

6. Assuming a set of documents that need to be classified, use the naïve Bayesian Classifier model to perform this task. Built-in Java classes/API can be used to write the program. Calculate the accuracy, precision, and recall for your data set.

### Naive Bayes algorithms for learning and classifying text

#### LEARN\_NAIVE\_BAYES\_TEXT (Examples, V)

*Examples* is a set of text documents along with their target values.  $V$  is the set of all possible target values. This function learns the probability terms  $P(w_k | v_j)$ , describing the probability that a randomly drawn word from a document in class  $v_j$  will be the English word  $w_k$ . It also learns the class prior probabilities  $P(v_j)$ .

1. collect all words, punctuation, and other tokens that occur in *Examples*
  - $Vocabulary \leftarrow c$  the set of all distinct words and other tokens occurring in any text document from *Examples*
2. calculate the required  $P(v_j)$  and  $P(w_k | v_j)$  probability terms
  - For each target value  $v_j$  in  $V$  do
    - $docs_j \leftarrow$  the subset of documents from *Examples* for which the target value is  $v_j$
    - $P(v_j) \leftarrow |docs_j| / |Examples|$
    - $Text_j \leftarrow$  a single document created by concatenating all members of  $docs_j$
    - $n \leftarrow$  total number of distinct word positions in  $Text_j$
    - for each word  $w_k$  in  $Vocabulary$ 
      - $n_k \leftarrow$  number of times word  $w_k$  occurs in  $Text_j$
      - $P(w_k | v_j) \leftarrow (n_k + 1) / (n + |Vocabulary|)$

#### CLASSIFY\_NAIVE\_BAYES\_TEXT (Doc)

Return the estimated target value for the document *Doc*.  $a_i$  denotes the word found in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  position within *Doc*.

- $positions \leftarrow$  all word positions in *Doc* that contain tokens found in  $Vocabulary$
- Return  $V_{NB}$ , where

$$v_{NB} = \underset{v_j \in V}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(v_j) \prod_{i \in positions} P(a_i | v_j)$$

**Data set:**

	<b>Text Documents</b>	<b>Label</b>
<b>1</b>	I love this sandwich	pos
<b>2</b>	This is an amazing place	pos
<b>3</b>	I feel very good about these beers	pos
<b>4</b>	This is my best work	pos
<b>5</b>	What an awesome view	pos
<b>6</b>	I do not like this restaurant	neg
<b>7</b>	I am tired of this stuff	neg
<b>8</b>	I can't deal with this	neg
<b>9</b>	He is my sworn enemy	neg
<b>10</b>	My boss is horrible	neg
<b>11</b>	This is an awesome place	pos
<b>12</b>	I do not like the taste of this juice	neg
<b>13</b>	I love to dance	pos
<b>14</b>	I am sick and tired of this place	neg
<b>15</b>	What a great holiday	pos
<b>16</b>	That is a bad locality to stay	neg
<b>17</b>	We will have good fun tomorrow	pos
<b>18</b>	I went to my enemy's house today	neg

**Program:**

```
import pandas as pd

msg=pd.read_csv('naivetext.csv',names=['message','label'])

print('The dimensions of the dataset',msg.shape)

msg['labelnum']=msg.label.map({'pos':1,'neg':0})
X=msg.message
y=msg.labelnum

print(X)
print(y)

#splitting the dataset into train and test data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
xtrain,xtest,ytrain,ytest=train_test_split(X,y)

print ('\n The total number of Training Data :',ytrain.shape)
print ('\n The total number of Test Data :',ytest.shape)

#output of count vectoriser is a sparse matrix
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
count_vect = CountVectorizer()
xtrain_dtm = count_vect.fit_transform(xtrain)
xtest_dtm=count_vect.transform(xtest)
print('\n The words or Tokens in the text documents \n')
print(count_vect.get_feature_names())

df=pd.DataFrame(xtrain_dtm.toarray(),columns=count_vect.get_feature_names())

# Training Naive Bayes (NB) classifier on training data.
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
clf = MultinomialNB().fit(xtrain_dtm,ytrain)
predicted = clf.predict(xtest_dtm)

#printing accuracy, Confusion matrix, Precision and Recall
from sklearn import metrics
print('\n Accuracy of the classifier is',
metrics.accuracy_score(ytest,predicted))
```

```
print('\n Confusion matrix')
print(metrics.confusion_matrix(ytest,predicted))

print('\n The value of Precision' ,
metrics.precision_score(ytest,predicted))

print('\n The value of Recall' ,
metrics.recall_score(ytest,predicted))
```

### **Output:**

The dimensions of the dataset (18, 2)

```
0    I love this sandwich
1    This is an amazing place
2    I feel very good about these beers
3    This is my best work
4    What an awesome view
5    I do not like this restaurant
6    I am tired of this stuff
7    I can't deal with this
8    He is my sworn enemy
9    My boss is horrible
10   This is an awesome place
11   I do not like the taste of this juice
12   I love to dance
13   I am sick and tired of this place
14   What a great holiday
15   That is a bad locality to stay
16   We will have good fun tomorrow
17   I went to my enemy's house today
```

Name: message, dtype: object

```
0 1
1 1
2 1
3 1
4 1
5 0
6 0
7 0
8 0
9 0
10 1
11 0
12 1
13 0
14 1
15 0
16 1
17 0
```

Name: labelnum, dtype: int64

The total number of Training Data: (13,)

The total number of Test Data: (5,)

The words or Tokens in the text documents

```
['about', 'am', 'amazing', 'an', 'and', 'awesome', 'beers', 'best', 'can', 'deal', 'do', 'enemy', 'feel',
'fun', 'good', 'great', 'have', 'he', 'holiday', 'house', 'is', 'like', 'love', 'my', 'not', 'of', 'place',
'restaurant', 'sandwich', 'sick', 'sworn', 'these', 'this', 'tired', 'to', 'today', 'tomorrow', 'very',
'view', 'we', 'went', 'what', 'will', 'with', 'work']
```

Accuracy of the classifier is 0.8

Confusion matrix

```
[[2 1]
```

```
[0 2]]
```

The value of Precision 0.6666666666666666

The value of Recall 1.0

**Basic knowledge****Confusion Matrix**

		Actual	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted	Positive	<b>True Positive</b>	<b>False Positive</b>
	Negative	<b>False Negative</b>	<b>True Negative</b>

**True positives:** data points labelled as positive that are actually positive

**False positives:** data points labelled as positive that are actually negative

**True negatives:** data points labelled as negative that are actually negative

**False negatives:** data points labelled as negative that are actually positive

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{True Positive} + \text{False Negative}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{Total Actual Positive}}$$

		Actual	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted	Positive	<b>True Positive</b>	<b>False Positive</b>
	Negative	<b>False Negative</b>	<b>True Negative</b>

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{True Positive} + \text{False Positive}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{Total Predicted Positive}}$$

		Actual	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted	Positive	True Positive	False Positive
	Negative	False Negative	True Negative

**Example:**

		Actual	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted	Positive	1 TP	3 FP
	Negative	0 FN	1 TN

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} = \frac{1}{1+3} = 0.25$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1$$

**Accuracy:** how often is the classifier correct?

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{\text{Total}} = \frac{1 + 1}{5} = 0.4$$

## Example: Movie Review

Doc	Text	Class
1	I loved the movie	+
2	I hated the movie	-
3	a great movie. good movie	+
4	poor acting	-
5	great acting. good movie	+

## Unique word

< I, loved, the, movie, hated, a, great, good, poor, acting >

Doc	I	loved	the	movie	hated	a	great	good	poor	acting	Class
1	1	1	1	1							+
2	1		1	1	1						-
3				2		1	1	1			+
4									1	1	-
5				1			1	1		1	+

Doc	I	loved	the	movie	hated	a	great	good	poor	acting	Class
1	1	1	1	1							+
3				2		1	1	1			+
5				1			1	1		1	+

$$P(+) = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$$



$$P(I | +) = \frac{1 + 1}{14 + 10} = 0.0833$$

$$P(a | +) = \frac{1 + 1}{14 + 10} = 0.0833$$

$$P(\text{loved} | +) = \frac{1 + 1}{14 + 10} = 0.0833$$

$$P(\text{great} | +) = \frac{2 + 1}{14 + 10} = 0.125$$

$$P(\text{the} | +) = \frac{1 + 1}{14 + 10} = 0.0833$$

$$P(\text{good} | +) = \frac{2 + 1}{14 + 10} = 0.125$$

$$P(\text{movie} | +) = \frac{4 + 1}{14 + 10} = 0.2083$$

$$P(\text{poor} | +) = \frac{0 + 1}{14 + 10} = 0.0416$$

$$P(\text{hated} | +) = \frac{0 + 1}{14 + 10} = 0.0416$$

$$P(\text{acting} | +) = \frac{1 + 1}{14 + 10} = 0.0833$$

Doc	I	loved	the	movie	hated	a	great	good	poor	acting	Class
2	1		1	1	1						-
4									1	1	-

$$P(-) = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

$$P(I | -) = \frac{1 + 1}{6 + 10} = 0.125$$

$$P(a | -) = \frac{0 + 1}{6 + 10} = 0.0625$$

$$P(\text{loved} | -) = \frac{0 + 1}{6 + 10} = 0.0625$$

$$P(\text{great} | -) = \frac{0 + 1}{6 + 10} = 0.0625$$

$$P(\text{the} | -) = \frac{1 + 1}{6 + 10} = 0.125$$

$$P(\text{good} | -) = \frac{0 + 1}{6 + 10} = 0.0625$$

$$P(\text{movie} | -) = \frac{1 + 1}{6 + 10} = 0.125$$

$$P(\text{poor} | -) = \frac{1 + 1}{6 + 10} = 0.125$$

$$P(\text{hated} | -) = \frac{1 + 1}{6 + 10} = 0.125$$

$$P(\text{acting} | -) = \frac{1 + 1}{6 + 10} = 0.125$$

Let's classify the new document

## I hated the poor acting

If  $V_j = +$

then,

$$= P(+ ) P(I | + ) P(\text{hated} | + ) P(\text{the} | + ) P(\text{poor} | + ) P(\text{acting} | + )$$

$$= 0.6 * 0.0833 * 0.0416 * 0.0833 * 0.0416 * 0.0833$$

$$= 6.03 \times 10^{-2}$$

If  $V_j = -$

then,

$$= P(- ) P(I | - ) P(\text{hated} | - ) P(\text{the} | - ) P(\text{poor} | - ) P(\text{acting} | - )$$

$$= 0.4 * 0.125 * 0.125 * 0.125 * 0.125 * 0.125$$

$$= 1.22 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$= 1.22 \times 10^{-5} > 6.03 \times 10^{-2}$$

So, the new document belongs to ( - ) class