

ParDFROCC Performance Graphs

These graphs represent the performance of ParDFROCC on different datasets.

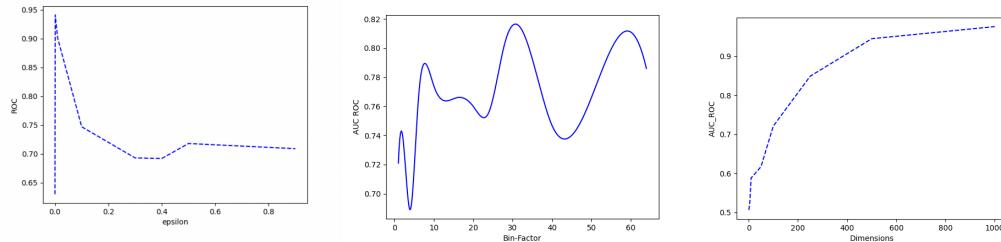
AUC - ROC curve is a performance measurement for classification problems at various threshold settings. ROC is a probability curve and AUC represents the degree or measure of separability. It tells how much the model is capable of distinguishing between classes

These are the default parameters value used while plotting the graphs(unless any change is mentioned)

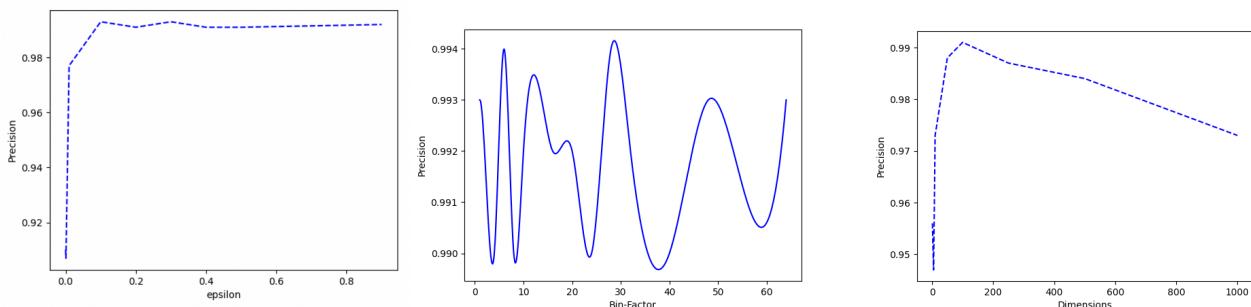
```
epsilon: float = 0.1,  
threshold: float = 1,  
bin_factor: int = 2,  
density: float = 0.01,  
kernel: Type[np.dot] = linear_kernel  
  
precision: type = np.float32,  
  
n_jobs: int = 8,  
Dimension= 100
```

Mnist 784 data - The MNIST database of handwritten digits with 784 features:

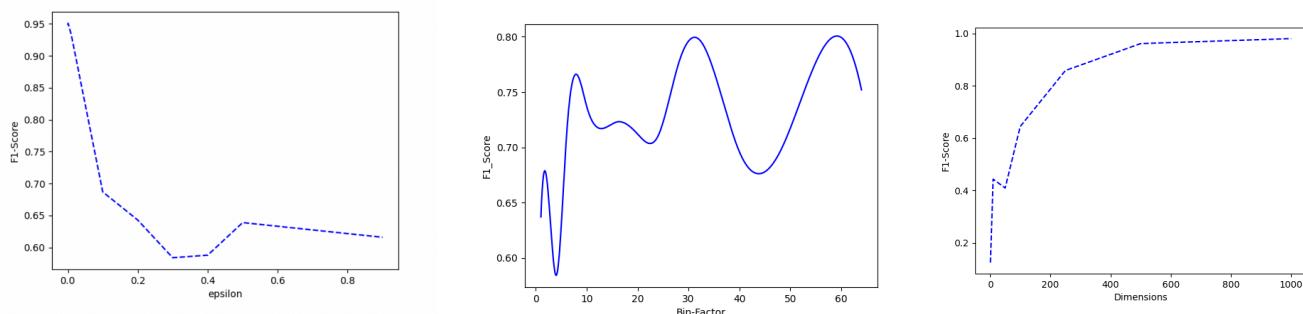
AUC Curve - AUC represents the degree or measure of separability. It tells how much the model is capable of distinguishing between classes. Higher the AUC, the better the model is at predicting 0 classes as 0 and 1 classes as 1



Precision Curve - Precision is one indicator of a machine learning model's performance – the quality of a positive prediction made by the model. Precision refers to the number of true positives divided by the total number of positive predictions (i.e., the number of true positives plus the number of false positives).

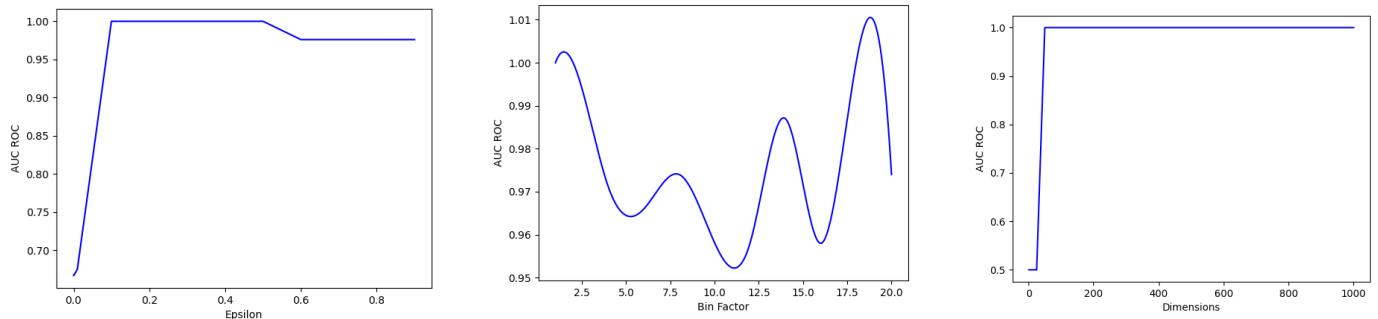


F1-Score-The F1-score combines the precision and recall of a classifier into a single metric by taking their harmonic mean. It is primarily used to compare the performance of two classifiers.

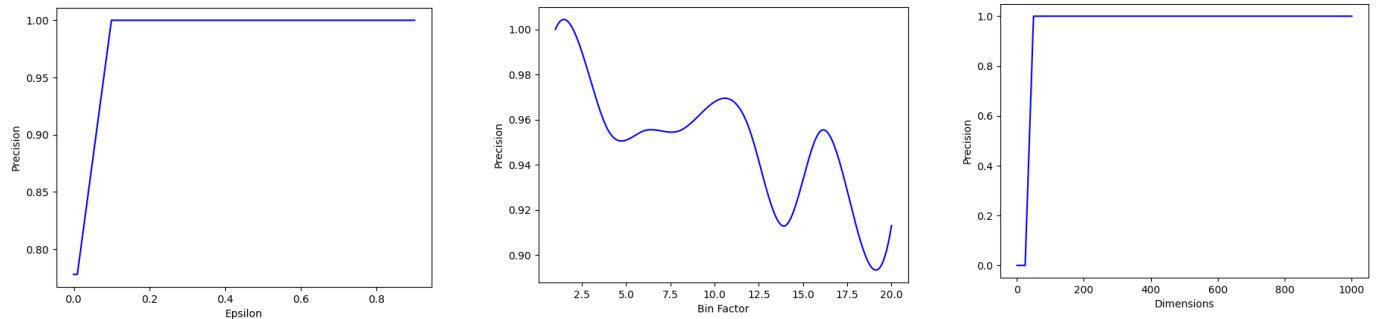


IRIS - The data set contains 3 classes of 50 instances each, where each class refers to a type of iris plant. One class is linearly separable from the other 2; the latter are NOT linearly separable from each other.

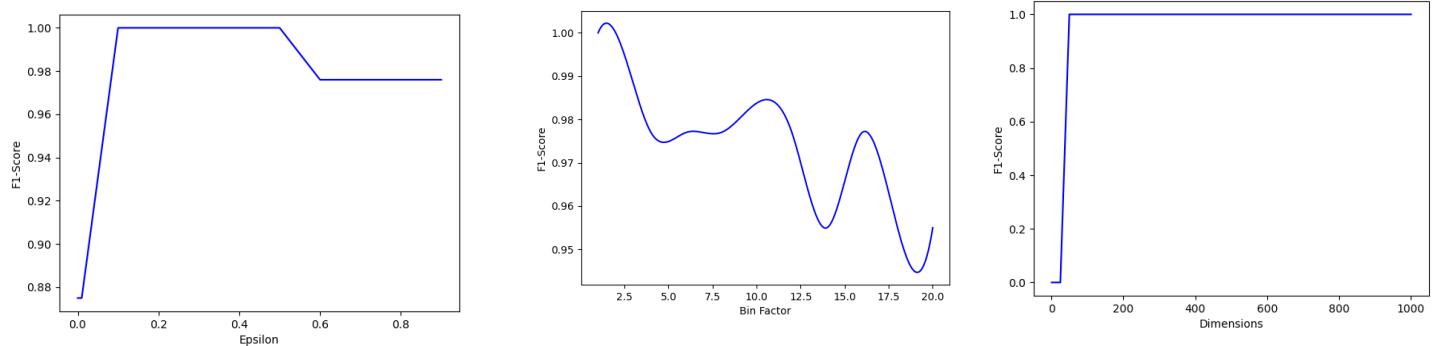
AUC



Precision

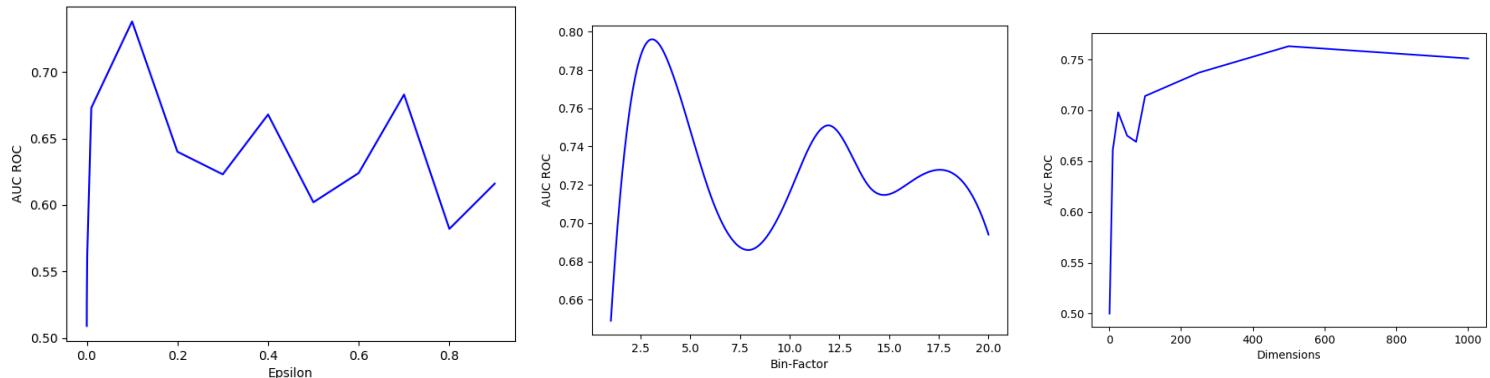


F1-Score

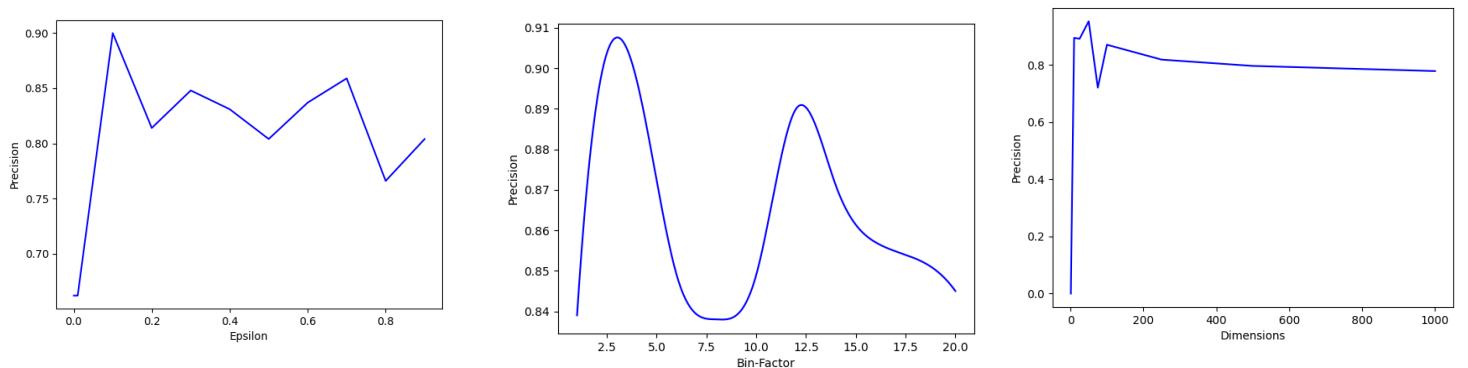


Diabetes -Diabetes tested positive/negative classification based on patient data.

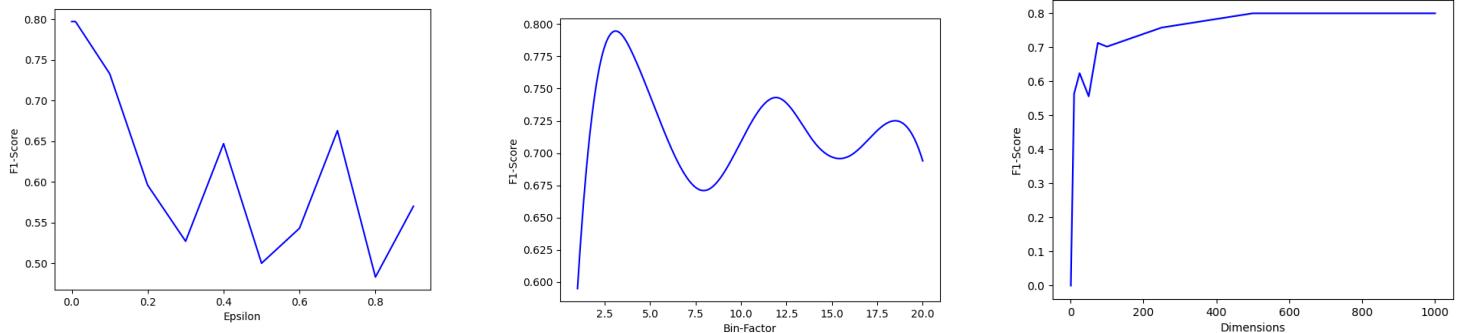
ROC



Precision

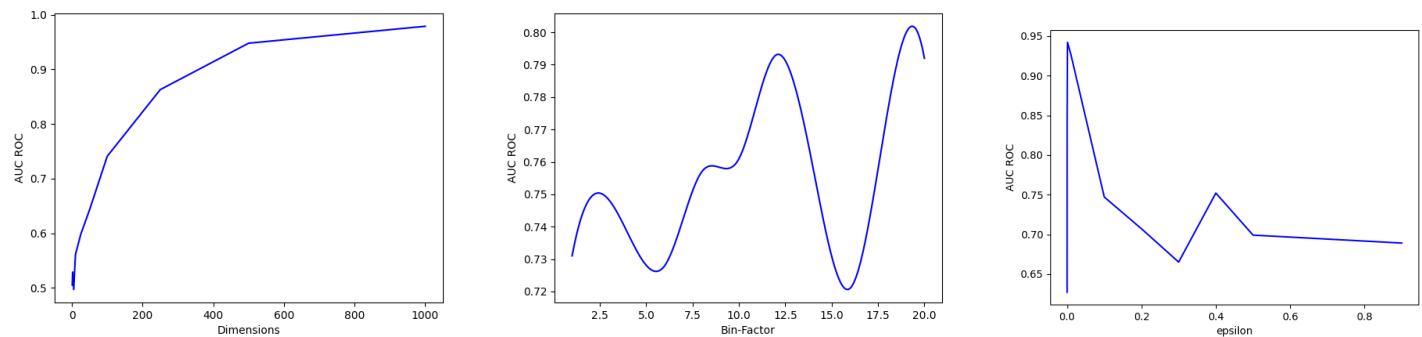


F1-Score

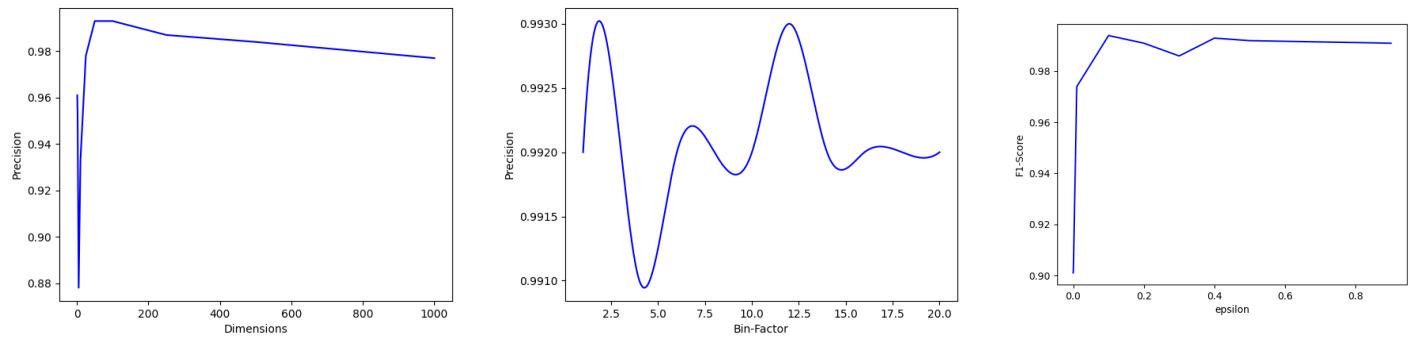


CIFAR-CIFAR-10 is a labelled subset of the 80 million tiny image dataset. It (originally) consists of 32x32 colour images representing 10 classes of objects: **Dimensions set to 1000 for graphs.**

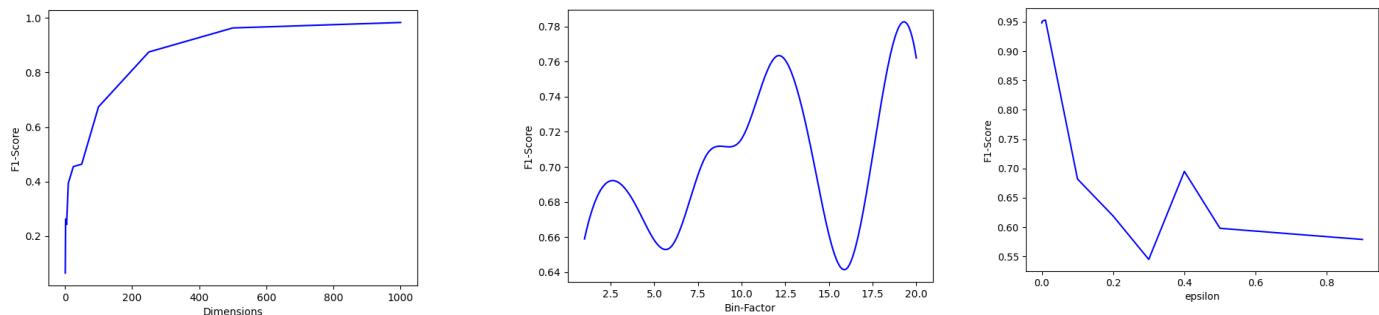
AUC



Precision

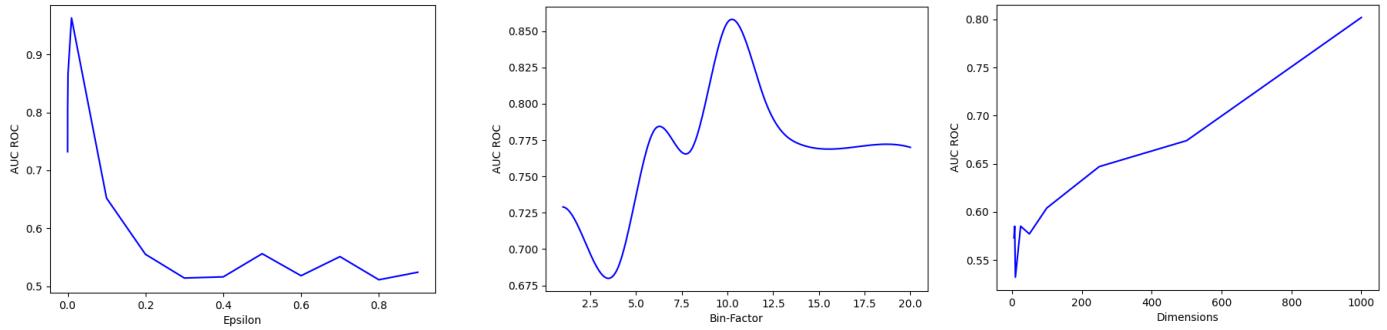


F1-Score

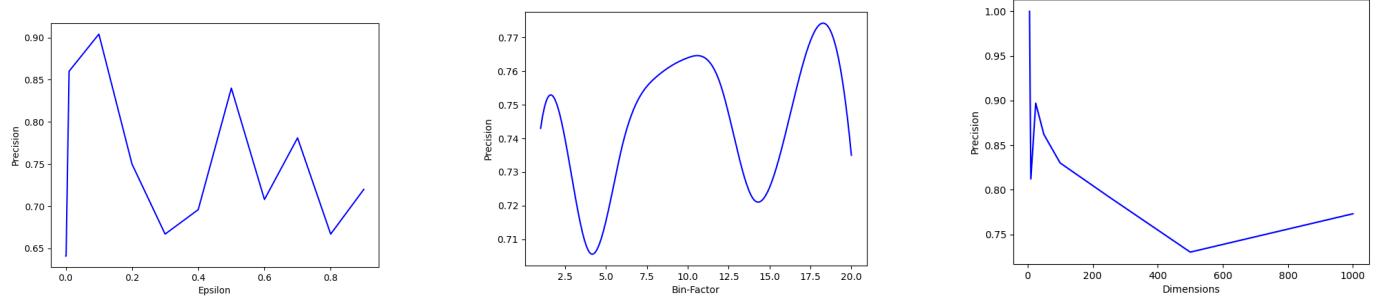


Tic-Tac-Toe - This database encodes the complete set of possible board configurations at the end of tic-tac-toe games, where "x" is assumed to have played first. The target concept is "win for x" (i.e., true when "x" has one of 8 possible ways to create a "three-in-a-row").

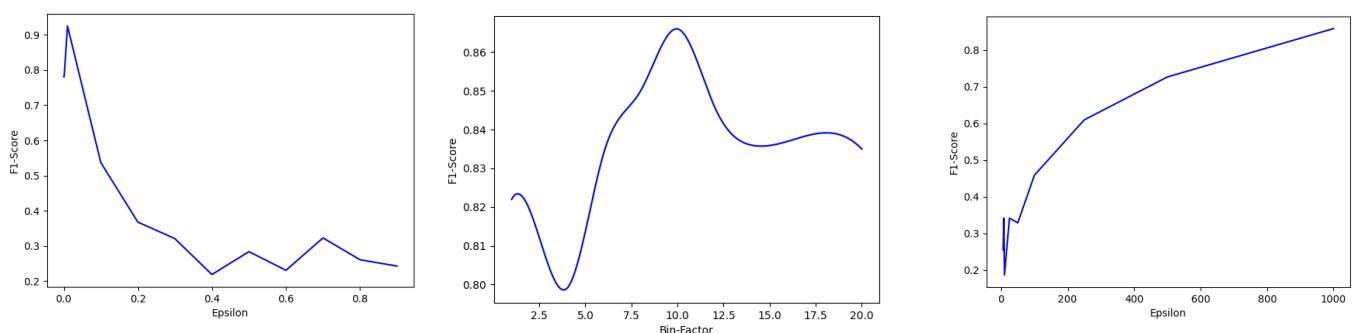
AUC



Precision



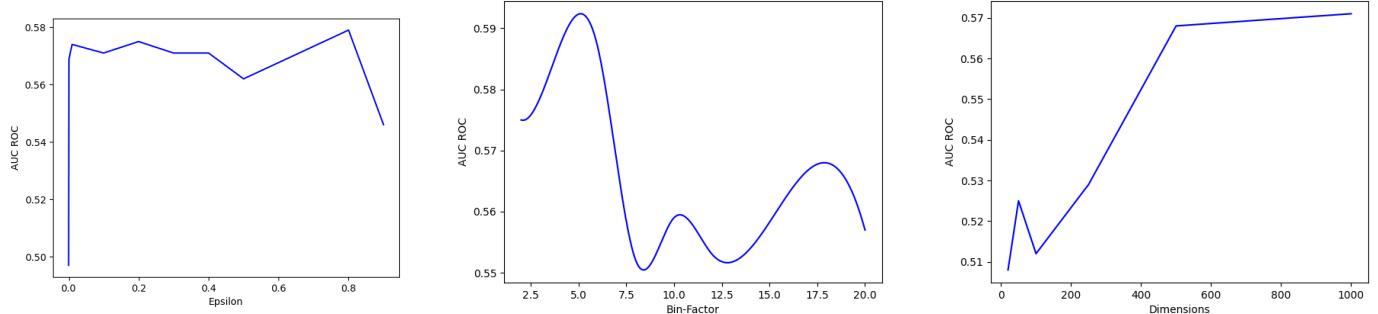
F1-Score



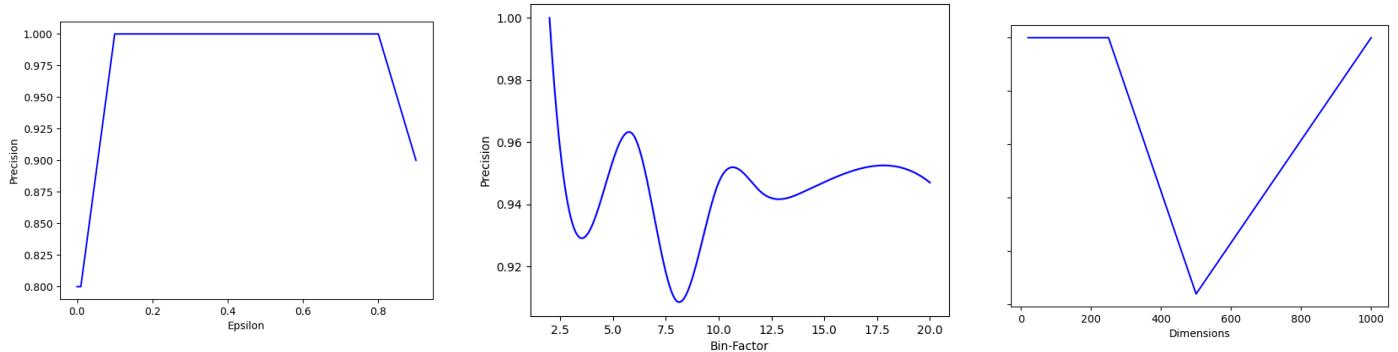
Dimension-1000

Blood-transfusion-service-center - The target attribute is a binary variable representing whether he / she donated blood in March 2007 (2 stands for donating blood; 1 stand for not donating blood).

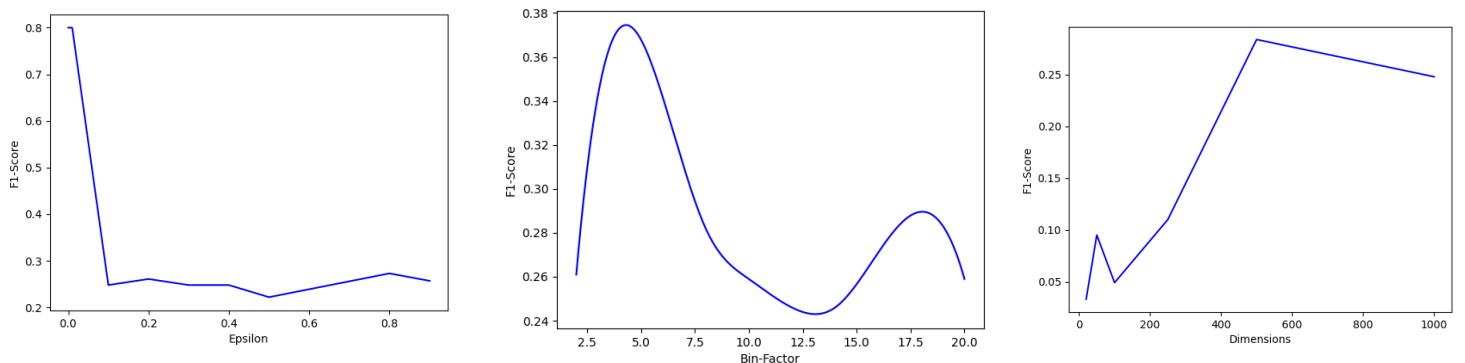
AUC



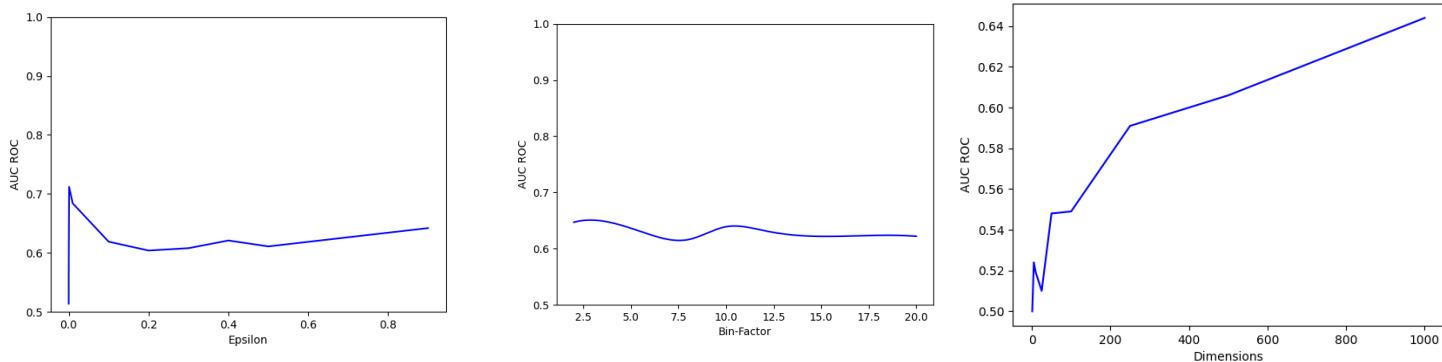
Precision



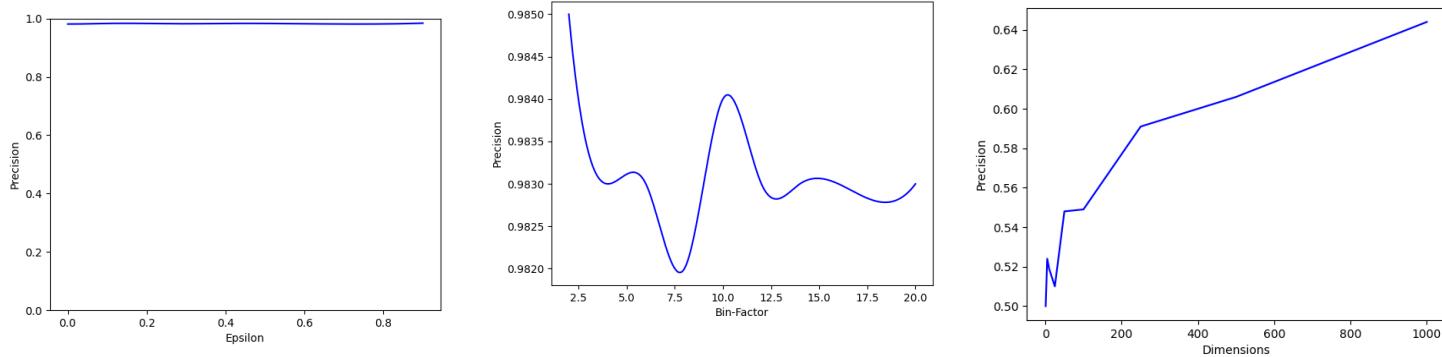
F1-Score



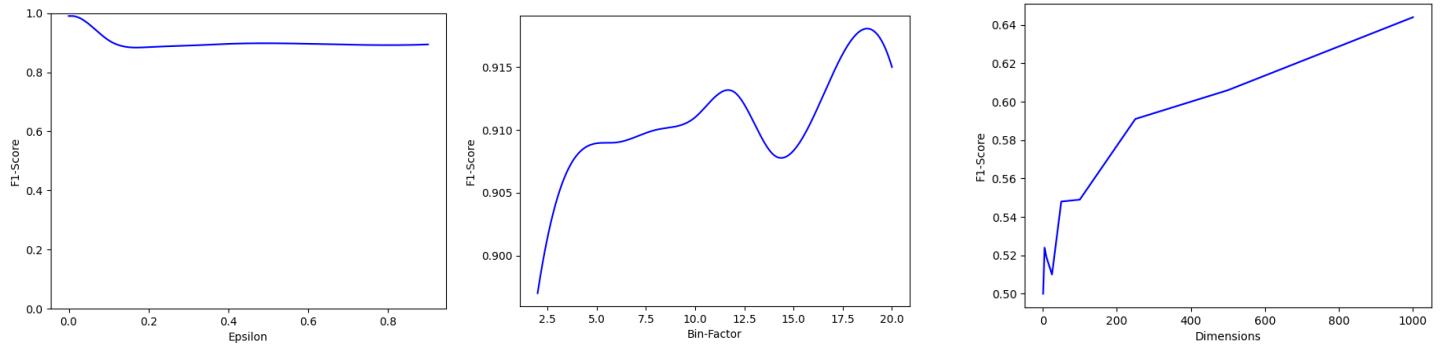
AUC



Precision



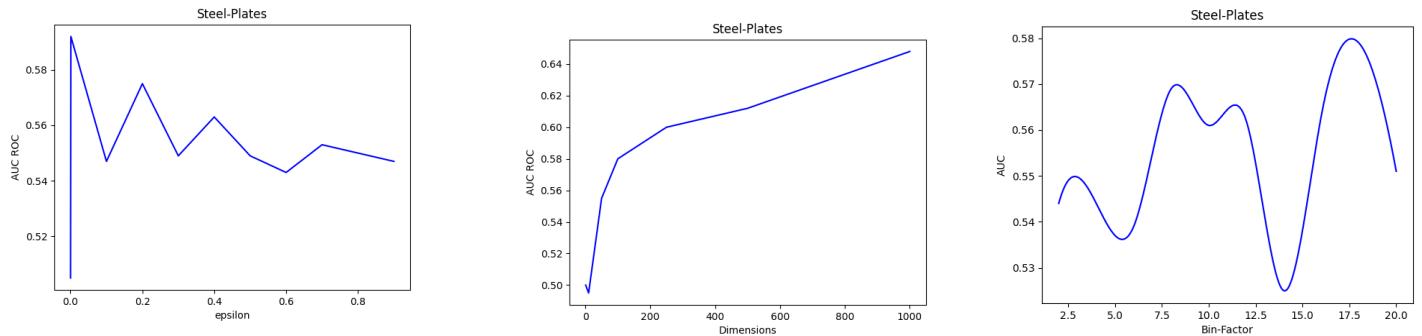
F1-Score



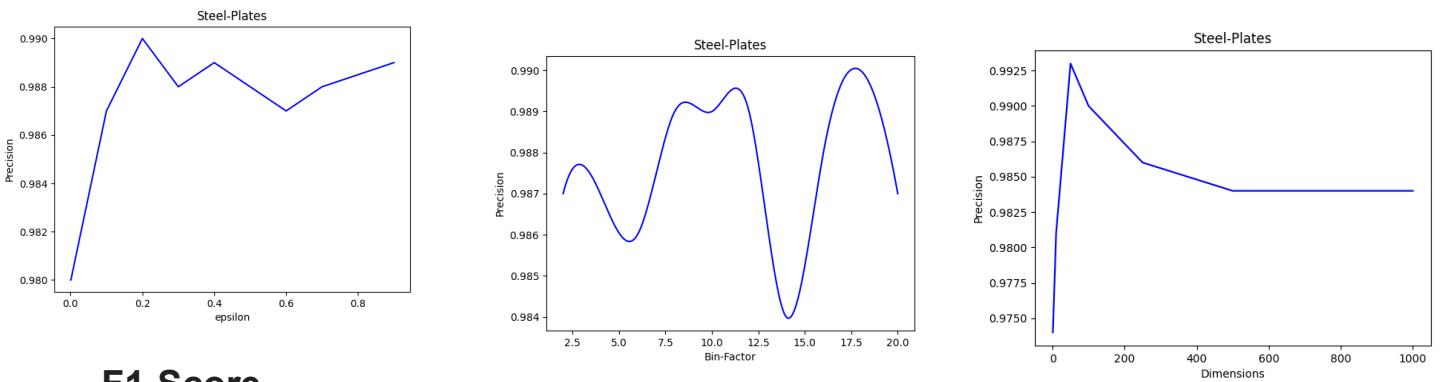
Steel-Plates-Fault

The dataset consists of 27 features describing each fault (location, size, ...) and 7 binary features indicating the type of fault (on of 7: Pastry, Z_Scratch, K_Scratch, Stains, Dirtiness, Bumps, Other_Faults). The latter is used as binary classification target ('common' or 'other' fault.)

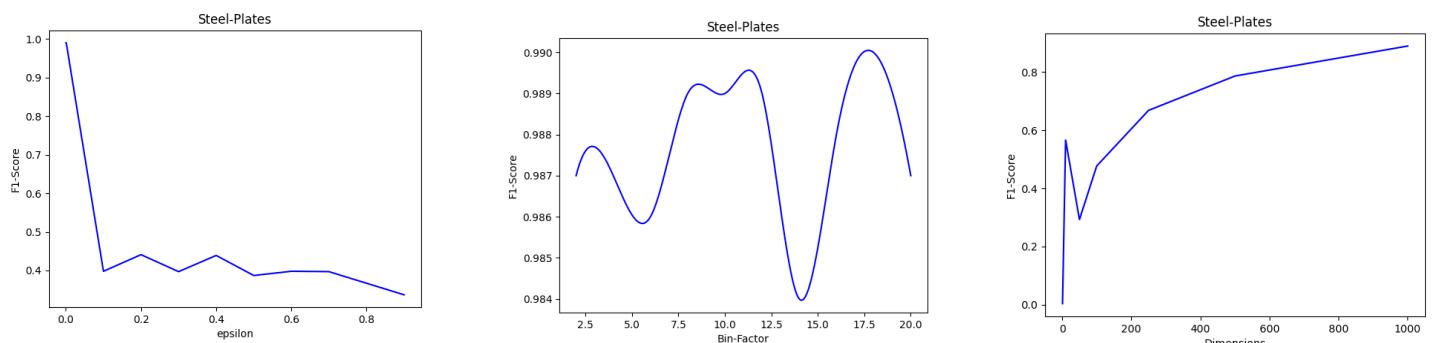
AUC



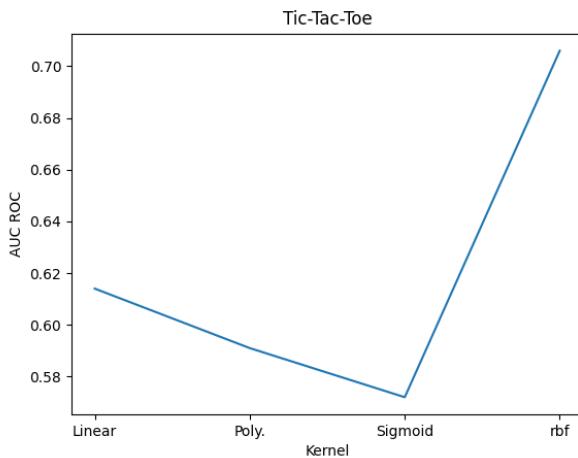
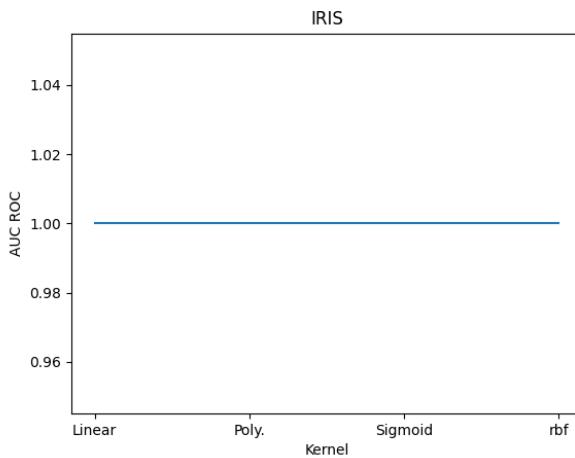
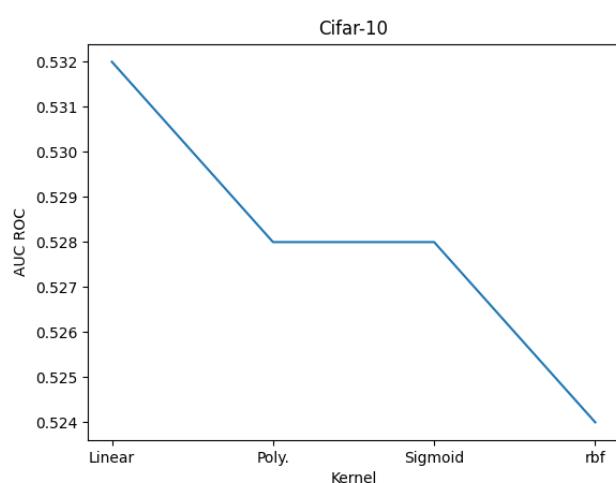
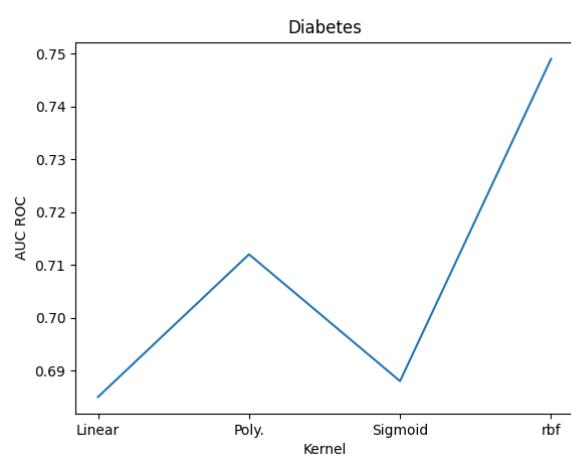
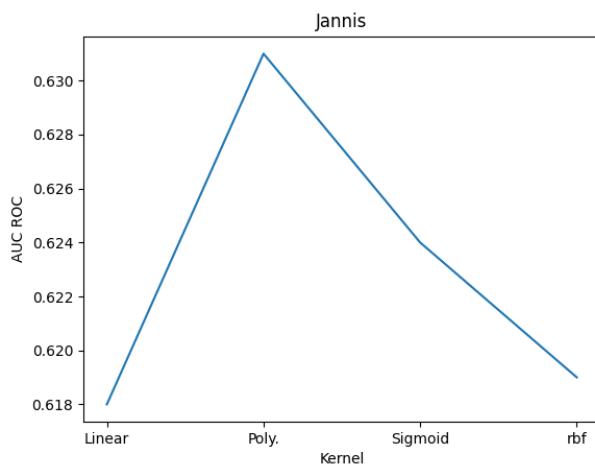
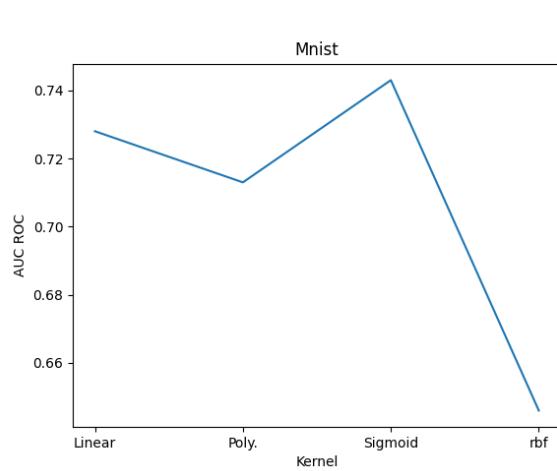
Precision

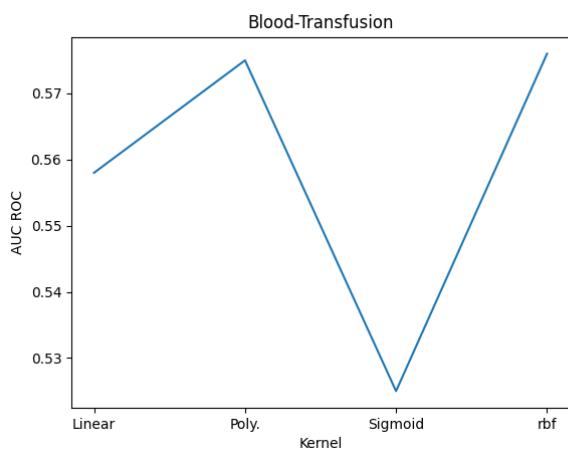


F1-Score



KERNELS





Conclusions Drawn:

Epsilon: We observe that when the epsilon is very low the AUC ROC and Precision are low and then as epsilon increases the value increases and then after a certain value of epsilon it doesn't show much change.

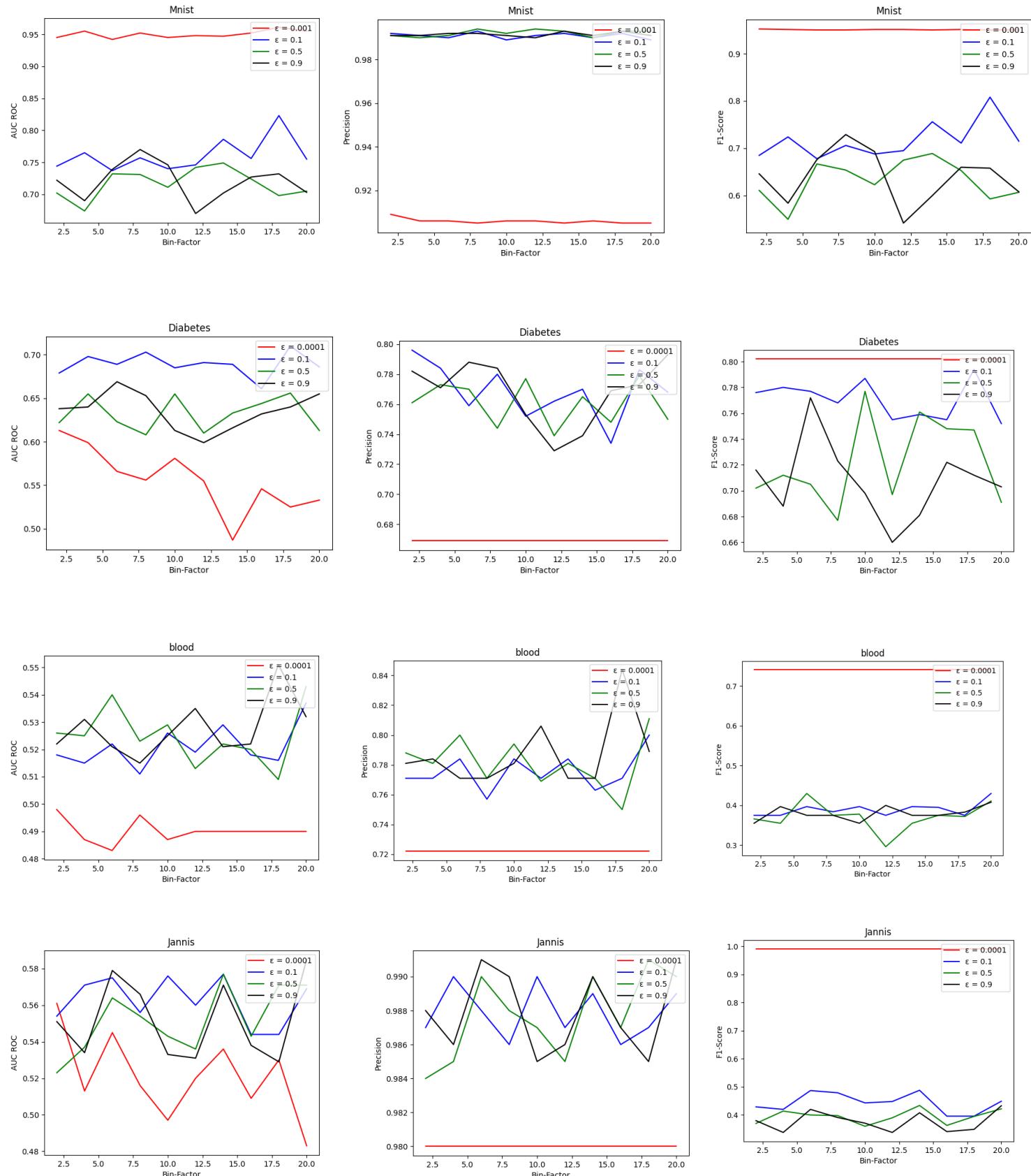
Dimensions - All three measures increase as the value of dimensions is increased.

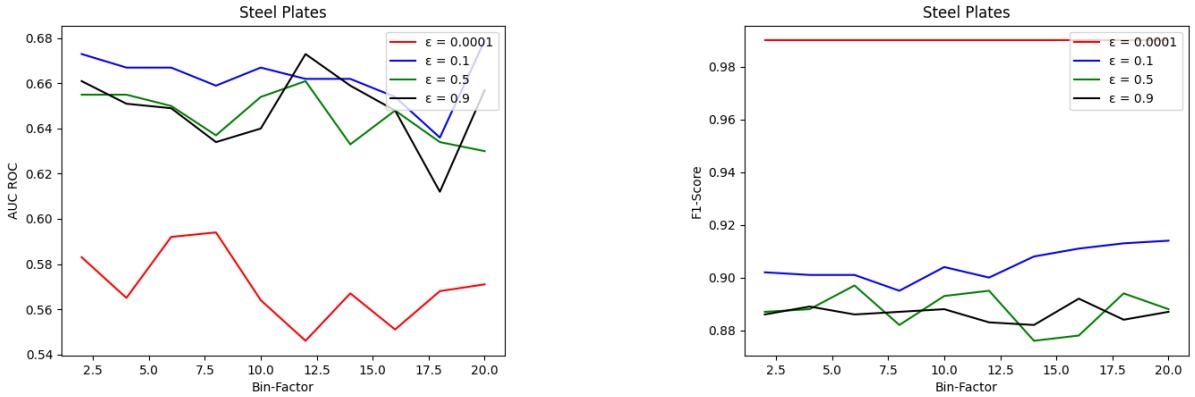
Bin-Factor - There is no correlation between bin-factor and performance as it keeps on increasing and decreasing randomly as the bin-factor is increased.

Kernel - Different kernel perform differently depending upon the dataset used.

Bin Factor Analysis:

Parameters vs Bin-factor (for different epsilons)

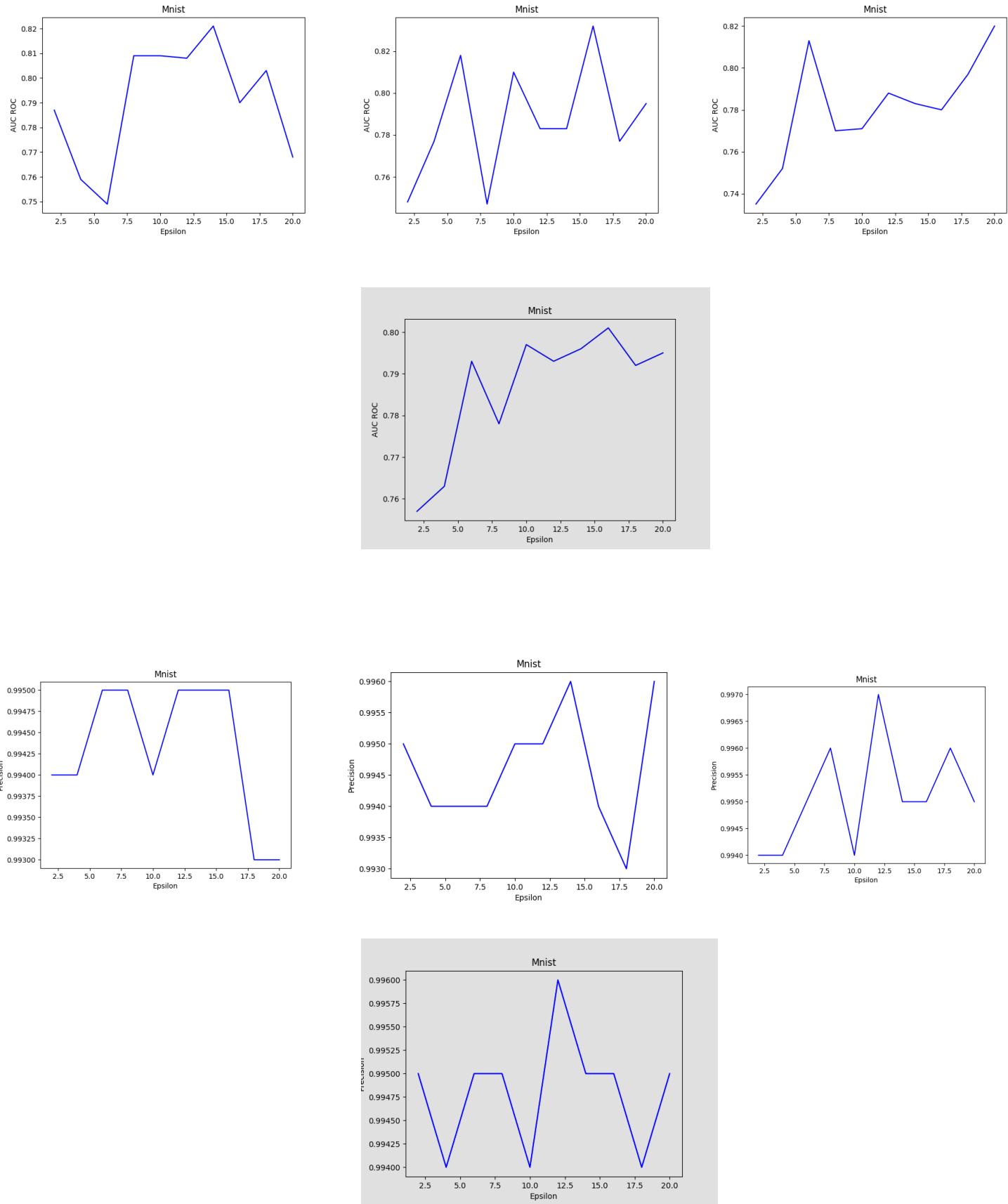


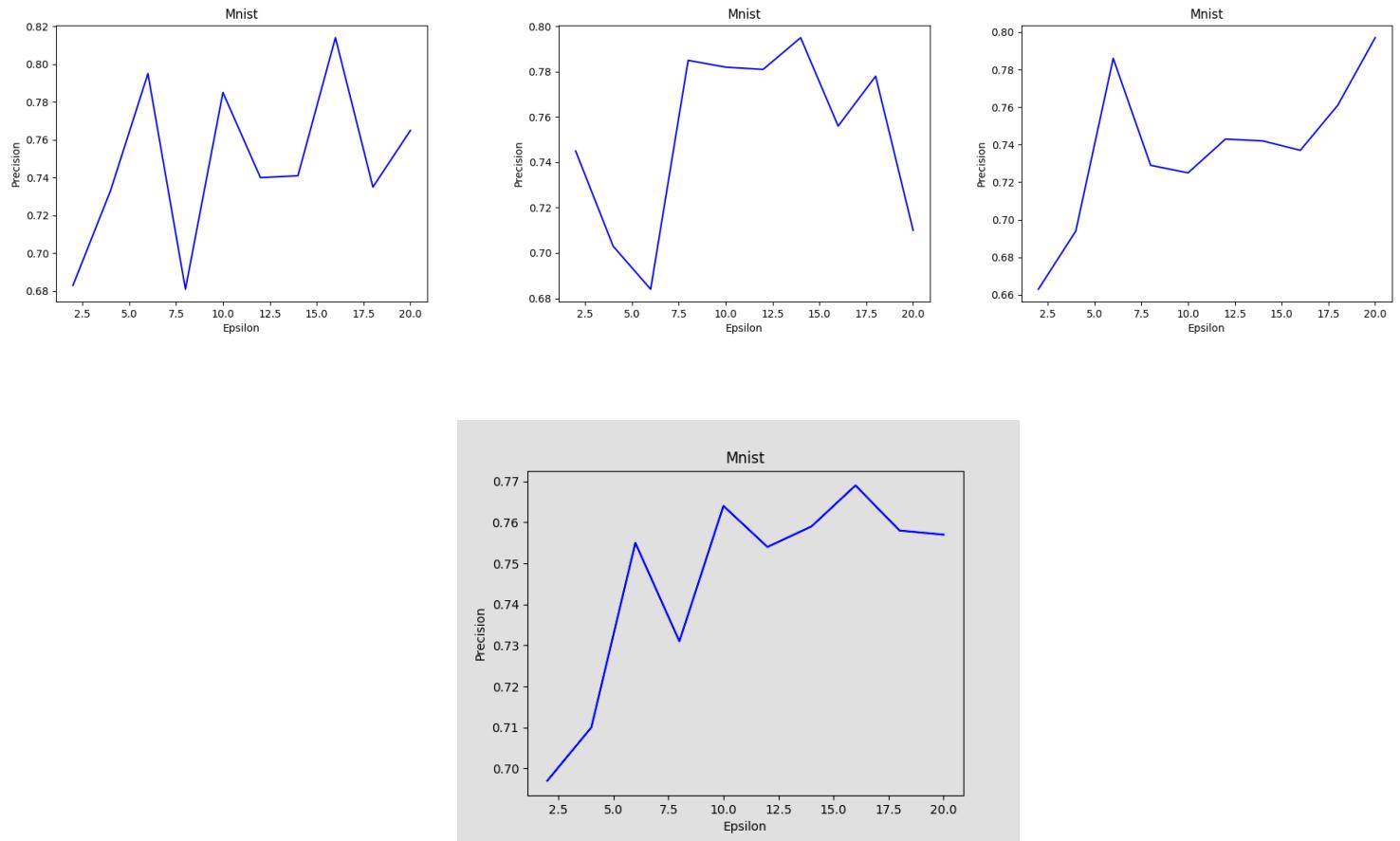


Conclusion:

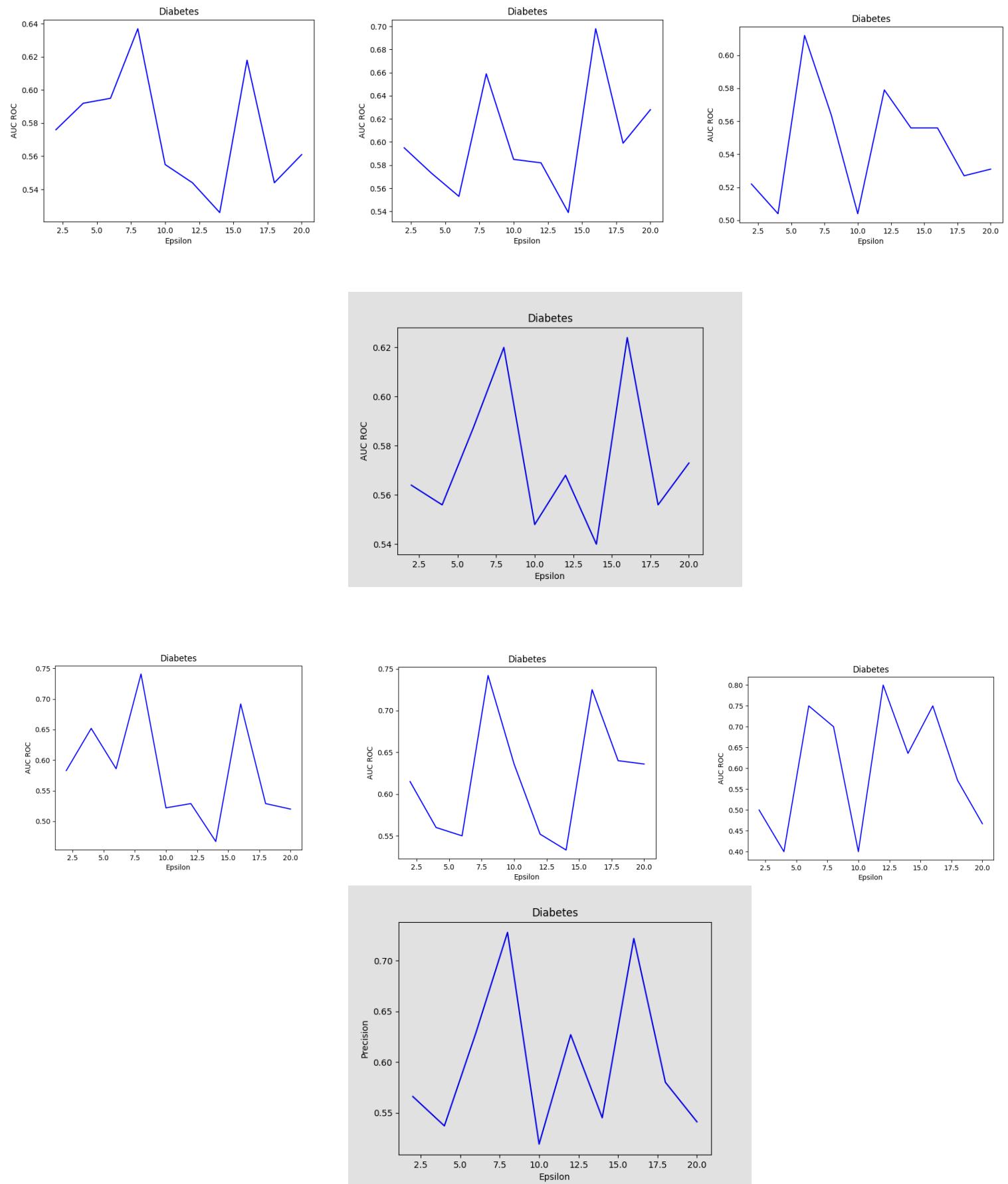
- Higher Epsilons(0.1,0.5,0.9) show maxima at high bin factor values whereas low epsilon (0.0001) show maxima for AUC-ROC at lower bin factor values.

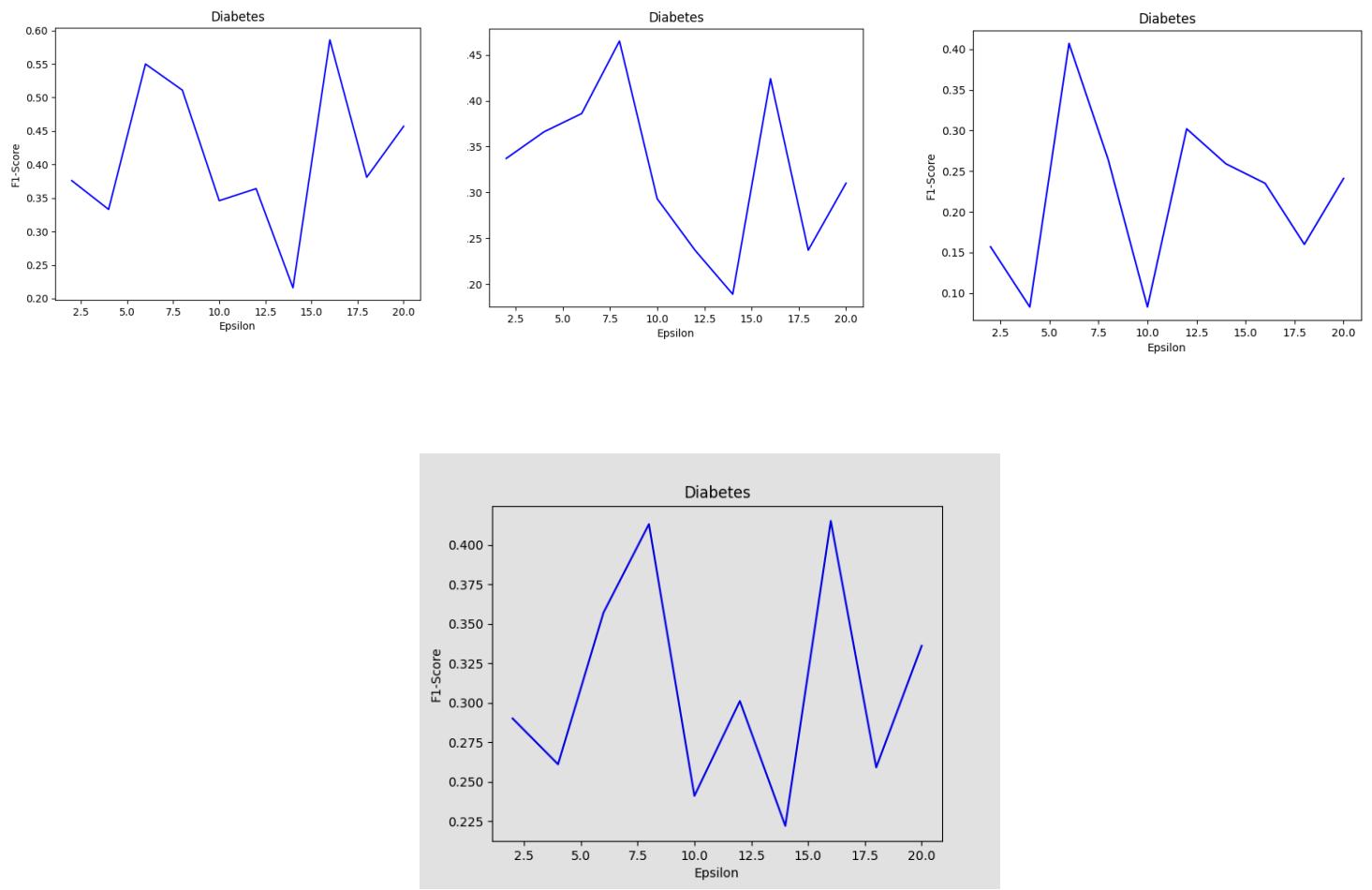
Mnist-784



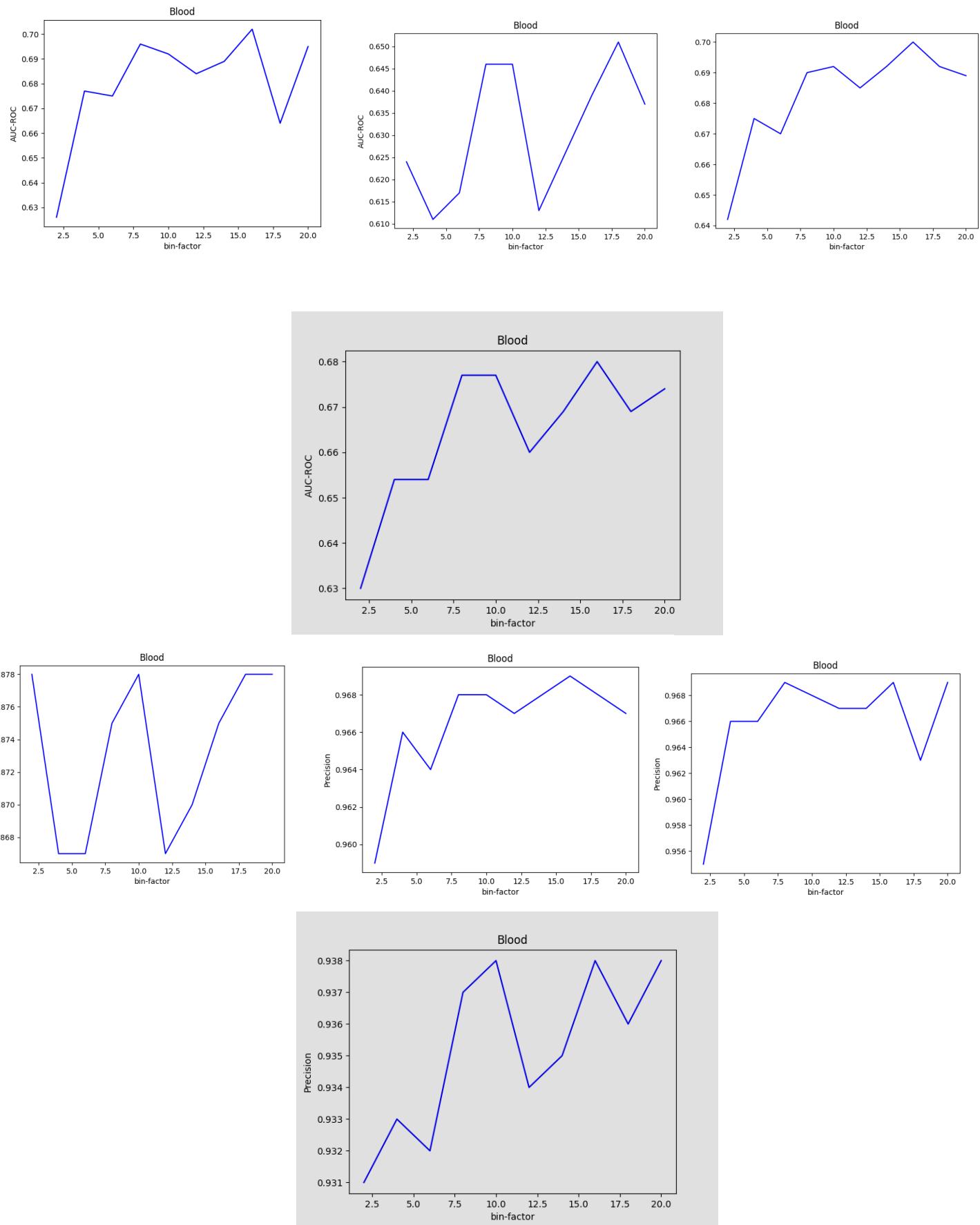


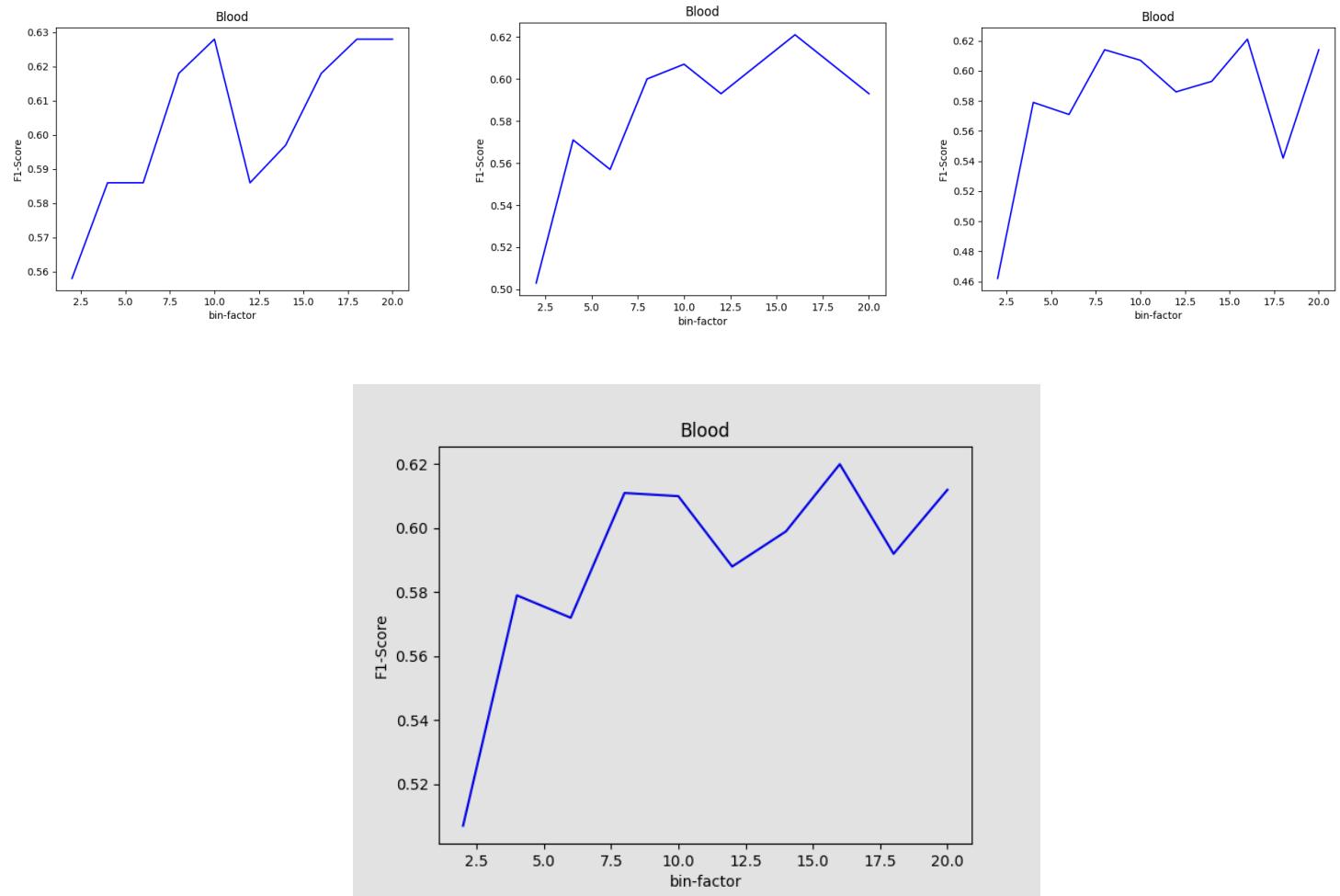
Diabetes



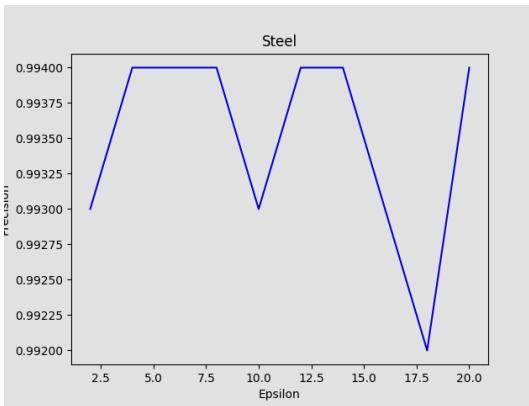
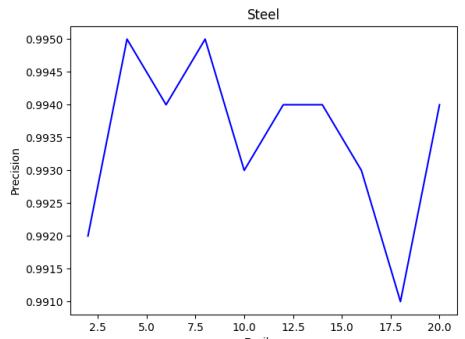
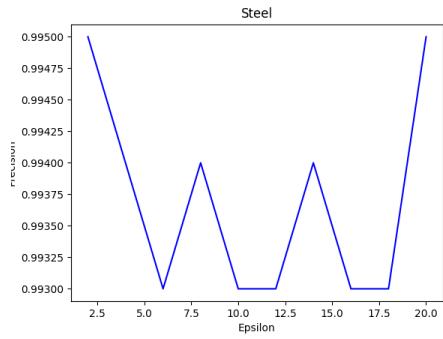
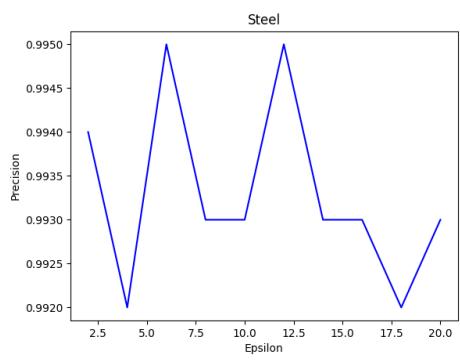
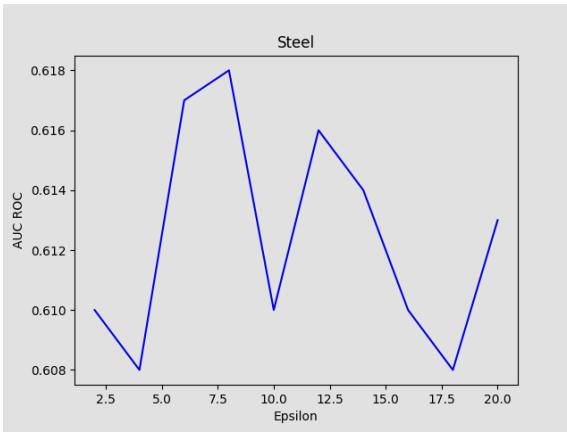
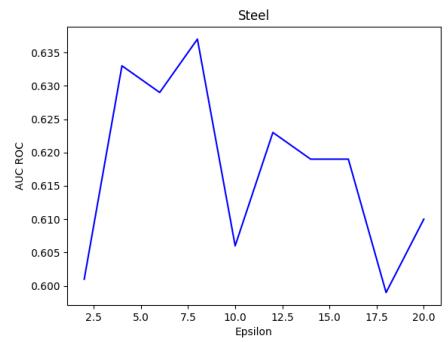
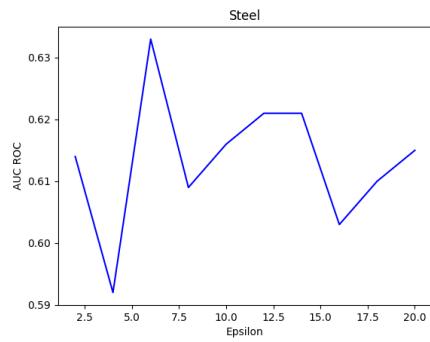
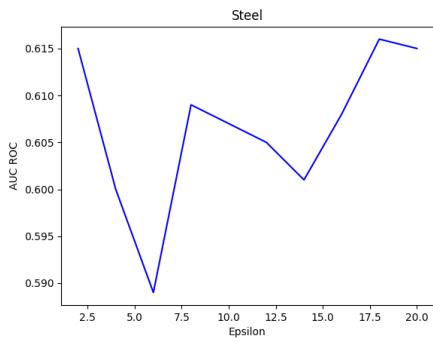


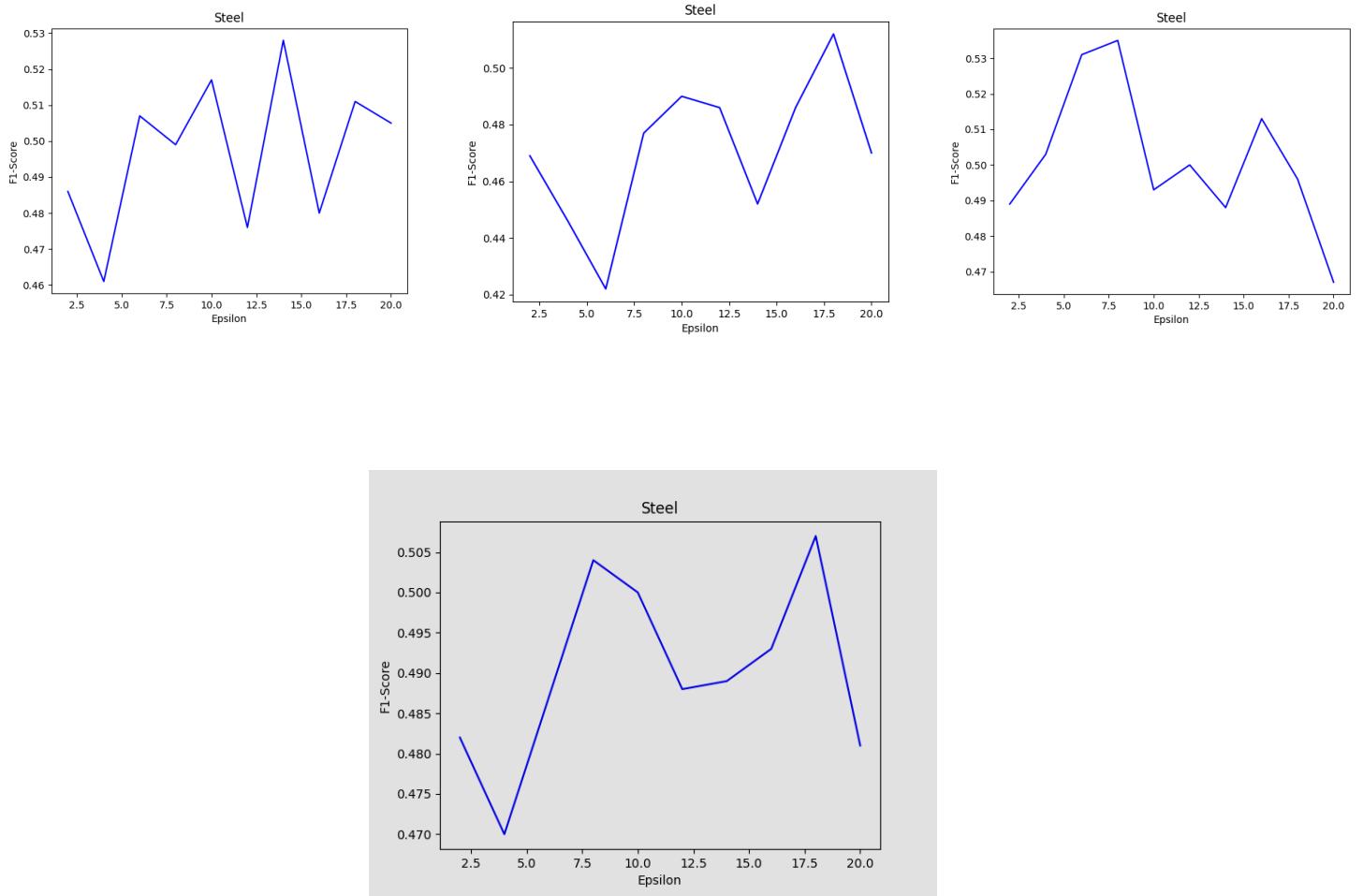
Blood-transfusion-service-center



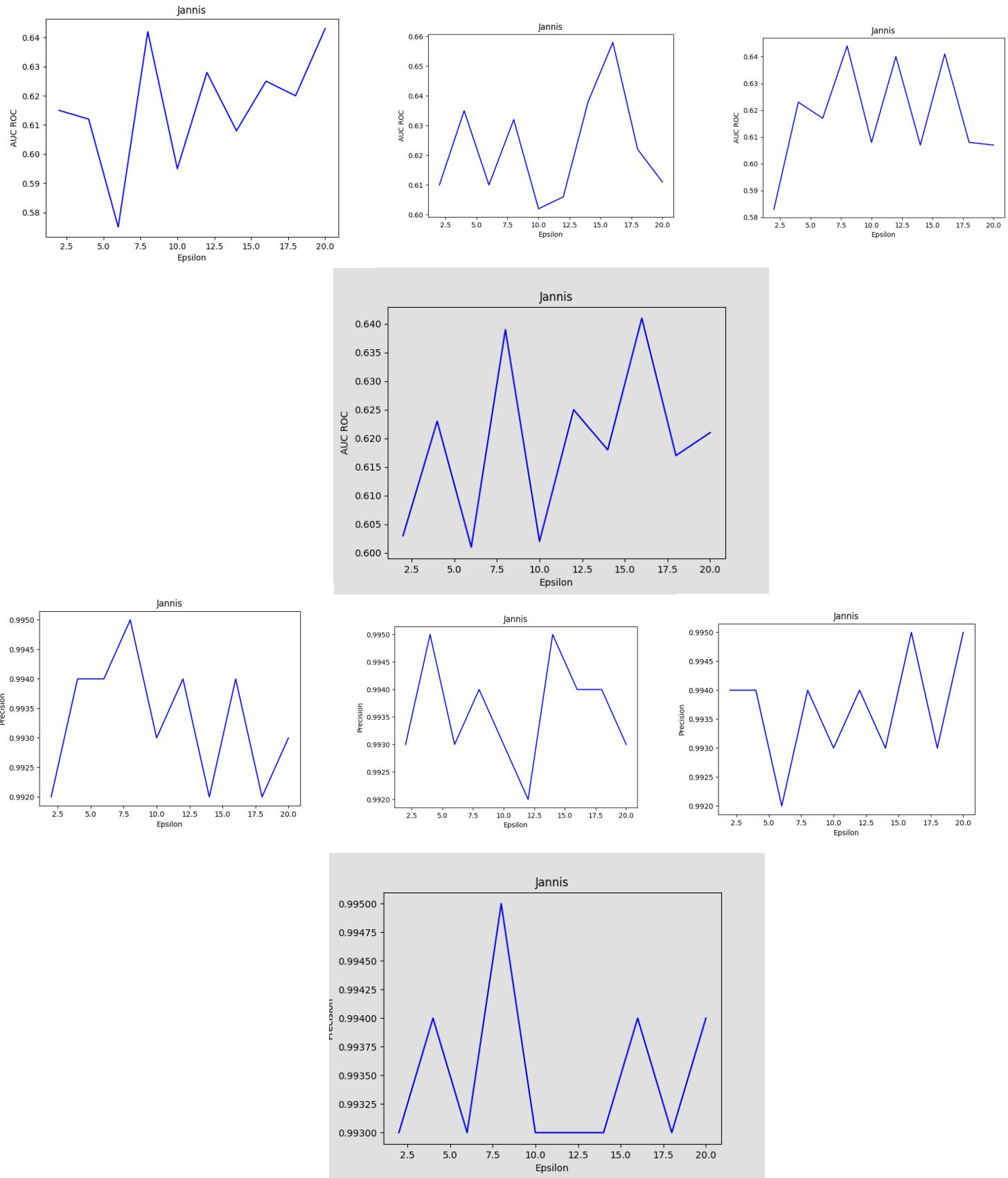


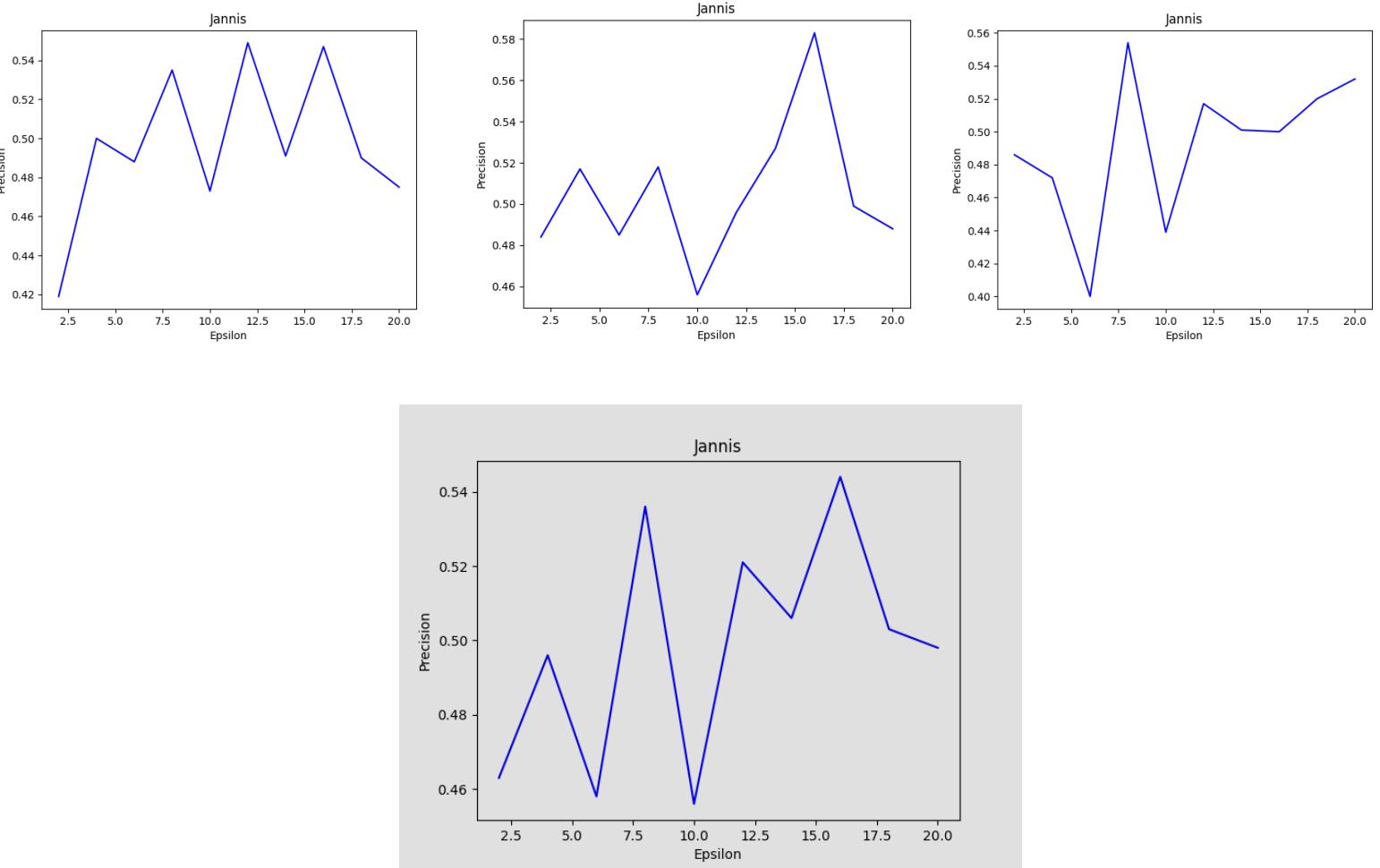
Steel-Plates





JANNIS





Conclusions:

- The three parameters have local minima and maxima at similar values of Bin-Factor generally