# Technical Terms For Credit Card Fraud Detection

1. **Accuracy :-**

* Accuracy tells us how many correct predictions our model made out of all predictions.
* It is calculated as :-

Accuracy = Correct Predictions x 100 / Total Prediction

* Higher accuracy means the model is performing well.

1. **Logistic Regression :-**

* Logistic Regression is a machine learning method used for predicting two possible outcomes (like fraud or not fraud).
* Instead of predicting a number (like in Linear Regression), it predicts a probability between 0 and 1.
* It is commonly used for classification problems.

1. **Recall :-**

**Train-Test Split**

* This technique divides the dataset into two parts:
  + **Training Set**: Used to teach the model (usually 80% of data).
  + **Testing Set**: Used to check how well the model learned (usually 20% of data).
* Helps in evaluating the model before using it on real-world data.

1. **StandardScaler :-**

* It is a tool used to make data values smaller and consistent by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.
* Example: If data has large numbers like 1000 and small numbers like 0.5, StandardScaler makes them similar in scale.
* This improves model accuracy and performance.

1. **Normalization :-**

* A technique to make data values fall within a specific range (like 0 to 1).
* Helps in faster and more accurate learning for machine learning models.
* Example: If some numbers are in millions and some in decimals, normalization brings them to a similar range.

1. **Liblinear Solver :-**

* It is an optimization algorithm used in Logistic Regression to find the best fit for the data.
* Works well with small datasets and binary classification problems.
* It is a fast and efficient method for training models.