

Naïve Bayes Classifier

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1 Design

根据 Naïve Bayes 原理:

1.9. Naive Bayes

Naive Bayes methods are a set of supervised learning algorithms based on applying Bayes' theorem with the "naive" assumption of independence between every pair of features. Given a class variable y and a dependent feature vector x_1 through x_n , Bayes' theorem states the following relationship:

$$P(y | x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{P(y)P(x_1, \dots, x_n | y)}{P(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

Using the naive independence assumption that

$$P(x_i | y, x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) = P(x_i | y),$$

for all i , this relationship is simplified to

$$P(y | x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{P(y) \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i | y)}{P(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

Since $P(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is constant given the input, we can use the following classification rule:

$$\begin{aligned} P(y | x_1, \dots, x_n) &\propto P(y) \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i | y) \\ &\Downarrow \\ \hat{y} &= \arg \max_y P(y) \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i | y), \end{aligned}$$

and we can use Maximum A Posteriori (MAP) estimation to estimate $P(y)$ and $P(x_i | y)$; the former is then the relative frequency of class y in the training set.

设计 adult.py 的过程如下:

1. 读入训练集, 随机选取一定比例用于训练 (issue 1)。
2. 训练数据: 记录不同分类的数目, 以及不同分类下各属性的数目; 其中, 对于数字属性, 根据需要进行分级 (issue 3)。
3. 读入测试集, 并计算 $\hat{y} = \arg \max_y P(y) \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i | y)$, 需要考虑 Zero-probabilities (issue 2)。
4. 对结果进行评估, 计算当前训练数据比例 (train_percent)、分段数量 (bucket_num)、训练数据数量 (train_num) 下的准确率 (accuracy)、召回率 (p_recall)、F 值 (f_measure)。

2 Results

参数:

train_percent #当前训练数据比例
 is_bucket #是否对数字属性进行分段
 bucket_num #分段数量
 train_num #训练数据数量

中间参数:

A_k #正确分到 k 类的数量
 B_k #错误分到 k 类的数量
 C_k #属于该类而未被分到该类的数量

结果:

accuracy #准确率
 p_precision #精确率
 p_recall #召回率
 f_measure #F 值
 time #时间

根据如下公式:

$$Accuracy = \frac{\text{number of correctly classified records}}{\text{number of test records}}$$

$$precision : P = \frac{\sum_k (\frac{a_k}{a_k + b_k})}{K}$$

$$recall : R = \frac{\sum_k (\frac{a_k}{a_k + c_k})}{K}$$

$$f - score : F = \frac{2PR}{P + R}$$

可以得到:

```

E:\【learn】\3\32-2016春季学期\机器学习\Experiment\Experiment 1 Naive Bayes Classifier\黄欢_2013011331\src>python adult.py
when_train_percent = 1.0
bucket_num = 15
train_num = 32561
accuracy = 0.827160493827
p_precision = 0.764425733433
p_recall = 0.810255544118
f_measure = 0.786673719197
time = 0.967000007629

E:\【learn】\3\32-2016春季学期\机器学习\Experiment\Experiment 1 Naive Bayes Classifier\黄欢_2013011331\src>

```

Accuracy = 82.72%

3 Analysis

3.1 Issue 1: The impact of the size of training set

When is_bucket = 1, bucket_num = 15,

训练比例	0.05		0.5		1.0	
次数	数量	准确率	数量	准确率	数量	准确率
1	1609	82.46%	16240	82.49%	32561	82.72%
2	1582	82.70%	16214	82.67%		
3	1675	82.38%	16214	82.77%		
4	1642	82.91%	16336	82.66%		
5	1593	82.78%	16322	82.75%		
最大值	82.91%		82.77%		82.72%	
最小值	82.38%		82.49%		82.72%	
平均值	82.646%		82.668%		82.720%	

依据表格中数据，准确率在大体上随着训练集的增大而增大，但相差不多。

3.2 Issue 2: Zero-probabilities

假设在 training set 中，没有 $x_i = k$, $y = c$ 的记录，则

$$\hat{P}(y = c | x_1, \dots, x_i = k, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

解决方案为 Smoothing:

$$\hat{P}(x_i = k | y = c) = \frac{\# \{y=c, x_i=k\} + \alpha}{\# \{y=c\} + M\alpha}, \text{ 其中 } M \text{ is the}$$

number of unique class label, 且 $\alpha=1e-7$.

3.3 Issue 3: Continuous and missing attributes

对于连续的属性值，可以根据需要进行分级，设置 `is_bucket`（是否分级）和合理的 `bucket_num`（分级数量）可以提高准确率。

缺失属性（'?'）看做独立的类别。

When `train_percent = 1.0`, `train_num = 32561`,

是否分级	是	是	是	是	否
分级数量	3	6	10	15	—
准确率	81.94%	81.87%	82.11%	82.72%	79.82%

依据表格中的数据，不进行分级的准确率最低，在一定范围内，准确率随着分级数量的增加而增加；可以尝试不断调整分级数量，从而得到较高的准确率。