Multinomial Naive Bayes

• Naive Bayes classifier for multinomial models

The multinomial Naive Bayes classifier is suitable for classification with discrete features (e.g., word counts for text classification). The multinomial distribution normally requires integer feature counts. However, in practice, fractional counts such as tf-idf may also work.

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In [1]: import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        sns.set()
In [2]: from sklearn datasets import fetch 20newsgroups
In [3]: data = fetch 20newsgroups()
In [4]: data target names
Out[4]: ['alt.atheism',
         'comp.graphics',
         'comp.os.ms-windows.misc',
          'comp.sys.ibm.pc.hardware',
         'comp.sys.mac.hardware',
          'comp.windows.x',
         'misc.forsale',
         'rec.autos',
         'rec.motorcycles',
         'rec.sport.baseball',
         'rec.sport.hockey',
         'sci.crypt',
         'sci.electronics',
         'sci.med',
          'sci.space',
         'soc.religion.christian',
         'talk.politics.guns',
         'talk.politics.mideast',
         'talk.politics.misc',
         'talk.religion.misc']
```

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In [5]: categories = ['rec.sport.baseball', 'soc.religion.christian',
                       'sci.space', 'comp.graphics']
        train = fetch 20newsgroups(subset='train', categories=categories)
        test = fetch 20newsgroups(subset='test', categories=categories)
In [6]: nrint(len(train.data), len(test.data))
        2373 1578
In [7]: nn unique(train target)
Out[7]: array([0, 1, 2, 3])
In [8]: train target names
Out[8]: ['comp.graphics', 'rec.sport.baseball', 'sci.space', 'soc.religion.christian']
In [9]: print(train.data[0])
        From: jpopovich@guvax.acc.georgetown.edu
        Subject: Re: New Uniforms
        Distribution: world
        Organization: Georgetown University
        Lines: 10
        While I enjoy the trend towards the more classic style of uniform -
        and I disagree with the person who wants a return to the non-gray road
        uniforms - it should be remembered that one of the, if not THE reason
        for the redesigning of uniforms, especially hats (re: the new road all
        green A's caps and the cardinal navy blue road cap), is the marketing
        money to be made in sales of new merchandise.
        Jeffrey Popovich
        jpopovich@guvax.georgetown.edu
```

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In [10]: | nrint(test_data(01)
         From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer)
         Subject: Re: Vandalizing the sky.
         Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
        Lines: 12
         In article <1993Apr27.185721.15511@cs.ucf.edu> clarke@acme.ucf.edu (Thomas Clarke) writes:
         >Now, if they wanted to paint the CocaCola symbol on the
         >moon in lampblack, that would give me pause...
         Wouldn't bother me. I'd laugh. It wouldn't work -- the surface of the
         Moon is *already* pretty dark, and the contrast would be so poor you
         couldn't possibly see it. The only reason the Moon looks bright is that
         it's in bright sunlight against an otherwise-dark sky. Evidently Heinlein
         didn't know that...
         SVR4 resembles a high-speed collision
                                                  Henry Spencer @ U of Toronto Zoology
                                                henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry
         between SVR3 and SunOS. - Dick Dunn
In [11]: from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
         from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
         from sklearn nineline import make nineline
In [12]: model = make pipeline(TfidfVectorizer(). MultipomialNR())
In [13]: model.fit(train.data, train.target)
         labels = model predict(test data)
In [14]: labels[0:10]
Out[14]: array([2, 3, 0, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 0])
In [15]: from sklearn metrics import confusion matrix
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In [16]: mat = confusion matrix(test.target, labels)
          sns.heatmap(mat.T, square=True, annot=True, fmt='d', cbar=False,
                        xticklabels=train.target names, yticklabels=train.target names)
          plt.xlabel('true label')
          nlt_vlahel('nredicted lahel').
                 comp.graphics
               rec.sport.baseball
                                          382
           predicted label
                     sci.space
             soc.religion.christian
                                 comp.graphics
                                                              soc.religion.christian
                                          ec.sport.baseball
                                             true label
In [17]: def predict_category(s, train=train, model=model):
               pred = model.predict([s])
               print(model.predict proba([s]))
               return train.target names[pred[0]]
In [18]: predict category('hinduism')
          [[0.22312378 0.22411829 0.22033385 0.33242408]]
Out[18]: 'soc.religion.christian'
In [19]: nredict category/'sending a navload to the ISS')
          [[0.18982
                         0.1745612 0.40062472 0.23499408]]
Out[19]: 'sci.space'
```

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In [20]: predict category/'discussing religion vs atheism')
         [[0.18865105 0.20381571 0.10705725 0.50047599]]
Out[20]: 'soc.religion.christian'
In [21]: predict category/'determining the screen resolution')
         [[0.55980495 0.1358614 0.15878494 0.14554872]]
Out[21]: 'comp.graphics'
In [22]: predict category('to tell the machine to cook')
         [[0.23598766 0.20738864 0.35542769 0.201196 ]]
Out[22]: 'sci.space'
In [23]: predict category('to tell the machine to talk')
         [[0.22079934 0.27573562 0.21014236 0.29332268]]
Out[23]: 'soc.religion.christian'
In [24]: nredict category('to tell the machine to walk')
         [[0.28267893 0.28336391 0.18821845 0.2457387 ]]
Out[24]: 'rec.sport.baseball'
In [ ]:
```