

Modul : Supervised Learning

Naive Bayes

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Inteligensi Buatan
(Artificial Intelligence)



Naive Bayes

model probabilitas/peluang

Supervised
Learning

Probabilistic Classifier

Target function:
class from finite set
 V

Hypothesis: Probability Model of $P(v_j)$
and $P(a_i | v_j)$

Unseen data prediction: Find the
maximum $P(v_j | a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$



Learning Algorithm

Measures the frequency of every attribute value for certain class, and the frequency of every class

Determine the probability of $P(a_i | v_j)$

Determine the probability of $P(v_j)$

Hypothesis: Probability Model



Classification (Predict Unseen Data)

Compute the projection of attribute probability of query (unseen data) for every class $\square \prod_i P(a_i | v_j)$

Multiply the result with probability of each class to get \square
$$P(v_j | a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = P(v_j) \cdot \prod_i P(a_i | v_j)$$

Prediction: Class with the maximum $P(v_j | a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$



more examples
model
performance

Example: Play Tennis Dataset

outlook	temp.	humidity	windy	play	outlook	temp.	humidity	windy	play
sunny	hot	high	false	no	sunny	mild	high	false	no
sunny	hot	high	true	no	sunny	cool	normal	false	yes
overcast	hot	high	false	yes	rainy	mild	normal	false	yes
rainy	mild	high	false	yes	sunny	mild	normal	true	yes
rainy	cool	normal	false	yes	overcast	mild	high	true	yes
rainy	cool	normal	true	no	overcast	hot	normal	false	yes
overcast	cool	normal	true	yes	rainy	mild	high	true	no

Frequency of
(sunny|yes) \square

Frequency of
(sunny|no) \square

outlook			temperature			humidity			windy			play	
	yes	no		yes	no		yes	no		yes	no	yes	no
sunny	2	3	hot	2	2	high	3	4	false	6	2	9	5
overcast	4	0	mild	4	2	normal	6	1	true	3	3		
rainy	3	2	cool	3	1								

Frequency of
class 'yes' \square 9

Frequency of
class 'no' \square 5

Example: Play Tennis Dataset

Frequency

outlook			temperature			humidity			windy			play	
	yes	no		yes	no		yes	no		yes	no	yes	no
sunny	2	3	hot	2	2	high	3	4	false	6	2	9	5
overcast	4	0	mild	4	2	normal	6	1	true	3	3		
rainy	3	2	cool	3	1								

$P(a_i | v_j)$

outlook			temperature			humidity			windy		
yes no			yes no			yes no			yes no		
sunny	2/9	3/5	hot	2/9	2/5	high	3/9	4/5	false	6/9	2/5
overcast	4/9	0/5	mild	4/9	2/5	normal	6/9	1/5	true	3/9	3/5
rainy	3/9	2/5	cool	3/9	1/5						

$P(v_j)$

play	
yes	no
9/14	5/14

Probability Model



Classify New Instance: <Sunny, Cool, High, True>

 $P(a_i | v_j)$

outlook		temperature		humidity		windy	
yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
sunny	2/9 3/5	hot	2/9 2/5	high	3/9 4/5	false	6/9 2/5
overcast	4/9 0/5	mild	4/9 2/5	normal	6/9 1/5	true	3/9 3/5
rainy	3/9 2/5	cool	3/9 1/5				

 $P(v_j)$

play	
yes	no
9/14	5/14

$$P(v_j | a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = P(v_j) \cdot \prod_i P(a_i | v_j)$$

$P(\text{yes} | \text{sunny, cool, high, true})$

$= P(\text{yes}) \cdot P(\text{sunny} | \text{yes}) \cdot P(\text{cool} | \text{yes}) \cdot P(\text{high} | \text{yes}) \cdot P(\text{true} | \text{yes})$

$= 9/14 \cdot 2/9 \cdot 3/9 \cdot 3/9 \cdot 3/9 = 0.0053$

$P(\text{no} | \text{sunny, cool, high, true})$

$= P(\text{no}) \cdot P(\text{sunny} | \text{no}) \cdot P(\text{cool} | \text{no}) \cdot P(\text{high} | \text{no}) \cdot P(\text{true} | \text{no})$

$= 5/14 \cdot 3/5 \cdot 1/5 \cdot 4/5 \cdot 3/5 = 0.0206$



THANK YOU

