

```
import pandas as pd

data = pd.read_csv("/content/Dataset.csv")
print(data)
```

	age	income	student	credit_rating	Class: buys_computer
0	<=30	high	no	fair	no
1	<=30	high	no	excellent	no
2	31...40	high	no	fair	yes
3	>40	medium	no	fair	yes
4	>40	low	yes	fair	yes
5	>40	low	yes	excellent	no
6	31...40	low	yes	excellent	yes
7	<=30	medium	no	fair	no
8	<=30	low	yes	fair	yes
9	>40	medium	yes	fair	yes
10	<=30	medium	yes	excellent	yes
11	31...40	medium	no	excellent	yes
12	31...40	high	yes	fair	yes
13	>40	medium	no	excellent	no

```
y = data['Class: buys_computer']
x = data.drop('Class: buys_computer', axis=1)

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le=LabelEncoder()
x.age=le.fit_transform(data['age'])
x.income=le.fit_transform(data['income'])
x.student=le.fit_transform(data['student'])
x.credit_rating=le.fit_transform(data['credit_rating'])
print(x)
```

	age	income	student	credit_rating
0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	1
3	2	2	0	1
4	2	1	1	1
5	2	1	1	0
6	0	1	1	0
7	1	2	0	1
8	1	1	1	1
9	2	2	1	1
10	1	2	1	0
11	0	2	0	0
12	0	0	1	1
13	2	2	0	0

```

from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
model=GaussianNB()
model.fit(x,y)
predicted=model.predict([[1,2,1,1]])
print("predicted Value",predicted)

```

predicted Value ['yes']

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439:
UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but GaussianNB was
fitted with feature names
  warnings.warn(

```

```

x=data.drop('Class: buys_computer',axis=1)
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
le=OneHotEncoder()
y = pd.get_dummies(data, columns =
['age','income','student','credit_rating'])
print(y)

```

	Class: buys_computer	age_31...40	age_<=30	age_>40	
income_high \					
0	no	0	1	0	1
1	no	0	1	0	1
2	yes	1	0	0	1
3	yes	0	0	1	0
4	yes	0	0	1	0
5	no	0	0	1	0
6	yes	1	0	0	0
7	no	0	1	0	0
8	yes	0	1	0	0
9	yes	0	0	1	0
10	yes	0	1	0	0
11	yes	1	0	0	0
12	yes	1	0	0	1
13	no	0	0	1	0

income_low income_medium student_no student_yes \

0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	0
3	0	1	1	0
4	1	0	0	1
5	1	0	0	1
6	1	0	0	1
7	0	1	1	0
8	1	0	0	1
9	0	1	0	1
10	0	1	0	1
11	0	1	1	0
12	0	0	0	1
13	0	1	1	0

	credit_rating_excellent	credit_rating_fair
0	0	1
1	1	0
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	0	1
5	1	0
6	1	0
7	0	1
8	0	1
9	0	1
10	1	0
11	1	0
12	0	1
13	1	0

```
x=data.drop('Class: buys_computer',axis=1)
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
le=OneHotEncoder()
enc_data =
pd.DataFrame(le.fit_transform(data[['age','income','student','credit_r
ating']]))
```

```
New_df = data.join(enc_data)
print(enc_data)
print(New_df)
```

	(0, 1)\t1.0\n	(0, 3)\t1.0\n	(0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
0	(0, 1)\t1.0\n	(0, 3)\t1.0\n	(0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
1	(0, 1)\t1.0\n	(0, 3)\t1.0\n	(0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
2	(0, 0)\t1.0\n	(0, 3)\t1.0\n	(0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
3	(0, 2)\t1.0\n	(0, 5)\t1.0\n	(0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
4	(0, 2)\t1.0\n	(0, 4)\t1.0\n	(0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
5	(0, 2)\t1.0\n	(0, 4)\t1.0\n	(0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
6	(0, 0)\t1.0\n	(0, 4)\t1.0\n	(0, 7)\t1.0\n ...

```

7      (0, 1)\t1.0\n (0, 5)\t1.0\n (0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
8      (0, 1)\t1.0\n (0, 4)\t1.0\n (0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
9      (0, 2)\t1.0\n (0, 5)\t1.0\n (0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
10     (0, 1)\t1.0\n (0, 5)\t1.0\n (0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
11     (0, 0)\t1.0\n (0, 5)\t1.0\n (0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
12     (0, 0)\t1.0\n (0, 3)\t1.0\n (0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
13     (0, 2)\t1.0\n (0, 5)\t1.0\n (0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
      age  income student credit_rating Class: buys_computer \
0      <=30   high      no          fair                no
1      <=30   high      no      excellent                no
2    31...40   high      no          fair                yes
3      >40  medium      no          fair                yes
4      >40   low      yes          fair                yes
5      >40   low      yes      excellent                no
6    31...40   low      yes      excellent                yes
7      <=30  medium      no          fair                no
8      <=30   low      yes          fair                yes
9      >40  medium      yes          fair                yes
10     <=30  medium      yes      excellent                yes
11    31...40  medium      no      excellent                yes
12    31...40   high      yes          fair                yes
13     >40  medium      no      excellent                no

```

```

0
0      (0, 1)\t1.0\n (0, 3)\t1.0\n (0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
1      (0, 1)\t1.0\n (0, 3)\t1.0\n (0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
2      (0, 0)\t1.0\n (0, 3)\t1.0\n (0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
3      (0, 2)\t1.0\n (0, 5)\t1.0\n (0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
4      (0, 2)\t1.0\n (0, 4)\t1.0\n (0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
5      (0, 2)\t1.0\n (0, 4)\t1.0\n (0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
6      (0, 0)\t1.0\n (0, 4)\t1.0\n (0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
7      (0, 1)\t1.0\n (0, 5)\t1.0\n (0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
8      (0, 1)\t1.0\n (0, 4)\t1.0\n (0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
9      (0, 2)\t1.0\n (0, 5)\t1.0\n (0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
10     (0, 1)\t1.0\n (0, 5)\t1.0\n (0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
11     (0, 0)\t1.0\n (0, 5)\t1.0\n (0, 6)\t1.0\n ...
12     (0, 0)\t1.0\n (0, 3)\t1.0\n (0, 7)\t1.0\n ...
13     (0, 2)\t1.0\n (0, 5)\t1.0\n (0, 6)\t1.0\n ...

```

```

X=data.drop(['Class: buys_computer'],axis=1)
y=data['Class: buys_computer']
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.25,random_state = 0)
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
cols = ['age','income','student','credit_rating']
encoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse_output=False)
X_train = encoder.fit_transform(X_train[cols])
X_test = encoder.transform(X_test[cols])

```

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
model_gnb = GaussianNB()
model_gnb.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model_gnb.predict(X_test)
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
print(100*accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
print()
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print('Confusion Matrix')
print(cm)
```

50.0

Confusion Matrix

```
[[0 0]
 [2 2]]
```