

Practice of Manufacturing Data(1)

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Digital Twin

IoT

Review

Confusion Matrix (혼합 행렬)

		Predicted Result		
		Positive	Negative	
Actual Data	Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN)	Type II Error
	Negative	False Positive (FP)	True Negative (TN)	

Type I Error

Accuracy (정확도)

		Predicted Result		
		Positive	Negative	
Actual Data	Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN)	Type II Error
	Negative	False Positive (FP)	True Negative (TN)	Type I Error

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

Accurate prediction ratio to total

What about unbalanced classes?

Precision (정밀도)

		Predicted Result		
		Positive	Negative	
Actual Data	Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN)	Type II Error
	Negative	False Positive (FP)	True Negative (TN)	Type I Error

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

**Actual Positive Ratio in Positive Prediction
= Accuracy of positive prediction model**

What if you predict that a defective product is a good product?

Recall (True Positive Rate, 재현율 / Sensitivity, 민감도)

		Predicted Result		
		Positive	Negative	
Actual Data	Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN)	Type II Error
	Negative	False Positive (FP)	True Negative (TN)	Type I Error

$$\text{Recall (TPR)} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

The percentage of actual positive data predicted to be positive
= Accuracy of positive data prediction

Specificity (특이성, True Negative Rate)

		Predicted Result		
		Positive	Negative	
Actual Data	Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN)	Type II Error
	Negative	False Positive (FP)	True Negative (TN)	Type I Error

$$\text{Specificity (TNR)} = \text{TN} / (\text{TN} + \text{FP})$$

Proportion of predicting the actual negative data as negative
= Accuracy of negative data prediction

$$\text{FPR} = 1 - \text{Specificity} = \text{FP} / (\text{TN} + \text{FP})$$

Percentage of true negatives that are incorrectly predicted as positives

ROC Curve/AUC

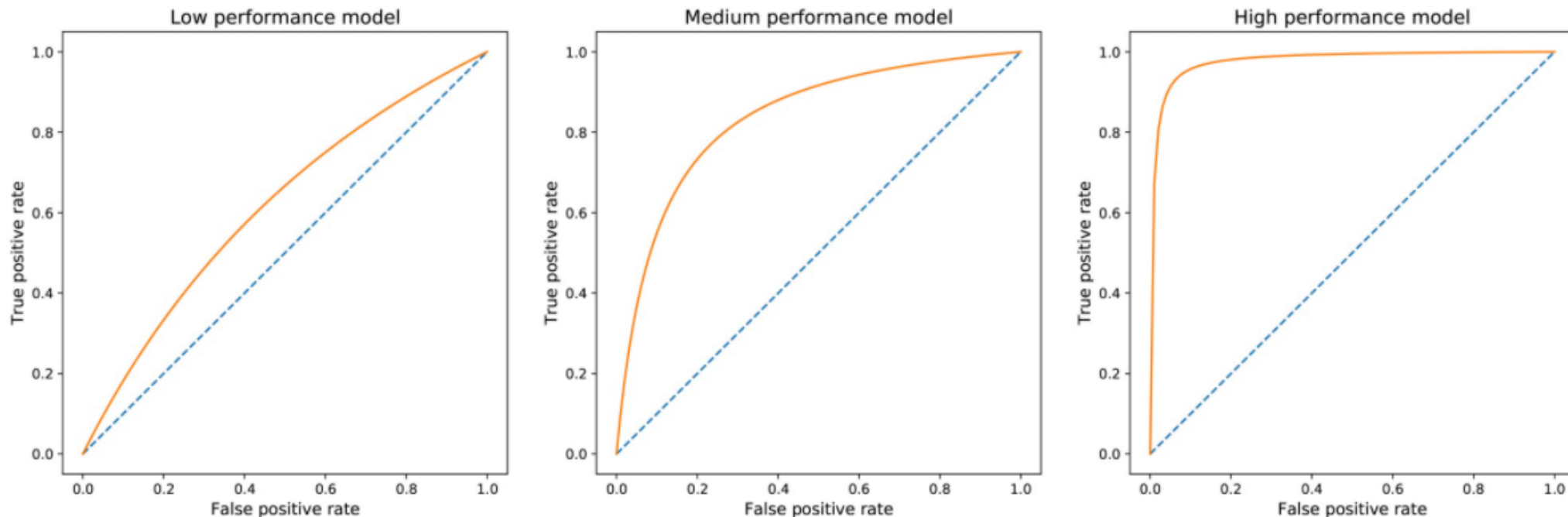
ROC Curve :

A curve showing **how the True Positive Rate (TPR) changes when the False Positive Rate (FPR) changes**

AUC (Area Under Curve) :

Area value under the curve,

the closer to 1, the better, 0.5 for a diagonal straight line

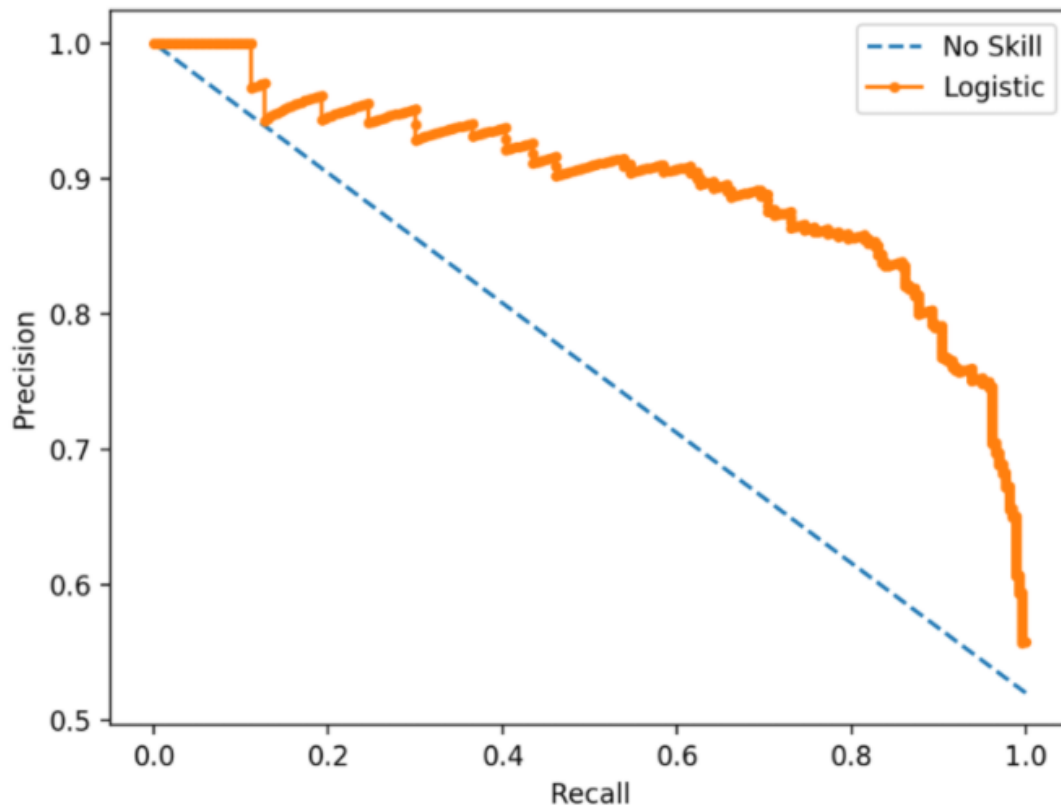


Precision-Recall Curve

Precision-Recall Curve :

A plot of the precision (y-axis) and the recall (x-axis) for different thresholds

Trade-off between Precision and Recall



F1 Score

		Predicted Result		
		Positive	Negative	
Actual Data	Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN)	Type II Error
	Negative	False Positive (FP)	True Negative (TN)	

Type I Error

$$\text{F1 Score} = \frac{2 * (\text{Precision} * \text{Recall})}{(\text{Precision} + \text{Recall})}$$

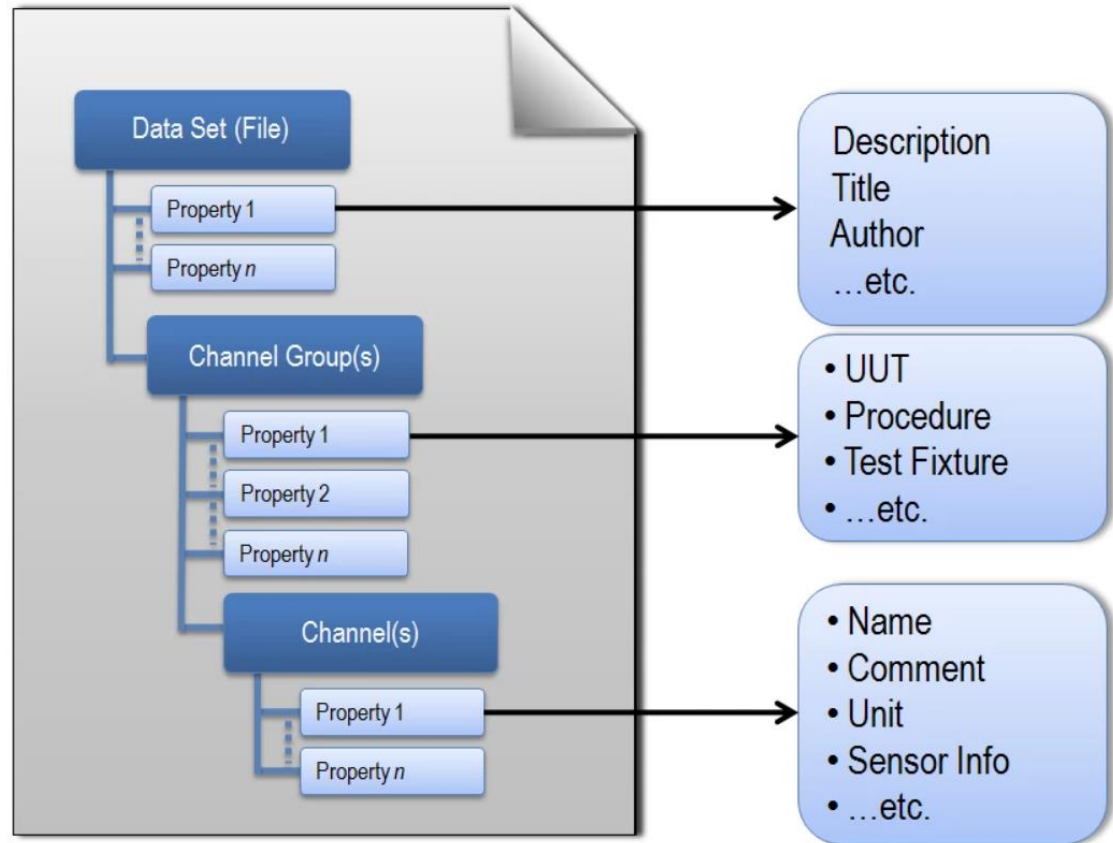
Precision and Recall integrated into a single value through the harmonic average of two performance indicators

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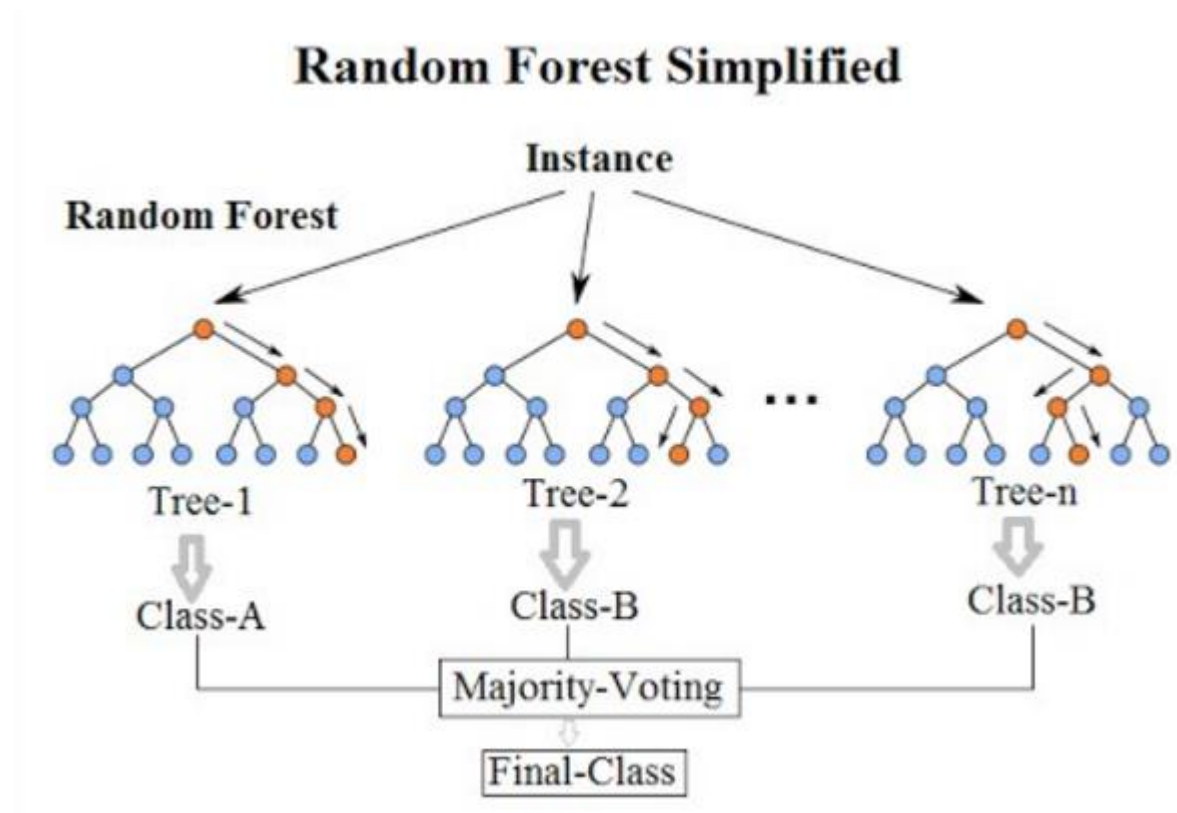
TDMS File & Random Forest

- TDMS(Technical Data Management Streaming File)
 - ✓ The NI TDMS file format is an NI platform-supported file format
 - ✓ All NI software development environments interface with TDMS files
 - ✓ <https://www.ni.com/ko-kr/support/documentation/supplemental/06/the-ni-tdms-file-format.html>



Random Forest

- Random Forest : an ensemble learning method for classification, regression and other tasks that operates by constructing a multitude of decision trees at training time
- For classification tasks, the output of the random forest is the class selected by most trees
- For regression tasks, the mean or average prediction of the individual trees is returned





Thank you

Q & A