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A Review on Classification of Machine Learning

Ruksana[1] **MS Sonia**[2]
Department of Mathematics,
Chandigarh University, Mohali, Punjab

Abstract: The goal of machine learning is to figure out how to make machines that can learn on their own. It's at the crossroads of computer science and statistics, as well as the core of artificial intelligence and data science, and it's one of the most rapidly growing technical fields today. Recent improvements in machine learning have been fuelled by the development of innovative learning algorithms and theory, as well as the continued growth in the availability of online data and low-cost computing. In a range of disciplines, such as health care, manufacturing, education, financial modelling, policy, and marketing, data-intensive machine-learning methodologies are increasingly being applied in research, technology, and commerce, resulting in more evidence-based decision-making.

Keywords: Machine Learning techniques, Machine learning algorithm, Natural language processing, Database, neural network, and overfitting.

Introduction:

1. Machine learning:

Operations done by algorithm-based computers have no margin for mistake, and they follow a set of stages. In certain cases, computers make choices based on the display of sample data, rather than commands sent to the output based on an input. In certain scenarios, computers, like individuals making decisions, can make mistakes. Simply explained, machine learning is a process that allows computers to learn from data and experiences in the same way that the human brain does. Machine learning's main objective is to develop models that can self-improve, discover complicated patterns, and solve new problems using previously collected data. [[2]]

In the 1940s, scientists used electrical neuron crashes to characterise the process of human decision-making utilising triggers and controls. In the 1950s, artificial intelligence research began. During this period, Alan Turing performed the Turing test to see if a machine could be trained to act like a person. The Turing test was designed to examine if a machine could speak with a human during an interview. If the machine performs worse than a human, it is considered a victory.

In 1956, during a summer school hosted by MIT's Marvin Minsky, Stanford University's John McCarthy, and Carnegie-Mellon University's Allen Newell and Herbert Simon, the phrase "artificial intelligence" was first used. No one knew what Artificial Intelligence meant until Alan Turing created the phrase. When Arthur Samul released his research in 1959, the control software was Machine learning. Since these findings in the 1980s, nicknamed "the artificial intelligence winter," there has been little research into abstract, information-based thinking systems. Artificial intelligence and machine learning research expanded in the 1990s as gaming technology advanced. Artificial intelligence and machine learning are being employed in a wide range of fields of research and employment. [[2]]

The four components of machine learning that are extensively studied are:

- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning
- Semi-supervised learning
- Reinforcement learning

[1] Ruksana, Project Student, email: 21MSM3028@cuchd.in

[2] MS Sonia, Assistant Professor, Email: Sonia.e8843@cumail.in

a)Supervised Learning:

• It is a strategy that is now being employed in the current computer file for employment in order to get positive results. Classification supervised learning as well as regression the two forms of supervised learning are supervised learning and supervised learning.

• **Classification:** Entails dividing the information into many categories shown on the data set, each with its own set of possibilities.

• **Regression:** Predicting or shutting the information's opposite alternatives supported some of its accessible possibilities.

b)Unsupervised Learning:

The difference between supervised and unsupervised learning is that the former requires supervision while the latter is unsupervised, in unattended learning, information obtained from the output is not provided; instead, the educational approach is based on the relationships and connections between the data; also, unattended learning lacks coaching expertise. [[4]]

There are 2 forms of unsupervised learning: clustering and association.

• **Clustering**: Finding the groupings of knowledge that area unit the same as one another once inherent groupings within the knowledge isn't glorious.

• **Association**: Determine the relationships and connections between the data in a single data collection.

Features of deduction: In some circumstances, through several options regarding the info area unit glorious, the features associated with the cluster and the information's class cannot be determined. In such instances, picking a subgroup of people is a good idea or acquiring new possibilities Deduction of choices is the process of merging options.

c)Semi-supervised Learning:

Once the marked knowledge area unit has untagged knowledge, supervised and unsupervised learning is inadequate. In such cases, the untagged knowledge, which is insufficient, is used to derive information about them. Semi-supervised learning is the name given to this method. Semi-supervised learning differs from supervised learning because of the knowledge set that has been labelled. In the tagged knowledge area unit in supervised learning, data is to be expected. In contrast, the tagged knowledge area unit but in supervised learning, data is to be expected. [[4]]

d)Reinforcement Learning:

It is a teaching strategy in which agents are taught using a reward system. Despite the fact that the assignment has a beginning and a finish, the agent's goal is to do it as quickly and accurately as possible. Rewarding incentives are beneficial when the agent takes the appropriate courses that are provided to him. Going in the wrong direction, on the other hand, will result in bad consequences. On the route to the objective, you will learn. [[4]]

2. Literature Review

The paper "Types of machine learning algorithms" by Ayodele Taiwo Oladipupo[10] provides an overview of various types of machine learning algorithms such as supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement learning. The author discusses the strengths and limitations of each algorithm and provides examples of their applications in various fields such as finance, healthcare, and natural language processing. The paper serves as a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners seeking to understand the different types of machine learning algorithms and their applications.

The research paper "Machine learning algorithms - A Review" by Mahesh Batta [11] is a comprehensive review of various machine learning algorithms. The author provides an overview of machine learning, its types, and the concepts of supervised and unsupervised learning. The paper then covers various machine learning algorithms such as decision trees, support vector machines, and artificial neural networks, providing insights into their applications and limitations. The author also discusses the role of machine learning algorithms in various fields such as healthcare, finance,

and image processing. The paper serves as an excellent resource for researchers and practitioners interested in machine learning algorithms.

The paper "Machine Learning Operations (MLOps): Overview, Definition, and Architecture" by Kreuzberger et al.[12] provides an overview and definition of MLOps, which refers to the practices and tools used to manage the lifecycle of machine learning models. The authors discuss the architecture and components of MLOps and provide insights into its importance for managing and deploying machine learning models in production. The paper serves as a valuable resource for those interested in MLOps and its applications.

The paper "A Quick Review of Machine Learning Algorithms" by Ray [13] provides a brief overview of various machine learning algorithms, including supervised and unsupervised learning, decision trees, neural networks, and others. The author discusses the applications and advantages of each algorithm and provides insights into the current state of the field. The paper serves as a useful resource for those looking for a quick introduction to machine learning algorithms.

The paper "A review of supervised machine learning algorithms" by Singh et al. [14] provides a comprehensive review of various supervised machine learning algorithms, including decision trees, artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and others. The authors discussed the strengths and limitations of each algorithm and provided insights into their applications in various fields, including healthcare, finance, and image processing. The paper provides a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners interested in using supervised machine learning algorithms.

3. Machine Learning algorithm:

a. Artificial Neural Network:

The artificial neural network is a data processing system that uses biological neural networks in the brain to process information and operates in a similar way to the neural networks in the human brain. Neurons serve as the foundation for artificial neural networks (process components). [[1]] Neurons have five primary functions:

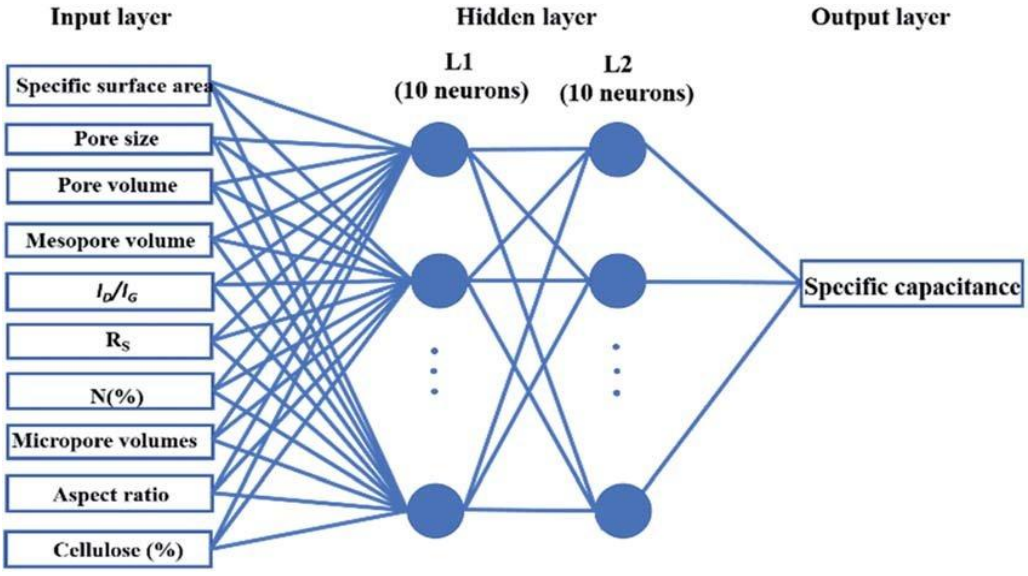

FIGURE 1 ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

Input, weight values, sum function, activation function, and output are all listed here. The artificial neuron's structure The level established by the user with the samples in the dataset is called input (x1, x2,..., Xn). Weight (w1, w2,..., wn): This shows how much input data the output can handle.

,w-1. weighted, for example, demonstrates how the x-1 the input has an effect on the output. Changing the weights' values does not mean that the entries will change or are significant. The sum function is used to compute the total number of entries in a cell. During the computation, a large number of functions are used.
These functions are described in depth in the table below. [[3]]

NAME OF THE FUNCTIONS	FUNCTION	EXPLANATION
Weighted total	NT =$\sum x_i \omega_i$	The values of the input and weight are multiplied, and the computed values are added.
Multiplication	NET =$\prod x_i . w_i$	Input values, weighted values, and calculated values are multiplied.
Maximum	NET = max$(x_i . w_i)$	The highest computed number is used to multiply the input and weight values.
Minimum	NET = min$(x_i . w_i)$	Input values and weighted value multiplied, using the lowest calculated value.
Incremental total	$NET_k = NET_{k-1} + \sum x_i . w_i$	The prior total was based on a weighted average.

b. Activation Function:

In certain neural network models, this procedure is used to calculate the output value that corresponds to the input value; the activation function should be calculable. The grid complex's instructional system relies heavily on the offshoot. As a result, the sigmoid function's derivation includes the inclusion of the most widely used function within the function itself. It is not required to use the same activation function for all cells. They'll be activated in different ways. [[3]] Examples of activation functions include the linear, sigmoid, hyperbolic tangent, trigonometric, and digit functions. The activation value is going to determine the output value. Each of the final output modes can be transmitted in the other direction.

c. Naive mathematician:

Naïve mathematician classification may be a reasonable classification that is employed to label the information by mistreatment applied mathematics techniques. It's most popular in classification issues because it is quite simple to use. In general, the goal of mathematical classifications is to determine the probability values of each criterion's findings. [[5]] To estimate The Naive mathematician estimates the conditional likelihood contingent probability for the category to which the information belongs | possibility of the information falling into the appropriate category. A mathematician theorem is used to carry out such processes. This is a mathematician's theorem:

$$P(A/B) = P(B/A) * P(A)/P(B)$$

In the theorem;
$P(A)$: The probability of occurrence A occurring as a freelancer,
$P(B)$: The probability of event B occurring as a freelancer,
$P(B/A)$: If event A occurs, there's a chance that event B will happen.

$P(^{A}/_{B})$: If event B occurs, there's a chance that event A will happen.

By calculating $P(^{A}/_{B})$ most, the class of the new incoming information may be determined.

Bayes Classification:

The values of the determined choices are x=x1,x2,x3,....xm, where C stands for a category and $X = X_1, X_2, X_3 \dots X_M$ are the values of the determined alternatives. The probability of correctly identifying the category according to the mathematician's theorem x looks at data is computed as [[6]].

P (C = C_j |X=x) = $\frac{p(C=c_j)p(X=x|C=c_j)}{p(X=x)}$

When the phrase remains the same across different structures, $P(X = x)$ In the example, is left out. The equation is now considering the following:

$P(C = c_j \mid X = x) = P(C = c_j)P(X = x \mid C = c_j)$

$(C = c_j)\ ve\ P = (X = x \mid C = c_j)$,

is projected based on the data collected throughout the learning process.

x_1, x_2, $x_{3\dots}$, XM's qualities are conditionally independent. As a result, the following is the final equation:

$p(C = c_j \mid X = x) = p(C = c_j) \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(X_i = x_i \mid C = c_j)$

4. **Logistic Regression**:

The relationship between numerous independent variables and one dependent variable is described using a classification method called logistic regression. This is an advanced regression method that has recently gained popularity in the social sciences after previously being more prominent in the

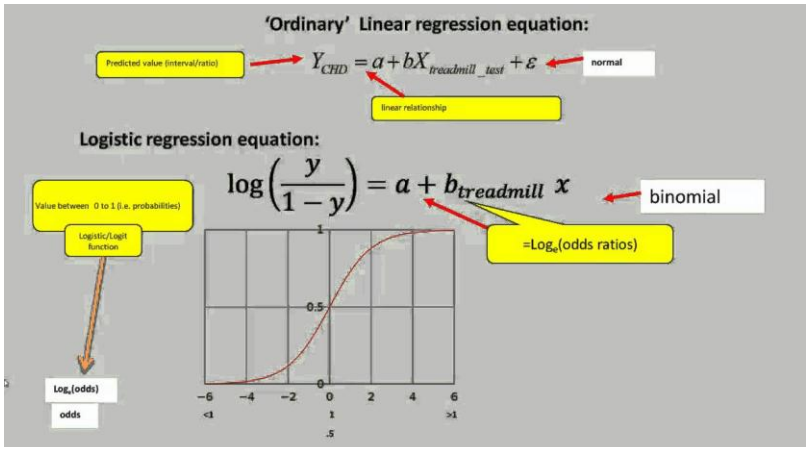

Figure 2 LOGISTIC REGRESSION

medical studies. [[7]]

In a multivariate model with distinct dependent and independent variables, EKK is insufficient, hence logistic regression is used as a backup technique. In logistic regression analysis, the probability of a variable dependent having two final values. Furthermore, the variables in the model are continuous. Because this property exists, it is frequently used to categorize observations into groups.

$\frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$

The logistic regression model is as follows:

$_{i}$

Pi, displays the likelihood, whereas 1 Pi represents the improbability, and is computed as follows: Z is written as follows in the equation:

$Z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$ [[6]]

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The coefficients of regression are denoted P values may be calculated using the antilog of the Z value. Logistic regression varies from other regression methods due to assumptions. These distinctions have certain advantages as well. These are the advantages:

- The independent variables in regression analysis must have several normal distributions and be continuous; however, these characteristics are not necessary for the logistic regression approach.
- The independent variables are assumed that in logistic regression analysis, there are no multiple associations.
- The equivalence of the variance-variance matrices is not required in logistic regression analysis.

Following the prediction of model coefficients, the model's reliability must be assessed using logistic regression analysis. The Chi-Square test is used to determine the model's relevance, and the test uses the logarithmic similarity function. This approach checks all logit coefficients outside of the constant term to see if they are zero or less. The modified form of the L statistic, 2LogL, is used to evaluate the absence and alternative hypotheses. Once the significance of the model statistic has been determined, the significance of the model variables must be confirmed. The findings are assessed using the Wald and scoring tests. After that, the goodness-of-fit model is used to investigate the influence of the response variable's description. Computing the antilog of, Z_{-i},determines the success rate of classification of P_i values. after calculating the values of, z_{-i}, and the units of classification.

5. **K-NN:**

Fix and Hodges' nearest neighbour method, invented in 1951, is founded on the assumption that variables that are close in proximity to one another belong to the same class. Test samples are unclassified data, whereas training samples are content that has been categorised before. The KNN technique determines the distance between the test sample and the training samples, and then the k closest training examples are picked. The majority of the chosen samples are used to classify them, and the test sample is also included in this group. [[8]] The following equation calculates the distance between data points:

$$d_{(i,j)} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{p}(X_{ik} - X_{jk})^2}$$

When new data is received, the K value is assessed first. To avoid a tie, it should be chosen as an odd number. Cosine, Euclidean, and Manhattan distances are some of the methods used to determine distances. The success rate also rises when there is a lot of training data in the KNN classification. Furthermore, incredibly effective results can be obtained from noisy data. These achievements are not without their flaws. For instance, the distance measure used to compute the distance is unknown, and determining the distance measure of the test sample from the training samples takes far too long.

6. **Natural language processing** NLP is a form of AI that allows machines to interpret and use human

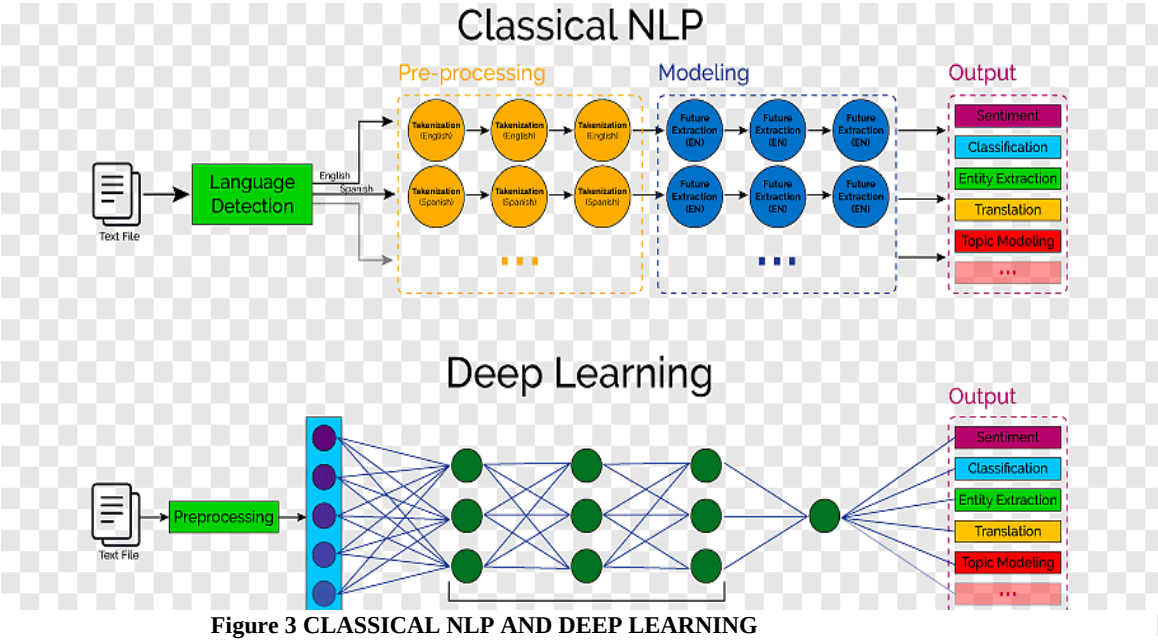

Figure 3 CLASSICAL NLP AND DEEP LEARNING

language in a number of ways. [[2]]

NLP has a number of well-known uses, including:

a. **Text classification and sorting**

Online data is excellent for machine learning techniques due to its huge volumes, poor structure, and noise, especially since the Internet confronts a rising problem of information overload. As a result, text categorization and sorting are becoming more important. The method focuses on categorising texts into distinct groups or ranking a collection of texts according to their relevance. The analysis of message text is a simple example of how this might be used to screen out spam email. It may be used to locate and extract information about rivals in the business world.

b. **Sentiment analysis**

Sentiment analysis, also known as opinion mining or emotion AI, is a method of using text strings to determine emotions such as anger, sadness, and joy. Sentiment analysis is a technique for analysing consumer feedback including as reviews and survey responses, as well as internet and social media and healthcare resources.

c. **Information extraction**

Information extraction is the process of mechanically extracting structured data from unstructured or semi-structured textual sources (IE). It's comparable to writing an abstract in that it's a method of reducing a long paragraph into a short text.

d. **Named-entity recognition**

The goal of NER is to locate and categorise identifiable entities mentioned in unstructured text into pre-defined categories such as person names, organisations, places, time expressions, amounts, monetary values, percentages, and so on. Assume you've gotten a jumble of profile information, which includes an address, phone number, name, and other facts that are all mixed together. Don't you wish you could clean this data and have it magically recognised and matched to the right data types? This is how named-entity extraction helps to convert unstructured data to structured data.

e. **Speech recognition**

Speech recognition, commonly referred as automatic speech signals (ASR), computer speech recognition, or speech-to-text, is a capability in computer software that allows it to translate human speech into text. This shouldn't be confused with voice recognition, which can only recognise a single user's voice. Apple's Siri is an excellent example of this.

f. **Natural language understanding and generation (NLU & NLG)**

NLU and NLG are components of NLP at a high level. Because of how they interact, they are frequently misunderstood in speech. To define the words separately, NLU is the process of determining the meaning of a phrase using syntactic and semantic analysis of text and voice, and NLG is the method for generating a human-readable text answer from a set of data. This technology is commonly used to communicate between humans and robots.

g. **Machine translation**

The process of using artificial intelligence (AI) to interpret source text to another without any need for human interaction is known as machine translation.

7. Database

Machine learning involves the research and development of algorithms that can learn from and predict data. As a result, machine learning relies heavily on databases. Training, validation, and test sets are three different types of data sets that are utilised in the machine learning model creation process. [[5]]

I. **Training data set**: The training data is a set of samples used to fit the parameters of the machine learning model. After being trained, the model will be able to discriminate the significant parts of the data set.

II. **Validation data set**: The validating set of data is used to reduce model parameters and evaluate models to see which one is the most effective. The validation data set cannot be used in the

training stage since it is not compatible with the training set. Otherwise, overfitting may arise, resulting in poor data output in the future.

Test data set: After the model has been certified, the test data set is utilised to test the model's performance in a new dataset. However, certain models may require less tuning, or the training dataset may be a blend of train and test (trans), in which scenario the practise ratio may be 70/30.

8. Computer vision

Computer vision is an area of artificial intelligence that works on training computers to review, analyse, and react to what they "see."

The following are some of the difficulties in computer vision:

a) **Image classification**: Image classification is a vision-based task in which machines are trained to identify certain images. It's a technique for categorising and recognising groups of pixels or vectors inside of an image based on a set of criteria. There have been models trained to recognise certain items in specific settings**.**

b) **Target detection:** Teaching a model to recognise a certain class from a collection of predefined categories and circle it with rectangles is known as target detection. A well-known use of target detection is the facial recognition system. The model can recognise and highlight any predetermined subject.

c) **Image segmentation:** Image segmentation is the process of dividing a digital image into many pieces (super pixels). By simplifying and/or modifying a picture's representation, segmentation aims to make it more understandable and easier to study.

d) **Significance test:** After sample data has been collected through an observational study or experiment, statistical inference allows analysts to analyse evidence in support of a claim about the population from which the sample was drawn. Inference methods such as tests of significance are used to support or disprove conclusions based on sample data.

9. Neural network

Computer systems modelled after the biological neural networks that make up animal brains are known as neural networks. An artificial neural network (ANN) has several layers, analogous to how neurons in the brain connect to form networks. A cluster of neurons makes up each layer. Only the first layer of an ANN is linked to the inputs, allowing it to process data sequentially. [[7]] The ANN becomes increasingly challenging as the number of layers grows. Because the layers are so large, the model becomes a deep learning model. It's tough to explain an ANN with a particular number of layers. Ten years ago, three-layer ANNs were sufficient; now, we frequently demand 20 layers.

There are many different types of NNs, but the ones that are most commonly used include:

- The Convolutional Neural Network is a form of neural network that has advanced computer vision significantly.
- To analyse data with sequence qualities such as text and market values, recurrent neural networks were created.
- The simplest model for processing static/tabular data is a fully linked network.

10. Over fitting

Over fitting is defined as "the creation of an analysis that corresponds too closely or exactly to a specific set of data, and thus may fail to fit additional data or reliably predict future observations." To put it in other words, when a model performs with inadequate data, it will deviate, which might be damaging to the model. Over fitting is a severe problem that affects many people. [[8]]

Random noises or even a significant signal is accepted as data input by an over fitted model. It is so specific to the original data that applying it to new data might lead to problematic or inaccurate

inferences and so less-than-optimal judgments. It will appear to have more accuracy when applied to training data, but it will underperform when applied to new data. Complex models, such as neural networks and speed contour models, are prone to this.

11. Application Areas for Machine Learning

The preceding section examined the theoretical foundations of machine learning algorithms. The disciplines and studies in which machine learning is presently used will be discussed in this section. In recent years, the use of machine learning has exploded. Despite the fact that this is only achievable in big research, many individuals are exposed to machine learning on a regular basis. [[9]] The studies and applications are as follows:

One of the most important areas of application is education, and considerable research has been done to discover and boost success in this field. Despite the fact that projects in the field of education have been undertaken in recent years, the desired results have not been obtained. This failure is influenced by a number of things. It is uncertain; however, which component has the most influence on this failure. Machine learning models are used in this scenario successfully predicted student achievement in classes using a questionnaire administered to high school pupils. Similarly, investigations are being carried out to determine the competencies of higher education students. Pupils were identified as at-risk students owing to failure in math class in research done at Pamuk kale University in 2007. [[9]] The study discovered that 434 students' college admission exam scores, as well as their math, science, Turkish language test, as well as high school graduation rates, all had a major impact on mathematical achievement. In the study, 289 students' data were used for training and 145 students' data were used for testing. As a result, 86 percent of students who completed the mathematics course were correctly estimated. Image processing is another application field of machine learning that has been highly useful in education: We propose to process and improve captured photos using this way. The image processor can be found in the following programmes:

System of security, Face recognition, for determining information from damaged tissues and organs, Military (for the utilization of satellites providing images and underwater activities), detection of movement, Detection of objects Computer-assisted biology, Sequencing of DNA, Search for a tumour, The development of pharmaceuticals, Written texts are automatically translated, Autoresponders, Auto text summarization, Speech understanding and commands Automotive, aviation, and manufacturing, Detect malfunctions before they happen, Autonomous vehicle manufacturing Retail, Personalized radius analysis for people, Engines of recommendations, Material and inventory estimates, Finance Purchase Demand Trends, Risk evaluations and credit checks, Algorithmic trading in agriculture, Analysis of satellite photos predicts yields or shortages. Human Resource Management, Selection of the candidate with the highest success among every participant, Heating and cooling loads are calculated for building design, energy consumption analysis, Meteorology Intelligent network management, Sensor-based weather forecast Health, Analyse patient data to provide warnings and diagnoses, Healthcare, Cyber Security Analysis, Malicious Network Traffic Detection, Address Fraud Discovery.

CONCLUSION:

Machine learning is a rapidly expanding topic in computer science. Machine learning is being used commercially to tackle issues that are too difficult or time-consuming for people to solve. To put it another way, machine learning uses a range of models to find patterns in data and create accurate predictions.

We talked about supervised learning, unsupervised learning, reinforcement learning, computer vision, neural networks, and overfitting, which are all aspects of machine learning. When a learning algorithm generalises, it can accurately predict results from new data. A model gets overfit and fails to generalise when it acquires the training sets too well. Underfitting, the polar antithesis of overfitting, can occur with supervised learning. With both training and new data, underfitting limits the model from generating accurate predictions. We then discussed natural language processing

(NLP) and machine learning databases, which are classified into three types: train, development, and test datasets. The training dataset is used to train the model.

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