Learn Python from Scratch

The Easiest Way Possible

Welcome to the World of Coding!

Story Time

- Cool idea for a new app or game
- How do you bring it to life?
- Tell a computer exactly what to do, step by step
- That language is **Python**
- Learning how to chat with your computer
- Use words and symbols to get the computer to do awesome stuff for you
- Math, playing music, creating a website, or making a game

Setting Up Your Coding Space

Coding Space

- https://www.python.org
- Why are we doing this?
 - So it understands the magical code you'll write
 - Translator who speaks both "Computer" and "English"
- Picking an Editor
 - Thonny https://thonny.org
 - Visual Studio Code (VS Code) https://code.visualstudio.com
 - Google Colab https://colab.research.google.com

Your First Line of Code

Variables: Your Virtual 'Boxes'

Talking to the User: input()

Math Magic

Decision Time: If, Elif, Else

Loops: Repeating Actions

Lists: Keep Track of Stuff

Functions: Build Your Own Commands

Mini Project: Number Guessing Game

Day 1: Welcome Message Generator

Print Statements & "Hello World"

- What is a print statement?
- How to use print with text and numbers
- String formatting for dynamic messages
- Using **user input** with print
- Day 1 Project: Welcome Message Generator

Day 2: Personalized Greeting Program

Variables & Data Types

- What are Variables?
- Data Types: Strings, Integers, Floats, and Booleans
- Type Conversion
- String Formatting
- Day 2 Project: Personalized Greeting Program

Day 3: Simple Calculator

User Input & String Formatting

- User Input with input()
- Type Conversion (int() and float())
- String Formatting with f-Strings
- Basic **Arithmetic** Operations
- Day 3 Project: Simple Calculator

Day 4: Number Comparison Tool

If-Else Statements

- What are If-Else Statements?
- Comparison Operators
- Logical Operators
- Nested If-Else Statements
- Day 4 Project: Number Comparison Tool

Day 5: Countdown Timer

Loops (For & While)

- What are Loops?
- For Loops
- While Loops
- Using time.sleep() for Delays
- Day 5 Project: Countdown Timer

Day 6: Basic Math Quiz Game

Functions

- What are Functions?
- Defining and Calling Functions
- Function Parameters and Arguments
- Return Statements
- Day 6 Project: Basic Math Quiz Game

Day 7: Shopping List App Lists

- What are **Lists**?
- List Operations: Adding, Removing, and Accessing Items
- **Looping** Through Lists
- List Methods
- Day 7 Project: Shopping List App

Day 8: Contact Book

Dictionaries

- What are Dictionaries?
- Accessing and Modifying Dictionary Values
- Adding and Removing Entries
- Looping Through a Dictionary
- Day 8 Project: Contact Book

Day 9: Ingredient Checker

Tuples & Sets

- What are **Tuples**?
- Tuple Operations and Unpacking
- What are Sets?
- Set Operations (Union, Intersection, Difference)
- Day 9 Project: Ingredient Checker

Day 10: Note-Taking App File Handling

- What is File Handling?
- **Reading** from Files
- Writing to Files
- Appending to Files
- Day 10 Project: Note-Taking App

Day 11: Safe Calculator

Exception Handling

- What are Exceptions?
- Using try, except, else, and finally
- Handling Multiple Exceptions
- Raising Custom Exceptions
- Day 11 Project: Safe Calculator

Day 12: Temperature Converter

Functions with Return Values

- Understanding Return Values in Functions
- Using Functions to Perform Calculations
- How to Return Multiple Values
- Best Practices for Return Values
- Day 12 Project: Temperature Converter

Day 13: Student Grade Manager

List Comprehensions

- What are List Comprehensions?
- Basic Syntax and Examples
- Filtering with List Comprehensions
- Using Conditional Statements
- Day 13 Project: Student Grade Manager

Day 14: Random Password Generator

Modules & Libraries

- What are Modules and Libraries?
- Importing Modules
- Built-in Python Libraries
- Creating and Using Custom Modules
- Day 14 Project: Random Password Generator

Day 15: Recipe Viewer App Reading Files

- What is File Reading in Python?
- Reading Files Using open()
- Reading Modes (r, rb, r+)
- Handling File Reading Errors
- Day 15 Project: Recipe Viewer App

Day 16: Daily Journal Logger Writing Files

- What is File Writing in Python?
- Writing to Files (w mode)
- Appending to Files (a mode)
- Handling File Writing Errors
- Day 16 Project: Daily Journal Logger

Day 17: Student Report Generator CSV Files

- What are CSV Files?
- Reading CSV Files
- Writing to CSV Files
- Using the csv Module
- Day 17 Project: Student Report Generator

Day 18: Mini To-Do App JSON Files

- What are JSON Files?
- Reading JSON Data
- Writing JSON Data
- Modifying JSON Data
- Day 18 Project: Mini To-Do App

Day 19: Weather Appusing APIs (Basics)

- What is an API?
- How APIs Work
- Using API Keys
- Fetching Data from APIs using requests
- Day 19 Project: Weather App using API

Day 20: Event Countdown Timer

Dates & Time

- Understanding the datetime Module
- Working with **Dates and Times**
- Formatting Dates and Times
- Calculating Time Differences
- Day 20 Project: Event Countdown Timer

Day 21: Wikipedia Article Scraper Web Scraping

- What is Web Scraping?
- Understanding **HTML Structure**
- Using requests to Fetch Web Pages
- Using BeautifulSoup for Parsing
- Day 21 Project: Wikipedia Article Scraper

Day 22: Bank Account Simulator

Classes & Objects

- What are Classes and Objects?
- Understanding Class Attributes and Methods
- Constructors (__init__ Method)
- Working with Multiple Objects
- Day 22 Project: Bank Account Simulator

Day 23: Library Management System

Constructors & Methods

- What are Constructors?
- Using **Instance** Methods
- Class Methods vs Static Methods
- Encapsulation and Validation
- Day 23 Project: Library Management System

Day 24: Employee Management System

Inheritance

- What is **Inheritance**?
- Types of Inheritance
- Using the **super()** Function
- Method Overriding
- Day 24 Project: Employee Management System

Day 25: Animal Sound Simulator

Polymorphism

- What is Polymorphism?
- Method Overriding in Polymorphism
- Using Polymorphism in Python
- Real-world Examples of Polymorphism
- Day 25 Project: Animal Sound Simulator

Day 26: Secure User Profile App

Encapsulation

- What is Encapsulation?
- Public, Protected, and Private Attributes
- Getter and Setter Methods
- Validating User Data
- Day 26 Project: Secure User Profile App

Day 27: Inventory Management System

Static & Class Methods

- What are Static and Class Methods?
- When to Use Static vs Class Methods
- Defining and Calling Static & Class Methods
- Practical Use Cases
- Day 27 Project: Inventory Management System

Day 28: Mini ATM Machine Final OOP Project

- Combining OOP Principles in a Real-World Project
- Designing a Modular Class Structure
- Implementing Secure User Authentication
- Managing Account Transactions
- Day 28 Project: Mini ATM Machine

Day 29: Simple GUI App Tkinter Basics

- What is **Tkinter**?
- Creating a Basic Tkinter Window
- Adding Widgets (Labels, Buttons, Entry Fields)
- Handling User Events
- Day 29 Project: Simple GUI App

Day 30: Click Counter App

Buttons & Events

- How Buttons Work in Tkinter
- Binding Events to Buttons
- **Dynamic Updates** Using Button Events
- Managing Button States
- Day 30 Project: Click Counter App

Day 31: BMI Calculator

Input Fields

- Understanding Input Fields in Tkinter
- Getting and Validating User Input
- Displaying Dynamic Results
- Using Entry Widgets with Labels and Buttons
- Day 31 Project: BMI Calculator

Day 32: Drawing Pad App Canvas Widgets

- What is a Canvas Widget?
- Drawing Shapes and Lines
- Handling Mouse Events on Canvas
- Clearing and Resetting the Canvas
- Day 32 Project: Drawing Pad App

Day 33: Simple Login System Message Boxes

- What are Message Boxes?
- Types of Message Boxes
- Using **Message Boxes** for Validation
- Handling User Authentication
- Day 33 Project: Simple Login System

Day 34: To-Do List GUI

Advanced Widgets

- Introduction to Advanced Tkinter Widgets
- Using Listbox for Dynamic Lists
- Scrollbar Integration
- Handling User Actions (Add, Delete, Clear)
- Day 34 Project: To-Do List GUI

Day 35: Expense Tracker App GUI Capstone

- Combining Tkinter Widgets for a Complex App
- Managing User Input and Validation
- Displaying Dynamic Data in a Listbox
- Implementing File Handling for Data Persistence
- Day 35 Capstone Project: Expense Tracker App

Day 36: Hello Flask App

Flask Basics

- What is Flask?
- Setting Up Flask
- Creating Your First Flask Route
- Understanding Flask Templates
- Day 36 Project: Hello Flask App

Day 37: Personal Blog Website

Routes & Templates

- Advanced Flask Routing
- **Dynamic** Templates with **Jinja2**
- Passing Data Between Routes and Templates
- Organizing Flask Projects for Scalability
- Day 37 Project: Personal Blog Website

Day 38: Contact Form App

Forms & User Input

- Introduction to Flask Forms
- Installing Flask-WTF
- Creating Forms with Flask-WTF
- Validating User Input
- Day 38 Project: Contact Form App

Day 39: User Registration App

Database Integration

- Introduction to Flask-SQLAlchemy
- **Setting Up** the Database
- Creating Models for User Data
- Handling User Registration
- Day 39 Project: User Registration App

Day 40: Mini Weather API REST APIs

- What are REST APIs?
- Setting Up a Flask REST API
- Defining API Routes and Endpoints
- Returning JSON Responses
- Day 40 Project: Mini Weather API

Day 41: Deploy Flask App Deployment

- Introduction to Flask Deployment
- Preparing Your Flask App for Deployment
- Deployment to Heroku
- Environment Variables and Secrets Management
- Day 41 Project: Deploy Flask App on Heroku

Day 42: Portfolio Website

Flask Capstone

- Structuring a Flask Portfolio Website
- Creating Dynamic Routes and Templates
- Adding a Contact Form
- **Database** for Projects
- Day 42 Project: Portfolio Website

Day 43: Matrix Calculator NumPy

- Introduction to NumPy
- Matrix Operations with NumPy
- Handling User Input for Matrices
- Building a Matrix Calculator
- Day 43 Project: Matrix Calculator

Day 44: Data Cleaner

Pandas

- Introduction to Pandas
- Loading and Inspecting Data
- Data Cleaning Techniques
- Transforming and Exporting Clean Data
- Day 44 Project: Data Cleaner

Day 45: Graph Plotter Matplotlib

- Introduction to Matplotlib
- Creating **Basic Plots**
- Customizing Graphs
- Plotting from **Data Files**
- Day 45 Project: Graph Plotter

Day 46: Sales Report Analyzer Data Analysis

- Introduction to Data Analysis
- Loading and Exploring Sales Data
- Cleaning and Transforming Data
- Generating Insights and Visualizations
- Day 46 Project: Sales Report Analyzer

Day 47: Temperature Plotter

Plotting Trends

- Loading and Processing Temperature Data
- Plotting Temperature Trends
- Highlighting Anomalies and Averages
- Customizing and Saving Plots
- Day 47 Project: Temperature Plotter

Day 48: Stock Price Tracker

Data Scraping

- Understanding Web Scraping Basics
- Using requests and BeautifulSoup for Scraping
- Extracting Stock Prices from a Website
- Adding Dynamic Updates for Real-Time Tracking
- Day 48 Project: Stock Price Tracker

Day 49: Global Weather Dashboard

Capstone

- Fetching Real-Time Weather Data
- Visualizing Weather Trends
- Creating a User-Friendly Dashboard
- Enhancing Functionality with Advanced Features
- Day 49 Capstone Project: Global Weather Dashboard

Day 50: Weather Dashboard App

- Using a Weather API to Fetch Data
- Processing and Displaying Weather Information
- Creating a Clean Web Interface with Flask
- Enhancing the Dashboard with Interactive Features
- Day 50 Project: Weather Dashboard App

Day 51: Expense Tracker

- Logging and Storing Expenses
- Categorizing and Summarizing Data
- Visualizing Expenses with Graphs
- Building a User-Friendly Interface
- Day 51 Project: Expense Tracker App

Day 52: File Organizer Tool

- Identifying File Types and Categories
- Moving Files into Folders
- Automating File Organization
- Adding Customization Options
- Day 52 Project: File Organizer Tool

Day 53: Tic-Tac-Toe Game

- Designing the Game Logic
- Building the **User Interface with Tkinter**
- Handling Player Turns and Game Status
- Enhancing the User Experience
- Day 53 Project: Tic-Tac-Toe Game

Day 54: Mini Chatbot

- Understanding Chatbot Basics
- Handling User Input and Responses
- Adding Basic Conversation Logic
- Improving the Chatbot with Custom Responses
- Day 54 Project: Mini Chatbot

Day 55: Music Playlist Organizer

- File and Directory Management using Python's os and shutil modules
- Metadata Extraction using libraries like mutagen
- Automating Organization based on extracted metadata
- Exporting Summaries to JSON or CSV for analysis
- Day 55 Project: Music Playlist Organizer

Day 56: Personal Budget Planner

- Setting Up Budget Categories and Goals
- Tracking Income and Expenses
- Calculating Savings and Insights
- Visualizing Financial Data
- Day 56 Project: Personal Budget Planner

Day 57: ASCII Art Generator

- Understanding ASCII Art Basics
- Loading and Processing Images
- Mapping Pixels to ASCII Characters
- Generating ASCII Art
- Day 57 Project: ASCII Art Generator

Day 58: Pomodoro Timer

- Understanding the Pomodoro Technique
- Creating the **Timer Logic**
- Building the **GUI with Tkinter**
- Adding Alerts and Customizations
- Day 58 Project: Pomodoro Timer

Day 59: Markdown to HTML Converter

- Understanding Markdown and HTML Basics
- Parsing Markdown Syntax
- Generating **HTML Content**
- Adding Custom Styles
- Day 59 Project: Markdown to HTML Converter

Day 60: Personal Diary App

- Setting Up a Secure Diary System
- Encrypting Diary Entries
- Creating, Viewing, and Managing Entries
- Adding Password Protection
- Day 60 Project: Personal Diary App

Day 61: Social Media Scraper

- Understanding HTML Structure and Tags
- Using Python to Parse HTML Files
- Extracting Target Information
- Formatting and Saving Extracted Data
- Day 61 Project: Social Media Scraper

Day 62: Automated Backup Tool

- Handling File Operations in Python
- Creating and Managing Backup Directories
- Automating the Backup Process with Timestamps
- Generating Logs for Backup Activities
- Day 62 Project: Automated Backup Tool

Day 63: Movie Recommendation System

- Understanding Collaborative Filtering
- Working with a Movie Dataset
- Building the Recommendation System
- Computing Cosine Similarity
- Day 63 Project: Movie Recommendation System

Day 64: PDF Merger Tool

- Understanding PDF File Handling
- Using Python for Merging PDFs
- Adding **File Order** Options
- Implementing a User-Friendly CLI
- Day 64 Project: PDF Merger Tool

Day 65: Portfolio Website Backend

- Serving **Static Files**
- Creating a Flask App
- Handling User Feedback with Forms
- Storing Feedback Locally
- Day 65 Project: Portfolio Website Backend

Day 66: Flashcards Learning App

- Creating a Flashcard Data Structure
- Adding and Reviewing Flashcards
- Marking Cards as Learned
- Implementing the CLI
- Day 66 Project: Flashcards Learning App

Day 67: Stock Market Dashboard

- Working with Stock Price Data
- Creating a Tkinter Dashboard
- Plotting Stock Trends with Matplotlib
- Adding Interactivity to the Dashboard
- Day 67 Project: Stock Market Dashboard

Day 68: Task Scheduler

- Setting Up Task Data Management
- Creating an Interactive GUI with Tkinter
- Adding Reminder and Completion Features
- Adding Save and Delete Features
- Day 68 Project: Task Scheduler

Day 69: Currency Converter

- Setting Up Exchange Rate Data
- Building the Conversion Logic
- Creating a GUI for Interactivity
- Validating User Input
- Day 69 Project: Currency Converter

Day 70: Data Visualizer App

- Reading and Handling CSV/Excel Files
- Creating Interactive GUI with Tkinter
- Dynamic Data Visualization Using Matplotlib
- Error Handling for Data Input
- Day 70 Project: Data Visualizer App

Day 71: Spam Email Detector

- Understanding Spam Detection and NLP
- Preprocessing Text Data
- Training a Machine Learning Model
- Evaluating Model Performance
- Day 71 Project: Spam Email Detector

Day 72: Text Sentiment Analyzer

- Understanding Sentiment Analysis
- Using Pre-Trained NLP Models for Sentiment Detection
- Building a Sentiment Analyzer Using TextBlob and VADER
- Adding User Input for Real-Time Analysis
- Day 72 Project: Text Sentiment Analyzer

Day 73: Handwriting Digit Recognition

- Understanding Image Classification & Neural Networks
- Loading and Preprocessing the MNIST Dataset
- Building a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Model
- Training & Evaluating the Model
- Testing with Custom Handwritten Digits
- Day 73 Project: Handwriting Digit Recognition

Day 74: Voice Assistant

- Using Speech Recognition to Process Voice Commands
- Converting Text to Speech (TTS) Output
- Implementing **Basic Commands** (e.g., time, weather, Wikipedia search)
- Building an Interactive Virtual Assistant
- Day 74 Project: Voice Assistant

Day 75: Face Detection App

- Understanding Face Detection and OpenCV
- Setting Up OpenCV and Loading Pre-Trained Face Detection Models
- Detecting Faces in Images
- Real-Time Face Detection from Webcam
- Day 75 Project: Face Detection App

Day 76: Simple Recommendation System

- Understanding Recommendation Systems
- Building a Content-Based Recommendation System
- Implementing Collaborative Filtering
- Day 76 Project: Simple Recommendation System

Day 77: Al Chatbot with NLP

- Understanding NLP-Based Chatbots
- Preprocessing Text Data for Chatbot Training
- Using Rule-Based and Machine Learning Approaches
- Building an Al-Powered Chatbot with Transformers
- Day 77 Project: Al Chatbot with NLP

Day 78: Object Detection App

- Understanding Object Detection and Deep Learning
- Using Pre-Trained YOLOv5 and MobileNet SSD Models
- Processing Images for Object Detection
- Real-Time Object Detection from Webcam
- Day 78 Project: Object Detection App

Day 79: Language Translator Tool

- Understanding Language Translation APIs
- Using Google Translate API with Python
- Building a Translator App with User Input
- Creating a **GUI-Based Translator** (Bonus)
- Day 79 Project: Language Translator Tool

Day 80: Fake News Detector

- Understanding Fake News Detection with Machine Learning
- Data Preprocessing and Feature Extraction
- Training a Machine Learning Model to Detect Fake News
- Evaluating Model Performance
- Day 80 Project: Fake News Detector

Machine Learning Algorithms & Implementation

Types of Algorithms

- Supervised Learning Algorithms
- Unsupervised Learning Algorithms
- Other specialized categories

Supervised Learning Algorithms

- Regression Algorithms
 - Linear Regression
 - Ridge and Lasso Regression
 - Polynomial Regression

- Classification Algorithms
 - **Logistic Regression**
 - K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)
 - Support Vector Machines (SVM)
 - Decision Trees
 - Random Forests
 - Gradient Boosting
 - Naive Bayes

Unsupervised Learning Algorithms

- Clustering Algorithms
 - K-Means Clustering
 - Hierarchical Clustering
 - DBSCAN (Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise)
 - Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM)

Dimensionality Reduction Algorithms

- Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
- t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE)
- Autoencoders

Other Specialized Categories

- Semi-Supervised Learning
 - Self-Training
- Reinforcement Learning
 - Q-Learning
 - Deep Q-Networks (DQN)
 - Policy Gradient Methods

- Anomaly Detection Algorithms
 - One-Class SVM
 - Isolation Forest
- Neural Networks (Deep Learning)
 - Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)
 - Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)
 - Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)
 - Transformers

Linear Regression

Linear Regression

Linear Regression is a supervised learning algorithm used for predicting a continuous target variable based on one or more input features. It finds the line of best fit (linear relationship) by minimizing the sum of squared di8erences between the actual and predicted values.

Ridge and Lasso Regression

• • •

Ridge and Lasso Regression

Ridge and Lasso Regression are regularization techniques applied to Linear Regression to prevent overfitting by penalizing large coefficients:

- Ridge Regression adds an L2 penalty (sum of squared coefficients).
- Lasso Regression adds an L1 penalty (sum of absolute values of coefficients), which can lead to feature selection by shrinking some coefficients to zero.

Polynomial Regression

Polynomial Regression

Polynomial Regression is an extension of Linear Regression that models the relationship between the input features and the target variable as an nth-degree polynomial. It can capture non-linear relationships in the data by adding polynomial terms to the features.

Logistic Regression ...

Logistic Regression

Logistic Regression is a supervised learning algorithm used for binary classification problems (e.g., yes/no, spam/not spam). Instead of predicting a continuous output, it predicts the probability of an observation belonging to a particular class by applying the logistic (sigmoid) function, which outputs values between 0 and 1.

K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) is a simple, non-parametric classification (or regression) algorithm. It classifies new data points based on the majority class of the k-nearest points in the feature space. It's particularly useful for smaller datasets where the relationships among data points can be easily visualized.

Support Vector Machines (SVM)

Support Vector Machines (SVM)

Support Vector Machines (SVM) is a powerful classification algorithm that works by finding the hyperplane that best separates classes in the feature space. SVM aims to maximize the margin between the classes, making it a good choice for binary classification, especially when classes are well-separated.

Decision Trees

•••

Decision Trees

Decision Trees are a versatile supervised learning algorithm used for both classification and regression. They work by recursively splitting the data into subsets based on the feature that provides the most information gain. Each node represents a decision based on a feature, and each leaf node represents a prediction.

Random Forests

Random Forests

Random Forests are an ensemble learning method that combines multiple decision trees to make a more accurate and stable prediction. Each tree in the forest is trained on a random subset of the data, and the final prediction is made by averaging (for regression) or voting (for classification) the predictions of individual trees. This helps to reduce overfitting and improve generalization.

Gradient Boosting

Gradient Boosting

Gradient Boosting is an ensemble technique that builds a series of decision trees, where each tree corrects the errors of the previous ones. By combining the predictions of these trees, Gradient Boosting models create a more accurate final prediction. Popular implementations include XGBoost, LightGBM, and CatBoost, which are optimized for speed and accuracy.

Naive Bayes

Naive Bayes

Naive Bayes is a probabilistic classifier based on Bayes' theorem, which assumes that the features are conditionally independent given the class label. Despite this "naive" assumption, it often performs well in text classification and spam detection tasks.

K-Means Clustering

K-Means Clustering

K-Means Clustering is an unsupervised learning algorithm that partitions data into k clusters. Each cluster is defined by its centroid, and each data point is assigned to the nearest cluster. The algorithm iteratively adjusts centroids to minimize the variance within each cluster.

Hierarchical Clustering

Hierarchical Clustering

Hierarchical Clustering is an unsupervised learning algorithm that builds a hierarchy of clusters. It starts with each data point as its own cluster and then merges or splits clusters based on distance measures, forming a tree-like structure called a dendrogram. The hierarchy can be used to choose a suitable number of clusters by "cutting" the tree at a specific level.

DBSCAN (Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise)

 $\bullet \bullet \bullet$

DBSCAN

DBSCAN is an unsupervised clustering algorithm that groups data points based on density, making it particularly effective for identifying clusters of arbitrary shapes and for handling noise (outliers). DBSCAN requires two parameters: **eps** (the maximum distance between two points to be considered neighbors) and **min_samples** (the minimum number of points required to form a dense region).

Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM)

Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM)

Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM) is a probabilistic clustering algorithm that assumes data points are generated from a mixture of several Gaussian distributions with unknown parameters. GMM assigns a probability to each data point for belonging to each cluster, making it a soft clustering technique. It is particularly useful when clusters have different shapes or densities.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is a dimensionality reduction technique used to transform a high-dimensional dataset into a lower-dimensional one by identifying the directions (principal components) that capture the maximum variance in the data. PCA is widely used for data visualization, noise reduction, and speeding up machine learning algorithms by reducing the number of features.

t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE)

• • •

t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE)

t-SNE is a dimensionality reduction technique primarily used for visualizing high-dimensional data in 2D or 3D space. Unlike PCA, t-SNE is non-linear and focuses on preserving the local structure of data, making it highly effective for visualizing clusters. However, it is computationally intensive and best suited for small to medium-sized datasets.

Autoencoders

Autoencoders

Autoencoders are neural networks used for unsupervised learning, specifically for dimensionality reduction and feature extraction. They work by encoding input data into a compressed (latent) representation and then reconstructing the original input from this representation. Autoencoders are useful for tasks like denoising, anomaly detection, and pretraining for other neural networks.

Self-Training ...

Self-Training

Self-Training is a semi-supervised learning approach that leverages a small labeled dataset alongside a larger unlabeled dataset. The model is initially trained on labeled data, and then it makes predictions on the unlabeled data. The confident predictions (those with high certainty) are then added to the labeled dataset, and the process is repeated to improve the model.

Q-Learning

Q-Learning

Q-Learning is a model-free reinforcement learning algorithm used to find the optimal action-selection policy for a given problem. It learns by interacting with an environment, updating a Q-table (a matrix of state-action values), and maximizing the expected cumulative reward. Q-Learning is effective in problems where the environment can be represented by discrete states and actions.

Deep Q-Networks (DQN)

Deep Q-Networks (DQN)

Deep Q-Networks (DQN) is a reinforcement learning algorithm that combines Q-Learning with deep neural networks. It uses a neural network to approximate the Q-values for each action in a given state, allowing it to handle environments with high-dimensional and continuous state spaces. DQN uses experience replay (storing past experiences and training on random batches) and a target network to stabilize training.

Policy Gradient Methods

Policy Gradient Methods

Policy Gradient Methods are a class of reinforcement learning algorithms that learn a policy directly by optimizing the parameters of a policy network. Instead of learning Q-values like Q-Learning or DQN, policy gradient methods focus on finding the optimal action-selection strategy that maximizes cumulative rewards. A popular approach is the **REINFORCE algorithm**, where actions are sampled from a policy distribution, and the policy is updated using gradients based on rewards.

One-Class SVM

One-Class SVM

One-Class SVM (Support Vector Machine) is an algorithm for anomaly detection that identifies data points that differ significantly from the normal distribution of data. It's particularly useful when the dataset primarily consists of one class, and we want to detect outliers. One-Class SVM separates the data into a high-density region (normal data) and sparse regions (anomalies).

Isolation Forest

Isolation Forest

Isolation Forest is an ensemble method for anomaly detection that isolates anomalies rather than profiling normal data. The algorithm randomly selects a feature and a split value to partition the data, creating trees where anomalies are easier to isolate due to their sparse distribution. Anomalies are identified based on their shorter path lengths in the tree structure, as they are isolated faster than normal points.

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are deep learning models specifically designed for processing structured grid data, such as images. CNNs use convolutional layers that apply filters to the input image, capturing spatial hierarchies and features like edges, textures, and shapes. CNNs are widely used in computer vision tasks like image classification, object detection, and segmentation.

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) are neural networks designed for sequential data, such as time series, language, or speech. RNNs have connections that form cycles, allowing them to retain information from previous steps in the sequence. This makes RNNs well-suited for tasks like text generation, language modeling, and time series forecasting. A common variant, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), helps to address the issue of long-term dependency.

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are a type of RNN specifically designed to capture long-term dependencies in sequential data. LSTMs use gating mechanisms to control the flow of information, which helps prevent the vanishing gradient problem that standard RNNs suffer from. They are commonly used in tasks like language modeling, machine translation, and time series prediction.

Transformers

Transformers

Transformers are deep learning architectures designed for handling sequential data without relying on recurrence, which is commonly used in RNNs. Instead, Transformers use a mechanism called **self-attention** to process all tokens in the sequence simultaneously, capturing dependencies between tokens regardless of their distance in the sequence.

Transformers have become the foundation of many NLP tasks and models, including BERT and GPT.