① Inductive Learning & Any hypothesis found to approximate target function well over a sufficiently large set of training examples will also approximate the target function well over other unobserved examples.

For example if we take two hypothesis h_1 & h_2 where $h_1 : \langle A, ?, ?, D, ?, ? \rangle$

$h_2 : \langle A, ?, ?, ?, ?, ? \rangle$

So we can say that h_2 is more general and h_1 is more specific