



OVERVIEW OF CLASSIFICATION

In a previous chapter, you learned that classification is a supervised learning technique in which a Boolean *label* value (y) is predicted from a vector of one or more known *feature* values (x). Classification achieves this by determining a function (f) that when applied to x generates a positive or negative value that correlates to y (where positive is True and negative is False); or more simply, $\text{sign}(f(x)) = y$.

This chapter delves a little deeper into how classification algorithms work.

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