

# Classification & Prediction

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CSE(Core)-I

# What is Classification?

## Content:

- Classification is a supervised learning technique.
- It assigns data into predefined categories (labels).
- Uses training data to build a model.

## Examples:

- Email → Spam / Not Spam
- Transaction → Fraud / Legitimate

# What is Prediction?

## Content:

- Prediction estimates unknown or future values.
- Uses historical data to forecast outcomes.
- Often done using regression techniques.

## Examples:

- Predict house prices
- Forecast sales revenue

# Decision Tree Induction

## Content:

- A tree-like model used for classification.
- Nodes represent attributes.
- Branches represent decisions.
- Leaves represent class labels.

## Advantages:

- Easy to understand
- Visual representation
- Handles both numeric & categorical data

# Attribute Selection Measures

## **Content:**

Used to choose the best attribute for splitting.

## **Common Measures:**

- Information Gain
- Gain Ratio
- Gini Index

## **Goal:**

Select attribute that best separates data.

# ID3 & CART Algorithms

## Content:

### **ID3 Algorithm**

- Uses Information Gain.
- Works with categorical data.
- Builds tree top-down.

### **CART Algorithm**

- Uses Gini Index.
- Supports numeric data.
- Produces binary trees.

# Tree Pruning

## Content:

- Removes unnecessary branches from decision tree.
- Reduces overfitting.
- Improves model accuracy on new data.

## Types:

- Pre-pruning (stop early)
- Post-pruning (trim after building)

# Bayes' Theorem & Naive Bayes

**Content:**

**Bayes' Theorem:**

$$P(A|B) = (P(B|A) \times P(A)) / P(B)$$

**Naive Bayes Classifier:**

- Assumes attributes are independent.
- Simple and fast.
- Works well for text classification.

**Example:** Spam detection

# Support Vector Machines (SVM)

## Content:

- Supervised learning algorithm for classification.
- Finds optimal boundary (hyperplane) between classes.
- Maximizes margin between data points.

## Advantages:

- High accuracy
- Effective in high-dimensional data

# K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

## Content:

- Lazy learning algorithm.
- Classifies based on nearest neighbors.
- Uses distance metrics (Euclidean distance).

## Steps:

- 1.Choose K value.
- 2.Find nearest neighbors.
- 3.Assign majority class.

# **Thank You !**