## **Model Evaluation and Selection**

- Evaluation metrics
  - How can we measure accuracy?
  - Other metrics to consider?
- Use validation test set of class-labeled tuples instead of training set when assessing accuracy
- Methods for estimating a classifier's accuracy
  - Holdout method
  - Cross-validation
  - Bootstrap
- Comparing classifiers:
  - ROC Curves

206 classifier - July (Amariahush 1806)

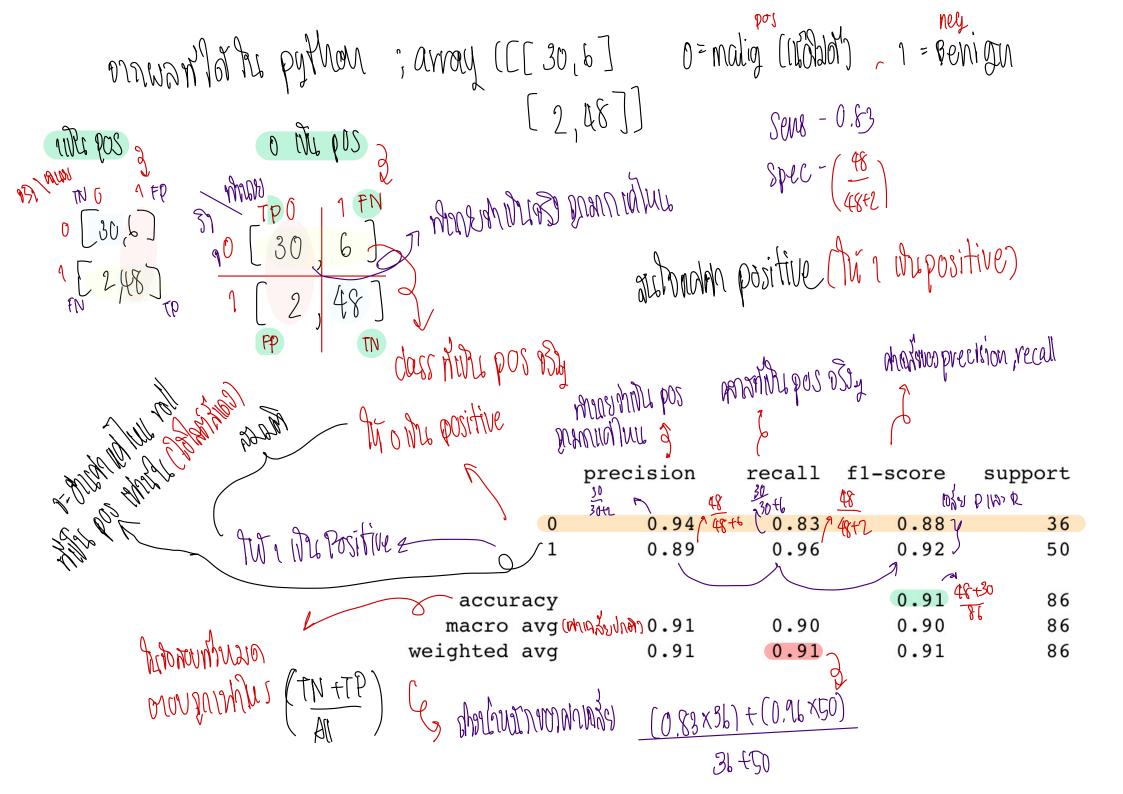
0102010 d Nord

Model ms hug oshiran 2 100 pos 2

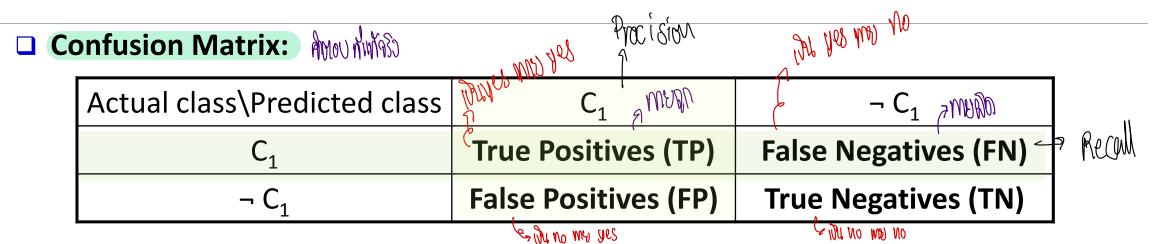
- Aa ccuracy = 98% has a

$\sim$ $\parallel$		= (1)
Recell	0+2	

Transport Mass FN PP



## **Classifier Evaluation Metrics: Confusion Matrix**



- □ In a confusion matrix w. m classes,  $CM_{i,j}$  indicates # of tuples in class i that were labeled by the classifier as class j
  - May have extra rows/columns to provide totals
- Example of Confusion Matrix:

Actual class\Predicted class	buy_computer = yes	buy_computer = no	Total
buy_computer = yes 🕬 📆	<b>№</b> 6954	46	7000
buy_computer = no negot	₩ <b>412</b>	2588	3000
Total	7366	2634	10000

## Classifier Evaluation Metrics: Accuracy, Error Rate, Sensitivity and Specificity

A\P	С	¬C	
С	TP	FN	Р
¬C	FP	TN	N
	P'	N'	All

- **Classifier accuracy,** or recognition rate
  - Percentage of test set tuples that are correctly classified

Accuracy = (TP + TN)/AII

**Error rate:** 1 - accuracy, or Error rate = (FP + FN)/All

- Class imbalance problem
- One class may be rare
  - E.g., fraud, or HIV-positive
- Significant majority of the negative class and minority of the positive class
- Measures handle the class imbalance problem
  - **Sensitivity** (recall): True positive recognition Sensitivity = TP/P Positive Portugue
  - **Specificity:** True negative recognition rate
    - Specificity = TN/N neg muno