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| AutoML Modeling Report |  |

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Binary Classifier with Clean/Balanced Data

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| **Train/Test Split**  How much data was used for training? How much data was used for testing? | There were 200 images in total (100 normal & 100 pneumonia). From this dataset, 160 images were used for training, 20 images were used for testing (10 normal & 10 pneumonia) and 20 images were used for validation (10 normal & 10 pneumonia) as shown in the image below: |
| **Confusion Matrix**  What do each of the cells in the confusion matrix describe? What values did you observe (include a screenshot)? What is the true positive rate for the “pneumonia” class? What is the false positive rate for the “normal” class? | Confusion matrix is a grid which shows all the predicted labels relative to all true labels. In our case we have 4 cells in confusion matrix. For ***normal*** class those cells can be explained as below:   1. True Positives (Row 1 Column 1, TP in short)   Positive labels (actual) that are predicted as positives   1. False Negatives (Row 1 Column 2, FN in short)   Positive labels (actual) that are predicted as negatives   1. False Positives (Row 2 Column 1, FP in short)   Negative labels (actual) that are predicted as positives   1. True Negatives (Row 2 Column 2, TN in short)   Negative labels (actual) that are predicted as negatives  In Google Vision Confusion matrix can be displayed using percentages or item counts. I have included both images below.  As can be seen from the image below, all the normal images (10 in total) were predicted as normal. On the other hand, 2 of the pneumonia images (10 in total) were predicted as normal and 8 of the pneumonia images were predicted as pneumonia.    As a result, for ***normal*** class:   * TP = 10 (100%), * FN = 0 (0%), * FP = 2 (20%), * TN = 8 (80%).   For ***pneumonia*** class:   * TP = 8 (80%), * FN = 2 (20%), * FP = 0 (0%), * TN = 10 (100%). |
| **Precision and Recall**  What does precision measure? What does recall measure? What precision and recall did the model achieve (report the values for a score threshold of 0.5)? |  |
| **Score Threshold**  When you increase the threshold what happens to precision? What happens to recall? Why? |  |

Binary Classifier with Clean/Unbalanced Data

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| **Train/Test Split**  How much data was used for training? How much data was used for testing? |  |
| **Confusion Matrix**  How has the confusion matrix been affected by the unbalanced data? Include a screenshot of the new confusion matrix. |  |
| **Precision and Recall**  How have the model’s precision and recall been affected by the unbalanced data (report the values for a score threshold of 0.5)? |  |
| **Unbalanced Classes**  From what you have observed, how do unbalanced classed affect a machine learning model? |  |

Binary Classifier with Dirty/Balanced Data

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| **Confusion Matrix**  How has the confusion matrix been affected by the dirty data? Include a screenshot of the new confusion matrix. |  |
| **Precision and Recall**  How have the model’s precision and recall been affected by the dirty data (report the values for a score threshold of 0.5)? Of the binary classifiers, which has the highest precision? Which has the highest recall? |  |
| **Dirty Data**  From what you have observed, how does dirty data affect a machine learning model? |  |

3-Class Model

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| **Confusion Matrix**  Summarize the 3-class confusion matrix. Which classes is the model most likely to confuse? Which class(es) is the model most likely to get right? Why might you do to try to remedy the model’s “confusion”? Include a screenshot of the new confusion matrix. |  |
| **Precision and Recall**  What are the model’s precision and recall? How are these values calculated (report the values for a score threshold of 0.5)? |  |
| **F1 Score**  What is this model’s F1 score? |  |