Conditional probability and Naive Bayes probability are related concepts but differ in their assumptions and application.

Conditional probability:  
Conditional probability is a fundamental concept in probability theory that measures the probability of an event occurring given that another event has already occurred. It is denoted as P(A|B), where A and B are events. It quantifies how the probability of event A changes when we have information about event B.

Naive Bayes probability:  
Naive Bayes is a classification algorithm based on Bayes' theorem and assumes independence among the features. It calculates the probability of a particular class given the values of the features. The "naive" assumption is that the features are conditionally independent of each other, which simplifies the calculations. Naive Bayes is often used for text classification or sentiment analysis tasks.

The key difference between conditional probability and Naive Bayes probability lies in their context and application. Conditional probability is a general concept that can be applied to calculate the probability of any event given another event. On the other hand, Naive Bayes probability is a specific implementation of Bayes' theorem that assumes independence among features and is commonly used for classification tasks, especially in natural language processing.

In summary, conditional probability is a general concept for calculating the probability of one event given another event, while Naive Bayes probability is a specific application of Bayes' theorem for classification tasks, assuming independence among features.