**Quick Check-Point #3**

**#1**

The name “supervised” learning originates from the idea that training a machine while using this type of approach is similar to how humans are learning **under the supervision** of a teacher.

Yes/No

**#2**

**In supervised learning**, we train the machines by providing them a set of examples. Each provided example is a pair consisting of an input object and the desired output value for that object. It is called **a labeled dataset**. The fact that both the input and output values are known qualifies the dataset as “labeled”.

Yes/No

**#3**

A **trained model** is used for mapping **labeled** data as input into a **predicated** output.

Yes/No (A trained model is used for mapping new input into predicated output)

**#4**

The aim of a supervised learning algorithm is to find the best **mapping function** (f) that will be used to map the input variable(x) with the output variable(y) based on the training data.

Yes/No

**#5**

The two typical tasks in **supervised learning** are clustering and regression.

Yes/No (Classification and Regression)

**#6**

The task of identifying if the color of a flower is “Yellow”, “Green”, ”Red”, “Blue” is an example of **multiclass classification**.

Yes/No

**#7**

To be able to **predict a continuous number** like the price of a product, one of the relevant types of an algorithm is based on **regression**.

Yes/No

**#8**

Regression is a set of statistical methods for estimating the strength of the relationship between a **dependent variable** and one or more **independent variables**. Such relationships can be linear or nonlinear.

Yes/No