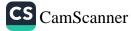F1-Scare: Measure of the accuracy of binary classif-ication model. It is the harmonic mean of precision and recall, and it provides a balanced measure of both.

Reinforcement learning: In reinforcement learning the agent interacts with the environment, observes the state, takes an action and receives a reward or penalty.

Underfitting :- It Occurs when the model does n't fit
properly to the training data. It does not find patterns
in the data and hence when it is given new
date to predict, It can't find patterns in it to
It under-perform on both known & unseen data.

Overfitting :- When the model trains well on training
data. It generalize to it, but fails to perform
on new, unseen data. It captures every little
variation in training data & Cannot perform
on data that does not have the same variations

... on the new portions.

... 4 evaluation

Bias: Difference b/w our actual/predicted
values. Bias are the assumptions that our
model makes about our data to be able
to predict on new data.

Variance: Defined as the model's sensitivity
to fluctuations in the data. Our model
may learn from noise. This will cause our model
to consider trivial feature as important.