

|           | Assignment-C2  |
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|           | Waster Towns   |
| *         | Title: - Nave Rayes Agosithm.  |
|           | and for all south  |
| *         | Problem statement:   |
|           | Download Prima Indians diabetes dataset. Use Naive Bayes   |
|           | algorithm for classification.  |
|           | 1) load the data into CSV file and aplit it into toaining and  |
|           | test datasets.   |
|           | 2) summarize properties in training dataset so that we can   |
|           | calculate probability and make prodictions.  |
|           | 3.) Classify samples from the test dataset and a summarized  |
| ľ         | training dataset.  |
|           | e comes dandinian  |
| · · · ·   | Objectives) - And the second was supplied that sudmit a plate  |
| Antenia D | - To leasn classification algorithm like naive-bayes.  |
| wast.     | - To implement such algorithm to predict data.   |
| į ,       | The maintainful relation makes instanced in the most the  |
| il nunt   | Outcomes! - and assessed that and a destrict a language or the   |
| - Ş       | students will be able to:  |
|           | · learn classification algorithms.   |
| 4         | · make predictions using training dataset.   |
| 170       | and the second of the second o |
| *         | SW& Hw Requirements!   |
|           | · QC: Windows 10   Whenty (64-Lit).  |
| <br>3.742 | · Python sciPy librasies / R studio.   |
| 06 7-18 W | • Gedit Editor: a continue out mended und utimes   |
|           | • 40B RAM, CODGE HPD   |
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| ملا         | Tools'   |
| - X         | Theory:  |
|             |  |
| =           | Bayes Theorem!   |
| -           | It is a way of finding a probability when we know certain  |
|             | other probabilities.   |
|             |  |
|             | $P(\Delta   \Omega) = O(\Delta) \cdot P(R   \Delta)$   |
|             | $P(A B) = P(A) \cdot P(B A)$   |
|             | P(B)   |
| * 1 101     | where,   |
|             | P(AIB) = how often A happens given that B happens.   |
| <u> </u>    | P(B/A) = how often B happens given A happens.  |
|             | P(A) = how likely A is on it's own.  |
|             | P(B) = how likely B is on its own.   |
|             | 10) = 1101   |
|             |  |
| =           | Naive-Rayes Classification:  |
|             | It is a simple yet effective and commonly used machine learning  |
| -           | classification. It is a probabilistic classifier that makes classification   |
|             | using the maximum "Abostesion" decision rule in a Bayesian   |
|             | setting. At can be represented using a very Rayesian network.  |
|             | It is especially popular for text classification and is a traditional  |
|             | solution for problems such as span detection.  |
|             | Solution 100 post of the second secon |
| -1          | ماري المراجع   |
| *           | Application!   |
|             | 1) real time Prediction: - Naive Bayes is also an eager learning   |
| 1 1         | classifier and it is very fast. Thus, it could be used to make   |
| Bara Terran | predictions in real time.  |
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|             | 2) Multi-Class Prediction! This aborithm is also known for multi-class   |
|             | prediction feature. Here, we can predict the probability   |
|             | of multiple classes of target variable.  |
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