

ບົດຝຶກຫັດ 3  
ທ ນຸຊົ່ວ ເຮີ 3CW1  
ລະຫັດນັກສຶກສາ: 205Q001019

1. ຈົ່ງນຳໃຊ້ຄຳສັ່ງຈາກ Lab3.1 Confusion Matrix1 ເພື່ອຊອກຫາຄ່າຂອງ accuracy , precision ແລະ recall.

#Confusion Matrix1

Code:

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
2 actual = [1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1]
3 predited = [1,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0]
4 matrix = confusion_matrix(actual,predited,labels=[1,0])
5 print("Confusion matrix : \n",matrix )
```

ຜົນ Run:

```
Confusion matrix :
[[2 2]
 [1 5]]
D:\python>
```

#Outcome values (TP,FN,FP,TN)

```
# outcome values order in sklearn
tp, fn, fp, tn = confusion_matrix(actual,predicted,labels=[1,0]).reshape(-1)
print('Outcome values : \n', 'TP :', tp, '\n', 'FN :', fn, '\n', 'FP :', fp, '\n', 'TN :',
✓ 0.4s Python
Outcome values :
TP : 2
FN : 2
FP : 1
TN : 5
```

## #ຊອກຫາຄ່າຂອງ Accuracy

Code:

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
2 actual = [1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1]
3 predited = [1,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0]
4 accuracy = accuracy_score(actual,predited)
5 print("Accuracy\n", accuracy)
6
```

ຜົນ Run:

```
Accuracy
0.7
D:\python>
```

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## #ຊອກຫາຄ່າຂອງ precision

Code:

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import precision_score
2 actual = [1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1]
3 predited = [1,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0]
4 precision = precision_score(actual,predited)
5 print("Pre \n",precision)
6
```

ຜົນ Run:

```
Pre
0.6666666666666666
D:\python>
```

#ຊອກຫາຄ່າຂອງ Recall

Code:

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import recall_score
2 actual = [1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1]
3 predited = [1,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0]
4 recall = recall_score(actual,predited,labels=[1,0])
5 print("Recall \n", recall)
6
```

ຜົນ Run:

```
Recall
0.5
D:\python>
```

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2. ຈົ່ງນຳໃຊ້ຄຳສັ່ງຈາກ Lab3.2 Confusion Matrix2 ເພື່ອຊອກຫາຄ່າຂອງ accuracy , precision ແລະ recall.

### #Confusion Matrix2

```
metrics.confusion_matrix(y_train, predicted)
[28]
... array([[8, 2],
           [2, 8]])
```

### #ຊອກຫາຄ່າຂອງ Accuracy

```
metrics.accuracy_score(y_train, predicted)
[34]
... 0.8
```

### #ຊອກຫາຄ່າຂອງ precision

```
metrics.precision_score(y_train, predicted)
[35]
... 0.8
```

### #ຊອກຫາຄ່າຂອງ Recall

```
metrics.recall_score(y_train, predicted)
[37]
... 0.8
```

3. ຈົ່ງເລືອກ 1 ຕົວຢ່າງລຸ່ມນີ້ແລ້ວເຮັດທົດລອງພ້ອມສະຫຼຸບລາຍງານຜົນການທົດລອງກ່ຽວກັບ MAE, MSE, RMSE, R Squared ແລະ Adjusted R Squared ເປັນຕົ້ນ.

- **RMSE:**

( root-mean-square error ) ເປັນ Squared root ຂອງ Mean Squared error ມັນຈະວັດແທກຄ່າມາດຕະຖານ deviation ຂອງຄ່າທີ່ເຫຼືອ

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}$$

- **MSE:**

( Mean Squared Error ) ເປັນ metric ຄວາມຜິດພາດທີ່ນິຍົມສໍາລັບບັນຫາ regression.

MSE ແມ່ນຖືກຄິດໄລ່ເປັນຄ່າສະເລ່ຍ ຫຼືຄ່າສະເລ່ຍຂອງຄວາມແຕກຕ່າງທີ່ເປັນກຳລັງສອງລະຫວ່າງຄ່າເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ຄາດໄວ້ ແລະຄາດໄວ້ໃນຊຸດຂໍ້ມູນ.

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{Y}_i - Y_i)^2$$

- **MAE:**

( Mean Absolute Error ) ສະແດງຄ່າສະເລ່ຍຂອງ absolute ລະຫວ່າງຄ່າຈິງ (actual) ແລະ ຄ່າທີ່ຄາດເດົາ (predicted) ໃນຊຸດຂໍ້ມູນ, ມັນຈະວັດແທກຄ່າສະເລ່ຍທີ່ເຫຼືອໃນຊຸດຂໍ້ມູນ

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n |y_j - \hat{y}_j|$$

➤ R Squared:

R Squared ຫຼື  $R^2$  ສະແດງເຖິງສັດສ່ວນຂອງຄວາມແປປວນທັງໝົດຂອງຊຸດຂໍ້ມູນ ໂດຍ  $R^2$  ຈະມີຄ່າລະຫວ່າງ 0-1 ຫຼື ບໍ່ເກີນ 1

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{SS_{RES}}{SS_{TOT}} = 1 - \frac{\sum_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2}$$

➤ Adjusted R Squared:

Adjusted R Squared ຫຼື  $R_{adj}^2$  ເປັນສູດແກ້ໄຂຈາກ  $R^2$  ແລະ ມັນຖືກປັບສໍາລັບຈຳນວນຂອງ independent variables ໃນ model ແລະ ຈະນ້ອຍກ່ວາ ຫຼື ເທົ່າກັບ  $R^2$  ສະເໝີ, ໃນສູດລຸ່ມນີ້ຄ່າ  $n$  ແມ່ນຈຳນວນຂອງ observations ໃນຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ  $k$  ແມ່ນຈຳນວນຂອງ independent variables ໃນຂໍ້ມູນ

$$Adjusted R^2 = 1 - \frac{(1 - R^2)(N - 1)}{N - p - 1}$$

Where

$R^2$  Sample R-Squared

$N$  Total Sample Size

$p$  Number of independent variable