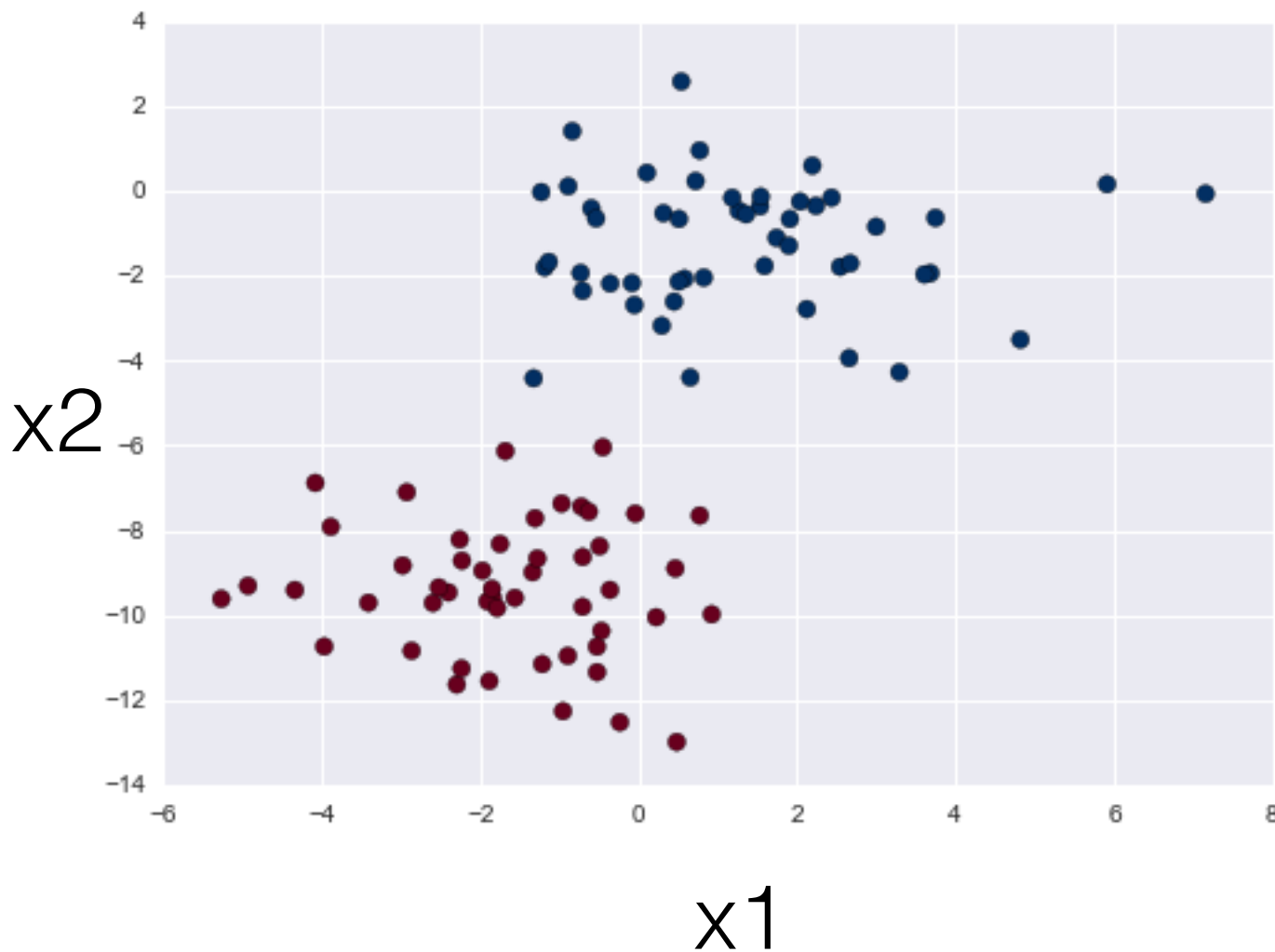


# CLASSIFICATION II

11.23.2020

# CLASSIFIERS



- \* a classifier is a function that guesses the “class” of a datapoint based on its features
- \* here “class” is **red** or **blue** and each point has 2 features ( $x_1$  and  $x_2$ )

# CLASSIFIERS *READING*

- \* **Chapter 17** of *Inferential Thinking*: <https://www.inferentialthinking.com/chapters/17/Classification.html>
- \* **Chapter 5** of *PDSH*: <https://jakevdp.github.io/PythonDataScienceHandbook/05.00-machine-learning.html> (in particular 5.07 and 5.05)

# CLASSIFIERS

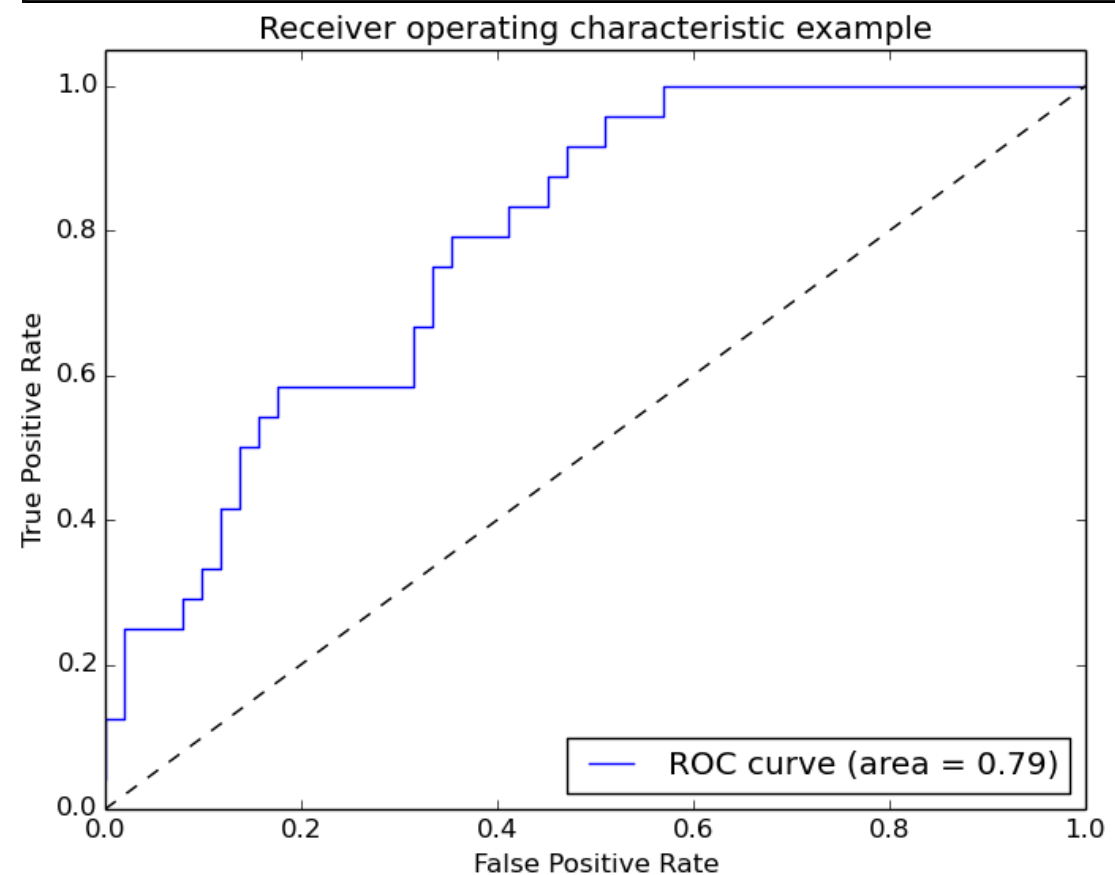
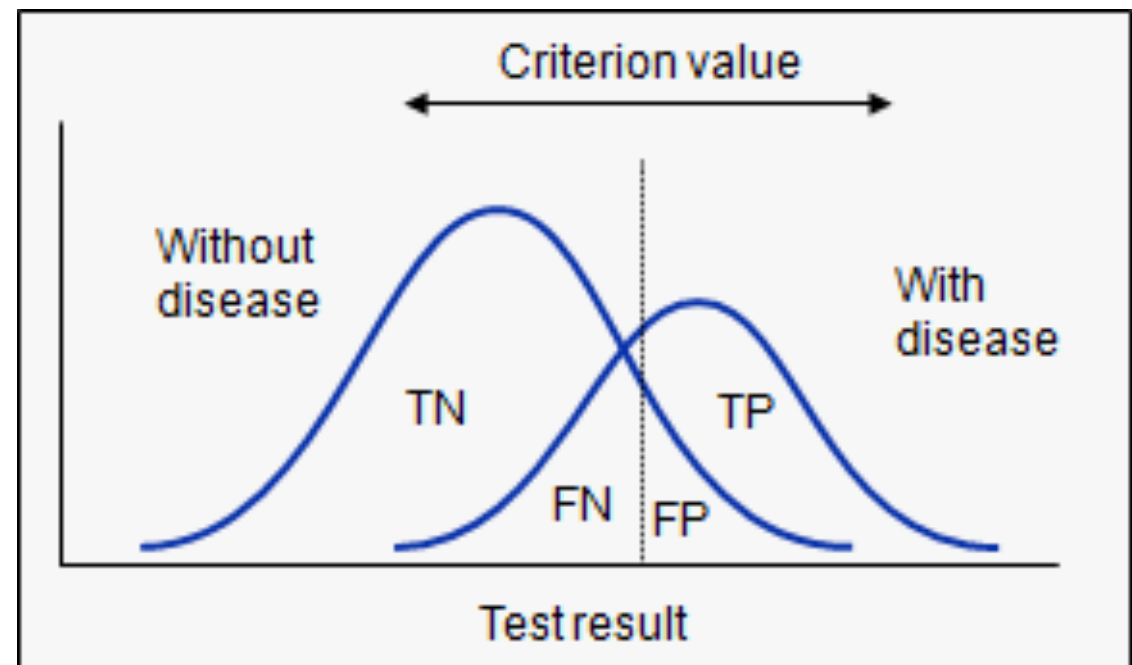
- \* classification shares *a lot* in common with regression
- \* (one of the classification methods we'll be looking at today is called ***Logistic Regression***)

# CLASSIFIERS

- \* Today we'll test two different classifiers from scikit-learn:
- \* **Logistic Regression** (linear)
- \* **Support Vector Classifier** (nonlinear)
- \* (see also [https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto\\_examples/classification/plot\\_classifier\\_comparison.html](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/classification/plot_classifier_comparison.html))

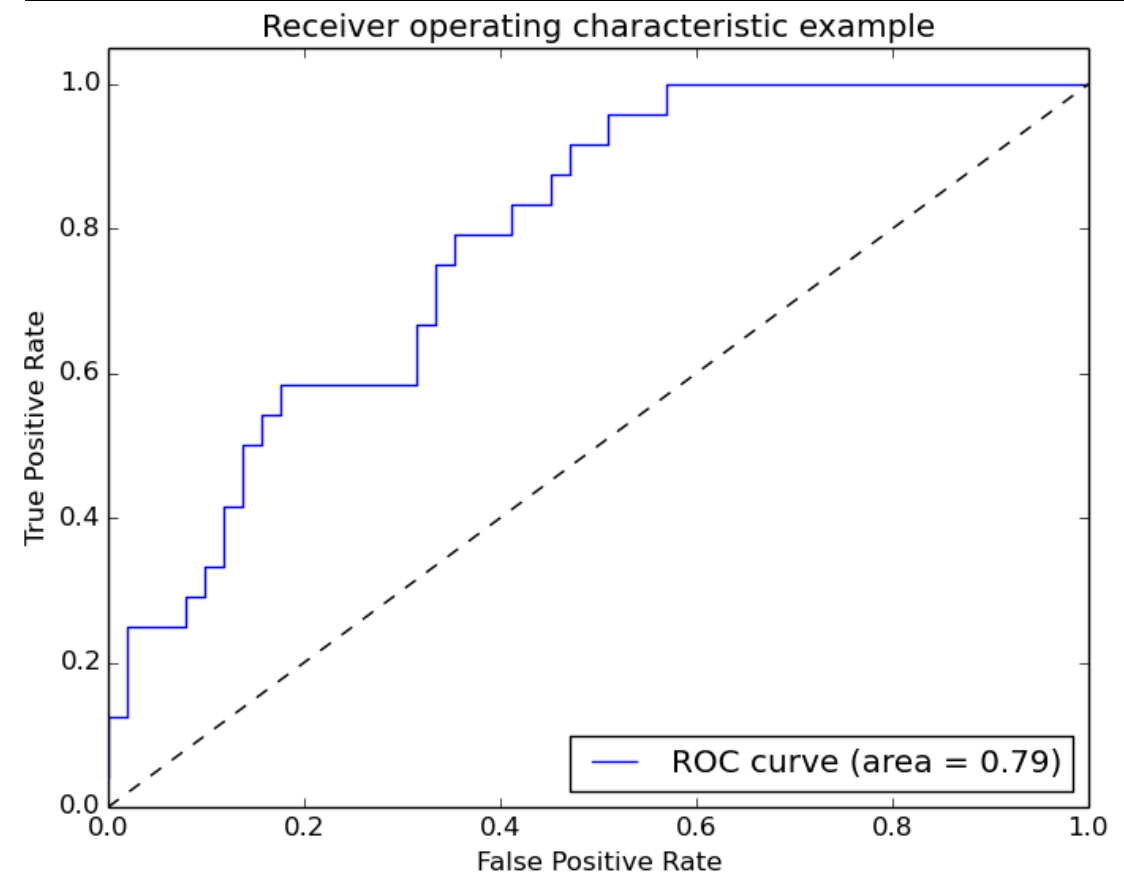
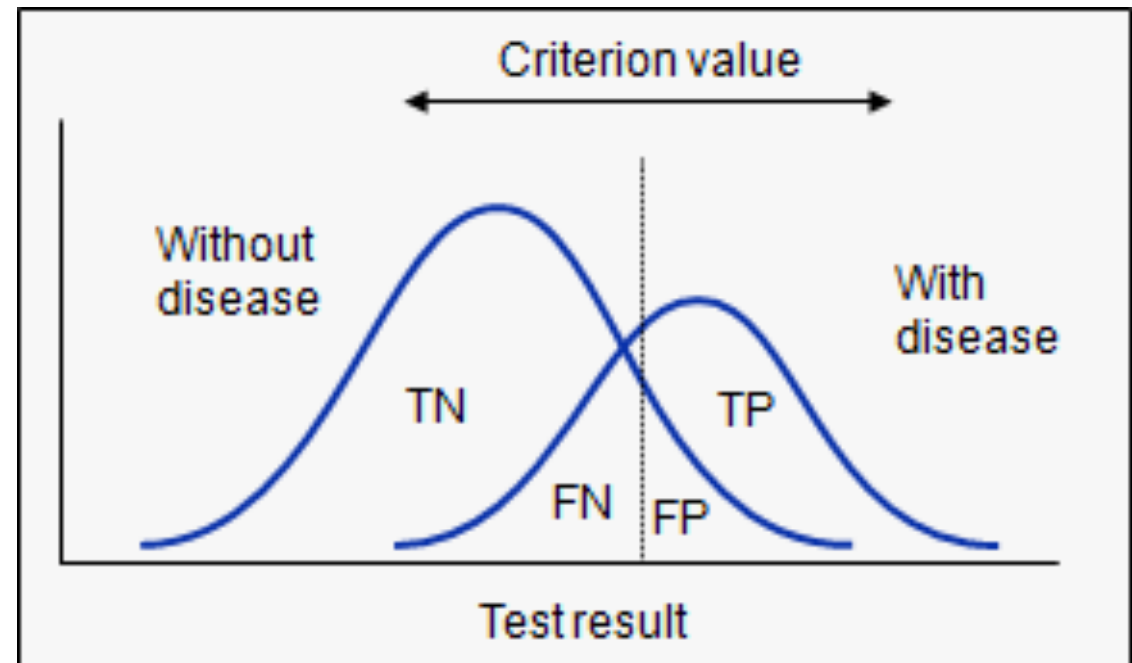
# ROC ANALYSIS

- \* to measure classifier effectiveness, we can use **ROC analysis**
- \* we measure the true positive rate (tpr) and false positive rate (fpr) for different “criterion values”, then plot



# ROC ANALYSIS

- \* you then plot the TP vs. FP rate to get an ROC curve



# NEXT TIME

- \* on *NEXT* Monday we'll begin talking about **CLUSTERING** and **DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION**



**THE END**