

C Ken Wood ∨

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Lecture: Naive Bayes

- ✔ Video: Week Introduction
- **⊘ Video:** Probability and Bayes' 3 min
- Reading: Probability and Bayes' 10 min
- ✔ Video: Bayes' Rule
- Reading: Bayes' Rule
- ✔ Video: Naïve Bayes Introduction
- Reading: Naive Bayes Introduction 10 min
- ✓ Video: Laplacian Smoothing
- Reading: Laplacian Smoothing
- **⊘ Video:** Log Likelihood, Part 1
- Reading: Log Likelihood, Part 1
- **⊘ Video:** Log Likelihood, Part 2 2 min
- Reading: Log Likelihood Part 2
- **⊘ Video:** Training Naïve Bayes
- Reading: Training naïve Bayes 10 min
- Lab: Visualizing likelihoods and confidence ellipses
- ▶ Video: Testing Naïve Bayes
- Reading: Testing naïve Bayes
- Video: Applications of Naïve Bayes 3 min
- Reading: Applications of Naive Bayes 10 min
- Reading: Naïve Bayes Assumptions 10 min
- ▶ Video: Error Analysis 3 min
- Reading: Error Analysis 10 min
- Video: Week Conclusion 44 sec

Lecture Notes (Optional) Practice Quiz

Assignment: Naive Bayes

Training naïve Bayes

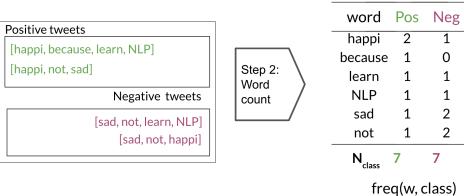
To train your naïve Bayes classifier, you have to perform the following steps:

1) Get or annotate a dataset with positive and negative tweets

2) Preprocess the tweets: process_tweet(tweet) → [w1, w2, w3, ...]:

- Lowercase
- Remove punctuation, urls, names
- Remove stop words
- Stemming
- Tokenize sentences

3) Compute freq(w, class):



2

2

4) Get P(w|pos), P(w|neg)

You can use the table above to compute the probabilities.

5) Get $\lambda(w)$

$$\lambda(w) = \log rac{P(\mathrm{w}|\mathrm{pos})}{P(\mathrm{w}|\mathrm{neg})}$$

6) Compute $logprior = \log(P(pos)/P(neg))$

 $\log Pior = \log \frac{Dpos}{Dneg}$, where Dpos and Dneg correspond to the number of positive and negative documents respectively.

Mark as completed

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