Aim

Implement **Naïve Bayes** on the **Iris** and **California Housing** datasets and evaluate its performance. The objective is to apply **Gaussian Naïve Bayes** to both datasets, process the data, perform model evaluation, and compare results using accuracy and confusion matrix for classification, and Mean Squared Error (MSE) for regression (after binning).

Algorithm

- 1. **Data Loading**: Load the **Iris** dataset (classification) and **California Housing** dataset (regression).
- 2. Preprocessing:
 - Standardize the features of the California Housing dataset.
 - For the **Iris** dataset, no scaling is necessary.
- 3. Model Training:
 - Apply Gaussian Naïve Bayes to the Iris and California Housing datasets.
 - For **California Housing**, bin the continuous target variable for classification.
- 4. Model Evaluation:
 - For the Iris dataset, evaluate using accuracy and confusion matrix.
 - For the California Housing dataset, evaluate using Mean Squared Error (MSE)
 after converting the regression task to a classification one using binning.

Algorithm Description

- Naïve Bayes works on the assumption that features are conditionally independent given the class label. For Gaussian Naïve Bayes, it assumes that each feature follows a Gaussian (normal) distribution.
- For the Iris dataset, it classifies iris plant species based on features like petal and sepal length.
- For the California Housing dataset, it bins the continuous target variable (house prices) into discrete categories and performs classification, mapping the bin predictions back to continuous values for MSE evaluation.

Result

- Iris Dataset:
 - Accuracy: 97.78%
 - Confusion Matrix: Displays the distribution of correct and incorrect predictions for each class.
- California Housing Dataset:
 - Predictions (first 10 values): [0.68888111 0.68888111 0.68888111 2.30555444
 2.30555444 2.30555444 2.30555444 2.30555444 4.46111889]
 - Mean Squared Error (MSE): 8.261613

```
from sklearn.datasets import load iris
from sklearn.datasets import fetch california housing
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, confusion matrix
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import numpy as np
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
iris = load iris()
X = iris.data
v = iris.target
0,
     1,
     1,
     1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
2,
     2,
     X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y,
test size=0.3, random state=42)
nb classifier = GaussianNB()
nb_classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
GaussianNB()
y_pred = nb_classifier.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy score(y test, y pred)
conf matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(conf matrix)
Accuracy: 97.78%
Confusion Matrix:
[[19 0 0]
```

```
[ 0 12 1]
 [ 0 0 13]]
data = fetch california housing()
X = data.data
v = data.target
scaler = StandardScaler()
X scaled = scaler.fit transform(X)
num bins = 10
y binned = np.digitize(y, bins=np.linspace(y.min(), y.max(),
num bins))
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled,
y binned, test size=0.3, random state=42)
gnb = GaussianNB()
gnb.fit(X_train, y_train)
GaussianNB()
y_pred_binned = gnb.predict(X_test)
bin_centers = np.linspace(y.min(), y.max(), num_bins)
y pred continuous = bin centers[y pred binned - 1]
mse = mean squared error(y test, y pred continuous)
print("Predictions (first 10):", y_pred_continuous[:10])
print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
Predictions (first 10): [0.68888111 0.68888111 0.68888111 2.30555444
2.30555444 2.30555444
 2.30555444 2.30555444 2.30555444 4.46111889]
Mean Squared Error: 8.261613893860186
```