Evaluation Metrics

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| Metric | Formula | Description |
| Accuracy |  | It is the ratio of the samples that the classification model predicts correctly to all samples. |
| Sensitivity |  | Also known as true positive rate. It gives the ratio of correctly predicted positive samples to all actually positive samples. |
| Specificity |  | It is known as the true negative rate. It gives the ratio of correctly guessed negative samples to all actually negative samples. |
| Precision |  | It is the ratio of correctly predicted positive samples to all positively predicted samples. |
| F-Score |  | It gives the harmonic average of the recall and precision values. |
| MAE |  | It gives the mean of the absolute difference between the predicted value and the actual value. . y\_i represents the predicted values and ŷ the actual values. |
| MSE |  | It gives the square of the mean difference between the predicted value and the actual value. |
| RMSE |  | It is used to find the distance between the value predicted by the model for each sample and the actual value. It gives the root value of the mean square error. |
| R2 | 1 - | It shows how well the predicted values fit the actual values. The value obtained between 0 and 1 is interpreted as a percentage. The higher the value, the better the model. |