**Machine Learning**

**Using**

**Python**

Table of Contents

[1 Introduction 3](#_Toc26630004)

[2 Important Definitions 3](#_Toc26630005)

[2.1 Artificial Intelligence 3](#_Toc26630006)

[2.2 Machine Learning 3](#_Toc26630007)

[2.3 Deep Learning 3](#_Toc26630008)

[2.4 Data Science 4](#_Toc26630009)

[3 Glossary 4](#_Toc26630010)

[4 Checklist 4](#_Toc26630011)

[5 Python’s ML Ecosystem 4](#_Toc26630012)

# Introduction

# Important Definitions

## Artificial Intelligence

AI is simply the broadest way to think about advanced, computer intelligence

## Machine Learning

Machine learning is one subfield of AI. The core principle here is that machines take data and "learn" for themselves. It's currently the most promising tool in the AI kit for businesses. ML systems can quickly apply knowledge and training from large data sets to excel at facial recognition, speech recognition, object recognition, translation, and many other tasks. Unlike hand-coding a software program with specific instructions to complete a task, ML allows a system to learn to recognize patterns on its own and make predictions.

## Deep Learning

Deep learning is a subset of ML. It uses some ML techniques to solve real-world problems by tapping into neural networks that simulate human decision-making. Deep learning can be expensive, and requires massive datasets to train itself on. That's because there are a huge number of parameters that need to be understood by a learning algorithm, which can initially produce a lot of false-positives. For instance, a deep learning algorithm could be instructed to "learn" what a cat looks like. It would take a very massive data set of images for it to understand the very minor details that distinguish a cat from, say, a cheetah or a panther or a fox.

## Data Science

At its core, data science is a field of study that aims to use a scientific approach to extract meaning and insights from data. [Dr. Thomas Miller of Northwestern University](https://www.mastersindatascience.org/blog/northwestern-ms-predictive-analytics-online/)describes data science as “a combination of information technology, modeling, and business management”.

Note the focus on data. This brings Big Data into the picture.

{Machine learning, on the other hand, refers to a group of techniques that allow computers to learn from data}

# Glossary

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | image classification |  |  |
|  | , unsupervised learning, |  |  |
|  | reinforcement learning |  |  |
|  | , machine translation |  |  |
|  | Neural Network |  |  |
|  | Tensors |  |  |
|  | Named Tensors |  |  |
|  | Inference |  |  |
|  | Models |  |  |
|  | Trained |  |  |
|  | Untrained |  |  |
|  | Computer Vision |  |  |
|  | NLP |  |  |
|  | CPU |  |  |
|  | GPU |  |  |
|  | Bayesian Optimization |  |  |
|  | Gradient |  |  |
|  | Forward Pass |  |  |
|  | Backward Pass |  |  |
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# Actual Uses Cases of ML

# Python’s ML Ecosystem

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Numpy |  |  |
| 2 | Pandas |  |  |
| 3 | Scikit-learn |  |  |
| 4 | Pytorch |  |  |
| 5 | Keras |  |  |
| 6 | Scikit-image |  |  |
| 7 | Tensorflow |  |  |
| 8 | Caffe |  |  |
| 9 | StatsModels |  |  |
| 10 | Pybrain |  |  |
| 11 | Skorch |  |  |
| 12 | Scipy |  |  |

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