

## Module 2 Summary

**Congratulations! You have completed this module. At this point in the course, you know:**

- You should select a language to learn depending on your needs, the problems you are trying to solve, and whom you are solving them for.
- The popular languages are Python, R, SQL, Scala, Java, C++, and Julia.
- For data science, you can use Python's scientific computing libraries like Pandas, NumPy, SciPy, and Matplotlib.
- Python can also be used for Natural Language Processing (NLP) using the Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK).
- Python is open source, and R is free software.
- R language's array-oriented syntax makes it easier to translate from math to code for learners with no or minimal programming background.
- SQL is different from other software development languages because it is a non-procedural language.
- SQL was designed for managing data in relational databases.
- If you learn SQL and use it with one database, you can apply your SQL knowledge with many other databases easily.
- Data science tools built with Java include Weka, Java-ML, Apache MLlib, and Deeplearning4.
- For data science, popular program built with Scala is Apache Spark which includes Shark, MLlib, GraphX, and Spark Streaming.
- Programs built for Data Science with JavaScript include TensorFlow.js and R-js.
- One great application of Julia for Data Science is JuliaDB.

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