



CHAPTER 1

Naive Bayes Classifier

The Naive Bayes classifier is a simple yet effective algorithm for classification tasks. It is a probabilistic classifier based on Bayes' theorem and some additional simplifying assumptions, which make it particularly suitable for high-dimensional datasets.

1.1 Bayes' Theorem

Bayes' theorem describes the relationship of conditional probabilities of statistical quantities. In the context of classification, it can be written as:

$$P(C|X) = \frac{P(X|C) \cdot P(C)}{P(X)}$$

where:

- $P(C|X)$ is the posterior probability of class C given predictor (features) X .

- $P(C)$ is the prior probability of class.
- $P(X|C)$ is the likelihood which is the probability of predictor given class.
- $P(X)$ is the prior probability of predictor.

1.2 The Naivety of Naive Bayes

The "Naive" in Naive Bayes comes from the assumption that each feature in the dataset is independent of all other features, given the class. This is a strong (and often unrealistic) assumption, hence the name "naive". Despite this unrealistic assumption, the Naive Bayes classifier often performs well in practice.

In the context of text classification, this naivety translates into assuming that every word in a document is independent of all other words, given the document's class.

1.3 Working of Naive Bayes Classifier

When given an instance to classify, the Naive Bayes classifier calculates the posterior probability of that instance belonging to each possible class. The classifier then outputs the class with the highest posterior probability.

For computational reasons, and because the denominator $P(X)$ is constant given the input, we typically use the following simplification in practice:

$$P(C|X) \propto P(X|C) \cdot P(C)$$

which means that we can focus on maximizing $P(X|C) \cdot P(C)$.

Naive Bayes classifiers are highly scalable and are known for their simplicity, speed, and suitability for high-dimensional datasets.

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APPENDIX A

Answers to Exercises



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