

Code For Change -Kathmandu

Presents

PythonwithAI.py

DAY_1.ipynb

```
1 Python with 'AI Foundations':  
2  
3     print( '4_Days_Workshop' )  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8 #By  
9 #Trainer- Bibek Thapa  
10 #Special Thanks to  
11 #Mentor - Anuj Nanda Gorkhal  
12 #Host - Roshan Bohara  
13  
14
```

John McCarthy is considered as the father of Artificial Intelligence. The term "artificial intelligence" was coined by him.

ROSHAN BOHARA

HOST

X



Vice-Project Lead Speech



Ujjwal Timalsina
CFC Kathmandu 23.24,
Vice-Project Lead

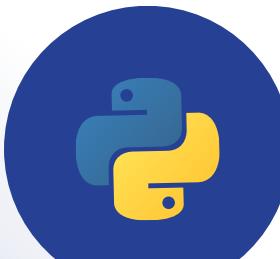
Workshop Walkthrough

- Introduction to AI,ML,DL
- Introduction to Python
- Anaconda, Jupyter Notebook and Google colab setup
- Python Data Structure
- Python Foundation
- Data Manipulation with NUMPY & PANDAS

- Liner Regression
- Logistic Regression
- Decision Tree
- Ensemble Methods
- Support Vector Machine
- Hyperparamter tuning with GridSearchCV
- Model Deployment

- Artificial Neural Network
- Hyperparameters
- CNN
- Transfer Learning
- Transition to Computer Vision

- Object Detection(Intro to YOLO)
- Introduction to NLP
- Minor Project with Computer Vision(OCR) and NLP
- Deploy using Flask



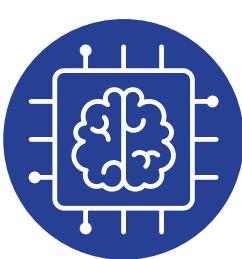
1

Python and Data Manipulation



2

Machine Learning



3

Deep Learning



4

CV and NLP



Mentor

MR .BIBEK THAPA

**AI/ML ENGINEER
ICEBRKR, A VIRTLY COMPANY**

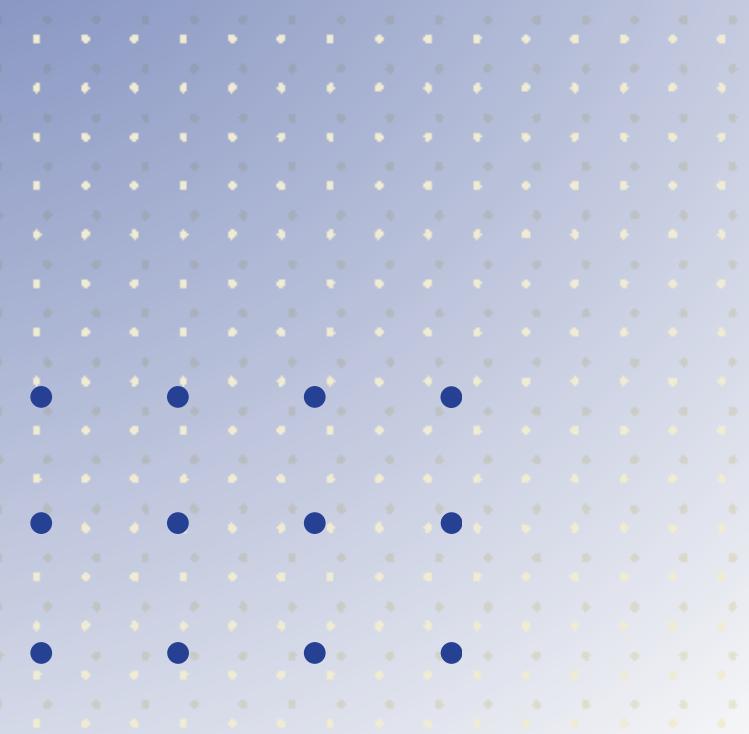


LinkedIn

DAY 1: Python and Data Manipulation

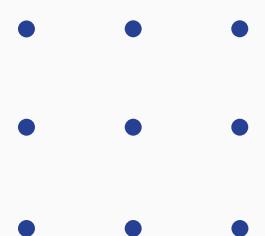
- **Introduction to AI,ML,DL**
- **Introduction to Python**
- **Anaconda, Jupyter Notebook and Google colab setyp**
- **Python Data Structure**
- **Python Foundation**
- **Data Preparation with NUMPY & PANDAS**

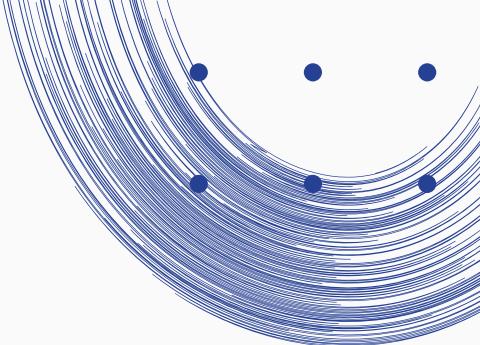
INTRODUCTION TO AI,ML,DL



AI vs ML vs DL

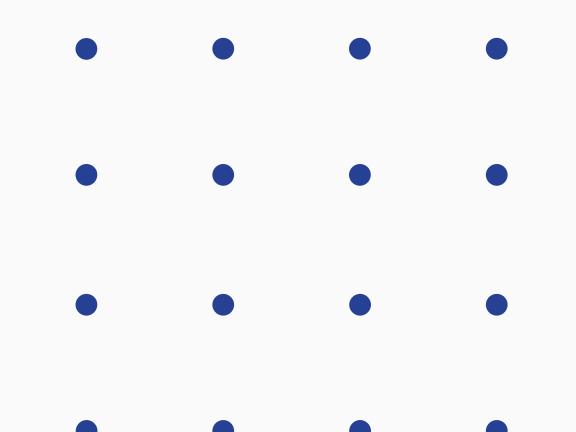
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**: Developing machines to mimic human intelligence and behaviour.
- **Machine Learning (ML)**: Algorithms that learn from structured data to predict outputs and discover patterns in that data.
- **Deep Learning (DL)**: Algorithms based on highly complex neural networks that mimic the way a human brain works to detect patterns in large unstructured data sets.





AI

Ability to learn and reason like humans

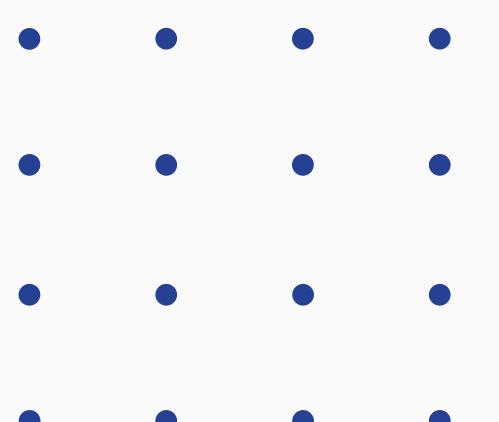
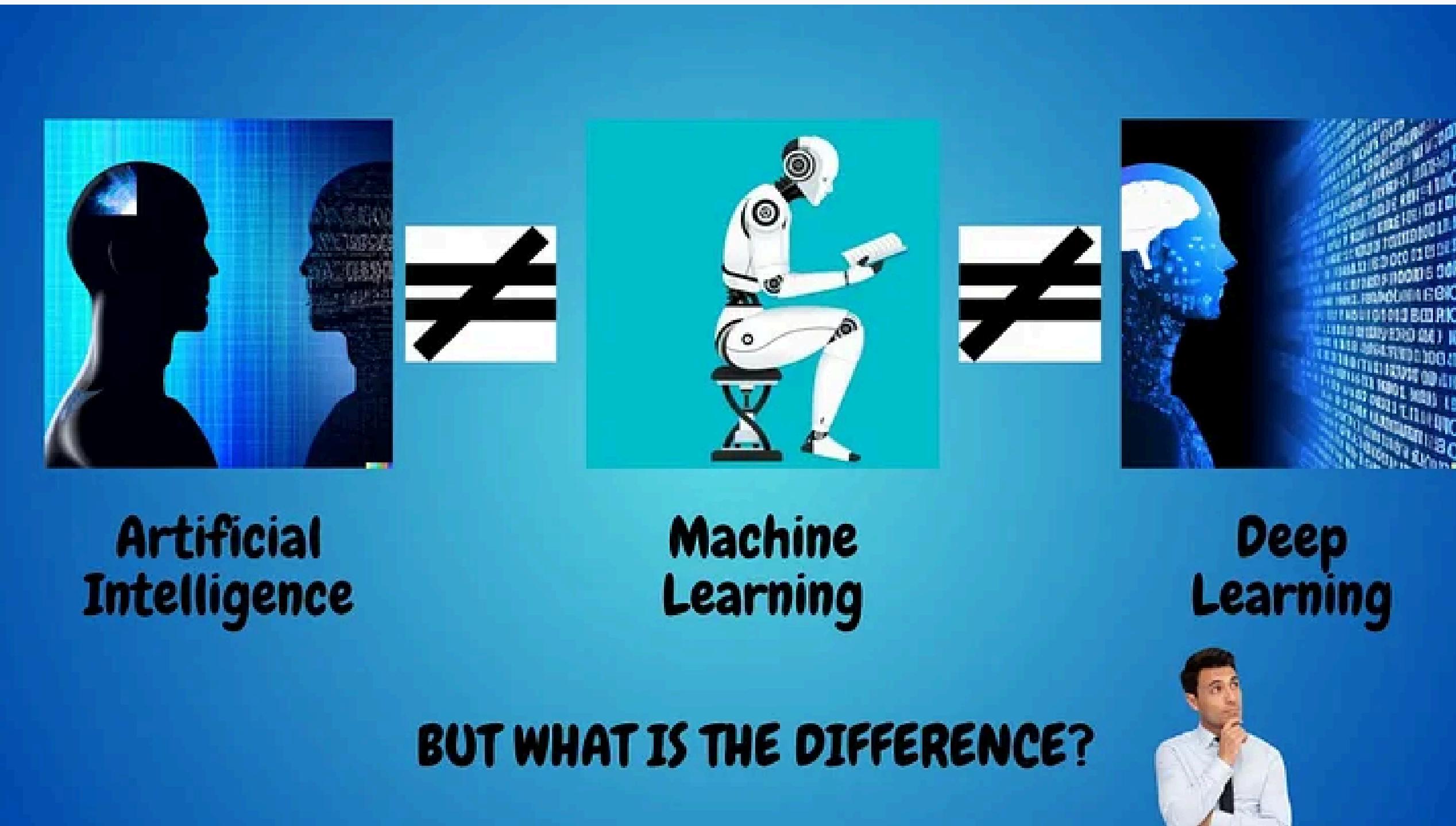
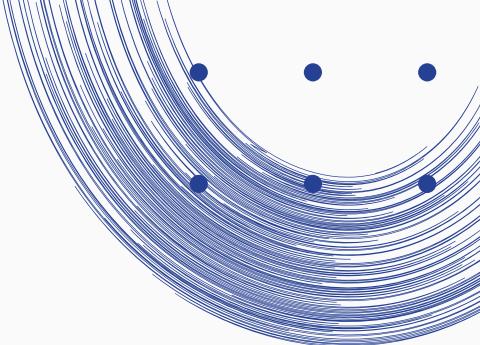


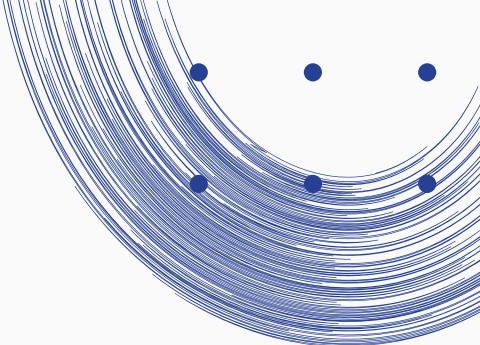
ML

**Algorithms with ability to learn
without being explicitly
programmed**

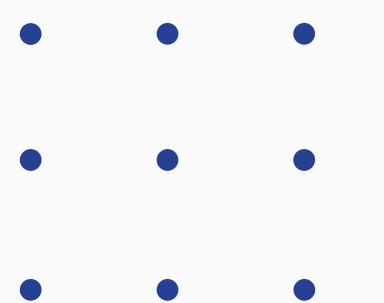
DL

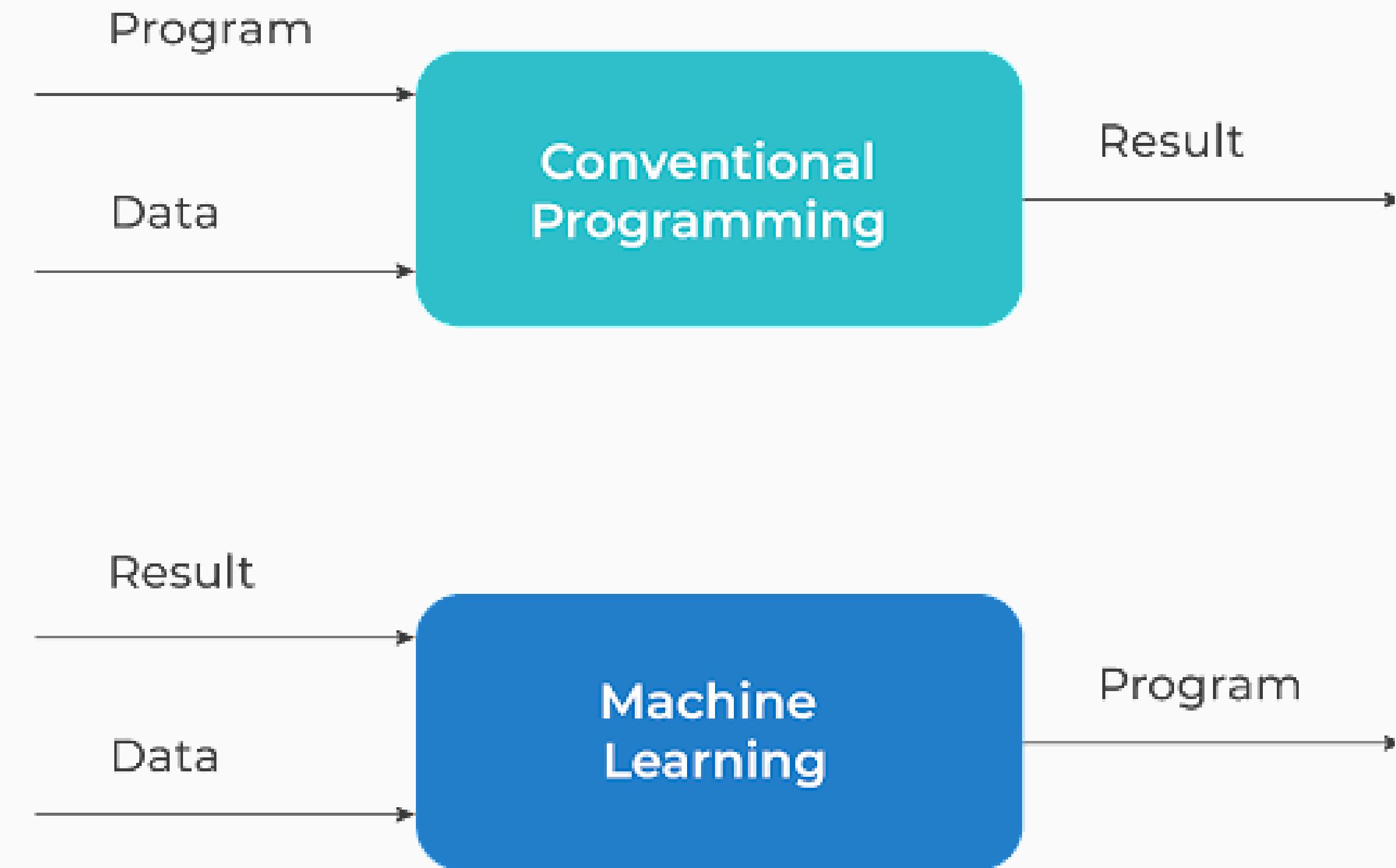
**ML in which artificial neural
networks adapt and learn
from vast amount of data.**





Machine learning

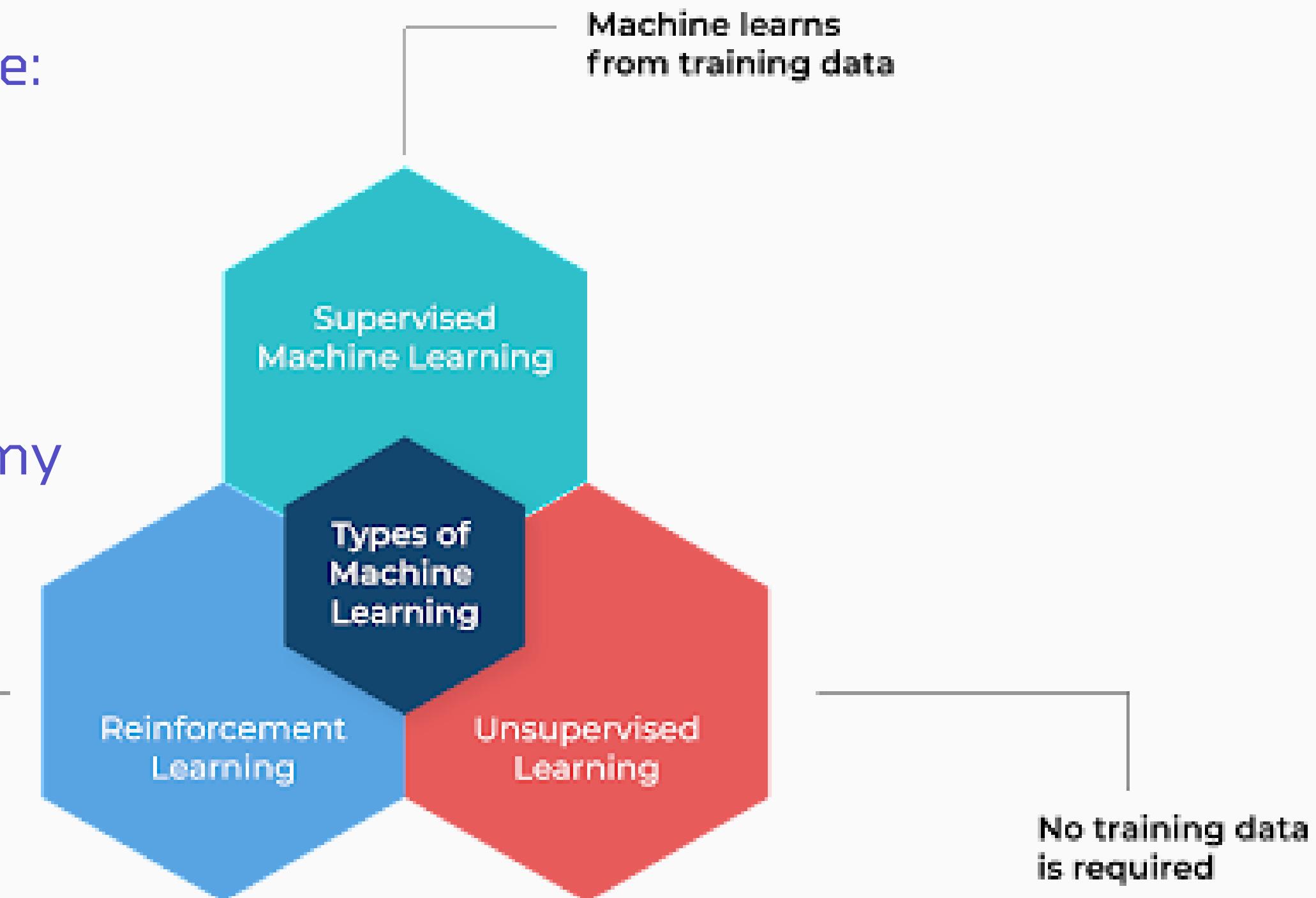
- How does machine learning differ from other traditional programming ideas?
 - What makes machine learning so special? We will discuss it now.
- 



Types of Machine Learning

A very short intro for the types could be:

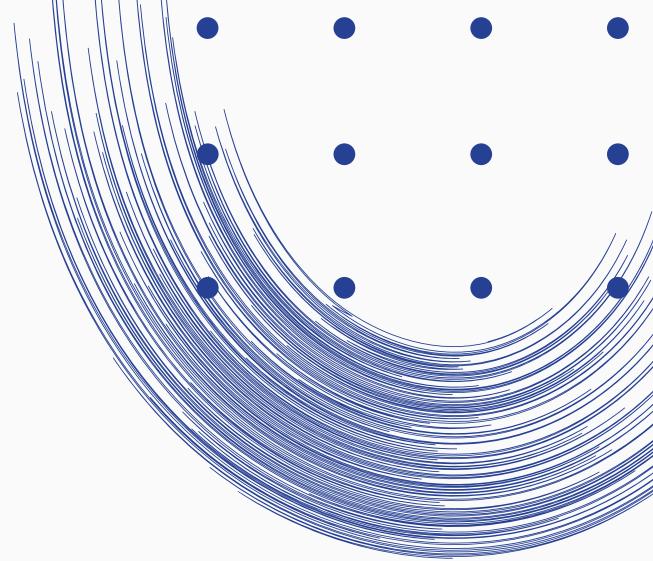
- Supervised Learning: "Guide me through training!"
- Unsupervised Learning: "I learn independently!"
- Reinforcement Learning: "I make my own choices!"



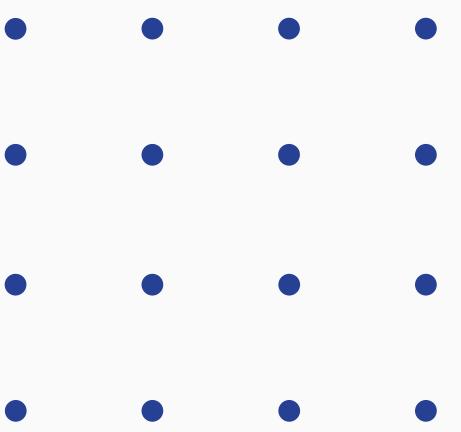
Machine learning Lifecycle

- Problem Definition
- Data Collection
- Data Preprocessing
- Feature Engineering
- Model Selection and Training
- Model Evaluation and Fine Tuning
- Model Deployment
- Monitoring and Maintenance

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• • •
• • •



I tried to explain the concept of 'clean data' to my LLM. It responded with, 'I prefer my data like my room: messy and full of surprises.'



CHATGPT



ANACONDAS, Jupyter Notebook and Google COLAB SETUP

Why virtual environments?

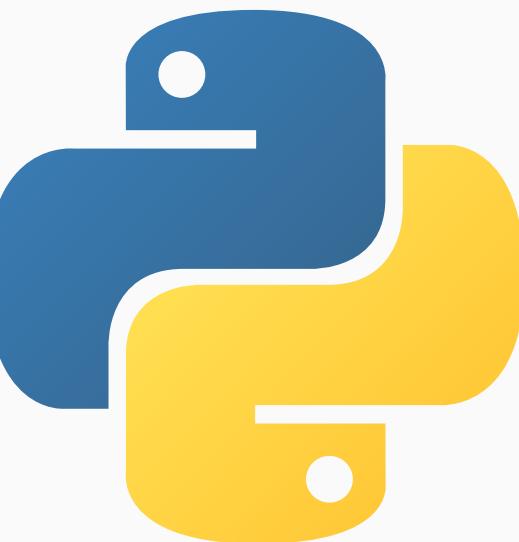
- helps to keep dependencies required by different projects separate by creating isolated python virtual environments for them.

Preferred ways

- Virtual env
- Anaconda

Python

- **Python** is a versatile and widely-used programming language with a vast ecosystem.
- Python can be treated in a procedural way, an object-oriented way or a functional way
- Here are some areas where Python is commonly used
 - **Web Development**
 - **Data Science and Machine Learning**
 - **Artificial Intelligence and Natural Language Processing**
 - **mathematics**
 - **Scripting**



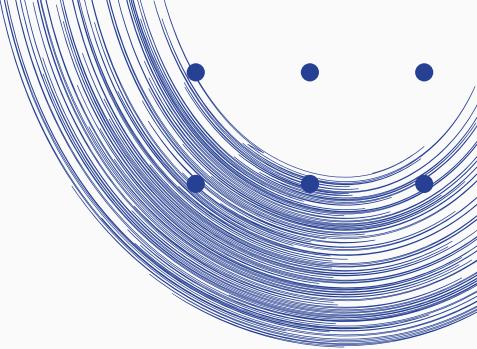
Python Syntax

- **Python** was designed for readability, and has some similarities to the English language with influence from mathematics.
- **Python** uses new lines to complete a command, as opposed to other programming languages which often use semicolons or parentheses.
- **Python** relies on indentation, using whitespace, to define scope; such as the scope of loops, functions and classes. Other programming languages often use curly-brackets for this purpose

```
def greet(name):  
    """This function greets the user."""  
    if name:  
        print(f"Hello, {name}!")  
    else:  
        print("Hello there!")
```

```
# Example usage:  
greet("Alice")  
greet("Bob")  
greet("")
```

Modular Programming



- **Modular programming** is a software design technique to split your code into separate parts. These parts are called modules.
- The focus for this separation should be to have modules with no or just few dependencies upon other modules.
- Minimization of dependencies is the goal.

#ex1

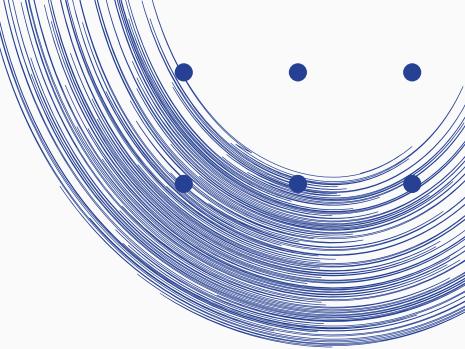
```
from math import sin, pi
```

#ex2

```
from math import *
from numpy import *
print(sin(3))
```

DATA STRUCTURE IN PYTHON





- List and list operation
- Tuple
- Set
- Dictionary and its operation
- Zip
- Enumerate



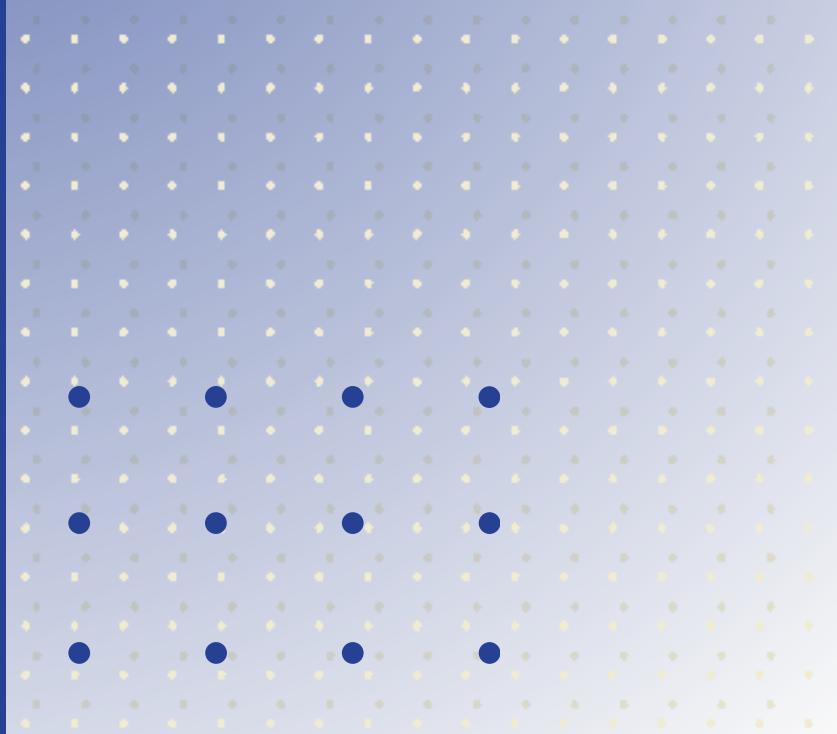
PYTHON ESSENTIALS



- Lambda Function
- List Comprehension
- Slicing
- Exception Handling
- File Handling
- Object oriented



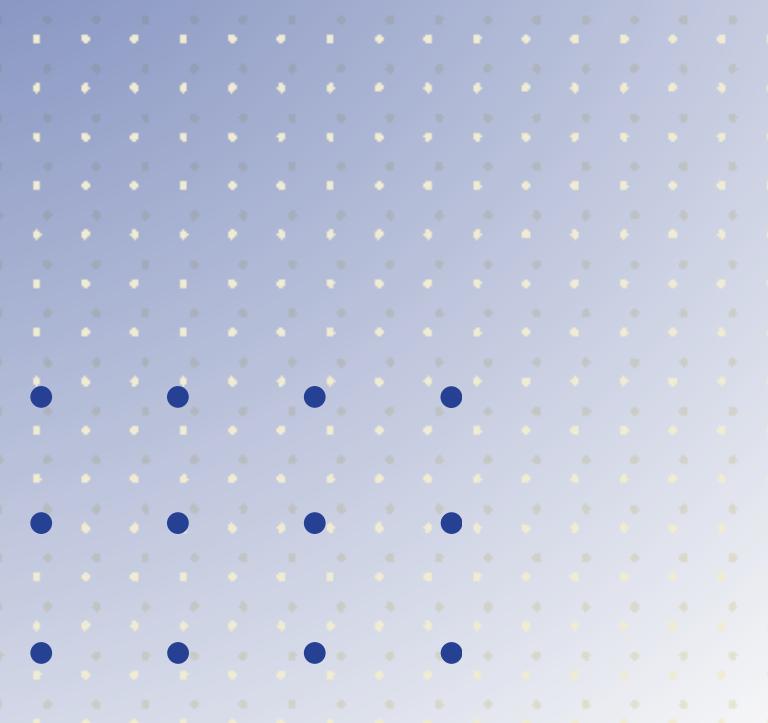
DATA MANIPULATION WITH NUMPY AND PANDAS



- Numpy
- Pandas



ASSIGNMENTS



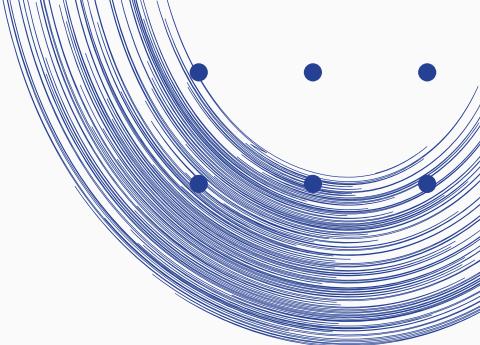
Dictionary Counting Problem:

- You are given a list of words. Write a function **count_words** that takes this string as input and returns a dictionary where the keys are the unique words in the list, and the values are the counts of each word.



Fibonacci series:

- Write a function in Python to determine whether a given number is a Fibonacci number or not. If the number is a Fibonacci number, the function should return True; otherwise, it should return False.



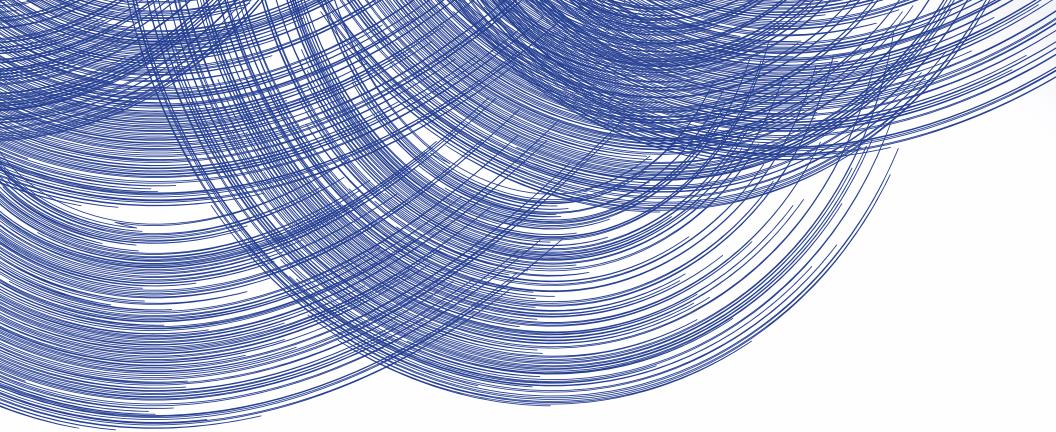
Lambda with zip with map with list comprehension

- Suppose you have two lists, numbers and squares, where numbers contains some integers and squares contains their corresponding squares. Your task is to create a new list result containing tuples of each number and its square.



Solve using following two Approach:

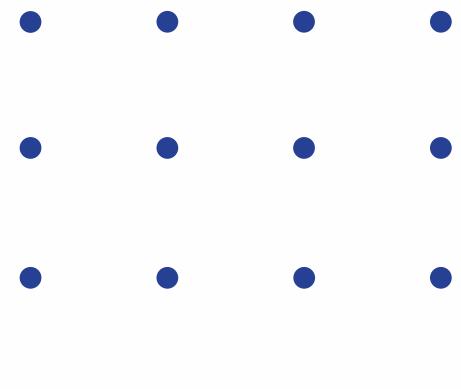
- Using lambda with zip and map
- Using list comprehension with zip

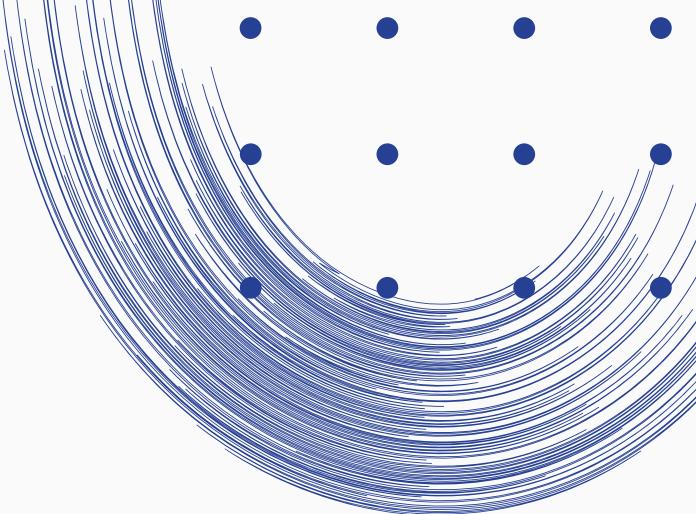


CLOSING
SEE YOU
TOMMOROW



Materials Here





CONTACT INFO [CFC]:



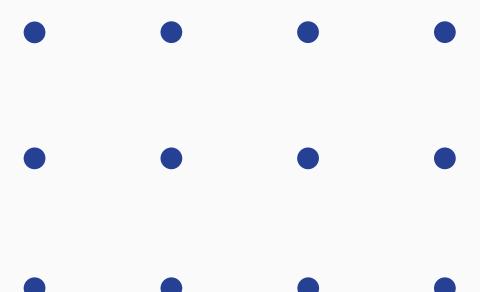
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Connect with the Mentor

