Poster #59

IMPROVED FEATURE SELECTION WITH SIMULATION OPTIMIZATON

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Why not include all features in the model? • Overfitting

- Computationally expensive
- Less inference or interpretation power

Research Methodology

Given a learning model (linear regression, random forest, etc.) we look for the best subset of features

 $S^* = argmin_S \sum_{i \in V} (f_{M,A,S}(x_i) - y_j)^2$

where $f_{M,A,S}(x_i)$ is the prediction model trained by the subset S of features of the learning set M with the learning algorithm A.

Estimate with its Sample Average Approximation

 $\hat{S}^{*} = argmin_{S} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j \in M_{i}^{c}} (f_{M_{i},A,S}(x_{j}) - y_{j})^{2}$

where *Mi* and M_i^c are resampled training and test sets within the learning set *M*.



Experiment

We compare the performance of Simulation Optimization based Feature Selection SOFS with Genetic Algorithms as the optimization method

- in terms of mean absolute and squared error;
- with that of *Recursive Feature Elimination* (*RFE*), the commonly used greedy approach that looks for the best subset size

 $d^{*} = argmin_{d} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j \in M_{i}^{c}} (f_{M_{i},A,d}(x_{j}) - y_{j})^{2};$

- on a sample dataset from UCI repository with 55 features and 226 observations;
- on a two learning algorithms: linear regression (LM), and random forest (RF).





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When looking in a dataset with many features for the most informative ones, we can develop an optimization problem that estimates the predictive accuracy of a prediction model with any subset of features by mimicking a simulation of the system under consideration, for which we only have the available data, through resampled datasets.



| Results · | | | | | | |
|------------------|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| RFE vs | . S(| | | | | |
| | F | | | | | |
| LIVI | (| | | | | |
| DE | F | | | | | |
| KF | (| | | | | |
| | | | | | | |



Conclusion



- One replication

| DFS | # Feat | IS MAE | OS MAE | IS MSE | OS MSE | Time |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| RFE | 33 | 2.44 | 3.45 | 11.92 | 22.56 | • |
| ĴΑ | 27 | 2.38 | 3.17 | 11.62 | 19.58 | • |
| RFE | 10 | 2.87 | 3.49 | 15.15 | 22.15 | 0.30 |
| ĴΑ | 9 | 2.79 | 3.44 | 14.35 | 21.98 | 1015.56 |

- SOFS gains higher accuracy in predictions and more precision in number of features for both LM and RF.

- The optimization routine GA is only run for a limited budget so in RF it can stop before convergence. More efficient optimization routines are under study.

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