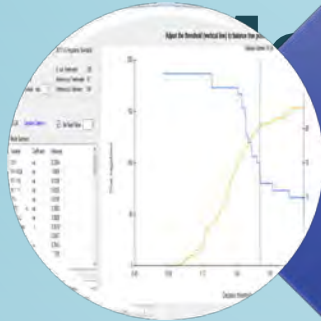


Developing A Predictive Model for Your Beach

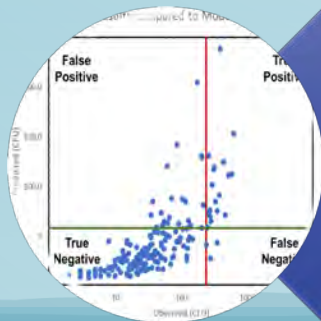
Module 2



Which model type to use?



GBM explained



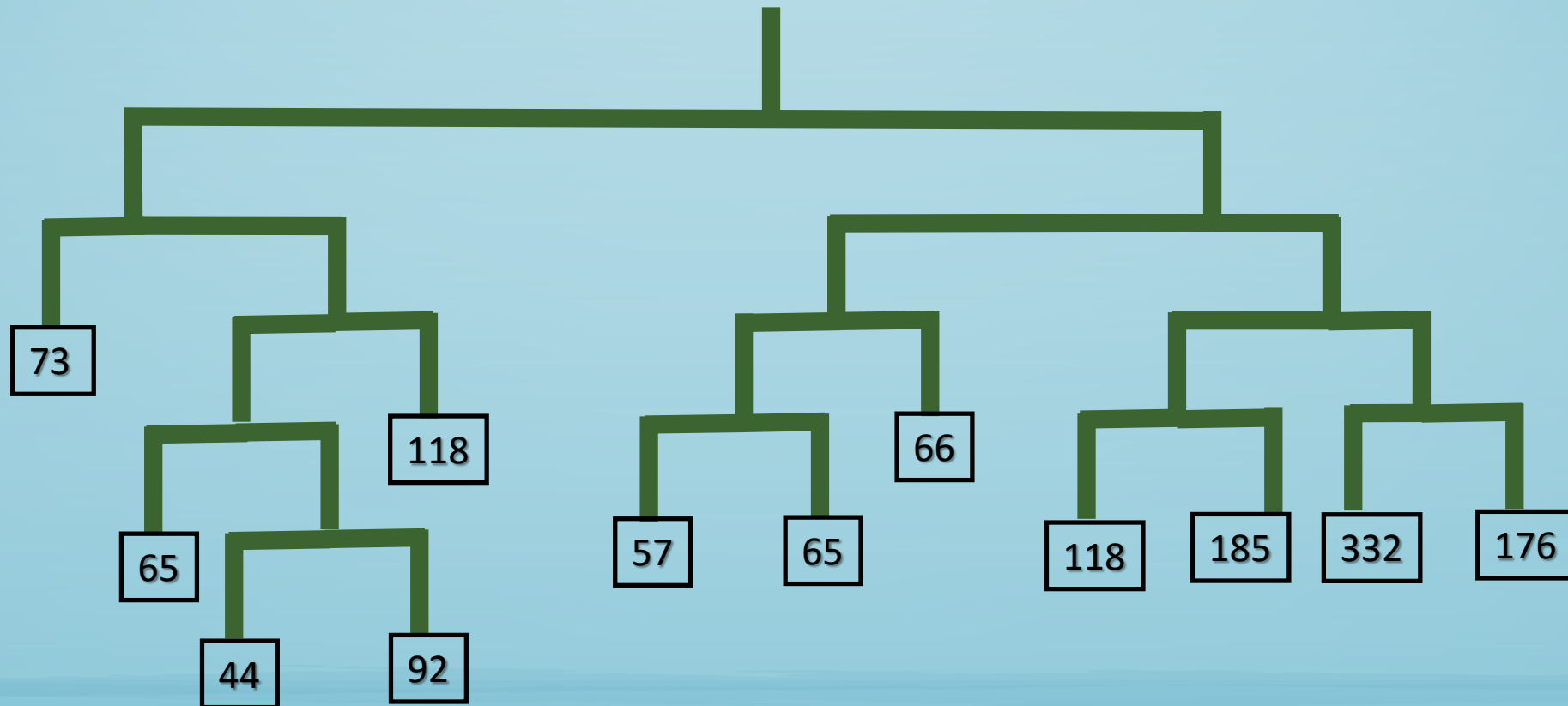
Evaluating: Was it a good model?

Virtual Beach Modeling Methods

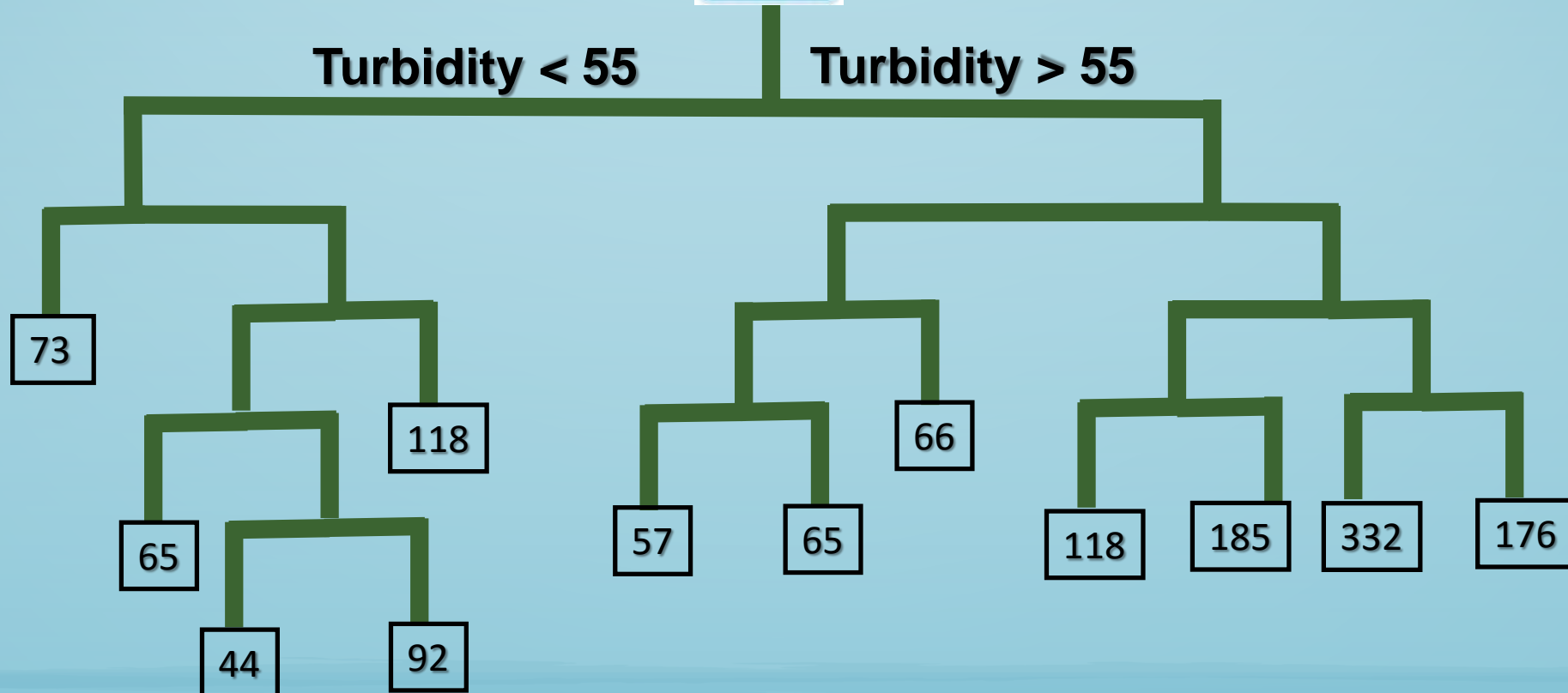
	MLR	PLS	GBM
	Multiple Linear Regression	Partial Least Squares	Gradient Boosted Machines
Model type	Linear	Linear	Non-linear
Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straightforward equation • Clear relationships between variables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inherently accounts for collinearity • Uses cross validation to select the best model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not assume linear relationships • Uses cross validation to select the best model
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More involved model-building process. • Assumes linear relationship between variables. • Prone to over-fitting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumes linear relationship between variables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Black-boxy”

Regression Trees

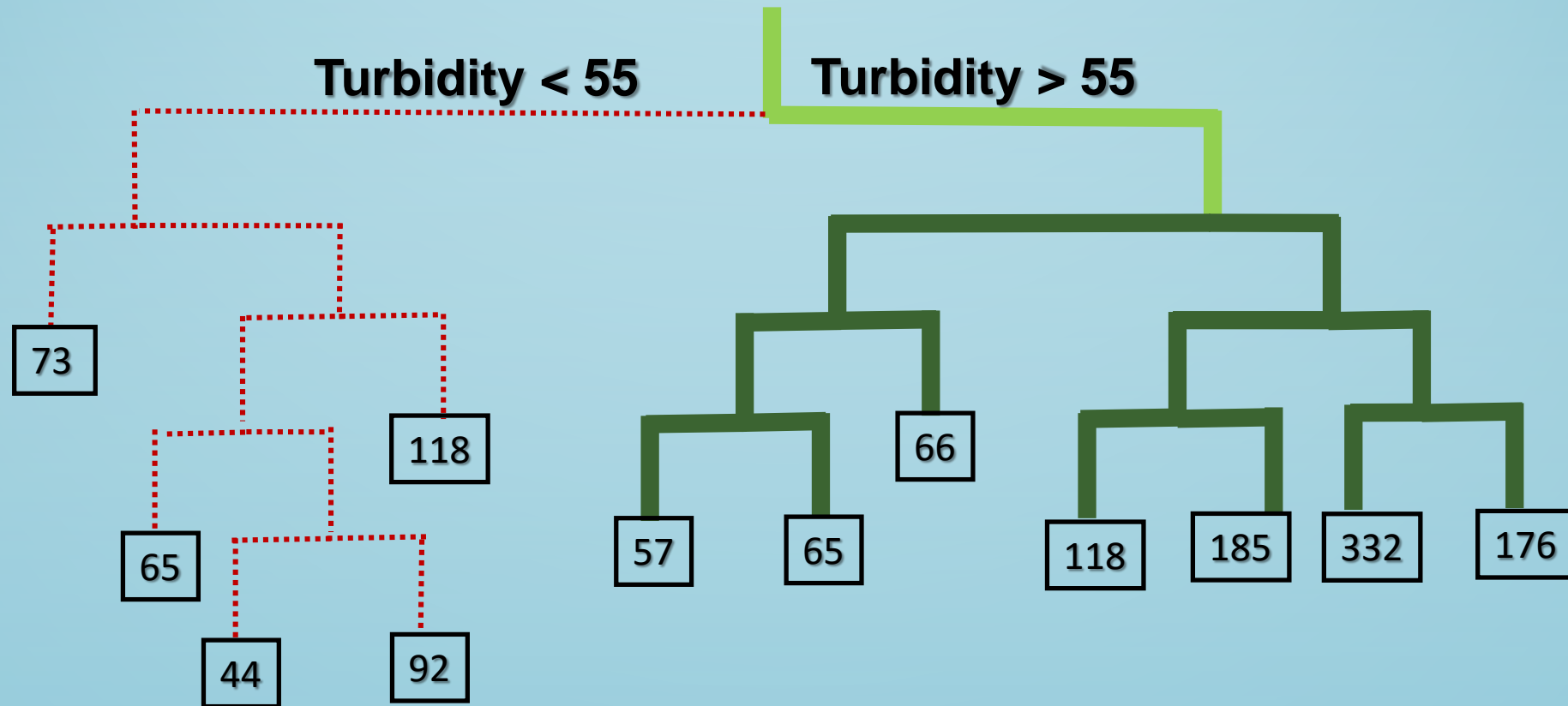
Modeling Continuous Data



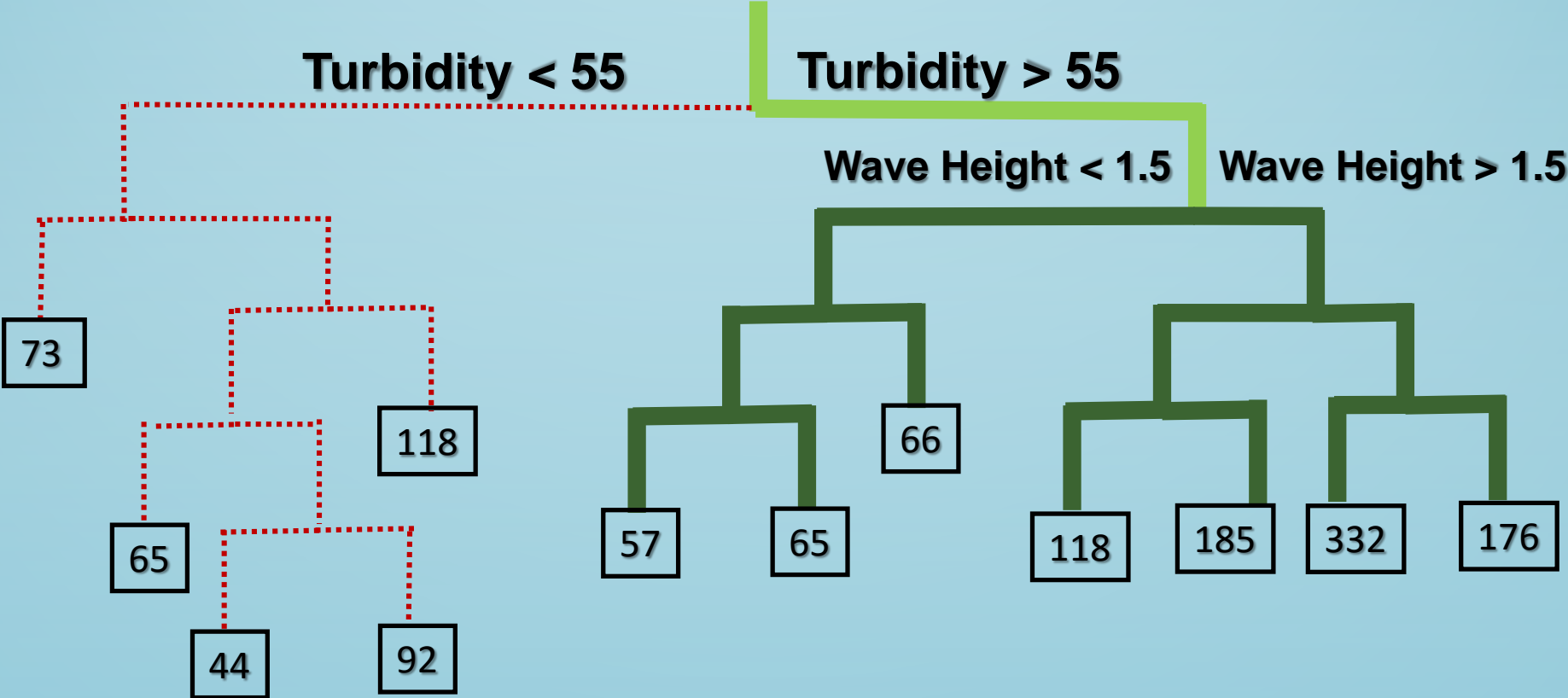
Regression Trees



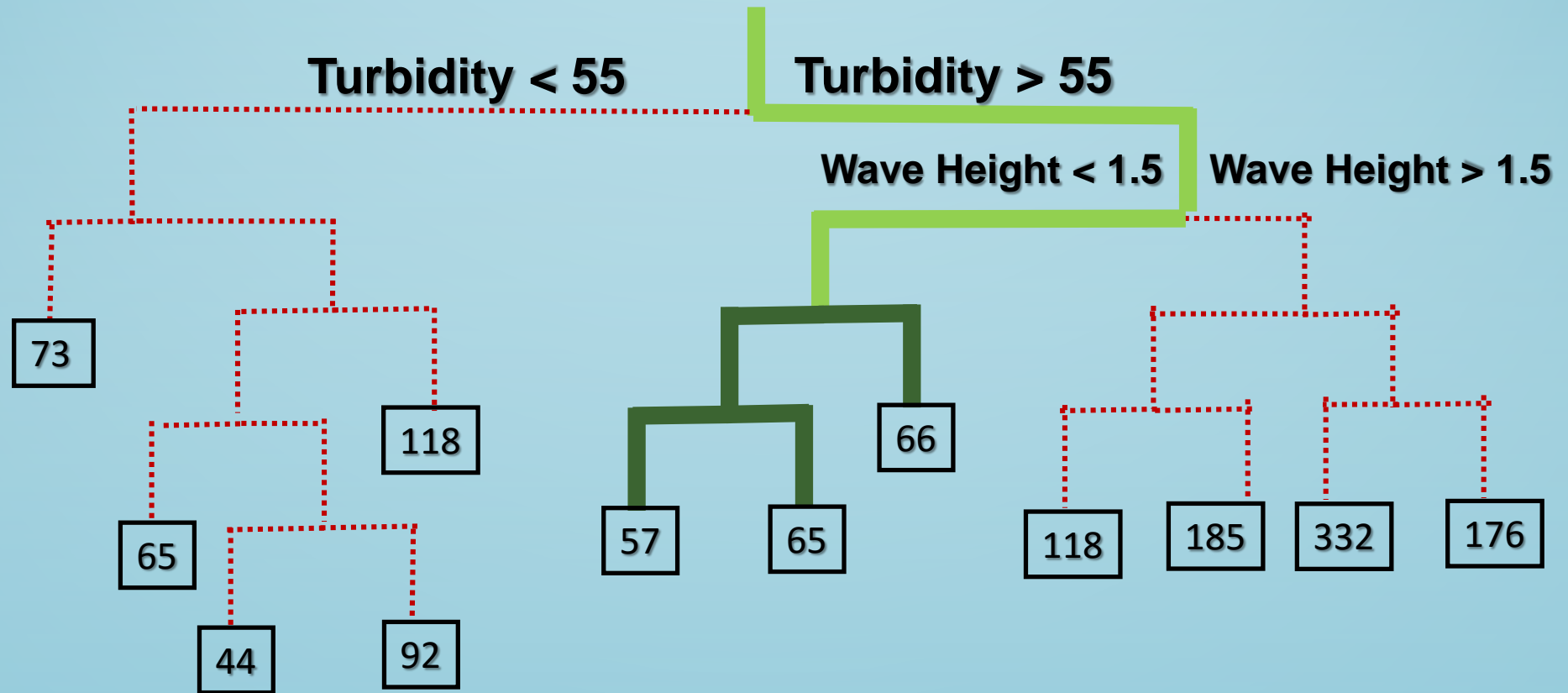
Regression Trees



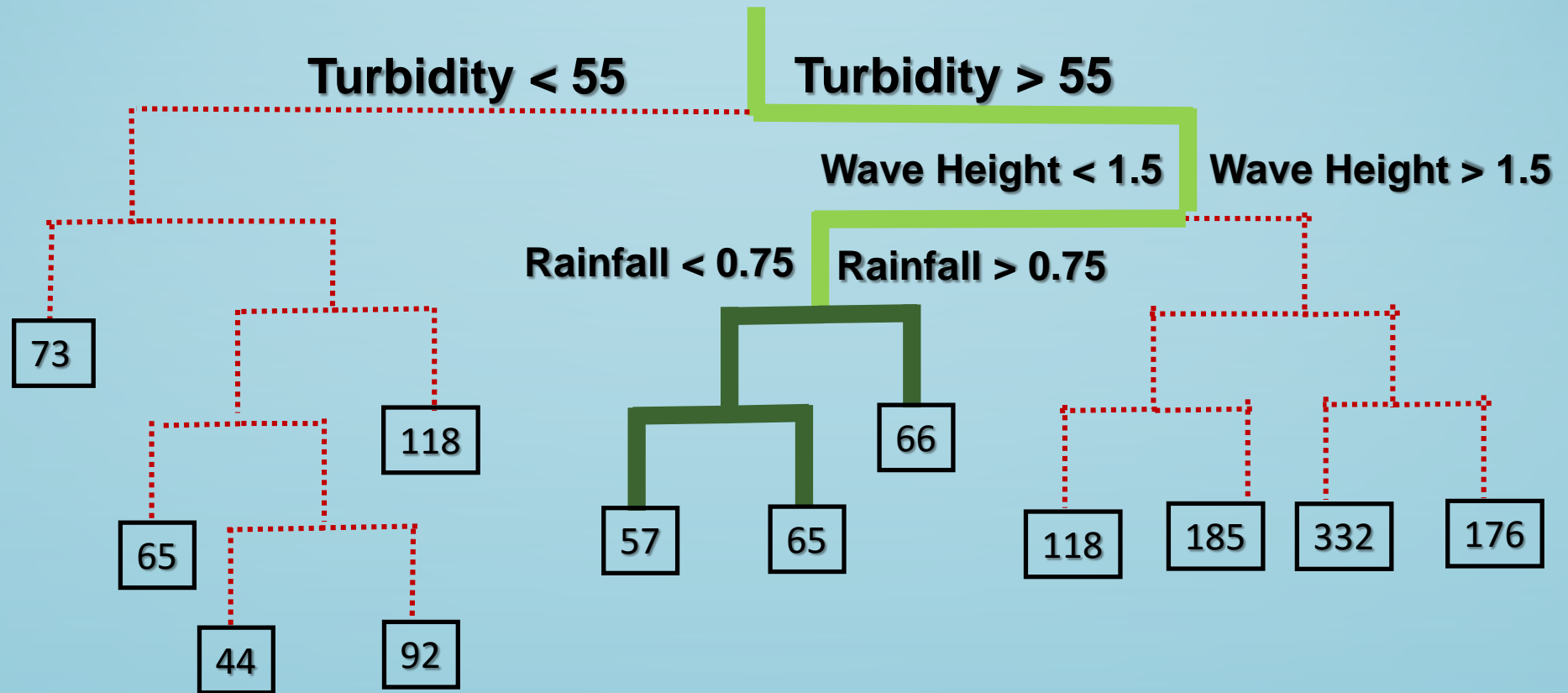
Regression Trees



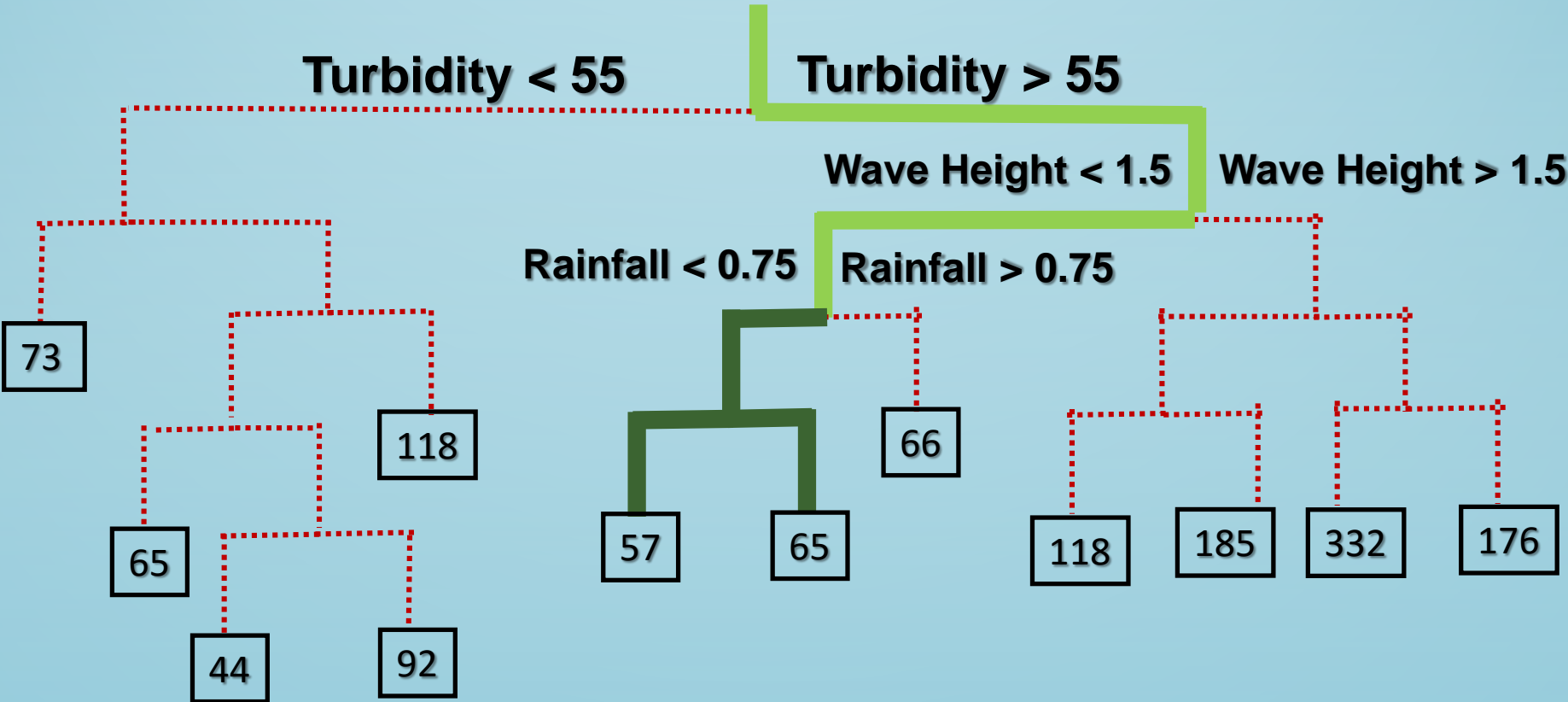
Regression Trees



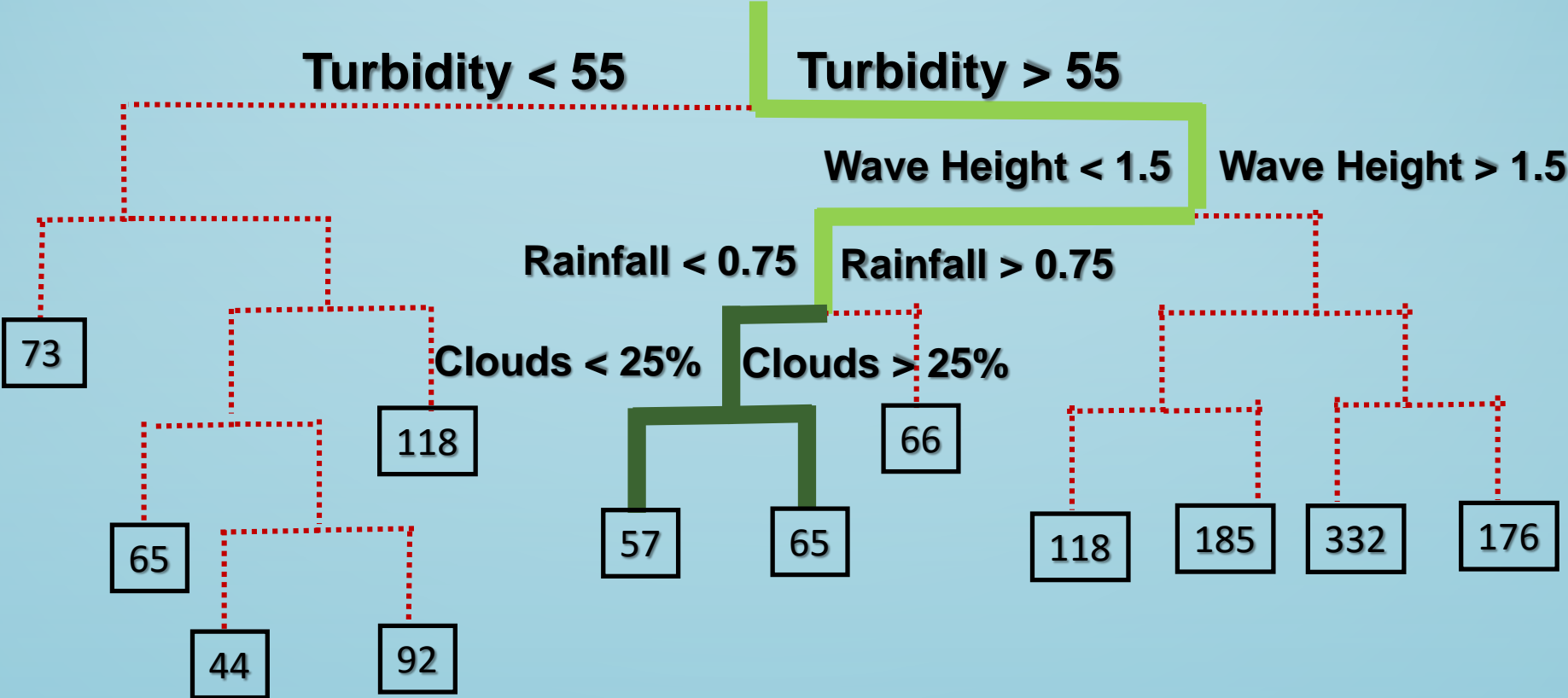
Regression Trees



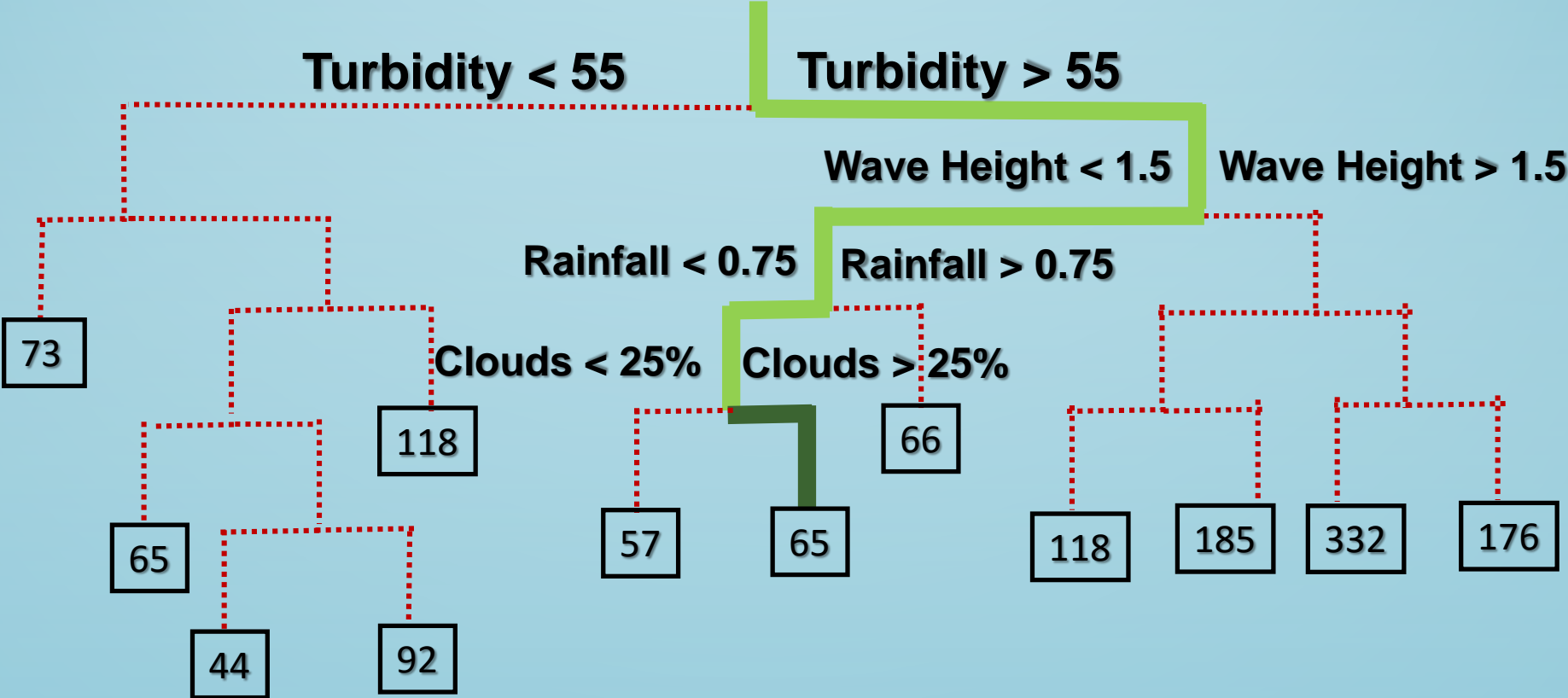
Regression Trees



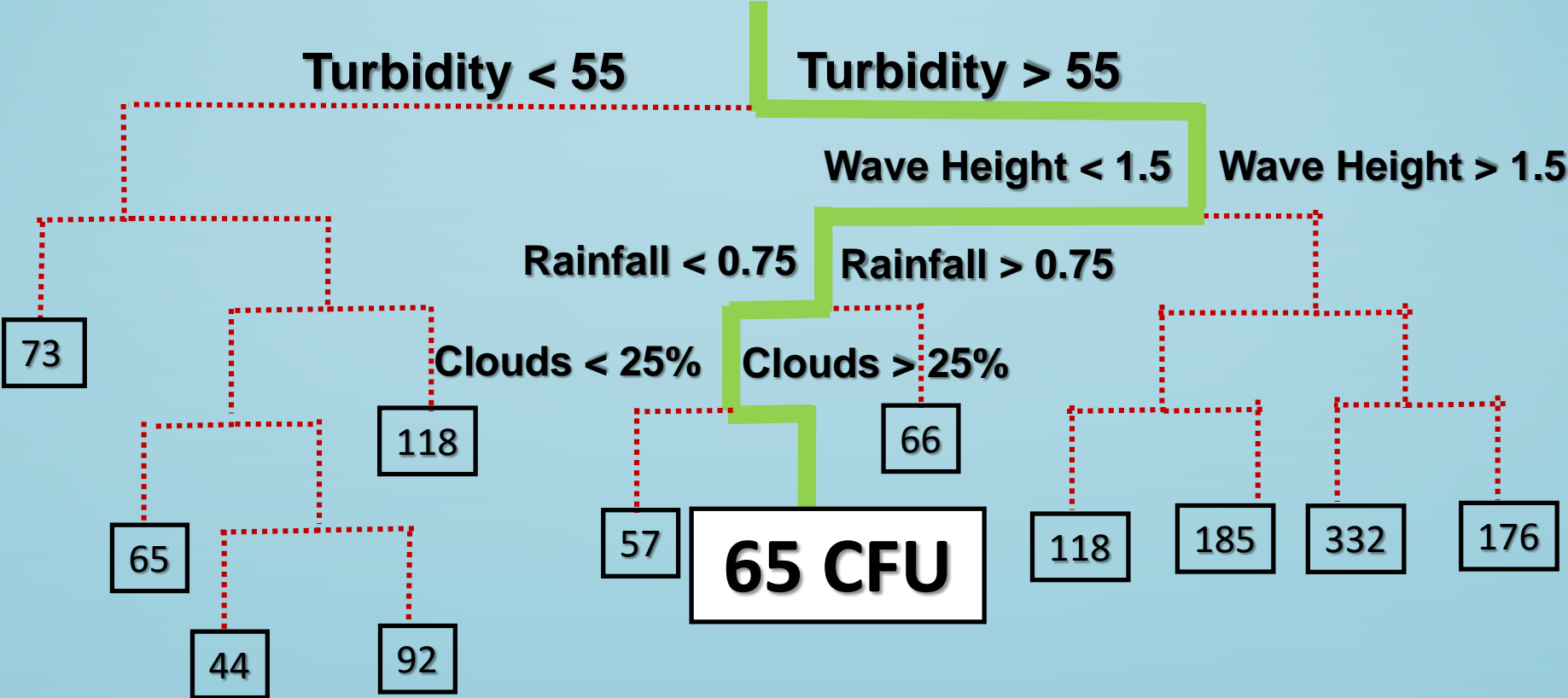
Regression Trees



Regression Trees



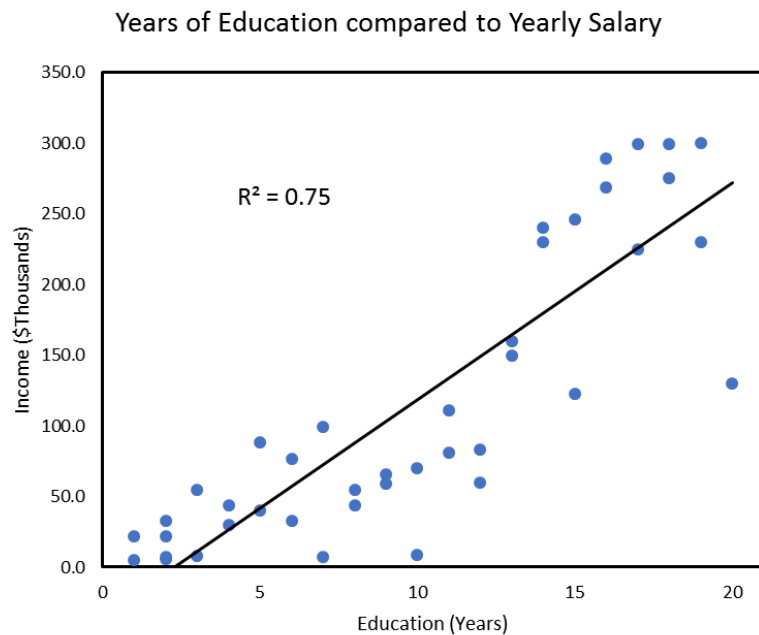
Regression Trees



Evaluating Models

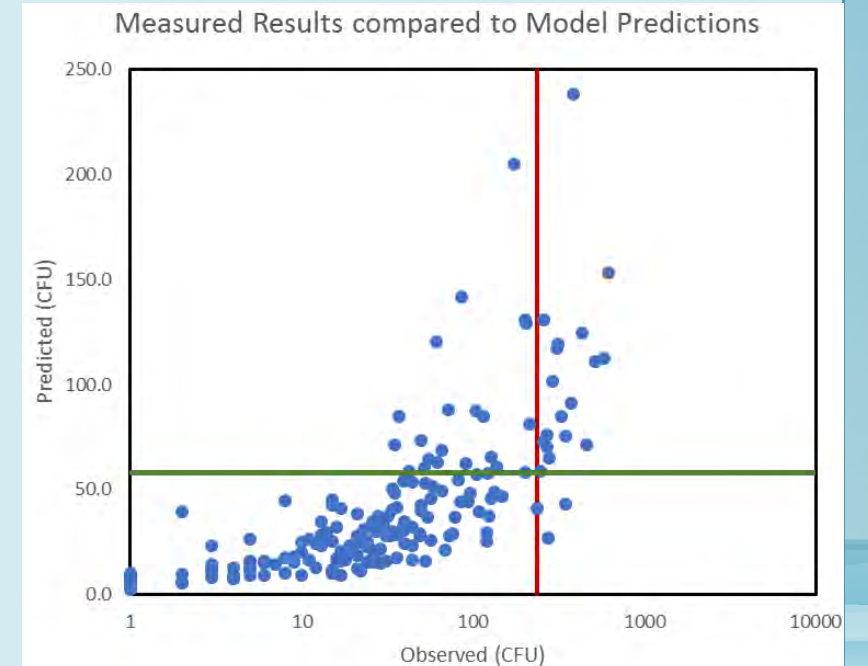
Goodness of Fit

- How well response variation is explained by variation in independent variables
- R^2 ...



Predictive Power

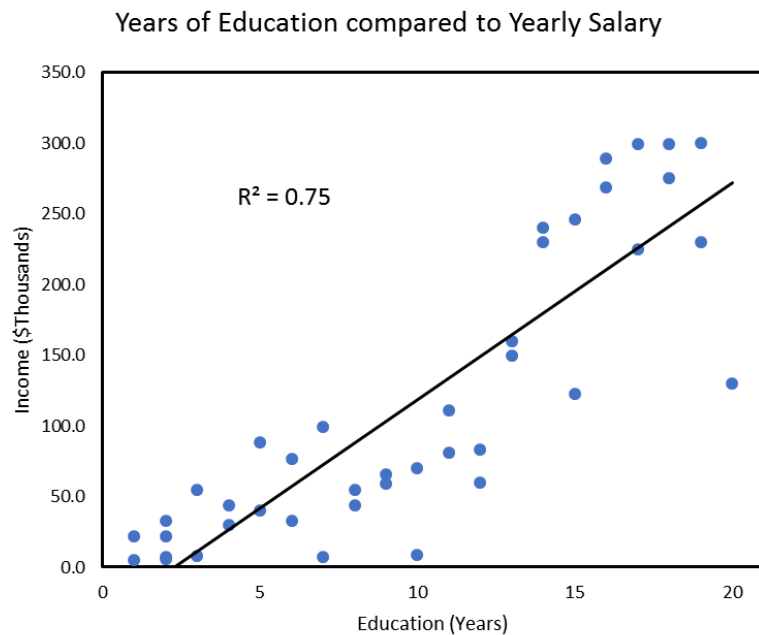
- ability to make predictions for data the model has not seen before
- Sensitivity, Specificity...



Evaluating Models

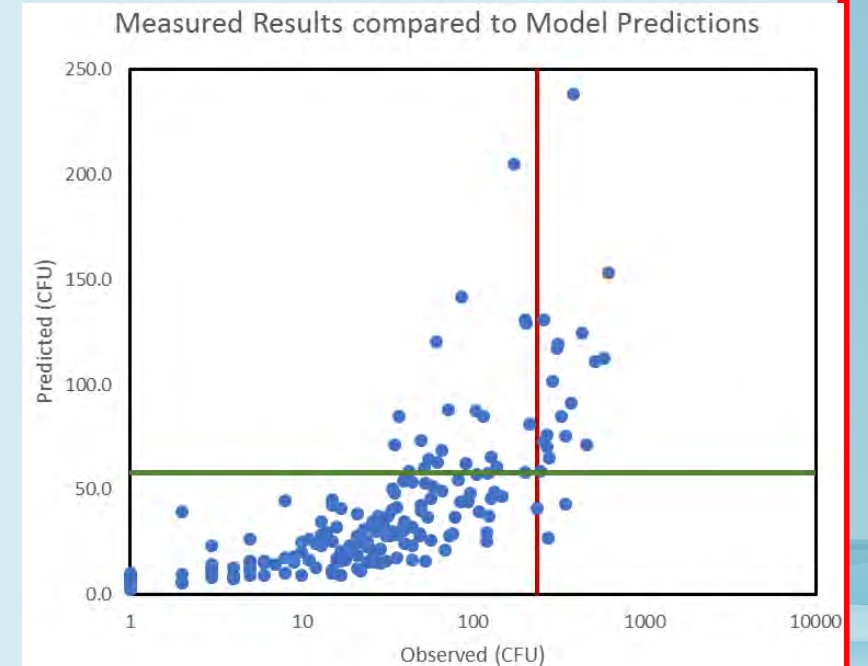
Goodness of Fit

- How well response variation is explained by variation in independent variables
- R^2 ...

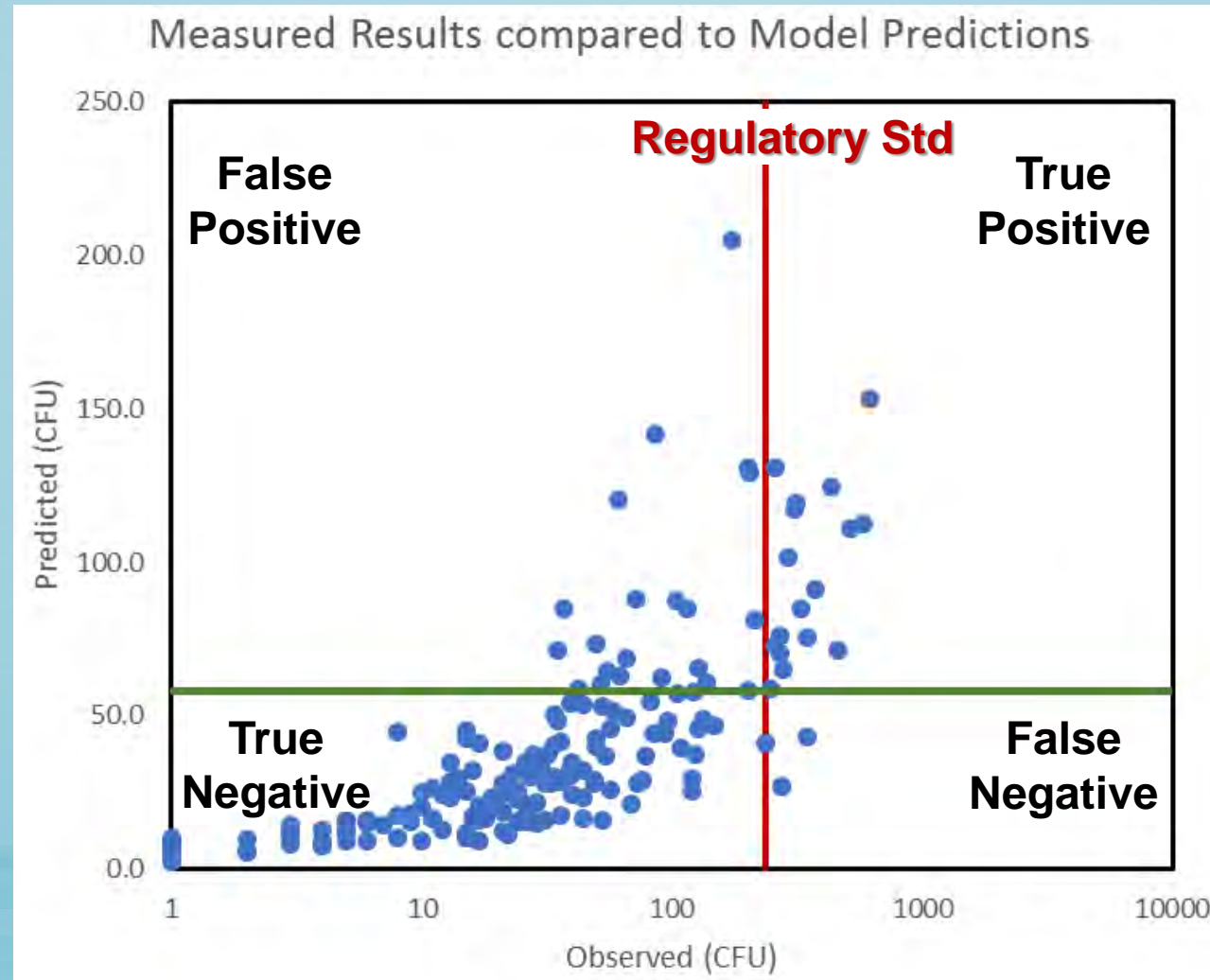


Predictive Power

- ability to make predictions for data the model has not seen before
- Sensitivity, Specificity...



Evaluate: How well will models predict exceedances over standard?



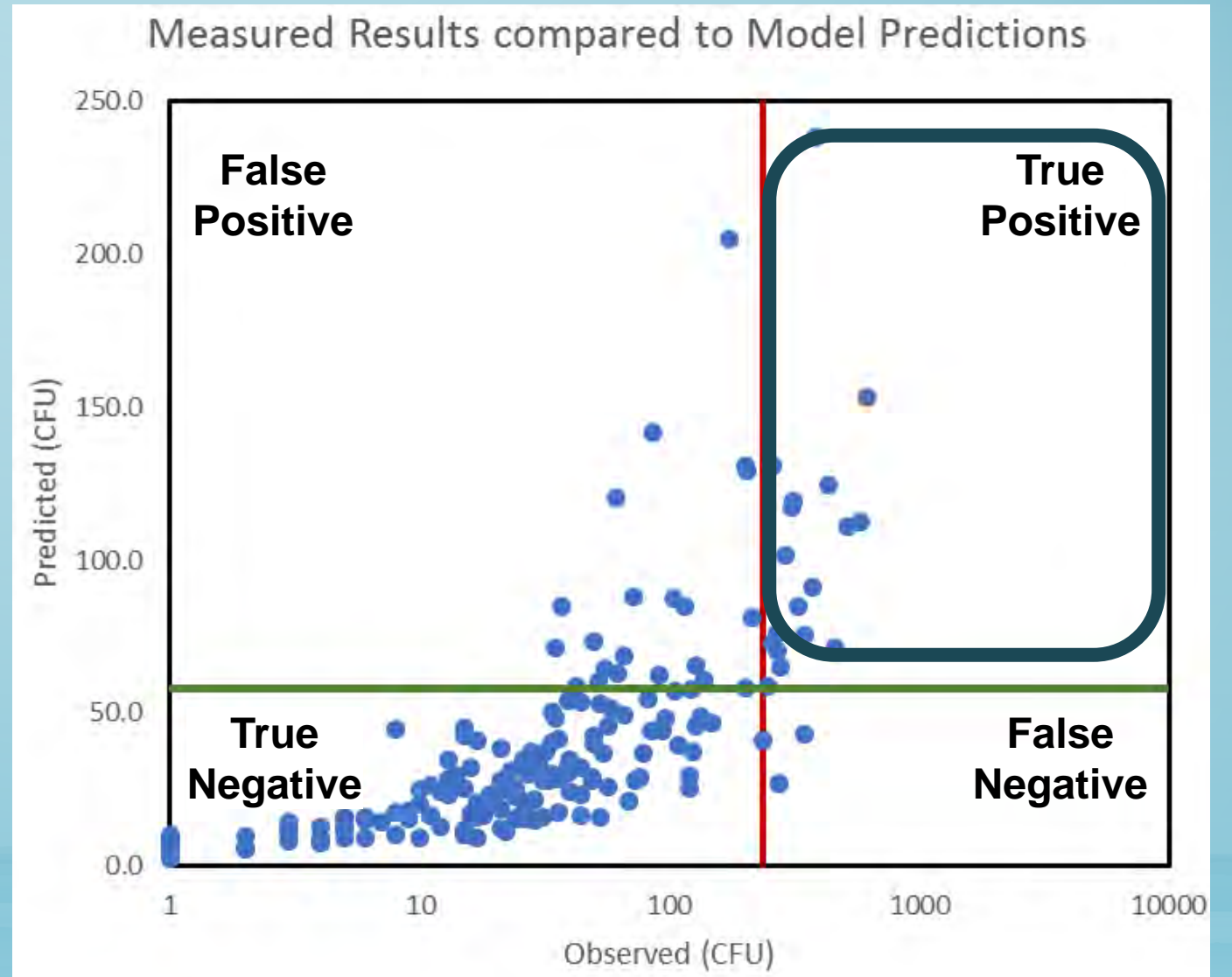
Decision Criterion

Sensitivity

% of all results that were observed to be over standard correctly predicted by the model

True Positives

True Positives + False Negatives

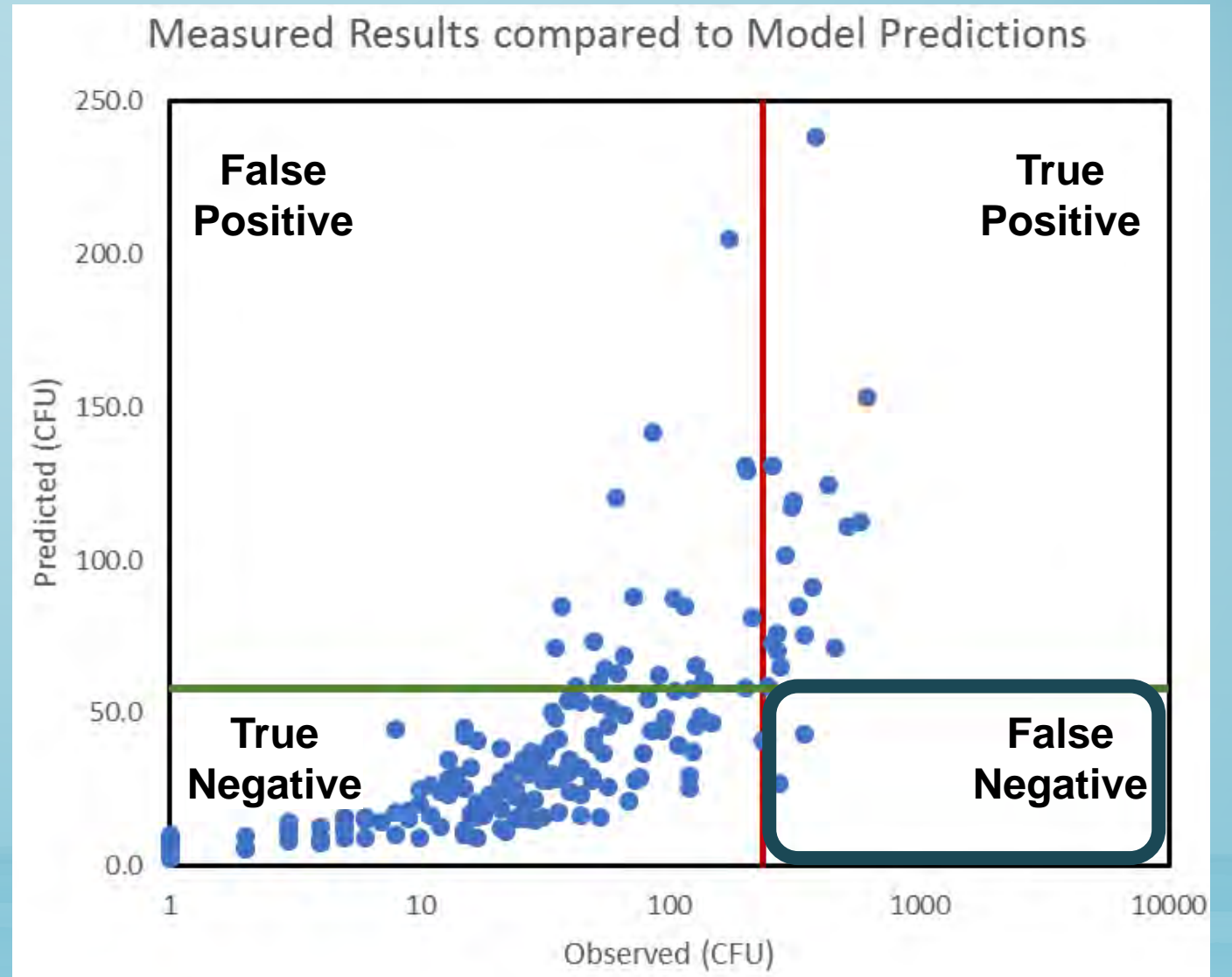


Sensitivity

% of all results that were observed to be over standard correctly predicted by the model

True Positives

True Positives + False Negatives

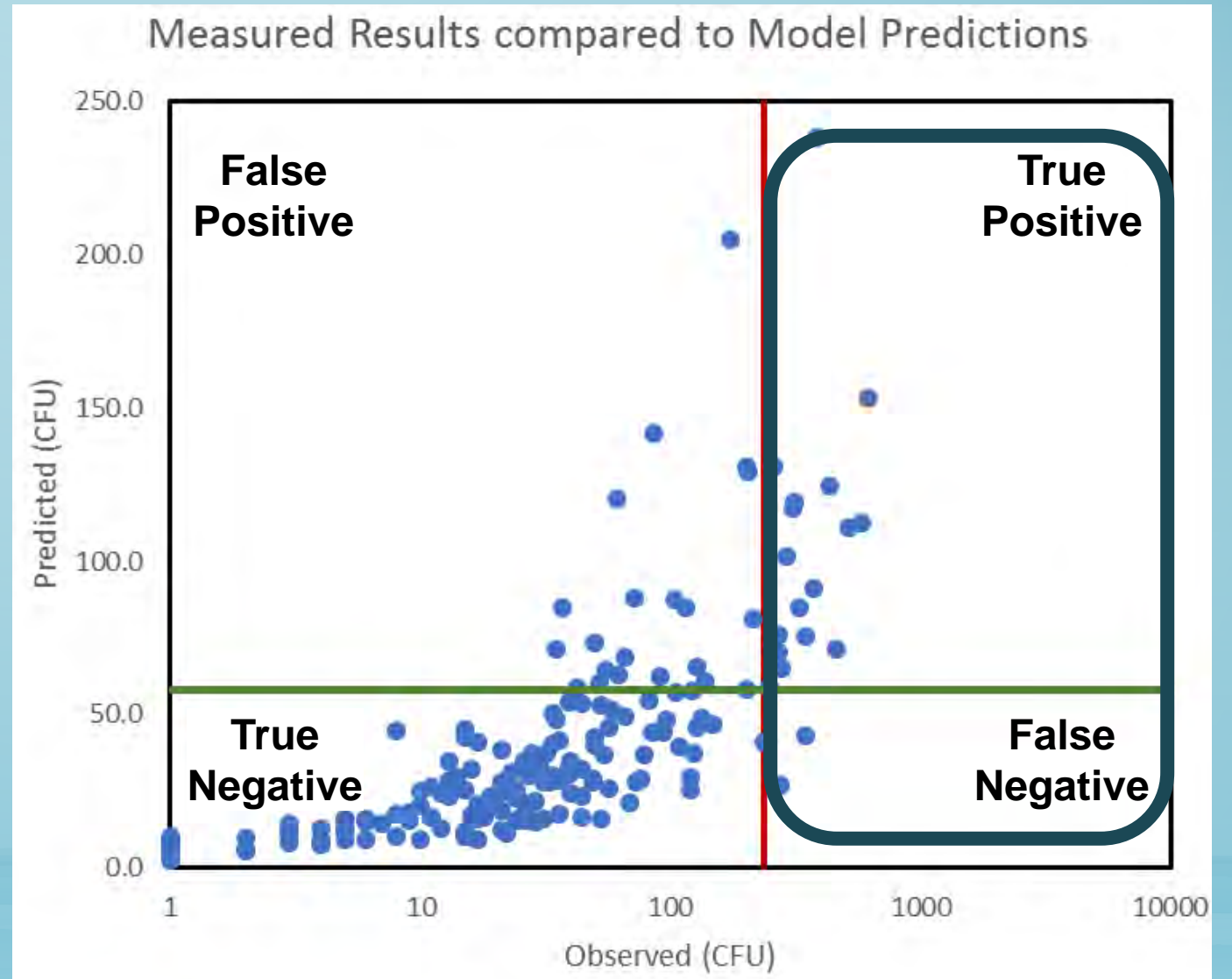


Sensitivity

% of all results that were observed to be over standard correctly predicted by the model

True Positives

True Positives + False Negatives

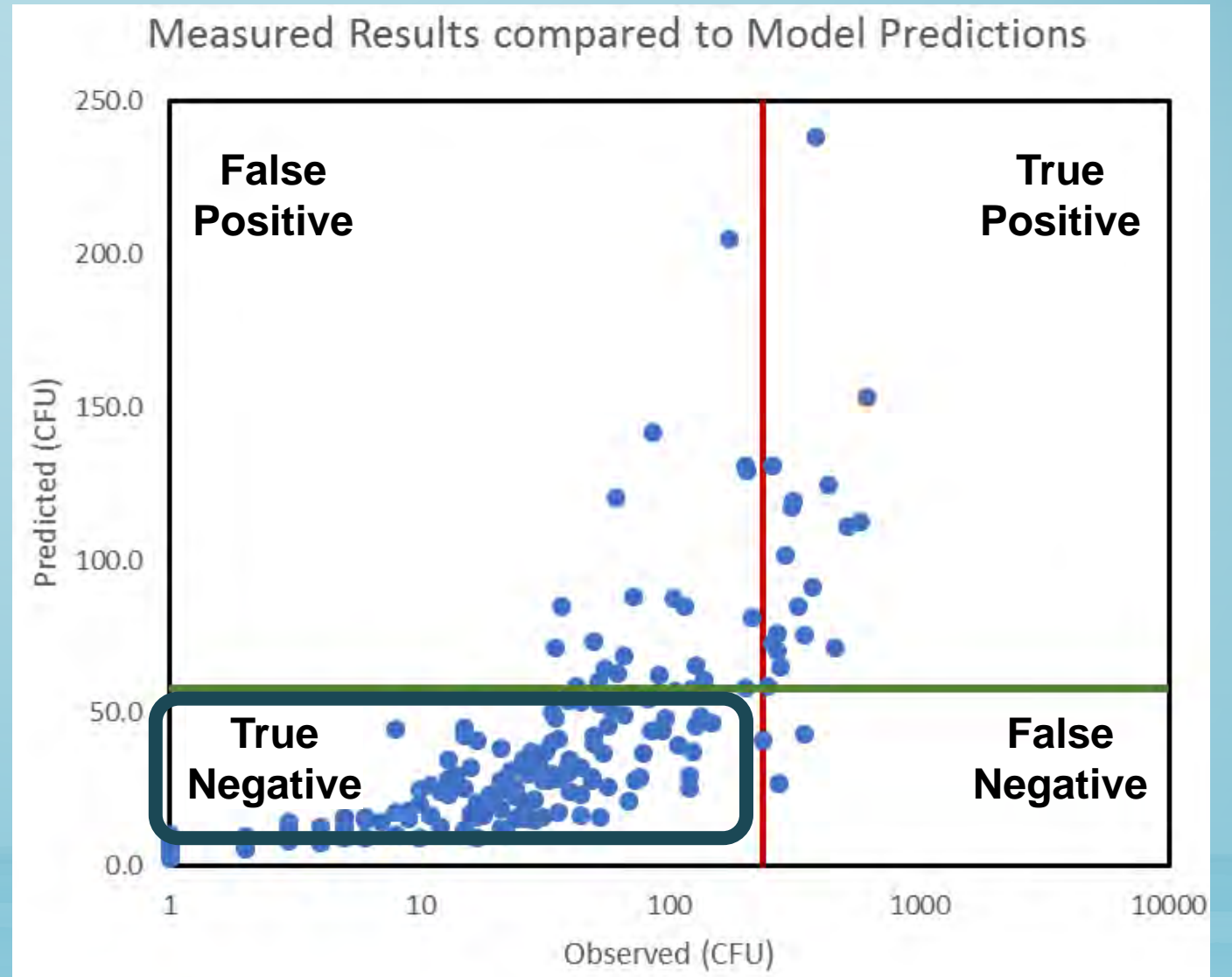


Specificity

% of all results that were observed to be under standard correctly predicted by the model

True Negatives

True Negatives + False Positives

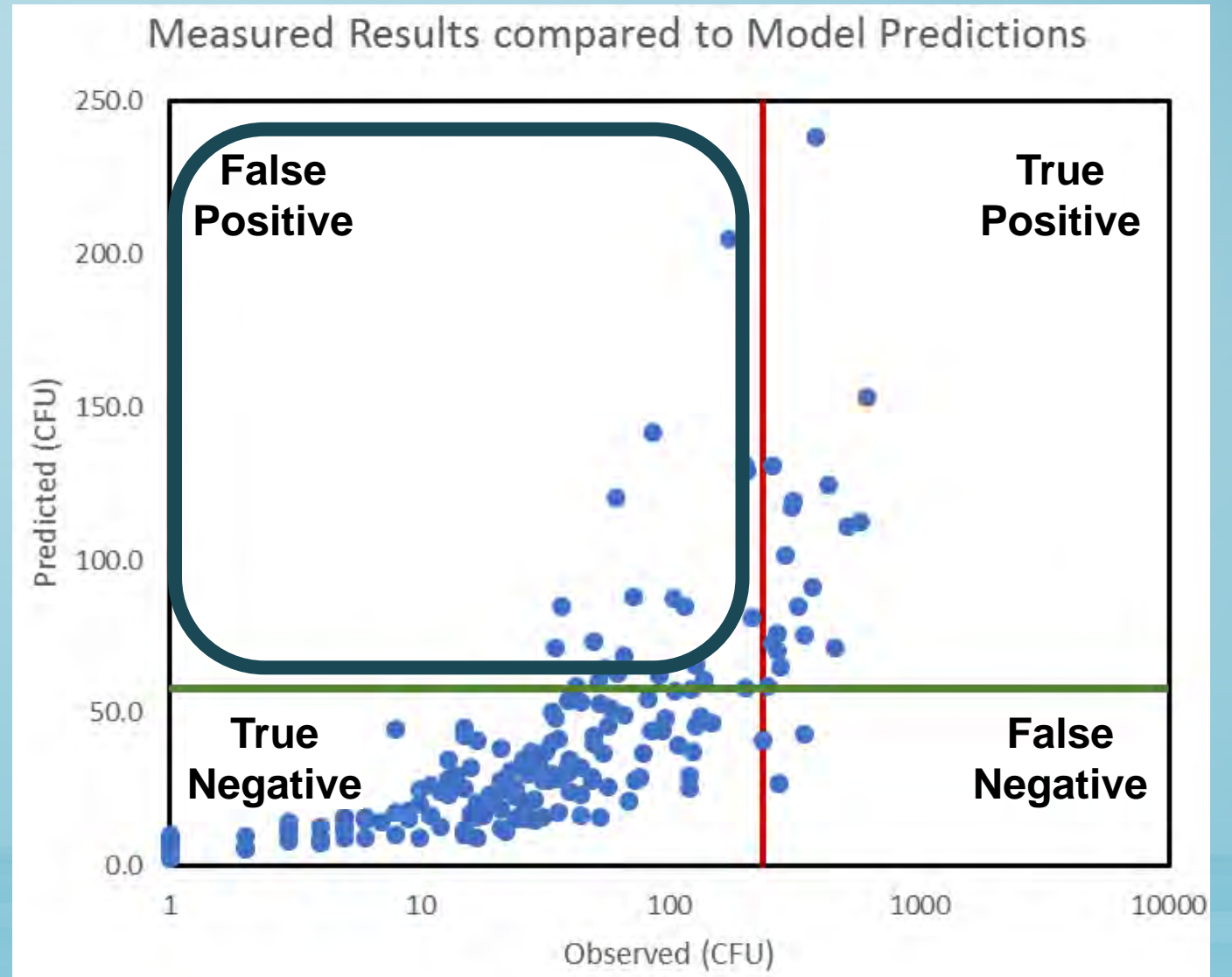


Specificity

% of all results that were observed to be under standard correctly predicted by the model

True Negatives

True Negatives + False Positives

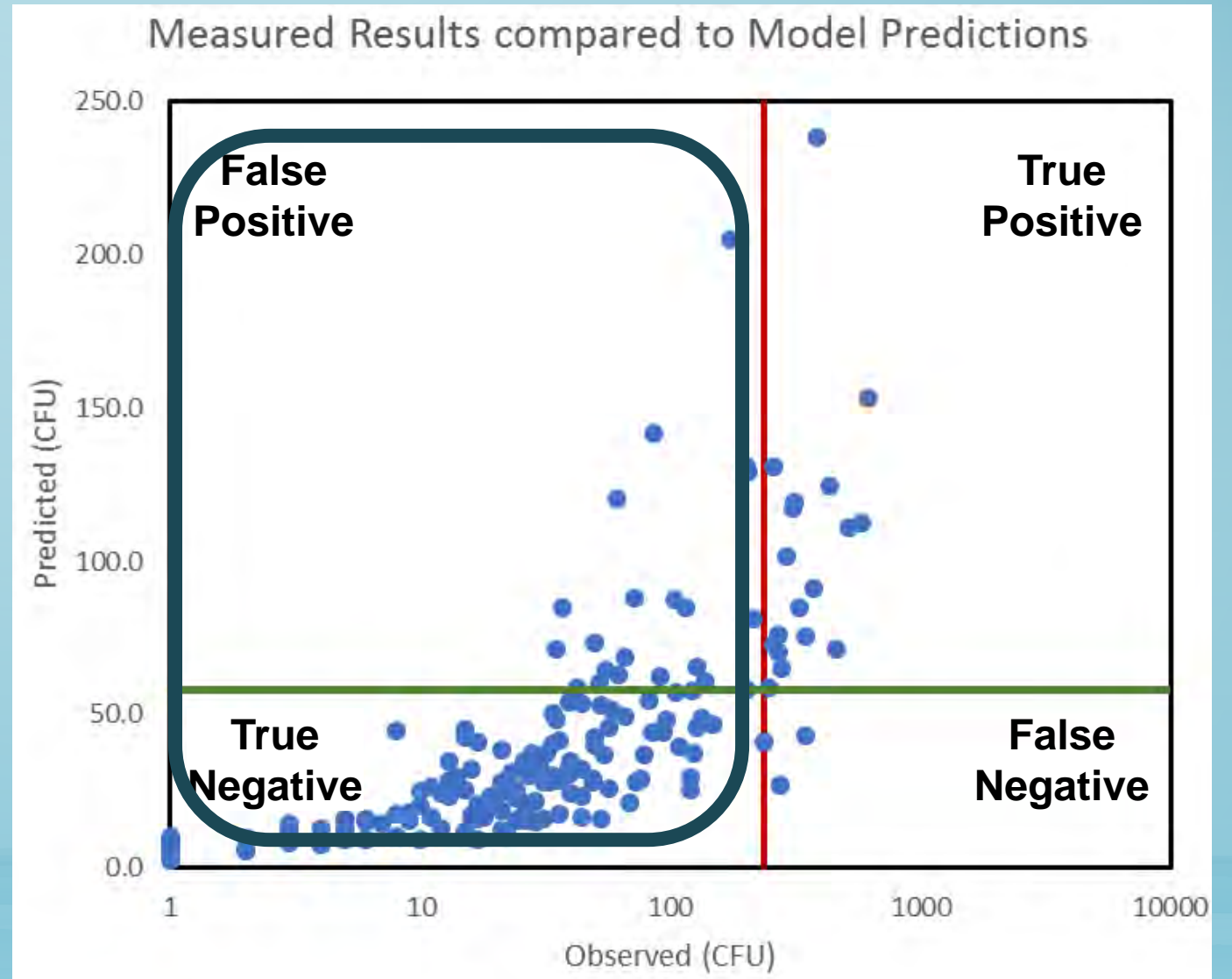


Specificity

% of all results that were observed to be under standard correctly predicted by the model

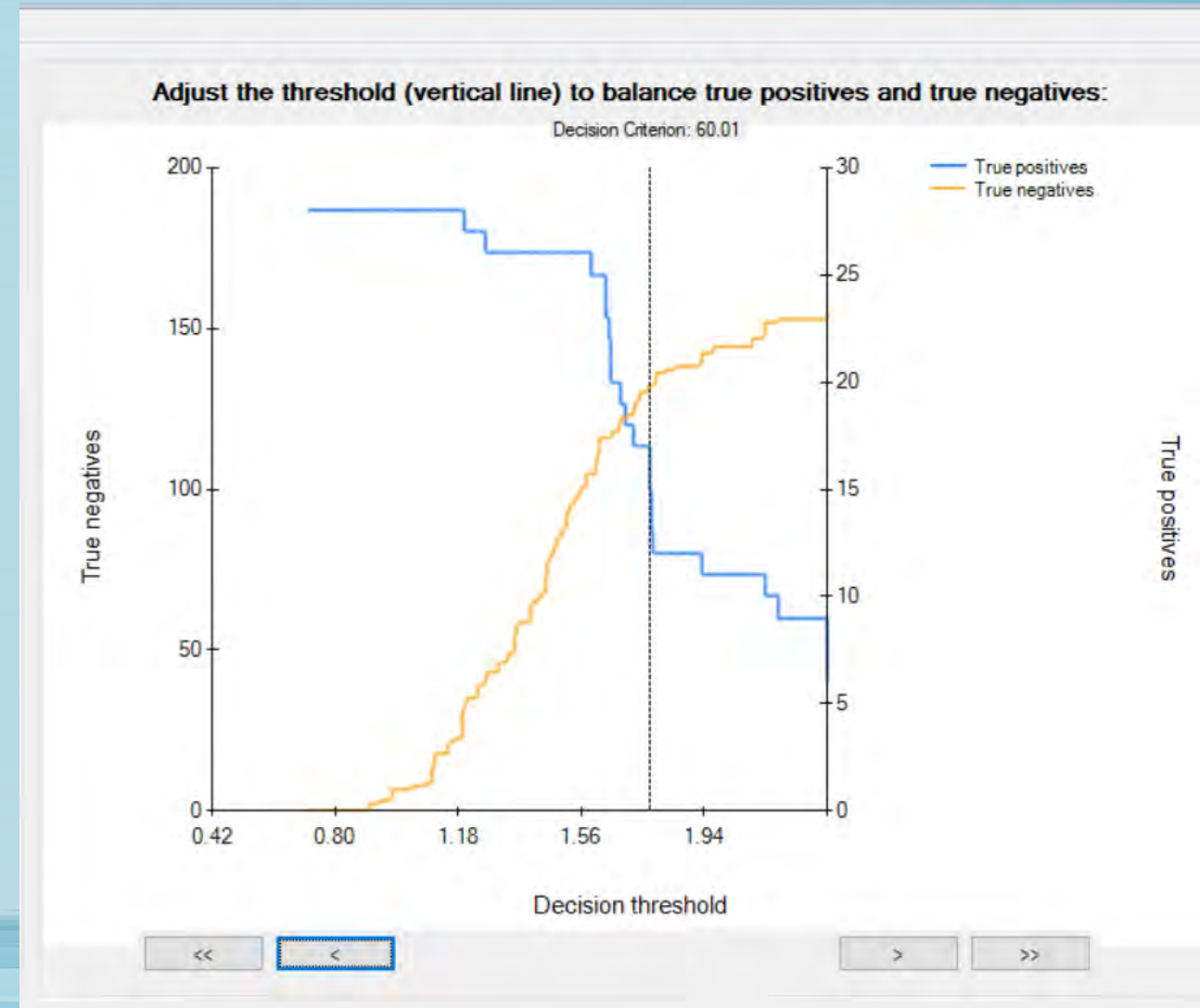
True Negatives

True Negatives + False Positives

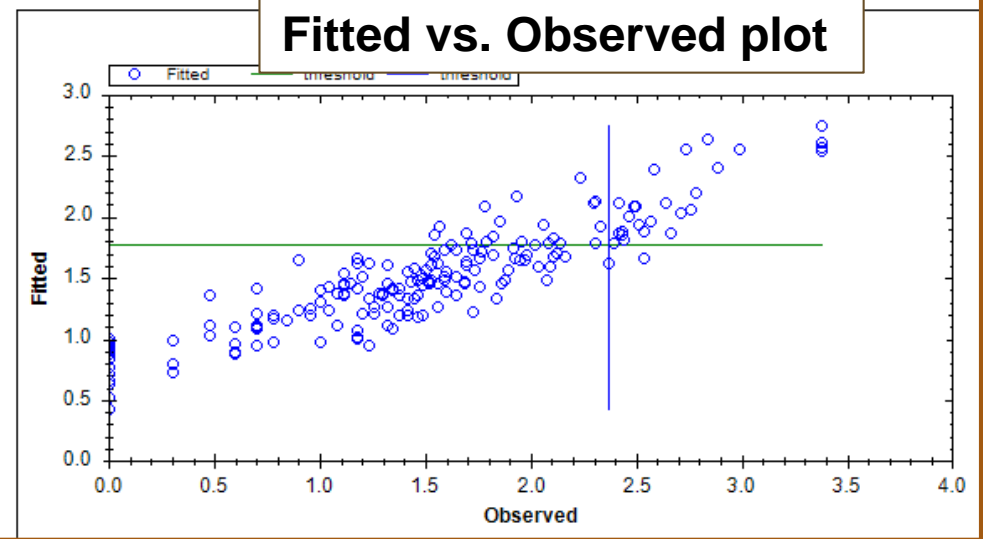
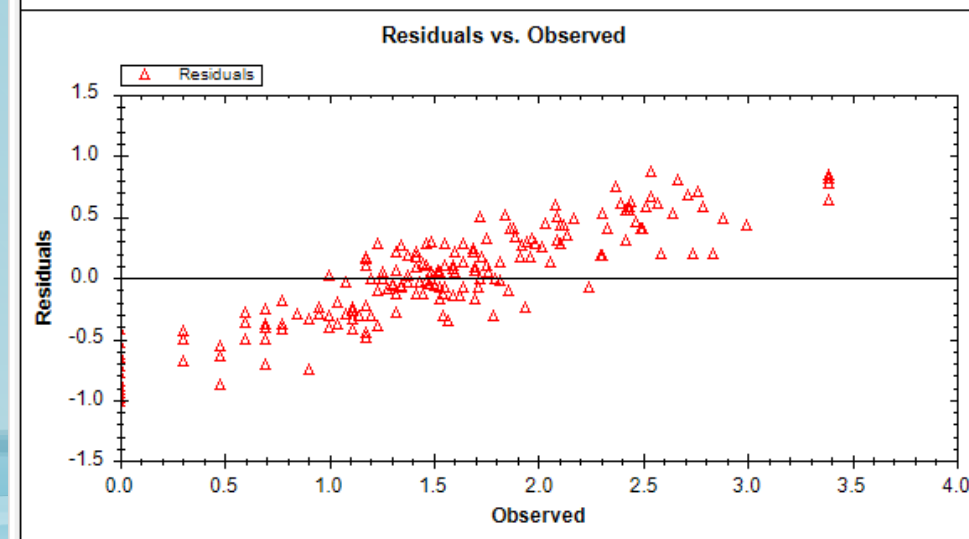
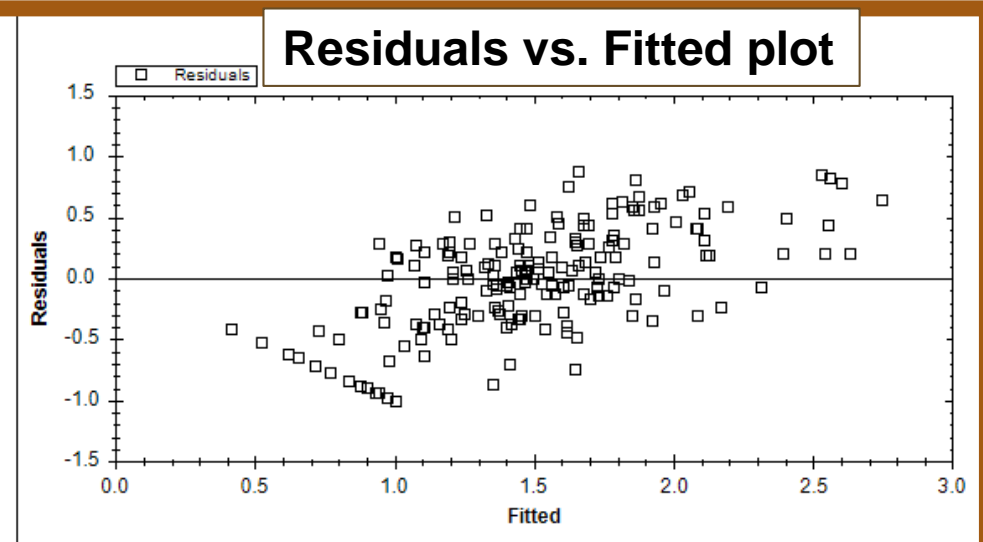
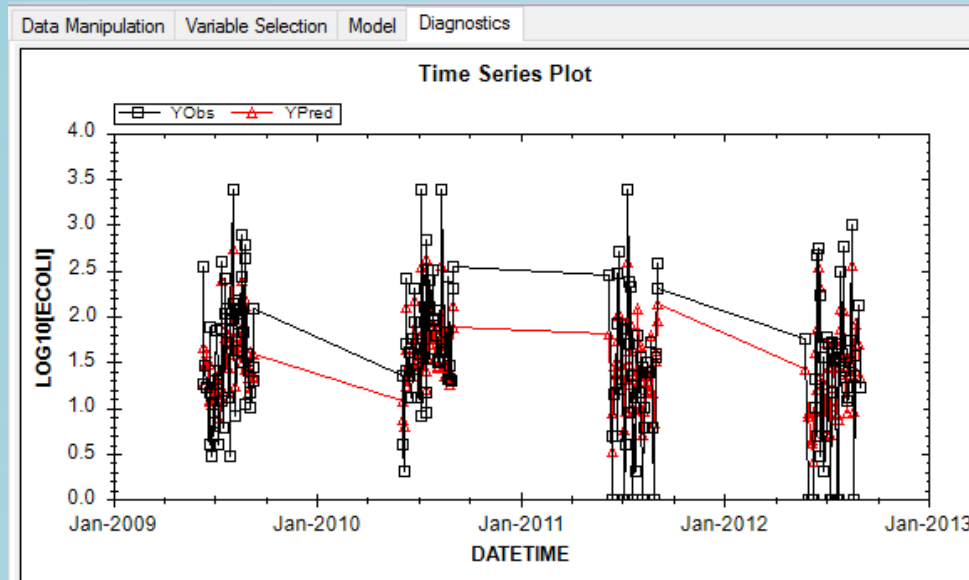


Decision Criterion

- The prediction thresholds that determine whether an actual exceedance of a regulatory standard occurred
- Model specific
- “Converts model predictions to real-world values”



Diagnostics



Diagnostics

Mental Check:

Data points with residuals greater ± 3.0 considered to be too influential



Model values of *E. Coli* v. observed values (Log_{10}). The closer to the 1:1 line, the better

