AI & DS are related to each other.

AI is an ability for computer to take decision by themselves without human intervention.

# Course Outline

Python (2 month)

Django and Fast API (web dev) (2.5 month)

Data Science

* Numpy
* Matplotlib
* Panda
* Seabron
* Sctik learn
* PowerBI

Deep Learning

Pytorch

Tensorflow

Such tasks include:

* [**Data manipulation**](https://www.datacamp.com/tracks/data-manipulation-with-python) and cleaning ([**pandas**](https://www.datacamp.com/tutorial/pandas))
* Scientific computing (NumPy & SciPy)
* [**Web development**](https://www.datacamp.com/tutorial/web-development-django) (Django & Flask)
* [**Machine learning**](https://www.datacamp.com/tracks/machine-learning-fundamentals-with-python) ([**TensorFlow**](https://www.datacamp.com/tutorial/tensorflow-tutorial) & **[PyTorch](https://www.datacamp.com/tutorial/pytorch-tutorial-building-a-simple-neural-network-from-scratch" \t "_blank)**)

[Python Cheat Sheet for Beginners | DataCamp](https://www.datacamp.com/cheat-sheet/getting-started-with-python-cheat-sheet)

Day 2

Power ka operator book mein nahi hai

Variable ke naming scheme mein **camel case** prefer karna hai

The **PEMDAS** rule stands for Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, and Subtraction used for mathematical expressions of operation

**Web scrapping**

**Mgmt system**

**Projects included**

**Package building, OOP, adv python**

**WEB Gui or visualization**

**Iterator, decorators and list comprehensions**

One with background and one without classes:

**One without the background:** will start from AI for Everyone   
Code with Harry or Codebasics (For Python)

For statistics krish naik

**One with the background:**HTML CSS (3 days for each)Django/Python (4 week) (2 week for fast learner)Build 3 project (4 days for each project)Web Scrapping Build 3 project Core Python projectDBMS:MySQL and/or MongoDB (4 weeks)

Panda

Numpy

Matplotlib/seaborn

For ML

Which model to use and what is the code for that code.

Stats Class 1

**Stats**

Organization, Collection and estimations of data

Population:

A population refers to the entire group of individuals, objects, or events that a researcher is interested in studying

Sampling:

sampling methods are broadly classified into probability sampling and non-probability sampling

* **Simple Random Sampling:**

Every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. This is the most basic form of probability sampling.

* **Stratified Sampling:**

The population is divided into subgroups (strata), and then random samples are drawn from each stratum. This ensures representation from all subgroups.

* **Cluster Sampling:**

The population is divided into clusters, and then entire clusters are randomly selected. This is useful when the population is spread out geographically.

* **Systematic Sampling:**

Every kth element is selected from a list, starting from a random point.

Topics: Ordinal and Nominal

Nominal data categorizes data without any inherent order, while ordinal data categorizes data with a meaningful order ` or ranking