Imagine you work for a bank and you want to predict whether a loan applicant will default on their loan or not based on some demographic and financial data. Here is a sample dataset containing 10 loan applicants and whether they defaulted on their loan or not: Applicant ID Defaulted Income **Education Level** age -> 10-19 20,000 High School Nο 20-29 50,000 40,000 59,999 30-39 35 Bachelor's No 20-29 80,000 Master's 40-49 30-39 20-29 28 High School 22,000 40-49 Bachelor's Yes 30-39 45,000 Master's 70,000 40-49 Income - < 20,000 18,000 High School Yes 20-29 7 20,000 Bachelor's 60,000 - 80,000 30-39 48,000 40,000 - 59,449 Bachelor's 40,000 - 59,999 30-39 25,000 20,00 High School 20-29 60,000 - 80,000 Applicant ID Age Income **Education Level** Defaulted In this example, we have a new applicant who is 31 years old, has an annual income of \$55,000, and has a Bachelor's degree. The question mark in the Defaulted column indicates that we do not know whether this applicant will default on their loan or not. We

can use our Naive Bayes classifier to predict the value of the Defaulted column for this new applicant based on the values of the other columns.

Data to be classified? X = (2ge 20-29, Income = <20,000, Education level = High school) Prage = 20 -29 | Defaulted "yes") = 2/10 P (age = 20-29 | De faulted "No") = 290 P (income = > 20,000) De fanted No") = 1/0 P (intome = < 20,000 | Defaulted "yes") - 10 P (2ge = 30 - 39) "yes" - 1/90 "(10" = 2/10 income = 40,000 - 59,999 "No " = 10 in come = 40,000-59,999 (1/es / = 1/10 in come = 60,000 ~ 80,000 No = 1/10 P(290 5 40-49) yes 1 = 0/10 ~Noll = 2/10 income = 60,000 - 80,000 (No 1/ = 2/10

P (age = 30-39, income = 40,000 -59,000, Education level = bachelor's lyes)

 $f(s) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{9} = 0.11$ 

NO = 9/ × 3/ × 2/ × 3/ = 0.036