# Advanced Data Modelling MA4128 2016 Week 2

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#### **Binary Classification**

Recall the possible outcomes of a hypothesis test procedure. In particular recall the two important types of error. Importantly the binary classification prediction procedure can yield wrong predictions.

	Null hypothesis	Null hypothesis	
	$(H_0)$ true	$(H_0)$ false	
Reject	Type I error	Correct outcome	
null hypothesis	False positive	True positive	
Fail to reject	<b>Correct outcome</b>	Type II error	
null hypothesis	True negative	False negative	

Let us simplify the last table, and present it in the context of a binary prediction procedure.

	Predicted Negative	Predicted Positive
Observed Negative	True Negative	False Positive
	(TN)	(FP)
Observed Positive	False Negative	True Positive
	(FN)	(TP)

(Notice that "Negative" precedes "Positive")

Important metrics for determining how usefulness of the prediction procedure are: Accuracy, Recall and Precision.

Accuracy, Precision and Recall are defined as

Accuracy = 
$$\frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

Another measure is the F-measure (or F-score), which is computed as

$$F = 2 \cdot \left( \frac{\text{precision} \cdot \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}} \right)$$

# **Questions**

	Predicted	Predicted
	Negative	Positive
Negative Cases	TN: 9,700	FP: 165
Positive Cases	FN: 35	TP: 100

With reference to the table on the previous slide, compute each of the following appraisal metrics.

a. Accuracy

c. Recall

**b.** Precision

**d.** F measure

- Why is the accuracy value so high?
- Why is the F-measure so low?
  - \* This is the **class-imbalance** problem: more "negative" outcomes which skews the statistic, but these outcomes are the least relevant.
  - \* The F-measure disregards the irrelevant "true negatives, and concentrates on the more relevant potential outcomes.