\*\*Supervised Learning:\*\*

1. \*\*Linear Regression (Regression):\*\* Used to understand relationships between two continuous variables.

2. \*\*Logistic Regression (Classification):\*\* Estimates the probability of an event occurring with binary outcomes (0 or 1).

3. \*\*Decision Trees (Classification/Regression):\*\* A flow-chart-like structure that uses branching to illustrate possible outcomes.

4. \*\*Random Forests (Ensemble Classification/Regression):\*\* Combines multiple decision trees to improve classification and regression results.

5. \*\*Nearest Neighbors (Classification):\*\* Estimates group membership based on the majority of nearby data points.

6. \*\*Support Vector Machine (Classification):\*\* Categorizes data into predefined categories using training examples.

\*\*Unsupervised Learning:\*\*

1. \*\*Naïve Bayes Classifier (Classification):\*\* Predicts a class/category based on given features using probability.

2. \*\*K Means Clustering (Clustering):\*\* Groups unlabelled data into clusters based on provided features with the number of clusters determined by 'K'.

This summary captures the essential points about each algorithm and its application in machine learning.

LINEAR REGRESSION





RANDOM FOREST DECISION TREE



KMEANS CLUSTERING



K NEAREST NIGHBOUR



SVM

