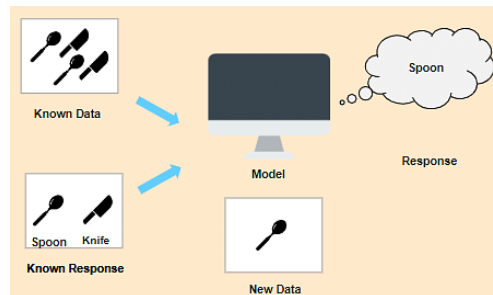# PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

Team ID	PNT2022TMID30319
Project Name	FERTILIZERS RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM FOR DISEASE PREDICTION

Supervised and unsupervised learning:

In Supervised Learning, the machine learns under supervision. It contains a model that is able to predict with the help of a labeled dataset. A labeled dataset is one where you already know the target answer.

In this case, we have images that are labeled a spoon or a knife. This known data is fed to the machine, which analyzes and learns the association of these images based on its features such as shape, size, sharpness, etc. Now when a new image is fed to the machine without any label, the machine is able to predict accurately that it is a spoon with the help of the past data.

Regression Classification and Clustering:

In machine learning, we often group examples as a first step to understand a subject (data set) in a machine learning system. Grouping unlabeled examples is called clustering. As the examples are unlabeled, clustering relies on unsupervised machine learning.

Classification tries to find the decision boundary, which divides the dataset into different classes. Regression algorithms solve regression problems such as house price predictions and weather predictions.

Artificial Neural Networks:

Artificial neural networks, usually simply called neural networks or neural nets, are computing systems inspired by the biological neural networks that constitute animal brains. An ANN is based on a collection of connected units or nodes called artificial neurons, which loosely model the neurons in a biological brain.
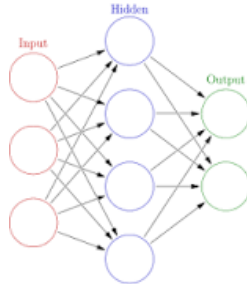
Convolution Neural Networks:

A convolutional neural network (CNN or ConvNet) is a network architecture for deep learning that learns directly from data. CNNs are particularly useful for finding patterns in images to recognize objects, classes, and categories. They can also be quite effective for classifying audio, time-series, and signal data.
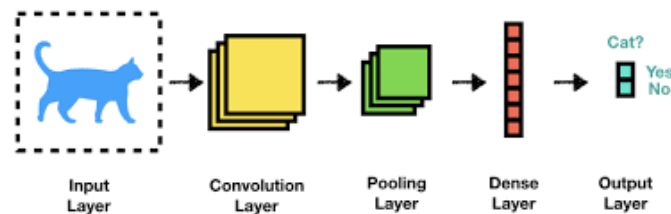
Flask:

Flask is a micro web framework written in Python. It is classified as a microframework because it does not require particular tools or libraries. It has no database abstraction layer, form validation, or any other components where pre-existing third-party libraries provide common functions. However, Flask supports extensions that can add application features as if they were implemented in Flask itself. Extensions exist for object-relational mappers, form validation, upload handling, various open authentication technologies and several common framework related tools.