

2) On the Handwritten dataset attached, evaluate the bayes classifier with naive bayes assumption. You may rescale the pixel values to 0,1. As described in class, split the dataset randomly to 80:20 to training and test dataset.

```
In [1]: # Importing libraries and important modules
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn import *
from sklearn import metrics
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

In [3]: # Loading the data from the csv file
dataset = np.loadtxt("A_Z Handwritten Data.csv", delimiter=",")

In [4]: # Storing the labels of the datapoints
labels = np.ndarray.flatten(np.hsplit(dataset,[1,785])[0])

# Normalising the data
non_scaled_features = np.hsplit(dataset,[1,785])[1]
features = (non_scaled_features/128).astype(int)

In [5]: # Splitting the data into training set and testing set.
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(features, labels, test_size=0.2, random_state=1090)

# Declaring the Naive Bayes Multinomial Classifier.
model = MultinomialNB()

# Fitting the training data into the model.
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

Out[5]: MultinomialNB(alpha=1.0, class_prior=None, fit_prior=True)

In [6]: # Making prediction on the test data.
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

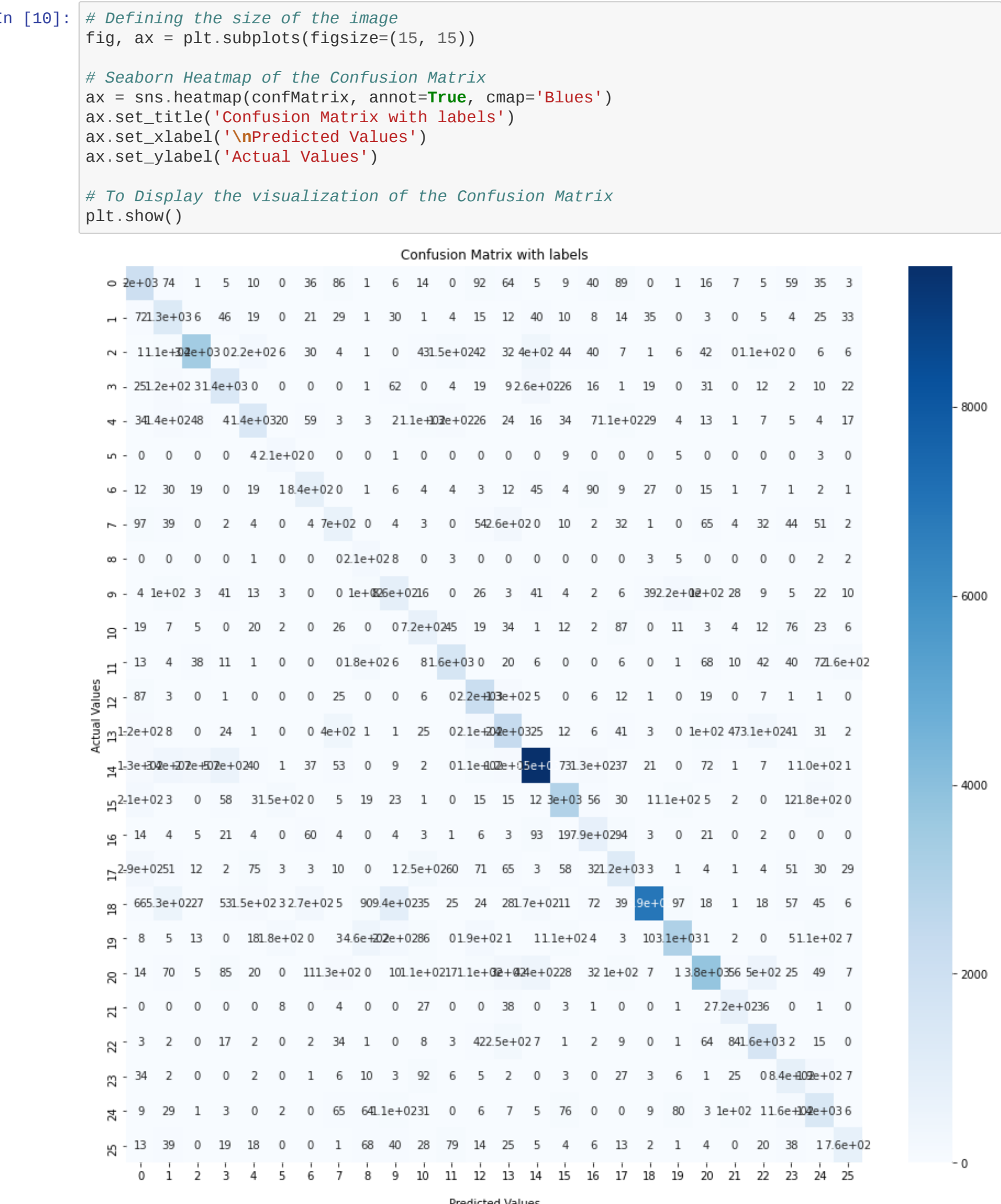
In [7]: # Generating the Confusion Matrix and Classification Report for Bayes Classifier.
confMatrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
report = metrics.classification_report(y_test, y_pred)

In [8]: print(confMatrix)
```

[[2049	74	1	5	10	0	36	86	1	6	14	0	92	64
5	9	40	89	0	1	16	7	5	59	35	3]		
[72	1289	6	46	19	0	21	29	1	30	1	4	15	12
40	10	8	14	35	0	3	0	5	4	25	33]		
[1	110	3419	0	219	6	30	4	1	0	43	151	42	32
402	44	40	7	1	6	42	0	106	0	6	6]		
[25	116	3	1384	0	0	0	1	62	0	4		19	9
264	26	16	1	19	0	31	0	12	2	10	22]		
[34	138	48	4	1399	20	59	3	3	2	111	126	26	24
16	34	7	110	29	4	13	1	7	5	4	17]		
[0	0	0	0	4	211	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	9	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	0]		
[12	30	19	0	19	1	843	0	1	6	4	4	3	12
45	4	90	9	27	0	15	1	7	1	2	1]		
[97	39	0	2	4	0	4	703	0	4	3	0	54	260
0	10	2	32	1	0	65	4	32	44	51	2]		
[0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	206	8	0	3	0	0
0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	2]		
[4	103	3	41	13	3	0	0	104	857	16	0	26	3
41	4	2	6	39	219	101	28	9	5	22	10]		
[19	7	5	0	20	2	0	26	0	0	715	45	19	34
1	12	2	87	0	11	3	4	12	76	23	6]		
[13	4	38	11	1	0	0	0	177	6	8	1589	0	20
6	0	0	6	0	1	68	10	42	40	72	164]		
[87	3	0	1	0	0	0	25	0	0	6	0	2165	126
5	0	6	12	1	0	19	0	7	1	1	0]		
[120	8	0	24	1	0	0	397	1	1	25	0	212	2376
25	12	6	41	3	0	104	47	312	41	31	2]		
[126	341	267	570	40	1	37	53	0	9	2	0	107	120
9492	73	129	37	21	0	72	1	7	1	105	1]		
[213	3	0	58	3	151	0	5	19	23	1	0	15	15
12	2981	56	30	1	111	5	2	0	12	181	0]		
[14	4	5	21	4	0	60	4	0	4	3	1	6	3
93	19	794	94	3	0	21	0	2	0	0	0]		
[289	51	12	2	75	3	3	10	0	1	246	60	71	65
3	58	32	1210	3	1	4	1	4	51	30	29]		
[66	533	27	53	146	3	273	5	90	944	35	25	24	28
171	11	72	39	6907	97	18	1	18	57	45	6]		
[8	5	13	0	18	176	0	3	458	220	86	0	191	1
1	107	4	3	10	3072	1	2	0	5	106	7]		
[14	70	5	85	20	0	11	127	0	10	107	17	109	296
438	28	32	100	7	1	3775	56	502	25	49	7]		
[0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	38
0	3	1	0	0	1	2	725	36	0	1	0]		
[3	2	0	17	2	0	2	34	1	0	8	3	42	249
7	1	2	9	0	1	64	84	1612	2	15	0]		
[34	2	0	0	2	0	1	6	10	3	92	6	5	2
0	3	0	27	3	6	1	25	0	845	186	7]		
[9	29	1	3	0	2	0	65	64	110	31	0	6	7
5	76	0	0	9	80	3	100	1	164	1418	6]		
[13	39	0	19	18	0	0	1	68	40	28	79	14	25
5	4	6	13	2	1	4	0	20	38	1	765]]		

```
In [9]: print(report)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	0.62	0.76	0.68	2707
1.0	0.43	0.75	0.55	1722
2.0	0.88	0.72	0.80	4718
3.0	0.59	0.68	0.63	2026
4.0	0.69	0.62	0.65	2244
5.0	0.36	0.91	0.51	233
6.0	0.61	0.73	0.66	1156
7.0	0.44	0.50	0.47	1413
8.0	0.17	0.90	0.29	230
9.0	0.37	0.52	0.43	1659
10.0	0.44	0.63	0.52	1129
11.0	0.75	0.70	0.72	2276
12.0	0.66	0.88	0.76	2465
13.0	0.62	0.63	0.62	3789
14.0	0.86	0.82	0.84	11612
15.0	0.84	0.76	0.80	3897
16.0	0.59	0.69	0.63	1155
17.0	0.61	0.52	0.56	2314
18.0	0.97	0.71	0.82	9694
19.0	0.85	0.68	0.76	4497
20.0	0.85	0.64	0.73	5891
21.0	0.66	0.86	0.75	846
22.0	0.58	0.75	0.66	2160
23.0	0.57	0.67	0.62	1266
24.0	0.58	0.65	0.61	2189
25.0	0.70	0.64	0.67	1203
accuracy			0.71	74491
macro avg	0.63	0.70	0.64	74491
weighted avg	0.75	0.71	0.72	74491



```
In [11]: y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
print("Accuracy of Bayes Classifier:", metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)*100, "%")
```

Accuracy of Bayes Classifier: 70.88238847646025 %

Observations:

1. The Handwritten Dataset is partitioned into features and labels and the pixel values have been rescaled to 0, 1. The entire dataset has been split into 80% Training Data and 20% Test Data.
2. The training data is fit into the Multinomial Naive Bayes model. The Model has been used to predict the outcome on the test data. The Confusion Matrix and Classification Report has been produced for the Bayes Classifier.
3. The Bayes Classifier with Naive Bayes assumption evaluated on the test data produces an accuracy of close to 70.88%.
4. The Confusion Matrix for the above Bayes Classifier shows the number of data points correctly classified or misclassified for each of the 26 labels.
5. We observe that the diagonal of the Confusion Matrix is significantly distinct and darker indicating that the majority of the points of a particular label were correctly predicted & classified while a few of the points were misclassified as other labels.
6. We can see that the Multinomial Naive Bayes Classifier works with suitable accuracy for classification on datasets with discrete features.