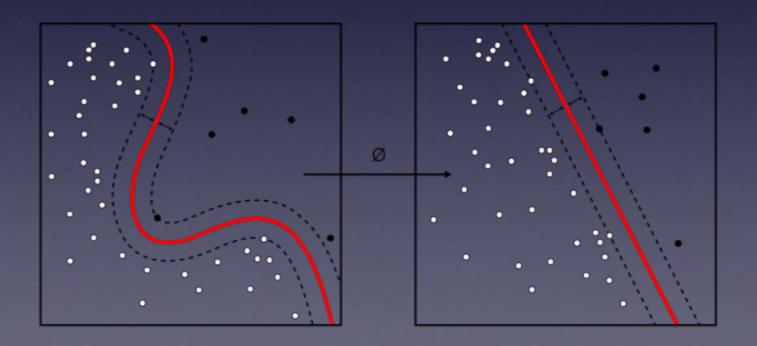
### Data Science Workflow

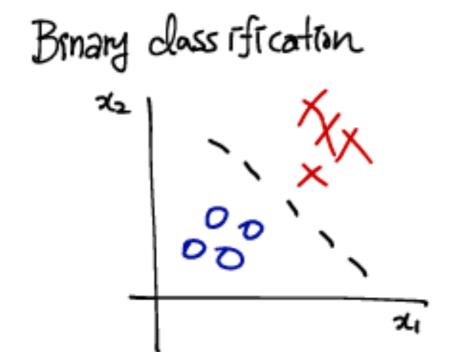
Binary Classification

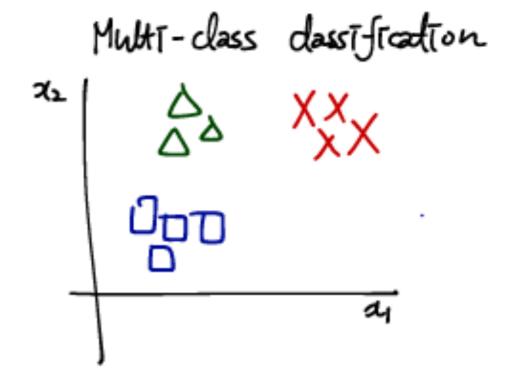
Parvin Shakibaei

#### What is a classifier

 In machine learning and statistics, classification is the problem of identifying to which of a set of categories (sub-population) a new observation belongs



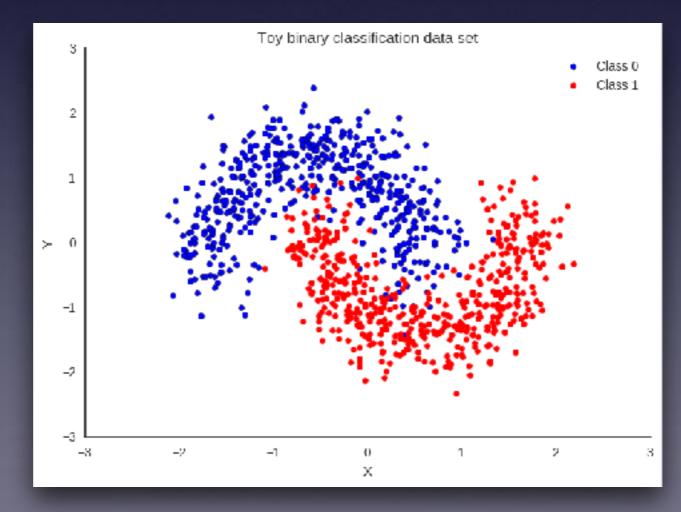


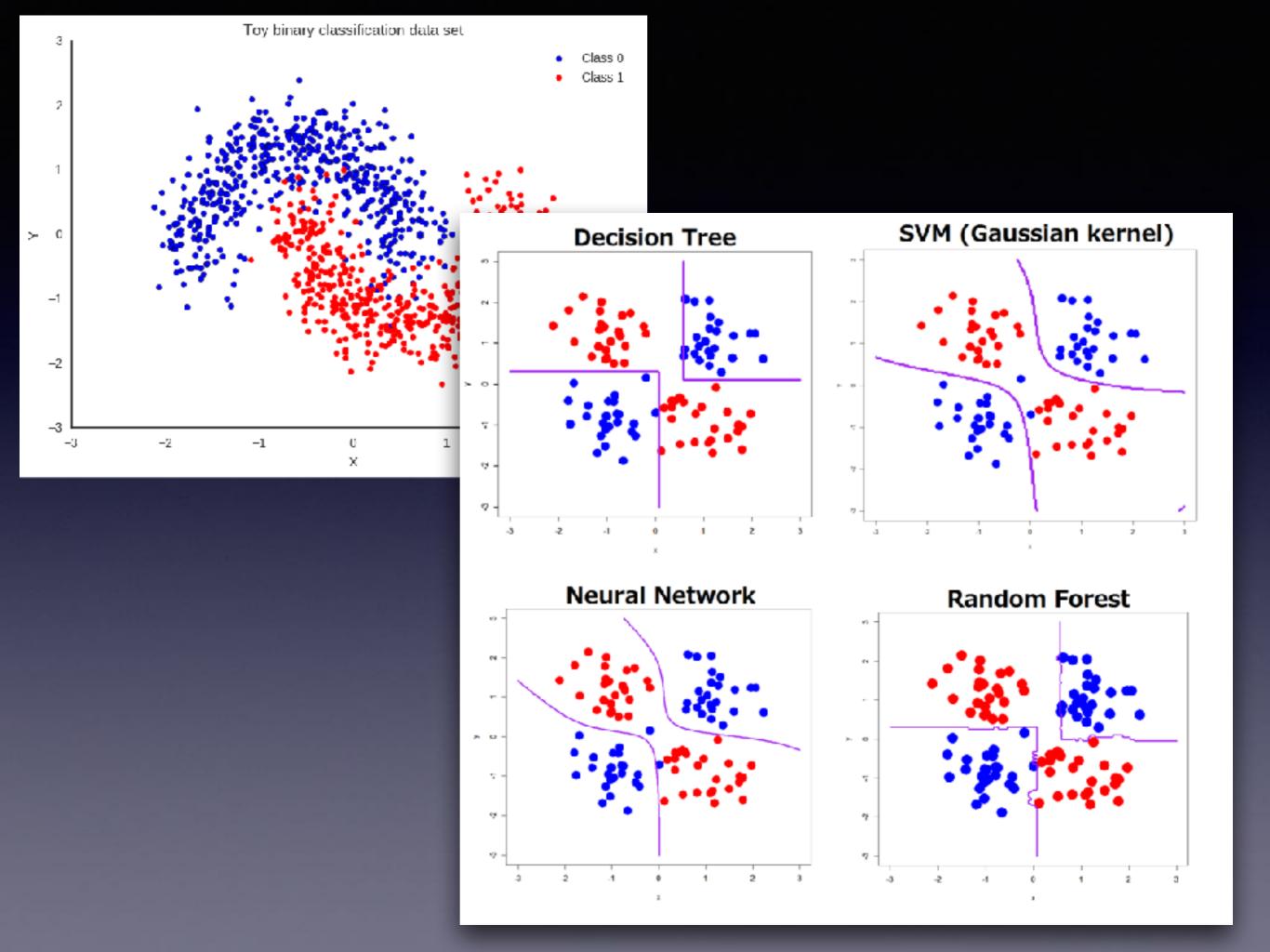


## Binary Classifier

 Binary or binomial classification is the task of classifying the elements of a given set into two groups (predicting which group each one belongs to) on the basis of a

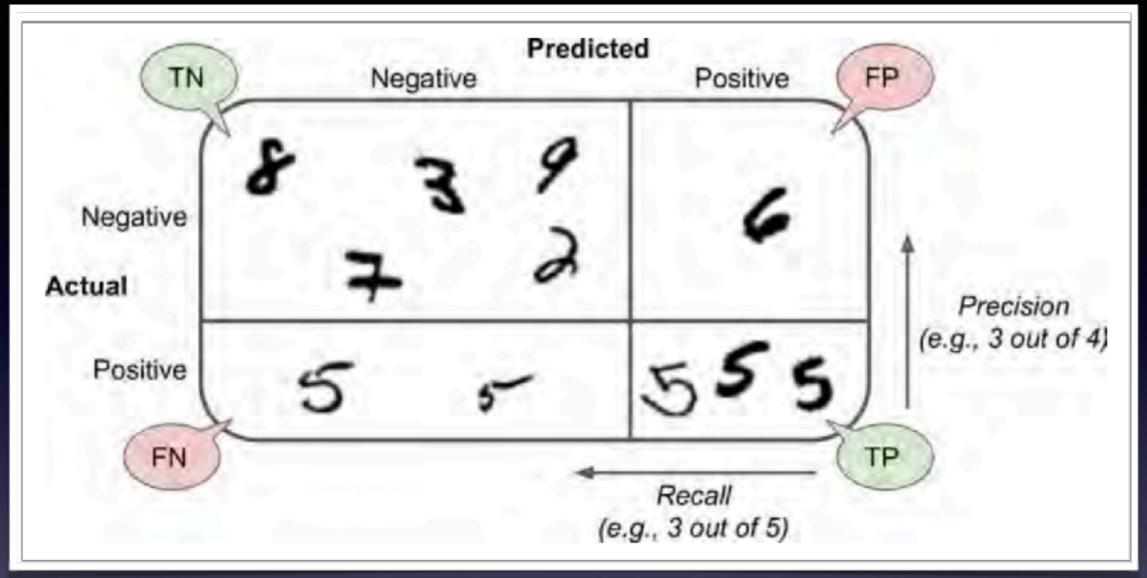
classification rule.

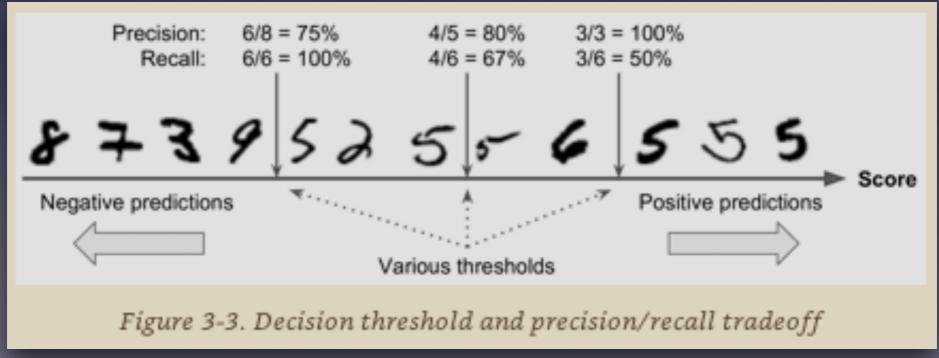




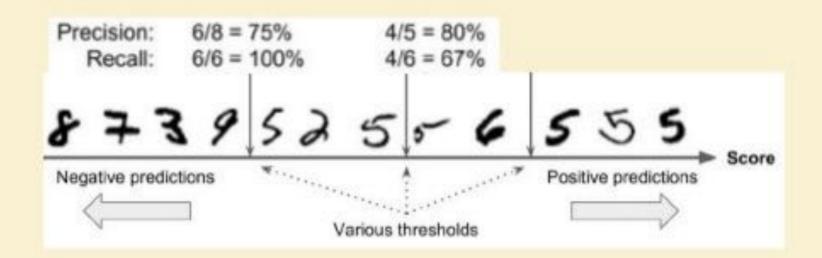
#### Confusion Matrix

#### **Actual Value** (as confirmed by experiment) positives negatives Predicted Walue (predicted by the test) positives TP FP True False Positive Positive negatives FN TN False True Negative Negative





#### Precision / Recall Tradeoff



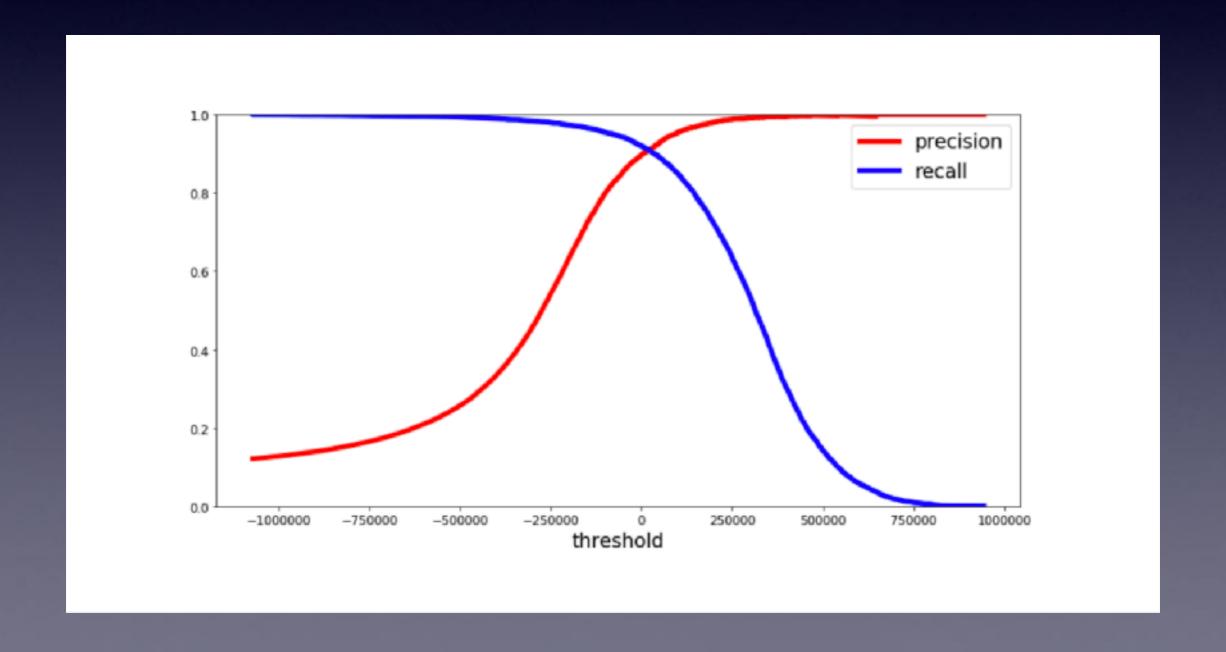
$$TN = 5$$
,  $TP = 4$ ,  $FN = 2$ ,  $FP = 1$ 

Precision = 
$$4/(4+1) = 80\%$$
  
Recall =  $4/(4+2) = 67\%$ 

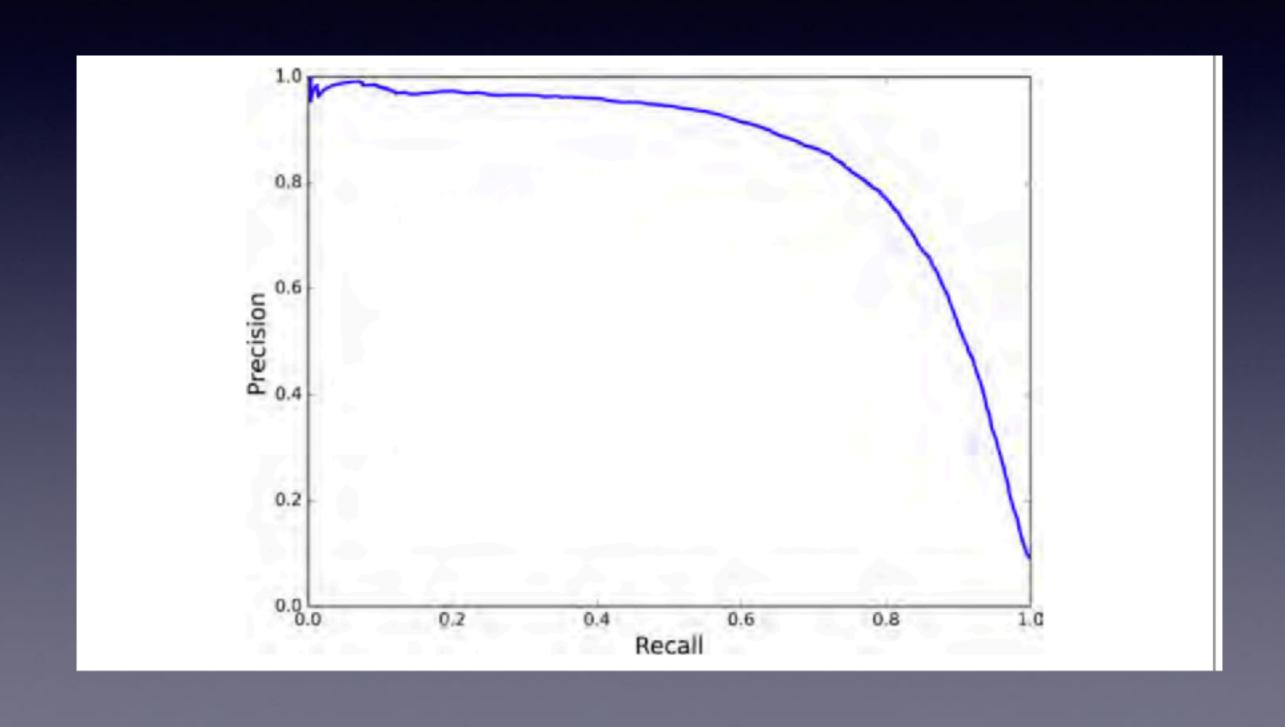
$$precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

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

# Precision and recall versus the decision threshold

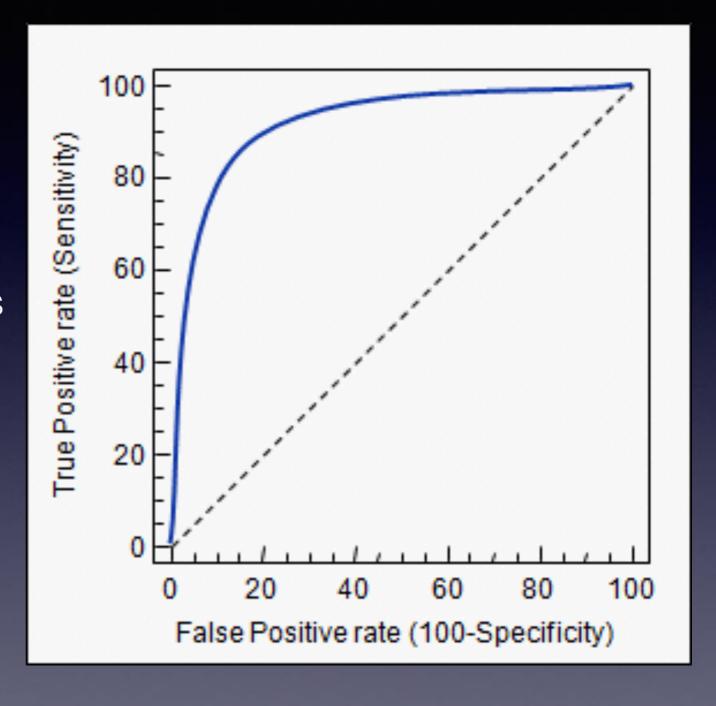


## Precision versus recall

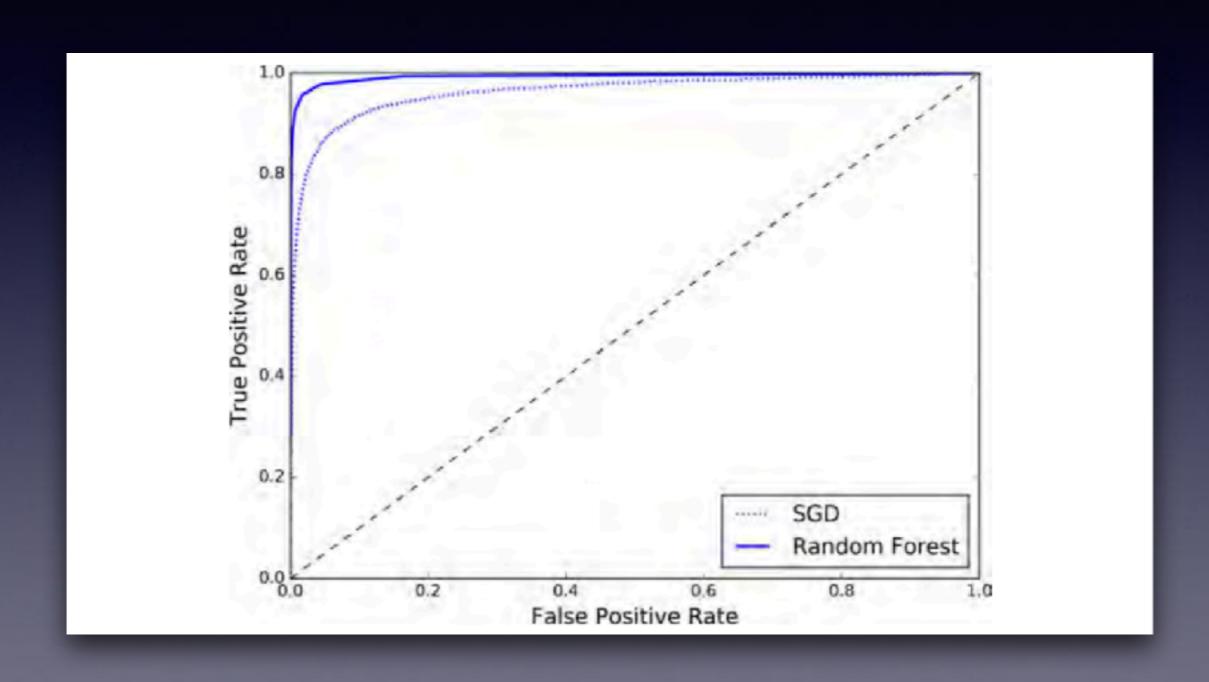


#### ROC curve

In Statistics, a receiver operating characteristic curve, i.e. ROC curve is a plot that illustrates the diagnostic ability of binary classifier system as its discrimination threshold is varied. The ROC curve is created by plotting the true positive rate (TPR) against the false positive rate (FPR) at various threshold settings. The true-positive rate is also known as sensitivity, recall or probability of detection.



# Comparing ROC curves

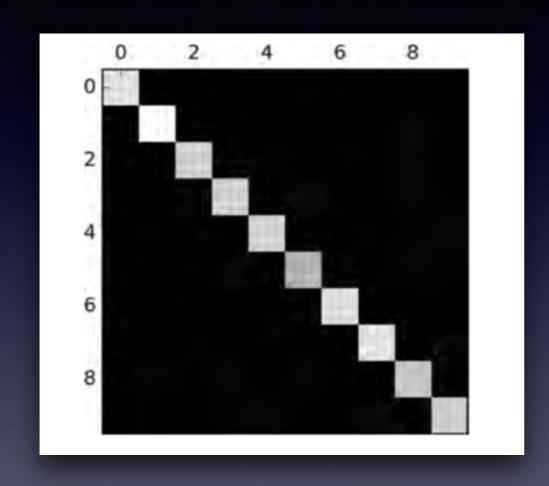


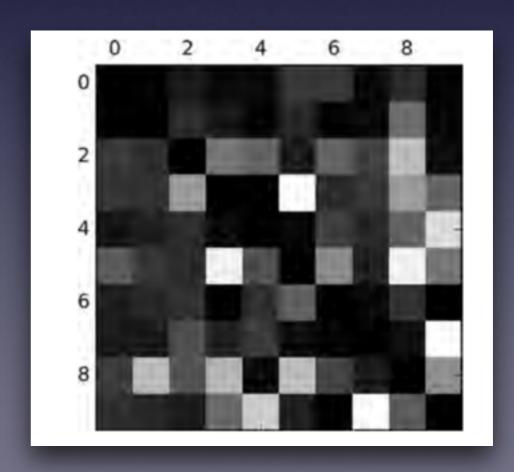
#### Multiclass Classification

Whereas binary classifiers distinguish between two classes, multi class classifiers can distinguish between more than two classes.



## Error Analysis





### Multilabel classification



