THEORY:-
1) What is Machine Learning?
Machine learning is a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) and computer science which focuses on the use of data and algorithms to imitate the way that humans learn, gradually improving its accuracy.
IBM has a rich history with machine learning. One of its own, Arthur Samuel, is credited for coining the term, "machine learning" with his research (PDF, 481 KB) (link resides outside IBM) around the game of checkers. Robert Nealey, the self-proclaimed checkers master, played the game on an IBM 7094 computer in 1962, and he lost to the computer. Compared to what can be done today, this feat seems trivial, but it's considered a major milestone in the field of artificial intelligence.
2) difference between the types of Machine Learning?
Based on the methods and way of learning, machine learning is divided into mainly four types, which are:
Supervised Machine Learning
Unsupervised Machine Learning
Reinforcement Learning

AIM:- To understand the Concept of machine learning and basic programming of python.

3) Wha	t are the application of Machine Learning?
learning	the learning is a buzzword for today's technology, and it is growing very rapidly day by day. We are using machine g in our daily life even without knowing it such as Google Maps, Google assistant, Alexa, etc. Below are some most g real-world applications of Machine Learning:
•	Traffic Alerts
•	Social Media
•	Transportation and Commuting
•	Products Recommendations
•	Virtual Personal Assistants
•	Self Driving Cars
•	Dynamic Pricing
•	Google Translate
•	Online Video Streaming
•	Fraud Detection
4) Whic	ch are the topmost industries works on machine learning?

5) Difference between machine learning, Artificial Intelligence and data Science?

6) What	is python?
Pytho van Ros	n is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics developed by Guido sum. It was originally released in 1991.
7) What	are the advantages of using python?
• I	Large developer community.
• H	Extensive libraries.
• 7	Write less, do more. Python has very concise syntax.
• F	Portability.
• 1	Wide range of use cases.
8) what	are different IDE's for python?



- TensorFlow
 - Keras
 - PyTorch
- Pandas
- Matplotlib

Python modules::

DevOps(Live)

Data Structure & Algorithm Classes (Live)

System Design (Live)

Java Backend Developer (Live)

Full Stack Development with React & Node JS (Live)

Complete Data Science Program.

Data Structure & Algorithm-Self Paced(C++/JAVA)

Data Structures & Algorithms in Python.