

# Data 621 Homework 2

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## Contents

```
library(pROC)
library(caret)
library(tidyverse)
library(dplyr)
library(conflicted)
```

### Load Libraries

#### Overview:

In this homework assignment, you will work through various classification metrics. You will be asked to create functions in R to carry out the various calculations. You will also investigate some functions in packages that will let you obtain the equivalent results. Finally, you will create graphical output that also can be used to evaluate the output of classification models, such as binary logistic regression.

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#### Part 1:

Download the classification output data set.

```
# load data set
class_df <- read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/letisalba/Data_621/master/Homework_2/csv/classification_output.csv")
head(class_df, n = 4)
```

```
##   pregnant glucose diastolic skinfold insulin  bmi pedigree age class
## 1         7     124         70        33    215 25.5   0.161  37     0
## 2         2     122         76        27    200 35.9   0.483  26     0
## 3         3     107         62        13     48 22.9   0.678  23     1
```

```
## 4      1      91      64      24      0 29.2    0.192 21      0
## scored.class scored.probability
## 1      0      0.32845226
## 2      0      0.27319044
## 3      0      0.10966039
## 4      0      0.05599835
```

Getting an overview of the data: 181 observations of 11 variables

```
summary(class_df)
```

```
##      pregnant      glucose      diastolic      skinfold
## Min.   : 0.000    Min.   : 57.0    Min.   : 38.0    Min.   : 0.0
## 1st Qu.: 1.000    1st Qu.: 99.0    1st Qu.: 64.0    1st Qu.: 0.0
## Median : 3.000    Median :112.0    Median : 70.0    Median :22.0
## Mean   : 3.862    Mean   :118.3    Mean   : 71.7    Mean   :19.8
## 3rd Qu.: 6.000    3rd Qu.:136.0    3rd Qu.: 78.0    3rd Qu.:32.0
## Max.   :15.000    Max.   :197.0    Max.   :104.0    Max.   :54.0
##      insulin      bmi      pedigree      age
## Min.   : 0.00    Min.   :19.40    Min.   :0.0850    Min.   :21.00
## 1st Qu.: 0.00    1st Qu.:26.30    1st Qu.:0.2570    1st Qu.:24.00
## Median : 0.00    Median :31.60    Median :0.3910    Median :30.00
## Mean   : 63.77    Mean   :31.58    Mean   :0.4496    Mean   :33.31
## 3rd Qu.:105.00    3rd Qu.:36.00    3rd Qu.:0.5800    3rd Qu.:41.00
## Max.   :543.00    Max.   :50.00    Max.   :2.2880    Max.   :67.00
##      class      scored.class      scored.probability
## Min.   :0.0000    Min.   :0.0000    Min.   :0.02323
## 1st Qu.:0.0000    1st Qu.:0.0000    1st Qu.:0.11702
## Median :0.0000    Median :0.0000    Median :0.23999
## Mean   :0.3149    Mean   :0.1768    Mean   :0.30373
## 3rd Qu.:1.0000    3rd Qu.:0.0000    3rd Qu.:0.43093
## Max.   :1.0000    Max.   :1.0000    Max.   :0.94633
```

```
str(class_df)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    181 obs. of  11 variables:
## $ pregnant      : int  7 2 3 1 4 1 9 8 1 2 ...
## $ glucose       : int  124 122 107 91 83 100 89 120 79 123 ...
## $ diastolic     : int  70 76 62 64 86 74 62 78 60 48 ...
## $ skinfold      : int  33 27 13 24 19 12 0 0 42 32 ...
## $ insulin       : int  215 200 48 0 0 46 0 0 48 165 ...
## $ bmi           : num  25.5 35.9 22.9 29.2 29.3 19.5 22.5 25 43.5 42.1 ...
## $ pedigree      : num  0.161 0.483 0.678 0.192 0.317 0.149 0.142 0.409 0.678 0.52 ...
## $ age           : int  37 26 23 21 34 28 33 64 23 26 ...
## $ class         : int  0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ scored.class   : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ scored.probability: num  0.328 0.273 0.11 0.056 0.1 ...
```

## Part 2:

The data set has three key columns we will use:

- **class** : the actual class for the observation
- **scored.class** : the predicted class for the observation (based on a threshold of 0.5)
- **scored.probability** : the predicted probability of success for the observation

Use the `table()` function to get the raw confusion matrix for this scored data set. Make sure you understand the output. In particular, do the rows represent the actual or predicted class? The columns?

- The rows represent the actual class and columns represents the predicted class.

```
class_df %>%
  dplyr::select(class, scored.class) %>%
  # re-coding to label the 0's and 1's
  mutate(class = recode(class, `0` = "Actual Negative", `1` = "Actual Positive"),
    scored.class = recode(scored.class, `0` = "Predicted Negative",
      `1` = "Predicted Positive")) %>%
  table()
```

```
##               scored.class
## class      Predicted Negative Predicted Positive
## Actual Negative             119              5
## Actual Positive             30              27
```

---

## Part 3:

Write a function that takes the data set as a dataframe, with actual and predicted classifications identified, and returns the accuracy of the predictions.

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

- The accuracy means how close the measurements are to the value. In this case the accuracy of the predictions is 80.66%

```
func.accuracy <- function(class_df, actual, predict) {
  accuracy <- sum(class_df[actual] == class_df[predict])/nrow(class_df)
  return(accuracy)
}

paste0("The accuracy of the predictions is ", round(func.accuracy(class_df,
  "class", "scored.class"), 5))
```

```
## [1] "The accuracy of the predictions is 0.80663"
```

---

#### Part 4:

Write a function that takes the data set as a dataframe, with actual and predicted classifications identified, and returns the classification error rate of the predictions. Verify that you get an accuracy and an error rate that sums to one.

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

- The classification error rate and accuracy do sum to 1.

```
func.error_rate <- function(data) {  
  df <- data %>%  
    mutate(TP = ifelse(class == 1 & scored.class == 1, 1, 0),  
           TN = ifelse(class == 0 & scored.class == 0, 1, 0),  
           FP = ifelse(class == 0 & scored.class == 1, 1, 0),  
           FN = ifelse(class == 1 & scored.class == 0, 1, 0))  
  
  TP = sum(df$TP)  
  TN = sum(df$TN)  
  FP = sum(df$FP)  
  FN = sum(df$FN)  
  
  return((FP + FN)/(TP + FP + TN + FN))  
}  
  
error_rate <- func.error_rate(class_df)  
# accuracy <- func.accuracy(class_df)  
accuracy <- func.accuracy(class_df, "class", "scored.class")  
  
# Verify that you get an accuracy and an error rate that  
# sums to one.  
paste0("The accuracy and error rate sums to ", (accuracy + error_rate))  
  
## [1] "The accuracy and error rate sums to 1"
```

---

#### Part 5:

Write a function that takes the data set as a dataframe, with actual and predicted classifications identified, and returns the precision of the predictions.

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

- True positives (TP) are the number of observations where the prediction and reference are both positive. False positives (FP) are the number of observations where the prediction is positive, but the reference is negative. Precision is a measure of how well the model performs in terms of minimizing false positives. The precision of the predictions is 84.37%.

```
func.precision <- function(data) {
  df <- data %>%
    mutate(TP = ifelse(class == 1 & scored.class == 1, 1,
                        0), FP = ifelse(class == 0 & scored.class == 1, 1,
                        0))
  TP = sum(df$TP)
  FP = sum(df$FP)

  return(TP/(TP + FP))
}

paste0("The precision of the predictions is ", round(func.precision(class_df),
5))
```

```
## [1] "The precision of the predictions is 0.84375"
```

---

## Part 6:

Write a function that takes the data set as a dataframe, with actual and predicted classifications identified, and returns the sensitivity of the predictions. Sensitivity is also known as recall.

$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

- True Positive (TP) is the number of observations where the prediction and reference are both positive. False Negative (FN) is the number of observations where the prediction is negative, but the reference is positive. Sensitivity measures the ability of a model to minimize false negatives. The sensitivity of the predictions is 47.36%.

```
func.sensitivity <- function(data) {
  df <- data %>%
    mutate(TP = ifelse(class == 1 & scored.class == 1, 1,
                        0), FN = ifelse(class == 1 & scored.class == 0, 1,
                        0))
  TP = sum(df$TP)
  FN = sum(df$FN)

  return(TP/(TP + FN))
}

paste0("The sensitivity of the predictions is ", round(func.sensitivity(class_df),
5))
```

```
## [1] "The sensitivity of the predictions is 0.47368"
```

---

## Part 7:

Write a function that takes the data set as a dataframe, with actual and predicted classifications identified, and returns the specificity of the predictions.

$$Specificity = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

- True Negative (TN) is the number of observations where the prediction and reference are both negative. False Positive (FP) is the number of observations where the prediction is positive, but the reference is negative. Specificity measures a model's ability to accurately predict true negatives; in this assignment, it references the model's ability predict values of class=0. The specificity of the predictions is 95.97%.

```
func.specificity <- function(data) {  
  df <- data %>%  
    mutate(TN = ifelse(class == 0 & scored.class == 0, 1,  
                        0), FP = ifelse(class == 0 & scored.class == 1, 1,  
                        0))  
  TN = sum(df$TN)  
  FP = sum(df$FP)  
  
  return(TN/(TN + FP))  
}  
  
paste0("The specificity of the predictions is ", round(func.specificity(class_df),  
5))
```

```
## [1] "The specificity of the predictions is 0.95968"
```

---

## Part 8:

Write a function that takes the data set as a dataframe, with actual and predicted classifications identified, and returns the F1 score of the predictions.

$$F1Score = \frac{2 * Precision * Sensitivity}{Precision + Sensitivity}$$

- While precision evaluates the effect of false positives on a model and sensitivity evaluates the effect of false negatives, the F1 score strikes a balance between the two when it is desirable to minimize both false positives and false negatives. The F1 score is the harmonic mean of precision and sensitivity. The harmonic mean is used rather than the geometric or arithmetic mean because the harmonic mean penalizes large discrepancies between values more heavily. The following function calculates F1 score given arbitrary column names for class and scored class.

```

# Calculate precision using dynamic column names
calcPrecision <- function(df, actualCol, predictedCol) {
  TP <- nrow(df %>%
    dplyr::filter((!!sym(actualCol)) == 1 & (!!sym(predictedCol)) ==
      1))
  FP <- nrow(df %>%
    dplyr::filter((!!sym(actualCol)) == 0 & (!!sym(predictedCol)) ==
      1))
  return(TP/(TP + FP))
}

# Calculate sensitivity using dynamic column names
calcSensitivity <- function(df, actualCol, predictedCol) {
  TP <- nrow(df %>%
    dplyr::filter((!!sym(actualCol)) == 1 & (!!sym(predictedCol)) ==
      1))
  FN <- nrow(df %>%
    dplyr::filter((!!sym(actualCol)) == 1 & (!!sym(predictedCol)) ==
      0))
  return(TP/(TP + FN))
}

# Calculate F1 score
calcF1 <- function(df, actualCol, predictedCol) {
  tmp_precision <- calcPrecision(df, actualCol, predictedCol)
  tmp_sensitivity <- calcSensitivity(df, actualCol, predictedCol)
  return((2 * tmp_precision * tmp_sensitivity)/(tmp_precision +
    tmp_sensitivity))
}
print(paste0("The F1 score is ", round(calcF1(class_df, "class",
  "scored.class"), 3)))

```

```
## [1] "The F1 score is 0.607"
```

## Part 9:

What are the bounds on the F1 score? Show that the F1 score will always be between 0 and 1. (Hint: if  $0 < a < 1$  and  $0 < b < 1$  then  $ab < a$ )

- The question is considered from two perspectives: mathematically and empirically. From a mathematics perspective, the extreme cases should be looked at. There are four cases to consider:

1) Both precision and sensitivity approach unity.

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow 1} \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{2ps}{p+s} = \frac{(2)(1)(1)}{(1+1)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

2) Precision approaches zero; sensitivity approaches unity.

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{2ps}{p+s} = \frac{(2)(0)(1)}{(0+1)} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

3) Precision approaches unity; sensitivity approaches zero.

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow 1} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{2ps}{p+s} = \frac{(2)(1)(0)}{(1+0)} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

4) Both precision and sensitivity approach zero.

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{2ps}{p+s}$$

Using the rule

if  $0 < p < 1$  and  $0 < s < 1$ , then  $ps < p$

$ps < p$

and therefore

$2ps < 2p$

And using the rule

if  $0 < p < 1$  and  $0 < s < 1$ , then  $ps < 1$  and  $ps < (p + s)$

then

$2ps < 2p$  and  $ps < p + s$

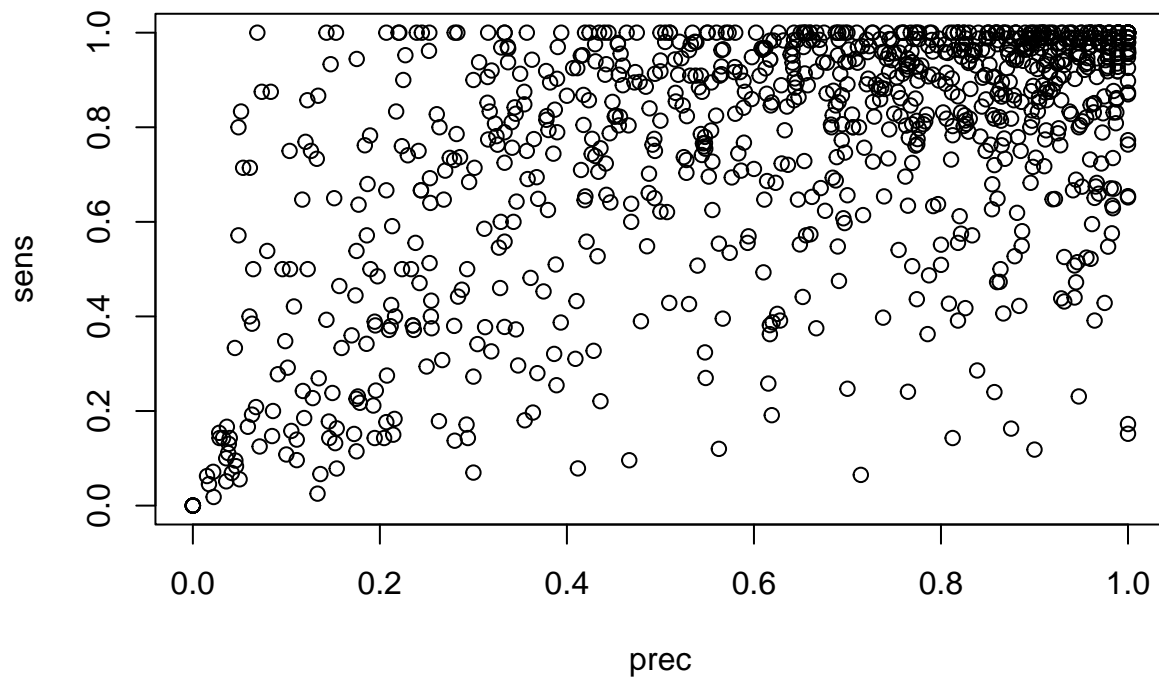
$$\frac{2ps}{p+s} < \frac{2p}{p+s} < \frac{\text{something} < ps}{\text{something} > ps} < 1$$

We also looked at the question empirically by generating values and showing them graphically.

```
# Showing this empirically

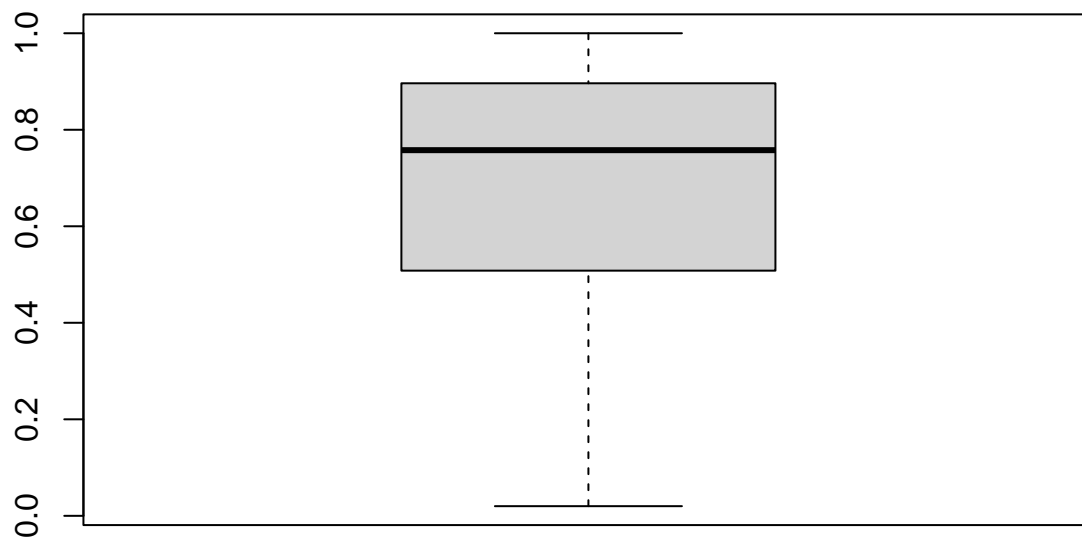
# Create values of precision and sensitivity
n <- 100
prec <- c()
sens <- c()
for (i in seq(1, 1000)) {
  TP <- sample(seq(0, 100), size = 1)
  FP <- sample(seq(0, n - TP), size = 1)
  FN <- sample(seq(0, n - TP - FP), size = 1)
  TN <- 100 - TP - FP - FN
  tmp_prec = TP/(TP + FP)
  tmp_sens = TP/(TP + FN)
  if (TP + TN + FP + FN != 100 | (TP + FP == 0 & TP + FN ==
    0)) {
    print(paste0("TP=", TP, ", TN=", TN, ", FP=", FP, ", FN=",
      FN, ", n=", TP + TN + FP + FN))
  }
  prec <- c(prec, tmp_prec)
  sens <- c(sens, tmp_sens)
}
plot(prec, sens)
```



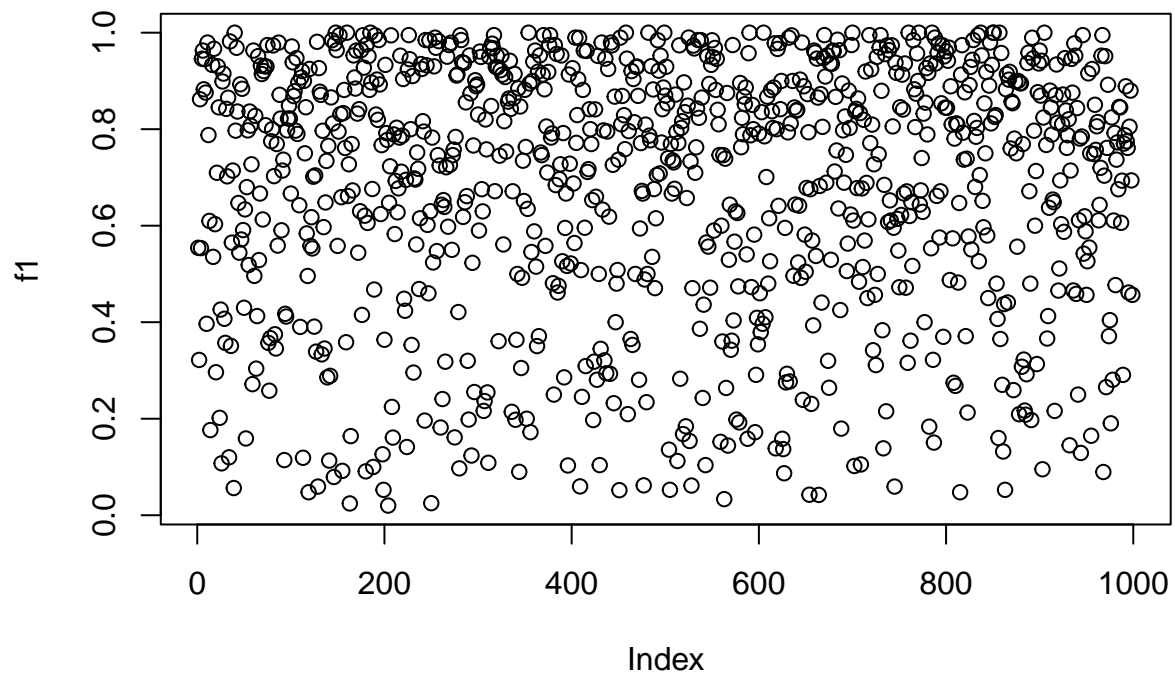


```
f1 <- (2 * prec * sens)/(prec + sens)
boxplot(f1, main = "F1 scores")
```

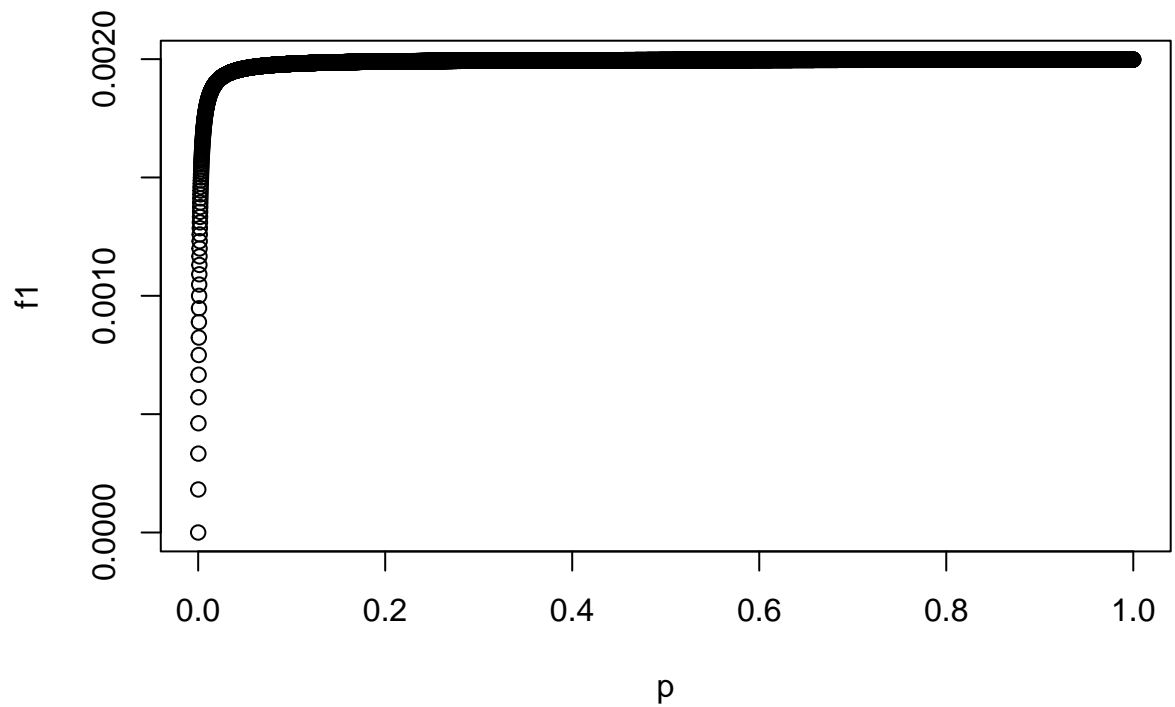
### F1 scores



```
plot(f1)
```



```
# Show that as precision approaches 0 while sensitivity is
# close to zero, the f1 score approaches zero.
p <- seq(0, 1, 1e-04)
s <- rep(0.001, length(p))
f1 <- (2 * p * s)/(p + s)
plot(p, f1)
```



## Part 10:

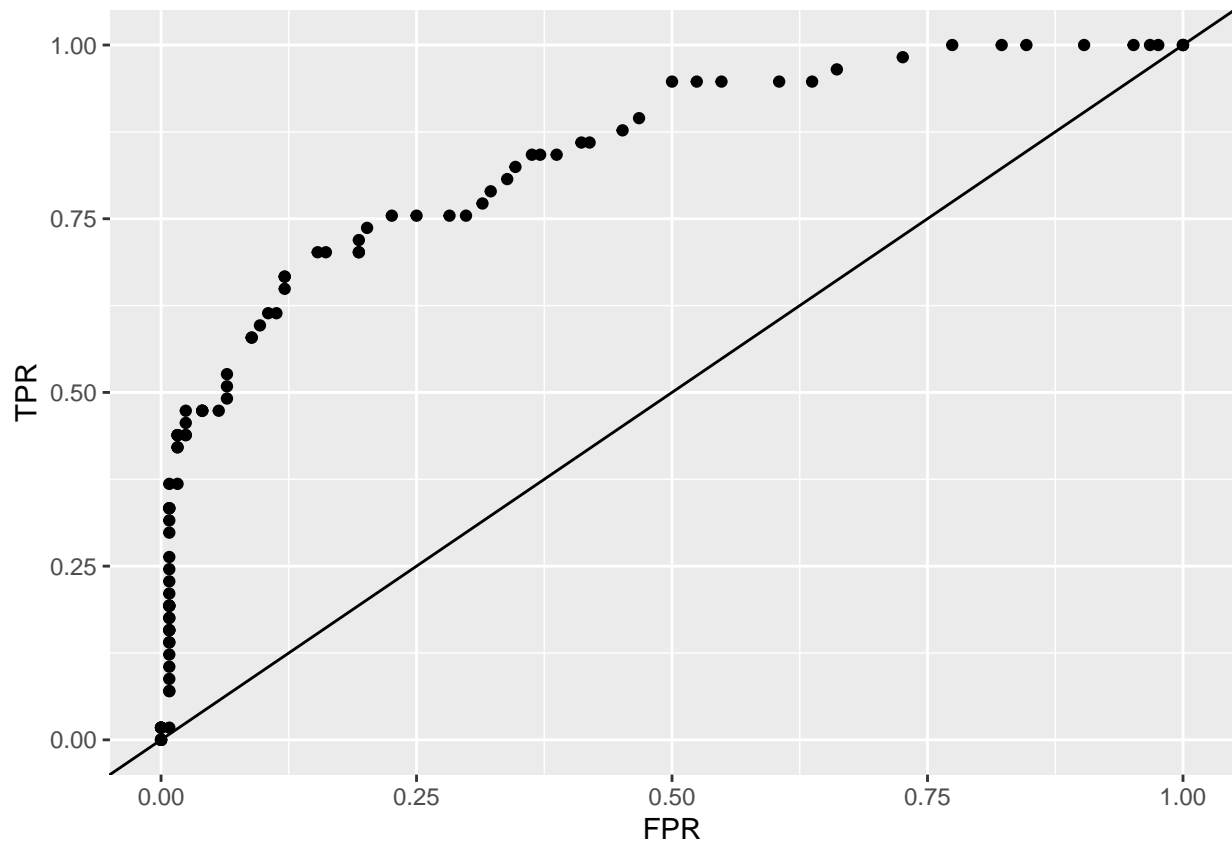
Write a function that generates an ROC curve from a data set with a true classification column (class in our example) and a probability column (scored.probability in our example). Your function should return a list that includes the plot of the ROC curve and a vector that contains the calculated area under the curve (AUC).

Note that I recommend using a sequence of thresholds ranging from 0 to 1 at 0.01 intervals.

- To generate an ROC Curve we need to calculate the True Positive Rate and the False Positive rates across thresholds from 0 to 1. The True Positive Rate on the Y axis and the False Positive Rate on the X axis for all the threshold values. We add an abline line that represents what the rate would look like if the values were chosen by chance. If a point falls below the abline it means that your classifier is performing worst than chance alone.
- The AUC is the Area Under the Curve which is a metric of the classifier performance overall. A perfect classifier would have a area of 1 meaning it had a 100% True Positive Rate and a 0% False Positive Rate. We are using the trapezoid method to estimate the Area Under the Curve

```
roc_func <- function(data) {  
  temp_x <- rep(0, 101)  
  temp_y <- rep(0, 101)  
  temp_seq <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 0.01)  
  for (i in 1:length(temp_seq)) {  
    df <- data %>%  
      mutate(scored.class = as.numeric(scored.probability >  
        temp_seq[i])) %>%  
      mutate(TP = ifelse(class == 1 & scored.class == 1,  
        1, 0), FP = ifelse(class == 0 & scored.class ==  
        1, 1, 0), FN = ifelse(class == 1 & scored.class ==  
        0, 1, 0), TN = ifelse(class == 0 & scored.class ==  
        0, 1, 0))  
    TPR = sum(df$TP)/(sum(df$TP) + sum(df$FN))  
    FPR = sum(df$FP)/(sum(df$FP) + sum(df$TN))  
    temp_x[i] <- FPR  
    temp_y[i] <- TPR  
  }  
  temp_df <- bind_cols(temp_x, temp_y) %>%  
    as.data.frame()  
  names(temp_df) <- c("FPR", "TPR")  
  plt <- ggplot2::ggplot(data = temp_df, aes(x = FPR, y = TPR)) +  
    geom_point() + geom_abline()  
  AUC <- pracma::trapz(temp_x, temp_y)  
  output <- list(plt, AUC)  
  return(output)  
}  
  
roc_func(class_df)
```

```
## New names:  
## * ' ' -> '...1'  
## * ' ' -> '...2'  
  
## [[1]]
```



```
##
## [[2]]
## [1] -0.8488964
```

## Part 11:

Use your **created R functions** and the provided classification output data set to produce all of the classification metrics discussed above.

- Reiterating our functions from parts 2 - 10 below:

```
Accuracy <- round(func.accuracy(class_df, "class", "scored.class"),
5)
Accuracy
```

Accuracy

```
## [1] 0.80663
```

```
Class_Error_Rate <- round(func.error_rate(class_df), 5)
Class_Error_Rate
```

### Classification Error Rate

```
## [1] 0.19337
```

```
Precision <- round(func.precision(class_df), 5)
Precision
```

### Precision

```
## [1] 0.84375
```

```
Sensitivity <- round(func.sensitivity(class_df), 5)
Sensitivity
```

### Sensitivity

```
## [1] 0.47368
```

```
Specificity <- round(func.specificity(class_df), 5)
Specificity
```

### Specificity

```
## [1] 0.95968
```

```
F1_Score <- round(calcF1(class_df, "class", "scored.class"),
5)
F1_Score
```

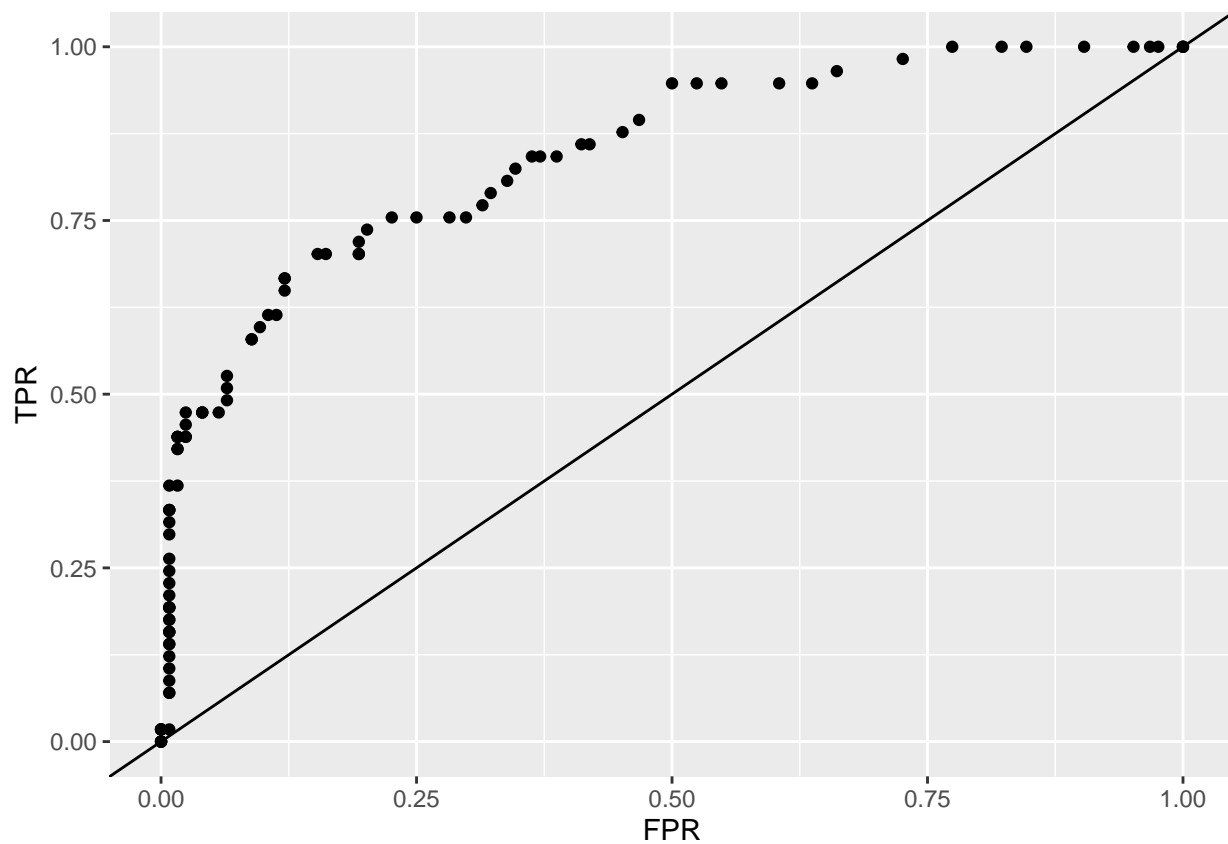
### F1 Score

```
## [1] 0.60674
```

```
roc_func(class_df)
```

## ROC and AUC

```
## New names:  
## * ' ' -> '...1'  
## * ' ' -> '...2'  
  
## [[1]]
```



```
##  
## [[2]]  
## [1] -0.8488964
```

---

## Part 12:

Investigate the **caret** package. In particular, consider the functions `confusionMatrix`, `sensitivity`, and `specificity`. Apply the functions to the data set. How do the results compare with your own functions?

- The results are identical from our own functions with Accuracy, Sensitivity and Specificity all being TRUE when compare to each other.

```
caret <- confusionMatrix(as.factor(class_df$scored.class), as.factor(class_df$class),
  positive = "1")
caret
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction    0    1
##           0 119  30
##           1   5  27
##
##           Accuracy : 0.8066
##           95% CI : (0.7415, 0.8615)
##    No Information Rate : 0.6851
##    P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.0001712
##
##           Kappa : 0.4916
##
## Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 4.976e-05
##
##           Sensitivity : 0.4737
##           Specificity : 0.9597
##           Pos Pred Value : 0.8438
##           Neg Pred Value : 0.7987
##           Prevalence : 0.3149
##           Detection Rate : 0.1492
##           Detection Prevalence : 0.1768
##           Balanced Accuracy : 0.7167
##
##           'Positive' Class : 1
##
```

```
Accuracy == round(caret$overall["Accuracy"], 5)
```

```
## Accuracy
##      TRUE
```

```
Sensitivity == round(caret$byClass["Sensitivity"], 5)
```

```
## Sensitivity
##      TRUE
```

```
Specificity == round(caret$byClass["Specificity"], 5)
```

```
## Specificity
##      TRUE
```

### Part 13:

Investigate the **pROC** package. Use it to generate an ROC curve for the data set. How do the results compare with your own functions?

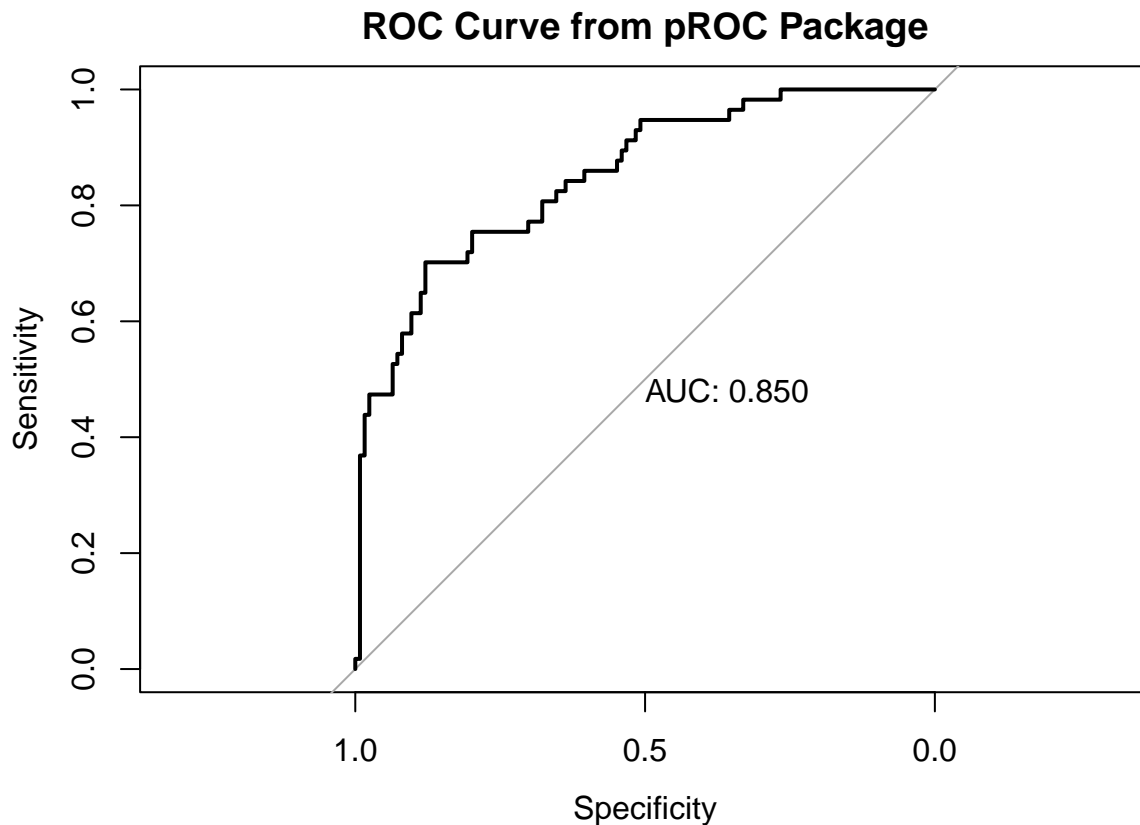
- The ROC curve plot and the pROC plot are very similar with the one difference being the smoothness in the pROC curve where as in our generated ROC curve looks more like small plots creating the curve.

```
# plot parameters
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))

# draw plot
roc <- plot(roc(class_df$class, class_df$scored.probability),
  print.auc = TRUE, main = "ROC Curve from pROC Package")
```

```
## Setting levels: control = 0, case = 1
```

```
## Setting direction: controls < cases
```



```
roc
```

```
##
## Call:
## roc.default(response = class_df$class, predictor = class_df$scored.probability)
##
## Data: class_df$scored.probability in 124 controls (class_df$class 0) < 57 cases (class_df$class 1).
## Area under the curve: 0.8503
```



