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Supervised and Unsupervised learning

Supervised learning

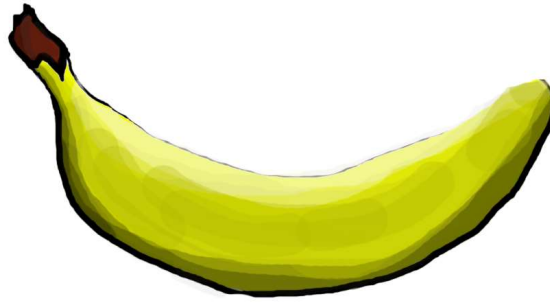
Supervised learning as the name indicates a presence of supervisor as teacher. Basically supervised learning is a learning in which we teach or train the machine using data which is well labeled that means some data is already tagged with correct answer. After that, machine is provided with new set of examples(data) so that supervised learning algorithm analyses the training data(set of training examples) and produces an correct outcome from labeled data.

For instance, suppose you are given an basket filled with different kinds of fruits. Now the first step is to train the machine with all different fruits one by one like this:



- If shape of object is rounded and depression at top having color **Red** then it will be labelled as – **Apple**.
- If shape of object is long curving cylinder having color **Green-Yellow** then it will be labelled as – **Banana**.

Now suppose after training the data, you have given a new separate fruit say Banana from basket and asked to identify it.



Since machine has already learnt the things from previous data and this time have to use it wisely. It will first classify the fruit with its shape and color, and would confirm the fruit name as BANANA and put it in Banana category. Thus machine learns the things from training data(basket containing fruits) and then apply the knowledge to test data(new fruit).



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Supervised learning classified into two categories of algorithms:

- **Classification:** A classification problem is when the output variable is a category, such as “Red” or “blue” or “disease” and “no disease”.
- **Regression:** A regression problem is when the output variable is a real value, such as “dollars” or “weight”.

Unsupervised learning

Unsupervised learning is the training of machine using information that is neither classified nor labeled and allowing the algorithm to act on that information without guidance. Here the task of machine is to group unsorted information according to similarities, patterns and differences without any prior training of data.

Unlike supervised learning, no teacher is provided that means no training will be given to the machine. Therefore machine is restricted to find the hidden structure in unlabeled data by our-self.

For instance, suppose it is given an image having both dogs and cats which have not seen ever.



Thus machine has no any idea about the features of dogs and cat so we can't categorize it in dogs and cats. But it can categorize them according to their similarities, patterns and differences i.e., we can easily categorize the above picture into two parts. First first may contain all pics having **dogs** in it and second

part may contain all pics having **cats** in it. Here you didn't learn anything before, means no training data or examples.

Unsupervised learning classified into two categories of algorithms:

- **Clustering:** A clustering problem is where you want to discover the inherent groupings in the data, such as grouping customers by purchasing behavior.
- **Association:** An association rule learning problem is where you want to discover rules that describe large portions of your data, such as people that buy X also tend to buy Y.

References:

<https://dataaspirant.wordpress.com/2014/09/19/supervised-and-unsupervised-learning/>

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