Abstract

Classifying this indefinite big data, is computationally intensive as a large amount of data is related with an existential probability of undefined or undetermined values of raw data. Classifying is hindered by a large amount of data from various sources. RVM, a Bayesian formulation of the linear model both for classification and regression, has lately involved a lot of interest in the research community. The paper aims at learning kernelized RVM classifier to evaluate Ebola virus outbreak, using generalization error, intra class separability, missing probability $P_i$ is compared to SVM. RVM relevance impact with other epidemic diseases of Ebola Virus is also compared.

References

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Index Terms

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Keywords
classification, relevance vector machine, support vector machine, Naive Bayes, neural network, generalization error, intra class separability, missing probability, Predictive value imputation, distributed based imputation