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Name : yuvaraj K
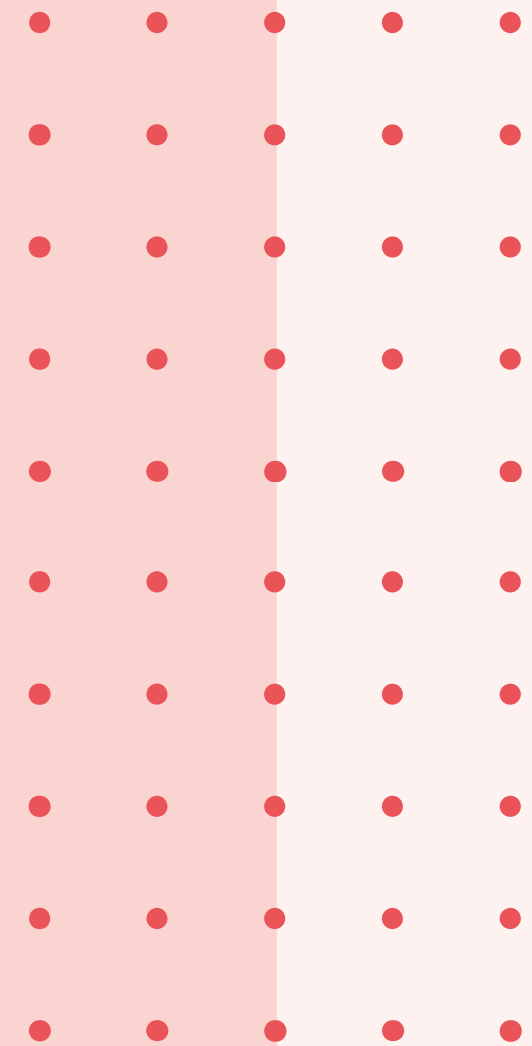**Reg no : 810421104192**
Dept : IV CSE C
Sub : big data analysis
Sub code : U20CS703

# Decoding Uncertainty: An Introduction to Bayes Theorem and Naive Bayes Classifier

Introduction to Bayes Theorem

In this presentation, we will explore **Bayes Theorem** and its application in the **Naive Bayes Classifier**. This powerful statistical method helps in making predictions based on prior knowledge. We will break down the concepts and illustrate their significance in data science.
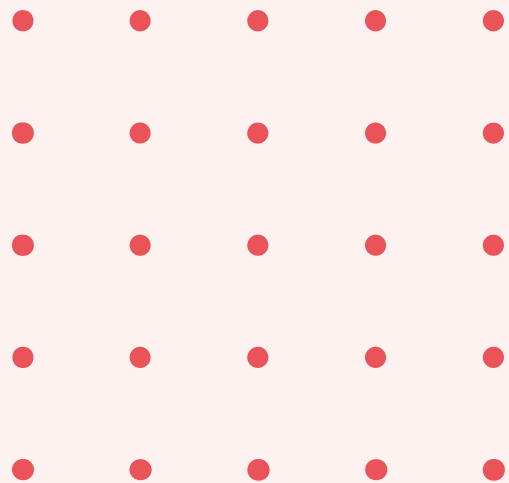
What is Bayes Theorem?

Bayes Theorem is a mathematical formula used to determine the conditional probability of events. It combines **prior knowledge** with new evidence to update beliefs. The formula is expressed as P(A|B) = P(B|A) * P(A) / P(B), where A and B are events.
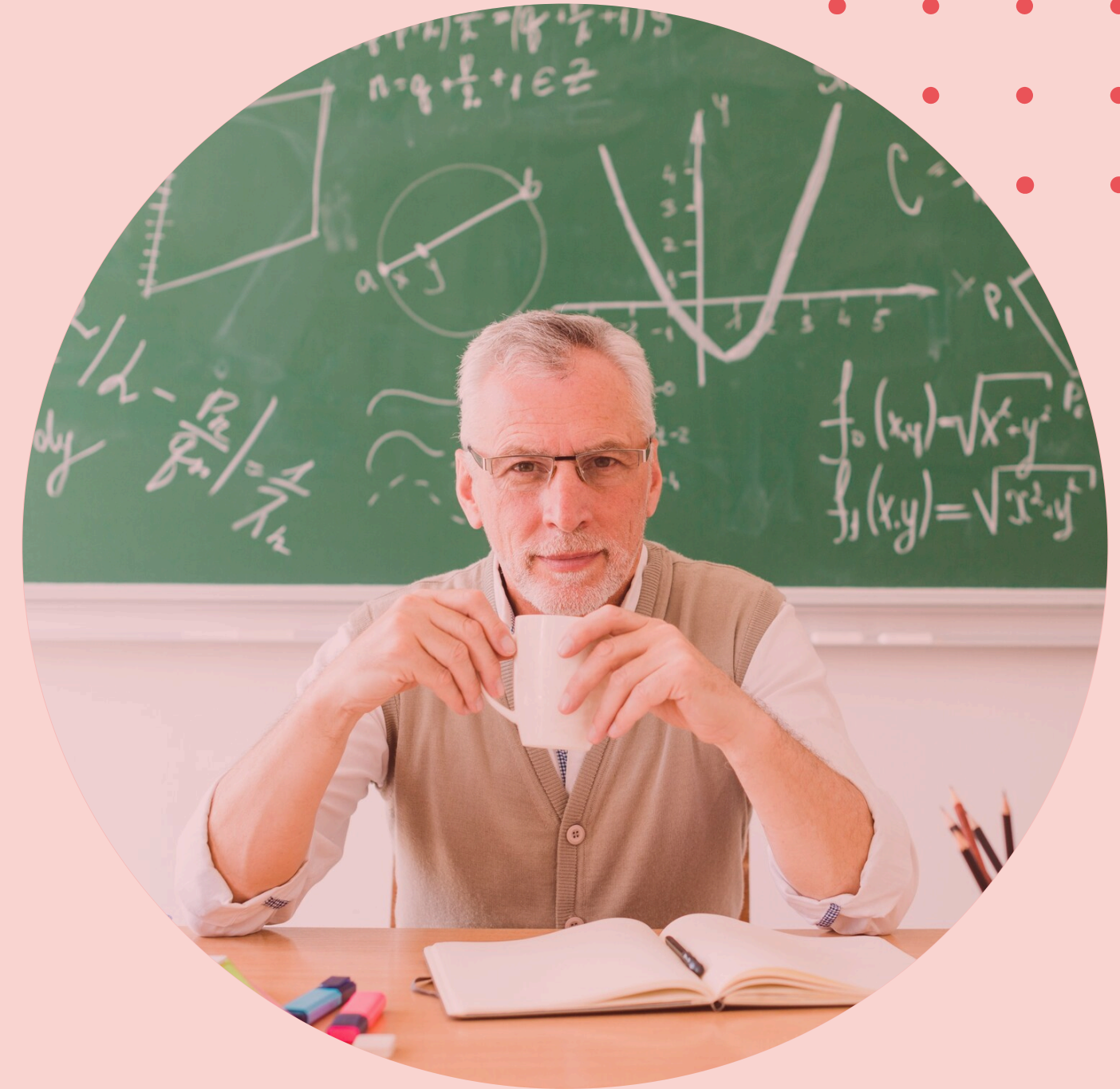
Understanding
Conditional Probability

Conditional probability measures the likelihood of an event occurring given that another event has already occurred. It is crucial for understanding how to apply Bayes Theorem. This concept allows us to refine predictions based on new information.
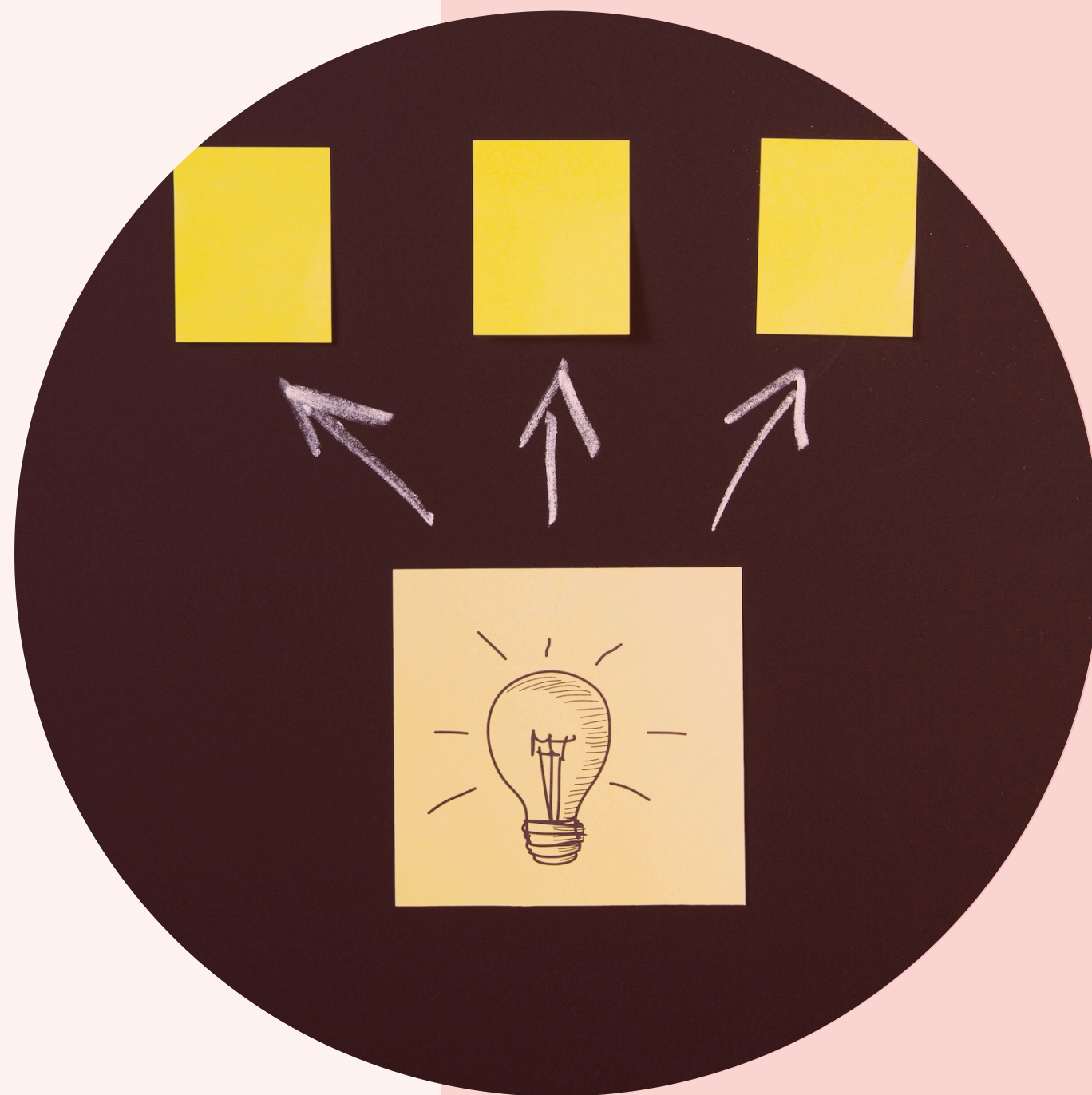
Introduction to Naive Bayes Classifier

The **Naive Bayes Classifier** is a simple yet effective classification algorithm based on **Bayes Theorem**. It assumes that features are **independent** given the class label, which simplifies calculations and speeds up the classification process.
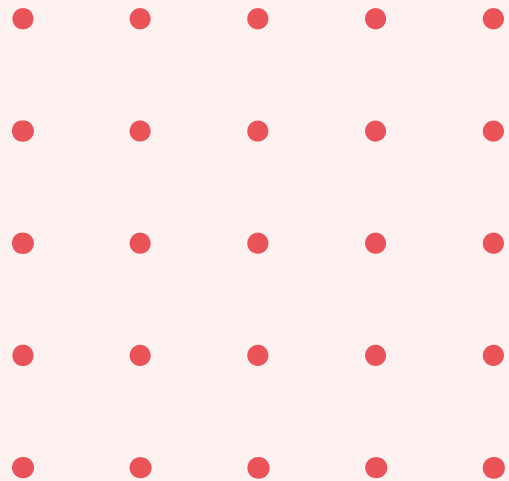
Key Assumptions of Naive Bayes

The Naive Bayes Classifier relies on two key assumptions: **feature independence** and the use of **prior probabilities**. These assumptions allow the model to work efficiently even with limited data, making it suitable for various applications in text classification and spam detection.
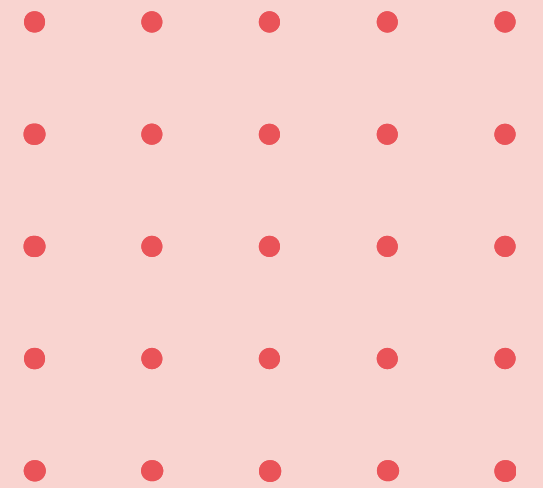
Applications of Naive Bayes

Naive Bayes is widely used in **text classification**, **spam detection**, and **sentiment analysis**. Its speed and simplicity make it a popular choice for large datasets. By leveraging Bayes Theorem, it provides robust predictions in diverse fields.

Advantages of Naive Bayes

Some advantages of the Naive Bayes Classifier include its **efficiency**, **scalability**, and **ease of implementation**. It performs well with high-dimensional data and is particularly effective when the independence assumption is approximately true.

Limitations of Naive Bayes

Despite its advantages, the Naive Bayes Classifier has limitations. The **independence assumption** may not hold true in many real-world scenarios, leading to potential inaccuracies. Additionally, it struggles with **zero probability** issues when encountering unseen data.

Conclusion

In summary, **Bayes Theorem** and the **Naive Bayes Classifier** are powerful tools for probabilistic reasoning and classification. Understanding their principles and applications can enhance decision-making processes in various fields, making them essential for data scientists.