**Bayes Theorem gives us a formula for reasoning about:**

Dependent Events

**During classification, a Naive Bayes classifier multiplies a likelihood by:**

A prior

**Multiplying the likelihood by the prior gives:**

A value proportional to the posterior probability

**The Naive Bayes class-conditional independence assumption says that features are**

Independent if they're conditioned on the same class value

**Naive Bayes training involves calculating means and standard deviations for:**

Normal distributions

**A Normal distribution's probability density function is:**

Never zero

**To estimate a Normal distribution from my data, I need to:**

Calculate its mean and standard distribution

**If I estimate Normal distributions to help me calculate the "likelihood", I will need:**

One per feature value per class

**I can get a prior probability for a class by dividing the number of times the class occurred by**

Total number of the trials

**As the number of training examples grows large, which has the fastest classification phase:**

Naive Bayes