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| A picture containing drawing, stop, room  Description automatically generated | Machine Learning  Practical # 5 | | |
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| **Subject/Course:** | Machine Learning | **Class** | M.Sc. IT – Sem III |
| **Topic** | Naive Bayes and Gaussian Classification | **Batch** | 1 |
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| **Topic: Naïve Bayes Classification** | | | |
| **Aim: Write a program to implement the Naïve Bayesian classifier for a sample training data set stored as a .CSV file. Compute the accuracy of the classifier, considering few test data sets.**  **Description:**  **Naïve Bayesian classifier:**   * Naïve Bayes algorithm is a supervised learning algorithm, which is based on **Bayes theorem** and used for solving classification problems. * It is mainly used in *text classification* that includes a high-dimensional training dataset. * Naïve Bayes Classifier is one of the simple and most effective Classification algorithms which helps in building the fast machine learning models that can make quick predictions. * **It is a probabilistic classifier, which means it predicts on the basis of the probability of an object**.     **Gaussian Classifier :**  A Gaussian classifier, often known as a Gaussian Naive Bayes classifier, is a method of classification that uses this distribution to predict results by assuming that the features have a Gaussian (normal) distribution. This approach is frequently employed in situations requiring continuous numerical data.  **Code and output** import numpy as np  import pandas as pd  import sklearn  #Import dataset  from sklearn import datasets  wine = datasets.load\_wine()  print("Features: ", wine.feature\_names)  print("Labels: ", wine.target\_names)  X=pd.DataFrame(wine['data'])  print(X.head())  print(wine.data.shape)  y=print(wine.target)  from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split  X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(wine.data, wine.target, test\_size=0.30,random\_state=10)  #import gaussian naive bayes model.  from sklearn.naive\_bayes import GaussianNB    gnb = GaussianNB()  gnb.fit(X\_train,y\_train)    #predict the response for test dataset  y\_pred = gnb.predict(X\_test)  print(y\_pred)    from sklearn import metrics  print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy\_score(y\_test, y\_pred))  from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix  cm=np.array(confusion\_matrix(y\_test,y\_pred))  cm | | | |
| **Analysis of Confusion Matrix**   * **Row 1 (True Class 1):**   **14 instances of Class 1 were correctly predicted as Class 1 (True Positives).**  **1 instance of Class 1 was incorrectly predicted as Class 2 (False Negative).**  **0 instances of Class 1 were incorrectly predicted as Class 3 (False Negative).**   * **Row 2 (True Class 2):**   **2 instances of Class 2 were incorrectly predicted as Class 1 (False Positive).**  **22 instances of Class 2 were correctly predicted as Class 2 (True Positives).**  **3 instances of Class 2 were incorrectly predicted as Class 3 (False Negative).**   * **Row 3 (True Class 3):**   **0 instances of Class 3 were incorrectly predicted as Class 1 (False Positive).**  **0 instances of Class 3 were incorrectly predicted as Class 2 (False Positive).**  **12 instances of Class 3 were correctly predicted as Class 3 (True Positives).**  **Learnings:**   1. It loads the "wine" dataset, which is a standard dataset available in scikit-learn containing information about different types of wines. 2. It splits the dataset into training and testing sets. 3. It trains a Gaussian Naive Bayes classifier on the training data. 4. The classifier is used to make predictions on the test data. 5. The code calculates and prints the accuracy of the classifier's predictions. 6. It also computes and displays the confusion matrix, which provides information about how well the classifier performed in terms of correctly classifying different wine types. | | | |
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