

A PRESENTATION ON

SUPERVISED  
LEARNING

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## MACHINE LEARNING:

- **Machine learning** is a subfield of computer science that explores the study and construction of algorithms that can learn from and make predictions on data.
- Such algorithms operate by building a model from example inputs in order to make data-driven predictions or decisions, rather than following strictly static program instructions.

# **TYPES OF MACHINE LEARNING**

## **LEARNING**

- **Supervised learning** : Learn by examples as to what a face is in terms of structure, color, etc so that after several iterations it learns to define a face.
- **Unsupervised learning** : since there is no desired output in this case that is provided therefore categorization is done so that the algorithm differentiates correctly between the face of a horse, cat or human.

- REINFORCEMENT LEARNING:

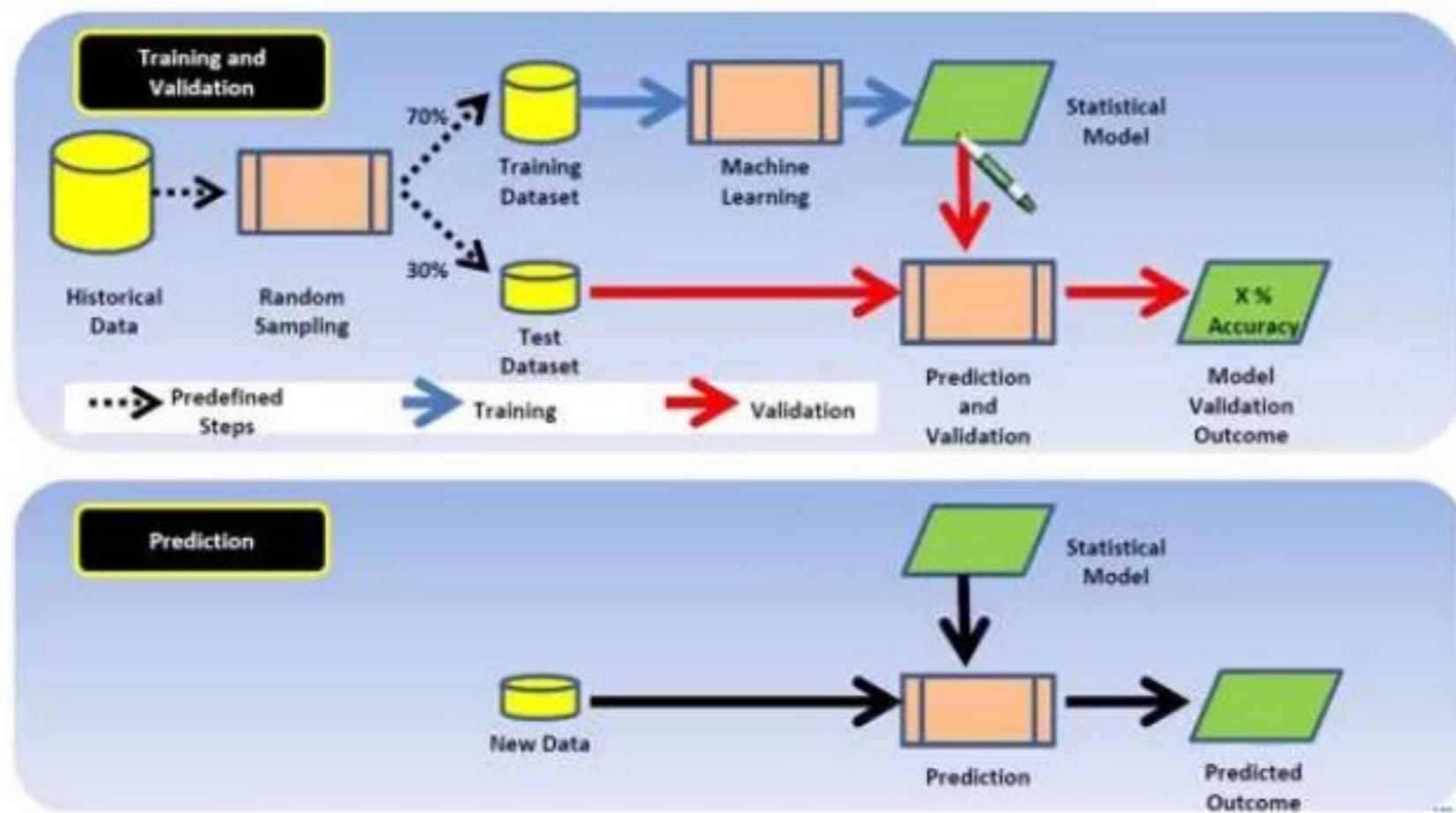
Learn how to behave successfully to achieve a goal while interacting with an external environment .(Learn via Experiences!)

## DEFINITION:

- **Supervised learning** is the machine learning task of inferring a function from labeled training data. The training data consist of a set of *training examples*. In supervised learning, each example is a *pair* consisting of an input object and a desired output value. A supervised learning algorithm analyzes the training data and produces an inferred function, which can be used for mapping new examples.

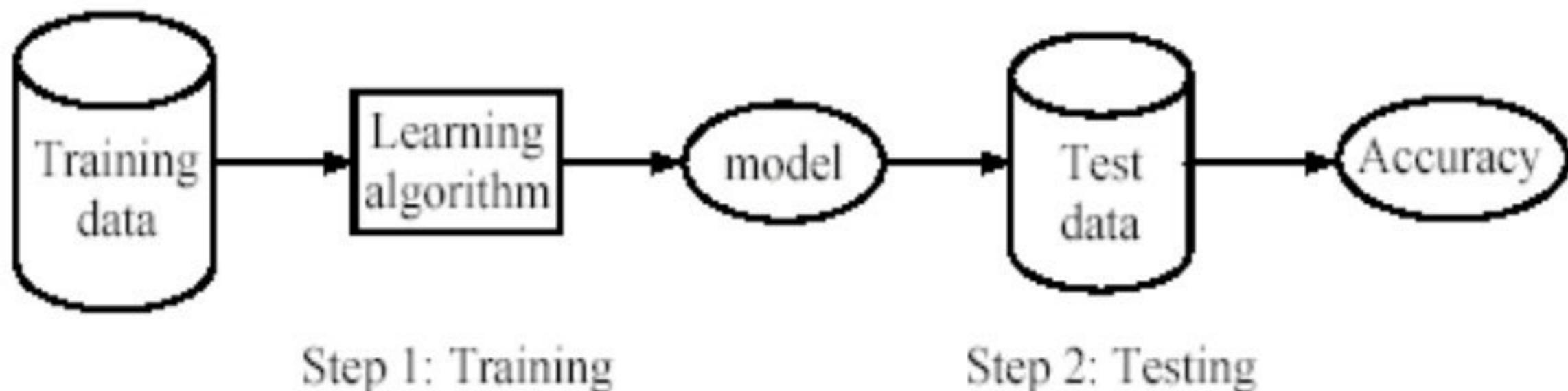
# PROCESS

## Supervised Learning- Process Flow



## SUPERVISED LEARNING PROCESS: TWO STEPS

- **Learning (training):** Learn a model using the **training data**
- **Testing:** Test the model using **unseen test data** to assess the model accuracy
- Accuracy = 
$$\frac{\text{No. of correct classifications}}{\text{Total no of test cases}}$$



# OVERVIEW:

- In order to solve a given problem of supervised learning, one has to perform the following steps:
  1. Determine the type of training examples. Before doing anything else, the user should decide what kind of data is to be used as a training set.
  2. Gather a training set. Thus, a set of input objects is gathered and corresponding outputs are also gathered, either from human experts or from measurements.
  3. Determine the structure of the learned function and corresponding learning algorithm.

4. Complete the design. Run the learning algorithm on the gathered training set.
5. Evaluate the accuracy of the learned function. After parameter adjustment and learning, the performance of the resulting function should be measured on a test set that is separate from the training set.

## **SUPERVISED LEARNING:**

### **1:CLASSIFICATION**

### **2:REGRESSION**

- Regression means to predict the output value using training data.
- Classification means to group the output into a class.
- e.g. we use regression to predict the house price from training data and use classification to predict the Gender.

# CLASSIFICATION PROBLEM:

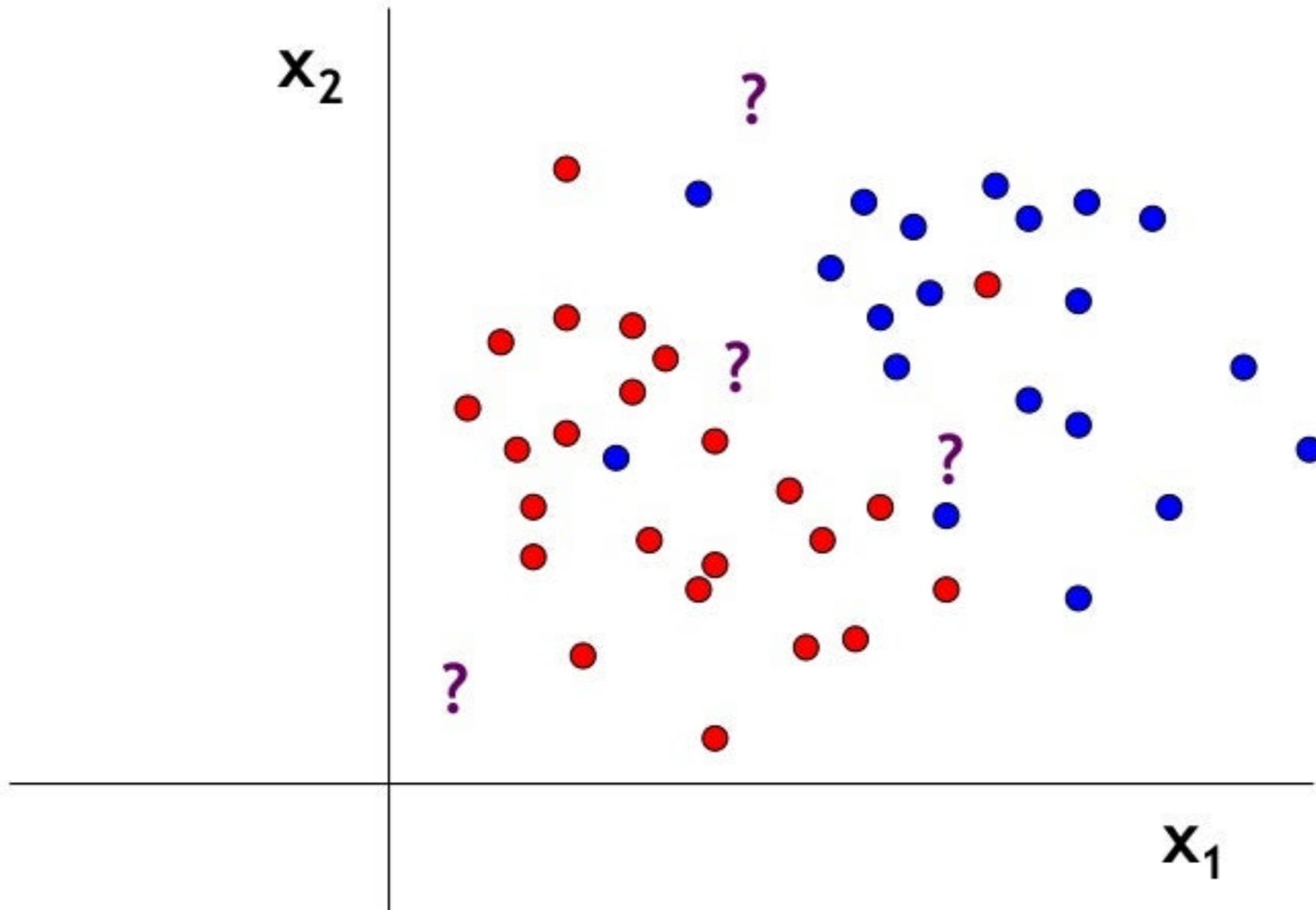
## Learning of binary classification

- Given: a set of  $m$  examples  $(x_i, y_i)$   $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$  sampled from some distribution  $D$ , where  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$
- Find: a function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \{-1, +1\}$  which classifies 'well' examples  $x_j$  sampled from  $D$ .

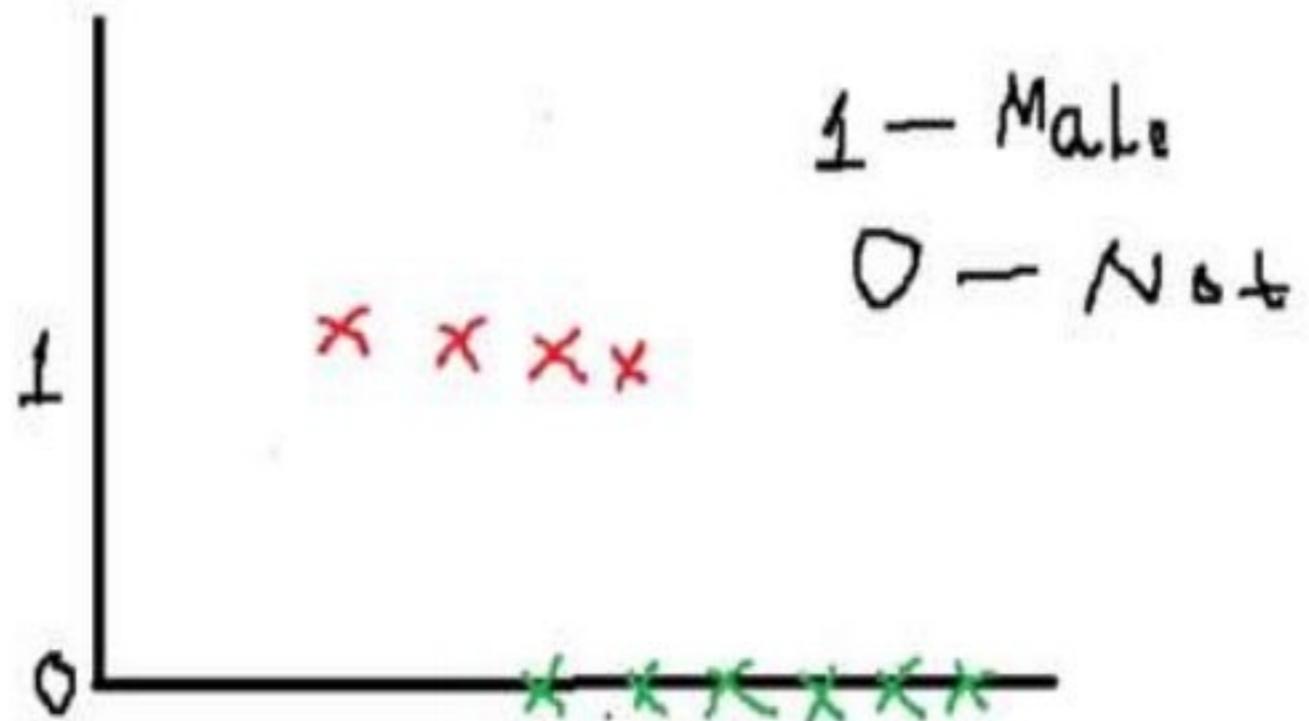
## comments

- The function  $f$  is usually a statistical model, whose parameters are learnt from the set of examples.
- The set of examples are called - 'training set'.
- $Y$  is called - 'target variable', or 'target'.
- Examples, with  $y_i=+1$  are called 'positive examples'.
- Examples, with  $y_i=-1$  are called 'negative examples'.

# CLASSIFICATION PROBLEM



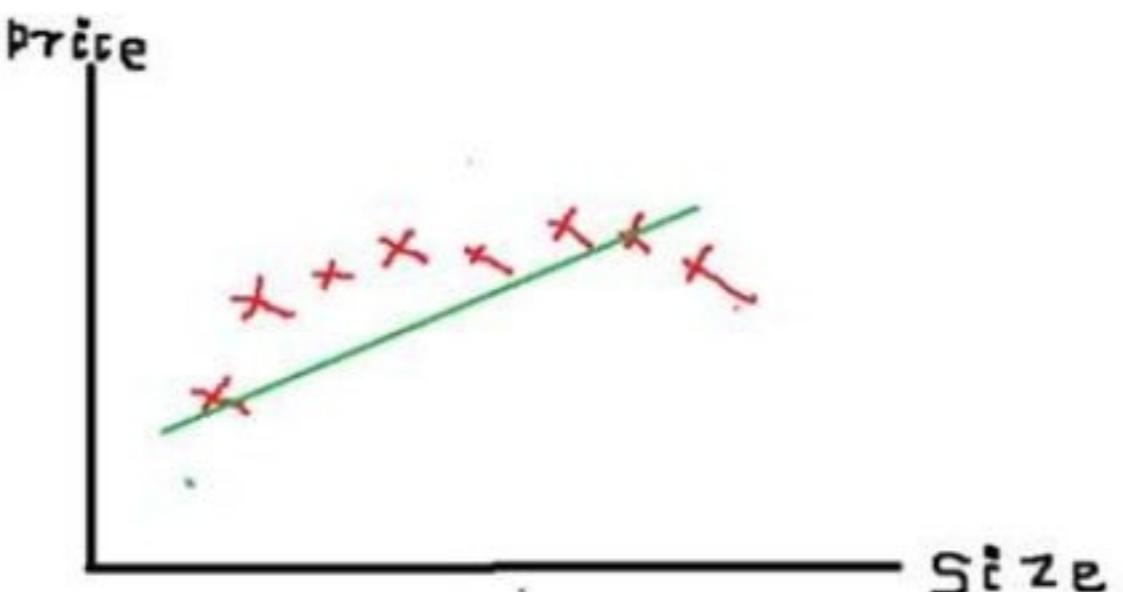
# Classification



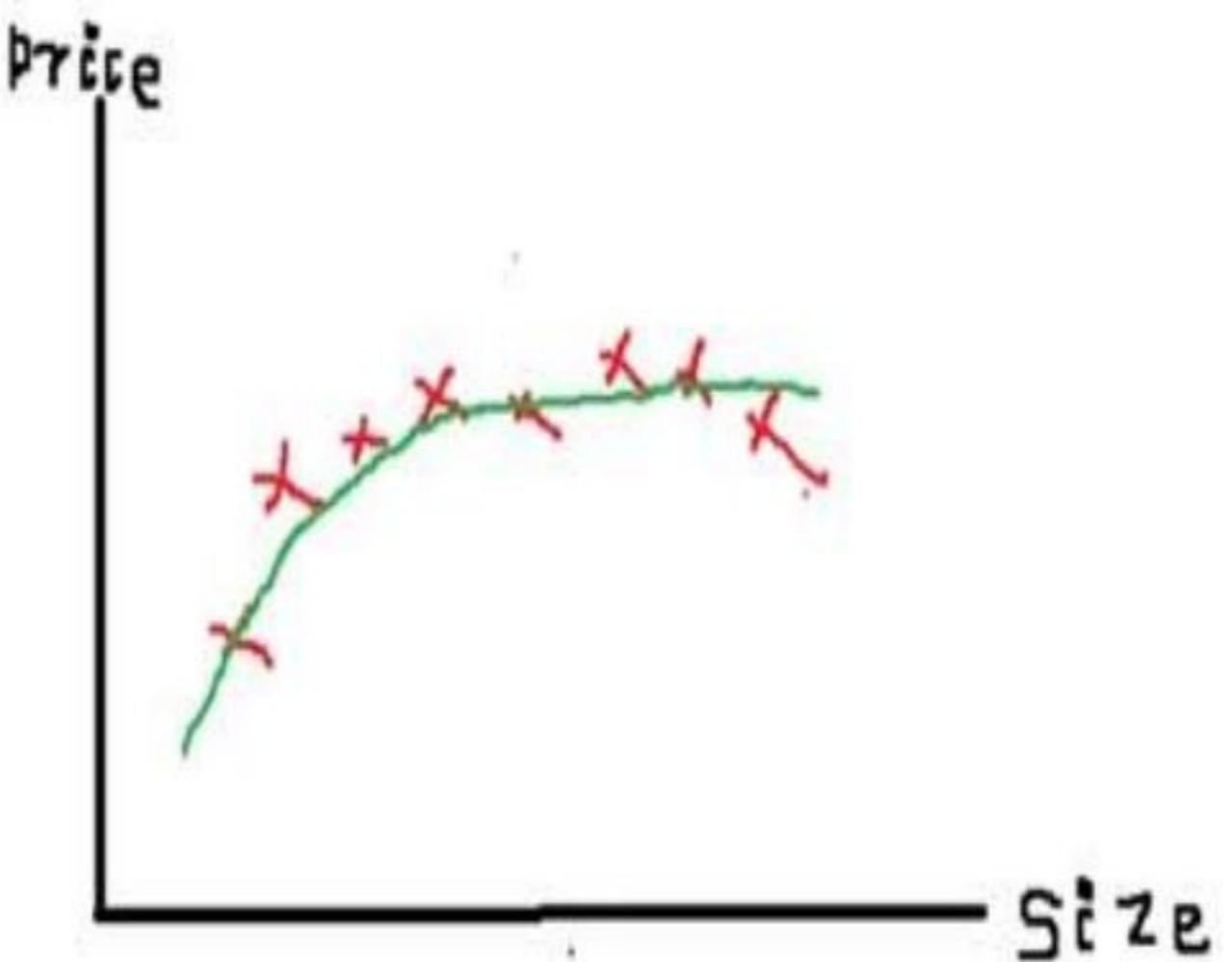
# REGRESSION PROBLEM:

- Presence of Target variable
- House price =  $F(\text{size})$
- Data pairs (House price1, Size1), (House price2, Size2) so on

Regression (Linear)



# Regression (Curvilinear)



# EXAMPLES OF SUPERVISED LEARNING :

- **Customer discovery:**

predict whether a customer is likely to purchase certain goods according to a database of customer profiles and their history of shopping activities.

# FACE DETECTION

discriminating human faces from non faces.



# CHARACTER RECOGNITION (MULTI CATEGORY)

- Identify handwritten characters: classify each image of character into one of 10 categories '0', '1', '2'

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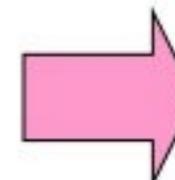
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# REFERENCES

- Youtube.com
- Wikipedia.com
- Mathswork.com
- Slideshare.com

Thank you!

