

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

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

Kichik dataset		Sample
y-actual	y-pred	
0	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  
1 - True → bu y-actual uchun  
0 - Negative  
1 - Positive → bu y-pred uchun.  
Confusion Matrix:

	Pred 0	Pred 1
Actual 0	2	3
Actual 1	2	2

$$\begin{aligned} FN &= 2 \\ TN &= 3 \\ FP &= 3 \\ TP &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

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 =  $\frac{2 \cdot \text{precision} \cdot \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 0,5}{0,4 + 0,5} = \frac{2}{0,9} \approx 0,222$

### 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
 ... array([[2, 3],
 [3, 2]])

```

      Python
  
```

```

# 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	10
macro avg	0.40	0.40	0.40	10
weighted avg	0.40	0.40	0.40	10