

- Gives a matrix as output and describes the complete performance of the model.
- assume we have a binary classification problem- YES or NO.
- classifier which predicts a class for a given input sample.

	Class 1 Predicted	Class 2 Predicted
Class 1 Actual	TP	FN
Class 2 Actual	FP	TN

- Positive (P): Observation is positive class = yes.
- Negative (N): Observation is not positive, class = no.
- True Positive (TP): Observation is positive, and is predicted to be positive.
- False Negative (FN): Observation is positive, but is predicted negative.
- True Negative (TN): Observation is negative, and is predicted to be negative.
- False Positive (FP): Observation is negative, but is predicted positive.

Evaluation Metrics

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

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

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

 On testing the model on 165 samples, results are

	Predicted:	Predicted:
n=165	NO	YES
Actual:		
NO	50	10
Actual:		
YES	5	100

- True Positives: The cases in which we predicted YES and the actual output was also YES.
- True Negatives: The cases in which we predicted NO and the actual output was NO.
- False Positives: The cases in which we predicted YES and the actual output was NO.
- False Negatives: The cases in which we predicted NO and the actual output was YES.

Evaluating using Metrics

- Accuracy = (TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN)=
 (100+50) /(100+5+10+50)= 0.90
- Recall=TP / (TP + FN)=100/(100+5)=0.95
- Precision = TP / (TP + FP) = 100 / (100 + 10) = 0.91
- Fmeasure=(2*Recall*Precision)/ (Recall+Presision)=(2*0.95*0.91)/ (0.91+0.95)=0.92

Other Evaluation Metrics

- Mean Absolute Error
- Mean Squared Error
- RMSE