**Naïve Bayes has 3 types of Classifications.**

* **Bernoulli Naïve Bayes:**

It assumes that all our features are binary such that they take only two values. Means 0s can represent “Word does not occur in the document” and 1s as “Word occurs in the document.

* **Multinomial Naïve Bayes:**

Its is used when we have discrete data(eg: movie ratings 1 and 5 as each rating will have certain frequency to represent). In text learning we have the count of each word to predict the class or label.

* **Gaussian Naïve Bayes:**

Because of the assumption of the normal distribution. Gaussian Naïve Bayes is used in cases when all our features are continues. For example, in Iris dataset features are sepal width, petal width, sepal length, petal length. So, its features can have different values in data set as width and length can vary. We can’t represent features in terms of their occurrences. This means data is continuous. Hence, we use Gaussian Naïve Bayes here.