Phase 6 Model Performance Metrics

Date	08 November 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID28916
Project Name	Project - Visualizing and Predicting Heart Diseases with an Interactive Dash Board
Maximum Marks	10 Marks

The category or classes of data are found in a classification problem using training data. The model gains knowledge from the provided dataset before classifying the fresh data into groups or classes in accordance with the training. As the result, it foresees class labels like Yes or No, 0 or 1, Spam or Not Spam, etc.

Confusion Matrics:

For Logistic Regression

Testing Accuracy: 0.9382716049382716

Decision Tree : 0.7962962962963

Accuracy:

```
print('Logistic Regression :',1)
print('KNN :',k)
print('Naive Bayes :',n)
print('Decision Tree :' ,d)

Logistic Regression : 0.8271604938271605
KNN : 0.611111111111112
Naive Bayes : 0.7794117647058824
```

Comparing and finding the accuracy of Algorithms.

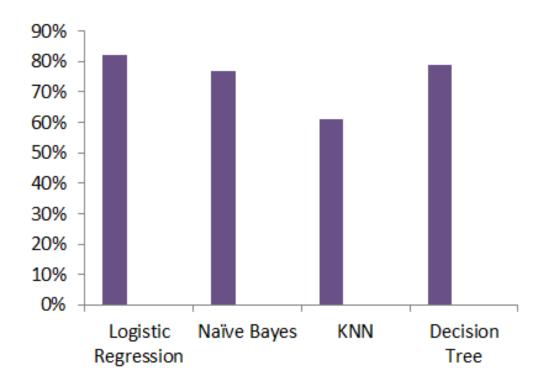


Fig. Visual analytics of all the 4 algorithms used.

Precision:

Precision is determined by dividing the total number of true positives and false positives by the imbalanced classification problem's two classes.

Precision = TruePositives / (TruePositives + FalsePositives)

Recall:

Recall is determined by dividing the total number of true positives and false negatives by the imbalanced classification problem's two classes.

Specificity:

A diagnostic test's sensitivity and specificity define its ability to correctly diagnose a patient when compared to a gold standard.

Using conventional methods, sensitivity, specificity, and relative risks were computed for each research outcome. The weighted estimates for sensitivity, specificity, and positive likelihood ratios provided are from the random-effects meta-analysis.

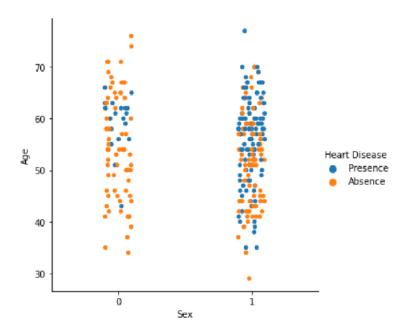
Specificity = True Negatives / (True Negatives + False Positives)

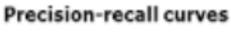
F1 Score:

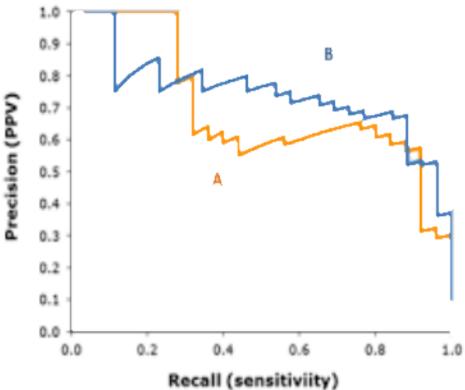
F-Measure provides a way to combine both precision and recall into a single measure that captures both properties.

F-Measure = (2 * Precision * Recall) / (Precision + Recall)

Precision-Recall or PR curve:







ROC Curve:

Using these values,

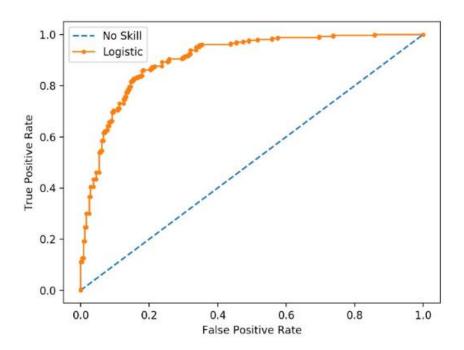
```
TP=cm[0][0]
TN=cm[1][1]
FN=cm[1][0]
FP=cm[0][1]
print('Testing Accuracy:', (TP+TN+FN)/(TP+TN+FP))
```

Testing Accuracy: 0.9382716049382716

And using the formula,

True Positive Rate = True Positives / (True Positives + False Negatives)

False Positive Rate = False Positives / (False Positives + True Negatives)



PR vs ROC curve:

```
TP=cm[0][0]
TN=cm[1][1]
FN=cm[1][0]
FP=cm[0][1]
print('Testing Accuracy:', (TP+TN+FN)/(TP+TN+FP))
```

Testing Accuracy: 0.9382716049382716

Both the curves uses these values like,

- True Positive
- True Negative
- False Positive
- False Negative

Gatling Testing in our project

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