**1. Supervised Machine Learning Classifiers**

This section introduces common supervised machine learning classifiers, including Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Decision Tree, Gaussian Naïve Bayes (GNB), Random Forest, Gradient Boosting (GB), and Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA).

**1.1 Logistic Regression (LR)**

Logistic Regression is a classification algorithm that predicts probabilities. Instead of drawing a straight line to separate classes, it applies a transformation to ensure outputs fall between 0 and 1.

* If the probability is above a set threshold (e.g., 0.5), the model assigns the data point to one category; otherwise, it belongs to another.
* This method is widely used in binary classification problems, such as spam detection and disease diagnosis.

**1.2 K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)**

KNN is a simple yet effective algorithm that classifies a data point based on its closest neighbors.

How it works:

1. Choose a number K (e.g., 3 or 5).
2. Measure the distance between the new data point and all other points in the training set.
3. Select the K nearest neighbors.
4. Assign the most common label among these neighbors to the new data point.

KNN works well when the number of features is small but can be slow with large datasets.

**1.3 Support Vector Machine (SVM)**

SVM is a powerful classifier that finds the best possible boundary between different classes.

* It works well when there is a clear separation between data points.
* If the data is not easily separable, SVM can transform it into a higher-dimensional space for better classification.
* It is commonly used for tasks like text classification and image recognition.

**1.4 Decision Tree (DT)**

A Decision Tree is a flowchart-like structure where each decision splits the data into smaller groups.

* The model asks a series of yes/no questions to classify data.
* It selects the best question to split the data at each step.
* Decision Trees are easy to understand and interpret but can sometimes overfit the data.

To prevent overfitting, techniques like pruning (removing unnecessary branches) are often used.

**1.5 Gaussian Naïve Bayes (GNB)**

Naïve Bayes is a classification algorithm based on probability.

* It assumes that all features are independent of each other.
* This assumption makes it very efficient, even for large datasets.
* It is widely used for spam filtering and medical diagnosis.

Even though the independence assumption is not always true, Naïve Bayes still performs well in practice.

**1.6 Random Forest (RF)**

Random Forest is an ensemble learning technique that builds multiple Decision Trees and combines their predictions.

How it works:

1. The model creates multiple Decision Trees using different parts of the data.
2. Each tree makes its own prediction.
3. The final prediction is based on the majority vote from all trees.

Random Forest is more accurate and stable than a single Decision Tree and is widely used in tasks like fraud detection and medical diagnosis.

**1.7 Gradient Boosting (GB)**

Gradient Boosting is another ensemble learning technique, but instead of building trees independently, it builds them sequentially, where each tree tries to fix the errors made by the previous one.

Key features:

* Works well with complex data structures.
* Commonly used in high-accuracy prediction models like financial forecasting and recommendation systems.
* More computationally expensive than Random Forest but often more accurate.