

1. Load the basic libraries and packages

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB, BernoulliNB, MultinomialNB
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

2. Load the dataset

```
data = pd.read_csv('/content/naivebayes.csv')
data
```



	Age	Salary	Purchased	
0	19	19000	0	
1	35	20000	0	
2	26	43000	0	
3	27	57000	0	
4	19	76000	0	
...	
395	46	41000	1	
396	51	23000	1	
397	50	20000	1	
398	36	33000	0	
399	49	36000	1	

400 rows x 3 columns

Next steps:


[Generate code with data](#)



[View recommended plots](#)

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3. Analyse the dataset

```
data.describe()
```



	Age	Salary	Purchased	
count	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	
mean	37.655000	69742.500000	0.357500	
std	10.482877	34096.960282	0.479864	
min	18.000000	15000.000000	0.000000	
25%	29.750000	43000.000000	0.000000	
50%	37.000000	70000.000000	0.000000	
75%	46.000000	88000.000000	1.000000	
max	60.000000	150000.000000	1.000000	

4. Normalize the data

```
def Feature_Normalization(X):
    X = (X - np.mean(X)) / np.std(X) # Calculate mean and std across the entire 1D array
    return X
```

5. Pre-process the data

```
x = data.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = data.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
# Initialize x norm as a list to store normalized features
```

```

# Initialize x_norm as a list to store normalized features
x_norm = []

for i in range(x.shape[1]): # Iterate through columns of x
    norm_feature = Feature_Normalization(x[:, i])
    x_norm.append(norm_feature) # Append normalized feature to the list

# Convert the list of normalized features to a NumPy array
x_norm = np.array(x_norm).T # Transpose to get the desired shape
x_norm

```

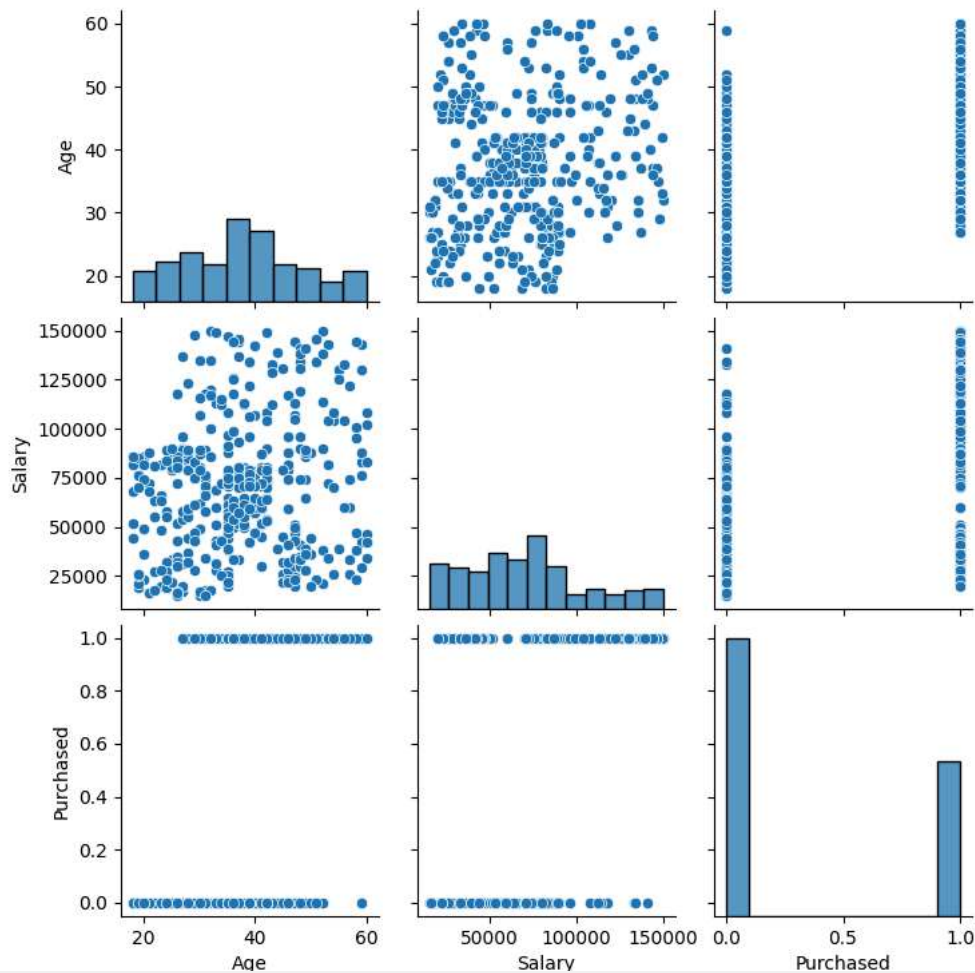
```

[ 0.03295203, -0.13926283],
[ 0.89257019, -0.55037082],
[ 0.89257019,  1.03533143],
[ 0.31949142, -0.19799255],
[ 1.46564897,  0.06629116],
[ 1.5611621 ,  1.123426  ],
[ 0.12846516,  0.21311545],
[ 0.03295203, -0.25672226],
[ 0.03295203,  1.27025028],
[-0.0625611 ,  0.15438573],
[ 0.41500455,  0.59485858],
[-0.0625611 , -0.37418169],
[-0.15807423,  0.85914229],
[ 2.13424088, -1.04957339],
[ 1.5611621 ,  0.00756145],
[ 0.31949142,  0.06629116],
[ 0.22397829,  0.03692631],
[ 0.41500455, -0.46227625],
[ 0.51051768,  1.74008799],
[ 1.46564897, -1.04957339],
[ 0.89257019, -0.57973568],
[ 0.41500455,  0.27184516],
[ 0.41500455,  1.00596657],
[ 2.03872775, -1.19639767],
[ 1.94321462, -0.66783025],
[ 0.79705706,  0.53612887],
[ 0.03295203,  0.03692631],
[ 1.5611621 , -1.28449224],
[ 2.13424088, -0.69719511],
[ 2.13424088,  0.38930459],
[ 0.12846516,  0.09565602],
[ 2.03872775,  1.76945285],
[-0.0625611 ,  0.30121002],
[ 0.79705706, -1.1083031 ],
[ 0.79705706,  0.12502088],
[ 0.41500455, -0.49164111],
[ 0.31949142,  0.50676401],
[ 1.94321462, -1.37258681],
[ 0.41500455, -0.16862769],
[ 0.98808332, -1.07893824],
[ 0.60603081,  2.03373655],
[ 1.08359645, -1.22576253],
[ 1.84770149, -1.07893824],
[ 1.75218836, -0.28608712],
[ 1.08359645, -0.9027491 ],
[ 0.12846516,  0.03692631],
[ 0.89257019, -1.04957339],
[ 0.98808332, -1.02020853],
[ 0.98808332, -1.07893824],
[ 0.89257019, -1.37258681],
[ 0.70154394, -0.72655996],
[ 2.13424088, -0.81465453],
[ 0.12846516, -0.31545197],
[ 0.79705706, -0.84401939],
[ 1.27462271, -1.37258681],
[ 1.17910958, -1.46068138],
[-0.15807423, -1.07893824],
[ 1.08359645, -0.99084367]]

```

```
# 6. Visualize the Data
```

```
sns.pairplot(data)
plt.show()
```



7. Separate the training and testing data

```
x_train , x_test , y_train , y_test = train_test_split(x_norm , y , test_size = 0.2 , random_state = 42)
```

8. Apply the Bernoulli Naïve Bayes algorithm

```
model = BernoulliNB()
model.fit(x_train , y_train)
```



BernoulliNB ⓘ ?

BernoulliNB()

9. Predict the testing dataset

```
y_pred_Bernoulli = model.predict(x_test)
```

10. Obtain the confusion matrix

```
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test , y_pred_Bernoulli)
cm
```



```
array([[50, 2],
       [ 3, 25]])
```

11. Obtain the accuracy score

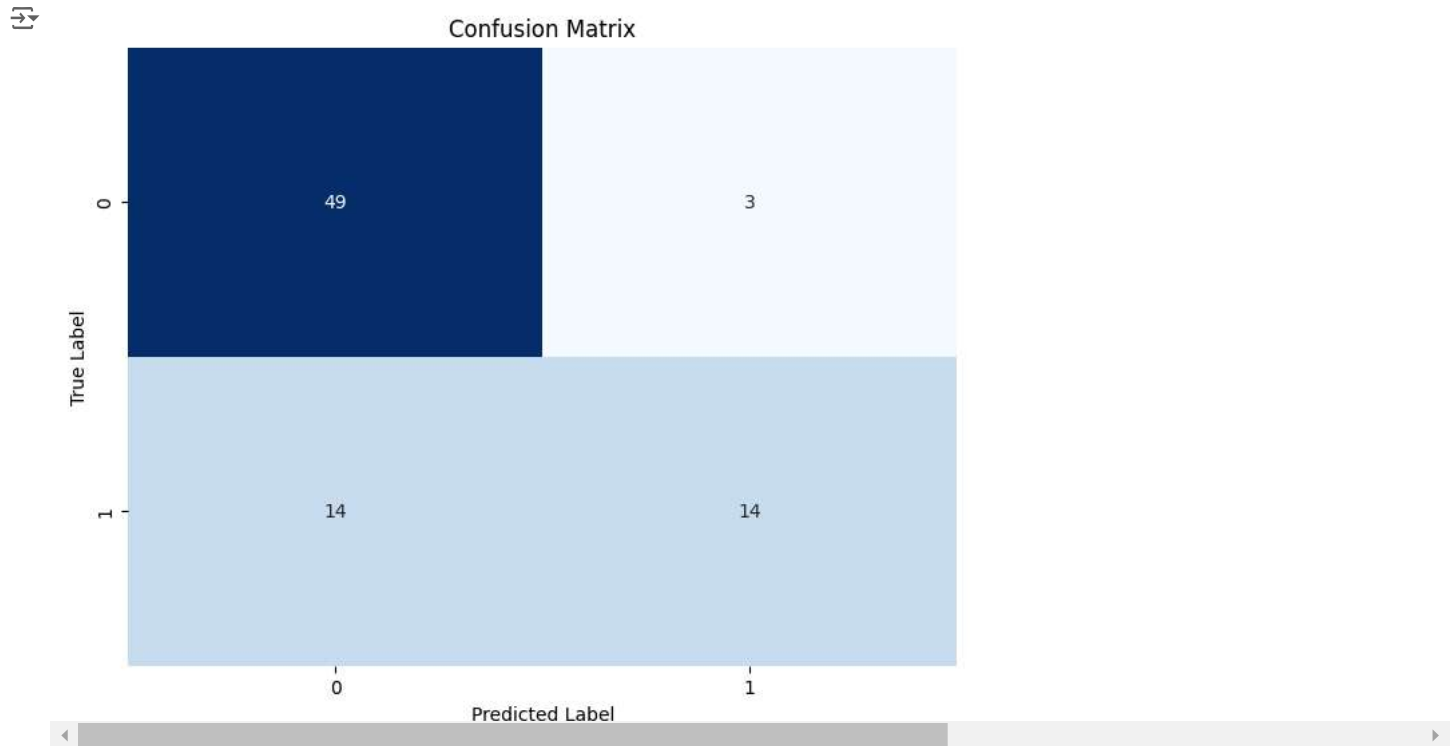
```
accuracy_score(y_test , y_pred_Bernoulli)
```



```
0.9375
```

12. Visualize the classified dataset

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', cbar=False)
plt.xlabel('Predicted Label')
plt.ylabel('True Label')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.show()
```



13. Apply the Gaussian Naïve Bayes algorithm

```
model = GaussianNB()
model.fit(x_train , y_train)
```



14. Predict the testing dataset

```
y_pred_GaussianNB = model.predict(x_test)
```

15. Obtain the confusion matrix

```
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test , y_pred_GaussianNB)
cm
```

```
array([[50,  2],
       [ 3, 25]])
```

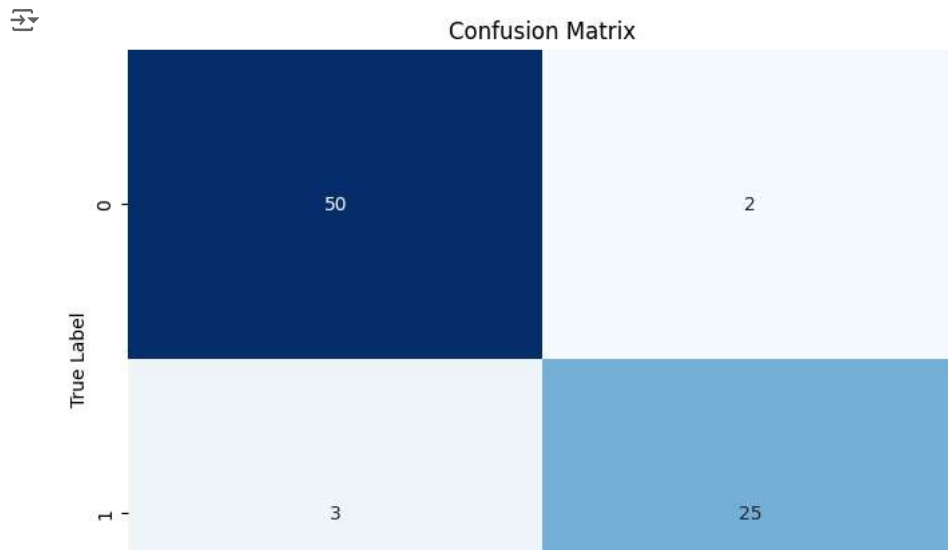
16. Obtain the accuracy score

```
accuracy_score(y_test , y_pred_GaussianNB)
```

```
0.9375
```

17. Visualize the classified dataset

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', cbar=False)
plt.xlabel('Predicted Label')
plt.ylabel('True Label')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.show()
```



a. Classified dataset using Bernoulli Naïve Bayes

y_pred_Bernoulli

```
array([1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,
       1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
       0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
       1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0])
```

b. Classified dataset using Gaussian Naïve Bayes

y_pred_GaussianNB

```
array([1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,
       1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
       0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
       1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0])
```