

Classification reportni boshqa kichik dataset orqali xar bir qismini xisoblash va koding bilan tekshiring. Xisoblashlar ruchka va varoqda berildi.

Quyida varoqda ishlangan holati, men o'zim kichik bir dataset oldim 10 qiymatdan iborat bo'lgan.

Kichik dataset

y-actual	y-pred	Sample
1	1 TP	0
0	0 FN	1
1	0 TN	2
0	1 FP	3
1	1 TP	4
0	1 FP	5
0	1 FP	6
1	0 TN	7
1	0 TN	8
0	0 FN	9

0 - False → bu y-actual uchun
1 - True

0 - Negative → bu y-pred uchun.
1 - Positive

Confusion Matrix:

	Pred 0	Pred 1
actual 0	2	3
actual 1	3	2

$FN = 2$
 $TN = 3$
 $FP = 3$
 $TP = 2$

Accuracy: $\frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + TN + FN} = \frac{2 + 3}{2 + 3 + 3 + 2} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5 \approx 50\%$

Precision: $\frac{TP}{TP + FP} = \frac{2}{2 + 3} = \frac{2}{5} = 0,4$

Recall: $\frac{TP}{TP + FN} = \frac{2}{2 + 2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5$

F1-score: $2 \cdot \frac{\text{precision} \cdot \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}} = 2 \cdot \frac{0,4 \times 0,5}{0,4 + 0,5} = 2 \cdot \frac{0,2}{0,9} \approx 0,44$

Confusion Matrix

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report

y_actual = [1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0]
y_pred = [1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0]

cm = confusion_matrix(y_actual, y_pred)
```

[1] ✓ 1.9s Python

```
cm
```

[2] ✓ 0.0s Python

```
array([[2, 3],
       [3, 2]])
```

```
# Classification Report

class_report = classification_report(y_actual, y_pred)
```

[3] ✓ 0.0s Python

```
print(class_report)
```

[4] ✓ 0.0s Python

```
...
          precision    recall  f1-score   support

     0       0.40      0.40      0.40         5
     1       0.40      0.40      0.40         5

 accuracy          0.40         0.40         0.40        10
 macro avg       0.40      0.40      0.40         10
 weighted avg    0.40      0.40      0.40         10
```