



Cassandra

Workshop 1

Plan of Action

Activities:-

- 5 Workshops
- Assignment releasing after every workshop (most probably next day)
- 2 Real time quizzes in between Workshops
- Workshop will be on theoretical cum discussion and innovation basis of previous assignment.
- 2nd workshop can be an exception.
- A Dummy competition instead of last assignment.

Weightage(Total = 100%):-

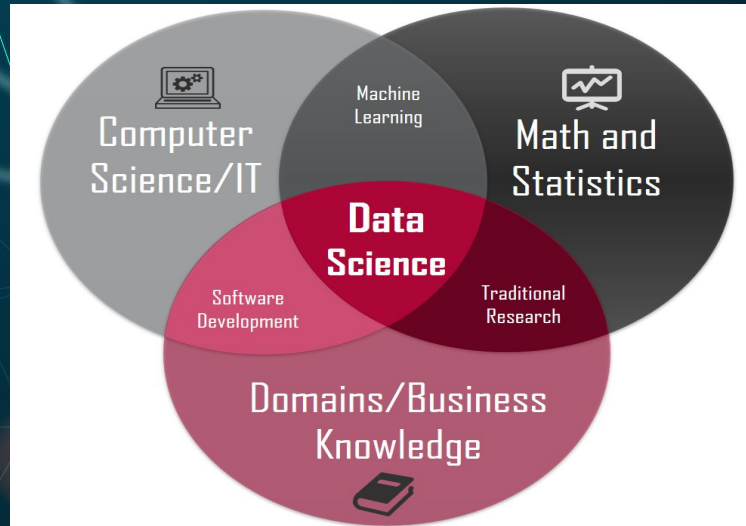
- First 3 Assignments (5% each)($5 \times 3 = 15\%$)
- Last Assignment (10%)($10 \times 1 = 10\%$)
- 2 Real Time Quiz (5% each)($5 \times 2 = 10\%$)
- Dummy Competition(15%)
- Main Event(50%)

DATA SCIENCE

According to Wikipedia:-

Data science is an **interdisciplinary** field that uses scientific methods, processes, algorithms and systems to extract **knowledge** and insights from noisy, structured and **unstructured data**,^{[1][2]} and apply knowledge and actionable insights from data across a broad range of application domains. Data science is related to **data mining**, **machine learning** and **big data**.

Diagrammatically:-

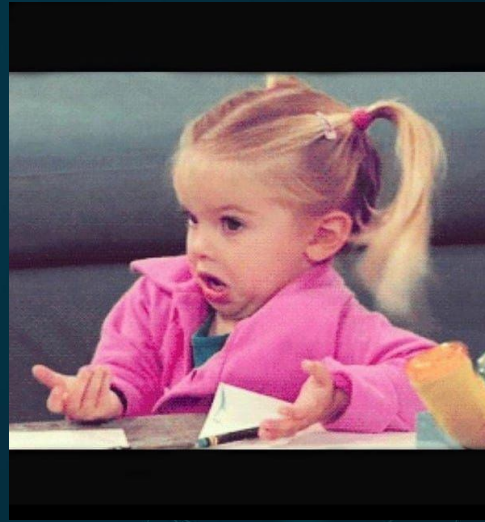


Why Data Science?

- Tons and Tons of Data Generation
- Need to analyse data behaviour => Business Growth
- Tech Giants investing in it, Ex -



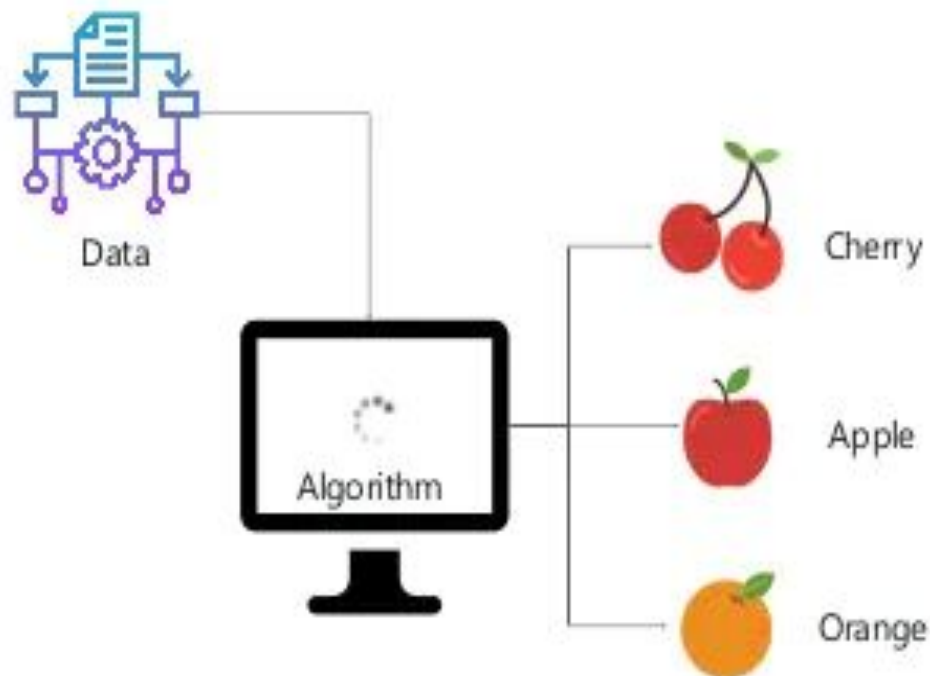
How we start?



LET'S START WITH TERMINOLOGIES

What Is Machine Learning?

Machine learning is a subset of artificial intelligence (AI) which provides machines the ability to learn automatically & improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.



AI/ML/DL

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Any technique which enables computers to mimic human behavior



MACHINE LEARNING

AI techniques that give computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed to do so



DEEP LEARNING

A subset of ML which make the computation of multi-layer neural networks feasible



1950's

1960's

1970's

1980's

1990's

2000's

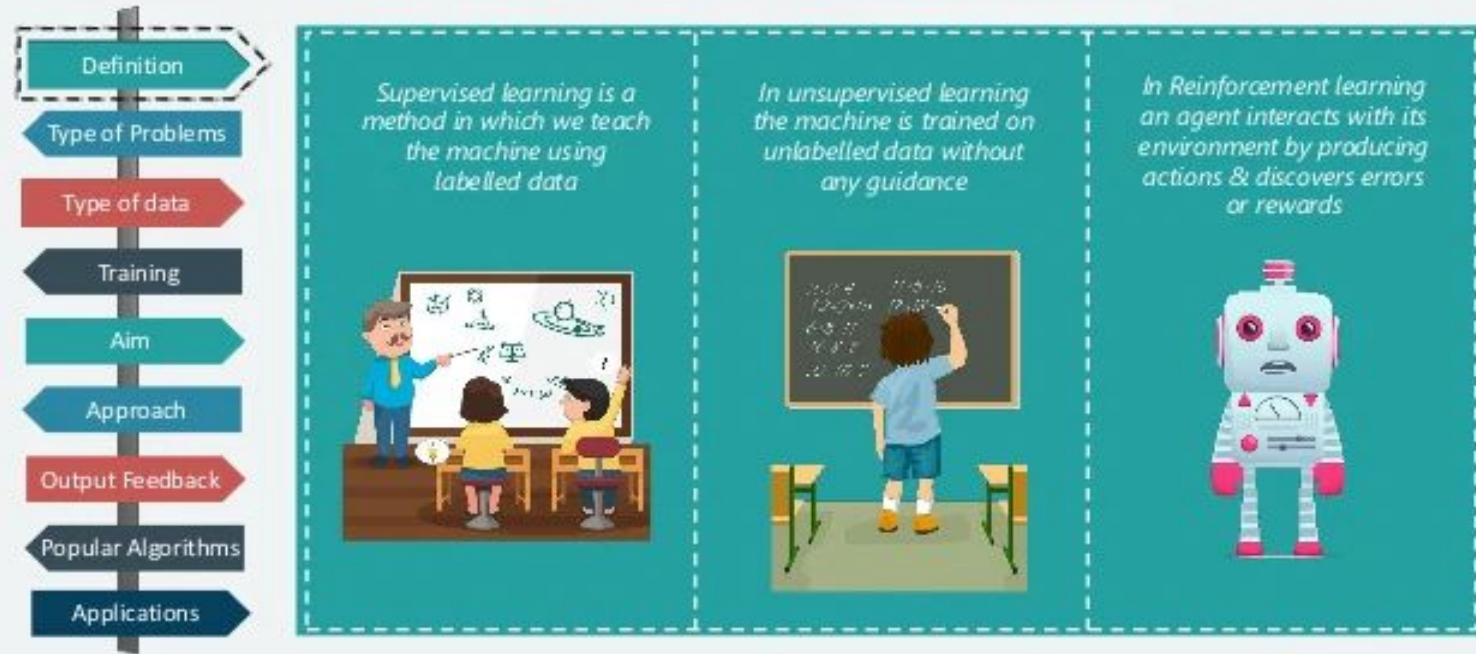
2010's

Mind-Blowing Applications Of AI

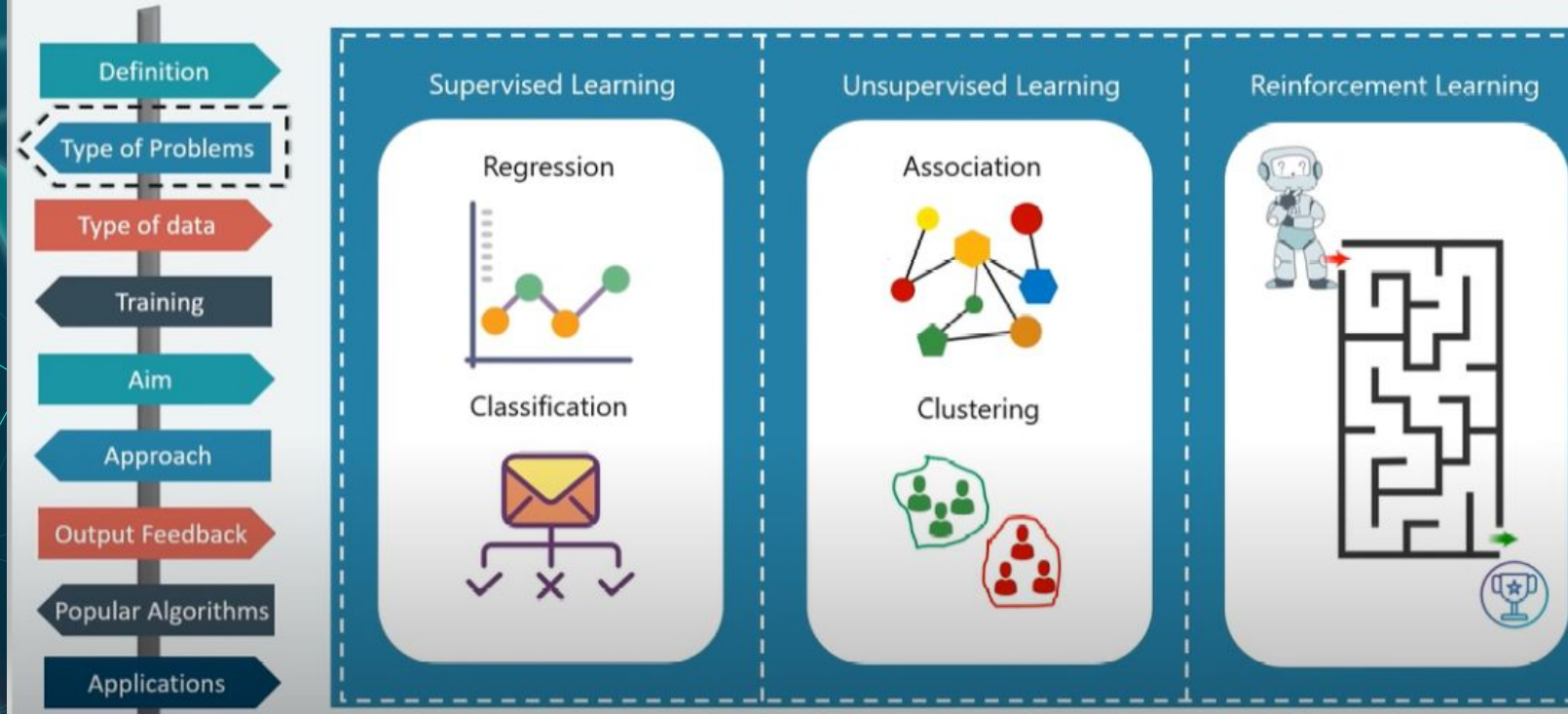
- **Tonight Showbotics: Jimmy Meets Sophia the Human-Like Robot**
- **4 Mind-Blowing Ways Facebook Uses Artificial Intelligence**
- **The Machine Learning Behind Alexa's AI Systems**
- **Introduction to Deep Learning and Self-Driving Cars**

SUPERVISED/UNSUPERVISED/REINFORCEMENT

Definition

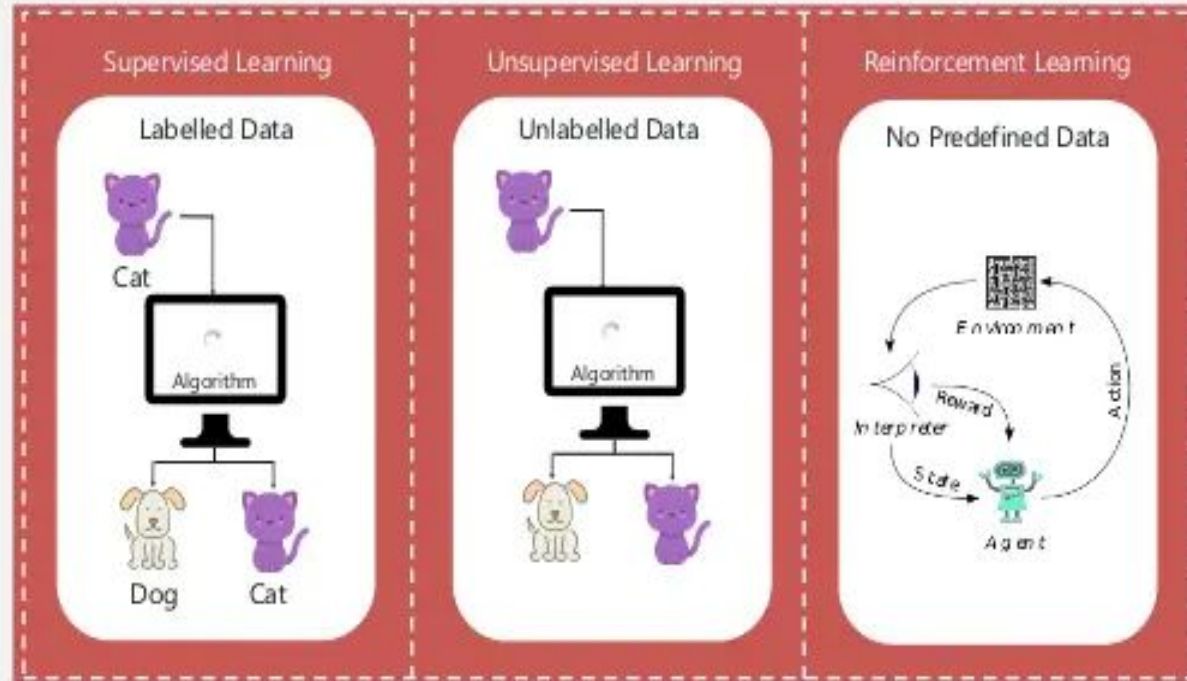


Problem Type



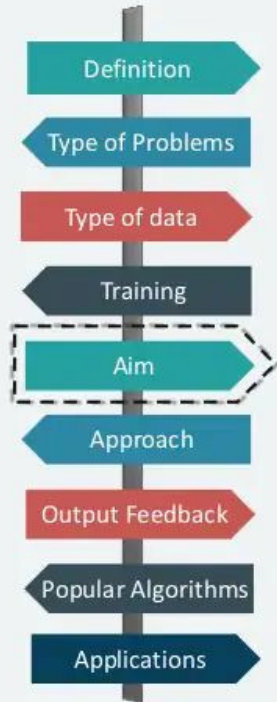
Source: - Edureka

Type of data



Source: - Edureka

Aim



Supervised Learning

Forecast outcomes



Unsupervised Learning

Discover underlying patterns



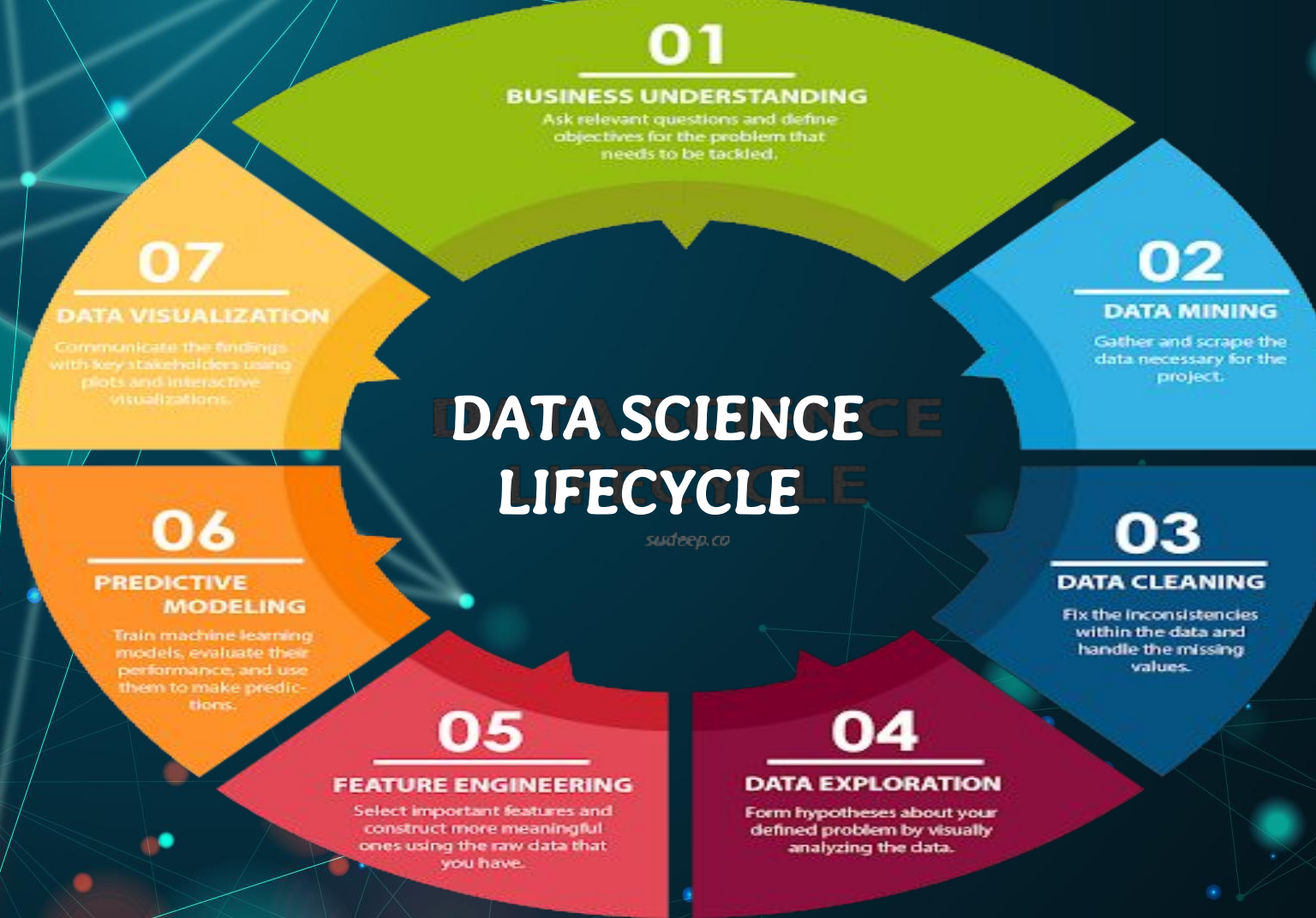
Reinforcement Learning

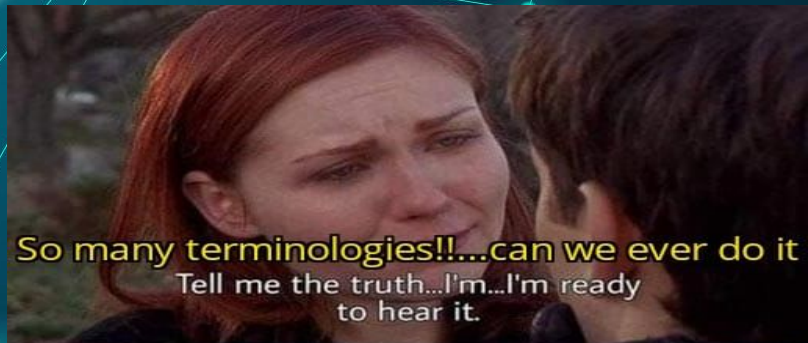
Learn series of action



edureka!

Source: - Edureka





Data Science Process



OBTAIN



SCRUB



EXPLORE



MODEL



INTERPRET

O

Gather data from relevant sources

S

Clean data to formats that machine understands

E

Find significant patterns and trends using statistical methods

M

Construct models to predict and forecast

N

Put the results into good use

Originally by Hillary Mason and Chris Wiggins

Platform setup

- First of all we have to set up our python environment.
- For our data science project we can use different platforms like.....
 - Kaggle
 - Google Colab
 - Anaconda with Jupyter Notebook in your PC



Obtain

- For Data science projects the first requirement is to have some proper data.
 - In this step we need to collect our own data or fetch some open source datasets from some web sites.
- For example: Kaggle, UCI Machine Learning Repository, Data.gov etc.



Scrub

- In this part we have to convert the data from one format to another and consolidate everything into one standardized format across all data.
- Also in this step we need to check for missing or garbage values and replace them accordingly.
- Libraries used: Python, Pandas, Numpy etc.



Explore

- In this step we have to go through all the features of the data and inspect its properties to extract features and test significant variables and visualize them to identify significant patterns in our data.
- Libraries used: Numpy, Pandas, Matplotlib, Seaborn etc.



Model

- In this step we pass the preprocessed dataset in to our machine learning algorithm to predict future states or classify them into different categories or group values using clustering.
- We can also optimize our algorithms to get better results.
- Libraries used: Sci-kit Learn, Keras, XGBoost, Optuna etc.



Interpret

- Interpreting data refers to the presentation of your data to a non-technical layman.
- We need to visualize the results and findings obtained throughout the process.
- Libraries used: Matplotlib, Seaborn etc.

The logo for Matplotlib, featuring the word "matplotlib" in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font. The letter "o" is replaced by a circular icon containing a stylized pie chart with five segments in orange, yellow, green, and blue.The logo for Seaborn, featuring a circular icon on the left containing a stylized bar chart with five bars of increasing height, overlaid with a wavy line representing a landscape or data trend. To the right of the icon, the word "seaborn" is written in a dark blue, sans-serif font.

The background is a dark teal color with a complex network of thin, light teal lines connecting various points. These points are represented by small circles in shades of teal, blue, and orange. The lines and points create a sense of depth and connectivity, resembling a molecular structure or a network diagram. The overall aesthetic is modern and technological.

Hands On Time

USEFUL YOUTUBE PLAYLIST AND VIDEOS

- Krish Naik Machine Learning Playlist (Very Useful)
- StatQuest Machine Learning Playlist (Very Useful)
- Downloading Python and Pycharm Installation
- How to Read Dataset in Google Colab from Google Drive
- What is Kaggle?
- Install Anaconda with Jupyter Notebook
- Opening Jupyter Notebook on Windows

USEFUL LINKS ,REFERENCES AND SITES

- Colaboratory
- Jupyter
- Kaggle
- Medium:Data Science
- Analytics Vidhya
- Coursera