**you can replace unstructured work patterns with intelligent and automated workflows**,

**Improves the employee experience**.

Introducing the ServiceNow Scholarship to promote diversity in tech

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**Predictive Maintenance with IoT**: Explain how deep learning can be used to predict equipment failures and maintenance needs by analyzing data from IoT sensors. This can lead to cost savings and improved operational efficiency.

Explain how deep learning can be used to predict equipment failures and maintenance needs by analyzing data from IoT sensors. This can lead to cost savings and improved operational efficiency.

**Data Collection:** IoT sensors are deployed on equipment and machinery to continuously collect data. These sensors can monitor various parameters such as temperature, pressure, vibration, energy consumption, and more. The data collected is then transmitted to a central system for analysis.

**2. Data Preprocessing:** The collected data often needs preprocessing to clean, normalize, and structure it. Deep learning models require high-quality data for accurate predictions, so this step is crucial.

**3. Feature Engineering:** Engineers may need to extract relevant features from the data. For instance, in a manufacturing environment, features could include the rate of change of temperature, frequency components in vibration data, or energy consumption patterns.

**4. Deep Learning Models:** Deep learning models, such as recurrent neural networks (RNNs), convolutional neural networks (CNNs), or Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, can be trained on historical data to learn the patterns of normal equipment behavior. These models are capable of handling time-series data and can capture complex relationships between variables.

**5. Anomaly Detection:** Once the deep learning model is trained on historical data, it can continuously monitor real-time data from IoT sensors. Any deviation from the learned patterns is flagged as an anomaly. These anomalies can signify potential equipment failures or maintenance needs.

**6. Predictive Alerts:** When an anomaly is detected, the system can trigger predictive maintenance alerts. These alerts can be categorized by severity, allowing maintenance teams to prioritize their efforts and resources efficiently.

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| [abs()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_abs.asp) | Returns the absolute value of a number |
| [all()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_all.asp) | Returns True if all items in an iterable object are true |
| [any()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_any.asp) | Returns True if any item in an iterable object is true |
| [ascii()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_ascii.asp) | Returns a readable version of an object. Replaces none-ascii characters with escape character |
| [bin()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_bin.asp) | Returns the binary version of a number |
| [bool()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_bool.asp) | Returns the boolean value of the specified object |
| [bytearray()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_bytearray.asp) | Returns an array of bytes |
| [bytes()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_bytes.asp) | Returns a bytes object |
| [callable()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_callable.asp) | Returns True if the specified object is callable, otherwise False |
| [chr()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_chr.asp) | Returns a character from the specified Unicode code. |
| classmethod() | Converts a method into a class method |
| [compile()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_compile.asp) | Returns the specified source as an object, ready to be executed |
| [complex()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_complex.asp) | Returns a complex number |
| [delattr()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_delattr.asp) | Deletes the specified attribute (property or method) from the specified object |
| [dict()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_dict.asp) | Returns a dictionary (Array) |
| [dir()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_dir.asp) | Returns a list of the specified object's properties and methods |
| [divmod()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_divmod.asp) | Returns the quotient and the remainder when argument1 is divided by argument2 |
| [enumerate()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_enumerate.asp) | Takes a collection (e.g. a tuple) and returns it as an enumerate object |
| [eval()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_eval.asp) | Evaluates and executes an expression |
| [exec()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_exec.asp) | Executes the specified code (or object) |
| [filter()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_filter.asp) | Use a filter function to exclude items in an iterable object |
| [float()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_float.asp) | Returns a floating point number |
| [format()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_format.asp) | Formats a specified value |
| [frozenset()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_frozenset.asp) | Returns a frozenset object |
| [getattr()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_getattr.asp) | Returns the value of the specified attribute (property or method) |
| [globals()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_globals.asp) | Returns the current global symbol table as a dictionary |
| [hasattr()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_hasattr.asp) | Returns True if the specified object has the specified attribute (property/method) |
| hash() | Returns the hash value of a specified object |
| help() | Executes the built-in help system |
| [hex()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_hex.asp) | Converts a number into a hexadecimal value |
| [id()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_id.asp) | Returns the id of an object |
| [input()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_input.asp) | Allowing user input |
| [int()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_int.asp) | Returns an integer number |
| [isinstance()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_isinstance.asp) | Returns True if a specified object is an instance of a specified object |
| [issubclass()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_issubclass.asp) | Returns True if a specified class is a subclass of a specified object |
| [iter()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_iter.asp) | Returns an iterator object |
| [len()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_len.asp) | Returns the length of an object |
| [list()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_list.asp) | Returns a list |
| [locals()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_locals.asp) | Returns an updated dictionary of the current local symbol table |
| [map()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_map.asp) | Returns the specified iterator with the specified function applied to each item |
| [max()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_max.asp) | Returns the largest item in an iterable |
| [memoryview()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_memoryview.asp) | Returns a memory view object |
| [min()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_min.asp) | Returns the smallest item in an iterable |
| [next()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_next.asp) | Returns the next item in an iterable |
| [object()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_object.asp) | Returns a new object |
| [oct()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_oct.asp) | Converts a number into an octal |
| [open()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_open.asp) | Opens a file and returns a file object |
| [ord()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_ord.asp) | Convert an integer representing the Unicode of the specified character |
| [pow()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_pow.asp) | Returns the value of x to the power of y |
| [print()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_print.asp) | Prints to the standard output device |
| property() | Gets, sets, deletes a property |
| [range()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_range.asp) | Returns a sequence of numbers, starting from 0 and increments by 1 (by default) |
| repr() | Returns a readable version of an object |
| [reversed()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_reversed.asp) | Returns a reversed iterator |
| [round()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_round.asp) | Rounds a numbers |
| [set()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_set.asp) | Returns a new set object |
| [setattr()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_setattr.asp) | Sets an attribute (property/method) of an object |
| [slice()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_slice.asp) | Returns a slice object |
| [sorted()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_sorted.asp) | Returns a sorted list |
| staticmethod() | Converts a method into a static method |
| [str()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_str.asp) | Returns a string object |
| [sum()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_sum.asp) | Sums the items of an iterator |
| [super()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_super.asp) | Returns an object that represents the parent class |
| [tuple()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_tuple.asp) | Returns a tuple |
| [type()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_type.asp) | Returns the type of an object |
| [vars()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_vars.asp) | Returns the \_\_dict\_\_ property of an object |
| [zip()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_func_zip.asp) | Returns an iterator, from two or more iterators |

* TensorFlow
* NumPy
* SciPy
* Pandas
* Matplotlib
* Keras
* SciKit-Learn
* PyTorch
* Scrapy
* BeautifulSoup
* LightGBM
* ELI5
* Theano
* NuPIC
* Ramp
* Pipenv
* Bob
* PyBrain
* Caffe2
* Chainer