

Implementation of 3 Naive Bayesian model with preprocessing on Mnist dataest

I have installed last version of acaconda since 1/11/2023 in base(root) enviroment saand launch Jupyter notebook I have called some libraries, various Naive Bayes models, and the Python Textual Analysis Library (PTL) to perform data preprocessing.

```
In [ ]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB, GaussianNB, BernoulliNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
import os
import pandas as pd
from PIL import Image
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

Here code get the directory and then

- 1.It resizes the images to the desired size (in this case, 13x13 pixels).
- 2.Converts them to grayscale.
- 3.Flattens the pixel values into a one-dimensional array for each image.
- 4.Stores these flattened arrays in the image_data list.
- 5.Converts the list of image arrays to a NumPy array.
- 6.Creates a pandas DataFrame from the NumPy array and saves it as a CSV file.
- and I have commented any of this step in the beginning of their code in addition I have used LANCZOS but there is orther filter like ANTIALIAS so I prefer it because i got an error with ANTIALIAS

```
In [ ]: input_dir = "D:\\PyPo\\Term1\\Pattern\\Naive-Bayesian\\trainsetB"
output_csv_file = "output.csv"

# Create empty lists to store image data
images = []

for filename in os.listdir(input_dir):
    if filename.endswith(".jpg"):
        img = Image.open(os.path.join(input_dir, filename))
        img = img.convert("L") # Convert to grayscale

        # Resize the image to the desired size
        target_size = (13, 13)
        img = img.resize(target_size, Image.Resampling.LANCZOS) # Use LANCZOS resampling

        # Flatten the pixel values and append to the list
        img_array = np.array(img).flatten()
        images.append(img_array)

# Convert the List of image arrays to a NumPy array
image_data = np.array(images)
```

```
# Create a DataFrame and save it as a CSV file
df = pd.DataFrame(image_data)
df.to_csv(output_csv_file, index=False)
```

C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_22108\3148738826.py:14: DeprecationWarning: LANCZOS is deprecated and will be removed in Pillow 10 (2023-07-01). Use Resampling.LANCZOS instead.

```
img = img.resize(target_size, Image.LANCZOS) # Use LANCZOS resampling filter
```

This code is also like previous one but for test data set

```
In [ ]: input_dir = "D:\\PyPo\\Term1\\Pattern\\Naive-Bayesian\\testsetB"
output_csv_file = "outputtest.csv"

# Create empty lists to store image data
images = []

for filename in os.listdir(input_dir):
    if filename.endswith(".jpg"):
        img = Image.open(os.path.join(input_dir, filename))
        img = img.convert("L") # Convert to grayscale

        # Resize the image to the desired size
        target_size = (13, 13)
        img = img.resize(target_size, Image.LANCZOS) # Use LANCZOS resampling filter

        # Flatten the pixel values and append to the list
        img_array = np.array(img).flatten()
        images.append(img_array)

# Convert the list of image arrays to a NumPy array
image_data = np.array(images)

# Create a DataFrame and save it as a CSV file
df = pd.DataFrame(image_data)
df.to_csv(output_csv_file, index=False)
```

C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_22108\2371326841.py:14: DeprecationWarning: LANCZOS is deprecated and will be removed in Pillow 10 (2023-07-01). Use Resampling.LANCZOS instead.

```
img = img.resize(target_size, Image.LANCZOS) # Use LANCZOS resampling filter
```

Here I got working directory for next step

```
In [ ]: working_directory=os.getcwd()
print (working_directory)
```

d:\PyPo\Term1\Pattern\Naive-Bayesian

In this step code read train and test data set whit cav format

```
In [ ]: train=working_directory + '\output.csv'
test=working_directory + '\outputtest.csv'
```

```
train_data=pd.read_csv(train)
test_data=pd.read_csv(test)
```

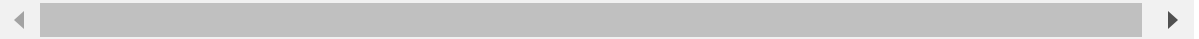
Here code extracts the feature vectors and labels for training and testing from data stored in DataFrames. and displays the first few rows of the training data

```
In [ ]: X_train = train_data.iloc[:, 1:].values
        y_train = train_data.iloc[:, 0].values

        X_test = test_data.iloc[:, 1:].values
        train_data.head()
```

```
Out[ ]:    0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  ...  159  160  161  162  163  164  165  166  167  168
0  0  0  0  1  5  5  6  0  3  7  ...    2    2    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
1  0  0  0  2  3  0  0  0  3  5  ...    0    0    0    0    3    2    0    0    0    0
2  0  0  0  2  4  6  6  4  3  3  ...    1    4    4   18    1    0    0    0    0    0
3  0  0  0  1  3  3  3  2  2  1  ...    0    0    0    0    8   28    7    2    0    0
4  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  ...    0    1    0    7  204   63    0    4    1    0
```

5 rows × 169 columns



This part is a common data preprocessing step in machine learning, which is known as data normalization or scaling to improve the performance and convergence of some learning algorithm

```
In [ ]: X_train = X_train / 255.0
        X_test = X_test / 255.0
```

Here I creat 3 model of Naive Bayes models to be trained on dataset

```
In [ ]: model_1 = MultinomialNB()
        model_2=GaussianNB()
        model_3=BernoulliNB()
```

So here I models are done be trianed

```
In [ ]: model_1.fit(X_train, y_train)
        model_2.fit(X_train, y_train)
        model_3.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Out[ ]: ▾ BernoulliNB
        BernoulliNB()
```

Here for any moled a predict will be provided

```
In [ ]: y_pred_1 = model_1.predict(X_test)
        y_pred_2 = model_2.predict(X_test)
        y_pred_3 = model_3.predict(X_test)
```

Here I test prediction of trained model and reach to accuracy if them

```
In [ ]: y_test = test_data.iloc[:, 0].values
        accuracy_1 = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_1)
        accuracy_2 = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_2)
        accuracy_3 = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_3)
        print(f'Accuracy of the MultinomialNB : {accuracy_1 * 100:.2f}%')
        print(f'Accuracy of the GaussianNB      : {accuracy_2 * 100:.2f}%')
        print(f'Accuracy of the BernoulliNB: {accuracy_3 * 100:.2f}%')
```

```
Accuracy of the MultinomialNB : 88.21%
Accuracy of the GaussianNB      : 78.65%
Accuracy of the BernoulliNB: 93.37%
```