3333

library(e1071) library(reshape2) library(caret) set.seed(1234) UniversalBank<-read.csv('UniversalBank.csv')

#factor Personal.Loan,online and CreditCard UniversalBankPersonal.Loan = as.factor(UniversalBankPersonal.Loan)

```
\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{UniversalBankOnline} = as. factor (UniversalBankOnline) \mbox{UniversalBankCreditCard} = as. factor (UniversalBankCreditCard) \mbox{UniversalBankOnline} = as. factor (UniversalBankCreditCard) \mbox{UniversalBankOnline} = as. factor (UniversalBankCreditCard) \mbox{UniversalBankCreditCard} = as. factor (UniversalBankCreditCard) \mbox{Un
#40% to validation test_data = createDataPartition(UniversalBank$Personal.Loan,p=0.4, list=FALSE)
#a pivot table dcast(UniversalBank[-as.numeric(test_data),],CreditCard+Personal.Loan~Online)
\#b 54/(490+54)=0.09926471
\mathbf{c}
#Loan (rows) Online (columns) dcast(UniversalBank[-as.numeric(test data),],Personal.Loan~Online)
#Loan (rows)credit card (columns) dcast(UniversalBank[-as.numeric(test_data),],Personal.Loan~CreditCard)
\#d \# 195/(193+95) = 0.3298611 \# 2179/(179+109) = 0.6215278 \# 3(179+109)/(179+109+1091+1621) = 0.096
\#OR(193+95)/(193+95+1914+798) = 0.096 \#4798/(1914+798) = 0.2942478 \#51621/(1091+1621) = 0.5977139
# 6 (1914+798)/(1914+798+193+95)=0.904
\#e(123)/(123+456)(0.32986110.62152780.096)/((0.32986110.62152780.096)+(0.29424780.59771390.904))=0.1101546
#f b is best because e was calculated by naive Bayes for credit card and online was mutual in-
dependence but credit card and online was not mutual independence.
                                                                                                                                                          naive Bayes was based
on Multi - conditional classification algorithm it assume different condition was mutual indepen-
dence. for b it was directly calculated by number so b accurate is more than e. # g all entries
in this table are needed for computing P(Loan = 1 \mid CC = 1, Online = 1), is was calculate by
(123)/(123+456). # to prevent 0 and 1 to be numeric so make a dataframe call X and all the variable
to be factor. X < -data.frame(CC = factor(UniversalBankCreditCard[-as.numeric(test_data)]), Online =
factor(UniversalBankOnline[-as.numeric(test data)]),Loan=factor(UniversalBank$Personal.Loan[-
as.numeric(test_data)])) #naive bayes mod<-naiveBayes(Loan~CC+Online,data=X)
predict(mod,data.frame(Online=as.factor(1),CC=as.factor(1)),type='raw')
```

#output is 0(0.8898454) 1(0.1101546) tha answer is same with question E.