Análisis ROC

AADC Informática Clínica



ROC

- 1. Receiver Operator Characteristic Curve (ROC Curve)
- 2. For Binary Classification
- 3. Powerful performance measure

Probabilities as output

- Decision tree or knn can output probability that instance belong to class
- Define probability threshold from which you decide patient to be sick

Probabilities as output

• Example:

- Threshold: 50%

– Output:

• New patient: 70%



30%



• Class new patient:



Avoid sending sick patient home: lower threshold to 30%

Probabilities as output

• Threshold: 30%

More patients



classified as



More patients



classified as



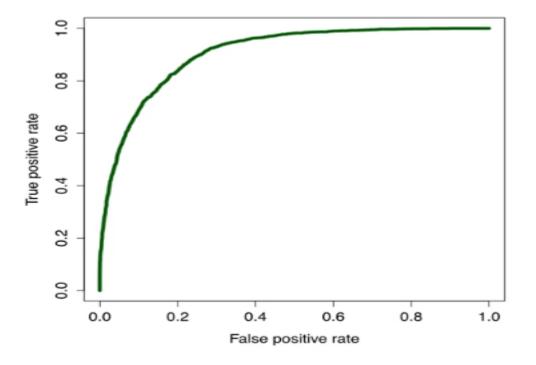
- Based on the confusion matrix
 - Binary classifier: positive (sick) or negative
 - Ratios:
 - True positive rate (TPR)= recall

• False positive rate (FPR)

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 - TP / (TP + FN)
 - Truly sick patients that are diagnosed correctly as sick patients
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- Based on the confusion matrix
 - Binary classifier: positive (sick) or negative
 - Ratios:
 - True positive rate (TPR)= recall
 - TP / (TP + FN)
 - Truly sick patients that are diagnosed correctly as sick patients
 - False positive rate (FPR)
 - FP / (FP + TN)
 - Falsy classified a negative (healthy) as positive (sick)

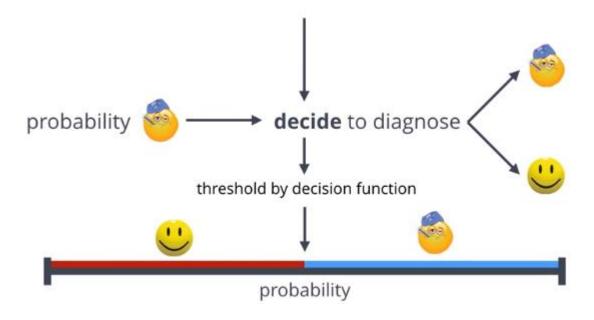
- Horizontal axis: FPR
- Vertical axis: TPR



ROC curve

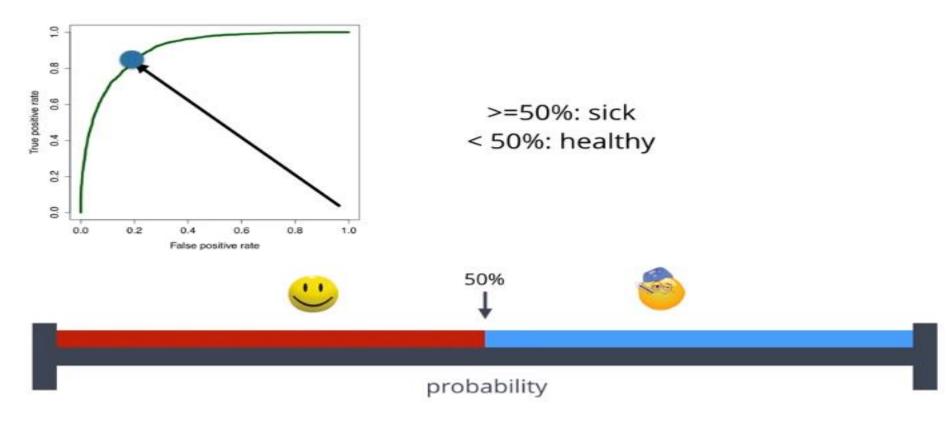
How to draw the curve?

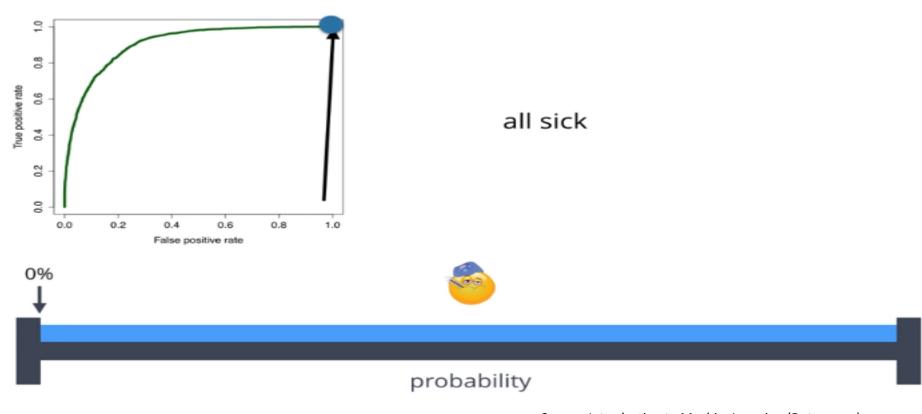
Decision function



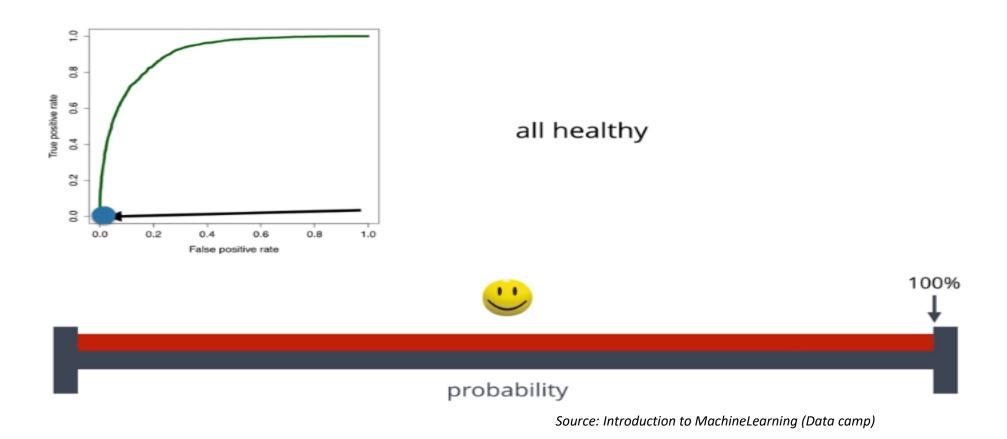
Source: Introduction to MachineLearning (Data camp)

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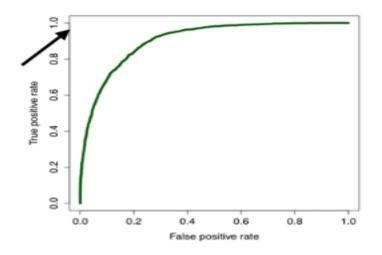




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- Is it a good curve?
- Good:



Introduction to MachineLearning (Data camp)

- How to compare classifiers? == how to compare curves?
- Using AUC (area under the curve)