

In a world where almost all manual work is automated, the definition of manual work is changing. There are now a large number of machine learning algorithms, some of which can help computers play chess, perform surgeries, make things smarter and more personalized.

We live in an age of continuous technological advancement, and by looking at how much and how computing has progressed over the years, we can predict what will happen in the days and years to come.

One of the main features of this revolution is how computing tools and techniques have CIOs have built sophisticated data crunching , years 5 been democratized. Over the past machines by seamlessly implementing advanced techniques. The results have been amazing.

In such dynamic times, various types of machine learning algorithms are designed to help solve complex real-world problems. Machine learning algorithms During this period they become automatic and self-correcting, so that they continue to improve over time. Before machine learning algorithms you should know, let's take a look at 10 we look at the top the different types of machine learning algorithms and how they are classified.

categories 4 Machine learning algorithms are classified into:

- Supervised learning
- without supervising
- Semi-supervised learning
- Reinforcement learning

However, these four types of machine learning algorithms are also classified into more categories.

10 What are the best and most popular machine learning algorithms

) Below is a list of the top 10 most common machine learning(ML) algorithms :

- Linearregression
- Logisticregression
- Decision tree
- SVM algorithm
- Naive Bayes algorithm
- KNN algorithm
- K-means
- forestalgorithm
- Dimensionality reduction algorithms

- Gradient boosting algorithm and algorithm AdaBoosting (Dimensionality reduction algorithms)

How can learning these vital algorithms enhance your machine learning skills?

If you are a chief data officer or interested in machine learning, you can use these techniques to [create practical projects](#) Use machine learning.

The three most popular types of machine learning algorithms are: supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement [learning](#). All three techniques are present in common machine learning algorithms 10 this list of:

List of famous machine learning algorithms

1. LinearRegression

To understand how a linear regression machine learning algorithm works, imagine how you can sort a number of random logs in order of weight. It is not difficult. But keep in mind that you cannot weigh every log. You have to guess its weight just by looking at the height and diameter of the wood (visual analysis) and sorting them using a combination of these observable parameters. Linear regression in machine learning is like this.

In this process, a relationship is established between independent and dependent variables by fitting them in a line. This line is known as the regression line and is represented by a linear equation $Y = a * X + b$.

In this equation:

- Y – dependent variable
- a - coefficient of deviation (linear slope)
- X – independent variable
- b – Intercept function

Coefficients a and b are obtained by minimizing the square of the difference between the data points and the regression line.

2. LogisticRegression

The logistic regression machine learning algorithm is used to estimate discrete values (usually binary values such as 0.1) from a set of independent variables. It helps predict the

probability of an event by fitting the data to a logit function. It is also called logit regression .

The following methods are often used to help improve logistic regression models:

- include interaction terms
- eliminate features
- regularization techniques
- use a non-linear model

3. Decision Tree

Decision Tree algorithm in machine learning is one of the most popular algorithms used today. It is a supervised learning algorithm used to classify problems. This algorithm works well in classifying categorical and continuous dependent variables . This algorithm divides the statistical population into two or more homogeneous groups based on the most important characteristics/independent variables.

4. SVM (Support Vector Machine) algorithm

SVM machine learning algorithm is a method of classification algorithm in which you plot the raw data as points in an n - dimensional space . (where n is the number of features you have). Then the value of each feature is tied to a specific coordinate and makes data classification easy. Lines called classifier can be used to divide data and plot them on a graph.

5. Naive Bayes Algorithm

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Building a Naive Bayes model is simple and useful for large data sets. This algorithm works better than even very complicated classification methods.

6. KNN (K-Nearest Neighbors) algorithm

This algorithm can be applied to classification and regression problems. Apparently, this algorithm is mostly used to solve classification problems in the data science industry. It is a simple algorithm that stores all the existing items and classifies each new item by getting the majority votes of its neighbors. The case is then assigned to the class it shares the most with. A distance function performs this measurement.

- KNN can be easily understood by comparing it with real life. For example, if you want information about someone, it makes sense to talk to their friends and colleagues!
- Things to consider before choosing the K Nearest Neighbors algorithm Consider:
- KNN is computationally expensive
- Variables must be normalized otherwise higher range variables can bias the algorithm
- The data still needs to be pre-processed

7. K-Means

It is an unsupervised machine learning algorithm that solves clustering problems. The data set is classified into a certain number of clusters (let's call that number K) so that all the data points in one cluster are homogeneous and heterogeneous from the data of other clusters.

How K-means forms clusters :

K-means algorithm selects k number of points called centroid for each cluster.

Each data point forms a cluster with the closest centroids, K clusters.

This algorithm now creates new centroids based on existing cluster members.

With these new centroids the closest distance is determined for each data point. This process is repeated until the centroids do not change.

8. Random Forest Algorithm

A set of Decision Tree algorithms is called Random Forest. To classify a new object based on its attributes, each tree is classified and the tree votes for that class. The forest chooses the classification that has the most votes. (Of all the trees in the forest)

Each tree is planted and grown as follows:

- If the number of items in the training set is N a sample of m items is taken randomly. This example will be a training set for tree growth.
- If there are M number of input variables, a number $m \ll M$ is specified. So that in each node, a variable number of m are randomly selected from M and the best division on this m is used to divide the node. The value of m remains constant during this process.

Each tree grows to its maximum. There is no pruning.

9. Dimensionality Reduction Algorithms

In today's world, vast amounts of data are stored and analyzed by companies, government agencies, and research organizations. As a chief data officer, you certainly know that this raw data contains a lot of information. The challenge of this work is to identify important patterns and variables.

Dimensionality reduction algorithms such as Decision Tree, Factor Analysis, Missing Value Ratio and Random Forest can help you find relevant details.

10. Gradient Boosting algorithm and AdaBoosting algorithm

Gradient Boosting machine learning algorithm and algorithm AdaBoosting Machine learning algorithms are reinforcements that have to manage a large amount of data for high accuracy predictions. Boosting is an ensemble learning algorithm that combines the predictive power of several base estimators to improve robustness.

In short, this machine learning algorithm combines several weak or moderate predictions to create a strong prediction. These boosting algorithms are always in data science competitions like Kaggle, AV Hackathon, CrowdAnalytix. They work well. These are the most preferred machine learning algorithms today. Use them, along with Python and R code to get accurate results.

Conclusion

If you want a career in this field, start learning machine learning algorithms right away. This field of work is expanding every day, and the sooner you learn the scope of machine learning tools, the sooner you can provide solutions to complex business problems.

Amirshayan Jalili
Shayan138190@gmail.com
<https://github.com/Amirshayan2002>