<https://www.digitalvidya.com/blog/supervised-learning/>

Artificial intelligence is the key to solving problems that are too difficult for humans to solve.  
Supervised learning is the most common approach in AI, and it is what allows computers to learn how to do things like recognize objects or make predictions about future events.

Supervised learning is a form of machine learning that uses an algorithm to identify patterns in data, then learn from these patterns. The algorithm takes any number of inputs and outputs them into a set of predefined classes.

Unsupervised learning is a little different.

In this case, an AI program would look at all the data available and analyze it without any explicit guidance from humans.

This type of learning is usually used for things like natural language processing (NLP) and machine vision where you don't know what the correct answer will be ahead of time.

(den skal selv finde et mønster)

On a very basic level, ML is not vastly different from the way humans learn.

For instance, if you show a pair of shoes and a pair of socks to a child, the next time he can point out a pair of socks and identify them.

The higher the number of shoes and socks he comes across, the better he is at identifying them. Something similar happens in machines.

The data about shoes and socks that have been fed to the system is called ‘training data’.

Forklaring:

Data er ligesom at fortælle et lille barn om hvad der er sokker og hvad der er sko.

Jo flere du viser, jo mere oftere vil han kunne forskel på andre sokker og sko, senere hen.

Hund eller kat? Store eller små ører? Et bestemt billede kan evt have 90% chance for at være en kat og 10% chance for at være en hund.

Korrekt repræsentation af forskellige mængder i datasæt, altså hvis 60% af hund har store ører, så er det forkert at have 46% billeder af hunde med små ører.