



Course Brochure

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Data Science

WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE?

Data Science is all about "using various techniques, algorithms to analyze large amounts of datasets (both structured & Unstructured), to extract useful data insights, thus applying them in various business domains."

WHY THERE'S A DEMAND FOR DATA SCIENTISTS ?

Data is being generated day by day at a massive rate and in order to process such massive data sets, Big Firms, Companies are hunting for good data scientists to extract valuable data insights from these data sets and using them for various business strategies, models, plans



How do they do it?



How Gmail filters your emails in the spam and non-spam categories?



Have you ever wondered how Amazon; eBay suggest items for you to buy?



How Netflix predicts the shows of your liking?



These are the few questions we ponder from time to time. In reality, doing such tasks are impossible without the availability of data.

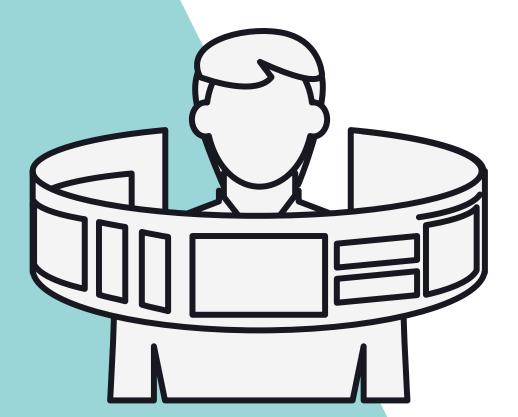
- Data science is all about using data to solve problems.
- 1. The problem could be decision making such as identifying which email is spam and which is not
- 2. Or a product recommendation such as which movie to watch?
- 3. Or predicting the outcome such as who will be the next President of the USA?.

So, the core job of a data scientist is to understand the data, extract useful information out of it and apply this in solving the problems.



- What is Data science?
- What is Machine Learning?

- Role of Data Scientist
- What are the skills required to become a Data Scientist
- Introduction to Mathematics and Statistics

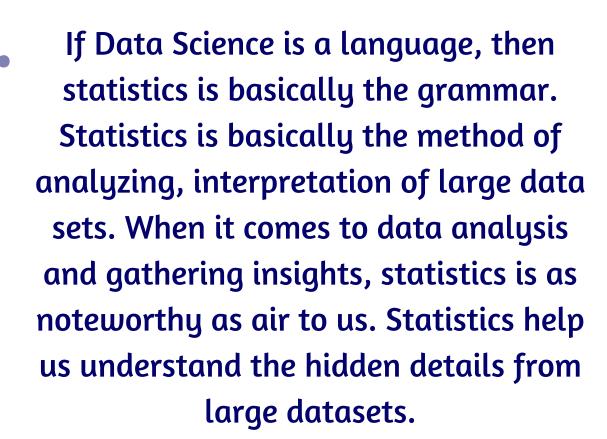


- Implementation of Data science in real time industries
- What is the difference between Machine learning, Deep Learning and AI?



Learn Statistics







DATA TYPES

- Continuous Variables
- Ordinal Variables
- Categorical Variables

Central Tendencies

- Mean, Median, Mode
- Standard Deviation
- Probabilities
- Variance
- Plotting

Basic and Business Statistics

- Distance Formula
- Euclidean Distance
- Cosine Similarity
- Mean Squared Error
- Root Mean Square Error

Descriptive Statistics

- Sampling
- Random Sampling
- Systematics Sampling
- Stratified Sampling



Learn Python

The First and Foremost Step Towards Data Science should learning be a programming language (i.e., Python). Python is the most common coding language, used by the Majority of Data Scientist, because of its simplicity, versatility and being pre-equipped with powerful libraries (like NumPy, SciPy, and Pandas) useful in data analysis and other aspects in Data Science. Python is an open-source language and supports various libraries.



INTRODUCTION
 TO PYTHON

BASICS OF PYTHON

- Number system
- Operators
- Loops
- Functions
- List
- Tuple
- Set
- Dictionaries

- DIFFERENT PLOTTING TECHNIQUES
- INDEXING AND

SLICING

• EXPLORATORY
DATA ANALYSIS

- DEPLOYMENT
- METRICS
- VALIDATION TECHNIQUES

PYTHON LIBRARIES

- Introduction to Pandas
- Introduction to Numpy
- Scipy
- Matplotlib
- Seaborn

- DATA VISUALIZATION
- MODEL ACCURACY



Acquaintance with EDA _____(Exploratory Data____

Analysis)

EDA (Exploratory data analysis) is the most important aspect in the vast field of data science. It includes analysing various data, variables, various data patterns, trends and extracting useful insights from them with help of various graphical and statistic l methods. EDA identifies various pattern which Machine learning algorithm might fail to identify. It includes all Data Manipulation, Analysis, and Visualization.



Machine Learning & Deep Learning

- Machine learning is the core skill required to be a Data Scientist.
- Machine learning is used to build various predictive models, classification models, etc., and is being used by big firms, Companies to Optimize their planning as per the predictions. For example, Car Price prediction
- Deep Learning on the other hand is and an advanced version of Machine Learning which deploys the use of Neural Network, a framework that combines various machine learning algorithms for solving various tasks, for training data. Various Neural networks are recurrent neural network (RNN) or a convolutional neural network (CNN) etc



Modules covered in Machine Learning

Introduction to Machine Learning

- Supervised Learning
- Unsupervised Learning
- Statistical Modelling

Machine learning Algorithm

- Linear Regression
- Stochastic Gradient Descent Model
- Cost Function
- Multiple Linear Regression
- Assumptions of Linear Regression

Logistic Regression

- ·Sigmoid Function
- Solving Classification Problems
- ·The Logistic Model
- Confusion Matrix

Naïve Bayes

 Naïve Bayes' Probability

Support Vector Machine

- ·Maximum Margin Classifier
- ·What is Hyperplane
- SVM Linear, Non-Linear Model
- Kernel and Power Kernel Method

K-Nearest Neighbor

- How to find an Appropriate K value?
- Advantages and Disadvantages of KNN
- ·KNN for regression and Classification
- How to find the Nearest Neighbor

Random Forest

- What is Random Forest?
- Classification with Random Forest
- Implementation of Random Forest
- Introduction to Adaptive Boosting

Decision Trees

- How to build Decision Tree
- Information Gain
- ·Entropy
- Gini index and Entropy methods

Ensemble Technique

- Bagging
- Boosting
- XGBoost
- Gradient Boosting Methods

Forecasting Analysis

- ·Why Forecasting?
- ·Types of Forecasting
- ·Techniques for Trend
- ·Techniques for Seasonality
- Predictive Analysis

Time Series Analysis

- ·ARIMA
- Trend and Seasonality

Introduction to Unsupervised Machine Learning

- K-means Clustering
- Apriori Algorithm



Module Covered In Deep Learning

- Introduction to Deep Learning
- Artificial Neural Network (ANN)
- Convolution Neural Network (CNN)
- Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)
- Long short-term Memory (LSTM)
- Activation Function
- Sigmoid
- 1. RELU
- 2.ELU
- 3. PRELU
- 4. Softmax





REAL-WORLD IMPLEMENTATIONS

Testing and Validation of the Machine
Learning Model after Deployment
Should Be done in order to check its
effectiveness and accuracy. Testing is
an Important Step in Data Science for
keeping the efficiency and
effectiveness of the ML model in
check.





- How to define problem/ prepare problem
- Load the libraries
- Load the respective dataset
- How to summarize the data
- Descriptive Statistics
- Data Visualization
- Exploratory Data Analysis
- How to prepare Data
- Data cleaning

- Feature selection
- How to Evaluate Algorithm
- Validation test
- Evaluation Metrics
- How to improve Accuracy/Results
- Hyper tuning Parameter
- Ensemble techniques
- Prediction on Validation
 Dataset



Analytical Visualization in Tableau

- As the market-leading choice for modern business intelligence, Tableau's analytics platform makes it easier for people to explore and manage data, and faster to discover and share insights that can change businesses and the world.
 - Tableau helps people see and understand data, whether they're an analyst, data scientist, student, teacher, executive, or business user. From connection through collaboration, Tableau is the most powerful, secure, and flexible end-to-end analytics platform.



Module Covered

- Introduction to Tableau
- Features of Tableau
- Connecting Tableau to a Data
 File
- Navigating Tableau –
 Dimension and Measure
- Creating a Calculating Field
- Adding Colors and Labels
- Creating groups and bins
- How to do sorting
- Dual Axis chart

- Doing Analytics in Tableau
- How to Forecast
- How to custom Distribution band
- How to custom reference line
- How to model Trend line
- How to summarize Totals,
 Constant line and Average lines
- Calculations in Tableau
- Different Charts
- Tableau Dashboard



Additional Support

- End to End Project Explanation
- 2 Real time Project Explanation
- Assignments and Assessments
- All classes with real time examples
- Real time interview questions
- Resume Building
- Interview preparation
- Mock interviews





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