

# The Naive Bayes Algorithm: Takeaways

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## Concepts

- When a new message " $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n$ " comes in, the Naive Bayes algorithm classifies it as spam or non-spam based on the results of these two equations:

$$P(\text{Spam} | w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n) \propto P(\text{Spam}) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n P(w_i | \text{Spam})$$

$$P(\text{Spam}^C | w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n) \propto P(\text{Spam}^C) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n P(w_i | \text{Spam}^C)$$

- To calculate  $P(w_i | \text{Spam})$  and  $P(w_i | \text{Spam}^C)$ , we need to use the additive smoothing technique:

$$P(w_i | \text{Spam}) = \frac{N_{w_i | \text{Spam}} + \alpha}{N_{\text{Spam}} + \alpha \cdot N_{\text{Vocabulary}}}$$

$$P(w_i | \text{Spam}^C) = \frac{N_{w_i | \text{Spam}^C} + \alpha}{N_{\text{Spam}^C} + \alpha \cdot N_{\text{Vocabulary}}}$$

- Below, we see what some of the terms in equations above mean:

$N_{w_i | \text{Spam}}$  = the number of times the word  $w_i$  occurs in spam messages

$N_{w_i | \text{Spam}^C}$  = the number of times the word  $w_i$  occurs in non-spam messages

$N_{\text{Spam}}$  = total number of words in spam messages

$N_{\text{Spam}^C}$  = total number of words in non-spam messages

$N_{\text{Vocabulary}}$  = total number of words in the vocabulary

$\alpha = 1$  ( $\alpha$  is a smoothing parameter)

## Resources

- [A technical intro to a few version of the Naive Bayes algorithm](#)

- [An intro to conditional independence](#)



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