**the z score** (standard score) is the number of standard deviationswith which the value of an observation point or data differ than the mean value of what is observed

**R 2** (coefficient of determination) It works by measuring the amount of variance in the predictions explained by the dataset and used to evaluate the performance of a regression-based machine learning model.

**true positive rate** (sensitivity or recall) is used to measure the percentage of actual positives which are correctly identified.

**true negative** is an outcome where the model correctly predicts the negative class

**RMSE** : calculating the residual (difference between prediction and truth) for each data point, compute the norm of residual for each data point, compute the mean of residuals and take the square root of that mean.

**gradient boosting** is one of the boosting algorithms it is used to minimize bias error of the model.

It can be used for predicting not only continuous target variable (as a Regressor) but also categorical target variable (as a Classifier)

Ref:

https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2021/04/how-the-gradient-boosting-algorithm-works/