Machine learning

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Computer Science · SL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
machine learning /məˈʃiːn ˈlɜːnɪŋ/	**Machine learning** lets a computer learn from examples.
artificial intelligence /ˌɑːtɪˈfɪʃl ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/	**Artificial intelligence** lets computers do tasks that need thinking.
deep learning /diːp ˈlɜːnɪŋ/	**Deep learning** can recognise faces.
supervised learning /ˈsuːpəvaɪzd ˈlɜːnɪŋ/	In **supervised learning**, the training data has labels.
unsupervised learning /ʌnˈsuːpəvaɪzd ˈlɜːnɪŋ/	In **unsupervised learning**, the data has no labels.
reinforcement learning /ˌriːɪnˈfɔːsmənt ˈlɜːnɪŋ/	In **reinforcement learning**, the program learns from rewards.
classification /ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/	**Classification** sorts emails into spam and not spam.
regression /rɪˈgreʃn/	**Regression** predicts a number, such as a house price.
training /ˈtreɪnɪŋ/	**Training** means showing a model many examples so it can learn.
test data /test ˈdeɪtə/	**Test data** checks the model on examples it has not seen.
overfitting	**Overfitting** means the model learns the training data too closely.

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Word	Example
accuracy /ˈækjʊrəsi/	**Accuracy** is the share of all predictions that are correct.
bias /ˈbaɪəs/	A program trained on unfair data can show **bias**.