

1. Linear Regression:

- Linear regression is a statistical method used to model the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables by fitting a linear equation to observed data. It assumes a linear relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

2. Multiple Linear Regression:

- Multiple linear regression extends the concept of simple linear regression by modeling the relationship between a dependent variable and two or more independent variables. It aims to predict the value of the dependent variable based on the values of multiple independent variables.

3. Logistic Regression:

- Logistic regression is a classification algorithm used to model the probability of a binary outcome (i.e., a variable with two possible outcomes) based on one or more independent variables. It uses the logistic function to model the probability of the outcome.

4. Naive Bayes:

- Naive Bayes is a probabilistic classification algorithm based on Bayes' theorem and the assumption of conditional independence between features. It is commonly used for text classification and other types of classification tasks.

5. Decision Tree:

- Decision tree is a supervised learning algorithm used for classification and regression tasks. It builds a tree-like structure by recursively partitioning the data into subsets based on the value of the features. Each internal node represents a decision based on a feature, and each leaf node represents the outcome or prediction.

6. Support Vector Machine (SVM):

- SVM is a supervised learning algorithm used for classification and regression tasks. It finds the optimal hyperplane that separates the data into different classes or groups in a high-dimensional space. SVM aims to maximize the margin between the support vectors (data points closest to the hyperplane) of different classes while minimizing the classification error.