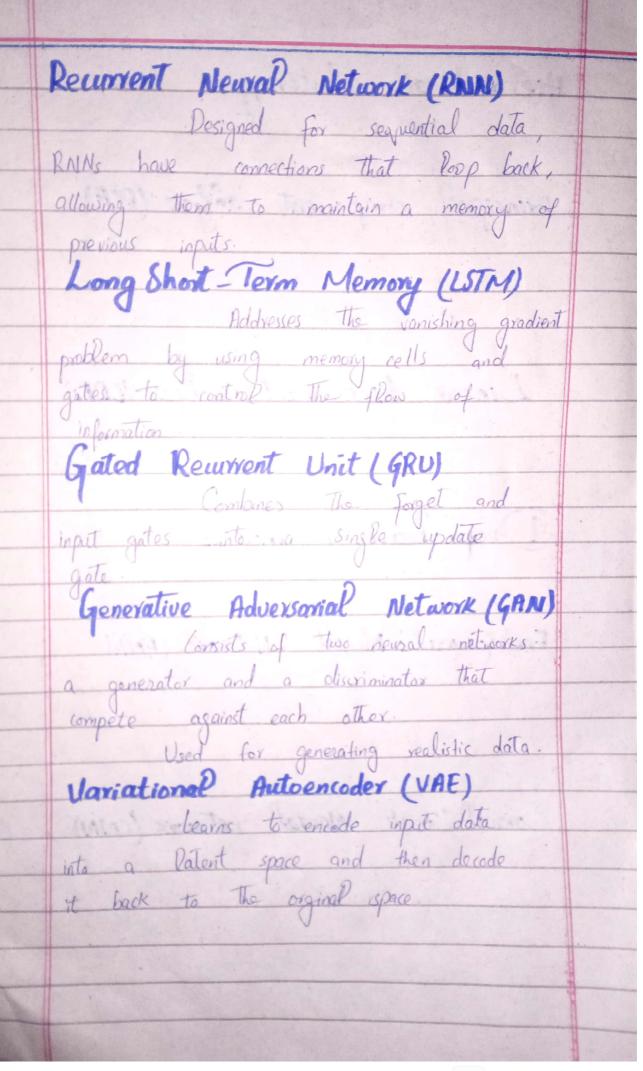
Manhine legining midels	
Machine learning models Following are the machine learning	
models	
Linear Regression	
Uses a linear equation to find	
The relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variable.	
y = ax + b.	
Logistic Regression	
Estimates The probability of an	
event occurring based on a given set	
of independent variables. Decision Tree	
A Flowchart-like structure in which	lua
each internal node represents a "test" on	
an attribute, each branch represents	
The outcome of the test and each	
leaf node represents a class label	
(decision taken after computing all	
attributes	
Random forest	
Combines of the results of multiple	
decision trees to reach a single	

	Support Vector Machine (SUM)	
	best line or hyperplane to separate data	
	Points into classes. R Nearest Neighbor (KNN)	
	or predictions about the grouping of an	
	Naive bayes	
	Uses probability to classify data: (often for large datasets)	
	Gradient Boosting machine combines multiple weak models to create a single, more accurate	
	predictive model XGboost	
The second second	Uses gradient boosted decision trees to solve problems in regression,	
The state of the s	Classification and ranking. Artificial neuml network (ANN)	
	Teaches computers to process data in a way that is inspired by the	
	1 and bygin:	
-	K-means clustering Groups unlabeled data points into clusters based on how similar they are.	

Hierard	hical ch	sterina		
	Groups do	ita into	tree	of
clusters	based on			The same of the principal of the same of t
Principa	2 compon	ent and	sis (PC	A)
Re	duces the	number o	f dimen	sions:
	data . set			
much	of the original	ginal info	nation c	15
posible.			0	
Linea	y discrimi			
		multiple		
reducing	The dimension	onality of	dala	
Down	learning			
1) eep	Cearning	Models		
William .			Walking .	
Feed forms	and Neural	Network	(FNN)	
	Connections-	between	nodes	do
not form	y cycles.	Data	noves i	n l
one dire	rtion (input-	output)	Used f	04
basic cl	Passification a	and regression	n tasks	end to
Convolut	ional Nou	ral netu	oork (Ch	IN)
	Used for	image pro	cessing,	CNNs
utilize	convolutional	layers	to auto	malically
detect ,	Seatures in	images.		
	Effective for		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	



	Transformer	
	Relies on self-attention mechanisms	
	to process sequences of data.	
	Bidirectional encoder Representations	
	from transformers (BERT)	
	Understands content of words in a	
	sentence by looking at both left and right content.	
	Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT)	
	Pretrained on a large corpus of text	
	and fine-tuned for specific tasks, making it effective for conversational agents and content organism.	
	I I A/o/	
	tratives a contracting pain to capture	
	content and symmetric expanding path for precise	
	Vac Usaction.	
	ResNet (Residual Network)	
	Talorduces skip connections, allowing of	
	to flow through network more affecting	
	Mobile Net Uses depthwise separable convolutions to reduce	
	The number of parameters and computational out.	
	A. L AMOUNDINE	
	Attention Mechanism allows models to focus on specific	
	parts of the input data when & making	
	parts of the	
1	predictions.	
-		

Deep Reinforcement Learning	
Combines deep learning with reinforcement Dearning principles, allowing	
Deep Reinforcement learning Combines deep learning with reinforcement learning principles, allowing agents to learn optimal policies through trial and error in complex environments.	
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