

# Machine Learning using Python

## Description

This Machine Learning with Python course dives into the basics of machine learning using an approachable, and well-known, programming language. I learn about Supervised vs. Unsupervised Learning, look into how Statistical Modeling relates to Machine Learning, and do a comparison of each.

## Expectations and Goals

This course helps participants understand what data scientists do, the problems they solve, and the tools and techniques they use. Through in-class simulations, participants apply data science methods to real-world challenges in different industries and, ultimately, prepare for data scientist roles in the field.

## Prerequisites

This course is suitable for students, developers, data analysts, and statisticians with basic knowledge of Computer Science and python programming.

## Course Schedule

Module	Topic
<b>Module 1</b>	The Machine Learning Landscape What Is Machine Learning? Why Use Machine Learning? Types of Machine Learning Systems Supervised/Unsupervised Learning Batch and Online Learning Instance-Based Versus Model-Based Learning Main Challenges of Machine Learning Insufficient Quantity of Training Data Non representative Training Data Poor-Quality Data Irrelevant Features Overfitting the Training Data Underfitting the Training Data Testing and Validating
<b>Module 2</b>	NumPy Basics: Arrays and Vectorized Computation The NumPy ndarray: A Multidimensional Array Object Creating ndarrays Data Types for ndarrays Arithmetic with NumPy Arrays Basic Indexing and Slicing Boolean Indexing Fancy Indexing Transposing Arrays and Swapping Axes Universal Functions: Fast Element-Wise Array Functions Array-Oriented Programming with Arrays Expressing Conditional Logic as Array Operations Mathematical and Statistical Methods Methods for Boolean Arrays

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sorting</li> <li>Unique and Other Set Logic</li> <li>File Input and Output with Arrays</li> <li>Linear Algebra</li> <li>Pseudorandom Number Generation</li> <li>Example: Random Walks</li> <li>Simulating Many Random Walks at Once</li> </ul>
<b>Module 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Getting Started with pandas</li> <li>Introduction to pandas Data Structures</li> <li>Series</li> <li>DataFrame</li> <li>Index Objects</li> <li>Essential Functionality</li> <li>Reindexing</li> <li>Dropping Entries from an Axis</li> <li>Indexing, Selection, and Filtering</li> <li>Integer Indexes</li> <li>Arithmetic and Data Alignment</li> <li>Function Application and Mapping</li> <li>Sorting and Ranking</li> <li>Axis Indexes with Duplicate Labels</li> <li>Summarizing and Computing Descriptive Statistics</li> <li>Correlation and Covariance</li> <li>Unique Values, Value Counts, and Membership</li> </ul>
<b>Module 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>End-to-End Machine Learning Project</li> <li>Working with Real Data</li> <li>Look at the Big Picture</li> <li>Frame the Problem</li> <li>Select a Performance Measure</li> <li>Check the Assumptions</li> <li>Get the Data</li> <li>Create the Workspace</li> <li>Download the Data</li> <li>Take a Quick Look at the Data Structure</li> <li>Create a Test Set</li> <li>Discover and Visualize the Data to Gain Insights</li> <li>Visualizing Geographical Data</li> <li>Looking for Correlations</li> <li>Experimenting with Attribute Combinations</li> <li>Prepare the Data for Machine Learning Algorithms</li> <li>Data Cleaning</li> <li>Handling Text and Categorical Attributes</li> <li>Custom Transformers</li> <li>Feature Scaling</li> <li>Transformation Pipelines</li> </ul>

	<p>Select and Train a Model</p> <p>Training and Evaluating on the Training Set</p> <p>Better Evaluation Using Cross-Validation</p> <p>Fine-Tune Your Model</p> <p>Grid Search</p> <p>Randomized Search</p> <p>Ensemble Methods</p> <p>Analyze the Best Models and Their Errors</p> <p>Evaluate Your System on the Test Set</p> <p>Launch, Monitor, and Maintain Your System</p>
<b>Module 5</b>	<p>Classification</p> <p>MNIST</p> <p>Training a Binary Classifier</p> <p>Performance Measures</p> <p>Measuring Accuracy Using Cross-Validation</p> <p>Confusion Matrix</p> <p>Precision and Recall</p> <p>Precision/Recall Tradeoff</p> <p>The ROC Curve</p> <p>Multiclass Classification</p> <p>Error Analysis</p> <p>Multilabel Classification</p> <p>Multioutput Classification</p>
<b>Module 6</b>	<p>Training Models</p> <p>Linear Regression</p> <p>The Normal Equation</p> <p>Computational Complexity</p> <p>Gradient Descent</p> <p>Batch Gradient Descent</p> <p>Stochastic Gradient Descent</p> <p>Mini-batch Gradient Descent</p> <p>Polynomial Regression</p> <p>Learning Curves</p> <p>Regularized Linear Models</p> <p>Ridge Regression</p> <p>Lasso Regression</p> <p>Elastic Net</p> <p>Early Stopping</p> <p>Logistic Regression</p> <p>Estimating Probabilities</p> <p>Training and Cost Function</p> <p>Decision Boundaries</p> <p>Softmax Regression</p>
<b>Module 7</b>	<p>Support Vector Machines</p> <p>Linear SVM Classification</p>

	<p>Soft Margin Classification  Nonlinear SVM Classification  Polynomial Kernel  Adding Similarity Features  Gaussian RBF Kernel  Computational Complexity  SVM Regression  Under the Hood  Decision Function and Predictions  Training Objective  Quadratic Programming  The Dual Problem, Generalized Lagrangian for the Hard margin problem and KKT multiplier  Kernelized SVM and Mercer’s Theorem  Online SVMs and Hinge loss and how is it used in SGD classification</p>
<b>Module 8</b>	<p>Decision Tree  Training and visualizing a decision tree  Making predictions  Estimating class probabilities  The CART (Classification and Regression Tree) training algorithm  Computational Complexity  Gini Impurity or Entropy?  Regularization hyper parameters  Regression  Instability</p>
<b>Module 9</b>	<p>Ensemble Learning and Random Forest  Voting Classifiers  Bagging and Pasting  Random Patches and Random subspaces  Random Forests  Boosting  Stacking</p>
<b>Module 10</b>	<p>Dimensionality Reduction  The Curse of Dimensionality  Main Approaches for Dimensionality Reduction  Projection  Manifold Learning  PCA  Preserving the Variance  Principal Components  Projecting Down to d Dimensions  Using Scikit-Learn  Explained Variance Ratio  Choosing the Right Number of Dimensions  PCA for Compression  Randomized PCA</p>

	<p>Incremental PCA</p> <p>Kernel PCA</p> <p>Selecting a Kernel and Tuning Hyperparameters</p> <p>LLE</p> <p>Other Dimensionality Reduction Techniques</p>
<b>Module 11</b>	<p>Unsupervised Learning Techniques</p> <p>Clustering</p> <p>K-Means</p> <p>Limits of K-Means</p> <p>Using Clustering for Image Segmentation</p> <p>Using Clustering for Preprocessing</p> <p>Using Clustering for Semi-Supervised Learning</p> <p>DBSCAN</p> <p>Other Clustering Algorithms</p> <p>Gaussian Mixtures</p> <p>Anomaly Detection Using Gaussian Mixtures</p> <p>Selecting the Number of Clusters</p> <p>Bayesian Gaussian Mixture Models</p> <p>Other Algorithms for Anomaly and Novelty Detection</p>
<b>Module 12</b>	<p>Project work and documentation</p>