Support Vector Machine

SVMs are good supervised algorithm, regression. They use a subset of training point in decision functions to be memory-efficient and efficient in high-dimensional domains with huge feature counts, SVM can handle linear, polynomial, RBF and sigmoid kernel functions, broadening its applicability. It uses SVC, NuSVC and linear SVC for classification and SVR, NuSVR and linear SVR for regression. Computer-intensive SVM overfit high-dimensional data and need C and gamma adjustments. Cross Validation estimates probability rather than decision set scores, although it is computationally expensive and may not be accurate. SVM scale data to excel and balance classes or samples.