<!doctype HTML>

<html>

<head>

<title>codedamn HTML Playground</title>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="/style.css" />

</head>

<body>

<header class="page\_\_header">

<nav class="navbar\_\_menu">

<ul id="navbar\_\_list"></ul>

</nav>

</header>

<main>

<header class="important">

<h1>COURSES DETAILS</h1>

</header>

<section id="section1" data-nav="Data Science" class="your-active-class">

<div class="landing\_\_container">

<h2>Data Science</h2>

<p>Data Science is an interdisciplinary academic field that uses statistics, scientific computing, scientific methods, processes, algorithms and systems to extract or extrapolate knowledge and insights from noisy, structured, and unstructured data.

<p>

Data science also integrates domain knowledge from the underlying application domain (e.g., natural sciences, information technology, and medicine).

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<p>

It is a "concept to unify statistics, data analysis, informatics, and their related methods" to "understand and analyze actual phenomena" with data. It uses techniques and theories drawn from many fields within the context of mathematics, statistics, computer science, information science, and domain knowledge.

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</section>

<section id="section2" data-nav="Machine Learning">

<div class="landing\_\_container">

<h2>ML</h2>

<p>

Machine learning (ML) is a field devoted to understanding and building methods that let machines "learn" that is, methods that leverage data to improve computer performance on some set of tasks.

Machine learning algorithms build a model based on sample data, known as training data, in order to make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed to do so. Machine learning algorithms are used in a wide variety of applications, such as in medicine, email filtering, speech recognition, agriculture, and computer vision, where it is difficult or unfeasible to develop conventional algorithms to perform the needed tasks.

A subset of machine learning is closely related to computational statistics, which focuses on making predictions using computers, but not all machine learning is statistical learning. The study of mathematical optimization delivers methods, theory and application domains to the field of machine learning. Data mining is a related field of study, focusing on exploratory data analysis through unsupervised learning

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</section>

<section id="section3" data-nav="Deep Learning">

<div class="landing\_\_container">

<h2>DL</h2></h2>

<p>

Deep learning is a subset of machine learning, which is essentially a neural network with three or more layers. These neural networks attempt to simulate the behavior of the human brain—albeit far from matching its ability—allowing it to “learn” from large amounts of data. While a neural network with a single layer can still make approximate predictions, additional hidden layers can help to optimize and refine for accuracy.

Deep learning drives many artificial intelligence (AI) applications and services that improve automation, performing analytical and physical tasks without human intervention. Deep learning technology lies behind everyday products and services (such as digital assistants, voice-enabled TV remotes, and credit card fraud detection) as well as emerging technologies (such as self-driving cars).

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</div>

</section>

<section id="section4" data-nav="IoT">

<div class="landing\_\_container">

<h2>IoT</h2>

<p>

The Internet of things (IoT) describes physical objects (or groups of such objects) with sensors, processing ability, software and other technologies that connect and exchange data with other devices and systems over the Internet or other communications networks. Internet of things has been considered a misnomer because devices do not need to be connected to the public internet, they only need to be connected to a network, and be individually addressable.

The field has evolved due to the convergence of multiple technologies, including ubiquitous computing, commodity sensors, increasingly powerful embedded systems, as well as machine learning. Traditional fields of embedded systems, wireless sensor networks, control systems, automation (including home and building automation), independently and collectively enable the Internet of things.

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</div>

</section>

<section id="section5" data-nav="cyber

security">

<div class="landing\_\_container">

<h2>cyber security</h2>

<p>

Cybersecurity is the practice of protecting critical systems and sensitive information from digital attacks. Also known as information technology (IT) security, cybersecurity measures are designed to combat threats against networked systems and applications, whether those threats originate from inside or outside of an organization.

Security system complexity, created by disparate technologies and a lack of in-house expertise, can amplify these costs. But organizations with a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy, governed by best practices and automated using advanced analytics, artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, can fight cyberthreats more effectively and reduce the lifecycle and impact of breaches when they occur.

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</div>

</section>

</main>

<script src="script.js"></script>

</body>

</html>