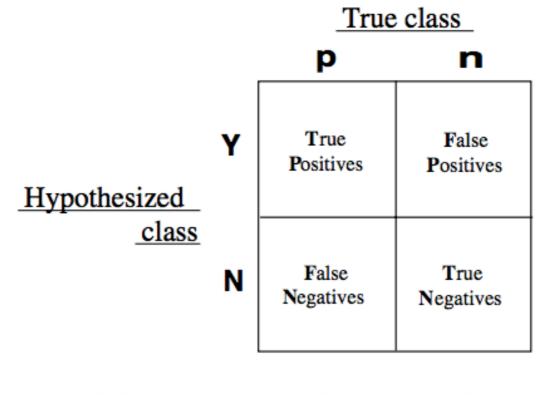
CLASSIFICATION METRICS

- ▶ While we've already discussed three different metrics to measure the effectiveness of a classification model, they've only given us an overall picture of how a model is performing.
- ▶ What if we wanted to know exactly how a classifier was performing (e.g. what is predicting correctly vs incorrectly)?

INTRODUCTION

Confusion Matrix

• We can use a confusion matrix to obtain more granular accuracy ratings for of each class by using the *true positive rate* and the *false positive rate*.

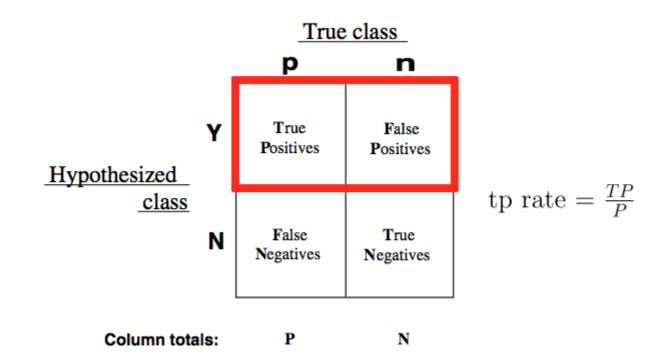


Column totals:

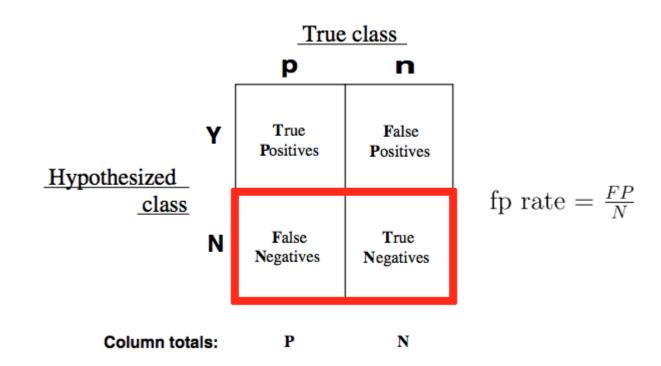
P

Ν

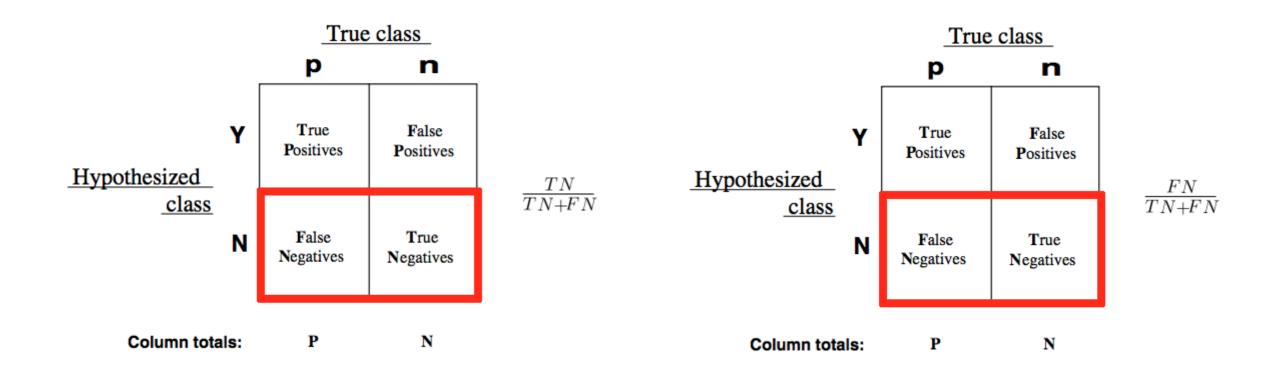
- The **true positive rate (TPR)** asks, "Out of all of the target classes, how many were accurately predicted to belong to that class?"
- ▶ Using our example, the TPR would be how often does our model correctly identify customer who will default on their credit card debt.



- The **false positive rate (FPR)** asks, "Out of all items not belonging to a class, how many were predicted as belonging to that target class label?"
- ▶ Using our example, the FPR would be how often the model predict that a customer will default when they end up not doing so.



▶ We can also measure the inverse of TPR/FPR or the false negative rate and the false negative rate (TNR).



- ▶ These rates gives us a much clearer pictures of where model predictions begin to fall apart and exactly what business cases are being mishandled.
- This allows us to adjust our models accordingly and use metrics that best align to our business needs.

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

$$FPR = \frac{FP}{TN + FP} = 1 - TPR$$

$$TNR = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

$$FNR = \frac{FN}{TP + FN} = 1 - TNR$$

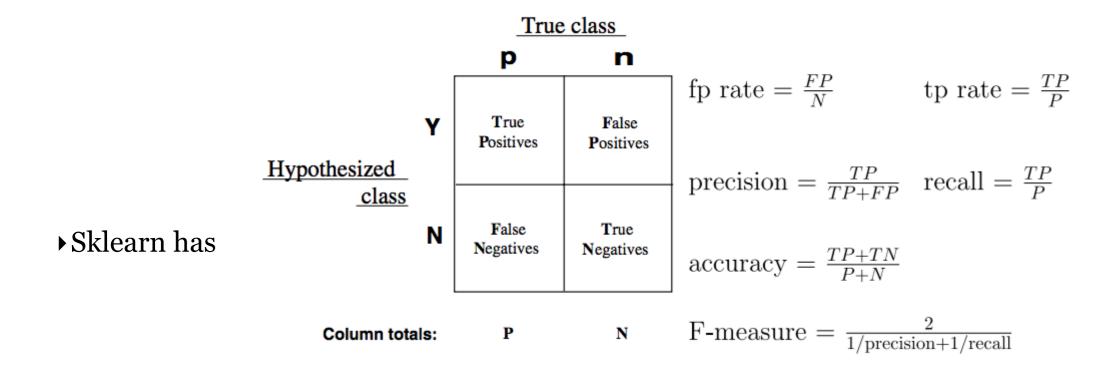
- Ideally, our classifier would have a TPR approaching 1 and a FPR approaching 0. This would mean that our model is correctly predicting all customers who defaulted and not mistakenly predict that they wouldn't default.
- We can vary the classification threshold for our model to get different predictions, but how do we know if a model is better overall than other model?
- We can compare the FPR and TPR of the models, but it can often be difficult to optimize two numbers at once. Can you think of any ways to combine our two metrics?

AREA UNDER THE CURVE

- If we have a TPR of 1 (all positives are marked positive) and FPR of 0 (all negatives are not marked positive), we'd have an AUC of 1. This means everything was accurately predicted.
- If we have a TPR of o (all positives are not marked positive) and an FPR of 1 (all negatives are marked positive), we'd have an AUC of o. This means nothing was predicted accurately.
- An AUC of 0.5 would suggest a model no better than random is an excellent benchmark to use for comparing predictions (e.g. is my AUC above 0.5?).

MORE CLASSIFICATION METRICS!

There are several other common metrics that are similar to TPR and FPR that can also be useful.



Building a Confusion Matrix

HOW... MEASURE PERFORMANCE?

Confusion Matrix: table to describe the performance of a classifier

	Predicted:	Predicted:
n=165	NO	YES
Actual:		
NO	50	10
Actual:		
YES	5	100

Example: Test for presence of disease

NO = negative test = False = 0

YES = positive test = True = 1

- How many classes are there?
- How many patients?
- How many times is disease predicted?
- How many patients actually have the disease?

CONFUSION MATRIX

n=165	Predicted: NO	Predicted: YES	
Actual:			
NO	TN = 50	FP = 10	60
Actual:			
YES	FN = 5	TP = 100	105
	55	110	

Basic Terminology:

- True Positives (TP)
- True Negatives (TN)
- False Positives (FP)
- False Negatives (FN)

Accuracy:

- Overall, how often is it correct?
- (TP + TN) / total = 150/165 = 0.91

- Overall, how often is it wrong?
- (FP + FN) / total = 15/165 = 0.09

CONFUSION MATRIX

n=165	Predicted: NO	Predicted: YES	
Actual:			
NO	TN = 50	FP = 10	60
Actual:			
YES	FN = 5	TP = 100	105
	55	110	

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CONFUSION MATRIX

n=165	Predicted: NO	Predicted: YES	
Actual: NO	TN = 50	FP = 10	60
Actual: YES	FN = 5	TP = 100	105
	55	110	

Basic Terminology:

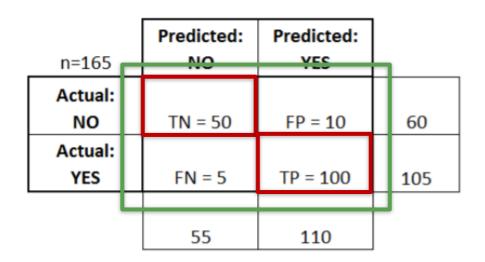
- True Positives (TP)
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- Overall, how often is it correct?
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CONFUSION MATRIX



Basic Terminology:

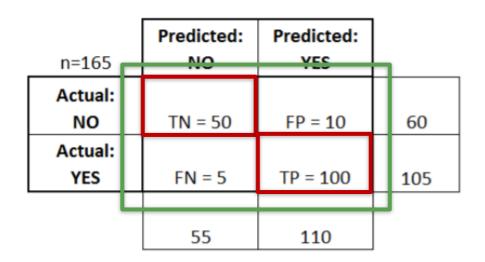
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CONFUSION MATRIX



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- Overall, how often is it wrong?
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CONFUSION MATRIX

	Predicted:	Predicted:	
n=165	NO	YES	
Actual:			
NO	TN = 50	FP = 10	60
Actual:			
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Actual: NO	TN = 50	FP = 10	60
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n=165		Predicted:	Predicted:		
n=165	Н	110	123	Н	
Actual: NO		TN = 50	FP = 10		60
Actual: YES		FN = 5	TP = 100		105
					100
		55	110		

Basic Terminology:

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n=165	NO	YES	
Actual:			
NO	TN = 50	FP = 10	60
Actual:			
YES	FN = 5	TP = 100	105
	55	110	

False Positive Rate:

- When actual value is negative, how often is prediction wrong?
- FP / actual no = 10/60 = 0.17

→ Sensitivity:

- When actual value is positive, how often is prediction correct?
- TP / actual yes = 100/105 = 0.95
- "True Positive Rate" or "Recall"

- When actual value is negative, how often is prediction correct?
- TN / actual no = 50/60 = 0.83

n=165	Predicted:	Predicted: YES	
n=165	NO	153	
Actual:			
NO	TN = 50	FP = 10	60
Actual:			
YES	FN = 5	TP = 100	105
	55	110	

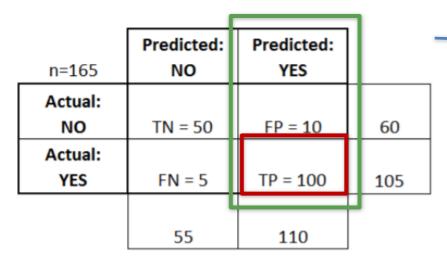
False Positive Rate:

- When actual value is negative, how often is prediction wrong?
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Actual: NO	TN = 50	FP = 10	60
Actual: YES	FN = 5	TP = 100	105
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		Predicted:	Predicted:	
Γ.	n=165	NO	YES	
	Actual: NO	TN = 50	FP = 10	60
	Actual: YES	FN = 5	TP = 100	105
		55	110	

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Г	n=165	NO	YES	П
	Actual: NO	TN = 50	FP = 10	60
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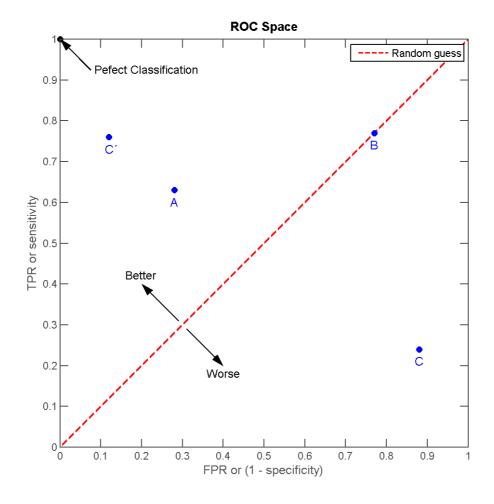
- When actual value is negative, how often is prediction correct?
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INTRODUCTION

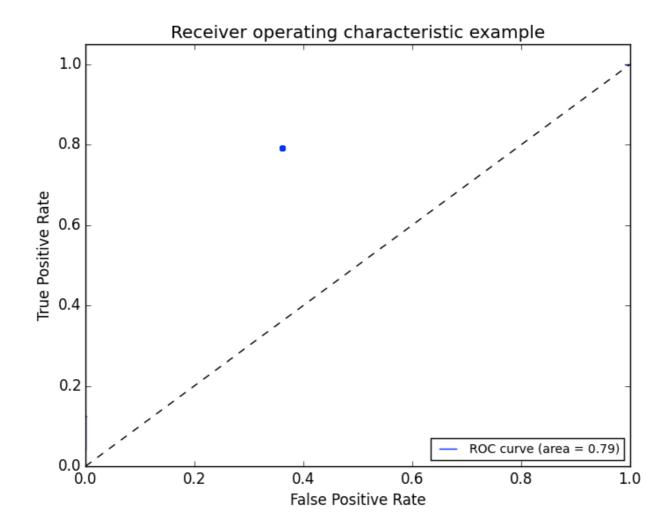
ROC AUC

- ▶ This is where the Receiver Operation Characteristic (ROC) curve comes in handy.
- The curve is created by plotting the TPR against the FPR at various model classification settings.
- Area Under the Curve (AUC) summarizes the impact of TPR and FPR in a single value.

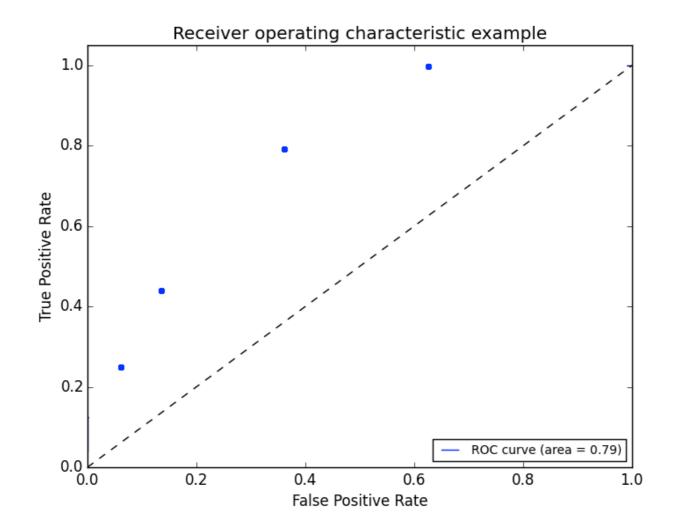
▶ There can be a variety of points on an ROC curve.



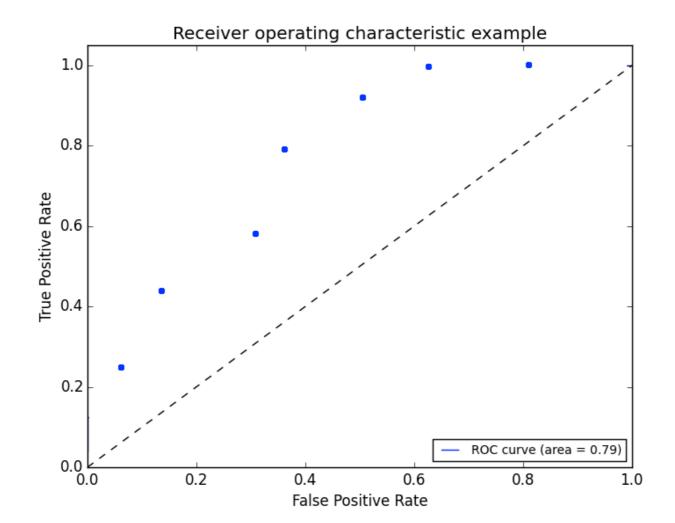
▶ We can begin by plotting an individual TPR/FPR pair for one threshold.



▶ We can continue adding pairs for different thresholds.

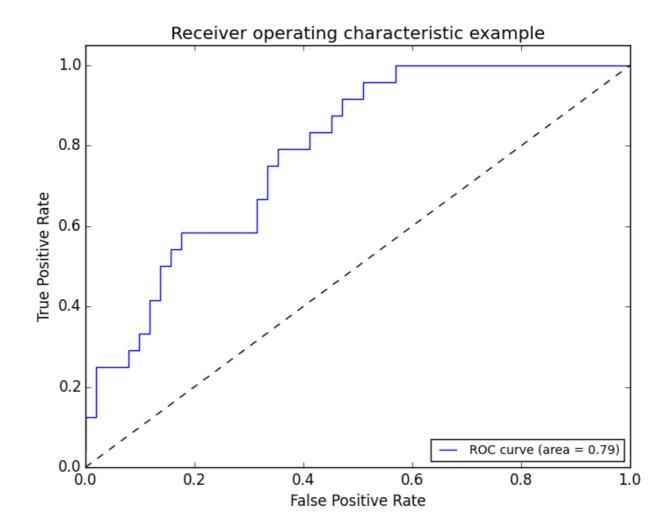


▶ We can continue adding pairs for even more thresholds.



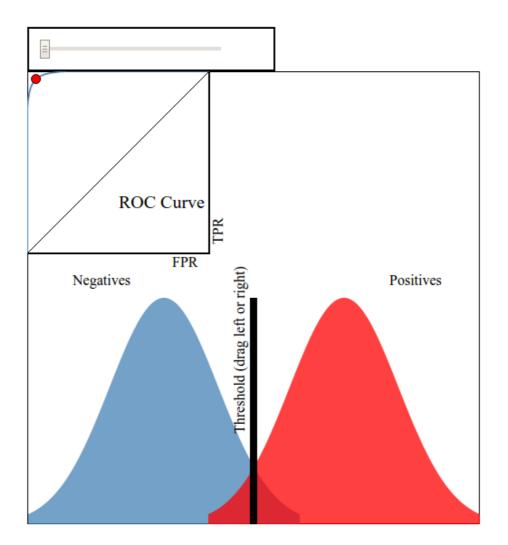
THE ROC CURVE

▶ Finally, we create a full "curve" that is described by both TPR and FPR.



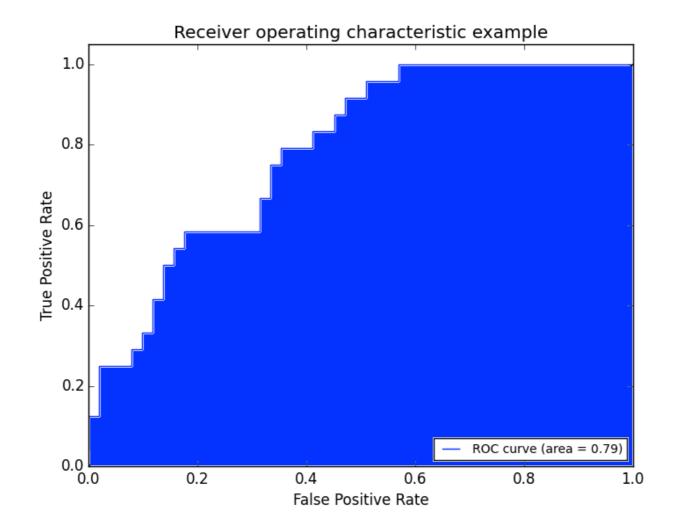
THE ROC CURVE

This interactive visualization can help practice visualizing ROC curves.



AREA UNDER THE CURVE

▶ With this curve, we can find the Area Under the Curve (AUC).



RECEIVING OPERATOR CHARACTERISTIC (ROC) CURVE

Email Number	Score	True Label
5	0.99	Spam
8	0.82	Spam
2	0.60	Spam
1	0.60	Ham
7	0.48	Spam
3	0.22	Ham
4	0.10	Ham
6	0.02	Ham

Every email is assigned a "spamminess" score by our classification algorithm. To actually make our predictions, we choose a numeric cutoff for classifying as spam.

An ROC Curve will help us to visualize how well our classifier is doing without having to choose a cutoff!

ROC CURVE / AUC

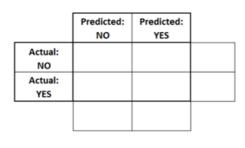
Email Number	Score	True Label
5	0.99	Spam
8	0.82	Spam
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1	0.60	Ham
7	0.48	Spam
3	0.22	Ham
4	0.10	Ham
6	0.02	Ham

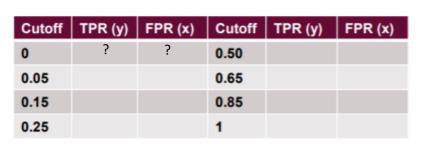
The ROC plots the True Positive Rate (TRP) on the y-axis against the False Positive Rate (FPR) on the x-axis.

<u>TPR</u>: When actual value is **spam**, how often is prediction **correct**?

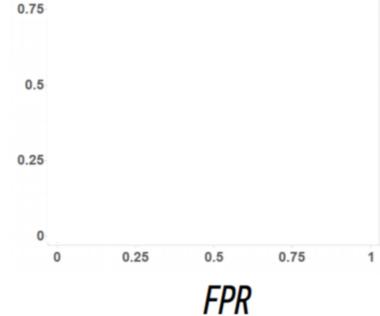
<u>FPR</u>: When actual value is **ham**, how often is prediction **wrong**?

Email Number	Score	True Label
5	0.99	Spam
8	0.82	Spam
2	0.60	Spam
1	0.60	Ham
7	0.48	Spam
3	0.22	Ham
4	0.10	Ham
6	0.02	Ham









ROC CURVE / AUC

Email Number	Score	True Label
5	0.99	Spam
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3	0.22	Ham
4	0.10	Ham
6	0.02	Ham

FPR (x)

0.50

0.65

0.85

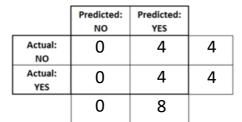
1

Cutoff | TPR (y)

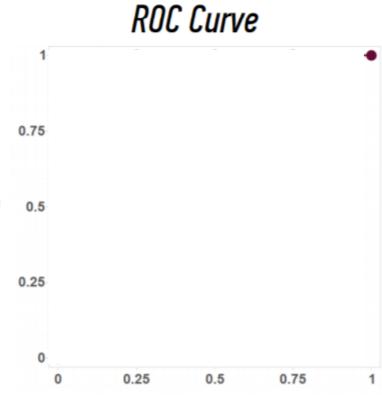
0.05

0.15

0.25



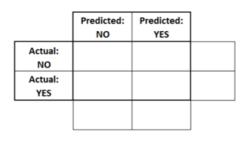




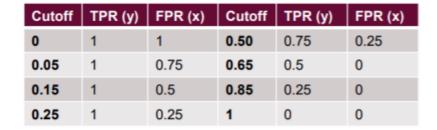
FPR

ROC CURVE / AUC

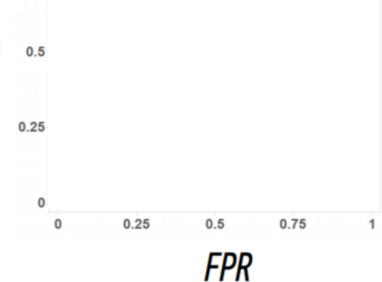
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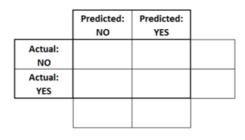






ROC CURVE / AUC

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6	0.02	Ham





Cutoff	TPR (y)	FPR (x)	Cutoff	TPR (y)	FPR (x)
0	1	1	0.50	0.75	0.25
0.05	1	0.75	0.65	0.5	0
0.15	1	0.5	0.85	0.25	0
0.25	1	0.25	1	0	0





ROC CURVE / AUC

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6	0.02	Ham

0.05

0.15

0.25

FPR (x)

0.75

0.5

0.25

Cutoff

0.50

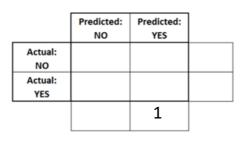
0.65

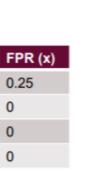
0.85

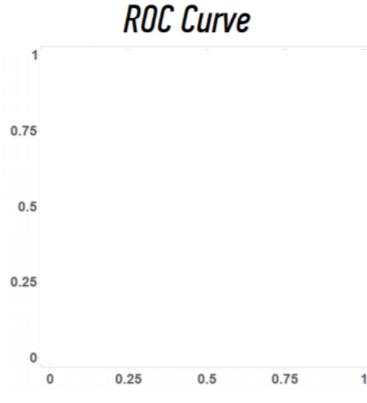
TPR (y)

0.75

0.5







FPR

ROC CURVE / AUC

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0.05

0.15

0.25

FPR (x)

0.75

0.5

0.25

Cutoff

0.50

0.65

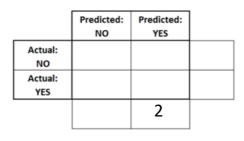
0.85

TPR (y)

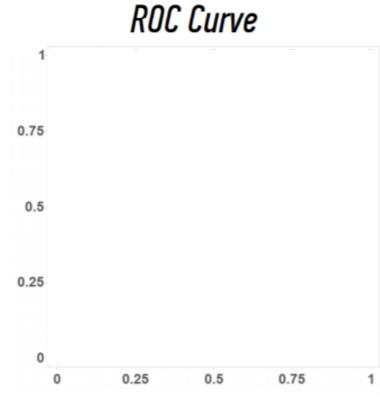
0.75

0.5

0.25





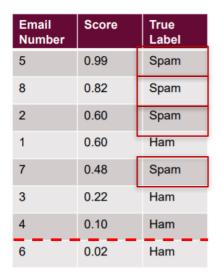


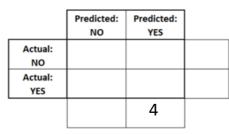
FPR

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6	0.02	Ham

	Predicted: NO	Predicted: YES	
Actual: NO			
Actual: YES			
		3	

Cutoff	TPR (y)	FPR (x)	Cutoff	TPR (y)	FPR (x)
0	1	1	0.50	0.75	0.25
0.05	1	0.75	0.65	0.5	0
0.15	1	0.5	0.85	0.25	0
0.25	1	0.25	1	0	0

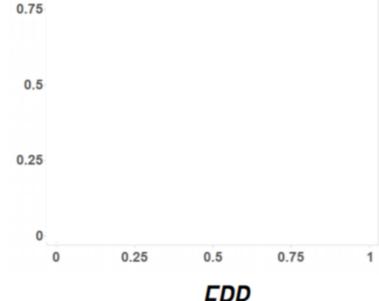






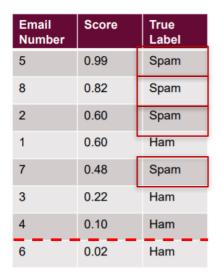
Cutoff	TPR (y)	FPR (x)	Cutoff	TPR (y)	FPR (x)
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0.15	1	0.5	0.85	0.25	0
0.25	1	0.25	1	0	0

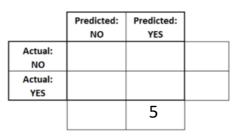




FPR

ROC CURVE / AUC

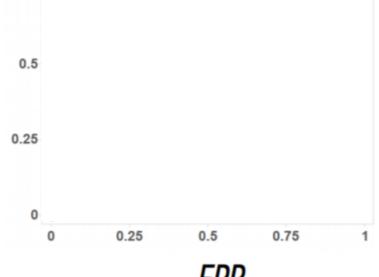






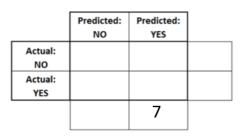
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FPR

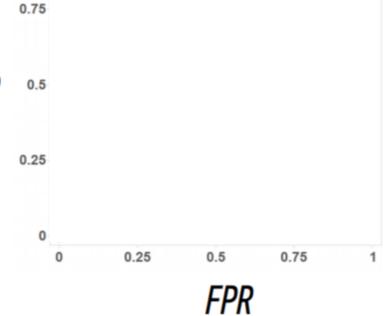
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4	0.10	Ham	
6	0.02	Ham	

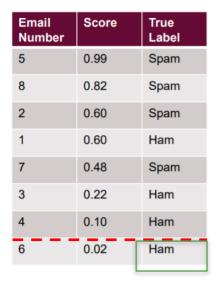


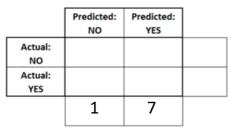


Cutoff	TPR (y)	FPR (x)	Cutoff	TPR (y)	FPR (x)
0	1	1	0.50	0.75	0.25
0.05	1	0.75	0.65	0.5	0
0.15	1	0.5	0.85	0.25	0
0.25	1	0.25	1	0	0





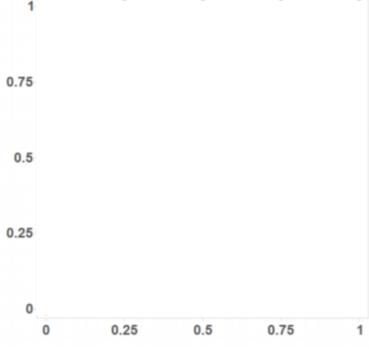




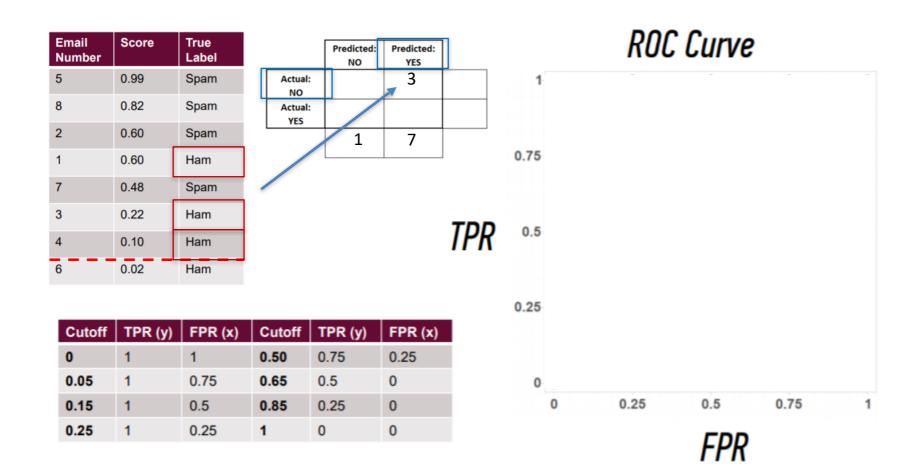


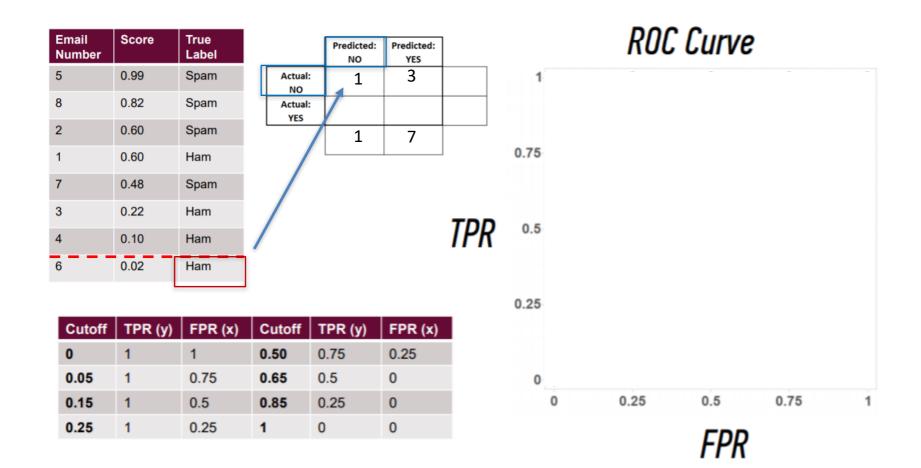
Cutoff	TPR (y)	FPR (x)	Cutoff	TPR (y)	FPR (x)
0	1	1	0.50	0.75	0.25
0.05	1	0.75	0.65	0.5	0
0.15	1	0.5	0.85	0.25	0
0.25	1	0.25	1	0	0

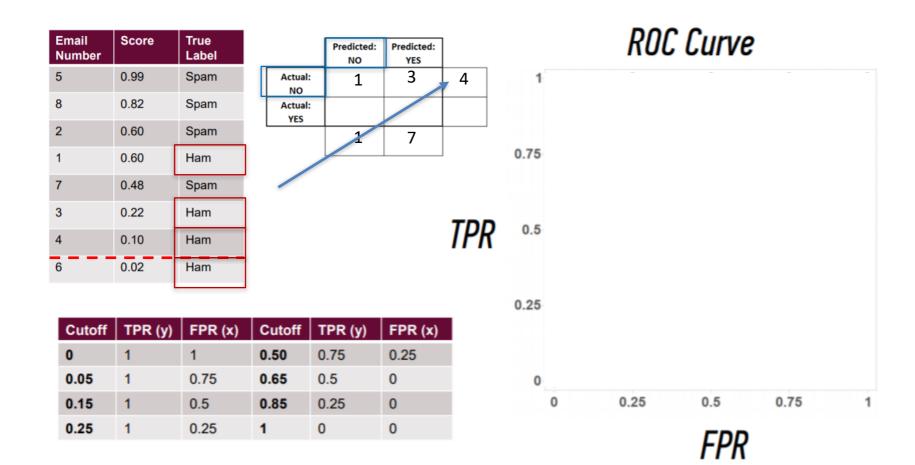


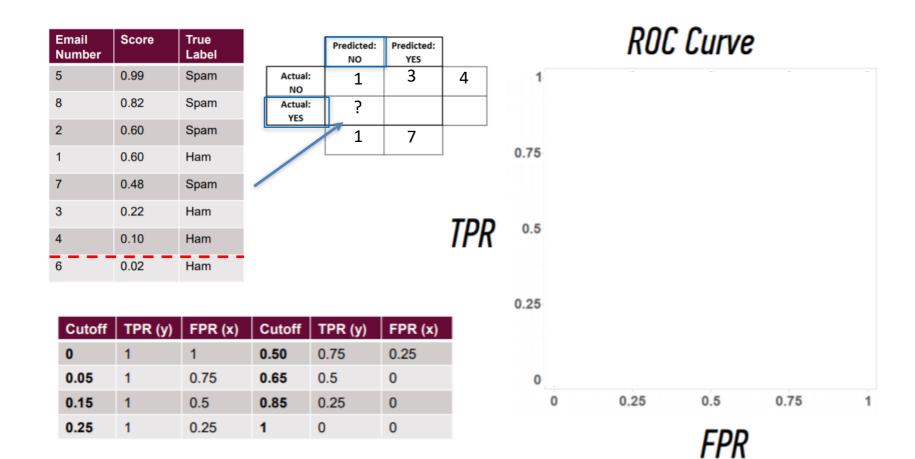


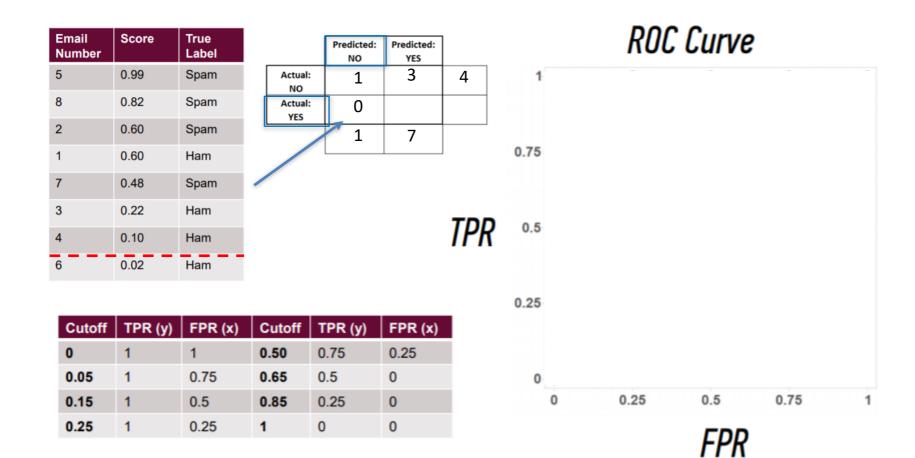
FPR



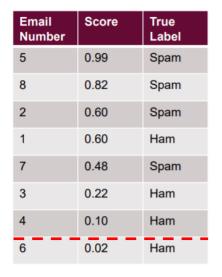


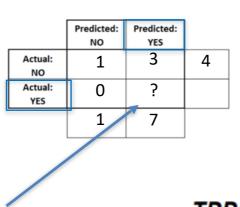


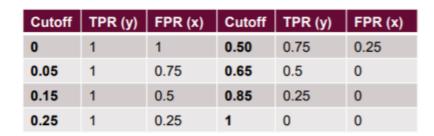




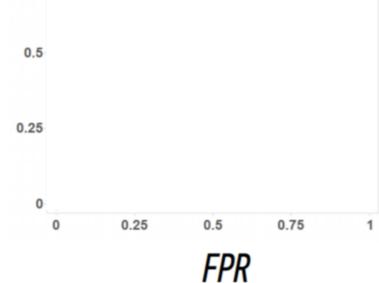
ROC CURVE / AUC



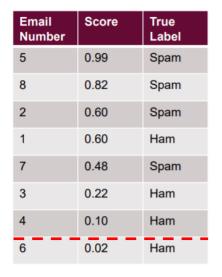


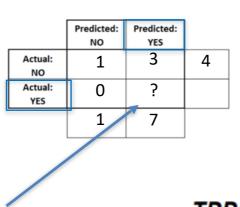


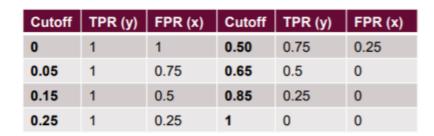




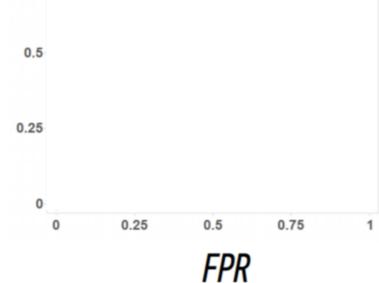
ROC CURVE / AUC

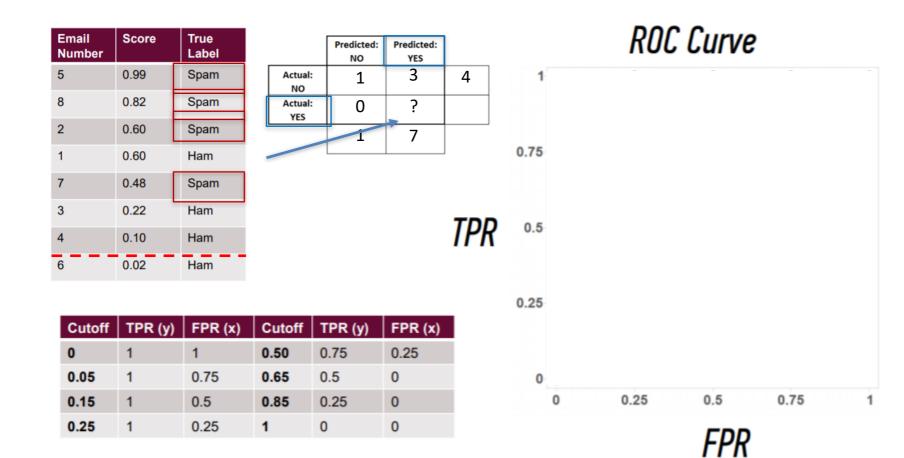


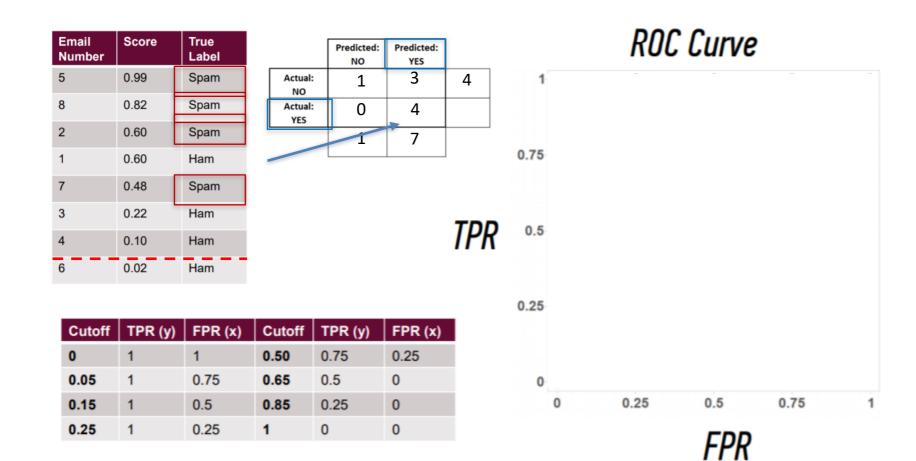


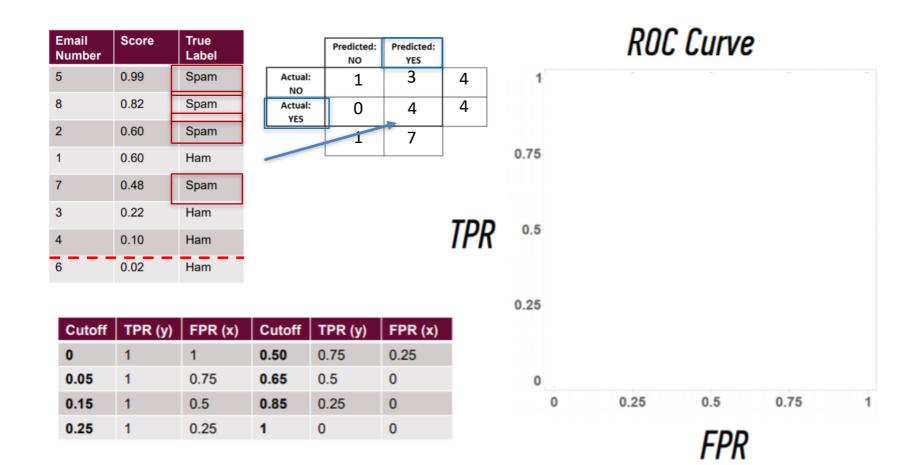


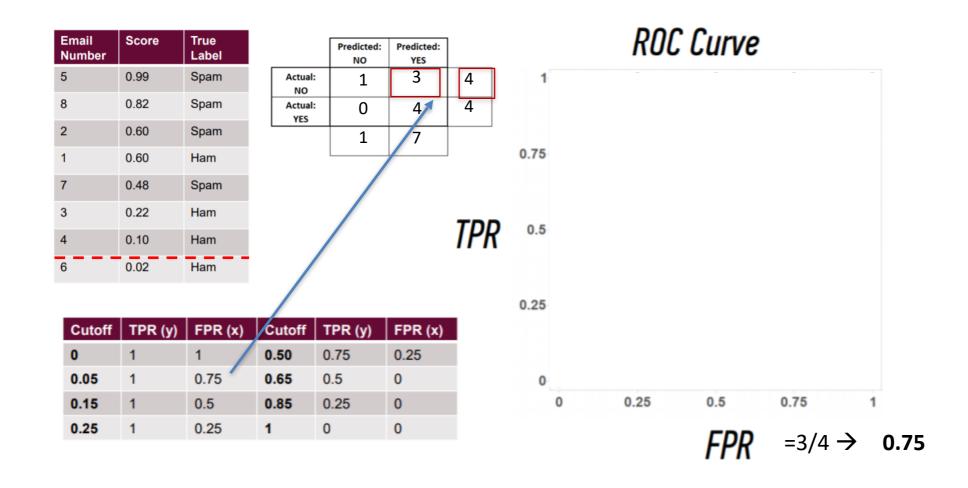


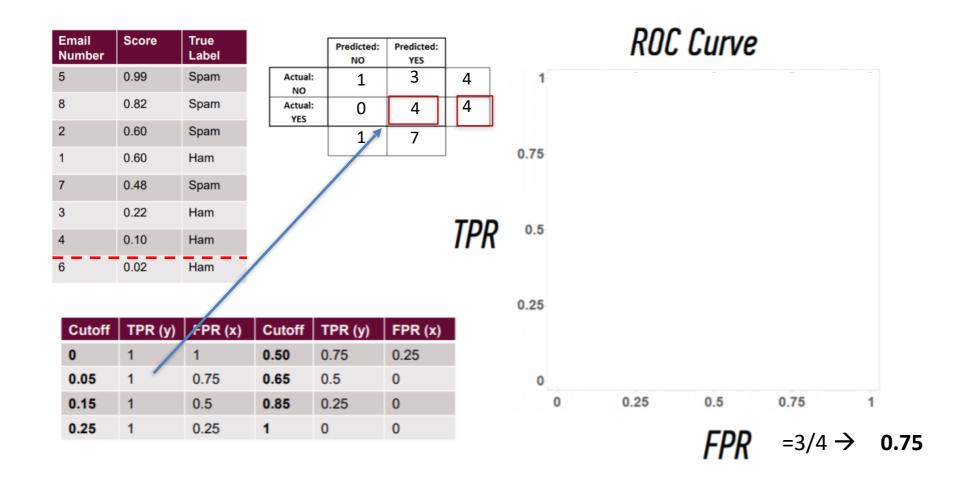


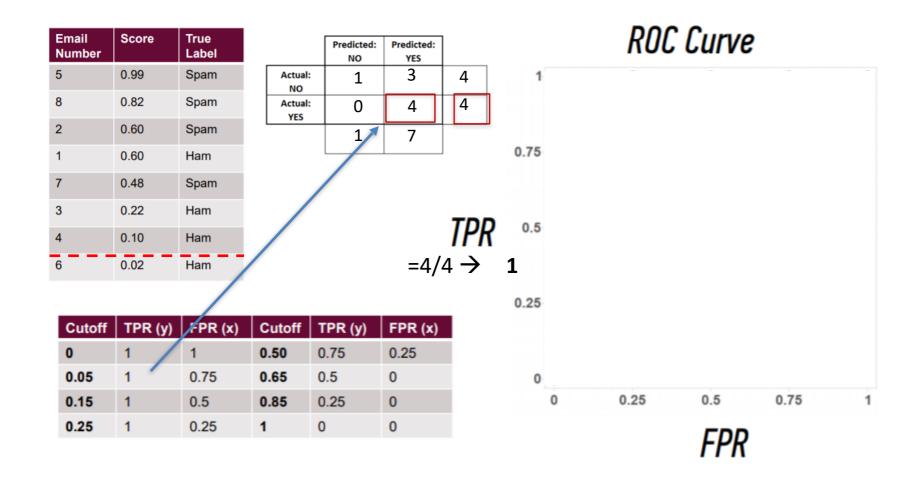


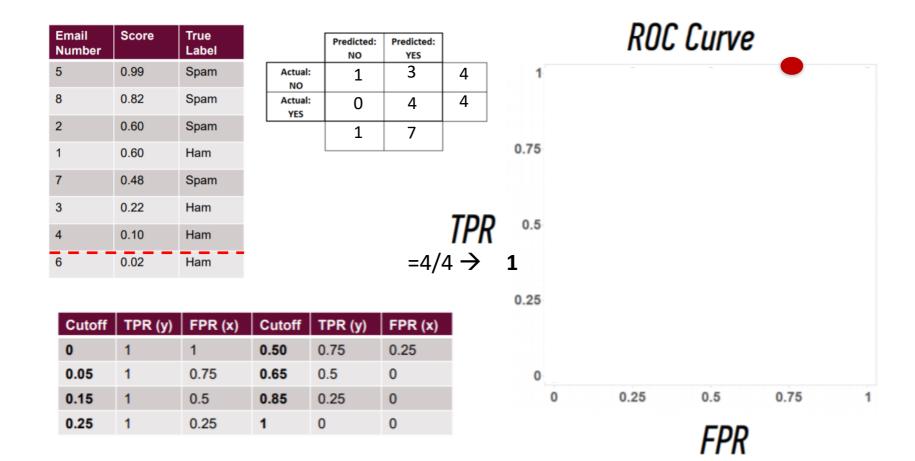


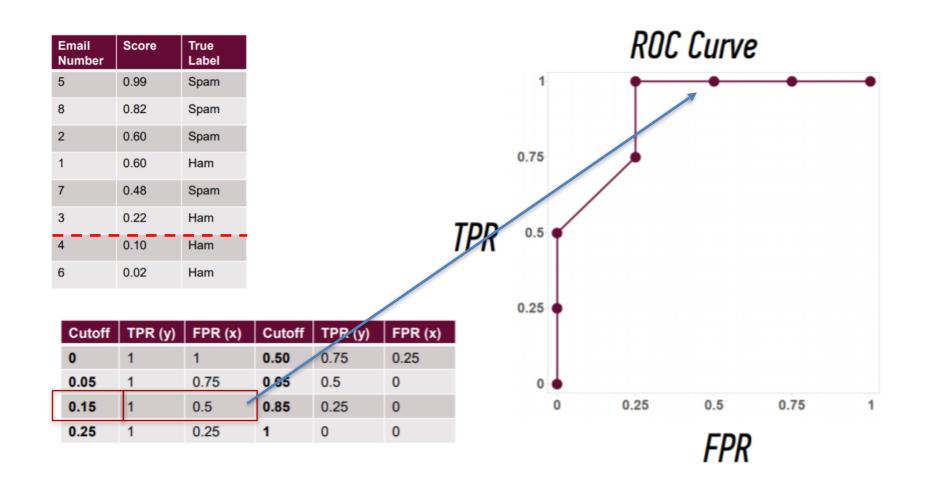


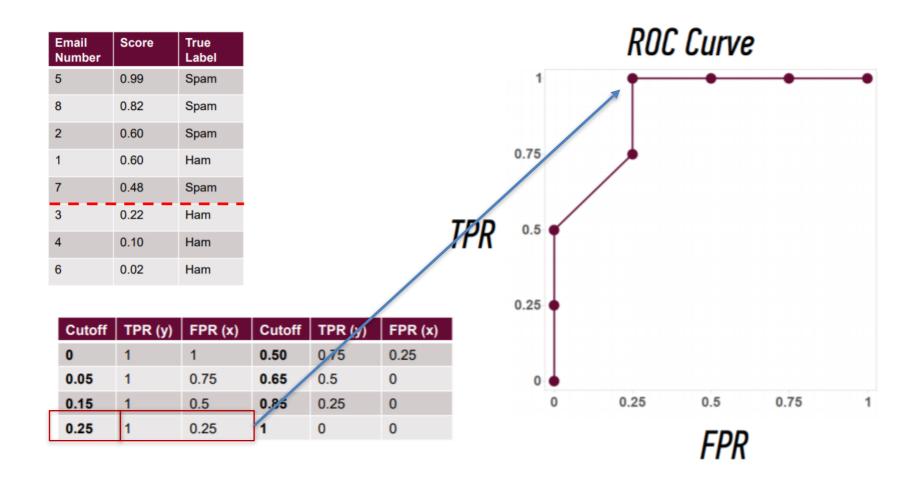


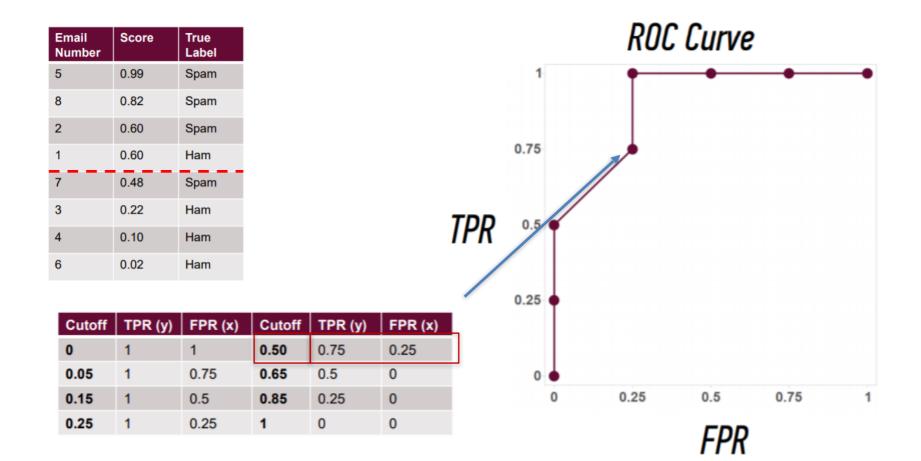


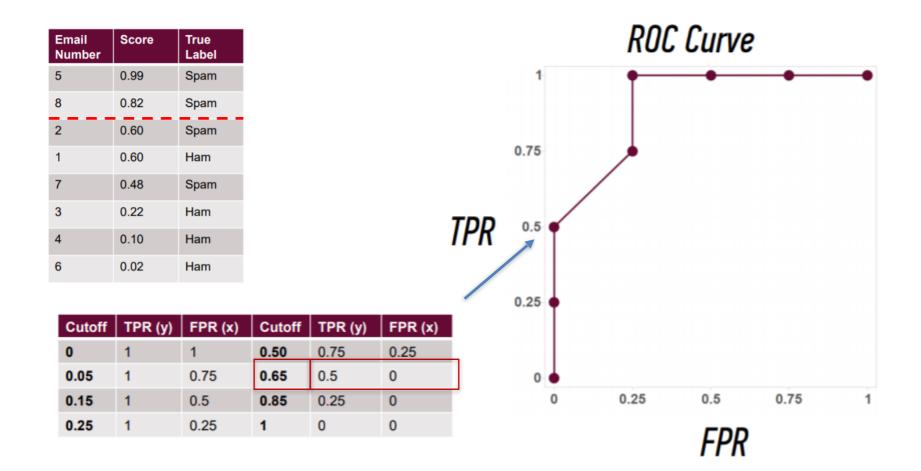


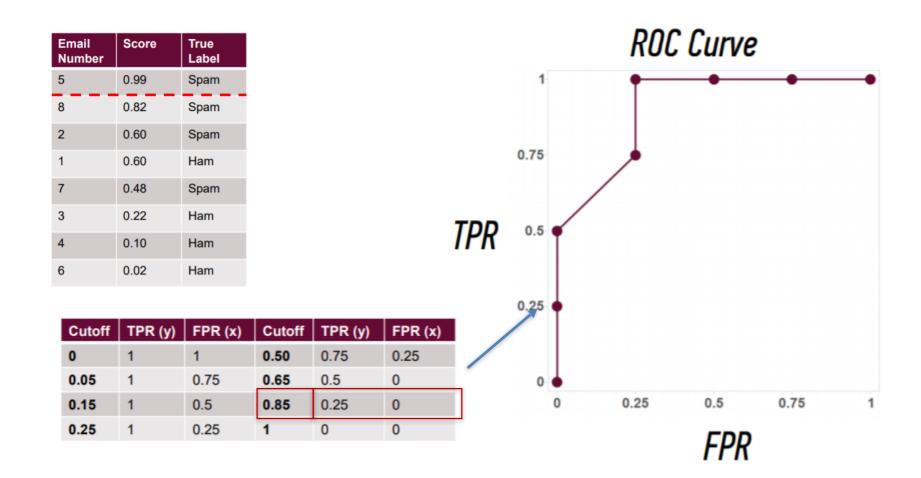


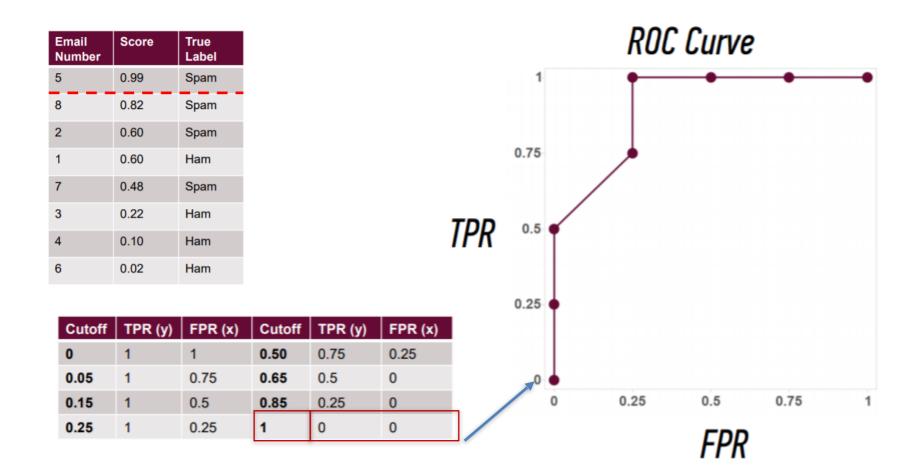












GUIDED PRACTICE

WHICH METRIC MATTERS?

ACTIVITY: WHICH METRIC MATTERS?



DIRECTIONS (15 minutes)

While AUC seems like a "golden standard", it could be *further* improved depending upon your problem. There will be instances where error in positive or negative matches will be very important. For each of the example on the next slide:

- 1. Write a confusion matrix: true positive, false positive, true negative, false negative. Then decide what each square represents for that specific example.
- 2. Define the *benefit* of a true positive and true negative and the *cost* of a false positive and false negative.

DELIVERABLE

Answers for each example

ACTIVITY: WHICH METRIC MATTERS?



DIRECTIONS (15 minutes)

Examples:

- 1. A test is developed for determining if a patient has cancer or not.
- 2. A newspaper company is targeting a marketing campaign for "at risk" users that may stop paying for the product soon.
- 3. You build a spam classifier for your email system.

DELIVERABLE

Answers for each example

CONFUSION VS ROC?

Discuss in your groups:

- □ What information do you take away from each of these evaluation techniques?
- □ What decisions can be made from each tool?