

AUC and ROC

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- A machine learning classification model can be used to predict the actual class of the data point directly or predict its probability of belonging to different classes.
- The latter gives us more control over the result. We can determine our own threshold to interpret the result of the classifier.
- This is sometimes more prudent than just building a completely new model!





- Setting different thresholds for classifying positive class for data points will inadvertently change the Sensitivity and Specificity of the model.
- And one of these thresholds will probably give a better result than the others, depending on whether we are aiming to lower the number of False Negatives or False Positives.





| ID | Actual | Prediction Probability | >0.6 | >0.7 | >0.8 | Metric |
|----|--------|------------------------|------|------|------|--------|
| 1 | 0 | 0.98 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 2 | 1 | 0.67 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 | 1 | 0.58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 | 0 | 0.78 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| 5 | 1 | 0.85 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 6 | 0 | 0.86 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 7 | 0 | 0.79 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| 8 | 0 | 0.89 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 9 | 1 | 0.82 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 10 | 0 | 0.86 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | 0.75 | 0.5 | 0.5 | TPR |
| | | | 1 | 1 | 0.66 | FPR |
| | | | 0 | 0 | 0.33 | TNR |
| | | | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0.5 | FNR |





 True Positive Rate (TPR), also known as Sensitivity or Recall: It is the ratio of correctly predicted positive observations to all actual positives.

 $TPR = \frac{True Positives (TP)}{True Positives (TP) + False Negatives (FN)}$

 False Positive Rate (FPR): It is the ratio of incorrectly predicted positive observations to all actual negatives.

 $FPR = \frac{False Positives (FP)}{False Positives (FP) + True Negatives (TN)}$





- The Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curve is an evaluation metric for binary classification problems.
- It is a probability curve that plots the TPR against FPR at various threshold values and essentially separates the 'signal' from the 'noise'.
- The Area Under the Curve (AUC) is the measure of the ability of a classifier to distinguish between classes and is used as a summary of the ROC curve.







 The higher the AUC, the better the performance of the model at distinguishing between the positive and negative classes.







- When AUC = 1, then the classifier is able to perfectly distinguish between all the Positive and the Negative class points correctly.
- If, however, the AUC had been 0, then the classifier would be predicting all Negatives as Positives, and all Positives as Negatives.







- When 0.5<AUC<1, there is a high chance that the classifier will be able to distinguish the positive class values from the negative class values.
- This is so because the classifier is able to detect more numbers of True positives and True negatives than False negatives and False positives.







- The AUC is a single scalar value that summarizes the performance of the classifier across all possible thresholds. The value of AUC ranges from 0 to 1, where:
 - AUC = 1: Perfect model, with perfect separation between the classes.
 - AUC = 0.5: Model with no discrimination ability, equivalent to random guessing.
 - AUC < 0.5: Model that performs worse than random guessing (often indicative of a model that has learned the inverse relationship).
- Interpretation
 - A high AUC value (close to 1) indicates a good performing model.
 - A low AUC value (close to 0.5) indicates a poor performing model.



Summary: Relations





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Thank you

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