

# EXOS Performance Evaluation

Egawati Panjei

2022-05-08

## Contents

<b>Case</b>	<b>1</b>
Case 1 . . . . .	1
Case 4 . . . . .	2
<b>Precision</b>	<b>3</b>
Variance Test for Precision . . . . .	3
t Test for Precision . . . . .	3
<b>Recall</b>	<b>4</b>
Variance Test for recall . . . . .	4
t Test for recall . . . . .	4
<b>F1 score</b>	<b>5</b>
Variance Test for F1 score . . . . .	5
t Test for F1 score . . . . .	5

## Case

In this report, we generate 30 datasets for Case 1 (all data attributes have strong correlation) and Case 4 (all data attributes have weak correlation). Dataset of experiment  $i$  for each case is generated using the same seed random number. Hence, they have the same number of attributes in each group (stream). Each attribute  $j$  in Case 1 and Case 2 has similar mean and range. However, the mean and range of each attribute in each case is different. Cases 1 and 2 also have the same number of inlier and outlier data points. The difference is in their data attribute correlation.

### Case 1

```
df_case1 = read.csv('dbpca/pickles/performance/Case1/aggregate_15_10K_Case1_30.csv')
df_case1
```

##	experiment	precision	recall	f1_score	running_time
## 1	1	0.9121222	0.6742460	0.7581076	43.48957
## 2	2	0.8627222	0.6107571	0.7002900	43.71341
## 3	3	0.9391556	0.6709714	0.7651223	43.96031
## 4	4	0.9018079	0.6712333	0.7478692	43.53199
## 5	5	0.9620333	0.6927849	0.7926332	44.23652
## 6	6	0.9174111	0.6836159	0.7611473	44.03168
## 7	7	0.9190889	0.6649190	0.7514966	43.98473
## 8	8	0.8883143	0.6616825	0.7412251	43.62066
## 9	9	0.9294127	0.6860270	0.7742514	44.16683
## 10	10	0.9030111	0.6582762	0.7467393	44.42039
## 11	11	0.9228778	0.6954317	0.7817240	43.90644
## 12	12	0.9018286	0.6648698	0.7456533	43.77420
## 13	13	0.9215627	0.6780095	0.7612376	44.20242
## 14	14	0.8789476	0.6375159	0.7253344	43.83694
## 15	15	0.8948333	0.6548746	0.7411063	43.94390
## 16	16	0.9195794	0.6662611	0.7538053	44.13076
## 17	17	0.8991889	0.6503857	0.7361406	44.05734
## 18	18	0.9053476	0.6897429	0.7638855	43.92518
## 19	19	0.9098931	0.6822778	0.7590703	43.90918
## 20	20	0.9272206	0.6627511	0.7592260	44.11758
## 21	21	0.9217222	0.6662524	0.7589832	43.65052
## 22	22	0.9143063	0.6905286	0.7709330	43.76140
## 23	23	0.9037238	0.7092095	0.7680099	43.99387
## 24	24	0.9449079	0.6812913	0.7786458	43.91784
## 25	25	0.9070770	0.6889778	0.7645008	43.96320
## 26	26	0.9549667	0.6956937	0.7936294	43.69568
## 27	27	0.8746524	0.6806556	0.7406413	43.69984
## 28	28	0.8985841	0.6758754	0.7508982	44.11883
## 29	29	0.8708071	0.6503873	0.7286918	43.93447
## 30	30	0.7988212	0.6627603	0.7036146	44.28376

## Case 4

```
df_case4 = read.csv('dbpca/pickles/performance/Case4/aggregate_15_10K_Case4_30.csv')
df_case4
```

##	experiment	precision	recall	f1_score	running_time
## 1	1	0.9164778	0.6739762	0.7593747	43.64827
## 2	2	0.8634111	0.6099444	0.7010496	43.80902
## 3	3	0.9410000	0.6702302	0.7641184	43.75594
## 4	4	0.9025063	0.6703429	0.7480583	43.61513
## 5	5	0.9615000	0.6882135	0.7895402	43.91414
## 6	6	0.9195000	0.6831206	0.7626047	43.99893
## 7	7	0.9187444	0.6586095	0.7475022	43.94333
## 8	8	0.8899794	0.6667714	0.7445775	43.70337
## 9	9	0.9365976	0.6864746	0.7784071	44.02096
## 10	10	0.9027389	0.6587937	0.7475211	44.19689
## 11	11	0.9252889	0.7000492	0.7859586	44.05833
## 12	12	0.9029397	0.6679587	0.7476245	43.69912
## 13	13	0.9186333	0.6712206	0.7576184	44.02532
## 14	14	0.8823532	0.6408825	0.7274201	44.00314

```
## 15      15 0.8945000 0.6520921 0.7393985    44.16800
## 16      16 0.9188746 0.6652095 0.7536188    44.23551
## 17      17 0.8959333 0.6497294 0.7345150    44.10043
## 18      18 0.8983952 0.6827746 0.7573400    44.12348
## 19      19 0.9078683 0.6791079 0.7571432    44.11483
## 20      20 0.9296429 0.6647786 0.7623860    44.36835
## 21      21 0.9235000 0.6678151 0.7603745    43.79056
## 22      22 0.9164698 0.6909373 0.7718588    44.17115
## 23      23 0.9049587 0.7076984 0.7676054    44.16056
## 24      24 0.9483048 0.6848254 0.7824826    44.18433
## 25      25 0.9022111 0.6908524 0.7613557    44.01492
## 26      26 0.9566000 0.6967937 0.7951088    44.33244
## 27      27 0.8730730 0.6808746 0.7409514    43.70218
## 28      28 0.8968794 0.6750778 0.7495402    43.89961
## 29      29 0.8642238 0.6497476 0.7245399    43.81950
## 30      30 0.7904142 0.6703820 0.7029776    44.45250
```

## Precision

### Variance Test for Precision

```
var.test(df_case1$precision, df_case4$precision)
```

```
##
##  F test to compare two variances
##
## data:  df_case1$precision and df_case4$precision
## F = 0.88582, num df = 29, denom df = 29, p-value = 0.7463
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.4216172 1.8610959
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
##          0.8858161
```

The var test shows that the true ratio of precision variances of Case 1 and Case 4 is equal to 1 (accept the null hypothesis).

### t Test for Precision

```
t.test(df_case1$precision, df_case4$precision, alternative = "greater", var.equal=TRUE)
```

```
##
##  Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  df_case1$precision and df_case4$precision
## t = 0.0098005, df = 58, p-value = 0.4961
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is greater than 0
```

```
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.01360973      Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
## 0.9068643 0.9067840
```

The t test shows that there is no difference between the precision mean of Case 1 and Case 4. We accept the null hypothesis.

## Recall

### Variance Test for recall

```
var.test(df_case1$recall, df_case4$recall)
```

```
##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: df_case1$recall and df_case4$recall
## F = 1.0173, num df = 29, denom df = 29, p-value = 0.9635
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.4841843 2.1372783
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
## 1.017269
```

The var test shows that the true ratio of recall variances of Case 1 and Case 4 is equal to 1 (accept the null hypothesis).

### t Test for recall

```
t.test(df_case1$recall, df_case4$recall, alternative = "greater", var.equal=TRUE)
```

```
##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data: df_case1$recall and df_case4$recall
## t = 0.019553, df = 58, p-value = 0.4922
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is greater than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.008395057      Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
## 0.6719422 0.6718428
```

The t test shows that there is no difference between the recall mean of Case 1 and Case 4. We accept the null hypothesis.

## F1 score

### Variance Test for F1 score

```
var.test(df_case1$f1_score, df_case4$f1_score)

##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: df_case1$f1_score and df_case4$f1_score
## F = 0.96131, num df = 29, denom df = 29, p-value = 0.9161
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.4575488 2.0197041
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
##          0.961308
```

The var test shows that the true ratio of f1 score variances of Case 1 and Case 4 is equal to 1 (accept the null hypothesis).

### t Test for F1 score

```
t.test(df_case1$f1_score, df_case4$f1_score, alternative = "greater", var.equal=TRUE)

##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data: df_case1$f1_score and df_case4$f1_score
## t = 0.011983, df = 58, p-value = 0.4952
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is greater than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.009423786      Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
## 0.7541538 0.7540857
```

The t test shows that there is no difference between the F1 score mean of Case 1 and Case 4. We accept the null hypothesis since p-value is not small enough.