CLASSIFICATION TASKS

- Learn function that assigns categorical class labels to observations
- Each observation belongs to exactly one class
- The task can contain two (binary) or multiple (multi-class) classes

Training

Input: Labeled data

Sex	Age	Health	Degree of Graduation	Level of Happiness
Female	23	Good	Bachelor	Not too happy
Male	70	Fair	High School	Pretty happy
Female	48	Excellent	High School	Very happy

Learning → Classifier

Output

Prediction

Input: Unlabeled data

Sex	Age	Health	Degree of Graduation	Level of Happiness
Male	41	Fair	Bachelor	?
Male	35	Good	Bachelor	?
Female	22	Fair	High School	?

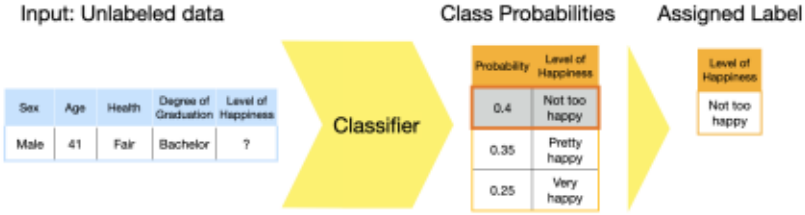
Classifier

Prediction

Level of Happiness
Not too happy
Pretty happy
Not too happy

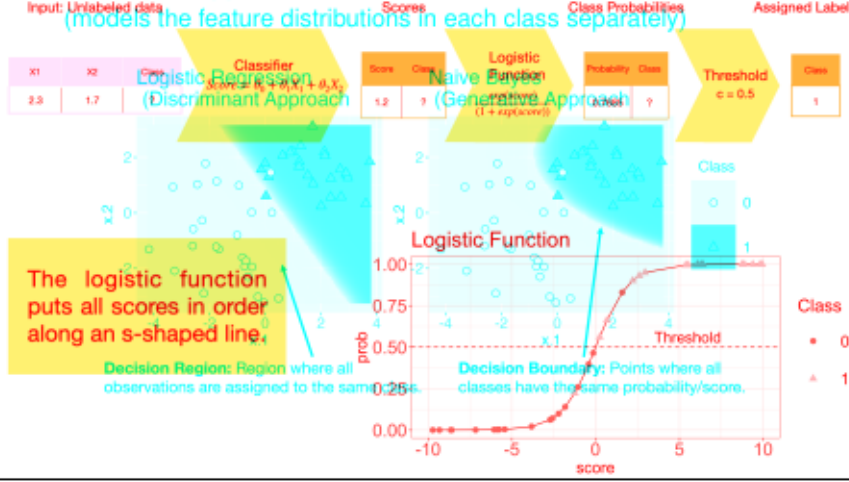
BASIC DEFINITIONS

- For every observation a model outputs the probability (probabilistic classifier) or score (scoring classifier) of each class
- In the multi-class case, the class label is usually assigned by choosing the class with the maximum score or probability
- In the binary case, a class label is assigned by choosing the class whose probability or score exceeds a threshold value c



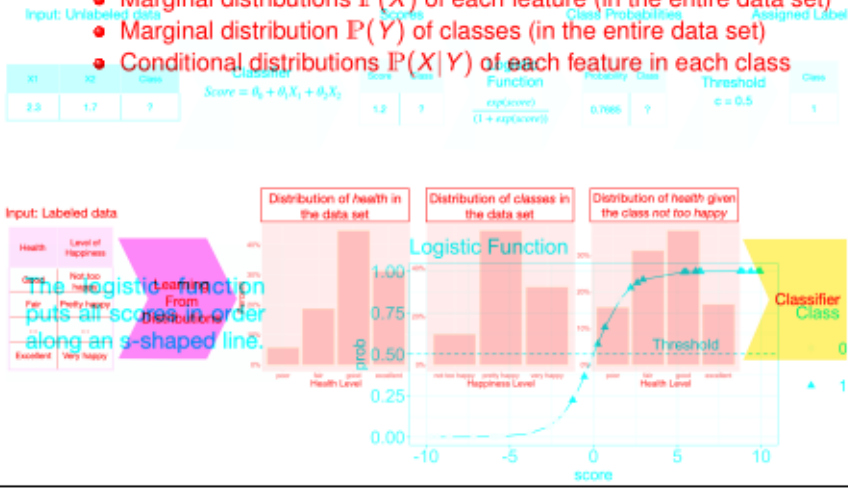
LOGISTIC REGRESSION

- Logistic regression is a **discriminant approach** for binary classification.
- It turns scores into probabilities with the logistic function.
- We just need to compute the probability for **one** class (usually class 1).
- If the probability exceeds a threshold value **c** ⇒ class 1 is predicted.



NAIVE BAYES

- Naive Bayes is a **generative multi-class approach**. It computes the class probability for each class based on the training data.
- It considers the data distribution on three different levels:
  - Marginal distributions $\mathbb{P}(X)$ of each feature (in the entire data set)
  - Marginal distribution $\mathbb{P}(Y)$ of classes (in the entire data set)
  - Conditional distributions $\mathbb{P}(X|Y)$ of each feature in each class



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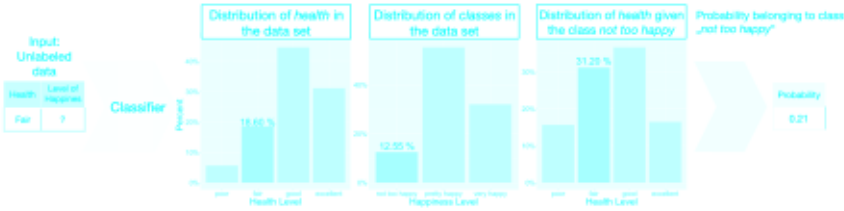
NAIVE BAYES

- Example: Class probability of “not too happy" given health = “fair”:



Naive Bayes Classifier

$$\frac{P(X = x|Y = k) \times P(Y = k)}{P(X = x)}$$

31.20 % × 12.55 % / 18.60 %

Class probability given the data

21.00 %