Naïve Bayes algorithm is a classification technique which generates Bayesian Networks for a given dataset based on Bayes theorem. It assumes that the given dataset contains a

feature in a class which is unrelated to any other feature. For example, an object is A because of some features. These features presence may depend on each other or on other features, but all of the features presence independently contribute to the probability that this object is

A. and that is the reason it is known as „Naïve‟. Advantages of Naïve Bayes algorithm are it is easy to build and useful for very large datasets and even known to outperform highly

sophisticated classification techniques. Following were the important steps to be performed in this algorithm.

1. The given dataset is to be converted into a frequency

table. 2. Calculate probabilities of the events and

using the probabilities create Likelihood table.

2. Using the Naive Bayesian equation, calculate the

posterior probability for all classes.

3. The class with the highest posterior probability is the

outcome of prediction.

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