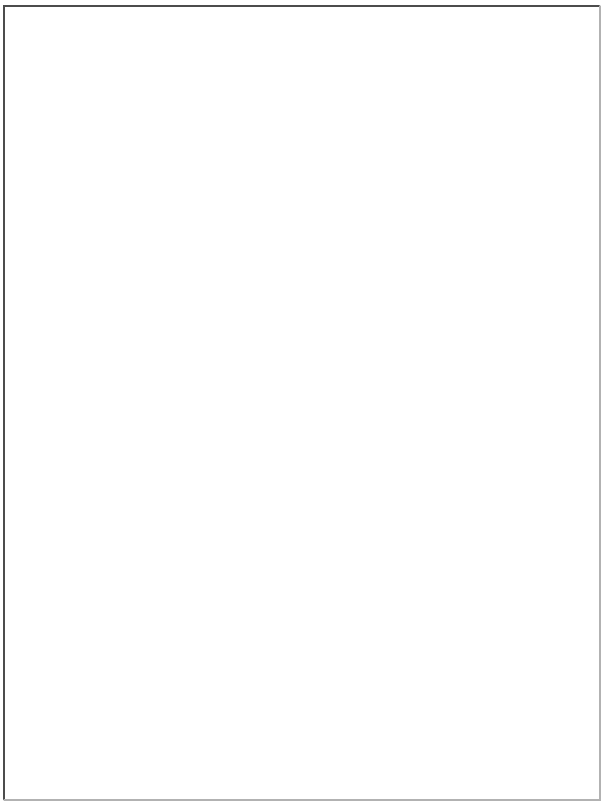
Precision and Recall	Precision can be measured as of the total actual positive cases, how many positives were predicted correctly. It can be represented as: Precision = TP / (TP + FP) Whereas recall is described as the measured of how many of the positive predictions were correct. It can be represented as: Recall = TP / (TP + FN) 
Predictor Variable	Predictor variable is used to make a prediction for dependent variables.
Principal Component Analysis (PCA)	Principal component analysis (PCA) is an approach to factor analysis that considers the total variance in the data, and transforms the original variables into a smaller set of linear combinations. PCA is sensitive to outliers; they should be removed. It is a statistical procedure that uses an orthogonal transformation to convert a set of observations of possibly correlated variables into a set of values of linearly uncorrelated variables called principal components. PCA is mostly used as a tool in exploratory data analysis and for making predictive models. It's often used to visualize genetic distance and relatedness between populations.
P-Value	P-value is the value of probability of getting a result equal to or greater than the observed value, when the null hypothesis is true.
Python	Python is an open source programming language, widely used for various applications, such as general purpose programming, data science and machine learning. Usually preferred by beginners in these fields because of the following major advantages: • Easy to learn. • High-level language • Broadly used and supported