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| [Type the company name] |
| Naïve bayes |
| By israr ali |
|  |
| **Secion A** |
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SimpleDistribution

Distribution model for label attribute Performance

Class 0 (0.067)

18 distributions

Class 62\* (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 2 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 11 (0.067)

18 distributions

Class 99 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 11\* (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 31 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 68 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 22 (0.050)

18 distributions

Class 3 (0.067)

18 distributions

Class 56 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 42 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 21 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 5 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 80\* (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 39 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 0\* (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 8 (0.067)

18 distributions

Class 94 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 16 (0.033)

18 distributions

Class 6 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 40 (0.033)

18 distributions

Class 38 (0.033)

18 distributions

Class 116 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 12 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 66 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 27 (0.033)

18 distributions

Class 28 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 17 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 20 (0.033)

18 distributions

Class 1 (0.033)

18 distributions

Class 37 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 47\* (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 36 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 43 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 47 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 49 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 58\* (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 30 (0.017)

18 distributions

Class 4 (0.017)

18 distributions

Laplace correction:

The simplicity of Naive Bayes includes a weakness: if within the training data a given Attribute value never occurs in the context of a given class, then the conditional probability is set to zero. When this zero value is multiplied together with other probabilities, those values are also set to zero, and the results will be misleading. Laplace correction is a simple trick to avoid this problem, adding one to each count to avoid the occurrence of zero values. For most training sets, adding one to each count has only a negligible effect on the estimated probabilities