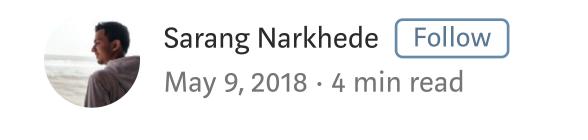
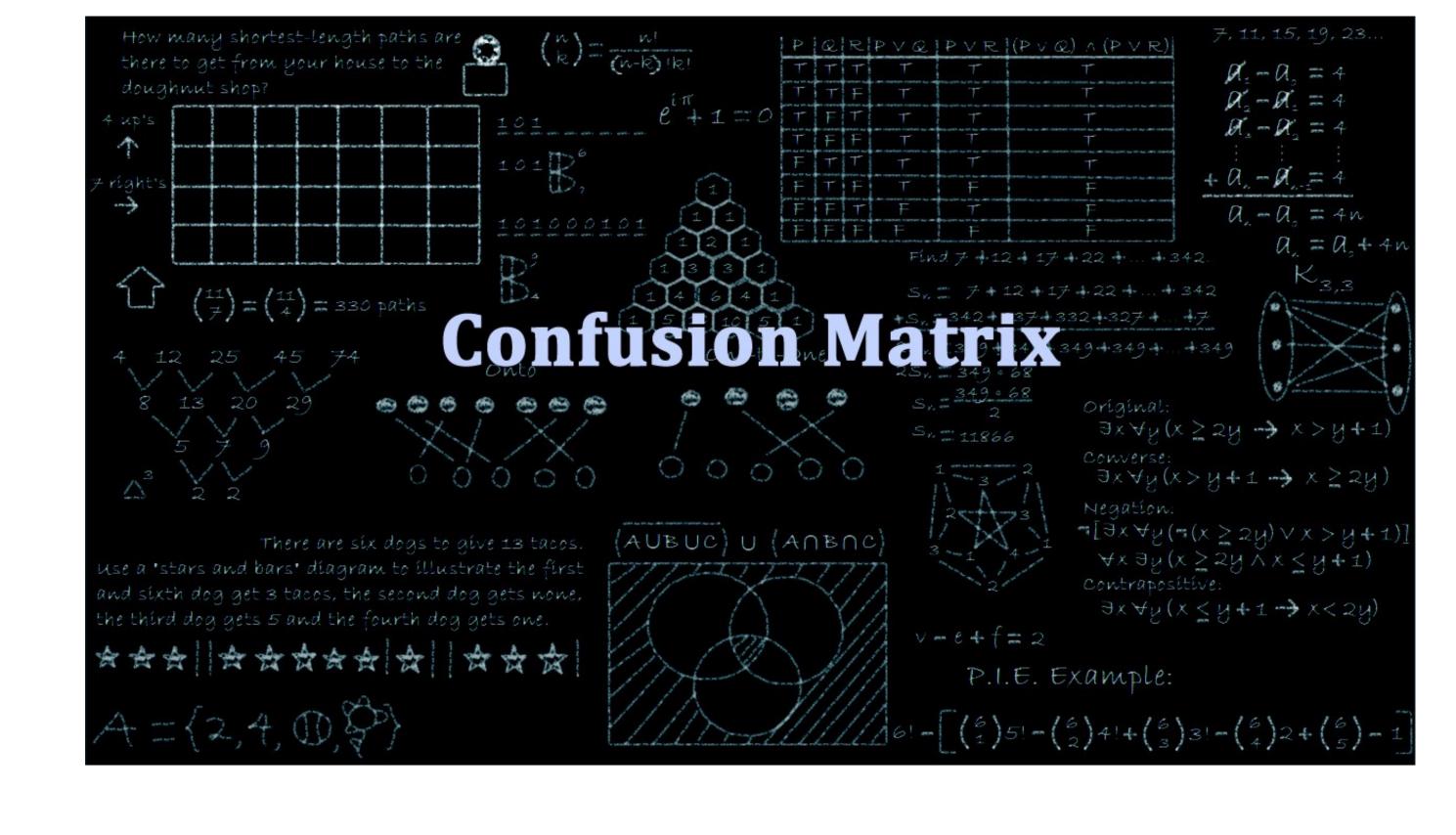
000

VIDEO

Understanding Confusion Matrix





effectiveness of our model. Better the effectiveness, better the performance and that's exactly what we want. And it is where the Confusion matrix comes into the limelight. Confusion Matrix is a performance measurement for machine learning classification. This blog aims to answer following questions: 1. What the confusion matrix is and why you need it?

When we get the data, after data cleaning, pre-processing and wrangling,

the first step we do is to feed it to an outstanding model and of course, get

output in probabilities. But hold on! How in the hell can we measure the

Today, let's understand the confusion matrix once and for all.

- What is Confusion Matrix and why you need it?

Well, it is a performance measurement for machine learning classification

Actual Values

Negative (0)

FΡ

You're pregnant

Positive (1)

TP

2. How to calculate Confusion Matrix for a 2-class classification problem?

problem where output can be two or more classes. It is a table with 4 different combinations of predicted and actual values.

Positive (1)

and most importantly AUC-ROC Curve.

Predicted Values Negative (0) FΝ ΤN

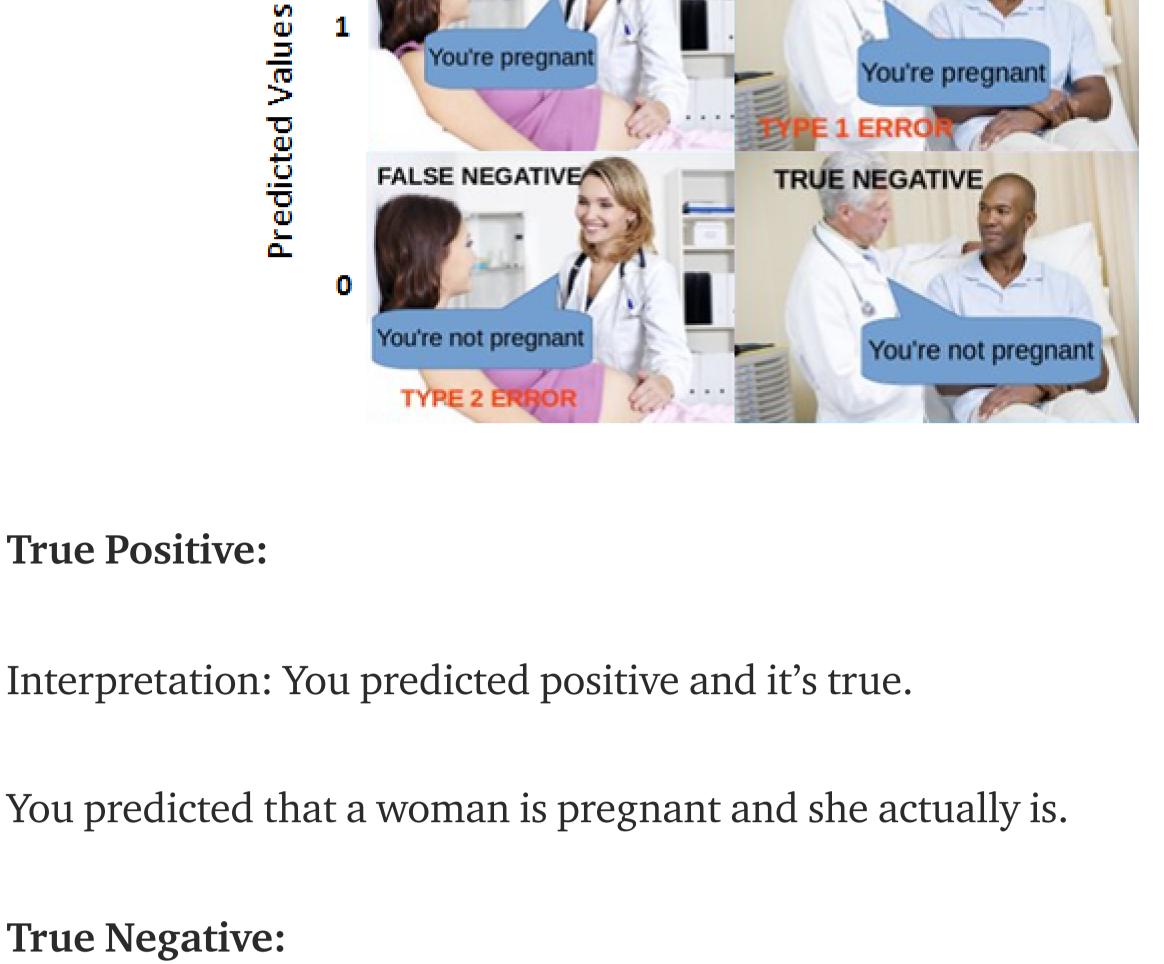
It is extremely useful for measuring Recall, Precision, Specificity, Accuracy

Let's understand TP, FP, FN, TN in terms of pregnancy analogy.

You're pregnant

1 0 TRUE POSITIVE FALSE POSITIVE

Actual Values



False Positive: (Type 1 Error)

Interpretation: You predicted positive and it's false.

Interpretation: You predicted negative and it's false.

Interpretation: You predicted negative and it's true.

False Negative: (Type 2 Error)

You predicted that a woman is not pregnant but she actually is.

You predicted that a man is pregnant but he actually is not.

You predicted that a man is not pregnant and he actually is not.

Just Remember, We describe predicted values as Positive and Negative and actual values as True and False.

True

Recall

Precision

actually positive.

and **Accuracy** will be

Actual Values Predicted Values

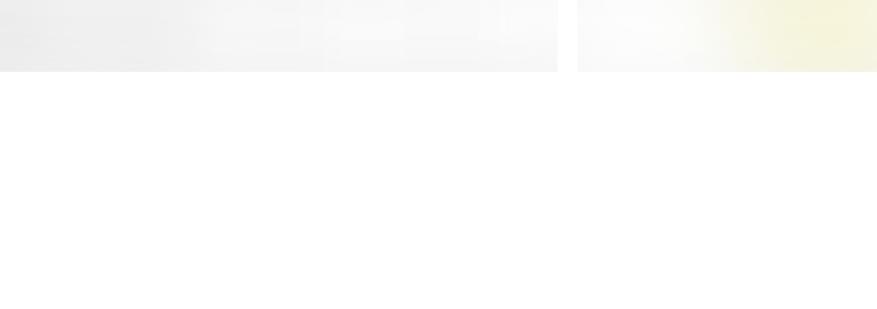
Let's understand confusion matrix through math.

How to Calculate Confusion Matrix for a 2-class classification problem?

False

Positive

Negative



Out of all the positive classes, how much we predicted correctly. It should be high as possible.

Out of all the positive classes we have predicted correctly, how many are

It is difficult to compare two models with low precision and high recall or

vice versa. So to make them comparable, we use F-Score. F-score helps to

measure Recall and Precision at the same time. It uses Harmonic Mean in

giving this post some claps 👏. I am always open for your questions and

place of Arithmetic Mean by punishing the extreme values more.

Out of all the classes, how much we predicted correctly, which will be, in this case 4/7. It should be high as possible. F-measure

I hope I've given you some basic understanding on what exactly is confusing matrix. If you like this post, a tad of extra motivation will be helpful by

You can reach me at:

Thanks for Reading!

5K claps

WRITTEN BY

suggestions. You can share this on Facebook, Twitter, Linkedin, so someone in need might stumble upon this.

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/narkhedesarang/

Machine Learning **Confusion Martix Data Science** Recall Precision

Twitter: https://twitter.com/narkhede_sarang

Github: https://github.com/TheSarang

Sarang Narkhede

Community Organizer @GDGRochester. Live and breath ML. All views are my own. Graduate CS student at @RIT.

A Medium publication sharing concepts, ideas, and codes.

See responses (45)

Towards Data Science

Become a member Get unlimited access to the best stories

Discover Medium Welcome to a place where words

Medium

matter. On Medium, smart voices and original ideas take center stage - with no ads in sight. Watch

Make Medium yours

on Medium — and support writers while

you're at it. Just \$5/month. <u>Upgrade</u>

About

towards

data science

Follow all the topics you care about, and

Legal

Help

000

Follow

Follow