Confusion matrix

- A confusion matrix for a problem involving n classes
 - \blacktriangleright is an $n \times n$ matrix with the columns labeled with actual classes and the rows labels with predicted classes

- Each example in a test set has an actual class label and the class predicted by the classifier
- The confusion matrix separates out the decisions made by the classifier
 - actual/true classes: p(ositive), n(egative)
 - predicted classes: Y(es), N(o)
 - The main diagonal contains the count of correct decisions

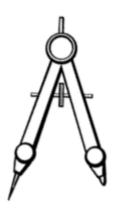
Confusion matrix

Examples

$$CM_A = egin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{churn} & \mathbf{not} & \mathbf{churn} \\ Y & 500 & 200 \\ 0 & 300 \end{array} \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\mathbf{churn} & \mathbf{not} & \mathbf{churn} \\ CM_B = egin{array}{cccc} Y & 300 & 0 \\ N & 200 & 500 \end{array} \end{pmatrix}$

Confusion matrix

- Based on the entries of the confusion matrix, we can describe various evaluation metrics
 - ► True positive rate (Recall): $\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$
 - ► False negative rate: $\frac{FN}{TP+FN}$
 - ► Precision (accuracy over the cases predicted to be positive): $\frac{TP}{TP+FP}$
 - ► F-measure (harmonic mean): $2 \cdot \frac{precision \cdot recall}{precision + recall}$
 - ► Sensitivity: $\frac{TN}{TN+FP}$
 - ▶ Specificity: $\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$
 - ► Accuracy (count of correct decisions): $\frac{TP+TN}{P+N}$



Classification weights

- Each outcome "X" (true positive, false positives, etc.) can be associated to a weight
- Objective of the classification algorithm: find the model that minimizes the total cost:
 - Sum_x weight(X) * freq(X)

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Classification weights

Example

Outcomes

-	Actual		
Predicte		р	n
	Υ	56	7
	N	5	42

Weights

	Actual		
Predicted		р	n
	Υ	99	-1
	N	0	0

• Total cost: 56*99 + 7*(-1) + 5*0 + 42*0