Model Evaluation:

Model assessment is a method of analyzing a machine learning model's performance, as well as its advantages and limitations, using a variety of evaluation criteria. Model evaluation is essential for assessing the efficacy of a model during the first phases of research, as well as for model monitoring.

Boosting Overfit:

A boosting strategy is a machine learning method that predicts a target variable using a mixture of weak learners. Boosting is a method for increasing the number of weak learners in an ensemble by adding a new weak learner iteratively. As training data, the new weak learner employs the error of the ensemble from earlier rounds. This method continues until the ensemble reaches a predetermined performance level or the maximum number of iterations specified is reached.

**Supported Models**

We can examine the following models:

AdaBoost (sklearn) - GradientBoosting (sklearn) - XGBoost (xgboost) - LGBM (lightgbm) - CatBoost (catboost)

Goal: Examine for overfitting produced by a gradient boosted model with too many iterations.

Calibration Score

The Brier score can be used to evaluate the calibration of a classifier. For further details, please visit <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brier_score>

Useful link to read more:

<https://neptune.ai/blog/brier-score-and-model-calibration>

<https://machinelearningmastery.com/probability-calibration-for-imbalanced-classification/>

Calibration curves (sometimes referred to as reliability diagrams) compare the accuracy of the probabilistic predictions of a binary classifier. It compares the actual frequency of the positive label to its projected probability for binned forecasts.

Goal: Generate the calibration curve for each class using the brier score.

Confusion Matrix Report

What is a classification report?

As the name suggests, it is the report which explains everything about the classification. This is the summary of the quality of classification made by the constructed ML model. It comprises mainly 5 columns and (N+3) rows. The first column is the class label’s name and followed by Precision, Recall, F1-score, and Support. N rows are for N class labels and other three rows are for accuracy, macro average, and weighted average.

Precision: It is calculated with respect to the predicted values. For class-A, out of total predictions how many were really belong to class-A in actual dataset, is defined as the precision. It is the ratio of [i][i] cell of confusion matrix and sum of the [i] column.

Recall: It is calculated with respect to the actual values in dataset. For class-A, out of total entries in dataset, how many were actually classified in class-A by the ML model, is defined as the recall. It is the ratio of [i][i] cell of confusion matrix and sum of the [i] row.

F1-score: It is the harmonic mean of precision and recall.

Support: It is the total entries of each class in the actual dataset. It is simply the sum of rows for every class-i.

Source: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/compute-classification-report-and-confusion-matrix-in-python/

Goal : Compute the model's confusion matrix using the provided dataset.

Model Error Analysis

Model Inference Time

Model Info

Multi Model Performance Report

Performance Report

Regression Error Distribution

Regression Systematic Error

ROC Report

Segment Performance

Simple Model Comparison

Train Test Prediction Drift

Unused Features

Weak Segments Performance