# Calculate Confusion Matrices

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Confusion Matrix plotting for JIP models This Notebook creates Confusion Matrices of the predictions made by the JIP models for the test datasets, to see which scan qualities are miscalssified and how much. Before executing this Notebook, be sure to have trained all 6 artefact models using the provided code in three steps:

1. Preprocess all datasets (train and test) using the following command:

Once this is finished, everything is set up to run the Notebook.

## Import necessary libraries

```
[1]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

import os
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from itertools import zip_longest
```

Set necessary directories Specify the train\_base and test\_base directory. These are just the full paths to the JIP folder train\_dirs and test\_dirs output, for instance: ../JIP/train\_dirs/output and ../JIP/test\_dirs/output.

```
[2]: # Set the base path to JIP/train_dirs/output folder
train_base = '<path>/JIP/train_dirs/output/'
# Set the base path to JIP/test_dirs/output folder
test_base = '<path>/JIP/test_dirs/output/'
```

#### Load data

```
[3]: artefacts = ['blur', 'ghosting', 'motion', 'noise', 'resolution', 'spike']
    data = dict()
    for artefact in artefacts:
        # Load data
        dl = np.load(os.path.join(train_base, artefact, 'results', __
     ID = np.load(os.path.join(test_base, artefact, 'testID_results',
     OOD = np.load(os.path.join(test_base, artefact, 'testOOD_results',
     # Create One Hot vectors from predicted values
        for idx, a in enumerate(dl):
           b = np.zeros_like(a[1])
           b[a[1].argmax()] = 1
           a[1] = b
           dl[idx] = a
        for idx, a in enumerate(ID):
           b = np.zeros_like(a[1])
           b[a[1].argmax()] = 1
           a[1] = b
           ID[idx] = a
        for idx, a in enumerate(00D):
           b = np.zeros_like(a[1])
           b[a[1].argmax()] = 1
           a[1] = b
           OOD[idx] = a
        # Save data in dictionary
        data['test_dl-' + artefact] = dl
        data['test_ID-' + artefact] = ID
        data['test_00D-' + artefact] = 00D
```

### Transform data into Confusion Matrix format

```
[4]: # Transform data again into right format by calculating the values of the

confusion matrix

conv_mat = dict()

for k, v in data.items():
```

```
confusion_array = np.zeros((len(v[0][0]), len(v[0][1])))
for y_yhat in v:
    confusion_array[np.argmax(y_yhat[1])][np.argmax(y_yhat[0])] += 1
conv_mat[k] = 100*(confusion_array/len(v))
```

#### Visualize the Confusion Matrices

```
[5]: # -- Grouper from https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8991506/
      → iterate-an-iterator-by-chunks-of-n-in-python -- #
     def grouper(n, iterable, fillvalue=None):
         "grouper(3, 'ABCDEFG', 'x') --> ABC DEF Gxx"
         args = [iter(iterable)] * n
         return zip_longest(fillvalue=fillvalue, *args)
     # -- Plot data, inspired by: https://dev.to/thalesbruno/
      {\color{red} \hookrightarrow} subplotting {\color{red} \neg} with {\color{red} \neg} matplotlib {\color{red} \neg} and {\color{red} \neg} seaborn {\color{red} \neg} 5ei8
     for (k1, v1), (k2, v2), (k3, v3) in grouper(3, conv mat.items()):
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(17, 5), sharey=True)
         fig.suptitle(k1.split('-')[1] + ' (in %):\n')
         conv_matrix1 = pd.DataFrame(v1, index = range(1, 6), columns = range(1, 6))
         sns.heatmap(conv_matrix1, ax=axes[0], annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu",_
      axes[0].set_title(k1.split('-')[0])
         axes[0].set_ylabel('actual')
         conv_matrix2 = pd.DataFrame(v2, index = range(1, 6), columns = range(1, 6))
         sns.heatmap(conv_matrix2, ax=axes[1], annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", __
      ⇔cbar=False, cbar_kws={"shrink": .8})
         axes[1].set_title(k2.split('-')[0])
         axes[1].set_xlabel('predicted')
         conv_matrix3 = pd.DataFrame(v3, index = range(1, 6), columns = range(1, 6))
         sns.heatmap(conv_matrix3, ax=axes[2], annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu",_
      ⇔cbar=False, cbar_kws={"shrink": .8})
         axes[2].set_title(k3.split('-')[0])
```



































