## Supervised Learning in Machine Learning Data Science and A.I. Lecture Series

Bindeshwar Singh Kushwaha

PostNetwork Academy

Bindeshwar Singh Kushwaha (PostNetwork Academy)

ъ

• Introduction to Supervised Learning

3

- Introduction to Supervised Learning
- Features and Labels in a Dataset

3

- Introduction to Supervised Learning
- Features and Labels in a Dataset
- Supervised Learning Problem Setting

- Introduction to Supervised Learning
- Features and Labels in a Dataset
- Supervised Learning Problem Setting
- Mathematical Representation

- Introduction to Supervised Learning
- Features and Labels in a Dataset
- Supervised Learning Problem Setting
- Mathematical Representation
- Summary

- Introduction to Supervised Learning
- Features and Labels in a Dataset
- Supervised Learning Problem Setting
- Mathematical Representation
- Summary
- Sources

- Introduction to Supervised Learning
- Features and Labels in a Dataset
- Supervised Learning Problem Setting
- Mathematical Representation
- Summary
- Sources
- Reach PostNetwork Academy

- Introduction to Supervised Learning
- Features and Labels in a Dataset
- Supervised Learning Problem Setting
- Mathematical Representation
- Summary
- Sources
- Reach PostNetwork Academy
- Thank You

• Supervised learning is a machine learning method where the model learns from labeled data.

- Supervised learning is a machine learning method where the model learns from labeled data.
- The data consists of input features (x1, x2, x3) and an output label (y).

- Supervised learning is a machine learning method where the model learns from labeled data.
- The data consists of input features (x1, x2, x3) and an output label (y).
- The goal is to find a function that maps inputs to correct outputs.

- Supervised learning is a machine learning method where the model learns from labeled data.
- The data consists of input features (x1, x2, x3) and an output label (y).
- The goal is to find a function that maps inputs to correct outputs.
- Example: Predicting student exam scores based on study hours.

◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ ○ ◆

• A dataset is a collection of examples used to train a model.

3

イロト イロト イヨト イヨト

- A dataset is a collection of examples used to train a model.
- Each example consists of:
  - Features (x1, x2, x3): Input variables that describe an observation.

3

イロト 不同 とくほ とくほ とう

- A dataset is a collection of examples used to train a model.
- Each example consists of:
  - Features (x1, x2, x3): Input variables that describe an observation.
  - Label (y): The expected output corresponding to the input.

3

- A dataset is a collection of examples used to train a model.
- Each example consists of:
  - Features (x1, x2, x3): Input variables that describe an observation.
  - Label (y): The expected output corresponding to the input.
- Example: Predicting student exam scores based on study hours, sleep hours, and practice tests.

- A dataset is a collection of examples used to train a model.
- Each example consists of:
  - Features (x1, x2, x3): Input variables that describe an observation.
  - Label (y): The expected output corresponding to the input.
- Example: Predicting student exam scores based on study hours, sleep hours, and practice tests.

| Study Hours (x1) | Sleep Hours $(x2)$ | Practice Tests (x3) | Exam Score (y) |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1                | 6                  | 1                   | 45             |
| 2                | 7                  | 2                   | 50             |
| 3                | 5                  | 1                   | 55             |
| 4                | 6                  | 3                   | 65             |
| 5                | 8                  | 2                   | 70             |
| 6                | 5                  | 4                   | 75             |
| 7                | 7                  | 3                   | 85             |
| 8                | 6                  | 4                   | 90             |
| 4                | 6                  | 3                   | What           |

• The goal of supervised learning is to find a function g(x) that predicts y.

3

イロト 不同 とくほ とくほ とう

- The goal of supervised learning is to find a function g(x) that predicts y.
- Given the dataset:

$$y=f(x_1,x_2,x_3)$$

• This is the same as:

*ExamScore* = *f*(*StudyHours*, *SleepHours*, *PracticeTests*)

(日) (周) (見) (見) (見)

- The goal of supervised learning is to find a function g(x) that predicts y.
- Given the dataset:

$$y=f(x_1,x_2,x_3)$$

• This is the same as:

• A realistic hypothesis function:

$$y = 10x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 + 20$$

3

イロト 不同 とくほ とくほ とう

- The goal of supervised learning is to find a function g(x) that predicts y.
- Given the dataset:

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

• This is the same as:

• A realistic hypothesis function:

$$y = 10x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 + 20$$

• This is the same as:

*ExamScore* = 10 \* *StudyHours* + 5 \* *SleepHours* + 3 \* *SleepHours* + *Bias* 

- The goal of supervised learning is to find a function g(x) that predicts y.
- Given the dataset:

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

• This is the same as:

• A realistic hypothesis function:

$$y = 10x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 + 20$$

• This is the same as:

ExamScore = 10 \* StudyHours + 5 \* SleepHours + 3 \* SleepHours + Bias

• Exam score calculation using unseen data (4, 6, 3):

- The goal of supervised learning is to find a function g(x) that predicts y.
- Given the dataset:

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

• This is the same as:

• A realistic hypothesis function:

$$y = 10x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 + 20$$

• This is the same as:

ExamScore = 10 \* StudyHours + 5 \* SleepHours + 3 \* SleepHours + Bias

• Exam score calculation using unseen data (4, 6, 3):

$$y = 10(4) + 5(6) + 3(3) + 20 = 40 + 30 + 9 + 20 = 99$$

- The goal of supervised learning is to find a function g(x) that predicts y.
- Given the dataset:

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

• This is the same as:

• A realistic hypothesis function:

$$y = 10x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 + 20$$

• This is the same as:

ExamScore = 10 \* StudyHours + 5 \* SleepHours + 3 \* SleepHours + Bias

• Exam score calculation using unseen data (4, 6, 3):

$$y = 10(4) + 5(6) + 3(3) + 20 = 40 + 30 + 9 + 20 = 99$$

• The model has learned a pattern from the data and makes predictions accordingly.

 $\bullet\,$  Given a set of N training examples:

$$\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}$$

where  $x_i$  is the feature vector of the *i*-th example and  $y_i$  is its corresponding label.

э.

 $\bullet\,$  Given a set of N training examples:

$$\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}$$

where  $x_i$  is the feature vector of the *i*-th example and  $y_i$  is its corresponding label.

• A learning algorithm seeks a function:

 $g:X \to Y$ 

where X is the input space and Y is the output space.

(日) (周) (見) (見) (見)

 $\bullet\,$  Given a set of N training examples:

$$\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}$$

where  $x_i$  is the feature vector of the *i*-th example and  $y_i$  is its corresponding label.

• A learning algorithm seeks a function:

 $g:X \to Y$ 

where X is the input space and Y is the output space.

• The function g is part of a hypothesis space G.

 $\bullet\,$  Given a set of N training examples:

$$\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}$$

where  $x_i$  is the feature vector of the *i*-th example and  $y_i$  is its corresponding label.

• A learning algorithm seeks a function:

$$g:X \to Y$$

where X is the input space and Y is the output space.

- The function g is part of a hypothesis space G.
- We often define g using a scoring function  $f : X \times Y \to \mathbb{R}$  such that:

$$g(x) = \arg \max_{y} f(x, y)$$

 $\bullet\,$  Given a set of N training examples:

$$\{(x_1, y_1), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}$$

where  $x_i$  is the feature vector of the *i*-th example and  $y_i$  is its corresponding label.

• A learning algorithm seeks a function:

$$g:X \to Y$$

where X is the input space and Y is the output space.

- The function g is part of a hypothesis space G.
- We often define g using a scoring function  $f : X \times Y \to \mathbb{R}$  such that:

$$g(x) = \arg \max_{y} f(x, y)$$

 $\bullet\,$  The goal is to find the best function g that minimizes a loss function.

• Supervised learning learns from labeled data.

- Supervised learning learns from labeled data.
- It can be used for classification (categorical output) and regression (numerical output).

- Supervised learning learns from labeled data.
- It can be used for classification (categorical output) and regression (numerical output).
- Common algorithms include Linear Regression, Decision Trees, and Neural Networks.

- Supervised learning learns from labeled data.
- It can be used for classification (categorical output) and regression (numerical output).
- Common algorithms include Linear Regression, Decision Trees, and Neural Networks.
- It is used in email filtering, medical diagnosis, price prediction, and many more applications.

• Bernd Klein, Python and Machine Learning.

E nar

イロト 不同 とくほ とくほ とう

- Bernd Klein, Python and Machine Learning.
- Eric Eaton, Introduction to Machine Learning.

∃ 9900

- Bernd Klein, Python and Machine Learning.
- Eric Eaton, Introduction to Machine Learning.
- Andreas Müller Sarah Guido, Introduction to Machine Learning with Python.

∃ \0<</p>\0

- Bernd Klein, Python and Machine Learning.
- Eric Eaton, Introduction to Machine Learning.
- Andreas Müller Sarah Guido, Introduction to Machine Learning with Python.
- Giuseppe Bonaccorso, Machine Learning Algorithms.

E nac

- Bernd Klein, Python and Machine Learning.
- Eric Eaton, Introduction to Machine Learning.
- Andreas Müller Sarah Guido, Introduction to Machine Learning with Python.
- Giuseppe Bonaccorso, Machine Learning Algorithms.
- Uppsala University, Supervised Machine Learning Lecture Notes.

www.postnetwork.co

Bindeshwar Singh Kushwaha (PostNetwork Academy)

э.

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

www.postnetwork.co

#### YouTube Channel

www.youtube.com/@postnetworkacademy

Bindeshwar Singh Kushwaha (PostNetwork Academy)

э

www.postnetwork.co

#### YouTube Channel

www.youtube.com/@postnetworkacademy

#### Facebook Page

www.facebook.com/postnetworkacademy

э

www.postnetwork.co

#### YouTube Channel

www.youtube.com/@postnetworkacademy

#### **Facebook Page**

www.facebook.com/postnetworkacademy

#### LinkedIn Page

www.linkedin.com/company/postnetworkacademy

A D > A B > A B > A B >

# Thank You!