Introduction to Data Science

SUPERVISED LEARNING PRIMER

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SUPERVISED VS. UNSUPERVISED

Supervised Learning: the process of inferring a function from labeled data. In SL, we have a target (dependent) variable Y and features (independent variables) X, and our goal is to learn a function Y=f(X).

<u>Unsupervised Learning:</u> the process of finding hidden structure in data that has no label.

Hint: If no label/target/dependent var, then it is probably unsupervised!

TYPES OF LABELS IN SL

SL can be further broken down by the type of target variable.

In <u>regression</u> problems, the labels can be any real valued number.

$$f(x) = y$$
, where $y \in \mathbb{R}$

In <u>classification</u> problems, the labels are discrete choices called 'classes', and one either estimates a particular class or the probability of being in a particular class.

$$f(x) = c_i$$
, where $c_i \in C = [c_1, \ldots, c_k]$

or

$$f(x) = P(c_i)$$
, where $c_i \in C = [c_1, \ldots, c_k]$ and $\sum_{c_i \in C} P(c_i) = 1$

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EXAMPLE REGRESSION PROBLEMS

What will the price of IBM stock be tomorrow?



How much will a new customer spend In the next year?



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EXAMPLE CLASSIFICATION PROBLEMS

Will someone click on an ad?:

C=[No, Yes]



What number is this?:

C=[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]

72/04/4959 0690159784 9665407401 3134727121 1742351244

Is this pill good for headaches?: C=[No, Yes]



Is this e-mail spam?: C=[No, Yes]



What is this news article about?: C=[Politics, Sports, Finance ...]



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