Test	Description
Row 1	A data type object describes interpretation of fixed block of memory corresponding to an array, depending on the following aspects: ⬜ Type of data (integer, float or Python object) ⬜ Size of data ⬜ Byte order (little-endian or big-endian) ⬜ In case of structured type, the names of fields, data type of each field and part of the memory block taken by each field ⬜ If data type is a subarray, its shape and data type The byte order is decided by prefixing '<' or '>' to data type. '<' means that encoding is little-endian (least significant is stored in smallest address). '>' means that encoding is big-endian (most significant byte is stored in smallest address). A dtype object is constructed using the following syntax: ## Machine Learning in Your Projects So naturally you are excited about Machine Learning and you would love to join the party! Perhaps you would like to give your homemade robot a brain of its own? Make it recognize faces? Or learn to walk around?

Row 2	Or maybe your company has tons of data (user logs, financial data, production data, machine sensor data, hotline stats, HR reports, etc.), and more than likely you could unearth some hidden gems if you just knew where to look; for example: Segment customers and find the best marketing strategy for each group Recommend products for each client based on what similar clients bought Detect which transactions are likely to be fraudulent Predict next year's revenue And more Whatever the reason, you have decided to learn Machine Learning and implement it in your projects. Great idea!
ROW 3	## Objective and Approach This book assumes that you know close to nothing about Machine Learning. Its goal is to give you the concepts, the intuitions, and the tools you need to actually implement programs capable of *learning from data*. We will cover a large number of techniques, from the simplest and most commonly used (such as linear

	regression) to some of the Deep Learning techniques that regularly win competitions. Rather than implementing our own toy versions of each algorithm, we will be using actual productionready Python frameworks:
ROW 4	Scikit-Learn is very easy to use, yet it implements many Machine Learning algorithms efficiently, so it makes for a great entry point to learn Machine Learning.

Table 5. Timer feature comparison

Timer type	Timer	Counter resolution	Counter type	Prescaler factor	DMA request generation	Capture/ compare channels	Complementary output
Advancedcontrol	TIM1, TIM8	16-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	60 MHz	120 MHz
Advancedcontrol1	TIM2, TIM8	32-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	80 MHz	150 MHz

Table 5. Timer feature comparison (co

Timer type	Timer	Counter resolution	Counter type	Prescaler factor	DMA request generation	Captu compa chann
General purpose	TIM2, TIM5	32-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4
	TIM3, TIM4	16-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4
Basic	TIM6, TIM7	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	0
General purpose	TIM9	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	2
	TIM10, TIM11	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	1
	TIM12	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	2
	TIM13, TIM14	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	1