Types of Machine Learning Models

1. Linear Regression (Statistical Model)

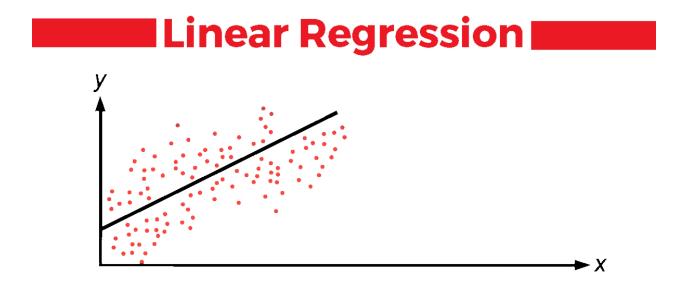
Definition:

Linear regression is a statistical method used to model the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables using a straight line. It predicts outcomes based on the linear relationship between variables.

Use Case:

Predicting House Prices

Given the size of a house (in square feet), predict its price based on historical sales data.



2. Logistic Regression (Statistical Model)

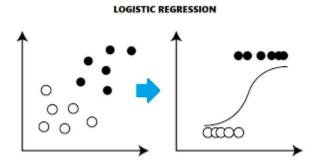
Definition:

Logistic regression is used to model binary outcomes (e.g., yes/no, 0/1). It estimates the probability that a given input belongs to a particular category using the logistic (sigmoid) function.

Use Case:

Email Spam Detection

Predict whether an email is spam (1) or not spam (0) based on features like keywords and sender address.



3. Decision Trees (Machine Learning Model)

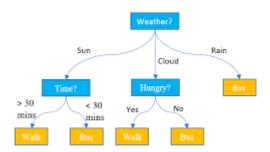
Definition:

Decision Trees are flowchart-like structures that split data into branches to make predictions. Each internal node represents a decision on a feature, each branch is the outcome, and each leaf node is a final prediction.

Use Case:

Loan Approval

Determine whether to approve a loan based on applicant's income, credit score, and existing debt.



4. Random Forest (Machine Learning Model)

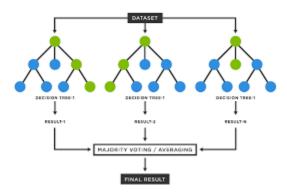
Definition:

Random Forest is an ensemble model that builds multiple decision trees and combines their outputs to improve accuracy and reduce overfitting.

Use Case:

Disease Prediction

Predict whether a patient has diabetes based on lab results by aggregating decisions from multiple decision trees.



5. Support Vector Machines (SVM) (Machine Learning Model)

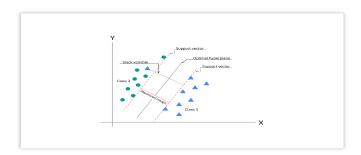
Definition:

SVM is a supervised learning model that finds the optimal boundary (hyperplane) to separate data points of different classes.

Use Case:

Face Detection

Classify images as containing a face or not based on pixel values.



6. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) (Deep Learning Model)

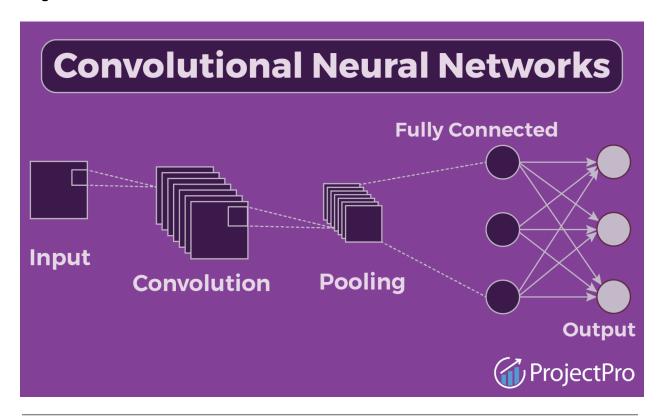
Definition:

CNNs are deep learning models specially designed to process and analyze visual data by using filters to detect spatial features in images.

Use Case:

Image Classification

Classify images of animals (e.g., cat vs dog) based on pixel patterns and features.



7. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) (Deep Learning Model)

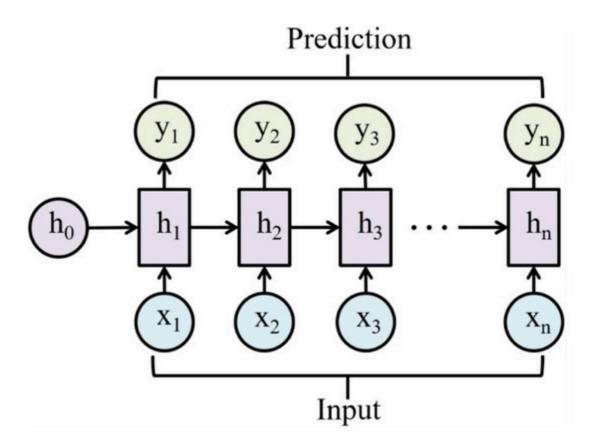
Definition:

RNNs are neural networks designed to process sequential data by maintaining memory of previous inputs, making them suitable for time-dependent data.

Use Case:

Text Prediction

Predict the next word in a sentence based on previous words.



8. Transformers (Deep Learning Model)

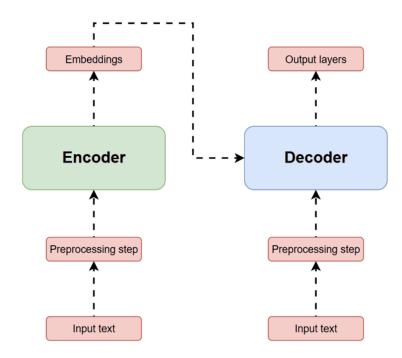
Definition:

Transformers are advanced neural networks designed to handle sequential data using self-attention mechanisms. They allow parallel processing and long-range dependency capture.

Use Case:

Language Translation

Translate a sentence from English to French using contextual relationships between all words.



9. Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) (Generative Model)

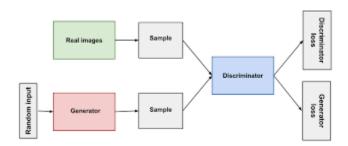
Definition:

GANs consist of two networks (generator and discriminator) that compete with each other. The generator creates data, and the discriminator evaluates it, improving the generator over time.

Use Case:

Generate Realistic Human Faces

Create realistic images of human faces that don't exist.



10. Diffusion Models (Generative Model)

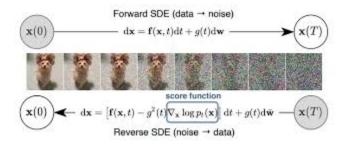
Definition:

Diffusion models generate data by gradually removing noise from a random signal, reversing a diffusion process.

Use Case:

Al Image Generation

Generate high-quality artwork or images from text prompts (e.g., in tools like DALL·E or Stable Diffusion).



11. Large Language Models (LLMs) (Generative Model)

Definition:

LLMs are deep learning models trained on massive text data to understand and generate human-like language.

Use Case:

Chatbots or Virtual Assistants

Power tools like ChatGPT to answer questions, generate text, or assist in writing.

