

Hide menu

## Lecture: Logistic Regression

- ✓ **Video:** Welcome to the NLP Specialization  
4 min
- ✓ **Video:** Welcome to Course 1  
1 min
- ✓ **Reading:** Acknowledgement - Ken Church  
10 min
- ✓ **Video:** Week Introduction  
35 sec
- ✓ **Video:** Supervised ML & Sentiment Analysis  
2 min
- ✓ **Reading:** Supervised ML & Sentiment Analysis  
2 min
- ✓ **Video:** Vocabulary & Feature Extraction  
2 min
- ✓ **Reading:** Vocabulary & Feature Extraction  
2 min
- ✓ **Video:** Negative and Positive Frequencies  
2 min
- ✓ **Video:** Feature Extraction with Frequencies  
2 min
- ✓ **Reading:** Feature Extraction with Frequencies  
10 min
- ▶ **Video:** Preprocessing  
3 min
- ✓ **Reading:** Preprocessing  
10 min
- ✓ **Lab:** Natural Language preprocessing  
1h
- ✓ **Video:** Putting it All Together  
2 min

Week 1 > Logistic Regression: Testing

< Previous Next >

# Logistic Regression: Testing

To test your model, you would run a subset of your data, known as the validation set, on your model to get predictions. The predictions are the outputs of the sigmoid function. If the output is  $\geq 0.5$ , you would assign it to a positive class. Otherwise, you would assign it to a negative class.

$$\bullet \begin{matrix} X_{val} & Y_{val} & \theta \\ & h(X_{val}, \theta) & \\ pred = h(X_{val}, \theta) \geq 0.5 & & \end{matrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.5 \\ \vdots \\ h_m \end{bmatrix} \geq 0.5 = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{0.3 \geq 0.5} \\ \underline{0.8 \geq 0.5} \\ \underline{0.5 \geq 0.5} \\ \vdots \\ pred_m \geq 0.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{0} \\ \underline{1} \\ \underline{1} \\ \vdots \\ pred_m \end{bmatrix}$$

In the video, I briefly mentioned  $X$  validation. In reality, given your  $X$  data you would usually split it into three components.  $X_{train}$ ,  $X_{val}$ ,  $X_{test}$ . The distribution usually varies depending on the size of your data set. However, an 80, 10, 10 split usually works fine.

To compute accuracy, you solve the following equation:

$$\text{Accuracy} \longrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(pred^{(i)} == y_{val}^{(i)})}{m}$$

In other words, you go over all your training examples,  $m$  of them, and then for every prediction, if it was right you add a one. You then divide by  $m$ .

