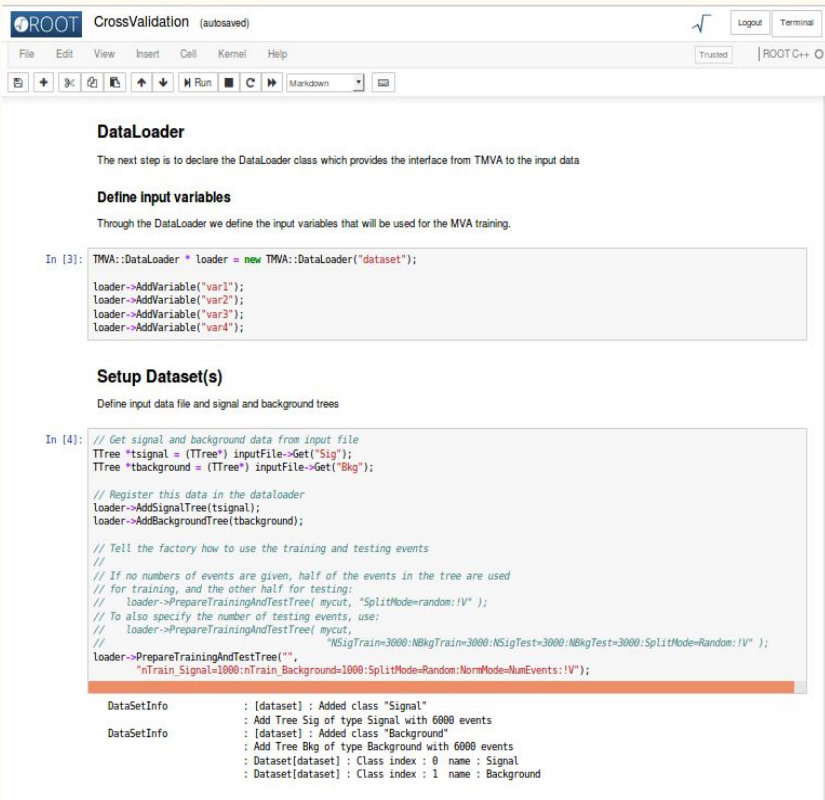
- The first argument is the base of the name of all the output weightfiles in the directory weight/ that will be created with the method parameters
- The second argument is the output file for the training results
- The third argument is a string option defining some general configuration for the TMVA session. For example all TMVA output can be suppressed by removing the "!" (not) in front of the "Silent" argument in the option string

```
In [2]: TMVA::Factory factory("TMVAClassification", outputFile,
"!V:ROC:!Silent:Color:!DrawProgressBar:AnalysisType=Classification");
```

**DataLoader**

The next step is to declare the DataLoader class which provides the interface from TMVA to the input data

**Define input variables**



**DataLoader**

The next step is to declare the DataLoader class which provides the interface from TMVA to the input data

**Define input variables**

Through the DataLoader we define the input variables that will be used for the MVA training.

```
In [3]: TMVA::DataLoader * loader = new TMVA::DataLoader("dataset");
loader->AddVariable("var1");
loader->AddVariable("var2");
loader->AddVariable("var3");
loader->AddVariable("var4");
```

**Setup Dataset(s)**

Define input data file and signal and background trees

```
In [4]: // Get signal and background data from input file
TTree *tsignal = (TTree*) inputFile->Get("Sig");
TTree *tbackground = (TTree*) inputFile->Get("Bkg");

// Register this data in the dataloader
loader->AddSignalTree(tsignal);
loader->AddBackgroundTree(tbackground);

// Tell the factory how to use the training and testing events
//
// If no numbers of events are given, half of the events in the tree are used
// for training, and the other half for testing:
// loader->PrepareTrainingAndTestTree( mycut, "SplitMode=Random:IV" );
// To also specify the number of testing events, use:
// loader->PrepareTrainingAndTestTree( mycut,
//                                     "NSigTrain=3000:NBkgTrain=3000:NSigTest=3000:NBkgTest=3000:SplitMode=Random:IV" );
loader->PrepareTrainingAndTestTree("",
                                   "nTrain_Signal=1000:nTrain_Background=1000:SplitMode=Random:NormMode=NumEvents:IV");
```

DataSetInfo : [dataset] : Added class "Signal"  
: [dataset] : Add Tree Sig of type Signal with 6000 events  
DataSetInfo : [dataset] : Added class "Background"  
: [dataset] : Add Tree Bkg of type Background with 6000 events  
DataSetInfo : [dataset] : Class index : 0 name : Signal  
: [dataset] : Class index : 1 name : Background

# Jupyter Notebook for basic Tutorial on TMVA Cross Validation

CrossValidation (autosaved)

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## Run Cross Validation

### Format

- The first argument is the method to be used i.e classification, regression etc
- The second argument is the data loader object
- The third argument is the output file object
- The fourth argument is a string option defining the options for the cross validation.

```
In [5]: TString cvOptions = "IV:ISilent:ModelPersistence:AnalysisType=Classification:NumFolds=5";
        ":SplitExpr=";

//auto cv = new TMVA::CrossValidation(loader);
auto cv = new TMVA::CrossValidation("TMVACrossValidation", loader, outputFile, cvOptions);
```

### Booking Methods

We Book here the different MVA method we want to use. We specify the method using the appropriate enumeration, defined in `TMVA::Types`. See the file `TMVA/Types.h` for all possible MVA methods available. In addition, we specify via an option string all the method parameters. For all possible options, default parameter values, see the corresponding documentation in the TMVA Users Guide.

Note that with the booking one can also specify individual variable transformations to be done before using the method. For example `VarTransform=Decorrelate` will decorrelate the inputs.

```
In [6]: //cv->BookMethod(TMVA::Types::kBDT, "BDT",
//               "NTrees=10:MinNodeSize=2.5%:MaxDepth=2:nCuts=20");
cv->BookMethod(TMVA::Types::kFisher, "Fisher",
               "IH:IV:Fisher:VarTransform=None");
```

### Perform the Cross Validation: Train/Test the booked methods

```
In [7]: // Run cross-validation
cv->Evaluate();
```

```
<HEADER> Factory           : Evaluate method: Fisher
          : Booking method: Fisher_fold1
<HEADER> Fisher_fold1    :
          : Results for Fisher coefficients:
          : .....
          : Variable: Coefficient:
          : .....
```

CrossValidation (autosaved)

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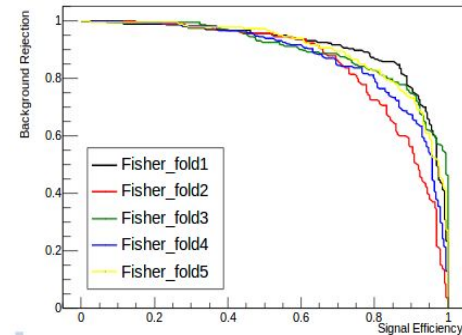
```
<HEADER> CrossValidation    : ===== Results =====
          : Fold 0 ROC-Int : 0.9115
          : Fold 1 ROC-Int : 0.8566
          : Fold 2 ROC-Int : 0.9001
          : Fold 3 ROC-Int : 0.8769
          : Fold 4 ROC-Int : 0.9011
          : .....
          : Average ROC-Int : 0.8892
          : Std-Dev ROC-Int : 0.0222
```

### Plot ROC Curves

We enable JavaScript visualisation for the plots

```
In [9]: %jsroot on
```

```
In [10]: result.Draw();
```



Signal Efficiency	Background Rejection (Fisher_fold1)	Background Rejection (Fisher_fold2)	Background Rejection (Fisher_fold3)	Background Rejection (Fisher_fold4)	Background Rejection (Fisher_fold5)
0.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.2	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98
0.4	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95
0.6	0.88	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.88
0.8	0.65	0.62	0.65	0.65	0.65
1.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

# Extending the plotting functionality

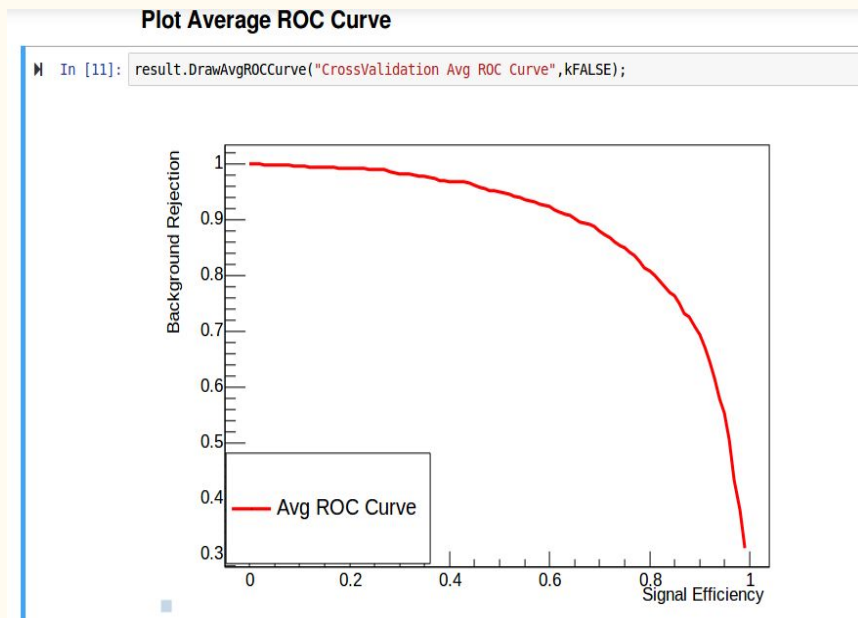
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# Improve the presentation of tutorial

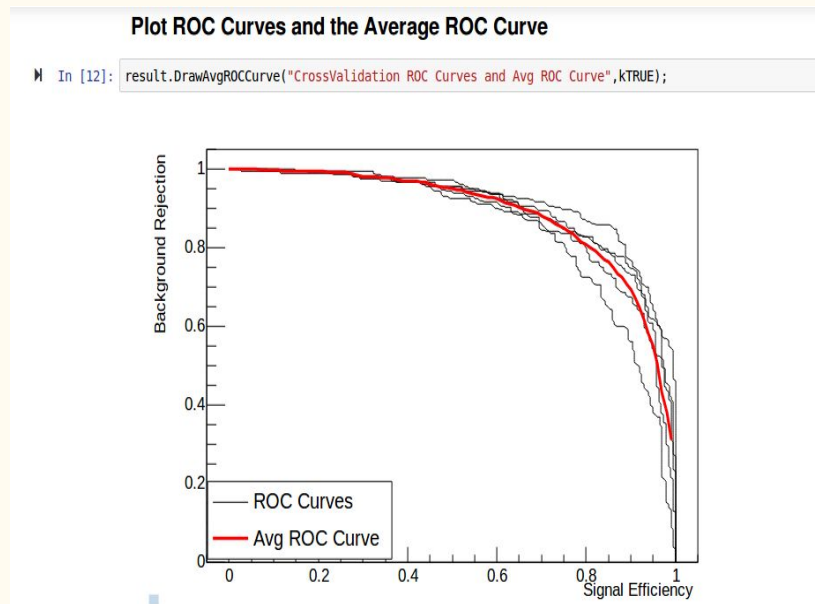
- Currently, we can only show ROC's of individual folds.
- Often, we can be interested in the average behaviour.
- An added feature of visualising the average ROC Curve.
- Addition of this feature in the tutorial to improve the presentation.

# Average ROC Curve

With drawFolds = False



With drawFolds = True





# Improve CV fold generation

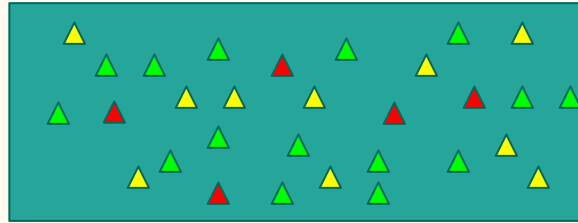


# Random Splitting VS Stratified Splitting

- Determines the distribution of input data.
- Random Splitting just randomly splits the data equally.
- Data of a fold can be distributed differently than the whole.
- Problems, in particular, arise with unbalanced classes  
(can more easily occur in multi-class classification).
- Stratified Splitting ensures that each fold follows the same distribution as the whole.

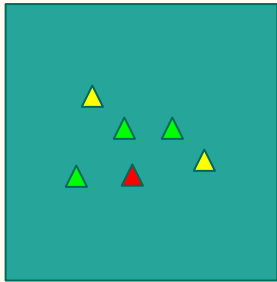
# Random Splitting VS Stratified Splitting

- Random Splitting just randomly splits the data equally

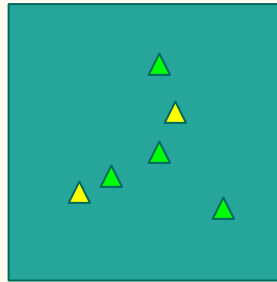


30 samples  
03 Classes  
▲ 10 samples  
▲ 15 samples  
▲ 05 samples

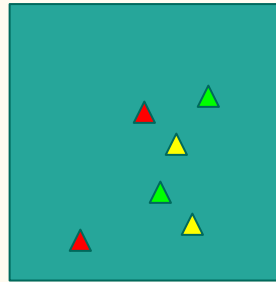
6 random samples in each fold



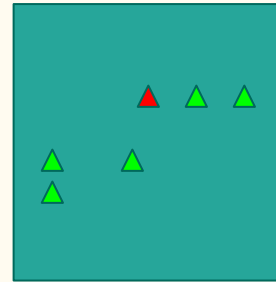
Fold 1



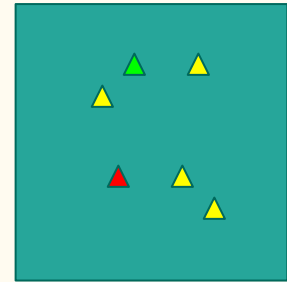
Fold 2



Fold 3



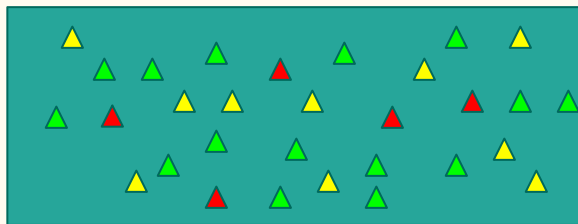
Fold 4



Fold 5

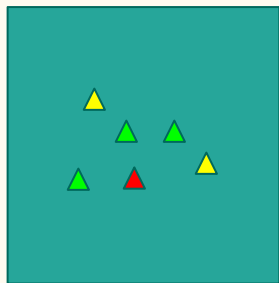
# Random Splitting VS Stratified Splitting

- Stratified Splitting randomly splits data ensuring that each fold is good representative of the whole.

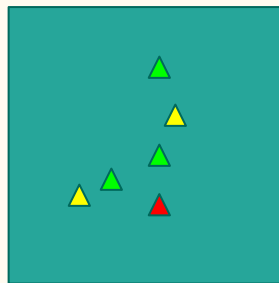


30 samples  
03 Classes  
▲ 10 samples  
▲ 15 samples  
▲ 05 samples

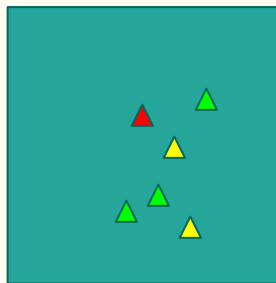
6 random samples in each fold



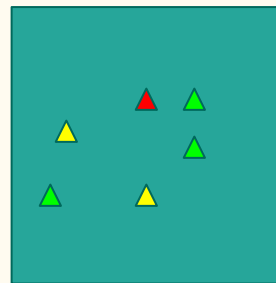
Fold 1



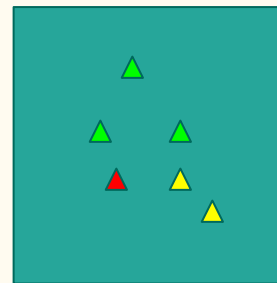
Fold 2



Fold 3



Fold 4



Fold 5

# Stratified Splitting in TMVA

```
TMVA::DataLoader *d = new TMVA::DataLoader("dataset");

d->AddSignalTree(std::get<1>(data_class0));
d->AddBackgroundTree(std::get<1>(data_class1));

d->AddVariable("x", 'D');
d->AddSpectator("id", "id", "");
d->PrepareTrainingAndTestTree(
    "", Form("SplitMode=Block:nTrain_Signal=%i:nTrain_Background=%i:!V", nPointsSig, nPointsBkg));

d->GetDataSetInfo().GetDataSet(); // Force creation of dataset.
```

```
//For Random Splitting
TMVA::CvSplitKFolds split{NUM_FOLDS, "", kFALSE, 0};
d->MakeKFoldDataSet(split);
```

```
//For Stratified Splitting
TMVA::CvSplitKFolds split1{NUM_FOLDS, "", kTRUE, 0};
d->MakeKFoldDataSet(split1);
```

# Future Improvements:

- Weighted kFolds Splitting
- Investigate feasibility of integrating TMVA GUI with tutorials

