Experiment no.:- 4

Aim:- Implementation of Bayesian Theorem.

Theory:-
Naive Bayes classifiers are a collection of classification algorithms based on Bayes' Theorem. Bayes's formula provides relationship between P(A|B) and P(B|A)

Bayes theorem provides a way of calculating posterior probability P(c|x) from P(c), P(x) and P(x|c).

Look at the equation below:

$$\underbrace{P(c \mid x)}_{\text{Posterior Probability}} = \frac{\overbrace{P(x \mid c)}^{\text{Likelihood}}\,\overbrace{P(c)}^{\text{Class Prior Probability}}}{\underbrace{P(x)}_{\text{Predictor Prior Probability}}}$$

$$P(c \mid X) = P(x_1 \mid c) \times P(x_2 \mid c) \times \cdots \times P(x_n \mid c) \times P(c)$$

- P(c|x) is the posterior probability of class (c, target) given predictor (x, attributes).
- P(c) is the prior probability of class.
- P(x|c) is the likelihood which is the probability of predictor given class.
- P(x) is the prior probability of predictor.

Working of Bayes Algorithm :

Step 1: Convert the data set into a frequency table

Step 2: Create Likelihood table by finding the probabilities like Overcast probability = 0.29 and probability of playing is 0.64.

Weather	Play
Sunny	No
Overcast	Yes
Rainy	Yes
Sunny	Yes
Sunny	Yes
Overcast	Yes
Rainy	No
Rainy	No
Sunny	Yes
Rainy	Yes
Sunny	No
Overcast	Yes
Overcast	Yes
Rainy	No

Frequency Table		
Weather	No	Yes
Overcast		4
Rainy	3	2
Sunny	2	3
Grand Total	5	9

Likelihood table				
Weather	No	Yes		
Overcast		4	=4/14	0.29
Rainy	3	2	=5/14	0.36
Sunny	2	3	=5/14	0.36
All	5	9		
	=5/14	=9/14		
	0.36	0.64		

Step 3: Now, use Naive Bayesian equation to calculate the posterior probability for each class. The class with the highest posterior probability is the outcome of prediction.

Problem: Players will play if weather is sunny. Is this statement is correct?

We can solve it using above discussed method of posterior probability.

P(Yes | Sunny) = P(Sunny | Yes) * P(Yes) / P (Sunny)

Here we have P (Sunny |Yes) = 3/9 = 0.33, P(Sunny) = 5/14 = 0.36, P(Yes)= 9/14 = 0.64

Now, P (Yes | Sunny) = 0.33 * 0.64 / 0.36 = 0.60, which has higher probability.

Naive Bayes uses a similar method to predict the probability of different class based on various attributes. This algorithm is mostly used in text classification and with problems having multiple classes.

Implementation of Bayesian theorem using alternative method (PYTHON)
CODE :

```python
def separate_by_class(dataset):
    separated = dict()
    for i in range(len(dataset)):
        vector = dataset[i]
        class_value = vector[-1]
        if (class_value not in separated):
            separated[class_value] = list()
        separated[class_value].append(vector)
    return separated

# Test separating data by class
dataset = [[3.393533211,2.331273381,0],
    [3.110073483,1.781539638,0],
    [1.343808831,3.368360954,0],
    [3.582294042,4.67917911,0],
    [2.280362439,2.866990263,0],
    [7.423436942,4.696522875,1],
    [5.745051997,3.533989803,1],
    [9.172168622,2.511101045,1],
    [7.792783481,3.424088941,1],
    [7.939820817,0.791637231,1]]
separated = separate_by_class(dataset)
for label in separated:
    print(label)
    for row in separated[label]:
        print(row)
```

OUTPUT:

```
0
[3.393533211, 2.331273381, 0]
[3.110073483, 1.781539638, 0]
[1.343808831, 3.368360954, 0]
[3.582294042, 4.67917911, 0]
[2.280362439, 2.866990263, 0]
1
[7.423436942, 4.696522875, 1]
[5.745051997, 3.533989803, 1]
[9.172168622, 2.511101045, 1]
[7.792783481, 3.424088941, 1]
[7.939820817, 0.791637231, 1]
>
```

Conclusion:-

The experiment had successful implementation of Bayesian Theorem.