<table>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>It is supervised learning method where the output variable is a category, such as “Male” or “Female” or “Yes” and “No”.

For example: Classification Algorithms like Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, K-NN, SVM etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification Threshold</td><td>Classification threshold is the value which is used to classify a new observation as 1 or 0. When we get an output as probabilities and have to classify them into classes, we decide some threshold value and if the probability is above that threshold value we classify it as 1, and 0 otherwise. To find the optimal threshold value, one can plot the AUC-ROC and keep changing the threshold value. The value which will give the maximum AUC will be the optimal threshold value.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clustering</td><td>Clustering is an unsupervised learning method used to discover the inherent groupings in the data. For example: Grouping customers on the basis of their purchasing behaviour which is further used to segment the customers. And then the companies can use the appropriate marketing tactics to generate more profits.

Example of clustering algorithms: K-Means, hierarchical clustering, etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Computer Vision</td><td>Computer Vision is a field of computer science that deals with enabling computers to visualize, process and identify images/videos in the same way that a human vision does. In the recent times, the major driving forces behind Computer Vision has been the emergence of deep learning, rise in computational power and a huge amount of image data. The image data can take many forms, such as video sequences, views from multiple cameras, or multi-dimensional data from a medical scanner. Some of the key applications of Computer Vision are:
Pedestrians, cars, road detection in smart (self-driving) cars
Object recognition
Object tracking
Motion analysis
Image restoration</td></tr>
<tr><td>Concordant-Discordant Ratio</td><td>Concordant and discordant pairs are used to describe the relationship between pairs of observations. To calculate the concordant and discordant pairs, the data are treated as ordinal. The number of concordant and discordant pairs are used in calculations for Kendall’s tau, which measures the association between two ordinal variables.

Let’s say you had two movie reviewers rank a set of 5 movies:<table><tr><th>Movie</th><th>Reviewer 1</th><th>Reviewer 2</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>4</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr></table>The ranks given by the reviewer 1 are ordered in ascending order, this way we can compare the rankings given by both the reviewers.

Concordant Pair – 2 entities would form a concordant pair if one of them is ranked higher than the other consistently. For example, in the table above B and D form a concordant pair because B has been ranked higher than D by both the reviewers.

Discordant Pair – C and D are discordant because they have been ranked in opposite order by the reviewers.

Concordant Pair or Discordant Pair ratio = (No. of concordant or discordant pairs) / (Total pairs tested)</td></tr>
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Confidence Interval	A confidence interval is used to estimate what percent of a population fits a category based on the results from a sample population. For example, if 70 adults own a cell phone in a random sample of 100 adults, we can be fairly confident that the true percentage amongst the population is somewhere between 61% and 79%. …