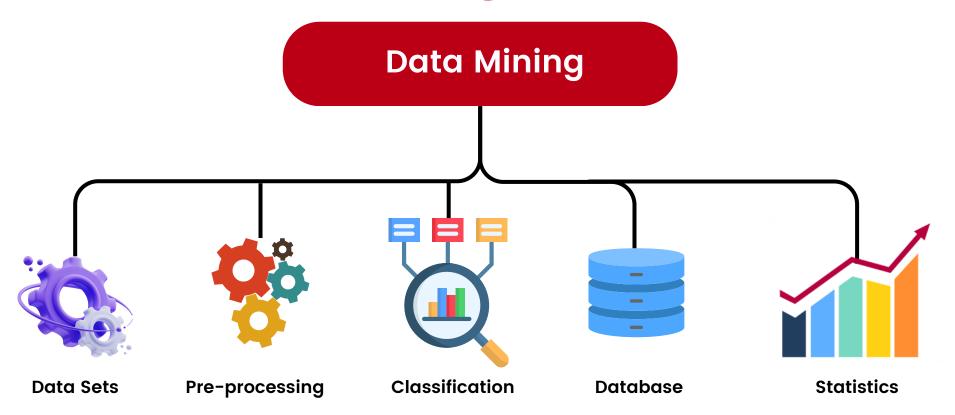
# DATA SCIENCE TOP DATA SCIENCE TOPICS YOU NEED TO KNOW





## Data Mining Essentials

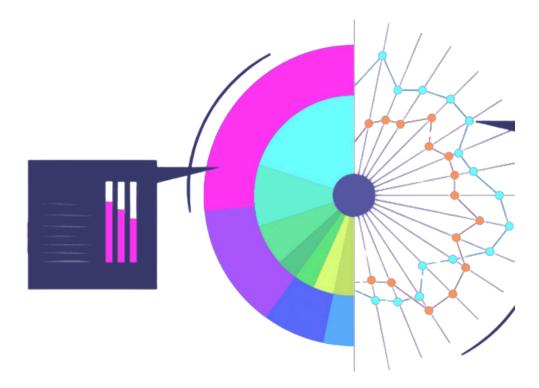


- What is it? An iterative process for discovering patterns in large datasets.
- Objectives: Identify patterns, establish trends, and solve problems.
- Stages: Problem definition, data exploration, preparation, modeling, evaluation, and deployment.
- Core Terms: Classification, prediction, association rules, data reduction, exploration, supervised/unsupervised learning, sampling, and model building.





#### **Data Visualization**

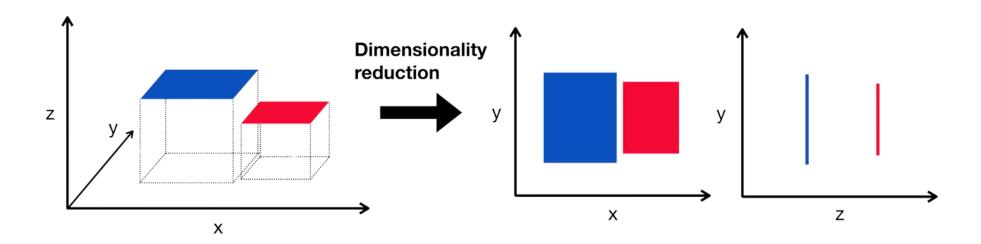


- What is it? Presenting data in graphical formats to reveal patterns and trends.
- Basic Graphs: Line graphs, bar graphs, scatter plots, histograms, box plots, heatmaps.
- Advanced Techniques: Multidimensional variables using color, size, shape, and animations.
- Manipulation: Be skilled in rescaling, zooming, filtering, and aggregating data.
- Specialized Visualizations: Master map charts and tree maps for advanced insights.





# Dimension Reduction Techniques

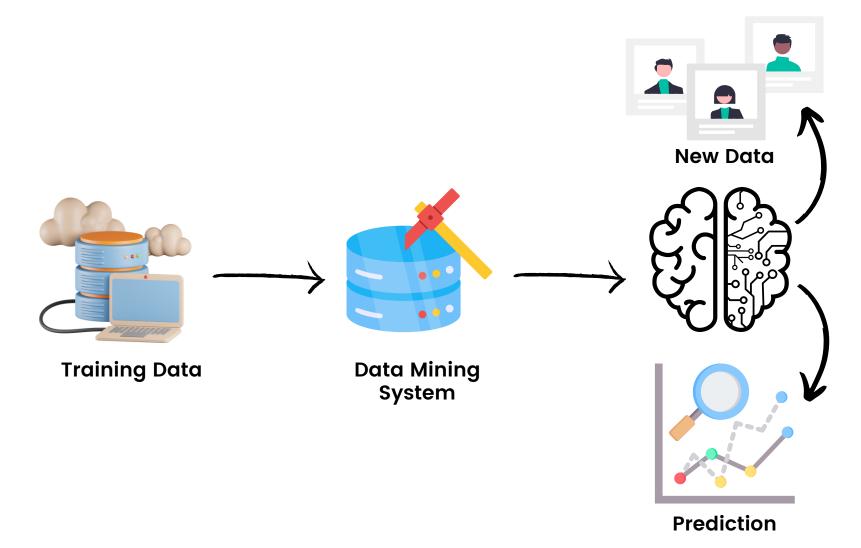


- What is it? Reducing dataset dimensions while preserving information.
- Purpose: Decrease the number of random variables in data.
- Popular Dimension Reduction Methods:
   Missing Values, Low Variance, Decision Trees,
   Random Forest, High Correlation, Factor
   Analysis, Principal Component Analysis,
   Backward Feature Elimination.





#### Classification



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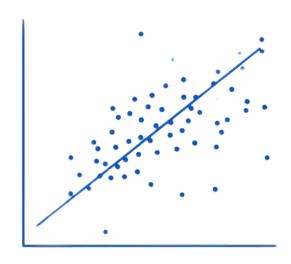


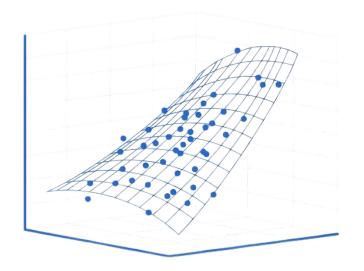


# Simple and Multiple Linear Regression

Simple Linear Regression

**Multiple Linear Regression** 



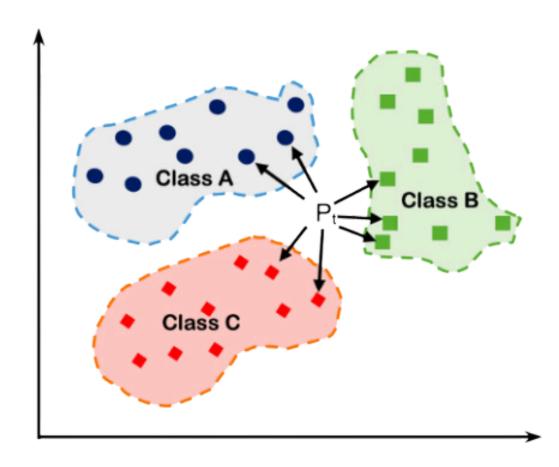


- What is it? Basic statistical models for studying relationships between variables.
- Purpose: Predicting and forecasting Y values based on X values.
- Types: Simple and multiple linear regression.
- Key Points: Correlation coefficient, regression line, residual plot, linear regression equation.





# **Naive Bayes**

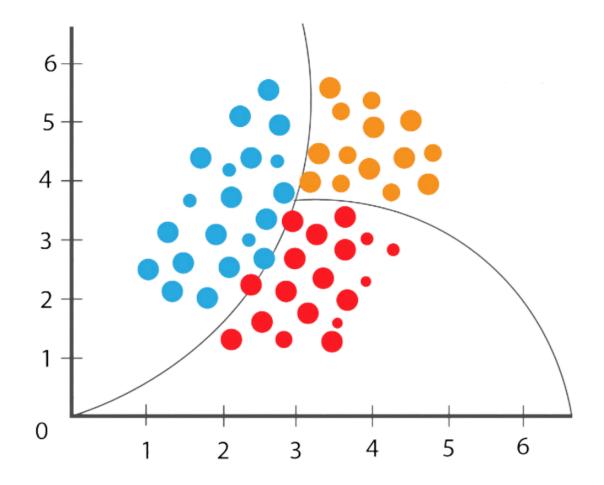


- What is it? Data classification algorithm based on proximity to group members.
- Purpose: Regression and classification without explicit parameter assumptions.
- Key Skills: Determining neighbors, classification rules, choosing k.
- Applications: Text mining, anomaly detection.





# K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN)

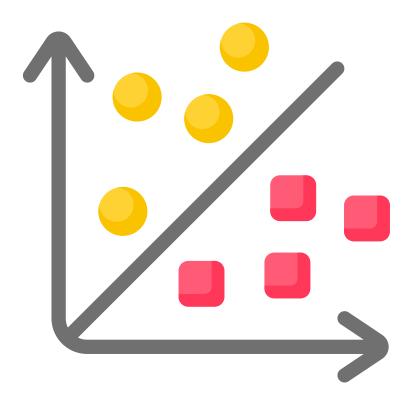


- What is it? Collection of classification algorithms based on Bayes Theorem.
- Applications: Spam detection, document classification.
- Variations: Multinomial Naive Bayes, Bernoulli
   Naive Bayes, Binarized Multinomial Naive Bayes.





# Classification and Regression Trees (CART)

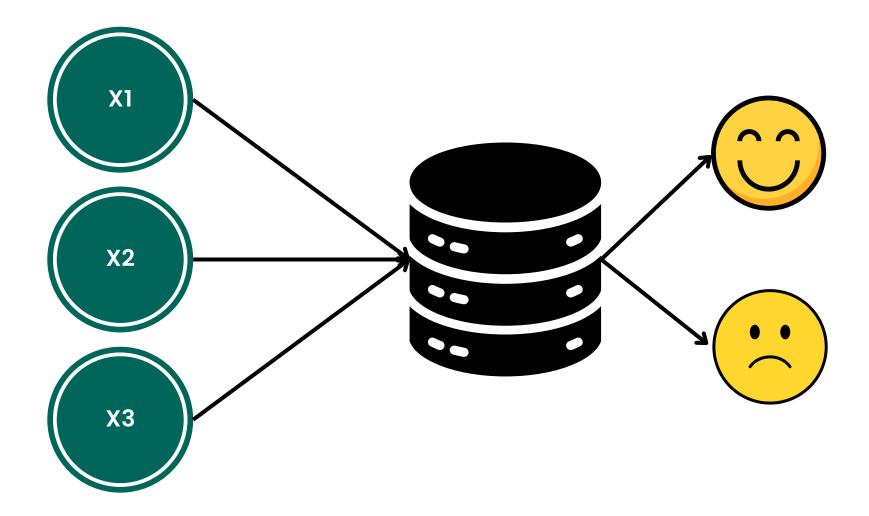


- What is it? Popular predictive modeling approach building classification or regression models in tree form.
- Applications: Data mining, statistics, machine learning.
- Key Terms: CART methodology, classification trees, regression trees, interactive dichotomizer, C4.5, C5.5, decision stump, conditional decision tree, M5.





# Logistic Regression

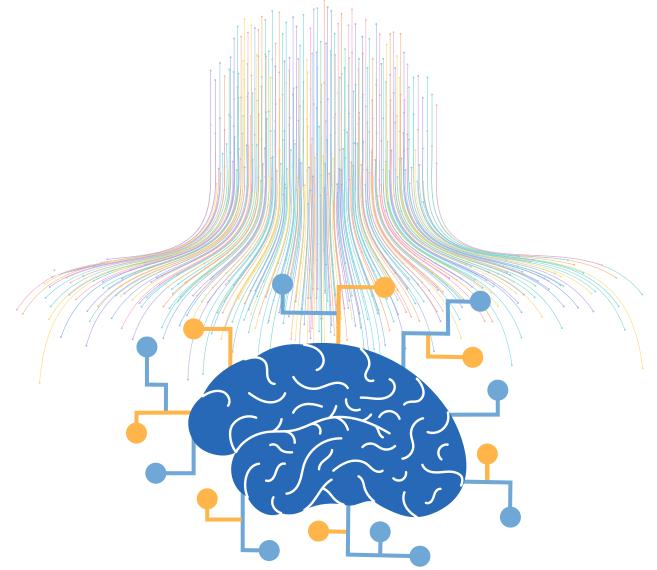


- What is it? Analyzes relationship between dependent and independent variables with a binary outcome.
- Applications: Used for binary classification tasks.
- Key Terms: Sigmoid function, S-shaped curve, multiple logistic regression, categorical and continuous predictors.





### **Neural Networks**



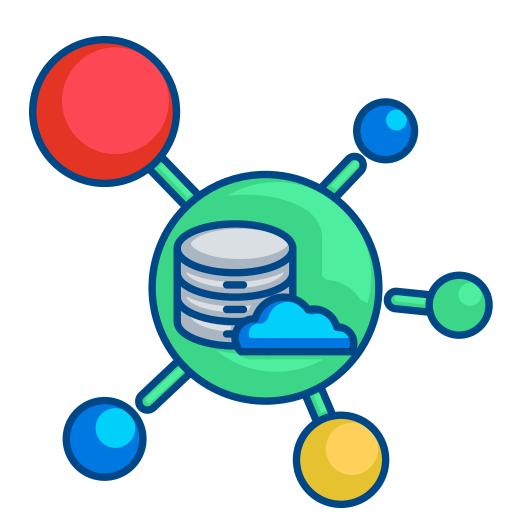
- What is it? Mimic human brain neurons to learn data patterns for classification, regression, prediction, etc.
- Applications: Deep learning for signal processing, pattern recognition.
- Key Terms: Concept and structure of Neural Networks, perceptron, Back-propagation, Hopfield Network.





## **Advanced Topics**

- Data engineering Hadoop, MapReduce, Pregel
- Regression-based forecasting
- Time stamps and financial modeling
- Discriminant analysis
- Association rules
- Cluster analysis
- Smoothing methods
- Fraud detection
- GIS and spatial data
- Time series







## Was it useful?

#### Let me know in the comments



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