Data Science:

General:

Series:

**Dictionaries**: Structure that takes in a key and returns a value.. [{}, {}]

**Tuples:** A type of list that cannot be modified.. Can’t add or remove to elements ()

**List: {}**

**Sets:**  A type of dictionary with only keys and no values which stores unique objects only.

**Hashable:** This includes ints, floats, strings, tuples.. that are immutable

**Unhashable:** Includes dictionaries, and libraries used for larger set.

Chapter 3:

**Dataframes:**

A central object in panda with table containing rows and coluns

**Series:** An array of objects with all same type with an index

Chapter 5:

5.6:

Means, Standard Deviations, Medians and Quantiles.

* Assume that data distribution is bell shaped.

Standard Deviation: A quantity expressing by how much the members of a group differ from the mean value for the group. This measures how spread out numbers are. If a spread has a low SD, it shows it is not well spread.. The higher its spread, the higher the SD.

Quantiles:

0 quantile = 0 percentile

.25 quantile = 25 percentile

0.5 quantile = 50 percentile

0.75 quantile = 75 percentile

1 quantile = 100 percentile

Chapter 5:

5.9 Scatterplots and Logarithmic Axes:

The application of Logarithmic axes helps users to focus on the major areas in the scattered plot graph.

5.11: Heatmaps:

This shows a better representation over scatterplots, majorly good when your points are exactly on top of each other. This tool is very good for density representation.

Chapter 6:

6.2 Supervised Learning: