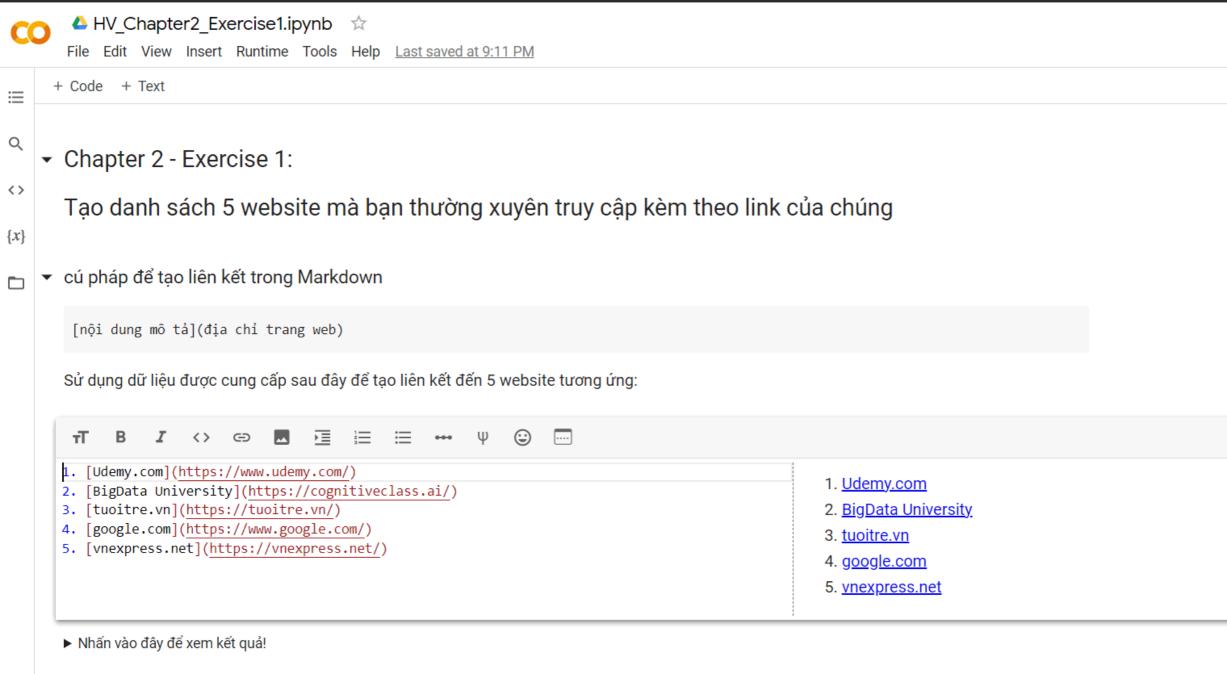
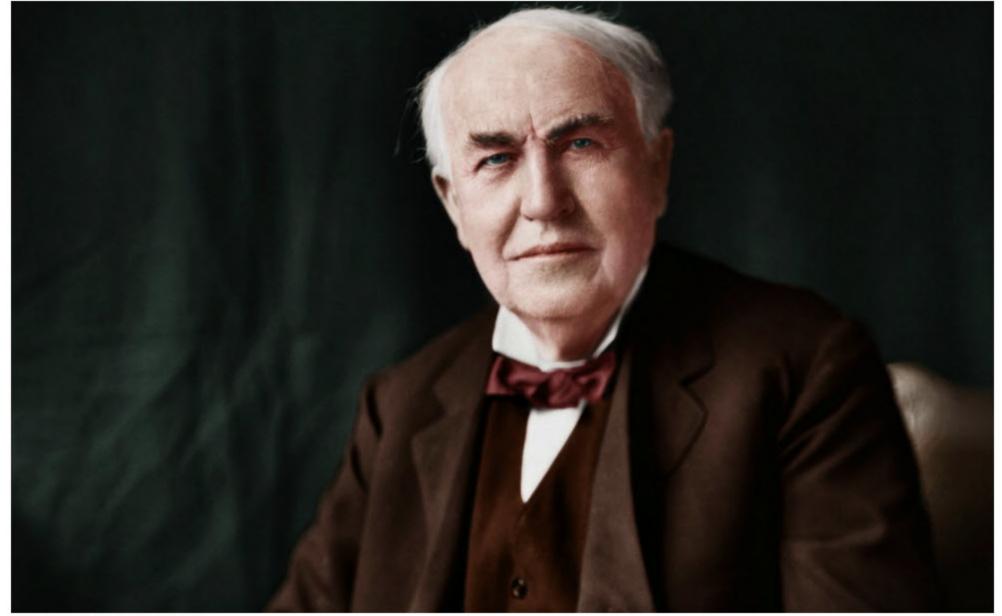
- 1. <u>Udemy.com (https://www.udemy.com/)</u>
- BigData University (https://cognitiveclass.ai/)
 tuoitre vn (https://tuoitre.vn/)
- 3. tuoitre.vn (https://tuoitre.vn/)
- 4. google.com (https://www.google.com/)
 5. vnexpress.net (https://vnexpress.net/)



Thomas Alva Edison (February 11, 1847 – October 18, 1931)

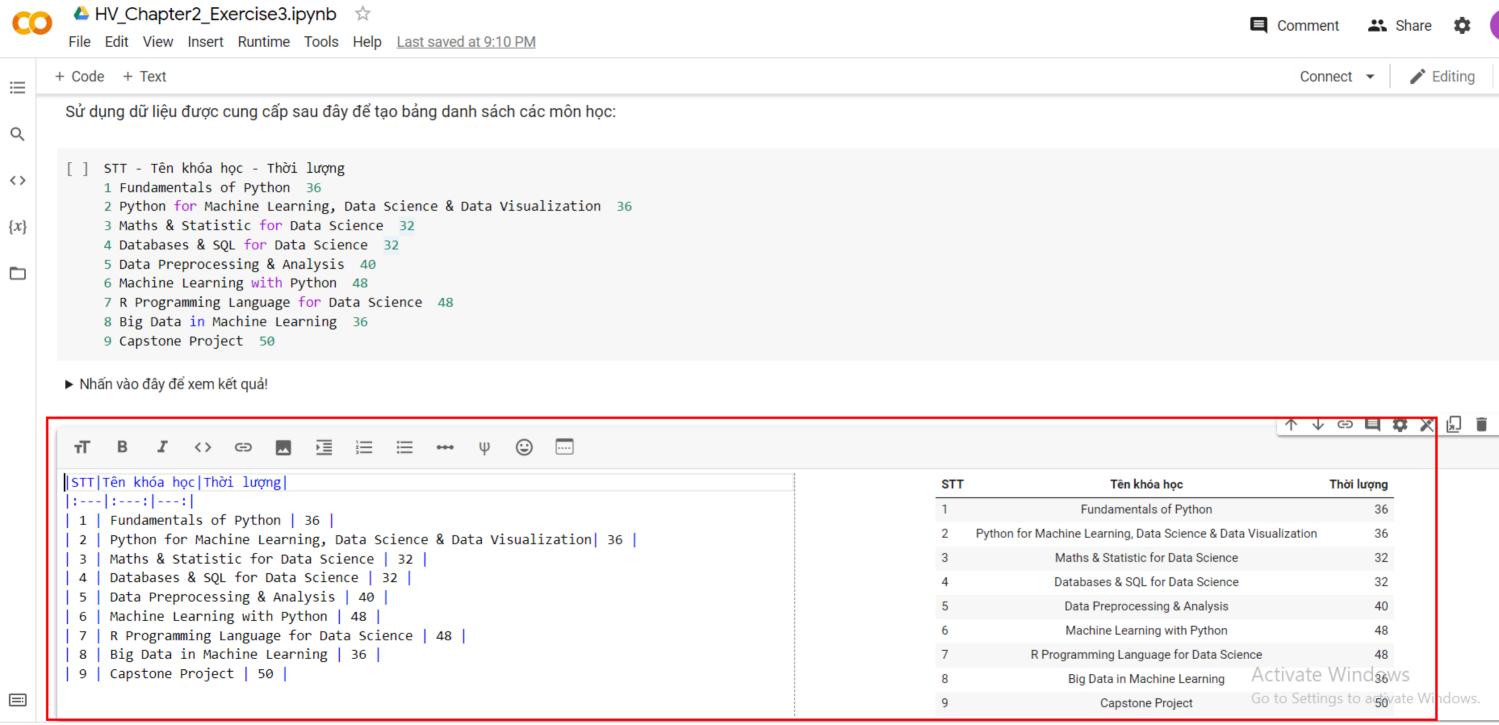


Visit Thomas Edison Wikipedia

- · Born: Thomas Alva Edison, February 11, 1847, Milan, Ohio, U.S.
- · Died: October 18, 1931 (aged 84), West Orange, New Jersey, U.S.
- Burial place: Thomas Edison National Historical Park, Nationality American
- · Education: Self-educated
- · Occupation: Inventor, businessman

```
♣ HV Chapter2 Exercise2.ipynb ☆
       File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help Last saved at 9:11 PM
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       Chapter 2 - Exercise 2: Viết tiểu sử ngắn về một nhà khoa học mà bạn yêu thích, có kèm hình ảnh
Q
       của nhà khoa học và link đến trang Wikipedia của ho
<>
\{x\}
       cú pháp Markdown sử dụng trong bài tập
- Tao liên kết: [nôi dung mô tả](link trang web)
        - Chèn hình ảnh: ![nôi dung mô tả](link hình)
        - Tao danh sách:
           * nôi dung 1
           * nôi dung 2
           * nôi dung 3
       Sử dụng dữ liêu được cung cấp sau đây để mô tả tiểu sử của nhà khoa học Thomas Alva Edison:
       ## Thomas Alva Edison (February 11, 1847 - October 18, 1931)
       ![Thomas Edison](https://cdn-images-1.medium.com/max/1000/
       1*s2GyMoLeSV3Epc2Gk3qBXA.png)
       [Visit Thomas Edison Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas Edison)
       * Born: Thomas Alva Edison, February 11, 1847, Milan, Ohio, U.S.
       * Died: October 18, 1931 (aged 84), West Orange, New Jersey, U.S.
       * Burial place: Thomas Edison National Historical Park, Nationality American
       * Education: Self-educated
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STT	Tên khóa học	Thời lượng
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2	Python for Machine Learning, Data Science & Data Visualization	36
3	Maths & Statistic for Data Science	32
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Linenear Regression

$$a = \frac{(\sum y)(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)(\sum xy)}{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}$$

Decision Tree

Entropy using the frequency table of one attribute:

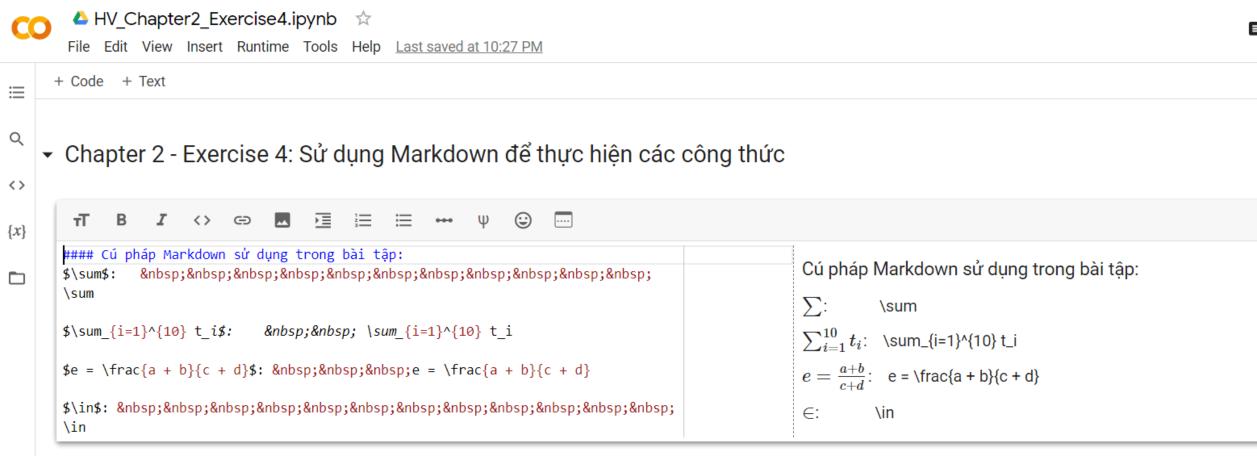
$$E(S) = \sum_{i=1}^{c} -p_i \log_2 p_i$$

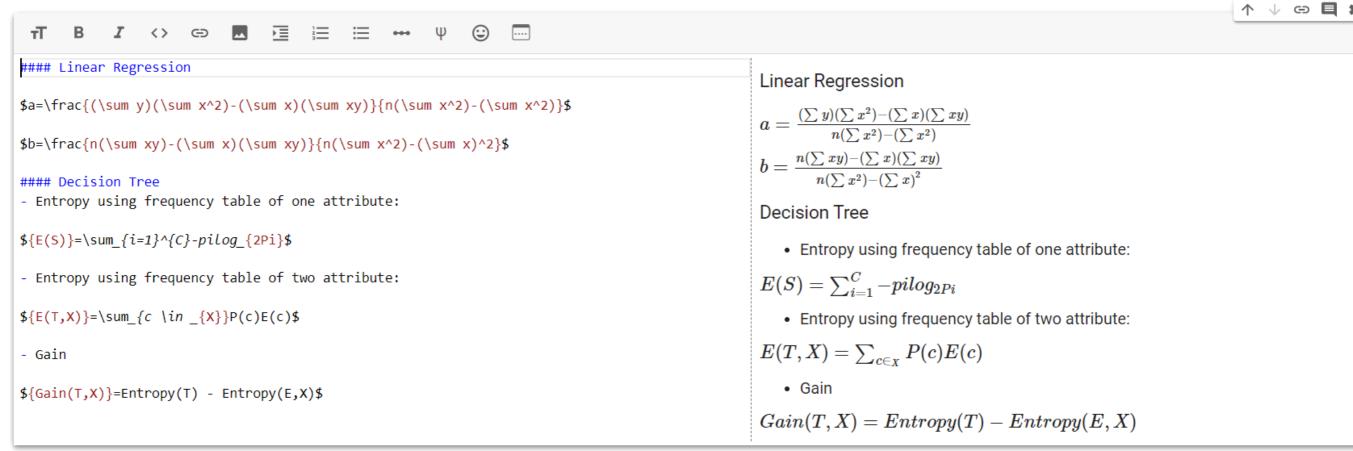
Entropy using the frequency table of two attributes:

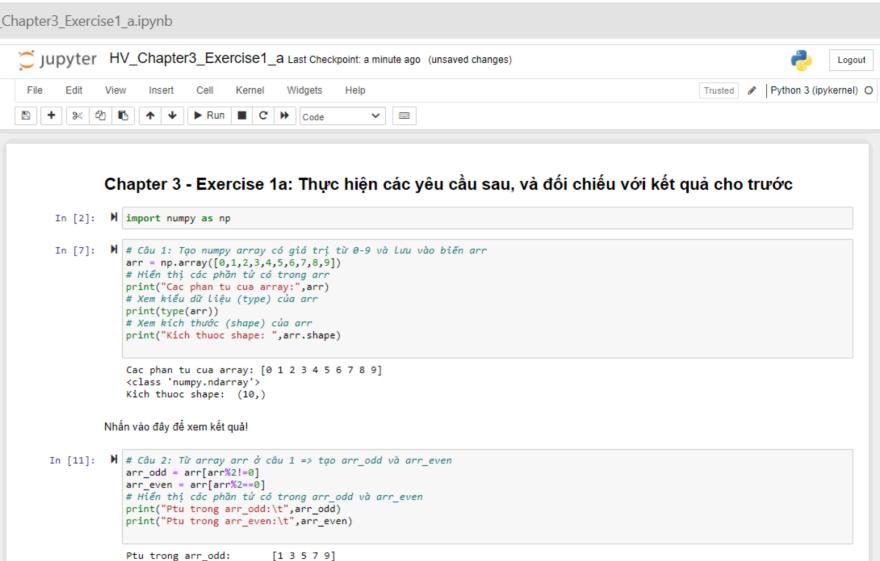
$$E(T, X) = \sum_{c \in X} P(c)E(c)$$

Gain

$$Gain(T, X) = Entropy(T) - Entropy(E, X)$$



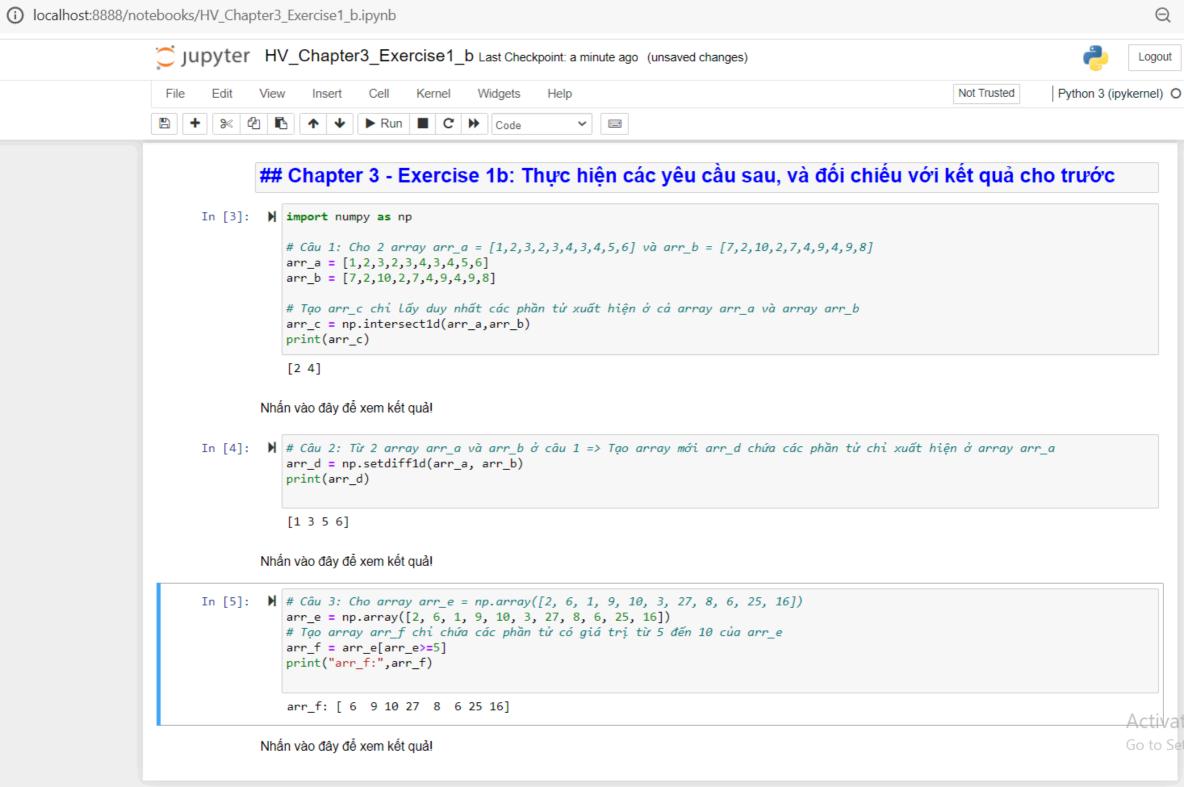




```
Ptu trong arr_even:
                              [0 2 4 6 8]
Nhấn vào đây để xem kết quả!
```

```
In [25]: 🔰 # Câu 3: Từ array arr ở câu 1=> tạo arr_update_1 với các phần tử chẵn giữ nguyên, các phần tử lẻ thay bằng 100
             arr update = arr.copy()
             arr update[arr update%2==1]=100
             # Hiển thị các phần tử có trong arr update 1
            print("arr updated", arr update)
             arr_updated [ 0 100  2 100  4 100  6 100  8 100]
```

Nhấn vào đây để xem kết quả!











User Guide API reference Development

Q Search the docs ...

Array objects

Constants

Universal functions (ufunc)

Routines

Array creation routines

Array manipulation routines

Binary operations

String operations

C-Types Foreign Function Interface (

numpy.ctypeslib)

Datetime Support Functions

Data type routines

Optionally SciPy-accelerated routines (

numpy.dual)

Mathematical functions with

automatic domain (numpy.emath)

Floating point error handling

Discrete Fourier Transform (

numpy.fft)

Functional programming

NumPy-specific help functions

numpy.intersect1d

numpy.intersect1d(ar1, ar2, assume_unique=False, return_indices=False)

[source]

Find the intersection of two arrays.

Return the sorted, unique values that are in both of the input arrays.

Parameters: ar1, ar2 : array_like

Input arrays. Will be flattened if not already 1D.

assume unique : bool

If True, the input arrays are both assumed to be unique, which can speed up the calculation. If True but ar1 or ar2 are not unique, incorrect results and out-ofbounds indices could result. Default is False.

return indices: bool

If True, the indices which correspond to the intersection of the two arrays are returned. The first instance of a value is used if there are multiple. Default is False.

New in version 1.15.0.

Returns: intersect1d : ndarray

Sorted 1D array of common and unique elements.

comm1: ndarray

The indices of the first occurrences of the common values in *ar1*. Only provided if return indices is True.

comm2: ndarray

