

CS 480 – INTRODUCTION TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

TOPIC: NAÏVE BAYES



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TASK

- Classify emails as spam (s) / not-spam (\sim s) based on the words they contain
- You look at 100 random emails; 40 of them are spam, 60 of them are not-spam
- What is $P(s)$ for a new email?

FEATURES

- Assume you'll look into the emails' contents; you've decided that the word Nigeria¹ seems to correlate well with spam. You group the 100 emails as follows

Nigeria	Spam	Count
t	s	30
f	s	10
t	~s	10
f	~s	50

If the word Nigeria appears in the new email, then what is $P(s \mid \text{Nigeria}=t)$?

1. Why “Nigeria?” <https://www.google.com/search?q=nigeria+scam+emails>

NIGERIA=T

7NB

Nigeria	Spam	Count
t	s	30
f	s	10
t	~s	10
f	~s	50

If the word Nigeria appears in the new email, then what is $P(s \mid \text{Nigeria}=t)$?

$$P(s \mid N = t) = \frac{P(s, N = t)}{P(N = t)} = \frac{\cancel{30}/\cancel{100}}{(\cancel{30} + 10)/\cancel{100}} = \frac{30}{40}$$

7/11/13

ADD ADMISSION INTO YOUR VOCABULARY

Nigeria	Adm.	Spam	Count
t	t	s	10
t	f	s	20
f	t	s	3
f	f	s	7
t	t	~s	8
t	f	~s	2
f	t	~s	40
f	f	~s	10

What is $P(s \mid N=t, A=f)$? What about $P(s \mid N=t, A=t)$?

ADD ADMISSION INTO YOUR VOCABULARY

Nigeria	Adm.	Spam	Count
t	t	s	10
t	f	s	20
f	t	s	3
f	f	s	7
t	t	~s	8
t	f	~s	2
f	t	~s	40
f	f	~s	10

What is $P(s \mid N=t, A=f)$? What about $P(s \mid N=t, A=t)$?

$$P(s \mid N = t, A = f) = \frac{P(s, N = t, A = f)}{P(N = t, A = f)} = \frac{\frac{20}{100}}{\frac{(20+2)}{100}} = \frac{20}{22}$$

$P(s \mid N=t)$ was 0.75. $P(s \mid N=t, A=f)$ is 0.91

NRB

ADD ADMISSION INTO YOUR VOCABULARY

Nigeria	Adm.	Spam	Count
t	t	s	10
t	f	s	20
f	t	s	3
f	f	s	7
t	t	~s	8
t	f	~s	2
f	t	~s	40
f	f	~s	10

What is $P(s \mid N=t, A=f)$? What about $P(s \mid N=t, A=t)$?

$$P(s \mid N = t, A = t) = \frac{P(s, N = t, A = f)}{P(N = t, A = f)} = \frac{\frac{10}{100}}{\frac{(10+8)}{100}} = \frac{10}{18}$$

$P(s \mid N=t)$ was 0.75. $P(s \mid N=t, A=f)$ is 0.91. $P(s \mid N=t, A=t) = 0.56$.

NOW ASSUME WE ADD 998 MORE WORDS

W_1	W_2	...	W_{1000}	Spam	Count
t	t	...	t	s	
t	t	...	f	s	0
...	
f	f	...	f	~s	0

Q: How many entries are there in this table? 2^{1001}

A: $2^{1001} \approx 2 \times 10^{301}$

We have 100 emails. If all emails are distinct, 100 entries will be 1;
The rest will be 0.

Q: What is $P(s \mid \underline{W_1=t}, \underline{W_2=f}, \dots, \underline{W_{1000}=t})$? \leftarrow

A: Either 1 or 0 if it is in D, otherwise, it is NaN

Q: How big of a training data do we need?

NAÏVE BAYES

- Given X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n , and class Y
- Assume $X_i \perp X_j \mid Y$

$$P(Y|X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = \frac{P(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n|Y)P(Y)}{P(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)} = \frac{P(Y) \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i|Y)}{P(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)}$$

We need to estimate $P(Y)$ and $P(X_i | Y)$

What is the Bayesian network representation of Naïve Bayes?

NAÏVE BAYES

Nigeria	Adm.	Spam	Count
t	t	s	10
t	f	s	20
f	t	s	3
f	f	s	7
t	t	~s	8
t	f	~s	2
f	t	~s	40
f	f	~s	10

$$P(S_{\text{spam}})$$
$$P(N|S)$$
$$P(A|S)$$

MLE
or
 $\text{LS} (+1)$

What is $P(S)$?

What is $P(N|S)$?

What is $P(A|S)$?

MLE

NAÏVE BAYES

Nigeria	Adm.	Spam	Count
t	t	s	10
t	f	s	20
f	t	s	3
f	f	s	7
t	t	~s	8
t	f	~s	2
f	t	~s	40
f	f	~s	10

What is $P(S)$?

Spam	$P(S)$
s	40/100
~s	60/100

What is $P(N|S)$?

Nigeria	Spam	$P(N,S)$	$P(N S)$
t	s	30/100	30/40
f	s	10/100	10/40
t	~s	10/100	10/60
f	~s	50/100	50/60

What is $P(A|S)$?

Adm.	Spam	$P(A,S)$	$P(A S)$
t	s	13/100	13/40
f	s	27/100	27/40
t	~s	48/100	48/60
f	~s	12/100	12/60

INFERENCE IN NAÏVE BAYES

- What is $P(\text{spam} \mid N=t, A=f)$?

ZERO PROBABILITIES

- We have n features, X_1 through X_n
- If $P(X_i|C)$ is zero for any feature and class combination, we would be in trouble
- Example
 - Assume that X_{592} is a weird feature that is rarely *true* in the world. Assume that X_{592} is always *false* in our training data, no matter what the class is
 - $P(X_{592} = f \mid C = t) = 1; P(X_{592} = t \mid C = t) = 0$
 - $P(X_{592} = f \mid C = f) = 1; P(X_{592} = t \mid C = f) = 0$
 - In one of the objects in our test data, X_{592} is *true*.
 - What is $P(C \mid X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{592} = t, \dots X_n)$?
- One solution: Laplace smoothing

MULTIPLYING SEVERAL PROBABILITY NUMBERS

- Assume we have 10,000 features
- What is $0.9^{10,000}$ using a computer?
- Try `math.pow(0.9, 10000)` in Python
- In Naïve Bayes,
 - $a = P(Y = T) \prod P(X_i|Y = T)$
 - $b = P(Y = F) \prod P(X_i|Y = F)$
 - $P(Y = T|X) = \frac{a}{a+b}$
 - If $a = b = 0$, then what?