

2.3 Classifier Evaluation

Edwin Simpson

Department of Computer Science,
University of Bristol, UK.

Classifier Evaluation

- Use gold labels to compute performance metrics:
 - Provided by expert annotators;
 - Or crowdsourced data that is then curated by a developer.
- Traning set: gold labels are used to train the classifier;
- Development set (validation or dev set): assess performance to tune classifier parameters and design;
- **Test set:** kept blind during development then used to compare different systems.

Classifier Metrics

accuracy

Classifier Metrics

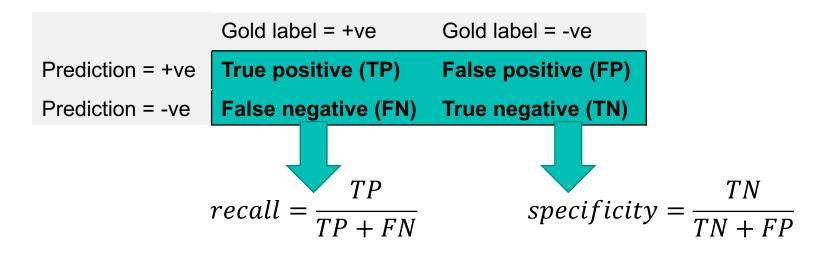
Prediction = +ve False positive (TP) False positive (TP)

Prediction = -ve False negative (FN) True negative (TN)

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

$$F1 = 2 \cdot \frac{precision \cdot recall}{precision + recall}$$

Classifier Metrics



Multiclass Classifier Metrics

- Micro F1:
 - Sum up counts of TP, FP and FN across all classes;
 - More frequent classes will dominate.
- Care is needed when using aggregated metrics as they can hide information about the nature of errors.

	Gold label = A	Gold label = B	Gold label = C
Prediction = A	234	1	8
Prediction = B	12	139	90
Prediction=C	13	7	300

TP = 234 + 139 + 300

Multiclass Classifier Metrics

- Macro F1:
 - Mean of F1 scores across classes;
 - Gives equal weight to under-represented classes.

	Gold label = A	Gold label = B	Gold label = C	nrecision -
Prediction = A	234	1	8	precision = 234/(234+1+8)
Prediction = B	12	139	90	
Prediction=C	13	7	300	

recall = 234/(234+12+13)

Summary

- Precision, recall and F1 scores are frequently used to assess classifier performance
- To evaluate a classifier, it's important to examine contingency tables or confusion matrices as well as aggregate metrics like F1