Practical No:- 6

1. Implement Simple Naïve Bayes classification algorithm using Python/R on iris.csv dataset. II. Compute Confusion matrix to find TP, FP, TN, FN, Accuracy, Error rate, Precision, Recall on the given dataset.

```
Import libraries
                                                                        In [2]:
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.datasets import load iris
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
from mlxtend.plotting import plot confusion matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score,
classification report, precision score, recall score, f1 score
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
%matplotlib inline
```

Load data

sepal length (cm) sepal width (cm) petal length (cm) petal width (cm) 0 5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2 1 4.9 3.0 1.4 0.2 0.2 2 4.7 3.2 1.3 3 4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2

3.6

1.4

Basic stats

4

In [9]:

0.2

Out[5]:

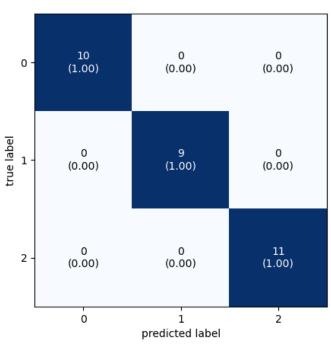
5.0

Out[9]: ((150, 4), (150, 1))In [10]: x.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149 Data columns (total 4 columns): Non-Null Count Dtype # Column -----0 sepal length (cm) 150 non-null float64
1 sepal width (cm) 150 non-null float64
2 petal length (cm) 150 non-null float64
3 petal width (cm) 150 non-null float64 dtypes: float64(4) memory usage: 4.8 KB In [11]: y.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149 Data columns (total 1 columns): # Column Non-Null Count Dtype --- ----- -----0 target 150 non-null int32 dtypes: int32(1) memory usage: 728.0 bytes In [12]: x.describe() Out[12]:

| Out[12]. | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| cm) | petal width (| petal length (cm) | sepal width (cm) | sepal length (cm) | |
| 000 | 150.000 | 150.000000 | 150.000000 | 150.000000 | count |
| 333 | 1.199 | 3.758000 | 3.057333 | 5.843333 | mean |
| 238 | 0.762 | 1.765298 | 0.435866 | 0.828066 | std |
| 000 | 0.100 | 1.000000 | 2.000000 | 4.300000 | min |
| 1000 | 0.300 | 1.600000 | 2.800000 | 5.100000 | 25% |
| 1000 | 1.300 | 4.350000 | 3.000000 | 5.800000 | 50% |
| 1000 | 1.800 | 5.100000 | 3.300000 | 6.400000 | 75% |
| 0000 | 2.500 | 6.900000 | 4.400000 | 7.900000 | max |

Data preparation

```
In [14]:
scaler = StandardScaler()
x = scaler.fit transform(x.values)
                                                                          In [15]:
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y.values,
test size=0.2, random state=42)
                                                                          In [16]:
x_train.shape, x_test.shape, y_train.shape, y_test.shape
                                                                          Out[16]:
((120, 4), (30, 4), (120, 1), (30, 1))
Model building
                                                                          In [17]:
model = GaussianNB()
                                                                          In [18]:
model.fit(x_train, y_train)
                                                                          Out[18]:
GaussianNB()
                                                                          In [19]:
y pred = model.predict(x test)
Evalutation
                                                                           In [20]:
cm = confusion matrix(y test, y pred)
print(cm)
[[10 0 0]
[ 0 9 0]
[ 0 0 11]]
                                                                           In [21]:
plot confusion matrix(conf mat=cm, figsize=(5,5), show normed=True)
plt.show()
```



```
In [23]:
print(f"TP value is {cm[0,0]}")
print(f"TN value is \{cm[1,1] + cm[2,2]\}")
print(f"FP value is \{cm[0,1] + cm[0,2]\}")
print(f"FN value is \{cm[1,0] + cm[2,0]\}")
TP value is 10
TN value is 20
FP value is 0
FN value is 0
                                                                       In [24]:
print(f"Accuracy score is {accuracy score(y test, y pred)}")
Accuracy score is 1.0
                                                                       In [25]:
print(f"Error rate is {1 - accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)}")
Error rate is 0.0
                                                                       In [28]:
print(f"Precision score is {precision_score(y_test, y_pred,
average='macro')}")
Precision score is 1.0
                                                                       In [29]:
print(f"Recall score is {recall_score(y_test, y_pred, average='macro')}")
Recall score is 1.0
                                                                       In [30]:
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
              precision recall f1-score
                                              support
           0
                   1.00
                            1.00
                                       1.00
                                                    10
                   1.00
                            1.00
                                      1.00
                                                    9
           1
                   1.00
                             1.00
                                       1.00
                                                    11
                                       1.00
                                                    30
    accuracy
  macro avg
                  1.00
                            1.00
                                       1.00
                                                    30
weighted avg
                  1.00
                             1.00
                                       1.00
                                                    30
```