1. When do you use Precision/Recall Graph v/s ROC graph (True Positive Rate/False Positive Rate)

Where FPR = 1 – TNR = 1 – (TN/TN+FP)

* As a rule of thumb, you use precision/recall graph when there are less true positives or when you do not want false positives compared to false negatives. So basically in medical setup you use precision/recall graph

1. What is the training phase of KNeighborClassifier algorithm?
   * Kneighborsclassifier do not need training. But in the sklearn.neighbors package there is a Kneighborsclassifier.fit() method, what it essentially does is build an efficient index tree (BallTree or KDTree) and later when inferring it uses the index to infer the class or value of the asked features.
2. Multi Class Classification:
   * <https://towardsdatascience.com/comprehensive-guide-on-multiclass-classification-metrics-af94cfb83fbd>
   * Cohen Kappa score, Matthew’s correlation coefficient, and log loss.
   * Macro F1 Score vs Micro F1 Score
3. Email Classification(Ham/Spam):
   * Preprocessing
   * Stemming
   * Word Count
   * Creating a Vector
   * Applying Logistic Regression