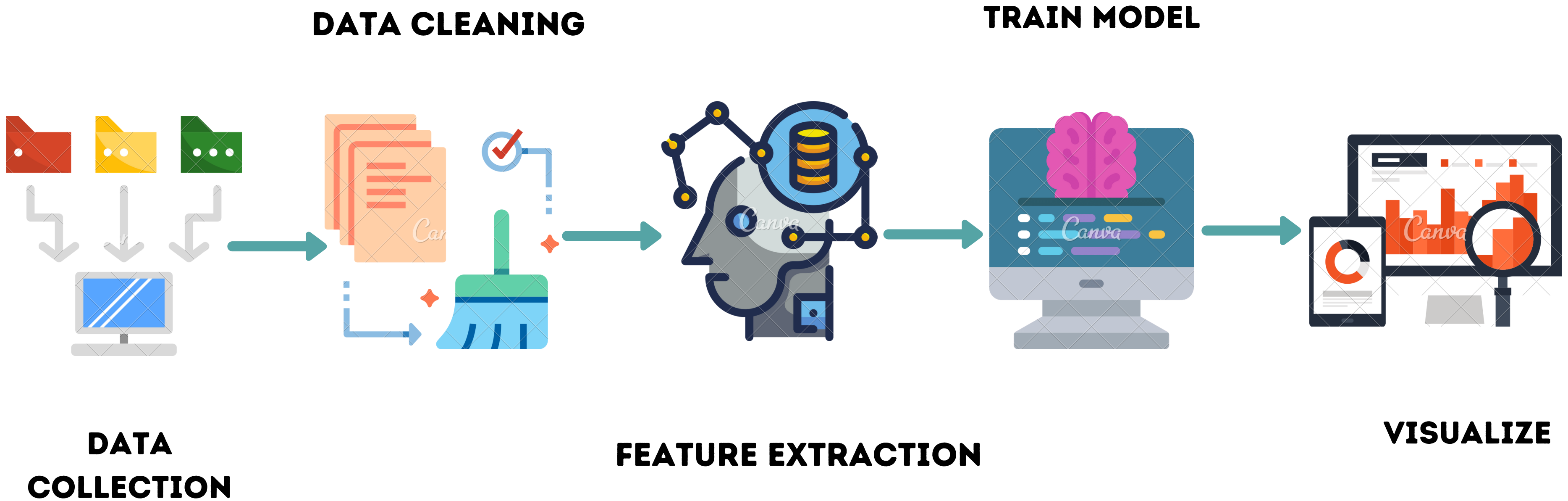


# Pipeline



# Performance Measures

**The accuracy of a classification method is the ability of the method to correctly determine the class of a randomly selected data instance.**

**The most obvious criterion to use for estimating the performance of a classifier is predictive accuracy.**

# Performance Measures

**A more difficult trade-off occurs when the classes are severely unbalanced. Suppose we are considering investing in one of the leading companies quoted on a certain stock market.**

**Can we predict which companies will become bankrupt by the next two years (so we can avoid investing in them)?**





- **The proportion of such companies is obviously small, lets say 0.02, so on average out of every 100 companies 2 will become bankrupt.**
- **Call these “bad” and “good” companies.**
- **If we have a very trusting classifier that always predicts “good” under all circumstances its predictive accuracy will be 98 %, a very high value.**
- **Looked at only in terms of predictive accuracy this is a very successful classifier.**

**A “confusion matrix” is sometimes used to represent the result of testing in more detail.**

**The advantage of using this matrix is that it not only tells us how many got misclassified but also what misclassifications occurred.**

**When there are two classes, positive (+) and negative (-), the confusion matrix consists of four cells, i.e., TP, FP, FN and TN.**

# Confusion matrix

	Positive	Negative
Positive	<p>This is Dog</p> 	<p>This is Dog</p> 
Negative	<p>This is not Dog</p> 	<p>This is not Dog</p> 

	Positive	Negative
Positive	TP	FP
Negative	FN	TN

# Scoring

$$\text{accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{True Positive} + \text{False Positive}}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{True Positive} + \text{False Negative}}$$



$$F_1 = 2 * \frac{precision * recall}{precision + recall}$$

# The Perfect Classifier

- A: The Perfect Classifier
  - Here every instance is correctly classified.  $TP=P$ ,  $TN=N$  and following is its Confusion Matrix

		Predicted Class	
		+	-
Actual Class	+	P	0
	-	0	N

# The Worst Possible Classifier

- B: The Worst Possible Classifier
  - Here every instance is wrongly classified.  $TP=0$ ,  $TN=0$  and following is its Confusion Matrix

		Predicted Class	
		+	-
Actual Class	+	0	P
	-	N	0

# The Ultra-Liberal Classifier

- C: The Ultra-Liberal Classifier
  - This Classifier always predicts the positive class.  
The TP rate = 1, but so is the FP rate.

		Predicted Class	
		+	-
Actual Class	+	P	0
	-	N	0

# The Ultra-Conservative Classifier

- D: The Ultra-Conservative Classifier
  - This Classifier always predicts the negative class.  
The FP rate = 0, but so is the TP rate.

		Predicted Class	
		+	-
Actual Class	+	0	P
	-	0	N