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Using organic phenomenon evidence, Chen and Li (2009) proposed a Naive Bayes ensemble for cancer classification. In this research, the author proposes a Naive Bayes (Nave Bayes) ensemble classification system. To begin, the Wilcoxon rank sum test is used to filter out irrelevant genes from the dataset.The training set is then used to train one Nave Bayes, which is then checked by the training set to ensure accurate prediction outcomes. Those samples with a low confidence level or an error prediction result are chosen to mentor the second Nave Bayes, and the second Nave Bayes is also checked once more. Similarly, the third Nave Bayes is derived from samples that could not be correctly identified using the second Nave Bayes. a high level of assurance The ensemble classifier is formed by the three Nave Bayes s. Finally, the ensemble classifier is fed the testing package. Majority voting is often used to determine the final test prediction results. Murat et al. (2009) use artificial neural networks and Naive Bayess to diagnose early prostate cancer. The aim of this research is to create a classifier-based efficient classification expert system for early diagnosis of organs in limitation stages so that informed decisions can be made without surgery. For gene collection, Sepulveda et al. used a possibility measurement. Genes whose appearance concepts are a clear indicator of the category separation, given a training data set has been chosen. Mutual information is used in this paper to choose insightful genes because of its nonlinearity, robustness, scalability, and strong empirical results. The proposed organic phenomenon data classification using Nave Bayes and Mutual Information (MI) has many goals. The first is to select informative genes using mutual information techniques. to train and test a Nave Bayes classifier model with the chosen genes and different kernel settings, as well as to check the model's accuracy Using the standard Leave-One-Out Cross-Validation (LOOCV) process, the established classifier model's generalisation ability was tested. Harbi and Smith (2006) suggested an administered grouping model based on the k implies estimation. Strengthening was reenacted to assess loads for the highlights. The cluster and thus the classifier were then formed using a weighted Euclidean distance metric. Since simulated annealing is needed, this algorithm is computationally intensive. It took a lot of iteration to get to the desired weights. Yang and Yuan (2009) suggested formal semi-supervised discriminant analysis, which uses the class's secret information structures to quantify intra-class discrepancies within an analogous class. Huang et al. (2011) go on to say that the ELM for classification is an aspect of the quality optimization process, and that it is extended to a specific type of "generalised" SLFNs support vector network. It demonstrates that, inside the ELM learning system, The maximum margin of Nave Bayes Nave Bayes is a different approach to deal with guided example arrangement that has been successfully extended to a wide variety of example recognition issues. Nave Bayes could be the best classification algorithm for dealing with high-dimensionality feature spaces accurately and efficiently [15]. Nave Bayes is a statistical approach that produces simple results and a very efficient algorithm that generates a binary classifier. Constructing a hyper-plane separating class members from nonmembers within the input space is a simple way to build a binary classifier. A nonlinear decision function within the input space is used in Nave Bayes to map the information into a better dimensional feature space. separating it into a hyperplane with the highest margin. Last but not least, Nave Bayes solves a simple convex optimization problem.

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