

Experiment 4: Classification of data using Bayesian approach

AIM: To apply naïve bayes classifier on a given data set.

Description:

In machine learning, Naïve Bayes classifiers are a family of simple probabilistic classifiers based on applying Bayes' Theorem with strong (naïve) independence assumptions between the features

Example:

AGE	INCOME	STUDENT	CREDIT_RATING	BUYS_COMPUTER
<30	High	No	Fair	No
<30	High	No	Excellent	No
31-40	High	No	Fair	Yes
>40	Medium	No	Fair	Yes
>40	Low	Yes	Fair	Yes
>40	Low	Yes	Excellent	No
31-40	Medium	Yes	Excellent	Yes
<=30	Low	No	Fair	No
<=30	Medium	Yes	Fair	Yes
>40	Medium	Yes	Fair	Yes
<30	Medium	Yes	Excellent	Yes
31-40	Medium	No	Excellent	Yes
31-40	High	Yes	Fair	Yes
>40	Medium	No	Excellent	No

CLASS:

C1:buys_computer = 'yes'
C2:buys_computer='no'

DATA TO BECLASSIFIED

:

X=(age<=30, income=Medium, Student=Yes, credit_rating=Fair)

- P(C1): P(buys_computer="yes")= 9/14 =0.643
P(buys_computer="no")=5/14=0.357

- Compute $P(X/C1)$ and $p(x/c2)$ weget:

1. $P(\text{age}=<30 \mid \text{buys_computer}=\text{yes})=2/9$
2. $P(\text{age}=<30 \mid \text{buys_computer}=\text{no})=3/5$
3. $P(\text{income}=\text{medium} \mid \text{buys_computer}=\text{yes})=4/9$
4. $P(\text{income}=\text{medium} \mid \text{buys_computer}=\text{no})=2/5$
5. $P(\text{student}=\text{yes} \mid \text{buys_computer}=\text{yes})=6/9$
6. $P(\text{student}=\text{yes} \mid \text{buys_computer}=\text{no})=1/5=0.2$
7. $P(\text{credit_rating}=\text{fair} \mid \text{buys_computer}=\text{yes})=6/9$
8. $P(\text{credit_rating}=\text{fair} \mid \text{buys_computer}=\text{no})=2/5$

- $X=(\text{age}<=30, \text{income}=\text{medium}, \text{student}=\text{yes}, \text{credit_rating}=\text{fair})$ $P(X/C1): P(X/buys_computer=\text{yes})=2/9 * 4/9 * 6/9 * 6/9 = 32/1134$
 $P(X/C2): P(X/buys_computer=\text{no})=3/5 * 2/5 * 1/5 * 2/5 = 12/125$

$$P(C1/X)=P(X/C1)*P(C1)$$

$$P(X/buys_computer=\text{yes})*P(buys_computer=\text{yes})=(32/1134)*(9/14)=0.019$$

$$P(C2/X)=p(x/c2)*p(c2)$$

$$P(X/buys_computer=\text{no})*P(buys_computer=\text{no})=(12/125)*(5/14)=0.007$$

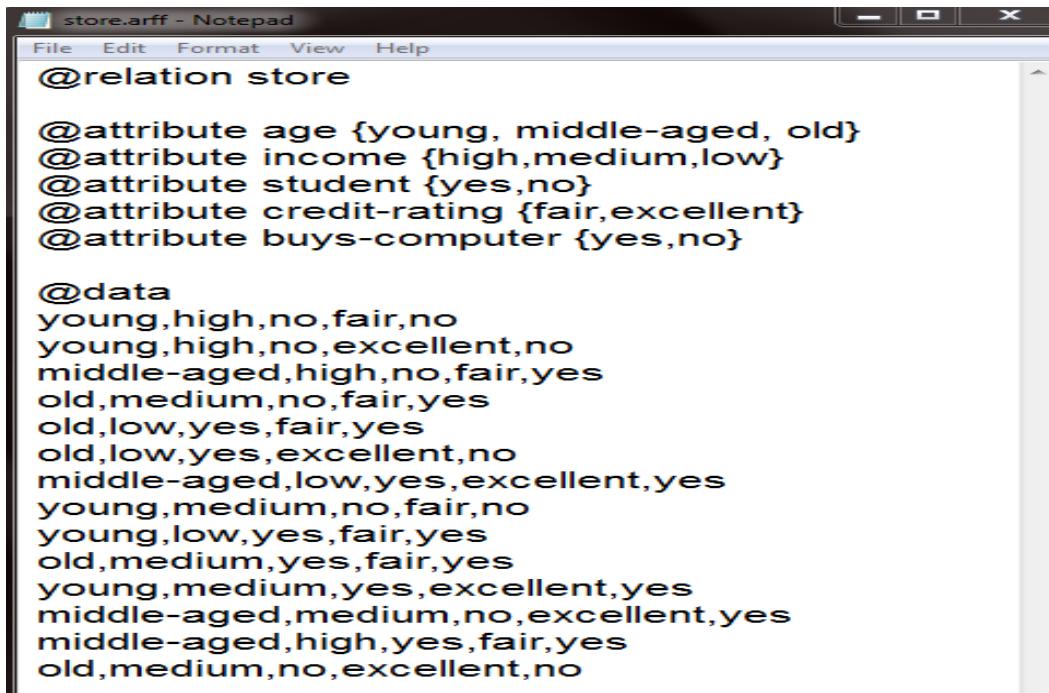
Therefore, conclusion is that the given data belongs to C1 since $P(C1/X)>P(C2/X)$

Checking the result in the WEKA tool:

In order to check the result in the tool we need to follow a procedure.

Step 1:

Create a csv file with the above table considered in the example. the arfffile will look as shown below:



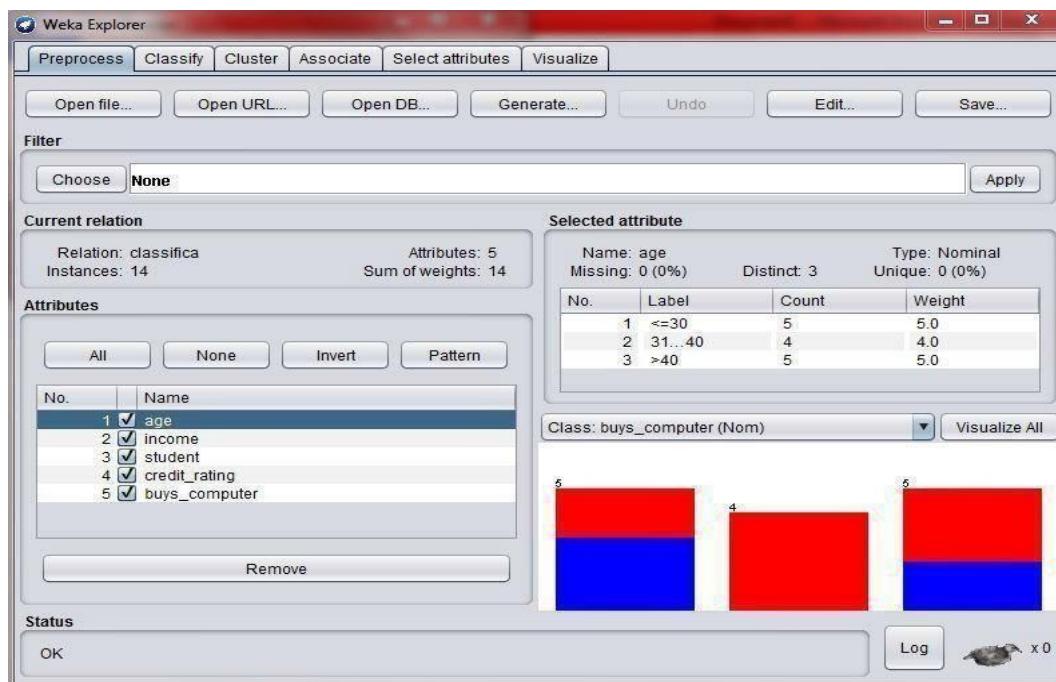
```
store.arff - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
@relation store

@attribute age {young, middle-aged, old}
@attribute income {high,medium,low}
@attribute student {yes,no}
@attribute credit-rating {fair,excellent}
@attribute buys-computer {yes,no}

@data
young,high,no,fair,no
young,high,no,excellent,no
middle-aged,high,no,fair,yes
old,medium,no,fair,yes
old,low,yes,fair,yes
old,low,yes,excellent,no
middle-aged,low,yes,excellent,yes
young,medium,no,fair,no
young,low,yes,fair,yes
old,medium,yes,fair,yes
young,medium,yes,excellent,yes
middle-aged,medium,no,excellent,yes
middle-aged,high,yes,fair,yes
old,medium,no,excellent,no
```

Step 2:

Now open weka explorer and then select all the attributes in the table.



Step 3:

Select the classifier tab in the tool and choose baye's folder and then naïve baye's classifier to see the result as shown below.

```
Classifier output
==== EVALUATION ON TEST SET ====
Time taken to test model on supplied test set: 0.01 seconds
==== Summary ====
Correctly Classified Instances          0                      0      %
Incorrectly Classified Instances        1                     100      %
Kappa statistic                         0
Mean absolute error                   0.7538
Root mean squared error               0.7538
Relative absolute error              120.6124 %
Root relative squared error          120.6124 %
Total Number of Instances             1

==== Detailed Accuracy By Class ====
           TP Rate   FP Rate   Precision   Recall    F-Measure   MCC     ROC Area   PRC Area   Class
0.000       1.000     0.000     0.000     0.000     0.000     ?       ?         yes
0.000       0.000     0.000     0.000     0.000     0.000     ?       1.000     no
Weighted Avg.   0.000     0.000     0.000     0.000     0.000     0.000   0.000     1.000

==== Confusion Matrix ====
a b  <-- classified as
0 0 | a = yes
1 0 | b = no
```

Exercise

1. Classify data (lung cancer/ diabetes /liver disorder) using Bayesian approach .