

## \*\*\*\*\*\*Machine Learning with R and Python\*\*\*\*\*\*

# 1.

- > Introduction to Supervised Learning
- > Introduction to unsupervised learning
- > Introduction to reinforcement learning
- Machine Learning versus Rule-based programming
- > Understanding What Machine Learning can do using the Tasks Framework
- > Creating Machine-Learning Models with Python and scikit learn.
- > Types of datasets used in Machine Learning.
- > Life Cycle of Machine Learning
- > Dealing with Missing Values An example
- > Standardization and Normalization to Deal with Variables with Different Scales
- > Types of scaling techniques
- > Eliminating Duplicate Entries
- > Learning Rules to Classify Objects?
- > Understanding Logistic Regression
- > Applying Logistic Regression to The Iris classification Task
- > Closing Our First Machine Learning Pipeline with a Simple Model Evaluator
- > Creating Formulas that predict the Future A House Price Example
- > Understanding Linear Regression
- > Applying Linear Regression to the Boston House Price Task
- > Evaluating Numerical Predictions with Least Squares
- Gradient Descent Algorithm
- Batch Gradient Descent
- > Stochastic Gradient Descent algorithm
- > Exploring Unsupervised Learning and Its Usefulness
- > Finding Groups Automatically with k-means clustering
- > Reducing The Number of variables in your data with PCA
- > Smooth out your Histograms with kernel Density Estimation
- Decision Trees Classifier
- > Decision Tree Regressor
- > Random Forest Classifier
- > Random Forest Regressor
- > Automatic Feature Engineering with Support Vector Machines
- > Deal with Nonlinear Relationships with Polynomial Regression
- > Reduce the number of Learned Rules with Regularization

### II.

- > Using Feature Scaling to Standardize Data
- > Implementing Feature Engineering with Logistic Regression
- > Extracting Data with Feature Selection and Interaction

- > Combining all Together
- > Build Model Based on Real-world Problems
- Support Vector machines
- > Implementing kNN on the Data set
- > Decision Tree as Predictive Model
- > Dimensionality Reduction techniques
- Combining all Together
- > Random Forest for Classification
- > Gradient Boosting Trees and Bayes Optimization
- > CatBoost to Handle Categorical Data
- Implement Blending
- > Implement Stacking
- > Memory-Based Collaborative Filtering
- > Item-to-Item Recommendation with kNN
- > Applying Matrix Factorization on Datasets
- > Word batch for Real-world Problem
- > Validation Dataset Tuning.
- > Regularizing model to avoid over fitting
- > Adversarial Validation
- > Perform metric Selection on real Data.
- > Tune a linear model to predict House prices
- > Tune an SVM to predict a politician's Party Based on their Voting Record

#### III.

- > Splitting your datasets into train, test and validate
- > Persist Models by Saving Them to Disk
- > Transform your variable length Features into One-Hot Vectors
- > Finding the most important Features in your classifier
- > Predicting Multiple Targets with the Same Dataset
- > Retrieving the Best Estimators after Grid Search
- > Extracting Decision Tree Rules from Scikit-learning
- > Finding out which features are important in Random Forest Model
- > Classifying with SVMs, when your data has unbalanced classes
- > Computing True/False Positives/Negatives after in scikit-learn
- > Labelling Dimensions with Original Feature Names after PCA
- > Clustering Text Documents with Scikit-learn k-means
- > Listing Word Frequency in a Corpus Using Only scikit-learn
- > Polynomial Kernel Regression Using Pipelines
- > Visualize outputs over two dimensions using Numpy's Meshgrid
- > Drawing out a Decision Tree Trained in scikit-learn
- Clarify your Histogram by Labeling each Bin
- > Centralizing Your Color legend when you have multiple subplots

#### IV.

- > Programming with TENSORFLOW
- > Implementation of all above models with TENSORFLOW