

## **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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