DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, GURU GHASIDAS
VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR - 495009

REPORT ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING

on

Data Science

Under the Training Institute

"1STOP IN COLLABRATION WITH PERSONIFWY"

Submitted to

DR PRINCY MATLANI

Submitted by

JUPUDI SATHVIC 19103324(20)

CERTIFICATE

Module-1: Introduction to Data Science

1.1. Data Science Overview

Data science is the study of data. Like biological sciences is a study of biology, physical sciences, it's the study of physical reactions. Data is real, data has real properties, and we need to study them if we're going to work on them. Data Science involves data and some signs. It is a process, not an event. It is the process of using data to understand too many different things, to understand the world. Let Suppose when you have a model or proposed explanation of a problem, and you try to validate that proposed

explanation or model with your data. It is the skill of unfolding the insights and trends that are hiding (or abstract) behind data. It's when you translate data into a story. So, use storytelling to generate

insight. And with these insights, you can make strategic choices for a company or an institution. We can also define data science as a field which is about processes and systems to extract data of various forms and from various resources whether the data is unstructured or structured.

Predictive modeling:

Predictive modeling is a form of artificial intelligence that uses data mining and probability to forecast or estimate more granular, specific outcomes. For example, predictive modeling could help identify customers who are likely to purchase our new One AI software over the next 90 days.

Machine Learning:

Machine learning is a branch of artificial intelligence (ai) where computers learn to act and adapt to new data without being programmed to do so. The computer is able to act independently of human interaction.

Forecasting:

Forecasting is a process of predicting or estimating future events based on past and present data and most commonly by analysis of trends. "Guessing" doesn't cut it. A forecast, unlike a prediction, must have logic to it. It must be defendable. This logic is