

# Bayesian Classifier Examples

## Example

- A married person with income 120k did not refund the loan previously
- Can we trust him?

<i>Tid</i>	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Evade
1	Yes	Single	125K	No
2	No	Married	100K	No
3	No	Single	70K	No
4	Yes	Married	120K	No
5	No	Divorced	95K	Yes
6	No	Married	60K	No
7	Yes	Divorced	220K	No
8	No	Single	85K	Yes
9	No	Married	75K	No
10	No	Single	90K	Yes

# How to Estimate Probabilities from Data?

Tid	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Evade
1	Yes	Single	125K	No
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3	No	Single	70K	No
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9	No	Married	75K	No
10	No	Single	90K	Yes

- Class:  $P(C) = N_c/N$

– e.g.,  $P(\text{No}) = 7/10$ ,  
 $P(\text{Yes}) = 3/10$

- For discrete attributes:

$$P(A_i | C_k) = |A_{ik}| / N_c$$

- where  $|A_{ik}|$  is number of instances having attribute  $A_i$  and belongs to class  $C_k$
- Examples:

$$P(\text{Status}=\text{Married}|\text{No}) = 4/7$$

$$P(\text{Refund}=\text{Yes}|\text{Yes})=0$$

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- Normal distribution:

$$P(A_i | c_j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{ij}^2}} e^{-\frac{(A_i - \mu_{ij})^2}{2\sigma_{ij}^2}}$$

- One for each  $(A_i, c_i)$  pair
- For (Income, Class=No):
  - If Class=No
    - sample mean = 110K
    - sample variance = 2975



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## naive Bayes Classifier:

$$P(\text{Refund}=\text{Yes}|\text{No}) = 3/7$$

$$P(\text{Refund}=\text{No}|\text{No}) = 4/7$$

$$P(\text{Refund}=\text{Yes}|\text{Yes}) = 0$$

$$P(\text{Refund}=\text{No}|\text{Yes}) = 1$$

$$P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Single}|\text{No}) = 2/7$$

$$P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Divorced}|\text{No}) = 1/7$$

$$P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Married}|\text{No}) = 4/7$$

$$P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Single}|\text{Yes}) = \frac{2}{7} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Divorced}|\text{Yes}) = \frac{1}{7} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Married}|\text{Yes}) = 0$$

For taxable income:

If class=No:      sample mean=110  
                         sample variance=2975

If class=Yes:      sample mean=90  
                         sample variance=25

# The Normal Density

- Univariate density

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right],$$

Where:

$\mu$  = mean (or expected value) of  $x$

$\sigma^2$  = expected squared deviation or variance

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- Normal distribution:

$$P(A_i | c_j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{ij}^2}} e^{-\frac{(A_i - \mu_{ij})^2}{2\sigma_{ij}^2}}$$

– One for each  $(A_i, c_i)$  pair

- For (Income, Class=No):
  - If Class=No
    - sample mean = 110K
    - sample variance = 2975

$$P(\text{Income} = 120 | \text{No}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(54.54)}} e^{-\frac{(120-110)^2}{2(2975)}} = 0.0072$$



# Example of Naïve Bayes Classifier

Given a Test Record:  $X = (\text{Refund} = \text{No}, \text{Married}, \text{Income} = 120\text{K})$

naive Bayes Classifier:

$P(\text{Refund}=\text{Yes}|\text{No}) = 3/7$   
 $P(\text{Refund}=\text{No}|\text{No}) = 4/7$   
 $P(\text{Refund}=\text{Yes}|\text{Yes}) = 0$   
 $P(\text{Refund}=\text{No}|\text{Yes}) = 1$   
 $P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Single}|\text{No}) = 2/7$   
 $P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Divorced}|\text{No}) = 1/7$   
 $P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Married}|\text{No}) = 4/7$   
 $P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Single}|\text{Yes}) = \cancel{2/7} \text{ } 2/3$   
 $P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Divorced}|\text{Yes}) = \cancel{1/7} \text{ } 1/3$   
 $P(\text{Marital Status}=\text{Married}|\text{Yes}) = 0$

For taxable income:

If class=No:     sample mean=110  
                         sample variance=2975  
If class=Yes:     sample mean=90  
                         sample variance=25

$$\begin{aligned} | \quad P(X|\text{Class}=\text{No}) &= P(\text{Refund}=\text{No}|\text{Class}=\text{No}) \\ &\quad \times P(\text{Married}|\text{Class}=\text{No}) \\ &\quad \times P(\text{Income}=120\text{K}|\text{Class}=\text{No}) \\ &= 4/7 \times 4/7 \times 0.0072 = 0.0024 \\ | \quad P(X|\text{Class}=\text{Yes}) &= P(\text{Refund}=\text{No}|\text{Class}=\text{Yes}) \\ &\quad \times P(\text{Married}|\text{Class}=\text{Yes}) \\ &\quad \times P(\text{Income}=120\text{K}|\text{Class}=\text{Yes}) \\ &= 1 \times 0 \times 1.2 \times 10^{-9} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $P(X|\text{No})P(\text{No}) > P(X|\text{Yes})P(\text{Yes})$

Therefore  $P(\text{No}|X) > P(\text{Yes}|X)$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{Class} = \text{No}$