SALESFORCE DEVELOPER

PROJECT TITTLE : WORKFORCE ADMINISTRATION SOLUTION

TEAM ID : NM2023TMID0250

TEAM MEMBERS

PAVITHRA M   **(611420104054)**

DHIVYABHARATHI A   **(611420104018)**

JAYASHREE T   **(611420104026)**

NANDHINEESWARI D   **(611420104047)**

COLLEGE SPOC   **FACULTY MENTOR**

MANIMEGALAI M , M.E   **KOWSALYA N , M.E**

PERFORMANCE & FINAL SUBMISSION PHASE
MODEL PERFORMANCE METRICS

The choice of model performance metrics for a Workforce Administration Solution (WAS) will depend on the specific goals and tasks of the system. Here are some common performance metrics that can be relevant:

Accuracy: This measures the overall correctness of predictions made by the system. It's suitable for tasks where the classes are relatively balanced.

Precision and Recall: These metrics are useful when dealing with imbalanced datasets. Precision measures the proportion of true positive predictions among all positive predictions, while recall measures the proportion of true positives among all actual positives.

F1 Score: It combines precision and recall into a single metric, providing a balance between them. It's especially useful when you want to find a balance between minimizing false positives and false negatives.

Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Mean Squared Error (MSE): If your system involves regression tasks, these metrics can be used to evaluate the accuracy of numerical predictions.

AUC-ROC: This metric is commonly used for binary classification problems. It measures the area under the Receiver Operating

Characteristic curve and can help assess the trade-off between true positive rate and false positive rate.

AUC-PR: The Area Under the Precision-Recall curve is another metric for binary classification, which focuses on the trade-off between precision and recall.

Root Mean Square Error (RMSE): If your model predicts continuous values, RMSE can be a good indicator of prediction accuracy.

Confusion Matrix: This is a tabular representation of the model's performance, showing the number of true positives, true negatives, false positives, and false negatives.

Balanced Accuracy: Especially relevant for imbalanced datasets, it takes into account both sensitivity and specificity to provide a balanced view of model performance.

Custom Metrics: Depending on the specific requirements of your Workforce Administration Solution, you may need to define custom metrics that align with the goals and business objectives of your system.