

Bernoulli naive bayes cl_weka

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1 Bernoulli Naive Bayes Classifier

```
[5]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

w = pd.read_csv("C:/Users/kshitij/Desktop/Desktop/AML/CSV Files/bayes_weka.csv")

w
```

```
[5]:
```

	Class	Beijing	Chinese	Macau	Shanghai	Japan	Tokyo
0	c	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	c	0	1	0	1	0	0
2	c	0	1	1	0	0	0
3	j	0	1	0	0	1	1
4	j	0	1	0	0	1	1

```
[6]: X = w.iloc[:,1:]
y = w.iloc[:,0]

X
```

```
[6]:
```

	Beijing	Chinese	Macau	Shanghai	Japan	Tokyo
0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	1
4	0	1	0	0	1	1

```
[7]: y
```

```
[7]: 0    c
1    c
2    c
3    j
4    j
Name: Class, dtype: object
```

```
[9]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import BernoulliNB
      #Using Bernoulli Naive Bayes Classifier
```

```
clf = BernoulliNB()  
clf.fit(X,y)
```

[9]: BernoulliNB(alpha=1.0, binarize=0.0, class_prior=None, fit_prior=True)

```
[10]: y_pred = clf.predict(X)  
      from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score  
      print("Accuracy Score : {}".format(accuracy_score(y,y_pred)))  
      prediction = clf.predict(np.array([[1,1,1,1,1,1]]))  
      prediction
```

Accuracy Score : 1.0

[10]: array(['j'], dtype='<U1')

2 Analysis

- 2.1 First we need to form a dataset containing documents with words and classes to which they belong. For a bernoulli classifier, we need data to be in the binomial or binary form. In order to do this we preprocess the dataset with a preprocessing tool like Weka. After preprocessing, make use of BernoulliNB() model on training data.