```
In [6]: # Naive Bayes Classification
         # Importing the libraries
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import matplotlib.image as mpimg
 In [5]: # Importing the dataset
 In [7]: #looking at the first 5 values of the dataset
 Out[7]:
            sepal_length sepal_width petal_length petal_width species
          0
                    5.1
                               3.5
                                          1.4
                                                    0.2
                                                         setosa
          1
                    4.9
                               3.0
                                          1.4
                                                    0.2
                                                         setosa
          2
                    4.7
                               3.2
                                          1.3
                                                    0.2
                                                         setosa
          3
                    4.6
                               3.1
                                          1.5
                                                    0.2
                                                         setosa
                    5.0
                               3.6
                                          1.4
                                                    0.2
                                                         setosa
 In [9]:
         #Spliting the dataset in independent and dependent variables
         X = dataset.iloc[:,:4].values
In [10]: |# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
         from sklearn.model selection import train test split
In [11]: # Feature Scaling to bring the variable in a single scale
         from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
         sc = StandardScaler()
         X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
In [12]:
         # Fitting Naive Bayes Classification to the Training set with linear kernel
         from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
         nvclassifier = GaussianNB()
Out[12]:
          ▼ Gaus$ianNB
          GaussianNB()
         # Predicting the Test set results
In [13]:
         y_pred = nvclassifier.predict(X_test)
          ['virginica' 'virginica' 'setosa' 'setosa' 'setosa' 'virginica'
           'versicolor' 'versicolor' 'versicolor' 'versicolor'
           'virginica' 'setosa' 'setosa' 'setosa' 'virginica' 'versicolor'
           'setosa' 'versicolor' 'setosa' 'virginica' 'setosa' 'virginica'
           'virginica' 'versicolor' 'virginica' 'setosa' 'virginica' 'versicolor']
```

1 of 2 4/15/2025, 11:27 AM

In [ ]:

```
In [14]: #lets see the actual and predicted value side by side
        y_compare = np.vstack((y_test,y_pred)).T
        #actual value on the left side and predicted value on the right hand side
        #printing the top 5 values
Out[14]: array([['virginica', 'virginica'],
               ['virginica', 'virginica'],
               ['setosa', 'setosa'],
               ['setosa', 'setosa'],
               ['setosa', 'setosa']], dtype=object)
In [15]: # Making the Confusion Matrix
        from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
        cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
         [[11 0 0]
         [0 8 1]
         [0 1 9]]
In [16]: #finding accuracy from the confusion matrix.
        a = cm.shape
        corrPred = 0
        falsePred = 0
        for row in range(a[0]):
            for c in range(a[1]):
                if row == c:
                    corrPred +=cm[row,c]
                else:
                    falsePred += cm[row,c]
        print('Correct predictions: ', corrPred)
        print('False predictions', falsePred)
        print ('\n\nAccuracy of the Naive Bayes Clasification is: ', corrPred/(cm.sum(
         Correct predictions: 28
        False predictions 2
```

2 of 2 4/15/2025, 11:27 AM