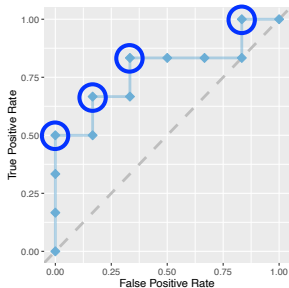


Evaluation: Measures for Binary Classification: ROC Visualization

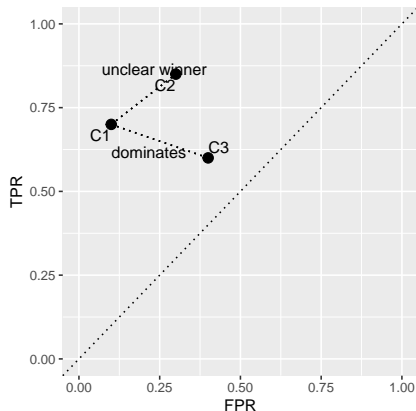


Learning goals

- Understand ROC curve
- Be able to compute a ROC curve manually
- Understand that ROC curve is invariant to class priors at test-time
- Discuss threshold selection
- Understand AUC

LABELS: ROC SPACE

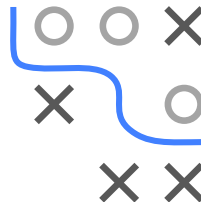
- For comparing classifiers, we characterize them by their TPR and FPR values and plot them in a coordinate system.
- We could also use two different ROC metrics which define a trade-off, for instance, TPR and PPV.



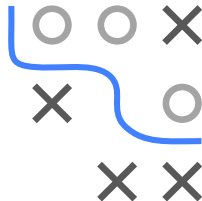
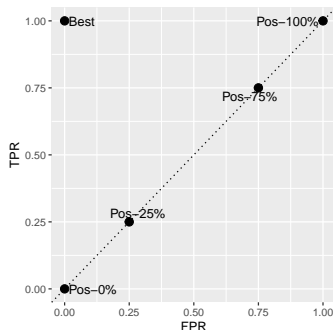
		True Class y	
		+	-
Pred. \hat{y}	+	TP	FP
	-	FN	TN

$$\text{TPR} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

$$\text{FPR} = \frac{\text{FP}}{\text{FP} + \text{TN}}$$



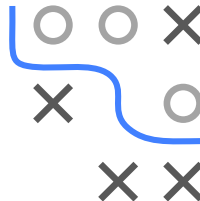
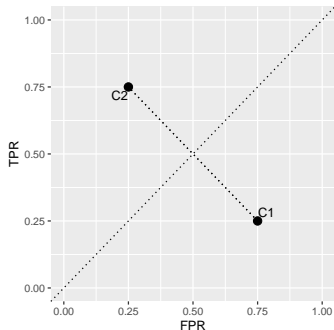
- If each positive x will be randomly classified with 25% as "pos", $\text{TPR} = 0.25$.
- If we assign each negative x randomly to "pos", $\text{FPR} = 0.25$.



LABELS: ROC SPACE

- In practice, we should never obtain a classifier below the diagonal.
- Inverting the predicted labels ($0 \mapsto 1$ and $1 \mapsto 0$) will result in a reflection at the diagonal.

$\Rightarrow \text{TPR}_{\text{new}} = 1 - \text{TPR}$ and $\text{FPR}_{\text{new}} = 1 - \text{FPR}$.



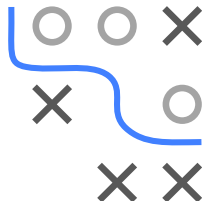
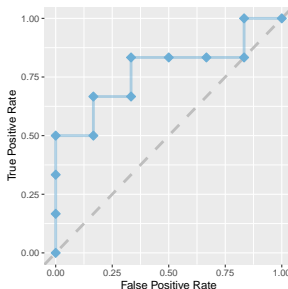
FROM PROBABILITIES TO LABELS: ROC CURVE

Remember: Both probabilistic and scoring classifiers can output classes by thresholding:

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = [\pi(\mathbf{x}) \geq c] \quad \text{or} \quad h(\mathbf{x}) = [f(\mathbf{x}) \geq c_f].$$

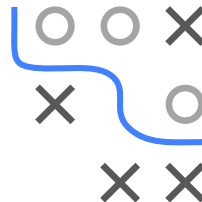
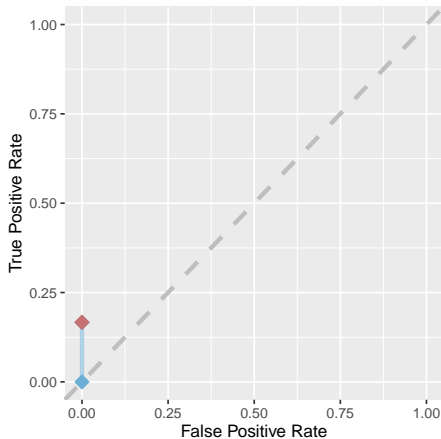
To draw a ROC curve:

- 1 Rank test observations on decreasing score.
- 2 Start with $c = 1$, so we start in $(0, 0)$; we predict everything as negative.
- 3 Iterate through all possible thresholds c and proceed for each observation x as follows:
 - If x is positive, move TPR $1/n_+$ up, as we have one TP more.
 - If x is negative, move FPR $1/n_-$ right, as we have one FP more.



DRAWING ROC CURVES

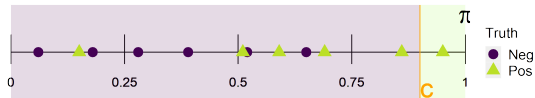
#	Truth	Score
1	Pos	0.95
2	Pos	0.86
3	Pos	0.69
4	Neg	0.65
5	Pos	0.59
6	Neg	0.52
7	Pos	0.51
8	Neg	0.39
9	Neg	0.28
10	Neg	0.18
11	Pos	0.15
12	Neg	0.06



$c = 0.9$

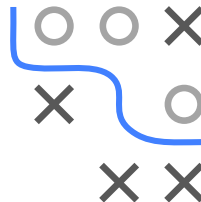
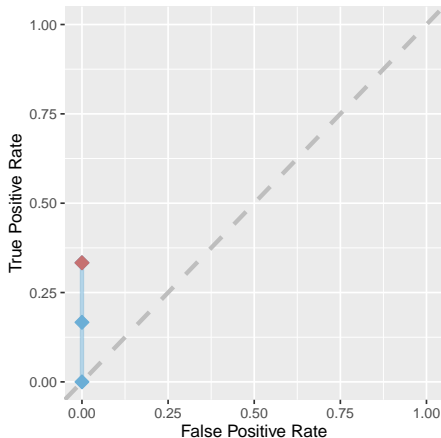
→ TPR = 0.167

→ FPR = 0



DRAWING ROC CURVES

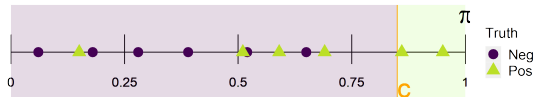
#	Truth	Score
1	Pos	0.95
2	Pos	0.86
3	Pos	0.69
4	Neg	0.65
5	Pos	0.59
6	Neg	0.52
7	Pos	0.51
8	Neg	0.39
9	Neg	0.28
10	Neg	0.18
11	Pos	0.15
12	Neg	0.06



$$c = 0.85$$

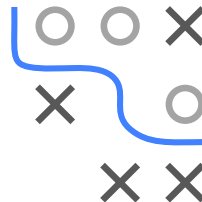
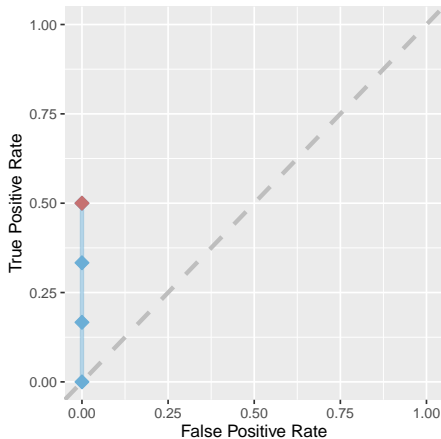
$$\rightarrow \text{TPR} = 0.333$$

$$\rightarrow \text{FPR} = 0$$



DRAWING ROC CURVES

#	Truth	Score
1	Pos	0.95
2	Pos	0.86
3	Pos	0.69
4	Neg	0.65
5	Pos	0.59
6	Neg	0.52
7	Pos	0.51
8	Neg	0.39
9	Neg	0.28
10	Neg	0.18
11	Pos	0.15
12	Neg	0.06



$$c = 0.66$$

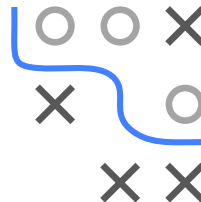
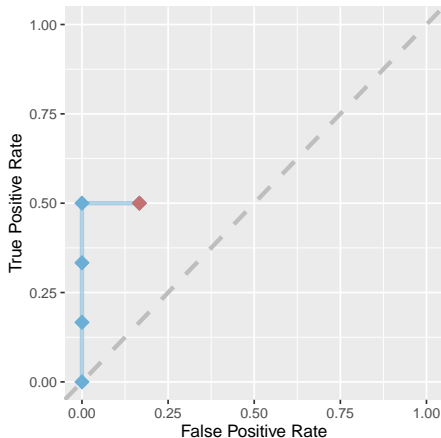
$$\rightarrow \text{TPR} = 0.5$$

$$\rightarrow \text{FPR} = 0$$



DRAWING ROC CURVES

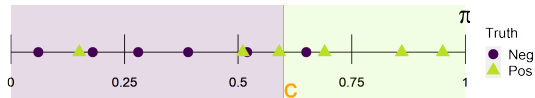
#	Truth	Score
1	Pos	0.95
2	Pos	0.86
3	Pos	0.69
4	Neg	0.65
5	Pos	0.59
6	Neg	0.52
7	Pos	0.51
8	Neg	0.39
9	Neg	0.28
10	Neg	0.18
11	Pos	0.15
12	Neg	0.06



$c = 0.6$

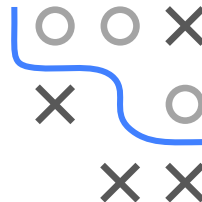
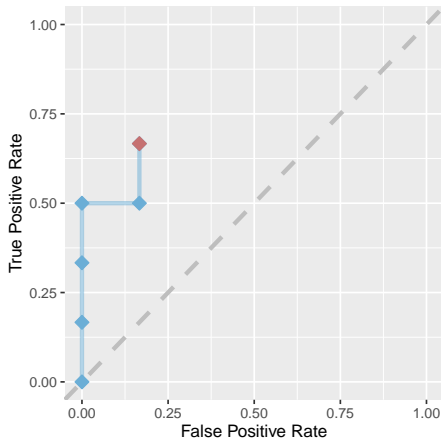
→ TPR = 0.5

→ FPR = 0.167



DRAWING ROC CURVES

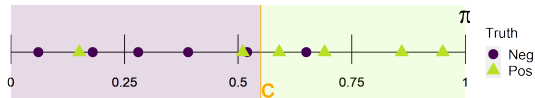
#	Truth	Score
1	Pos	0.95
2	Pos	0.86
3	Pos	0.69
4	Neg	0.65
5	Pos	0.59
6	Neg	0.52
7	Pos	0.51
8	Neg	0.39
9	Neg	0.28
10	Neg	0.18
11	Pos	0.15
12	Neg	0.06



$$c = 0.55$$

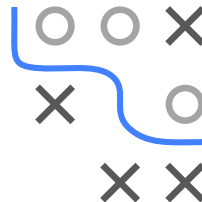
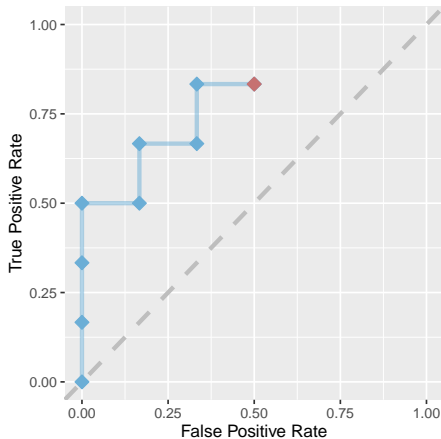
$$\rightarrow \text{TPR} = 0.667$$

$$\rightarrow \text{FPR} = 0.167$$



DRAWING ROC CURVES

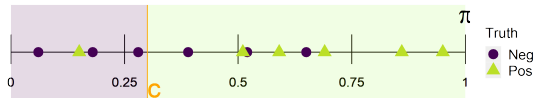
#	Truth	Score
1	Pos	0.95
2	Pos	0.86
3	Pos	0.69
4	Neg	0.65
5	Pos	0.59
6	Neg	0.52
7	Pos	0.51
8	Neg	0.39
9	Neg	0.28
10	Neg	0.18
11	Pos	0.15
12	Neg	0.06



$c = 0.3$

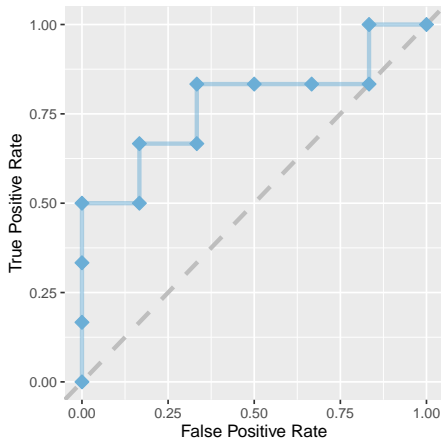
→ TPR = 0.833

→ FPR = 0.5



DRAWING ROC CURVES

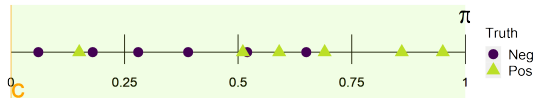
#	Truth	Score
1	Pos	0.95
2	Pos	0.86
3	Pos	0.69
4	Neg	0.65
5	Pos	0.59
6	Neg	0.52
7	Pos	0.51
8	Neg	0.39
9	Neg	0.28
10	Neg	0.18
11	Pos	0.15
12	Neg	0.06



$c = 0$

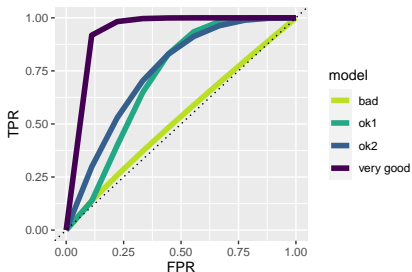
→ TPR = 1

→ FPR = 1



ROC CURVE PROPERTIES

- The closer the curve to the top-left corner, the better.
- If ROC curves cross, a different model might be better in different parts of the ROC space.

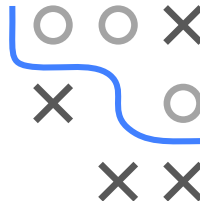
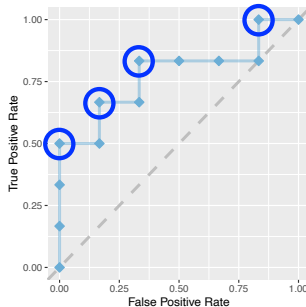


- Small thresholds will very liberally predict the positive class, and result in a potentially higher FPR, but also higher TPR.
- High thresholds will very conservatively predict the positive class, and result in a lower FPR and TPR.
- As we have not defined the trade-off between false positive and false negative costs, we cannot easily select the "best" threshold.
→ Visual inspection of all possible results seems useful.

CHOOSING THRESHOLD / OPERATING POINT

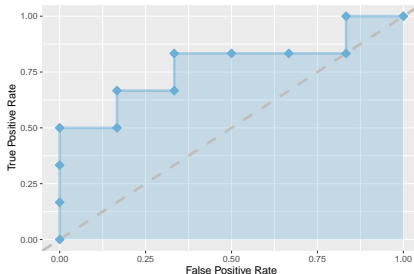
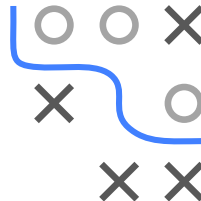
Often done visually and post-hoc, as class imbalances or costs are unknown a-priori.

- Identify non-dominated points
- Assess TPR / FPR
- Decide which combo is best for task
- Pick associated threshold



AUC: AREA UNDER ROC CURVE

- $AUC \in [0, 1]$ is a single metric to evaluate scoring classifiers – independent of the chosen threshold.
 - $AUC = 1$: perfect classifier
 - $AUC = 0.5$: random, non-discriminant classifier
 - $AUC = 0$: perfect, with inverted labels



AUC AS A RANK-BASED METRIC

- We can also interpret the AUC as the probability of our classifier ranking a random positive observation higher than a random negative one.
- A perfect classifier will rank all positive above all negative observations, achieving $AUC = 1$.

Truth	Score
1	0.9
1	0.76
1	0.7
0	0.5
1	0.45
0	0.3
0	0.1

Choose a random positive



1	0.76
---	------

Choose a random negative



0	0.3
---	-----

AUC = 0.9167

- Classifier ranks the positive higher than the negative
- This happens with a mean probability of 0.9167

