## ML assignment 2

## **Group:**

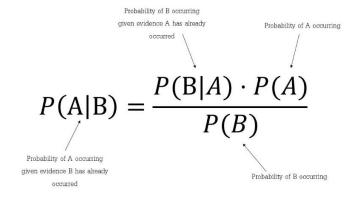
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# Naïve Bayes Classifier:

Naïve Bayes Classifiers are classification algorithms based on the Bayes theorem where every pair of features are independent of each other. It revolves around the assumption that every feature contributes to the outcome independently and equally.

#### **Bayes Theorem:**

The mathematical form of the theorem is as follows:



This then can be applied to our dataset as:

$$P(y|X) = \frac{P(X|y)P(y)}{P(X)}$$

where y is the class variable and X is a dependent feature where

$$X = (x_1, x_2, x_3, ...., x_n)$$

The Naïve Bayes Classifier implemented classifies based on the following results:

$$P(\mathrm{Spam}|w_1,w_2,...,w_n) \propto P(\mathrm{Spam}) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n P(w_i|\mathrm{Spam}) - \text{(i)}$$

$$P(Ham|w_1, w_2, ..., w_n) \propto P(Ham) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n P(w_i|Ham) \label{eq:power_power}$$
 -(ii)

where wi is the ith word

If the result in (i) is greater than that of (ii), then the statement is classified as spam

# Accuracy of the model over each fold:

Accuracy: 84.61538461538461 Accuracy: 81.81818181818181 Accuracy: 82.51748251748252 Accuracy: 84.61538461538461 Accuracy: 83.91608391608392 Accuracy: 75.52447552447552 Accuracy: 83.80281690140845

#### Average accuracy:

Average accuracy: 82.40140141548594

#### Limitation of Naïve Bayes Classifier:

- Assumes that every feature is independent of each other but in real life, it is almost impossible to find a set of independent predictors
- When there is Data Scarcity, classifier fails to give accurate results