



Learn Git and GitHub without any code!

Using the Hello World guide, you'll start a branch, write comments, and open a pull request.

Read the guide

Branch: master ▼

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Class / DATA602NaiveBayes Tennis Weather Prediction.ipynb



tonydiana1 Add files via upload

6aeea6f on Sep 2, 2019

1 contributor



Raw

Blame

History



257 lines (257 sloc) 7.89 KB

```
In [4]: import pandas as pd
data = pd.read_csv("f:/machine learning/tennis.csv")
data.info()
data.columns
data.head()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 14 entries, 0 to 13
Data columns (total 5 columns):
outlook 14 non-null object
temp 14 non-null object
humidity 14 non-null object
windy 14 non-null bool
play 14 non-null object
dtypes: bool(1), object(4)
memory usage: 542.0+ bytes

Out[4]:

	outlook	temp	humidity	windy	play
0	sunny	hot	high	False	no
1	sunny	hot	high	True	no
2	overcast	hot	high	False	yes
3	rainy	mild	high	False	yes
4	rainy	cool	normal	False	yes

```
In [5]: # outlook_count = data.groupby(['outlook', 'play']).size()
# outlook_total = data.groupby(['outlook']).size()
# temp_count = data.groupby(['temp', 'play']).size()
# temp_total = data.groupby(['temp']).size()
# humidity_count = data.groupby(['humidity', 'play']).size()
# humidity_total = data.groupby(['outlook']).size()
# windy_count = data.groupby(['windy', 'play']).size()
# windy_total = data.groupby(['windy']).size()
# print(outlook_count)
# print(windy_total)
# print(outlook_total)
# print(temp_count)
# print(temp_total)
# print(humidity_count)
# print(humidity_total)
# print(windy_count)
# print(windy_total)
# p_over_yes = outlook_count['overcast','yes']
# p_over_no = 0
# p_rainy_yes = outlook_count['rainy','yes']
# p_rainy_no = outlook_count['rainy','no']
# p_rainy_yes = outlook_count['sunny', 'yes']
X_train = pd.get_dummies(data[['outlook', 'temp', 'humidity', 'windy']])
y_train = pd.DataFrame(data['play'])

#assigning predictor and target variables
#x= np.array([[[-3,7],[1,5], [1,2], [-2,0], [2,3], [-4,0], [-1,1], [1,1], [-2,2], [2,7],
[-4,1], [-2,7]]])
#Y = np.array([3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4])
print(X_train.info())
print(X_train.head())
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 14 entries, 0 to 13
Data columns (total 9 columns):
windy 14 non-null bool
outlook_overcast 14 non-null uint8
outlook_rainy 14 non-null uint8
outlook_sunny 14 non-null uint8
temp_cool 14 non-null uint8
temp_hot 14 non-null uint8
temp_mild 14 non-null uint8
humidity_high 14 non-null uint8
humidity_normal 14 non-null uint8
dtypes: bool(1), uint8(8)
memory usage: 206.0 bytes
None

	windy	outlook_overcast	outlook_rainy	outlook_sunny	temp_cool	temp_hot	\
0	False	0	0	1	0	1	
1	True	0	0	1	0	1	
2	False	1	0	0	0	1	
3	False	0	1	0	0	0	
4	False	0	1	0	1	0	

	temp_mild	humidity_high	humidity_normal
0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0
2	0	1	0
3	1	1	0
4	0	0	1

```
In [6]: #Import Library of Gaussian Naive Bayes model
from sklearn.naive baves import GaussianNB
```

```
import numpy as np
#Create a Gaussian Classifier
model = GaussianNB()

# Train the model using the training sets
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

#Predict Output
predicted= model.predict([[False,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0]])
print (predicted)
```

```
['yes']
```

```
C:\Users\Owner\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:761: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples, ), for example using ravel().
  y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)
```

In []: