Regression = a measure of the relation between the mean value of one variable (e.g. output) and corresponding values of other variables (e.g. time and cost).

**Root Mean Square Error** (RMSE) is the standard deviation of the residuals (prediction **errors**). Residuals are a measure of how far from the **regression** line data points are; RMSE is a measure of how spread out these residuals are. In other words, it tells you how concentrated the data is around the line of best fit.

AIC is an estimate of a constant plus the relative distance between the unknown true likelihood function of the data and the fitted likelihood function of the model, so that a lower AIC means a model is considered to be closer to the truth.

BIC is an estimate of a function of the posterior probability of a model being true, under a certain Bayesian setup, so that a lower BIC means that a model is considered to be more likely to be the true model. Both criteria are based on various assumptions and asymptotic approximations.

Naïve bayes = models that assign class labels to problem instances, represented as vectors of [feature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feature_vector) values, where the class labels are drawn from some finite set.

Sensitivity = measures the proportion of actual positives that are correctly identified as such

Specifisity = is the proportion of people **without** attrition who will have a **negative**result for attrition.