department	age	salary	status	count			Juni	D1			
sales	31_35	46K_50K	senior	30							
sales	26_30	26K_30K	junior	40	C2		sen.	01			
sales	31_35	31K_35K	junior	40				,	,		
systems	21_25	46K_50K	junior	20	Dat	9	to	be	6/45	s, ted	•
systems	31_35	66K_70K	senior	5		/ ,		c ,			
systems	26_30	46K_50K	junior	3							
systems	41_45	66K_70K	senior	3	yre	- 2	6	30	. Sul	cz = 46	50
marketing	36_40	46K_50K	senior	10							
marketing	31_35	41K_45K	junior	4							
secretary	46_50	36K_40K	senior	4							
secretary	26_30	26K_30K	junior	6							
tuple having the value	s "systems" "	26 30" and "46K	50K" for the a	attributes der	partment age	and sa	lary				
what would a naive B	ayesian classi	fication of the sta	atus according	g to the data	above? Notice	that C	ount				
DT an attribute. It just t	ells how man	y times a row occ	curs in our dat	abase and st	atus is our targ	et varia	able.				
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	sales sales sales sales systems systems systems marketing marketing secretary secretary tuple having the value what would a naive B. T an attribute. It just to P (Se P (Se P (Se) P (Se)	sales sales sales 26_30 sales 31_35 systems 21_25 systems 31_35 systems 26_30 systems 41_45 marketing 36_40 marketing 31_35 secretary 46_50 secretary 46_50 secretary 26_30 tuple having the values "systems", "awhat would a naive Bayesian classion and attribute. It just tells how man P(Sen. of) Systems P(Sen. of) P(Sen. of)	sales 31_35	sales 31_35	Sales 31_35 46K_50K senior 30 sales 26_30 26K_30K junior 40 sales 31_35 31K_35K junior 40 systems 21_25 46K_50K junior 20 systems 21_25 46K_50K junior 20 systems 31_35 66K_70K senior 5 systems 26_30 46K_50K junior 3 systems 26_30 46K_50K senior 3 marketing 36_40 46K_50K senior 10 marketing 31_35 41K_45K junior 4 secretary 46_50 36K_40K senior 4 secretary 46_50 36K_40K senior 4 secretary 26_30 26K_30K junior 6 tuple having the values "systems", "26_30", and "46K_50K" for the attributes depend an average single classification of the status according to the data of an attribute. It just tells how many times a row occurs in our database and state of the status according to the data of	sales 26_30 $26K_30K$ junior 40 sales 31_35 $31K_35K$ junior 40 systems 21_25 $46K_50K$ junior 20 systems 21_25 $46K_50K$ junior 20 systems 21_25 $46K_50K$ junior 20 systems 26_30 $46K_50K$ senior 20 systems 26_30 $46K_50K$ junior 20 systems 26_30 $46K_50K$ junior 20 systems 26_30 $46K_50K$ senior 20 systems 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	sales 31_{-35} 40_{-30K}	Sales 31,35 406,30K Sellion 30 C ₂ : Sen, sales 31,35 31K,35K junior 40 Systems 31,35 31K,35K junior 40 Systems 21,25 46K,50K junior 20 Systems 31,35 66K,70K senior 5 Systems 26,30 46K,50K junior 3 Systems 41,45 66K,70K senior 3 Marketing 36,40 46K,50K senior 10 Marketing 31,35 41K,45K junior 4 Secretary 46,50 36K,40K senior 4 Secretary 46,50 36K,40K senior 4 Secretary 26,30 26K,30K junior 6 Secretary 26,30 36K,40K senior 4 Secretary 26,30 36K,40K senior 4 Secretary 26,30 26K,30K junior 6 Secretary 26,30 26K,30K junior 7 Secretary 26,30 26K,30K junior 7 Secretary 26,30 26K,30K junior 8 Secretary 26,30 26K,30K junior 9	sales 31_35 46K_50K senior 30 sales 26_30 26K_30K junior 40 sales 31_35 31K_35K junior 40 sales 31_35 31K_35K junior 40 Dnty to be systems 21_25 46K_50K junior 20 systems 26_30 46K_50K junior 3 systems 31_35 66K_70K senior 5 systems 26_30 46K_50K senior 10 marketing 36_40 46K_50K senior 10 marketing 31_35 41K_45K junior 4 secretary 46_50 36K_40K senior 4 secretary 46_50 36K_40K senior 4 secretary 26_30 26K_30K junior 6 secretary 26_30 26K_30K junior 6 For including the values "systems". "26_30", and "a6K_50K" for the attributes department, age, and salary, what would a nabe Begesian classification of the status according to the data above? Notice that Count of attribute. It just tells how many times a row occurs in our database and status is our target variable. P(junior) = 40 + 40 + 20 + 3 + 4 + 6	Sales $31_{-3}5_{-3} = 460_{-3}0K_{-$	Sales 31.35 $466.30K$ $yunior$ 40 2.5 $26.30K$ $yunior$ 40 3.5 31.5

