

In [3]:

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def loadDataSet(): #加载表4.1数据
    x1=[1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2,3,3,3,3]
    x2=['S','M','M','S','S','S','M','M','L','L','L','M','M','L','L']
    Y=[-1,-1,1,1,-1,-1,-1,1,1,1,1,1,1,-1]
    return x1,x2,Y

def nb(x1,x2,Y): #朴素贝叶斯算法部分
    x1_s=set(x1) #特征1去重: 建立特征一的词典
    x2_s=set(x2) #特征二去重
    p(x1,x1_s,Y) #计算特征一分别属于1跟-1的概率, 就是书上1, 3两行
    p(x2,x2_s,Y) #计算特征二属于1, -1概率, 书上2, 4两行

def p(xj,x_s,Y):
    for x in x_s: #对每一个特征
        xcount = 0
        _xcount=0
        for i in range(15):#对每一个样本
            if Y[i]==1 and xj[i]==x: #再y=1时, 每个特征出现次数
                xcount+=1
            elif Y[i]==-1 and xj[i]==x:#y=-1时, 每个特征出现次数
                _xcount+=1

        print('x=%s,Y=%d,p=%f'%(x,1,xcount/Y.count(1))) #打印概率
        print('x=%s,Y=%d,p=%f'%(x,-1,_xcount/Y.count(-1)))
x1,x2,Y=loadDataSet()
nb(x1,x2,Y)

```

```

x=1, Y=1, p=0. 222222
x=1, Y=-1, p=0. 500000
x=2, Y=1, p=0. 333333
x=2, Y=-1, p=0. 333333
x=3, Y=1, p=0. 444444
x=3, Y=-1, p=0. 166667
x=S, Y=1, p=0. 111111
x=S, Y=-1, p=0. 500000
x=M, Y=1, p=0. 444444
x=M, Y=-1, p=0. 333333
x=L, Y=1, p=0. 444444
x=L, Y=-1, p=0. 166667

```

In [2]:

```
def loadDataSet(): 输入样本
    x1=[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3]
    x2=['S', 'M', 'M', 'S', 'S', 'S', 'M', 'M', 'L', 'L', 'L', 'M', 'M', 'L', 'L']
    Y=[-1, -1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1]
    return x1, x2, Y
```

```
def nb(x1, x2, Y): 朴素贝叶斯
    py1=Y.count(1)/len(Y)
    # print('py1=', py1)
    py2=1-py1
    # print('py2=', py2)
    x1_s=set(x1) 去重 x1.
    x2_s=set(x2) 去重 x2.
    for xi in x1_s:
        p(x1, xi, Y)
    for xj in x2_s:
        p(x2, xj, Y)
    return py1, py2
```

```
def p(xj, value, Y): 计算特征.
    xcount = 0
    _xcount=0
    for i in range(15):
        if Y[i]==1 and xj[i]==value: 任意样本点.
            xcount+=1
        elif Y[i]==-1 and xj[i]==value:
            _xcount+=1
    #print('x=%s, Y=%d, p=%f' % (value, 1, xcount / Y.count(1)))
    #print('x=%s, Y=%d, p=%f' % (value, -1, _xcount / Y.count(-1)))
    pxyl=xcount / Y.count(1)
    pxy2=_xcount / Y.count(-1) 打印概率.
    return pxyl, pxy2
```

```
def classify(x1, x2, inX, Y):
    px1y1, px1y2=p(x1, inX[0]), Y) #传入特征一
    px2y1, px2y2=p(x2, inX[1]), Y) #传入特征2
    py1, py2=nb(x1, x2, Y)
    p1Vec=py1*px1y1*px2y1
    p2Vec=py2*px1y2*px2y2
    print('Y类别为1, -1时概率分别为', p1Vec, p2Vec)
    if p1Vec>p2Vec: #看v=1概率大还是y=-1概率大
        print('x=(%s, %s) 被分为Y=1' % (inX[0], inX[1]))
    else: print('x=(%s, %s) 被分为Y=-1' % (inX[0], inX[1]))
x1, x2, Y=loadDataSet()
nb(x1, x2, Y)
inX=input('').split()
classify(x1, x2, inX, Y)
```

2 S

Y类别为1, -1时概率分别为 0.0222222222222222 0.06666666666666667  
 x=(2, S) 被分为Y=-1

In [4]:

```

def loadDataSet(): #加载表4.1数据
    x1=[1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2,3,3,3,3,3]
    x2=['S','M','M','S','S','S','M','M','L','L','L','M','M','L','L']
    Y=[-1,-1,1,1,1,-1,-1,-1,1,1,1,1,1,1,-1]
    return x1,x2,Y

def nb(x1,x2,Y): #朴素贝叶斯算法部分
    x1_s=set(x1) #特征1去重: 建立特征一的词典
    x2_s=set(x2) #特征二去重
    s1=len(x1_s)
    s2=len(x2_s)
    p(x1,x1_s,s1,Y) #计算特征一分别属于1跟-1的概率, 就是就是书上1, 3两行
    p(x2,x2_s,s1,Y) #计算特征二属于1, -1概率, 书上2, 4两行

def p(xj,x_s,sj,Y):
    for x in x_s: #对每一个特征
        xcount = 0
        _xcount=0
        for i in range(15):#对每一个样本
            if Y[i]==1 and xj[i]==x: #再y=1时, 每个特征出现次数
                xcount+=1
            elif Y[i]==-1 and xj[i]==x:#y=-1时, 每个特征出现次数
                _xcount+=1

        print('x=%s,Y=%d,p=%f'%(x,1,(xcount+1)/(Y.count(1)+sj))) #打印概率
        print('x=%s,Y=%d,p=%f'%(x,-1,(xcount+1)/(Y.count(-1)+sj)))

x1,x2,Y=loadDataSet()
nb(x1,x2,Y)

```

```

x=1,Y=1,p=0.250000
x=1,Y=-1,p=0.333333
x=2,Y=1,p=0.333333
x=2,Y=-1,p=0.444444
x=3,Y=1,p=0.416667
x=3,Y=-1,p=0.555556
x=S,Y=1,p=0.166667
x=S,Y=-1,p=0.222222
x=M,Y=1,p=0.416667
x=M,Y=-1,p=0.555556
x=L,Y=1,p=0.416667
x=L,Y=-1,p=0.555556

```