

Rudimentary Naive Bayes Classifier In Haskell

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1 Implementation

- The implementation had two main parts: transformations on data representations, and probabilistic inference
- **Data Transformations**
 - Involved developing “summary” statistics representations
 - Input: a list of n -vectors `[[Float]]`
 - Final representation: summary statistics of features (μ, σ) per-feature, per-class `[(Int, [(Float, Float)])]`
 - Creating these “summary” statistics comprises “training” the model
 - This could be done much more cleanly, in an “update” manner for individual entries, as opposed the current pipeline of inefficient transformations, and with more emphasis on training
 - Additionally, can explore exploiting datatypes and laziness
- **Probabilistic Inference**
 - Predict classification of new vectors using the Naive Bayes Algorithm.
 - Must calculate conditional probabilities for every feature - would be better to utilize the Distribution abstraction
 - Available libraries seem to only support manipulation of discrete distributions, and do not allow the representation of continuous distributions (gaussian, exponential, etc.)
 - Areas to look at: continuous distribution abstraction support, utilization of distribution abstraction, other inference algorithms, modular sub-algorithms or standard distribution transformations that may be common between other machine learning classification algorithms

2 Naive Bayes Algorithm

Naive Bayes is a classification algorithm which utilizes Baye's Rule:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)} \quad (1)$$

Each entry is a vector, $\langle 1, 3, 7, \dots \rangle$, classified by an integer category $0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$. The classifier is a function which maps a vector to a category: $clf :: \chi \rightarrow C$. The insight is that learning this is equivalent to learning the conditional probability $P(C|X)$ for arbitrary C, X .

$$\chi = X_1, X_2, X_3 \dots X_n \quad (2)$$

$$P(C|\chi) = P(C|X_1, X_2, \dots X_n) \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{P(X_1, X_2, \dots X_n|C) \cdot P(C)}{P(X_1, X_2, \dots X_n)} \quad (4)$$