18CSE751 - Introduction to Machine Learning

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Naïve Bayes Classifier

1. Consider the below dataset on "Transportation mode".

Gender	Cars Owned	Travel Cost	Income Level	Transport Mode
Male	None	Cheap	Low	Bus
Male	One	Cheap	Medium	Bus
Female	None	Cheap	Low	Bus
Male	One	Cheap	Medium	Bus
Female	One	Expensive	High	Car
Male	Two	Expensive	Medium	Car
Female	Two	Expensive	High	Car
Female	One	Cheap	Medium	Train
Male	None	Standard	Medium	Train
Female	One	Standard	Medium	Train

By using the **naïve Bayes classifier**, classify the given test data

Gender	Cars Owned	Travel Cos	st	Income Level		Transport Mod	e	
Male	None	Cheap		Medium		Bus		
Female	Two	Expensive		High		Car		
P(Male,TM=E	Bus)	0.75	Р(Male,TM=Car)		0.333333333		
P(Female,TM	l=Bus)	0.25	Р(Male,TM=Train)		0.3	3333333	3
P(CarsOwned	d=None,TM=B	us)		0.5				
P(CarsOwned	d=Two,TM=Bu	ıs)		0				
P(TravelCost=	=Cheap,TM=B	us)		1				
P(TravelCost	P(TravelCost=Expensive,TM=Bus)			0				
P(IncomeLev	P(IncomeLevel=High,TM=Bus)			0				
P(IncomeLev	<mark>el=Medium,T</mark> I	M=Bus)		0.25				
P(Female,TM	l=Car) 0.66	666667						
P(Female,TM	l=Train) 0.66	666667						
	0 P(CarsOwned=Two,TM=Train)					0		
0.333	333333 P(Ca	P(CarsOwned=Two,TM=Car)			0.66666667			
	O P(TravelCost=Cheap,TM=Train)				0.33333333			
	1 P(TravelCost=Expensive,TM=Train)				0			
0.666	666667 P(In	P(IncomeLevel=High,TM=Train)			0			
0.333	333333 P(In	P(IncomeLevel=Medium,TM=Train)				1		

P(CarsOwned=None,TM=Car)

P(CarsOwned=None,TM=Train)

P(TravelCost=Cheap,TM=Car)

P(TravelCost=Expensive,TM=Car)

P(IncomeLevel=High,TM=Car)

P(IncomeLevel=Medium,TM=Car)

P(Male,TM=Bus)*P(None,TM=Bus)*P(Cheap,TM=Bus)*P(Medium,TM=Bus) *P(Bus)
P(Male,TM=Car)*P(None,TM=Car)*P(Cheap,TM=Car)*P(Medium,TM=Car) *P(Car)
P(Male,TM=Train)*P(None,TM=Train)*P(Cheap,TM=Train)*P(Medium,TM=Train)*P(Train)

P(Female,TM=Bus)*P(Two,TM=Bus)*P(Expensive,TM=Bus)*P(High,TM=Bus)* P(Bus)

P(Female,TM=Car)*P(Two,TM=Car)*P(Expensive,TM=Car)*P(High,TM=Car) *P(Car)

P(Female,TM=Train)*P(Two,TM=Train)*P(Expensive,TM=Train)*P(High,TM=Train)*P(Train)

0.300763*0.3

0.09375*0.4

0.035937*0.4

0*0.3

2. Consider the below dataset on "car theft".

ID	Colour	Type	Mileage	Origin	Stolen?
1	Red	Sports	18	Domestic	Yes
2	Red	Sports	27	Domestic	No
3	Red	Sports	45	Domestic	Yes
4	Yellow	Sports	89	Domestic	No
5	Yellow	Sports	25	Imported	Yes
6	Yellow	SUV	32	Imported	Yes
7	Yellow	SUV	74	Domestic	No
8	Red	SUV	24	Imported	No
0	Red	Sports	15	Domestic	Yes
10	Green	Sports	34	Imported	Yes
11	Green	SUV	32	Domestic	No
12	Green	SUV	67	Imported	No

By using the naïve Bayes classifier, classify the given test data

ID	Colour	Туре	Mileage	Origin Stolen	
13	Red	SUV	54	Domestic	No
14	Green	Sports	45	Imported	No

Naïve Bayes:

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P(Colour=Red|Yes) = 3/6 = 0.5
P(Colour = Red|No) = 2/6 = 0.33
P(Colour = Yellow|Yes) = 2/6 = 0.33
P(Colour=Yellow|No) = 2/6 = .33
P(Colour= Green|No) = 2/6 = .33
P(Colour=Green|Yes) = 1/6 = 0.167
P(Type = Sports|Yes) = 5/6 = .83
P(Type = Sports|No) = 2/6 = .33
P(Type = SUV|Yes) = 1/6 = .167
P(Type=SUV|No) = 4/6 = 0.67
P(Origin=Imported|No) = 2/6 = .33
P(Origin=Imported|Yes) = 3/6 = .5
P(Origin = Domestic|Yes) = 3/6 = .5
P(Origin = Domestic|No) = 4/6 = 0.67
        For Mileage, Use normal Distribution
        If stolen= yes, Sample Mean =
                                            28.16
                                                      Sample variance = 66.22
        If stolen = no, Sample Mean = 75.6
                                                    Sample variance =652.87
       P(Mileage = 54 | Yes = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2*\pi*66.22}}e^{-(\frac{(54-28.16)^2}{2*66.22})}
        = 0.0490*6.4636x10^{-3} = 3.1672x10^{-4}
        P(Mileage = 54 | No) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2*\pi*652.87}}e^{-(\frac{(54-75.6)^2}{2*652.87})}
        = 0.0156*0.6996 = 0.0109
       P(Mileage = 45|Yes = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2*\pi*66.22}}e^{-(\frac{(45-28.16)^2}{2*66.22})}
        = 0.0490*0.1175 = 5.7580x10^{-3}
       P(Mileage=45|No = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2*\pi*652.87}}e^{-(\frac{(45-75.6)^2}{2*652.87}}
        =0.0156*0.4882 = 7.6153x10^{3}
        1) Test instance
        P(X|stolen=Yes) = P(Colour=Red|stolen=Yes) * P(Type=SUV|stolen=Yes) * P(Mileage)
        =54|Yes) * P(Origin=Domestic|Yes)
        = 0.5 * 0.167 * 3.1672 \times 10^{-4} * 0.5 = 1.322306 \times 10^{-5} = 0.00001322
        P(X|stolen=No) = P(Colour=Red|stolen=No) * P(Type=SUV|stolen=No) * P(Mileage
        =54| No) * P(Origin=Domestic| No)
        =0.33*0.67*0.67*0.0109 = 0.0016
        Conclusion:
```

P(X|stolen=No) > P(X|stolen=Yes); Hence, Stolen = No

Mileage

54

Origin

Domestic

Stolen

No

Type

SUV

2) Test instance

1 Red

Colour

ID

P(X|Yes) = P(Colour = Green | Yes) * P(Type = Sports | Yes) * P(Mileage = 45|Yes) * P(Origin = Imported | Yes)

 $=0.167*0.83*5.7580x10^{-3}*0.5 = 3.991*10^{-4} = 0.000399$

P(X|No) = P(Colour = Green | No)*P(Type= Sports | No)*P(Mileage=45| No) *

P(Origin=Imported | No)

 $=0.33*0.33*\bar{0}.33*7.6153x10^{-3} = 7.539*10^{-3} = 0.007539$

Conclusion

0.0075v>0.000399; Hence, Stolen = No

IDColourTypeMileageOriginStolen2GreenSports45ImportedNo