

Recap

In this lesson, you got a glimpse at the ways that we can measure how well our models are performing.

Training & Testing Data

First, it is important to **always** split your data into training and testing. Then you will measure how well your model performs on the test set of data after being fit training data.

Classification Measures

If you are fitting your model to predict categorical data (spam not spam), there are different measures to understand how well your model is performing than if you are predicting numeric values (the price of a home).

As we look at classification metrics, note that the [wikipedia page](#) on this topic is wonderful, but also a bit daunting. I frequently use it to remember which metric does what.

Specifically, you saw how to calculate:

- **Accuracy**

Accuracy is often used to compare models, as it tells us the proportion of observations we correctly labeled.

		Actual	
		Spam (Positive)	Not Spam (Negative)
Predicted	Spam (Positive)	True Positive (TP)	False Positive (FP)
	Not Spam (Negative)	False Negative (FN)	True Negative (TN)

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{True Positives} + \text{True Negatives}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP} + \text{FN} + \text{TN}}$$

Often accuracy is not the only metric you should be optimizing on. This is especially the case when you have class imbalance in your data. Optimizing on only accuracy can be misleading in

how well your model is truly performing. With that in mind, you saw some additional metrics.

- **Precision**

Precision focuses on the **predicted** "positive" values in your dataset. By optimizing based on precision values, you are determining if you are doing a good job of predicting the positive values, as compared to predicting negative values as positive.

		Actual	
		Spam (Positive)	Not Spam (Negative)
Predicted	Spam (Positive)	True Positive (TP)	False Positive (FP)
	Not Spam (Negative)	False Negative (FN)	True Negative (TN)

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True Positives}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$

- **Recall**

Recall focuses on the **actual** "positive" values in your dataset. By optimizing based on recall values, you are determining if you are doing a good job of predicting the positive values **without** regard of how you are doing on the **actual** negative values. If you want to perform something similar to recall on the **actual** 'negative' values, this is called specificity (TN / (TN + FP)).

		Actual	
		Spam (Positive)	Not Spam (Negative)
Predicted	Spam (Positive)	True Positive (TP)	False Positive (FP)
	Not Spam (Negative)	False Negative (FN)	True Negative (TN)

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{True Positives}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

- **F-Beta Score**

In order to look at a combination of metrics at the same time, there are some common techniques like the F-Beta Score (where the F1 score is frequently used), as well as the ROC and AUC. You can see that the β parameter controls the degree to which precision is weighed into the F score, which allows precision and recall to be considered simultaneously. The most common value for beta is 1, as this is where you are finding the harmonic average between precision and recall.

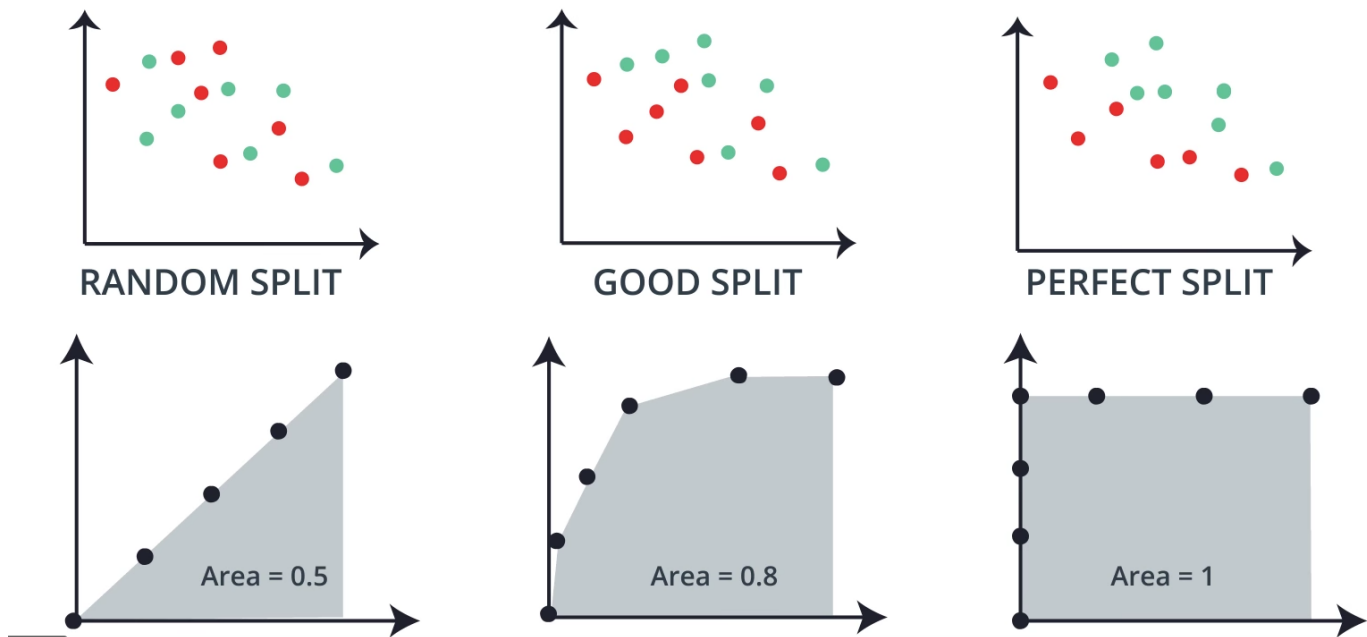
F-Beta Score

$$F_{\beta} = (1 + \beta^2) \frac{\text{Precision} * \text{Recall}}{(\beta^2 * \text{Precision}) + \text{Recall}}$$

- **ROC Curve & AUC**

By finding different thresholds for our classification metrics, we can measure the area under the curve (where the curve is known as a ROC curve). Similar to each of the other metrics above, when the AUC is higher (closer to 1), this suggests that our model performance is better than when our metric is close to 0.

◦ AREA UNDER A ROC CURVE



You may end up choosing to optimize on any of these measures. I commonly end up using AUC or an F1 score in practice. However, there are always reason to choose one measure over another depending on your situation.

Regression Measures

You want to measure how well your algorithms are performing on predicting numeric values? In these cases, there are three main metrics that are frequently used. **mean absolute error**, **mean squared error**, and **r²** values.

As an important note, optimizing on the mean absolute error may lead to a different 'best model' than if you optimize on the mean squared error. However, optimizing on the mean squared error will **always** lead to the same 'best' model as if you were to optimize on the **r²** value.

Again, if you choose a model with the best r² value (the highest), it will also be the model that has the lowest (MSE). Choosing one versus another is based on which one you feel most comfortable explaining to someone else.

- **Mean Absolute Error (MAE)**

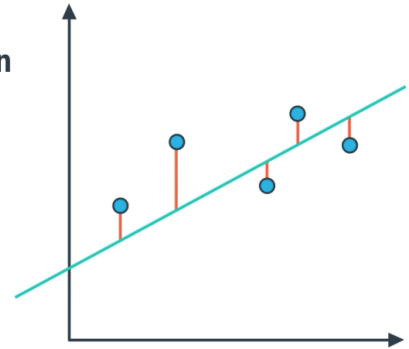
The first metric you saw was the mean absolute error. This is a useful metric to optimize on when the value you are trying to predict follows a skewed distribution. Optimizing on an absolute value is particularly helpful in these cases because outliers will not influence models attempting to optimize on this metric as much as if you use the mean squared error. The optimal value for this technique is the median value. When you optimize for the R2 value of the mean squared error, the optimal value is actually the mean.

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

classifier = LinearRegression()
classifier.fit(X,y)

guesses = classifier.predict(X)

error = mean_absolute_error(y, guesses)
```



- Mean-Squared Error (MSE)

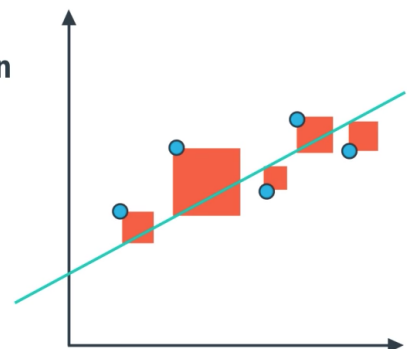
The mean squared error is by far the most used metric for optimization in regression problems. Similar to with MAE, you want to find a model that minimizes this value. This metric can be greatly impacted by skewed distributions and outliers. When a model is considered optimal via MAE, but not for MSE, it is useful to keep this in mind. In many cases, it is easier to actually optimize on MSE, as the a quadratic term is differentiable. However, an absolute value is not differentiable. This factor makes this metric better for gradient based optimization algorithms.

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

classifier = LinearRegression()
classifier.fit(X,y)

guesses = classifier.predict(X)

error = mean_squared_error(y, guesses)
```



- R2 Score

Finally, the r^2 value is another common metric when looking at regression values. Optimizing a model to have the lowest MSE will also optimize a model to have the highest R^2 value. This is a convenient feature of this metric. The R^2 value is frequently interpreted as the 'amount of variability' captured by a model. Therefore, you can think of MSE, as the average amount you miss by across all the points, and the R^2 value as the amount of the variability in the points that you capture with a model.

○ BAD MODEL

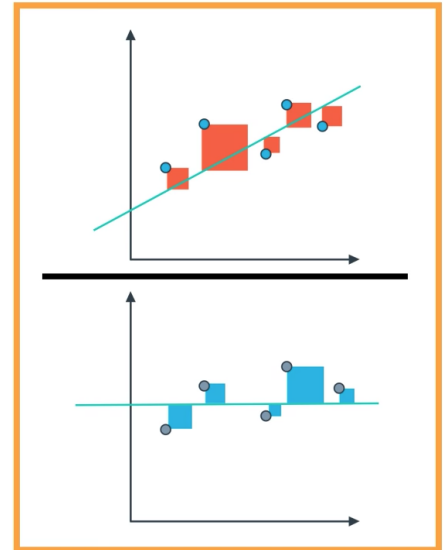
The errors should be similar.
 R^2 score should be close to 0.

○ GOOD MODEL

The mean squared error for the linear regression model should be a lot smaller than the mean squared error for the simple model.

R^2 score should be close to 1.

$$R^2 = 1 -$$



Closing Words

This ends this lesson on metrics. In the final lesson before the project, you will get some practice tuning and optimizing your models.