

Python Programming	Descriptive Analytics	Introduction to Data Science using Python	Predictive Analytics	Machine Learning	Big Data Analytics	Prescriptive Analytics
20 H W1	20H W2-W3	20H W2-W3	20H W4-W5	30H W5-W8	30H W4 -W8	20H W7 – W8
<p>Introduction to Python programming for beginners. Orientation, Expressions, Variables, Functions, Modules and Scripts, Function Definitions, Conditionals, Lists, Loops, Arrays, Tuples, Dictionaries, Objects, Nested-Lists, Classes, Files.</p>	<p><b>Introduction to Data Analytics</b></p> <p><b>Descriptive Statistical Measures</b> Populations and Samples Measures of location, variability and association Analyzing Distributions Data Cleansing, missing data, outliers</p> <p><b>Data Manipulation</b> Slicing and Extracting Data Variable Conversion Variable Information Understand Variables Importance Feature Vectors Feature Selection</p> <p><b>Data Cleaning</b> <b>Data Wrangling</b> <b>Data Visualization</b></p> <p><b>Probability: An Introduction to Modeling Uncertainty</b></p> <p><b>Statistical Inference</b> Sampling Distributions Interval Estimation Hypothesis Testing</p>	<p>Introduction to data science illustrated</p> <p>Discover the power and flexibility of NumPy, Scipy and Matplotlib</p> <p>advanced module features in probability, statistical testing, signal processing, interpolation, fast Fourier transform,</p> <p>financial forecasting and other applications.</p> <p>Mathematical operations with array data structures, optimization.</p> <p>Perform exploratory data analysis and create data visualizations. Understand critical statistical concepts such as hypothesis testing (A/B testing) and inference. Histogram.</p>	<p><b>Introduction Predictive Analytics</b> <b>Dimensionality Reduction</b> Principal Component Analysis Independent Component Analysis (ICA) Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) <b>Introduction to Regression, Classification, Clustering</b> Supervised Techniques Introduction Forecasting Introduction Classification <b>Regression methods –</b> Forecasting numeric data Simple linear regression Ordinary least squares estimation Correlations Linear Regression Data exploration Data Preparation Building a model Evaluation Improve model performance <b>Classification: Lazy Learning</b> Classification using Nearest Neighbor Classification using nearest neighbors' philosophy The kNN algorithm Calculating distance Choosing an appropriate k Preparing data for use with kNN. Why is the kNN algorithm lazy? Predictive Diagnostics <b>Un-Supervised Algorithms</b> Clustering</p>	<p><b>Introduction to machine learning: Taxonomy of machine learning</b> Supervised Learning Supervised learning: <b>Regression and Classification</b> <b>Generative vs. discriminative learning</b> Naïve Bayes Logistic regression Support vector machines Decision Tress Ensemble methods: Bagging, boosting.</p> <p><b>Deep learning</b> Neural networks. Backpropagation algorithm. Autoencoders.</p> <p><b>Reinforcement learning</b> Markov decision processes (MDPs). Bellman equations. Value iteration and policy iteration. Q-learning algorithm. Value function approximation. Policy search. Reinforce.</p>	<p><b>Introduction to Big data analytics</b></p> <p><b>Characteristics of Big Data</b> <b>The Process of Data Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Big Data Modeling and Management</b></p> <p><b>Processing Big Data Data Exploration</b></p> <p><b>Hadoop, Map-Reduce and Spark</b></p> <p><b>Supervised learning for Big Data</b></p> <p><b>Unsupervised learning for big data</b></p>	<p><b>Monte Carlo Simulation and Risk Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Linear Optimization Models</b> Maximization Problem Minimization Problem Sensitivity Analysis</p> <p><b>Integer Linear Optimization Models</b></p> <p><b>Nonlinear Optimization Models</b></p> <p><b>Decision Analysis</b> Decision Analysis without Probabilities Decision Analysis with Probabilities Decision Analysis with Sample Information Computing Branch Probabilities with Bayes' Theorem Utility Theory</p>