

Quiz-3**Max points: 20****Max Time: 20 mins****Q.1. [6 points]**

Mark True (T) or False (F), fill in the blanks, or choose the correct choice for the statements below.

1. If conditional independence assumption holds, $\hat{c}_{MAP} = \hat{c}_{NB}$.
☒ (A) True (B) False
2. Consider a dataset that has four attributes and a binary class label. If two of the attributes are Boolean and the other two are real-valued, the total number of probability estimates needed for classification of a test sample for a Naïve Bayes classifier would be:
 (A) 8 (B) 14 ☒ (C) 10 (D) None of the given options
3. Naïve Bayes classifier can be described as a generative model.
☒ (A) True (B) False
4. In decision trees, the more the entropy, the more the information gain with respect to classification.
 (A) True ☒ (B) False
5. Split information for a binary attribute with equal samples in a dataset is _____.
 (A) 2 (B) $\log n$ (C) 0 ☒ (D) None of the given options
6. ID-3 is a _____ algorithm.
 (A) Iterative (B) Recursive (C) Greedy ☒ (D) Both 'B' and 'C'

Q.2. [4+5+5 points]

a) How do you estimate probabilities in the Naïve Bayes classifier using Bayesian approach.

Handwritten formula and definitions:

$$P(A=v | \text{Class} = C_k) = \frac{n_c + m p}{n + m}$$

where;

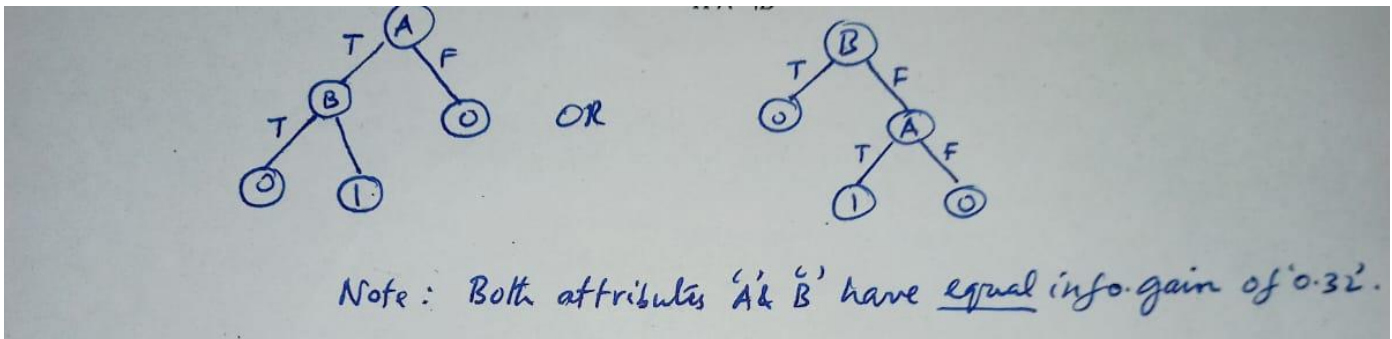
- n_c = # of instances where $A=v$ & $\text{Class} = C_k$
- n = # of instances where $\text{Class} = C_k$
- m = equivalent/virtual/hallucinated sample size
- p = prior distribution probability of attribute 'A's values

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b) Give a decision tree corresponding to the following Boolean function.

$$A \wedge \neg B$$



c) Compute the information gain of the attribute a_2 in the following dataset.

Instance	Classification	a_1	a_2
1	+	T	T
2	+	T	T
3	-	T	F
4	+	F	F
5	-	F	T
6	-	F	T

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gain}(A_2, S) &= E(S) - \sum_{v \in \{T, F\}} \frac{|S_v|}{|S|} \cdot E(S_v) \\
 E(S) &= -\frac{3}{6} \log_2 \frac{3}{6} - \frac{3}{6} \log_2 \frac{3}{6} = 1 \\
 E(S_{v=T}) &= -\frac{2}{4} \log_2 \frac{2}{4} - \frac{2}{4} \log_2 \frac{2}{4} = 1 \\
 E(S_{v=F}) &= -\frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} = 1 \\
 |S_{v=T}| &= 4 \quad ; \quad |S_{v=F}| = 2 \\
 \therefore \text{Gain}(A_2, S) &= 1 - \left(\frac{4}{6} \cdot (1) + \frac{2}{6} \cdot (1) \right) \\
 \text{Gain}(A_2, S) &= 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = 1 - 1 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$