

Model Evaluation

- Metrics for Performance Evaluation
 - How to evaluate the performance of a model?
- Methods for Performance Evaluation
 - How to obtain reliable estimates?
- Methods for Model Comparison
 - How to compare the relative performance of different models?

Metrics for Performance Evaluation

- Focus on the predictive capability of a model
 - Rather than how fast it takes to classify or build models, scalability, etc.
- Confusion Matrix:

	PREDICTED CLASS		
	Class=Yes	Class=No	
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	a: TP	b: FN
	Class=No	c: FP	d: TN

a: TP (true positive)

b: FN (false negative)

c: FP (false positive)

d: TN (true negative)

Metrics for Performance Evaluation...

		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	a (TP)	b (FN)
	Class=No	c (FP)	d (TN)

- Most widely-used metric:

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{a + d}{a + b + c + d} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

Limitation of Accuracy

- Consider a 2-class problem
 - Number of Class 0 examples = 9990
 - Number of Class 1 examples = 10
- If model predicts everything to be class 0, accuracy is $9990/10000 = 99.9\%$
 - Accuracy is misleading because model does not detect any class 1 example

Cost Matrix

	PREDICTED CLASS		
	$C(i j)$	Class=Yes	Class=No
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	$C(\text{Yes} \text{Yes})$	$C(\text{No} \text{Yes})$
	Class=No	$C(\text{Yes} \text{No})$	$C(\text{No} \text{No})$

$C(i|j)$: Cost of misclassifying class j example as class i

Computing Cost of Classification

Cost Matrix	PREDICTED CLASS		
	C(i j)	+	-
ACTUAL CLASS	+	-1	100
	-	1	0

Model M_1	PREDICTED CLASS		
ACTUAL CLASS		+	-
	+	150	40
	-	60	250

Accuracy = 80%
Cost = 3910

Model M_2	PREDICTED CLASS		
ACTUAL CLASS		+	-
	+	250	45
	-	5	200

Accuracy = 90%
Cost = 4255

Cost vs Accuracy

Count	PREDICTED CLASS		
	Class=Yes	Class=No	
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	a	b
	Class=No	c	d

Accuracy is proportional to cost if

1. $C(\text{Yes}|\text{No})=C(\text{No}|\text{Yes}) = q$
2. $C(\text{Yes}|\text{Yes})=C(\text{No}|\text{No}) = p$

$$N = a + b + c + d$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = (a + d)/N$$

Cost	PREDICTED CLASS		
	Class=Yes	Class=No	
ACTUAL CLASS	Class=Yes	p	q
	Class=No	q	p

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost} &= p(a + d) + q(b + c) \\ &= p(a + d) + q(N - a - d) \\ &= qN - (q - p)(a + d) \\ &= N[q - (q - p) \times \text{Accuracy}] \end{aligned}$$

Cost-Sensitive Measures

$$\text{Precision (p)} = \frac{a}{a+c} = \frac{TP}{TP+FP}$$

$$\text{Recall (r)} = \frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$$

$$\text{F-measure (F)} = \frac{2rp}{r+p} = \frac{2a}{2a+b+c} = \frac{2TP}{2TP+FP+FN}$$

- | Precision is biased towards **C(Yes|Yes) & C(Yes|No)**
- | Recall is biased towards **C(Yes|Yes) & C(No|Yes)**
- | F-measure is biased towards all except **C(No|No)**

$$\text{Weighted Accuracy} = \frac{w_1 a + w_4 d}{w_1 a + w_2 b + w_3 c + w_4 d}$$

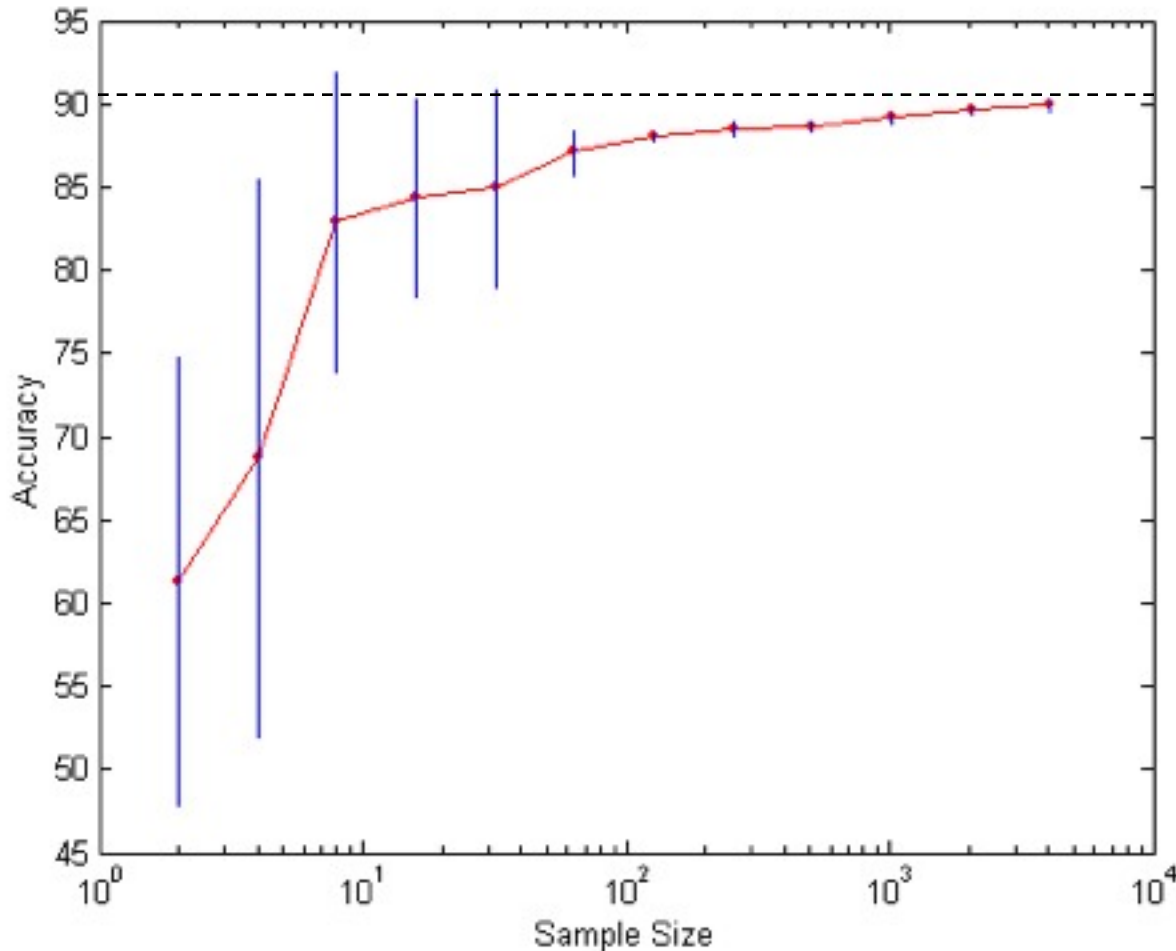
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Methods for Performance Evaluation

- How to obtain a reliable estimate of performance?
- Performance of a model may depend on other factors besides the learning algorithm:
 - Class distribution
 - Cost of misclassification
 - Size of training and test sets

Learning Curve



Learning curve shows how accuracy changes with varying sample size

Requires a sampling schedule for creating learning curve

Effect of small sample size:

- Bias in the estimate
- Variance of estimate

Methods of Estimation

- **Holdout**
 - Reserve $2/3$ for training and $1/3$ for testing
- **Random subsampling**
 - Repeated holdout
- **Cross validation**
 - Partition data into k disjoint subsets
 - k -fold: train on $k-1$ partitions, test on the remaining one
 - **Leave-one-out: $k=n$**
- **Bootstrap**
 - Sampling with replacement

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ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic)

- Developed in 1950s for signal detection theory to analyze noisy signals
 - Characterize the trade-off between positive hits and false alarms
- **ROC** curve plots **TPR** (on the **y**-axis) against **FPR** (on the **x**-axis)

$$TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

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

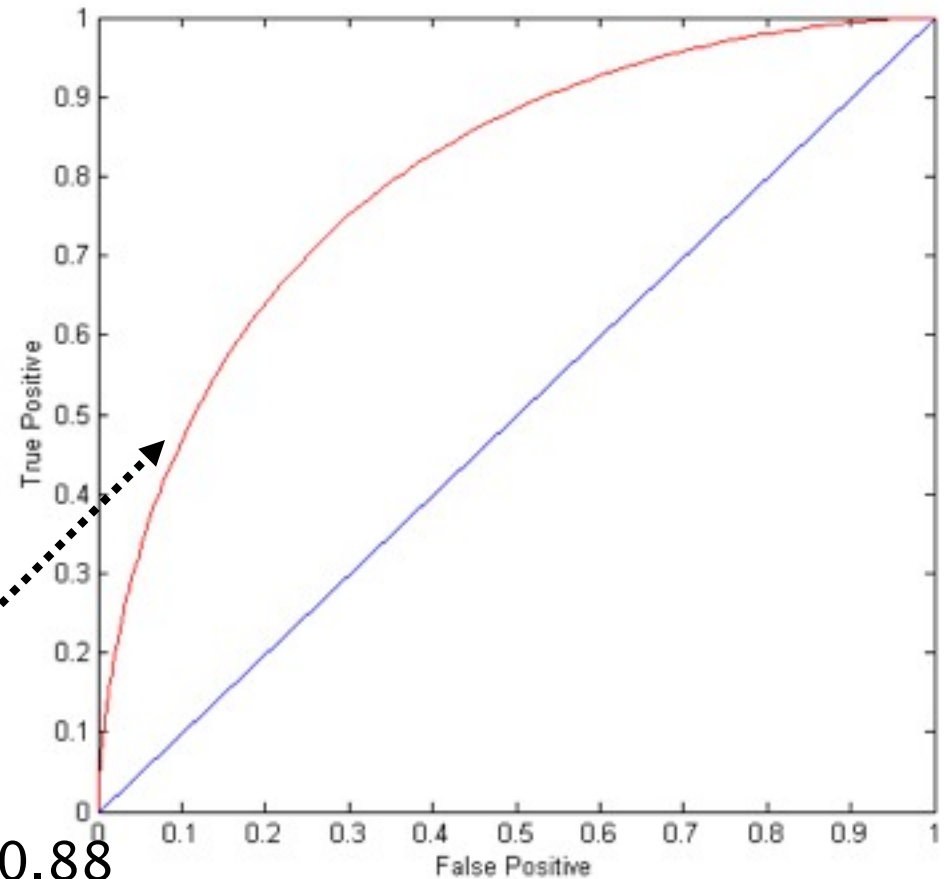
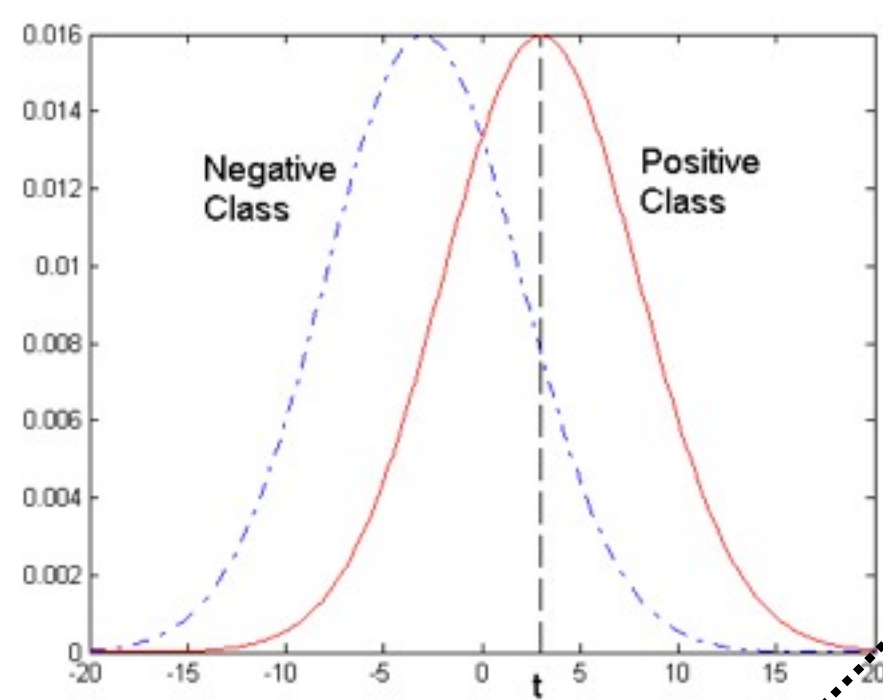
		PREDICTED CLASS	
		Yes	No
Actual	Yes	a (TP)	b (FN)
	No	c (FP)	d (TN)

ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic)

- Performance of each classifier represented as a point on the **ROC curve**
 - changing the threshold of algorithm, sample distribution or cost matrix changes the location of the point

ROC Curve

- 1-dimensional data set containing 2 classes (**positive** and **negative**)
- any points located at $x > t$ is classified as **positive**



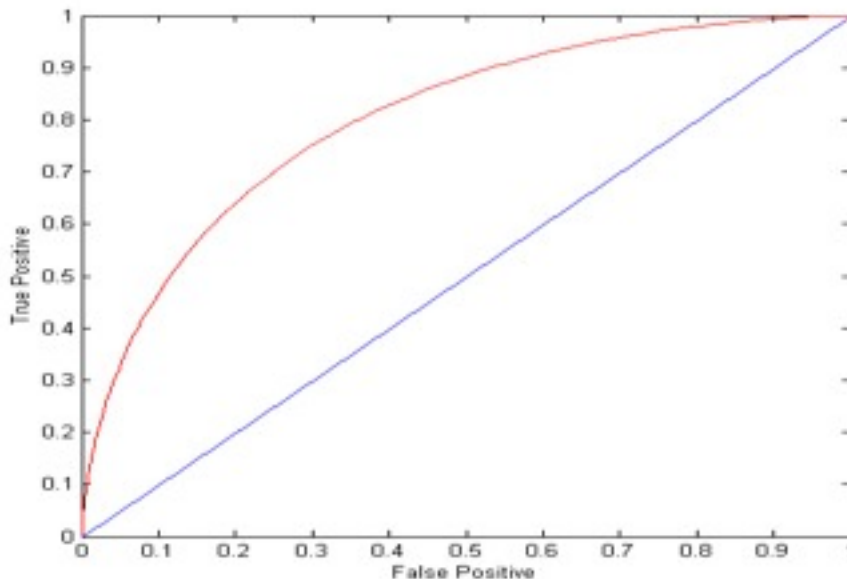
At threshold t :

TP=0.5, FN=0.5, FP=0.12, FN=0.88

ROC Curve

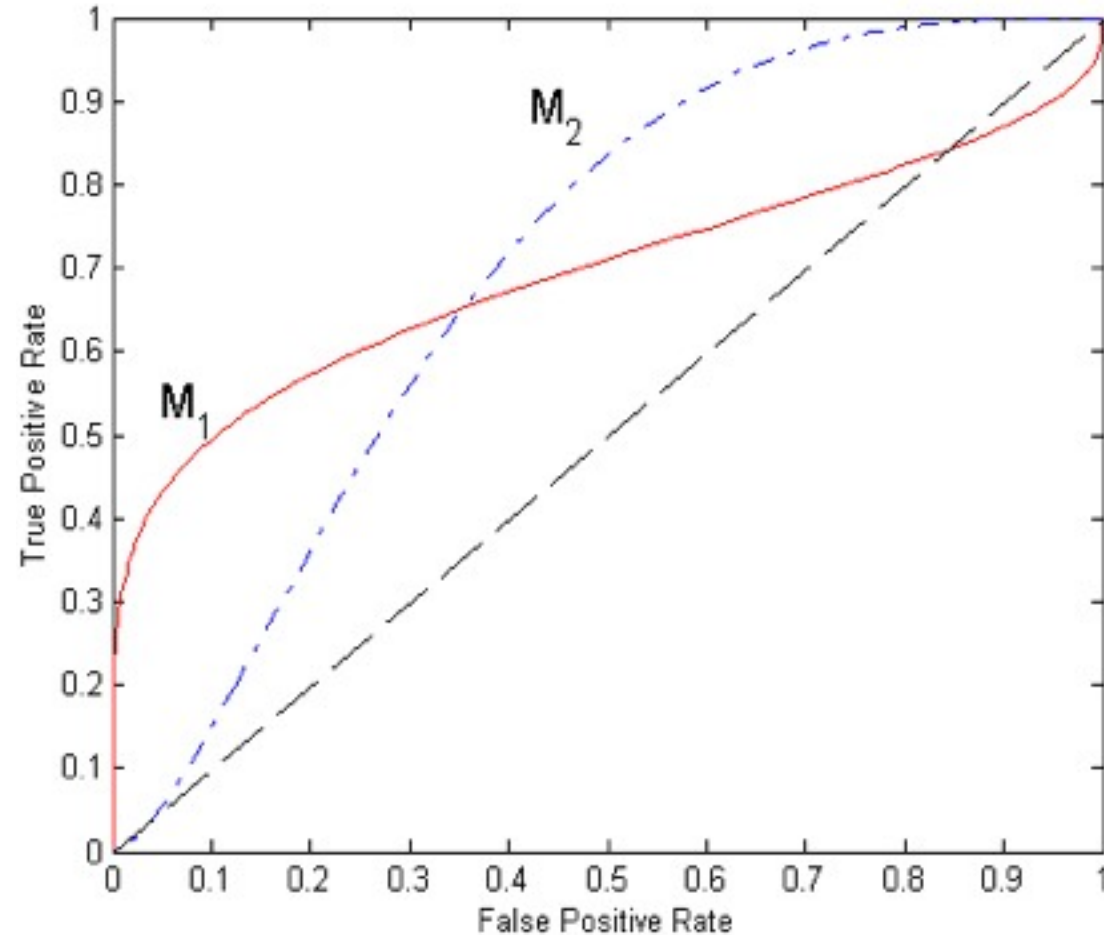
(TP,FP):

- (0,0): declare everything to be negative class
- (1,1): declare everything to be positive class
- (1,0): ideal
- Diagonal line:
 - Random guessing
 - Below diagonal line:
 - prediction is opposite of the true class



	PREDICTED CLASS		
	Yes	No	
Actual	Yes	a (TP)	b (FN)
	No	c (FP)	d (TN)

Using ROC for Model Comparison



- | No model consistently outperform the other
 - | M_1 is better for small FPR
 - | M_2 is better for large FPR
- | Area Under the ROC curve
 - | Ideal: Area = 1
 - | Random guess:
 - Area = 0.5

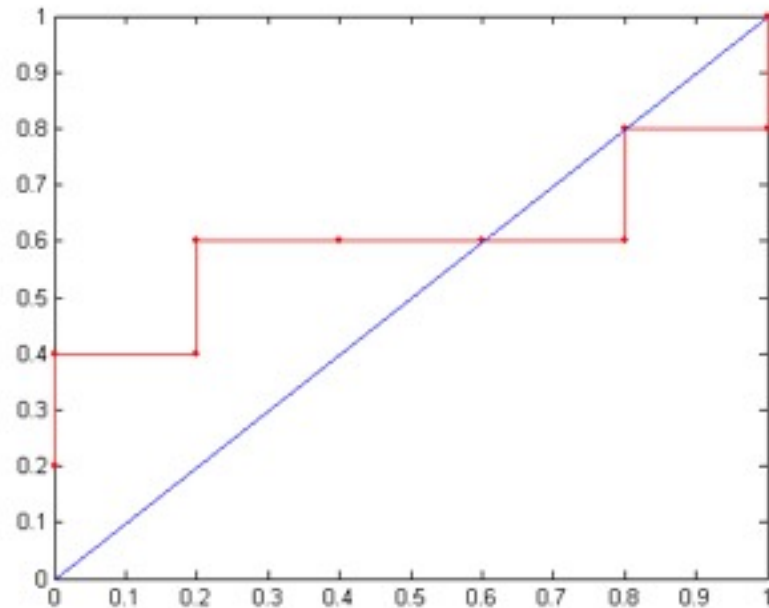
How to Construct an ROC curve

Instance	$P(+ A)$	True Class
1	0.95	+
2	0.93	+
3	0.87	-
4	0.85	-
5	0.85	-
6	0.85	+
7	0.76	-
8	0.53	+
9	0.43	-
10	0.25	+

- Use classifier that produces posterior probability for each test instance $P(+|A)$
- Sort the instances according to $P(+|A)$ in decreasing order
- Apply threshold at each unique value of $P(+|A)$
- Count the number of TP, FP, TN, FN at each threshold
- TP rate, $TPR = TP/(TP+FN)$
- FP rate, $FPR = FP/(FP + TN)$

How to construct an ROC

Class	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	
Threshold \geq	0.25	0.43	0.53	0.76	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.93	0.95	1.00
TP	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	0
FP	5	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
TN	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	5
FN	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5
TPR	1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0
FPR	1	1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0	0	0



Ensemble Methods

- Construct a set of classifiers from the training data
- Predict class label of previously unseen records by aggregating predictions made by multiple classifiers

Why does it work?

- Suppose there are 25 base classifiers
 - Each classifier has error rate, $\varepsilon = 0.35$
 - Assume classifiers are independent
 - Probability that the ensemble classifier makes a wrong prediction:

$$\sum_{i=13}^{25} \binom{25}{i} \varepsilon^i (1 - \varepsilon)^{25-i} = 0.06$$

Examples of Ensemble Methods

- How to generate an ensemble of classifiers?
 - Bagging
 - Boosting

Bagging

- Sampling with replacement

Original Data	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bagging (Round 1)	7	8	10	8	2	5	10	10	5	9
Bagging (Round 2)	1	4	9	1	2	3	2	7	3	2
Bagging (Round 3)	1	8	5	10	5	5	9	6	3	7

- Build classifier on each bootstrap sample
- Each sample has probability $1 - (1 - 1/n)^n$ of being selected

Boosting

- An iterative procedure to adaptively change distribution of training data by focusing more on previously misclassified records
 - Initially, all **N** records are assigned equal weights
 - Unlike bagging, weights may change at the end of boosting round

Boosting

- Records that are wrongly classified will have their weights increased
- Records that are classified correctly will have their weights decreased

Original Data	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boosting (Round 1)	7	3	2	8	7	9	4	10	6	3
Boosting (Round 2)	5	4	9	4	2	5	1	7	4	2
Boosting (Round 3)	4	4	8	10	4	5	4	6	3	4

- Example 4 is hard to classify
- Its weight is increased, therefore it is more likely to be chosen again in subsequent rounds

Example: AdaBoost

- Base classifiers: C_1, C_2, \dots, C_T

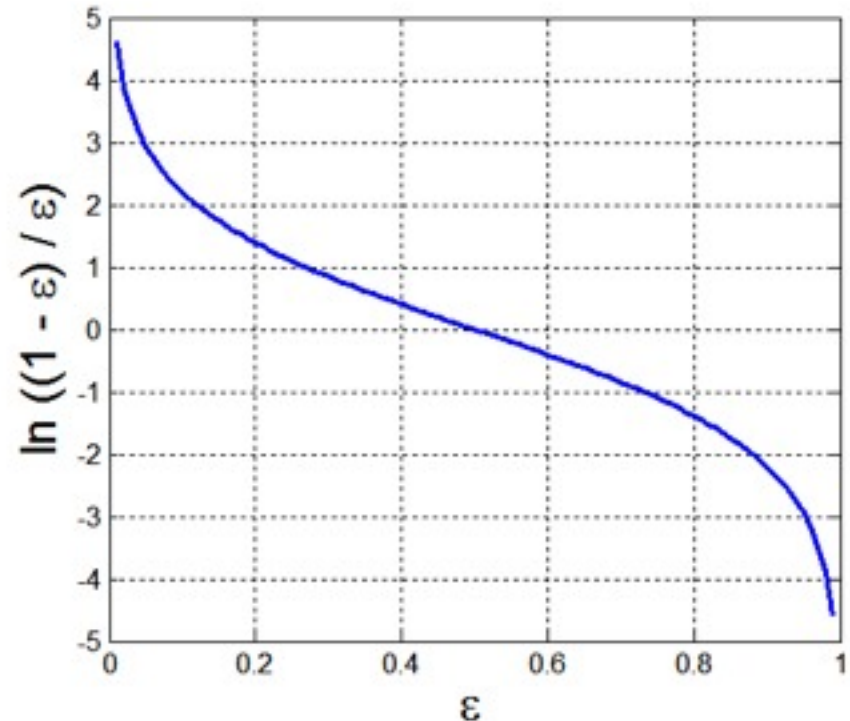
- Data pairs: (x_i, y_i)

- Error rate:

$$\varepsilon_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N w_j \delta (C_i(x_j) \neq y_j)$$

- Importance of a classifier:

$$\alpha_i = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - \varepsilon_i}{\varepsilon_i} \right)$$



Example: AdaBoost

- Classification:

$$C^*(x) = \arg \max_y \sum_{j=1}^T \alpha_j \delta(C_j(x) = y)$$

- Weight update for every iteration t and classifier j :

$$w_i^{(t+1)} = \frac{w_i^{(t)}}{Z_t} \begin{cases} \exp^{-\alpha_j} & \text{if } C_j(x_i) = y_i \\ \exp^{\alpha_j} & \text{if } C_j(x_i) \neq y_i \end{cases}$$

where Z_j is the normalization factor

- If any intermediate rounds produce error rate higher than **50%**, the weights are reverted back to **1/n**