	Da	ellpage ete: / /
	pay 2: - Evaluating ML Model!	
	The train / test / validation split:  4 Do not train the model on dataset  4 Use 70% for training and 30	14/4
•	Metus:	1213 1213
	Observation blows class; it actually	dois
	b. Twe negatives: -  Observation + clair : it doen't!  belong	
Ca St	La False positives das it doesn't	
	5. False negatives: - las it achally	does
*	To evaluate a classification model are	(-)
	accuracy, percision, recall	
	· Accuracy = correct Predictions all predict  · Precision = true positives true tre t	
3 (1)	· Recall = true positives true + ve + f	

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\* To evaluate regulation Models:
Regulation Methics:
As it is predicting a continuous range,
the methics is different from classification problems Explained valiance: SEV (ytme, ypred) = 1 - Var (ythre - ypred) G. Mean Squared ever SMSE (Yture, y pred) = \_\_\_\_ \le (yture - yrred)

N'samples 4. R<sup>2</sup> Coefficient:

\* Overfitting and underfitting: · Underfitting -> cannot capture the underlying trends of data. rodel. - It simply means that our · Overfitting: -> Overfitted when trained with 10ti of data. -> It starts learning from the noise and inacultail data entures Then the model does not categorize the data correctly \* To Reduce undufitting:—

1) Increase model complexity

ii) Remove poise from data \* To Reduce overfitting: i) Incleave training data ii) Reduce model complexity \* Good fit :when model makes the predictions with 0 error, it is said to have good fit data.