Machine Learning:

1. Linear Regression: A linear approach to modeling the relationship between input variables and a continuous output variable.
2. Logistic Regression: A classification algorithm used to predict the probability of categorical outcomes based on input features.
3. Decision Trees: Tree-like models that make decisions based on features and splitting criteria to solve classification and regression problems.
4. Random Forests: An ensemble of decision trees that combine their predictions to improve accuracy and handle complex data.
5. Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM): An ensemble learning technique that builds models sequentially, each correcting the mistakes of the previous model.
6. Support Vector Machines (SVM): A binary classification algorithm that finds the best hyperplane to separate data into different classes.
7. K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN): A method that predicts the class of a sample based on the majority class of its k nearest neighbors.
8. Naive Bayes: A probabilistic classifier based on Bayes' theorem and the assumption of independence between features.
9. Principal Component Analysis (PCA): A dimensionality reduction technique that transforms data into a lower-dimensional space while preserving important information.
10. K-Means Clustering: A clustering algorithm that partitions data into k distinct clusters based on similarity.
11. Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM): A probabilistic model used for clustering and density estimation by representing data as a mixture of Gaussian distributions.
12. AdaBoost: An ensemble technique that combines multiple weak classifiers to create a strong classifier by weighting the importance of each classifier.
13. Ridge Regression: A regularized linear regression method that uses L2 regularization to prevent overfitting by shrinking the coefficients.
14. Lasso Regression: A regularized linear regression method that uses L1 regularization to perform feature selection and estimate sparse models.
15. Elastic Net: A linear regression method that combines both L1 and L2 regularization to balance between feature selection and coefficient shrinkage.

Deep Learning:

1. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN): Deep learning models designed for image and video analysis, leveraging convolutional layers to capture spatial hierarchies.
2. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN): Neural networks designed for sequential data processing, capturing dependencies through recurrent connections.
3. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM): A variant of RNN that mitigates the vanishing gradient problem and effectively models long-term dependencies.
4. Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN): A framework involving two networks, a generator and a discriminator, competing with each other to generate realistic data.
5. Deep Boltzmann Machines (DBM): Probabilistic generative models with multiple layers of hidden units, capturing complex distributions in unsupervised learning.
6. Autoencoders: Neural networks used for unsupervised learning by reconstructing the input data, often employed for dimensionality reduction or feature learning.
7. Deep Belief Networks (DBN): Stacked networks of restricted Boltzmann machines, used for unsupervised pretraining or feature extraction.
8. Self-Organizing Maps (SOM): Unsupervised learning models that transform high-dimensional data into a lower-dimensional representation while preserving the topology.
9. Variational Autoencoders (VAE): Generative models that utilize a probabilistic encoder-decoder architecture to learn latent representations of data.
10. Temporal Convolutional Networks (TCN): Convolutional neural networks designed for sequence modeling tasks, capable of capturing long-range dependencies.
11. Transformer Networks: Models based on self-attention mechanisms that excel in natural language processing tasks by processing inputs in parallel.
12. Restricted Boltzmann Machines (RBM): Generative stochastic models used for unsupervised learning, particularly in the context of deep learning.
13. Capsule Networks (CapsNet): Neural networks designed to overcome limitations of traditional convolutional architectures by encapsulating hierarchical information in capsules.