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| S.No. | MODEL | WHAT IT DOES | EXAMPLE | CL/REG |
| 1 | Logistic Regression | * Used For Prediction and Classification Problems * A Statistical Analysis Method to Predict a Binary Outcome, Such as Yes or No | * Whether a political candidate will win or lose an election. * A high school student will be admitted or not to a particular college. | Classification |
| 2 | Naive Bayes | * Assumes that the presence of a particular feature in a class is unrelated to the presence of any other feature. * Suitable for binary and multiclass classification and categorical data. | * A fruit may be an apple if it is red, round, and 3 inches wide. * Sentiment Analysis * Spam Filtering | Classification |
| 3 | K-Nearest Neighbour Algorithm | * Stores the dataset and when it gets new data, it classifies that into a category that is like the new data. | * We have an image of a creature that looks like cat and dog, but we want to know either it is a cat or dog. | Classification |
| 4 | SVM (Support Vector Machine) | * Uses classification algorithms for two-group classification problems. | * Handwriting recognition, * Intrusion and face detection * Email and gene classification | Classification |
| 5 | Decision Tree | * Used for classification and regression. * Mimic human-level thinking. * Data is continuously split according to a certain parameter. The tree can be explained by two entities, namely decision nodes and leaves. | * Choose between manufacturing item A or item B * Investing in choice 1, choice 2, or choice 3. | Classification |
| 6 | Random forest | * Classification algorithm consisting of many decisions trees. | * Images of dogs and cats, classifier would predict whether image is of a dog or a cat. * Classifying an email is “spam” or “not spam” | Classification |

