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| **Logistic Regression** | **Naïve Bayes** | **K-Nearest Neighbors** | **Decision Tree** | **Support Vector Machines** |
| Logistic Regression is a calculation used to predict a binary outcome: either something happens, or does not. This can be exhibited as YES/NO, TRUE/FALSE, 0/1 etc. | Naïve Bayes calculates the possibility of whether a data point belongs within a certain category or does not. In text analysis, it can be used to categorized words or phrases as belong to a preset “tag” (Classification) or not. | K-Nearest Neighbors is a pattern recognition algorithm that uses training datasets to find the K closest relatives in future examples. | A decision tree is a supervised learning algorithm that is perfect for classification problems, as it’s able to order classes on a precise level. It works like a flow chart, separating data point into two similar categories at a time from “tree trunk” to “branches” to “leaves”, where the categories become more finitely similar. | A Support Vector Machine (SVM) uses algorithm to train and classify data within degrees of polarity, taking it to a degree beyond X/Y prediction. |