Package ‘EvaluationMeasures’

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Title Collection of Model Evaluation Measure Functions
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Description Provides Some of the most important evaluation measures for evaluating a model. Just by giving the real and predicted class, measures such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, ppv, npv, fmeasure, mcc and ... will be returned.
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EvaluationMeasures.Accuracy

Description
Accuracy of prediction

Usage
EvaluationMeasures.Accuracy(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments
- Real: Real binary values of the class
- Predicted: Predicted binary values of the class
- Positive: Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
- TP: Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- TN: Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- FP: Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- FN: Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details
Accuracy is What fraction of our prediction is true.

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the accuracy of model

Value
Accuracy
EvaluationMeasures.DOR

Author(s)
Babak Khorsand

Examples
EvaluationMeasures.Accuracy(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0))

EvaluationMeasures.DOR

Description
DOR of prediction

Usage
EvaluationMeasures.DOR(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments
- Real: Real binary values of the class
- Predicted: Predicted binary values of the class
- Positive: Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
- TP: Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- TN: Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- FP: Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- FN: Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details
Diagnastic odds Ratio is the ratio of Positive Likelihood Ratio by Negative Likelihood Ratio
By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the Diagnastic odds Ratio of model

Value
DOR

Author(s)
Babak Khorsand

Examples
EvaluationMeasures.DOR(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
EvaluationMeasures.F1Score

EvaluationMeasures.F1Score

Description

F1Score of prediction

Usage

EvaluationMeasures.F1Score(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments

Real Real binary values of the class
Predicted Predicted binary values of the class
Positive Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
TP Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
TN Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
FP Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
FN Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details

F1Score is Harmonic mean of precision and recall.

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the F1Score or F1Measure of model

Value

F1Score

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

EvaluationMeasures.F1Score(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0))
EvaluationMeasures.FallOut

Description

FallOut of prediction

Usage

EvaluationMeasures.FallOut(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments

Real         Real binary values of the class
Predicted    Predicted binary values of the class
Positive     Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
TP           Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
TN           Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
FP           Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
FN           Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details

Fall out is Poportional of negatives that predict as positive.

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the Fall out or False Positive Rate of model

Value

FallOut

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

EvaluationMeasures.FallOut(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
EvaluationMeasures.FBMeasure

**Description**

FBMeasure of prediction

**Usage**

```r
EvaluationMeasures.FBMeasure(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
   TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL, B = 1)
```

**Arguments**

- **Real**: Real binary values of the class
- **Predicted**: Predicted binary values of the class
- **Positive**: Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
- **TP**: Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- **TN**: Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- **FP**: Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- **FN**: Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- **B**: Weight of FMeasure

**Details**

FBMeasure is weighted FMeasure.

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the FBMeasure of model

**Value**

FBMeasure

**Author(s)**

Babak Khorsand

**Examples**

```r
EvaluationMeasures.FBMeasure(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0),B=3)
```
Description

FDR of prediction

Usage

```
EvaluationMeasures.FDR(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
                     TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)
```

Arguments

- Real: Real binary values of the class
- Predicted: Predicted binary values of the class
- Positive: Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
- TP: Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- TN: Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- FP: Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- FN: Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details

False Discovery Rate is What fraction of positive predicted are real negative.

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the False Discovery Rate of model

Value

FDR

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

```
EvaluationMeasures.FDR(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0))
```
EvaluationMeasures.FMeasure

Description

FMeasure of prediction

Usage

EvaluationMeasures.FMeasure(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
  TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments

Real  Real binary values of the class
Predicted  Predicted binary values of the class
Positive  Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
TP  Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
TN  Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
FP  Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
FN  Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details

FMeasure is Harmonic mean of precision and recall.

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the FMeasure or F1Score of model

Value

FMeasure

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

EvaluationMeasures.FMeasure(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0))
**Description**

FNR of prediction

**Usage**

```r
EvaluationMeasures.FNR(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1, 
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `Real` Real binary values of the class
- `Predicted` Predicted binary values of the class
- `Positive` Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
- `TP` Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- `TN` Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- `FP` Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- `FN` Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

**Details**

False Negative Rate is Proportional of positives that predict as negative .

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the Miss Rate or False Negative Rate of model

**Value**

FNR

**Author(s)**

Babak Khorsand

**Examples**

```r
EvaluationMeasures.FNR(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
```
Description

FOR of prediction

Usage

```
EvaluationMeasures.FOR(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
                        TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **Real**: Real binary values of the class
- **Predicted**: Predicted binary values of the class
- **Positive**: Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
- **TP**: Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- **TN**: Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- **FP**: Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- **FN**: Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details

False Ommision Rate is What fraction of negative predicted are real positive.

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the False Omission Rate of model

Value

FOR

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

```
EvaluationMeasures.FOR(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
```
EvaluationMeasures.FPR

Description

FPR of prediction

Usage

EvaluationMeasures.FPR(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,  
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments

Real  Real binary values of the class
Predicted  Predicted binary values of the class
Positive  Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
TP  Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
TN  Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
FP  Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
FN  Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details

False Positive Rate is Proportional of negatives that predict as positive.

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP, TN, FP, FN return the Fall out or False Positive Rate of model

Value

FPR

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

EvaluationMeasures.FPR(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
EvaluationMeasures.MCC

Description
MCC of prediction

Usage
EvaluationMeasures.MCC(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments
Real
Predicted
Positive
TP
TN
FP
FN
Real binary values of the class
Predicted binary values of the class
Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details
Matthews Correlation Coefficient is correlation coefficient between real and predicted.
Positive One means perfect prediction, Zero means random prediction, Negative one means total
disagreement.
By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP, TN, FP, FN return the Matthews Correlation
Coefficient of model

Value
MCC

Author(s)
Babak Khorsand

Examples
EvaluationMeasures.MCC(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0))
**EvaluationMeasures.MissRate**

**Description**

MissRate of prediction

**Usage**

```r
EvaluationMeasures.MissRate(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
  TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `Real` Real binary values of the class
- `Predicted` Predicted binary values of the class
- `Positive` Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
- `TP` Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- `TN` Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- `FP` Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- `FN` Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

**Details**

Miss Rate is Proportional of positives that predict as negative.

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP, TN, FP, FN return the Miss Rate or False Negative Rate of model

**Value**

MissRate

**Author(s)**

Babak Khorsand

**Examples**

```r
EvaluationMeasures.MissRate(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
```
EvaluationMeasures.NLR

Description

NLR of prediction

Usage

EvaluationMeasures.NLR(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1, 
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real</td>
<td>Real binary values of the class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicted</td>
<td>Predicted binary values of the class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN</td>
<td>Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FP</td>
<td>Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN</td>
<td>Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

Negative Likelihood Ratio is \((1 - \text{Sensitivity}) / \text{Specificity} = \text{PR(T-|D+)} / \text{PR(T-|D-)}\)

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP, TN, FP, FN return the Negative Likelihood Ratio of model

Value

NLR

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

EvaluationMeasures.NLR(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
EvaluationMeasures.NPV

Description
NPV of prediction

Usage
EvaluationMeasures.NPV(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1, 
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments
- Real: Real binary values of the class
- Predicted: Predicted binary values of the class
- Positive: Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
- TP: Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- TN: Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- FP: Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- FN: Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details
Negative Predicted Value is What fraction of negative predicted are real negative.
By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP, TN, FP, FN return the Negative Predicted Value of model

Value
NPV

Author(s)
Babak Khorsand

Examples
EvaluationMeasures.NPV(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
EvaluationMeasures.PLR

Description

PLR of prediction

Usage

EvaluationMeasures.PLR(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1, 
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments

Real  Real binary values of the class
Predicted  Predicted binary values of the class
Positive  Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
TP  Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
TN  Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
FP  Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
FN  Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details

Positive Likelihood Ratio is Sensitivity / (1-Specificity) = PR(T+|D+)/PR(T+|D-)

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the Positive Likelihood Ratio of model

Value

PLR

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

EvaluationMeasures.PLR(c(1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0))
EvaluationMeasures.PPV

Description

PPV of prediction

Usage

EvaluationMeasures.PPV(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
            TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments

Real        Real binary values of the class
Predicted   Predicted binary values of the class
Positive    Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
TP          Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
TN          Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
FP          Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
FN          Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details

Positive Predictive Value is What fraction of positive predicted are real positive.

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the Precision or Positive
Predicted Value of model

Value

PPV

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

EvaluationMeasures.PPV(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
EvaluationMeasures.Precision

Description

Precision of prediction

Usage

EvaluationMeasures.Precision(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1, 
    TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments

Real        Real binary values of the class
Predicted   Predicted binary values of the class
Positive    Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
TP          Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
TN          Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
FP          Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
FN          Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details

Precision is What fraction of positive predicted are real positive.

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the Precision or Positive Predicted Value of model

Value

Precision

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

EvaluationMeasures.Precision(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
EvaluationMeasures.Recall

Description
Recall of prediction

Usage
EvaluationMeasures.Recall(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1, TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments
- Real: Real binary values of the class
- Predicted: Predicted binary values of the class
- Positive: Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
- TP: Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- TN: Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- FP: Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- FN: Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details
Recall is Proportional of positives that are correctly identified
By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP, TN, FP, FN return the True Positive Rate or Sensitivity or Recall of model

Value
Recall

Author(s)
Babak Khorsand

Examples
EvaluationMeasures.Recall(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0))
EvaluationMeasures.Sensitivity

Description

Sensitivity of prediction

Usage

EvaluationMeasures.Sensitivity(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1, TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)

Arguments

- Real: Real binary values of the class
- Predicted: Predicted binary values of the class
- Positive: Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
- TP: Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- TN: Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- FP: Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- FN: Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details

Sensitivity is Proportional of positives that are correctly identified

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the Sensitivity or Recall or True Positive Rate of model

Value

Sensitivity

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

EvaluationMeasures.Sensitivity(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
Description
Specificity of prediction

Usage

```
EvaluationMeasures.Specificity(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL,
Positive = 1, TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **Real**
  Real binary values of the class

- **Predicted**
  Predicted binary values of the class

- **Positive**
  Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0

- **TP**
  Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.

- **TN**
  Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.

- **FP**
  Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.

- **FN**
  Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details
Specificity is Proportional of negatives that are correctly identified
By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the Specificity or True Negative Rate of model

Value
Specificity

Author(s)
Babak Khorsand

Examples

```
EvaluationMeasures.Specificity(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
```
### EvaluationMeasures.table

**Description**

Specify the number of TP, TN, FP, FN

**Usage**

```r
EvaluationMeasures.table(Real, Predicted, Positive = 1)
```

**Arguments**

- `Real` Real binary values of the class
- `Predicted` Predicted binary values of the class
- `Positive` Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0

**Details**

By getting the predicted values and real values calculate the number of True positive samples, False Negative, False Positive and True Negative

**Value**

TP, TN, FP, FN

**Author(s)**

Babak Khorsand

**Examples**

```r
EvaluationMeasures.table(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0), c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0))
```

### EvaluationMeasures.TNR

**Description**

TNR of prediction

**Usage**

```r
EvaluationMeasures.TNR(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1,
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)
```
**Arguments**

- **Real**: Real binary values of the class
- **Predicted**: Predicted binary values of the class
- **Positive**: Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0
- **TP**: Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- **TN**: Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.
- **FP**: Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.
- **FN**: Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

**Details**

True Negative Rate is Proportional of negatives that are correctly identified

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the Specificity or True Negative Rate of model

**Value**

TNR

**Author(s)**

Babak Khorsand

**Examples**

```r
EvaluationMeasures.TPR(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0))
```

**Description**

TPR of prediction

**Usage**

```r
EvaluationMeasures.TPR(Real = NULL, Predicted = NULL, Positive = 1, 
TP = NULL, TN = NULL, FP = NULL, FN = NULL)
```
EvaluationMeasures.TPR

Arguments

- **Real**
  Real binary values of the class

- **Predicted**
  Predicted binary values of the class

- **Positive**
  Consider 1 label as Positive Class unless changing this parameter to 0

- **TP**
  Number of True Positives. Number of 1 in real which is 1 in predicted.

- **TN**
  Number of True Negatives. Number of 0 in real which is 0 in predicted.

- **FP**
  Number of False Positives. Number of 0 in real which is 1 in predicted.

- **FN**
  Number of False Negatives. Number of 1 in real which is 0 in predicted.

Details

True Positive Rate is Proportional of positives that are correctly identified

By getting the predicted and real values or number of TP,TN,FP,FN return the True Positive Rate or Sensitivity or Recall of model

Value

TPR

Author(s)

Babak Khorsand

Examples

EvaluationMeasures.TPR(c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),c(1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0))
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