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*Linear Regression*

Linear regression performs a task to predict dependant variable (y) based on a independent variable (x). It is mostly used to find out the relationship between variables and forecasting. Models differ based on the kind of independent and dependent variables that are being used. Linear regression is based on supervised learning.

*Support Vector Machine*

Support vector machine is a machine learning model that uses classification algorithms or two-group classification problems. After giving an Support Vector Machine model sets of labelled training data for each category, they’re able to categorize new text. This based on supervised learning. The Support Vector Machine algorithm has been widely applied in the biological and other sciences. They have been used to classify proteins with up to 90% of the compounds classified correctly. Permutation tests based on Support Vector Machine weights have been suggested as a mechanism for interpretation of Support Vector Machine models.

*Random Forrest*

Random forests or random decision forests are an ensemble learning method for classification, regression and other tasks that operates by constructing a multitude of decision trees at training time and outputting the class that is the mode of the classes or mean/average prediction of the individual trees. This is based on supervised learning. Random forests are frequently used as "black box" models in businesses, as they generate reasonable predictions across a wide range of data while requiring little configuration.