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Student ID: 0781532

Machine Learning on Material Informatics
Development Environment For Machine Learning
Homework 01

TASK

1. Install Miniconda/Anaconda on your own computer. And try to rebuild the environment we used in the class.
2. Create an account and initial a project on one of online code management (github, gitlab or bitbucket). The commit history of your repository is considered to be part of evaluation.
3. Download Linear Regression Example from scikit-learn and open it
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/linear_model/plot_ols.html#

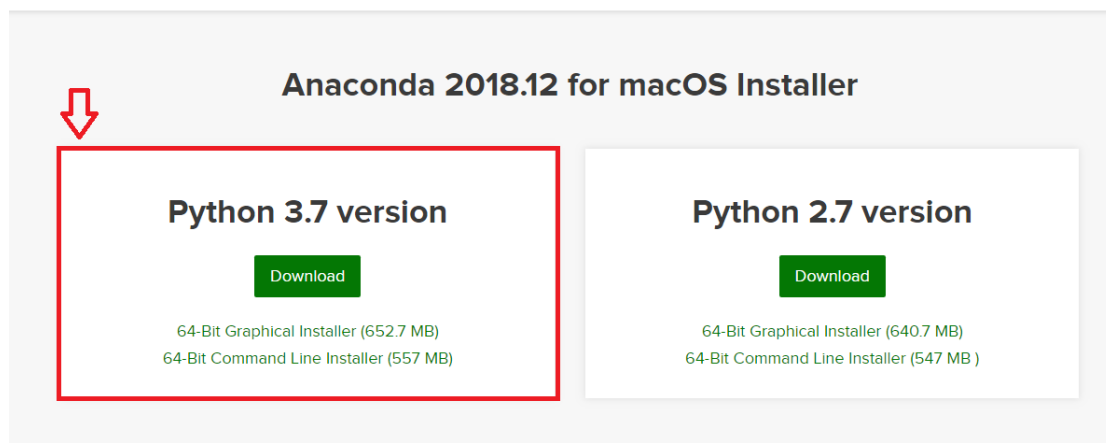
SOLUTION

1. **Install Miniconda/Anaconda on your own computer.**

Install and use Machine Learning with Anaconda python on window

Step1: Download Python 3.7 version

 Windows |  macOS |  Linux



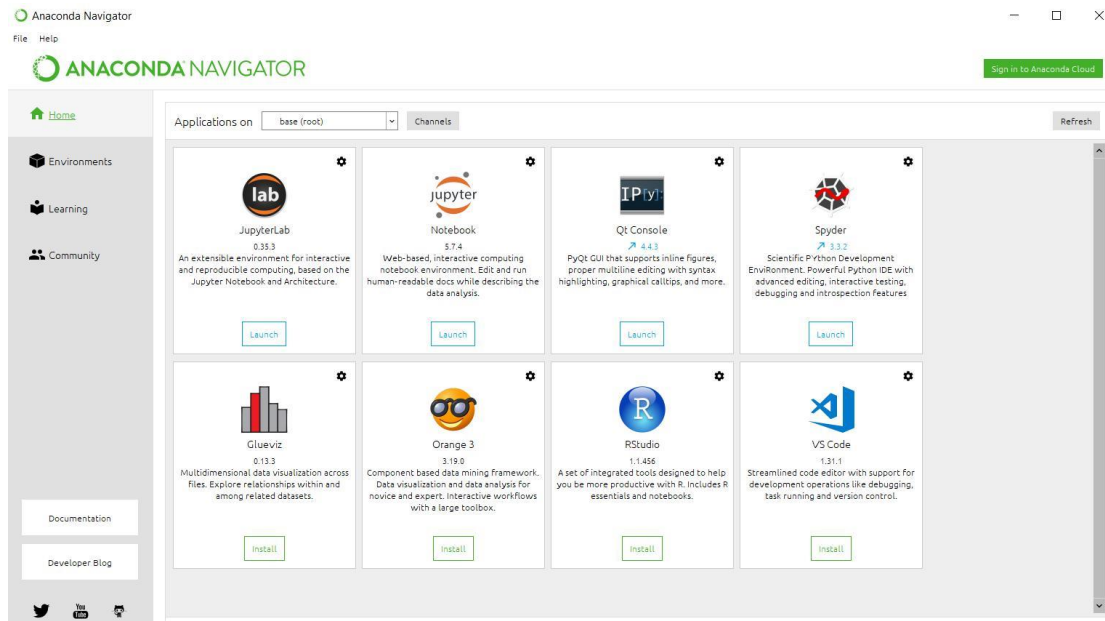
Get Started with Anaconda Distribution

<https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/#download-section>

Step2: Install Anaconda3-2018.12-Windows-x86_64

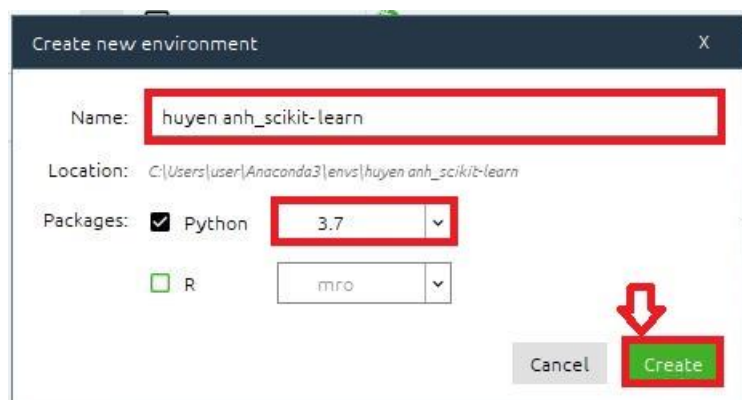
Acta Materialia 100 (2015) 90 Ab initio thermodynam...	06/11/2018 10:40 ...	Adobe Acrobat 文...	529 KB
Adobe Photoshop 17.0 CC 2017 x64 - caonquyenit.com	06/10/2018 12:06 ...	WinRAR 壓縮檔	1.591.287 ...
Anaconda3-2018.12-Windows-x86_64	25/02/2019 1:32 SA	Ứng dụng	628.999 KB
Bản kiểm điểm Đảng Viên 2018_Hà Tuấn Dũng	21/12/2018 1:03 CH	Microsoft Word 97...	104 KB
Copy of photoshop_cc-2017-64bit-1	05/10/2018 11:19 ...	WinRAR ZIP 壓縮檔	1.417.696 ...
ChD Environment for ML	24/02/2019 11:50	Adobe Acrobat 文...	1.026 KB

After the installation is completed, the anaconda has the following interface:

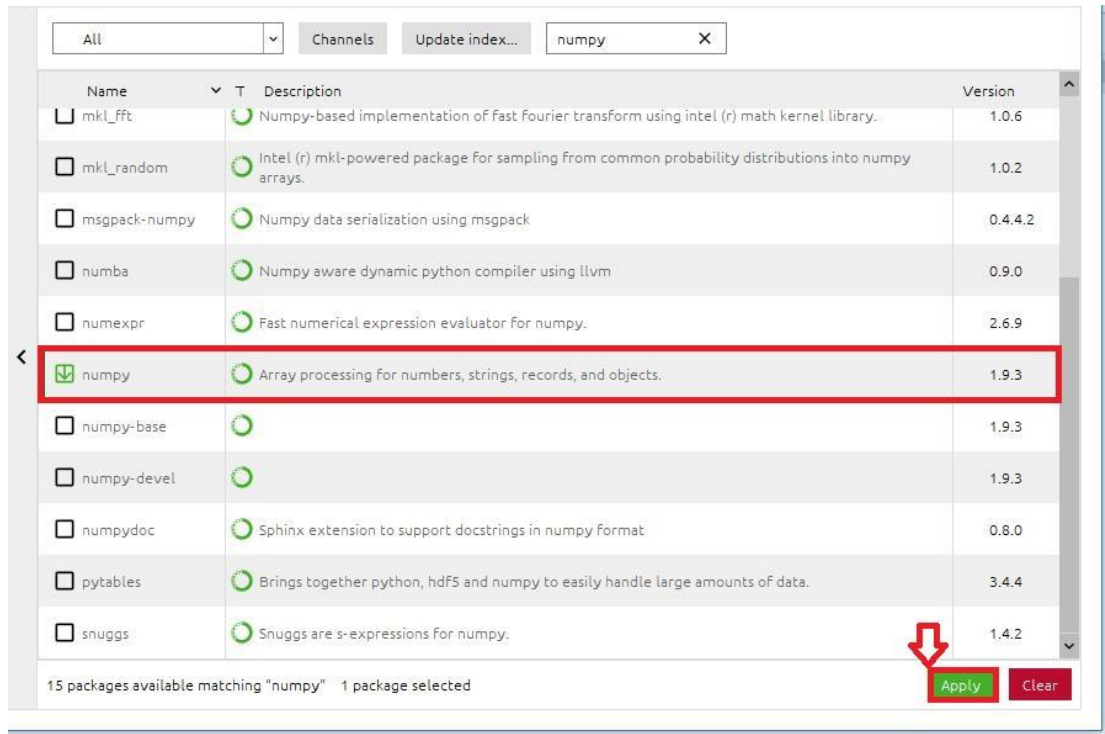


Step3: Click Environments >> Create a New Environments >> Name: huyenanh-scikit-learn

Packages: choose Python 3.7



- **Install numpy scipy matplotlib: click numpy choose Apply**



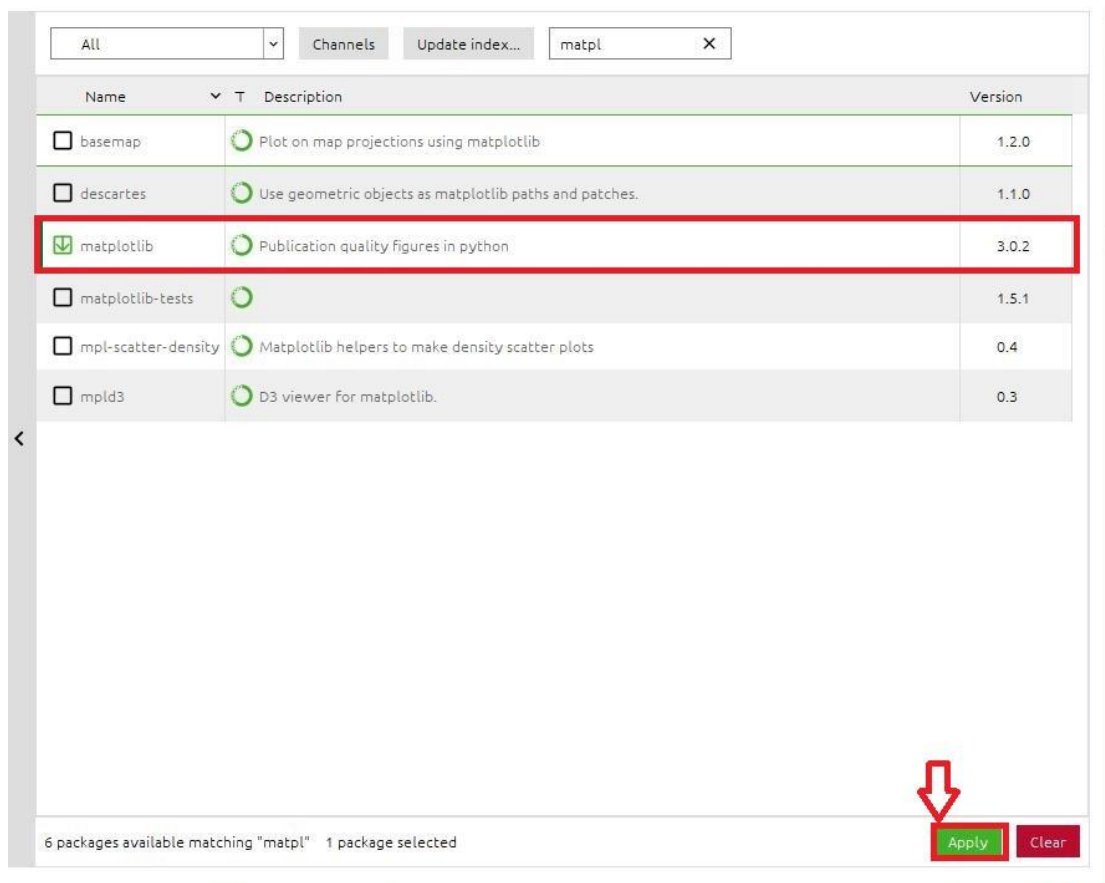
Search results for 'numpy' in the Anaconda environment manager. The 'numpy' package is selected (checked) and highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points to the 'Apply' button at the bottom right.

Name	Description	Version
<input type="checkbox"/> mkl_fft	Numpy-based implementation of fast fourier transform using intel (r) math kernel library.	1.0.6
<input type="checkbox"/> mkl_random	Intel (r) mkl-powered package for sampling from common probability distributions into numpy arrays.	1.0.2
<input type="checkbox"/> msgpack-numpy	Numpy data serialization using msgpack	0.4.4.2
<input type="checkbox"/> numba	Numpy aware dynamic python compiler using llvm	0.9.0
<input type="checkbox"/> numexpr	Fast numerical expression evaluator for numpy.	2.6.9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> numpy	Array processing for numbers, strings, records, and objects.	1.9.3
<input type="checkbox"/> numpy-base		1.9.3
<input type="checkbox"/> numpy-devel		1.9.3
<input type="checkbox"/> numpydoc	Sphinx extension to support docstrings in numpy format.	0.8.0
<input type="checkbox"/> pytables	Brings together python, hdf5 and numpy to easily handle large amounts of data.	3.4.4
<input type="checkbox"/> snuggs	Snuggs are s-expressions for numpy.	1.4.2

15 packages available matching "numpy" 1 package selected

Apply **Clear**

click **matplotlib** choose **Apply**



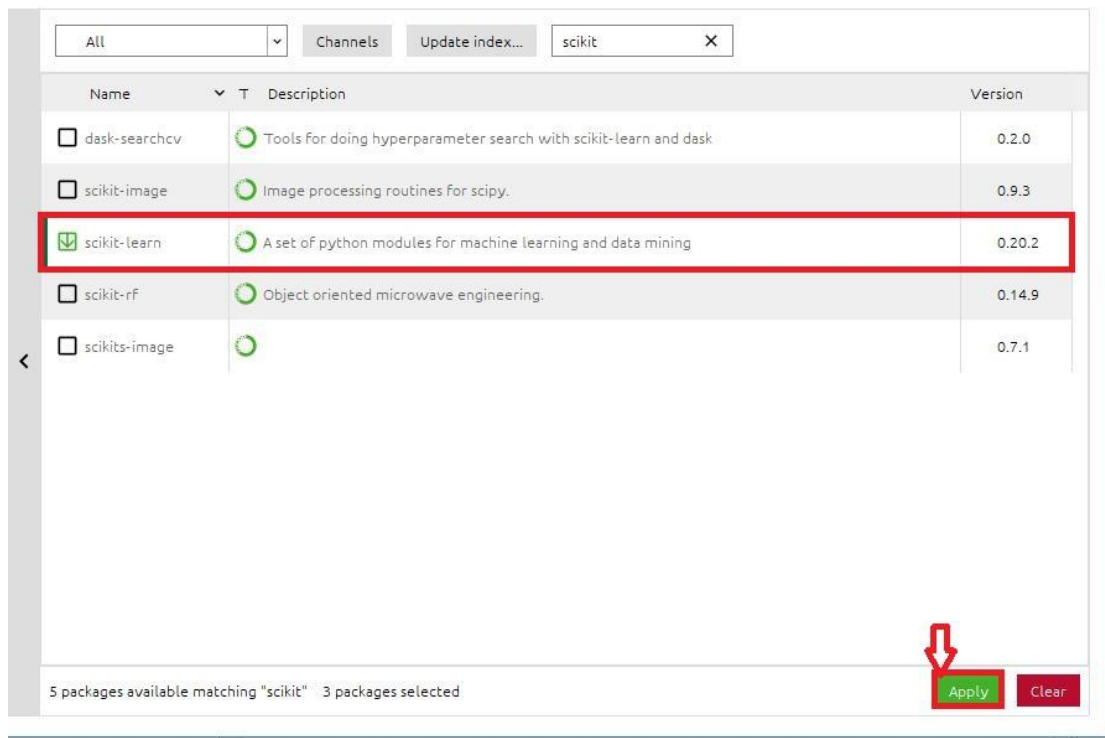
Search results for 'matplotlib' in the Anaconda environment manager. The 'matplotlib' package is selected (checked) and highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points to the 'Apply' button at the bottom right.

Name	Description	Version
<input type="checkbox"/> basemap	Plot on map projections using matplotlib	1.2.0
<input type="checkbox"/> descartes	Use geometric objects as matplotlib paths and patches.	1.1.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> matplotlib	Publication quality figures in python	3.0.2
<input type="checkbox"/> matplotlib-tests		1.5.1
<input type="checkbox"/> mpl-scatter-density	Matplotlib helpers to make density scatter plots	0.4
<input type="checkbox"/> mpld3	D3 viewer for matplotlib.	0.3

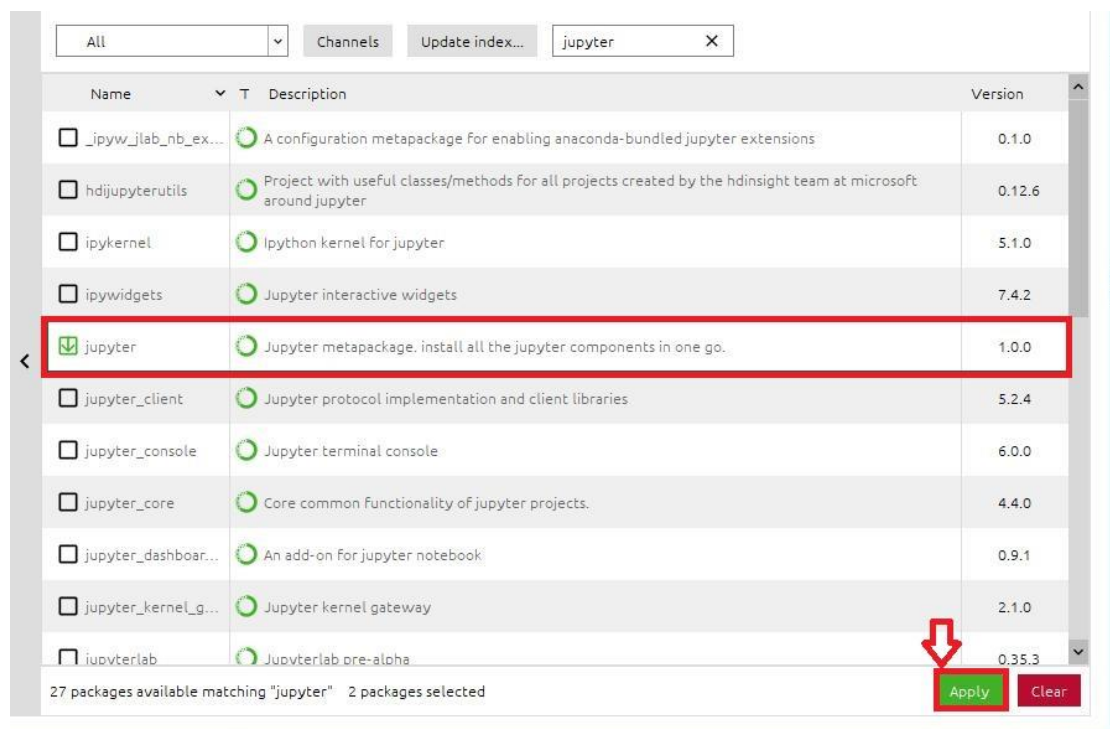
6 packages available matching "matpl" 1 package selected

Apply **Clear**

- **Install scikit-learn: Click scikit-learn choose Apply**

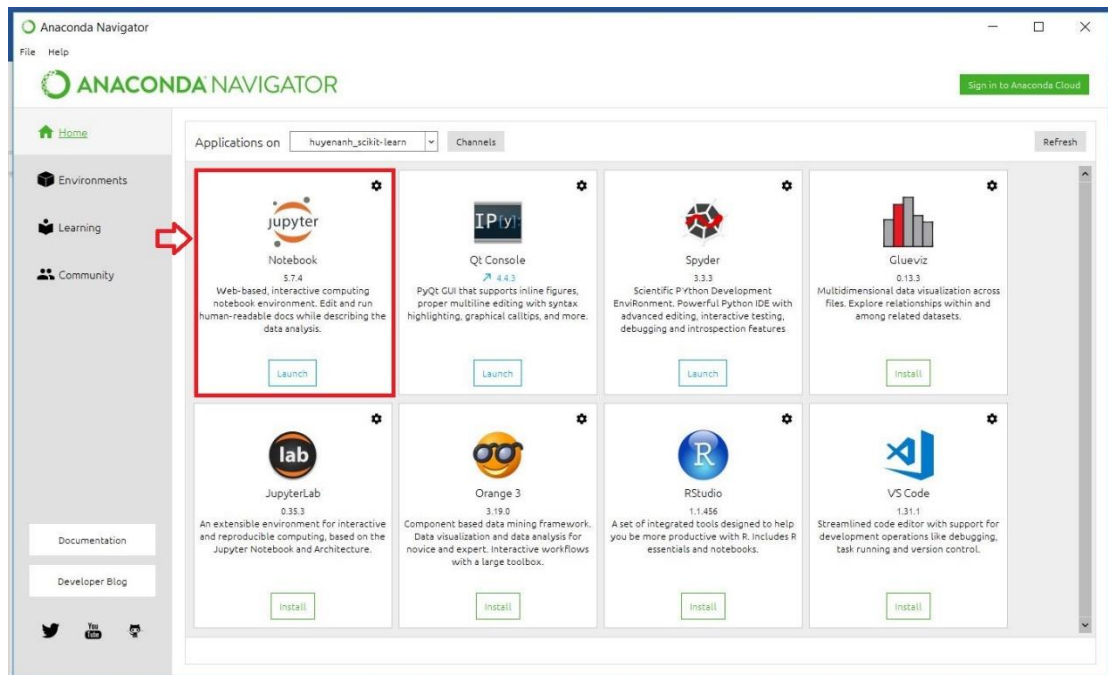


- **Install jupyter or spyder: Click jupyter choose Apply**



Step 4: Test

- Click **Home** >> Launch **jupyter Notebook**



- Click **New** >> Choose **Python 3**



Step 5: Try to run some code

- Rename Notebook
- In[1]: %matplotlib inline
- In[2]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

Compute the x and y coordinates for points on a sine curve

```
x = np.arange(0, 3 * np.pi, 0.1)
```

```
y = np.sin(x)
```

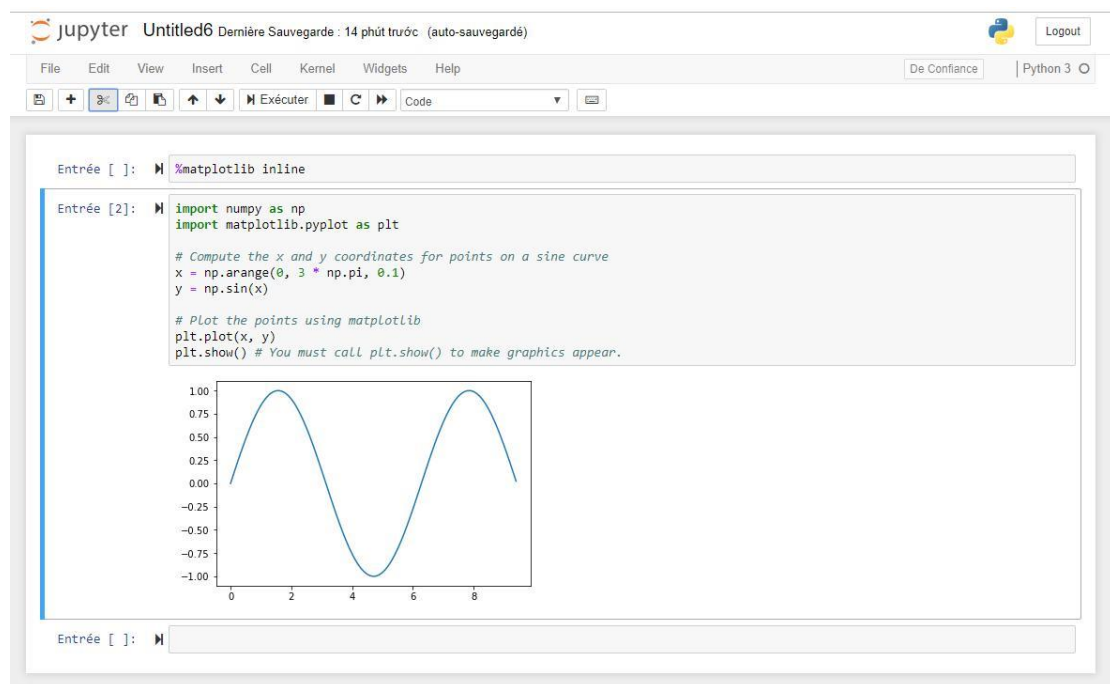
Plot the points using matplotlib

```
plt.plot(x, y)
```

```
plt.show() # You must call plt.show() to make graphics appear.
```

- Run

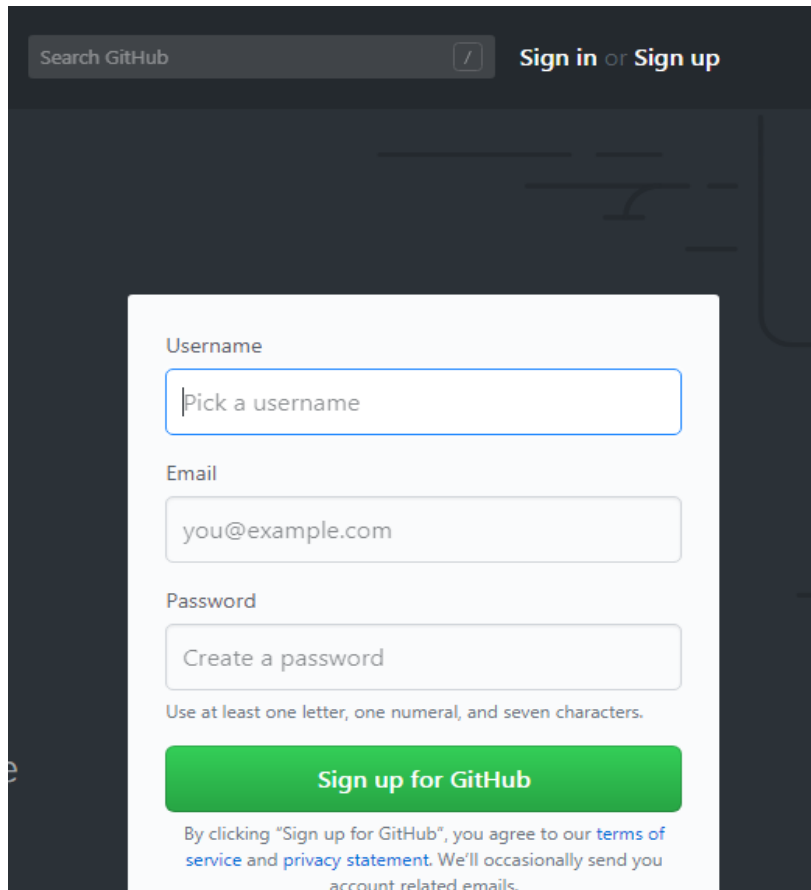
- Result



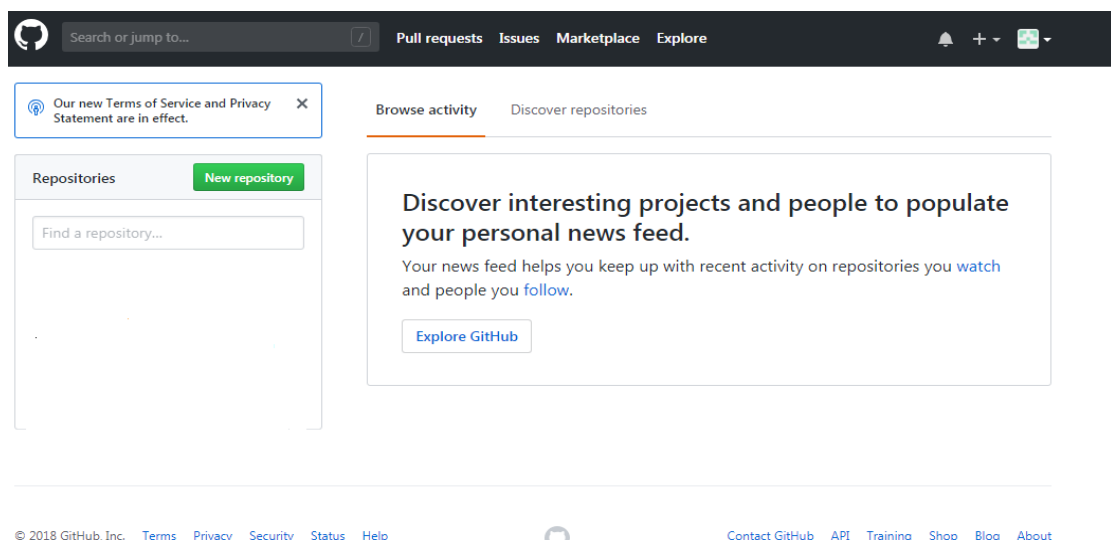
2. Create an account and initial a project on one of online code management use Github

Step 1: Create an account

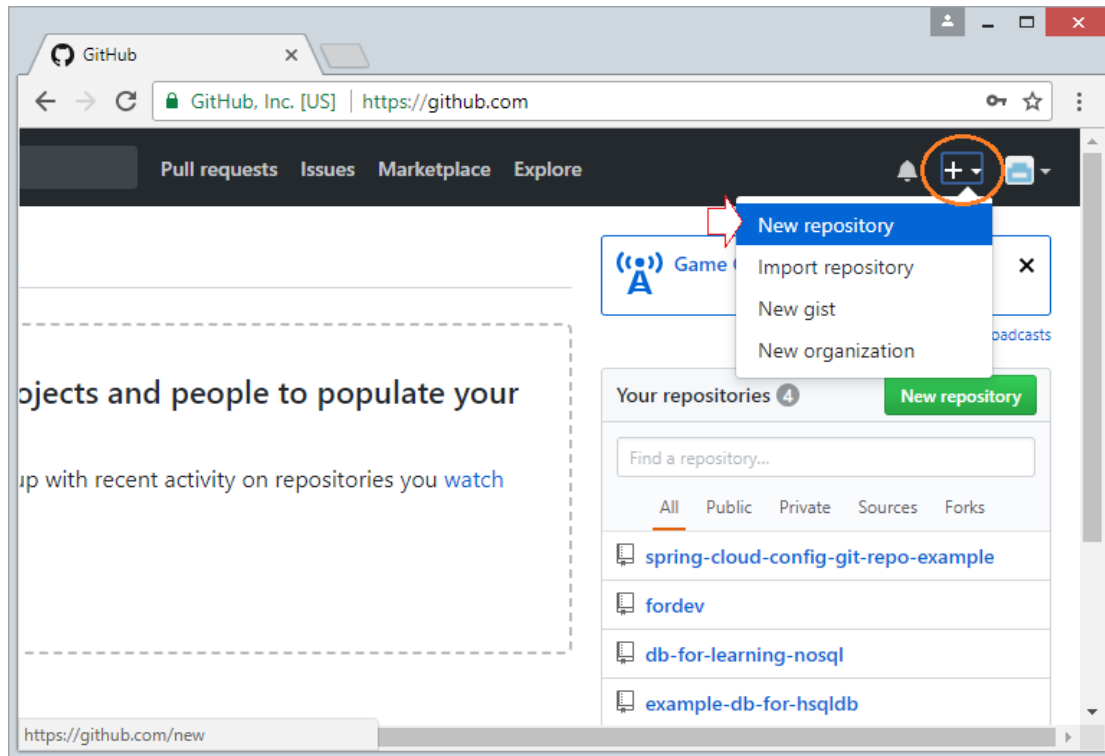
- Go to github.com and start the registration process for an account.
Username: 0781532
Password:
Email: tuyenbkdn@gmail.com
- Verify via email address if required.

A screenshot of the GitHub registration form. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Search GitHub" and a link to "Sign in or Sign up". The form itself is a white box with a light gray border. It contains four input fields: "Username" with the placeholder text "Pick a username", "Email" with the placeholder text "you@example.com", and "Password" with the placeholder text "Create a password". Below the password field, there is a note: "Use at least one letter, one numeral, and seven characters." At the bottom of the form is a large green button labeled "Sign up for GitHub". Below the button, there is a disclaimer: "By clicking 'Sign up for GitHub', you agree to our [terms of service](#) and [privacy statement](#). We'll occasionally send you account related emails."

Step 2: Github interface after registration:



Create registration



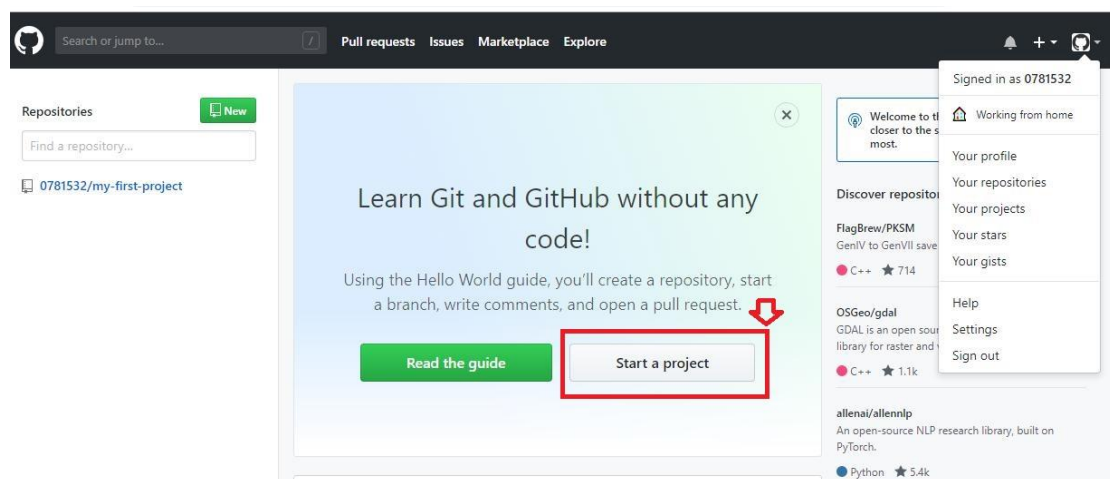
Step 3: log in to github: <https://github.com>

- Name account: 0781532

-

Step 4: initial a project on one of online code management use **Github**

Initial a project >> choose **Star a project**



Step 5: Name and describe the project

Search or jump to... Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history.

Owner: 0781532 / Repository name: my-first-project1

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about friendly-octo-winner?

Description (optional): my-first-project1

☒ Public
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

☐ Initialize this repository with a README
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

Add .gitignore: None Add a license: None

Create repository

Step 6: Select Create repository, will get a remote repo to store the project

0781532 / my-first-project1 Watch 0 Star 0 Fork 0

Code Issues Pull requests Projects Wiki Insights Settings

Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

Set up in Desktop or HTTPS SSH <https://github.com/0781532/my-first-project1.git>

Get started by creating a new file or uploading an existing file. We recommend every repository include a README, LICENSE, and .gitignore.

...Or create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# my-first-project1" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin https://github.com/0781532/my-first-project1.git
git push -u origin master
```

...Or push an existing repository from the command line

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/0781532/my-first-project1.git
git push -u origin master
```

...or import code from another repository

You can initialize this repository with code from a Subversion, Mercurial, or TFS project.

Import code

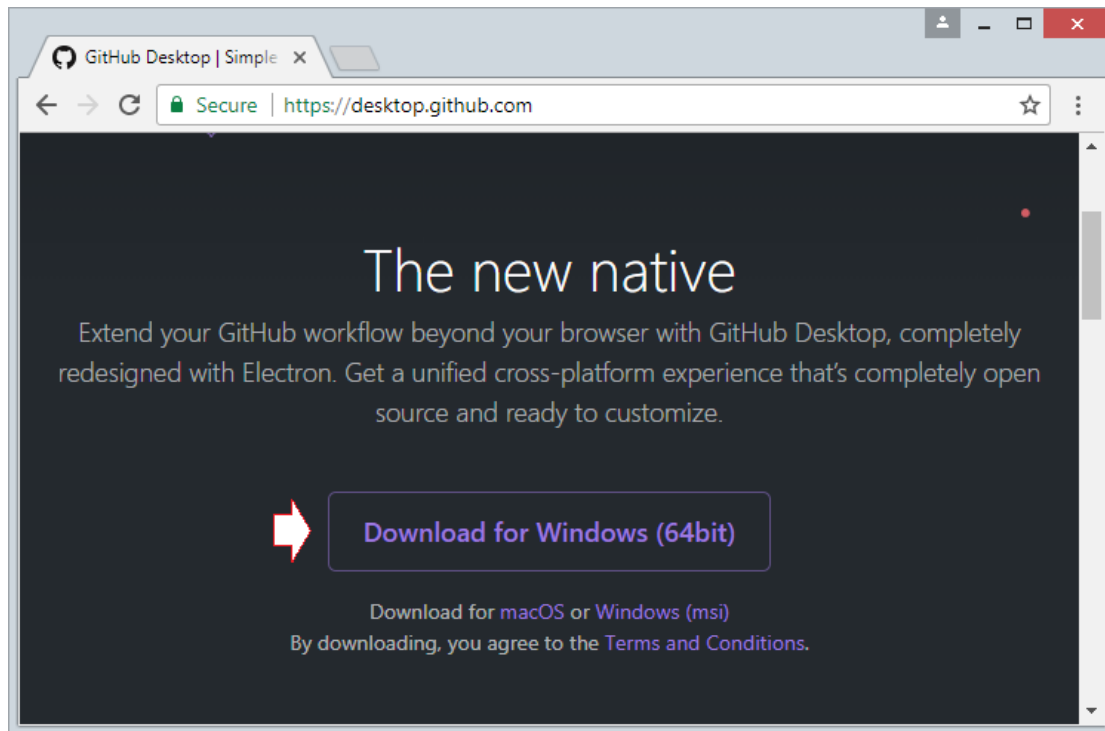
GIT already has some basic commands available as shown.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.15063]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

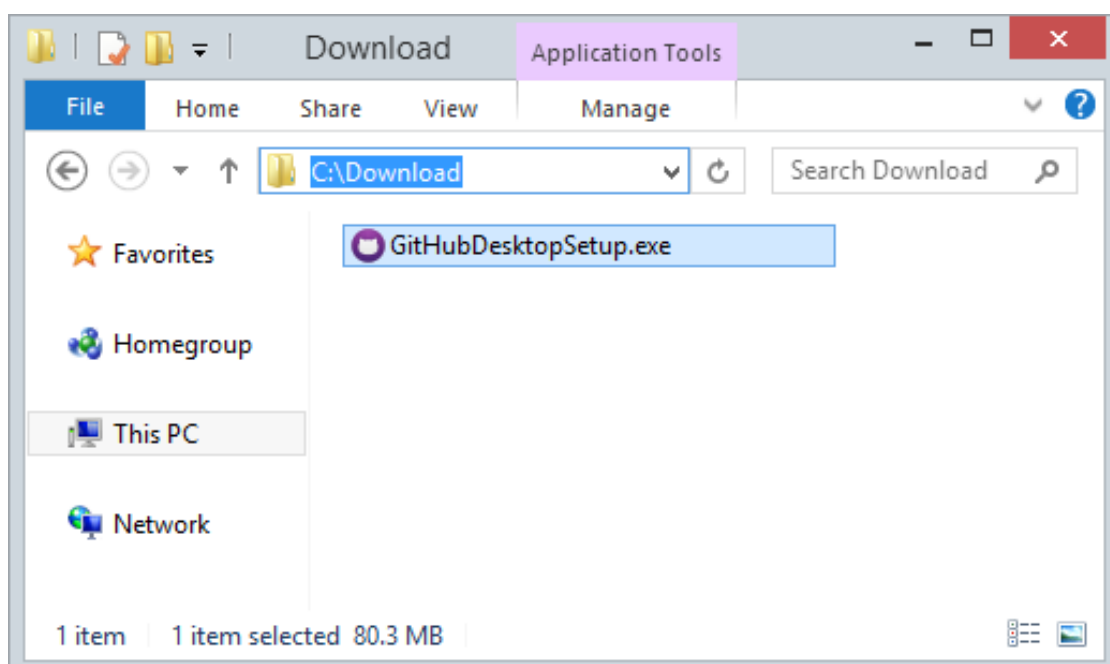
C:\Users\hie.u.tranrung3\Desktop>git>echo "# ittc_first_Game" >> README.md
C:\Users\hie.u.tranrung3\Desktop>git>git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/hieu.tranrung3/Desktop/git/.git/
C:\Users\hie.u.tranrung3\Desktop>git>git add README.md
C:\Users\hie.u.tranrung3\Desktop>git>git commit -m "first commit"
[master (root-commit) 78e0101] first commit
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 README.md
C:\Users\hie.u.tranrung3\Desktop>git>git remote add origin https://github.com/HieuTranTrung1204/ittc_firstGame.git
C:\Users\hie.u.tranrung3\Desktop>git>git push -u origin master
fatal: TaskCanceledException encountered.
A task was canceled.
fatal: TaskCanceledException encountered.
A task was canceled.
Username for 'https://github.com': hieu.tranrung1204@icloud.com
Password for 'https://hie.u.tranrung1204@icloud.com@github.com':
Counting objects: 3, done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 243 bytes | 243.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/HieuTranTrung1204/ittc_firstGame.git
 * [new branch] master -> master
Branch 'master' set up to track remote branch 'master' from 'origin'.
C:\Users\hie.u.tranrung3\Desktop>git>
```

Step 7: Download & Install **Github Desktop**

- GitHub Desktop is essentially a visual tool that allows you to manage Local Repository on your computer.
- Download **Github Desktop**:
<https://desktop.github.com>

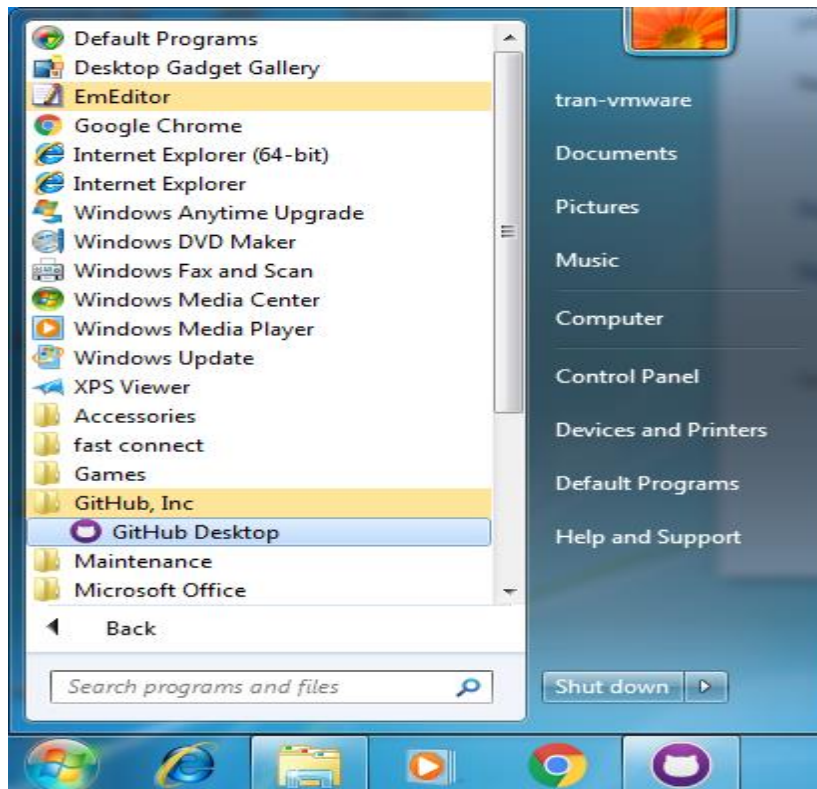


Download results:



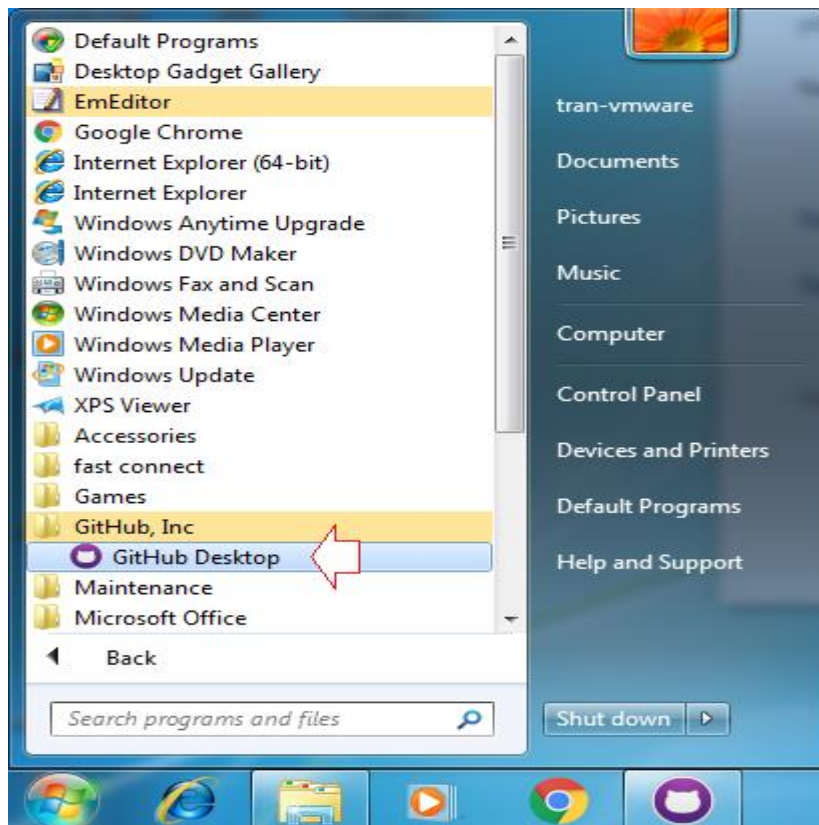
- Install **Github Desktop**

Github Desktop has been successfully installed

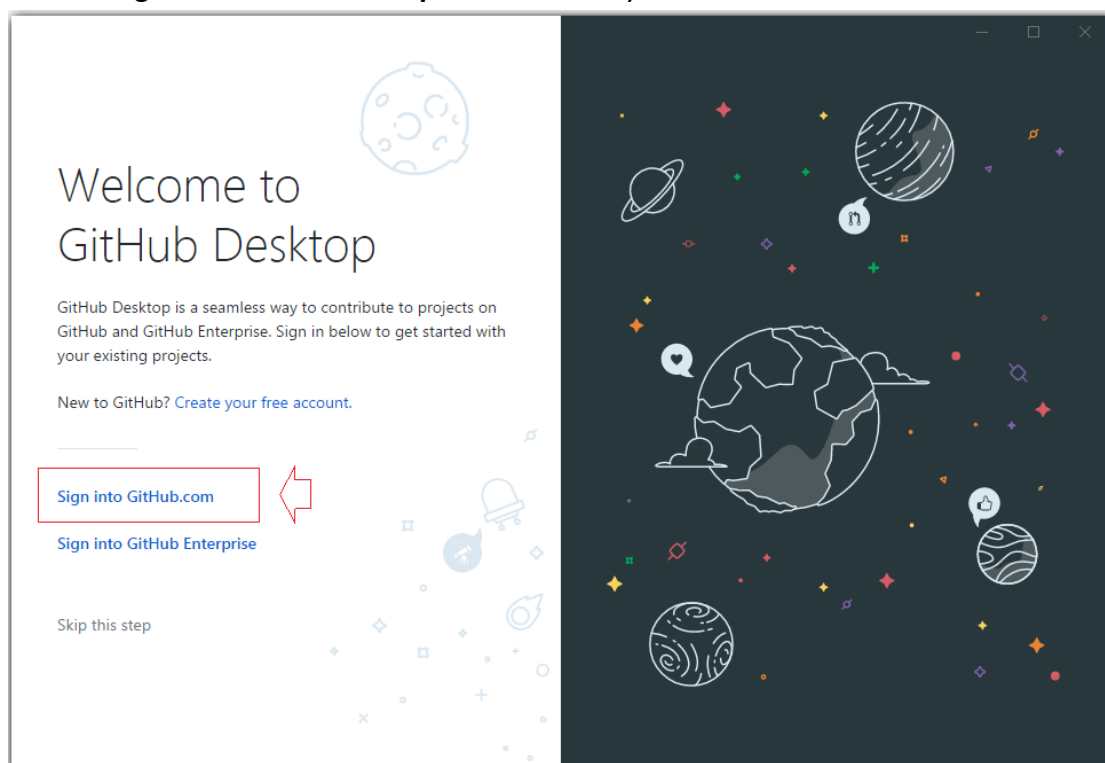


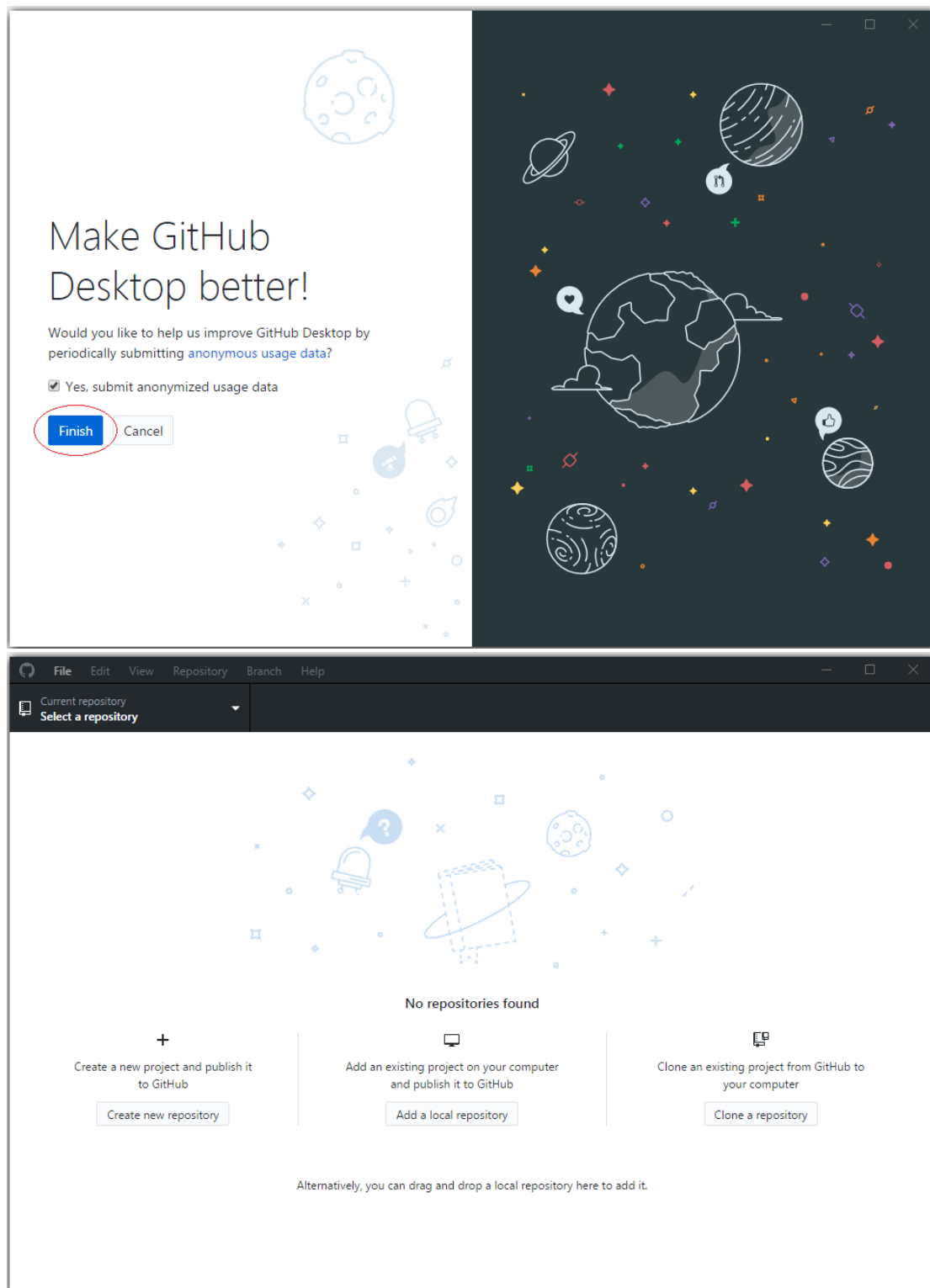
- Run **Github Desktop**

-



- Log in on **Github Desktop** to connect to your **Github** account

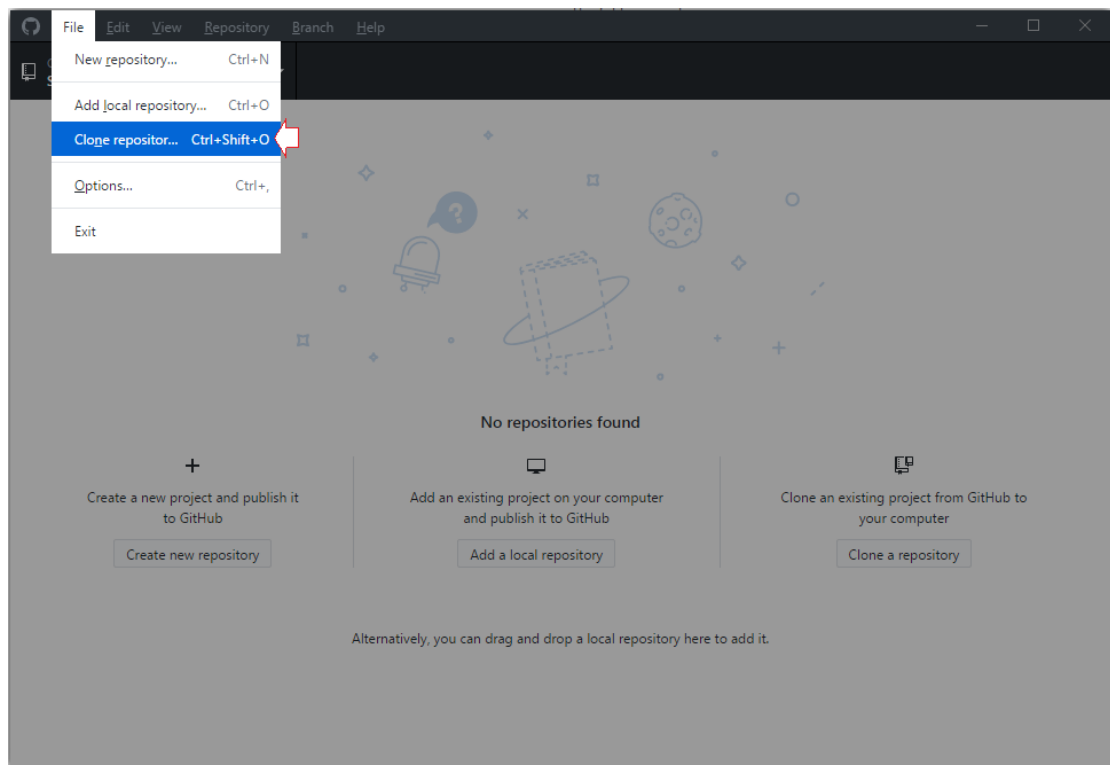
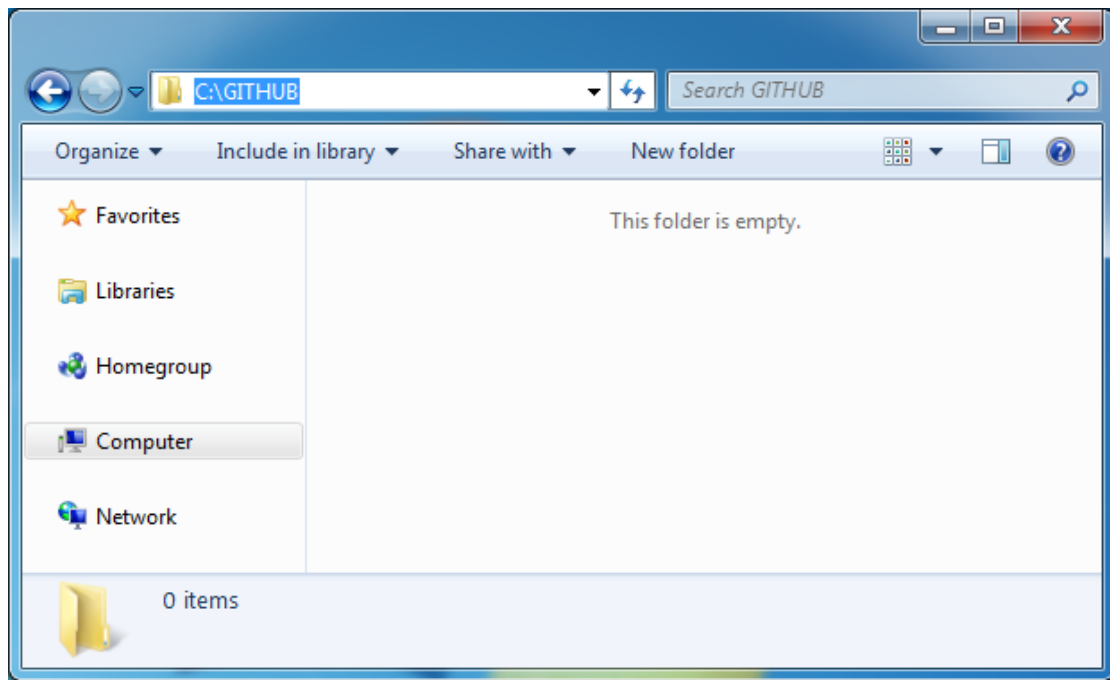




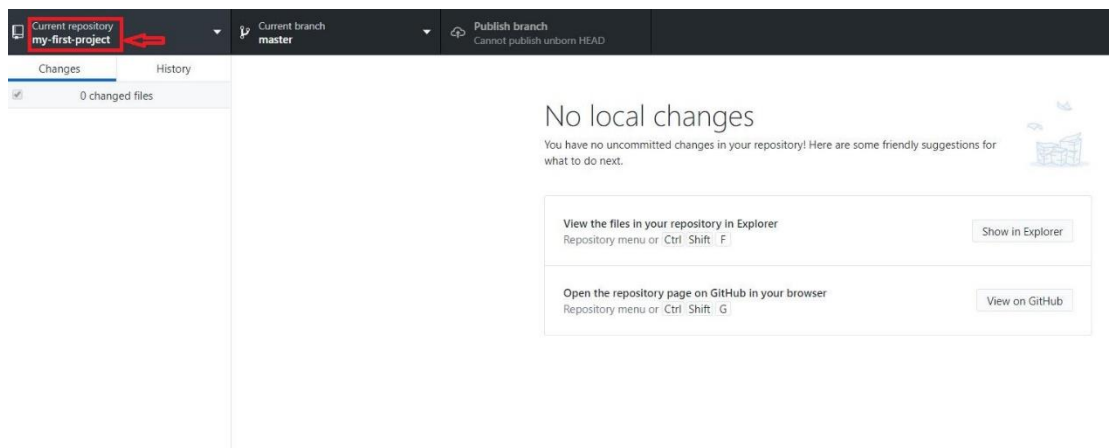
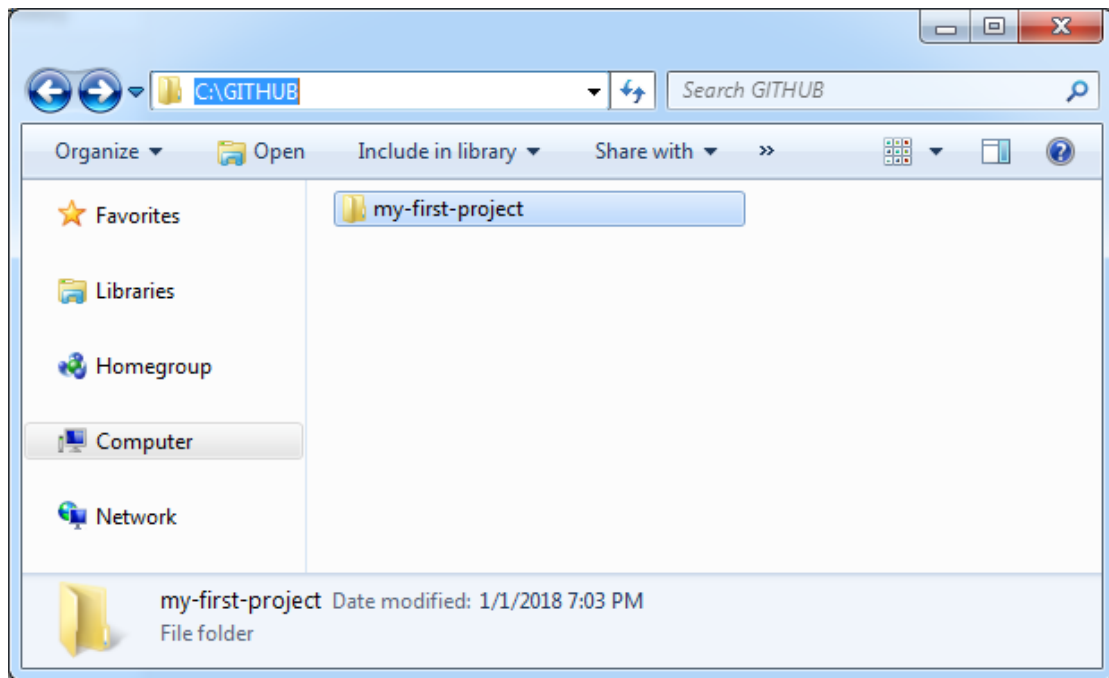
- Connect **GitHub** and **GitHub Desktop**

First, select an empty directory as the location for the local data

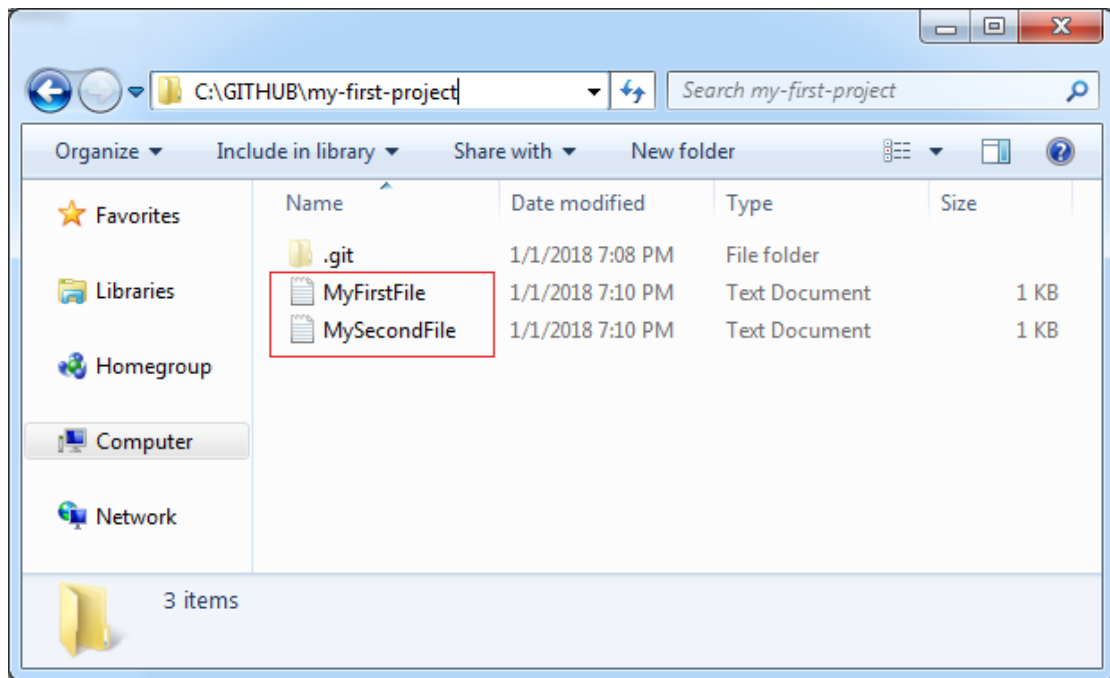
* C:/GITHUB



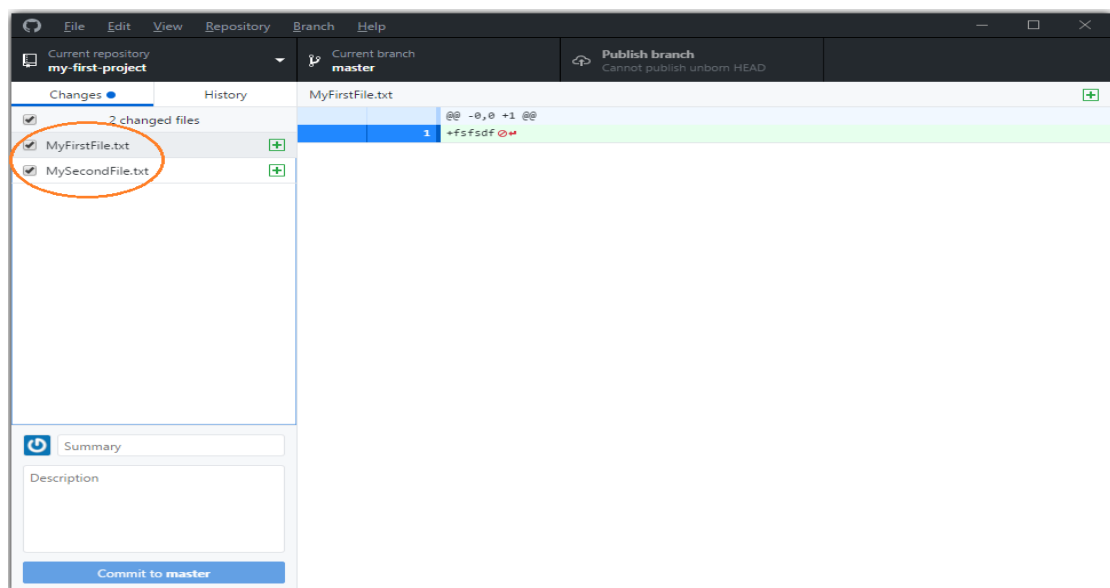
- * On GitHub Desktop, select a Repository you created on GitHub to clone (Create a copy) into a copy your local computer
- * On GitHub Desktop you will see a local Repository has been create.



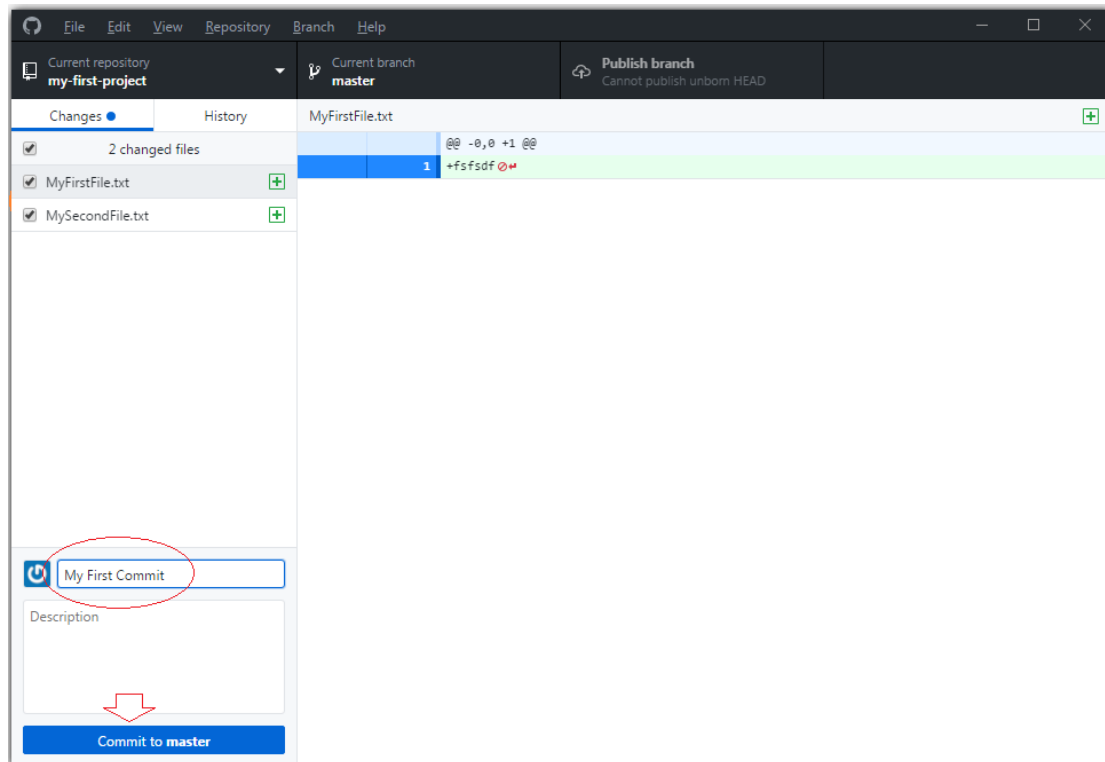
* Copy some data files into Local Repository



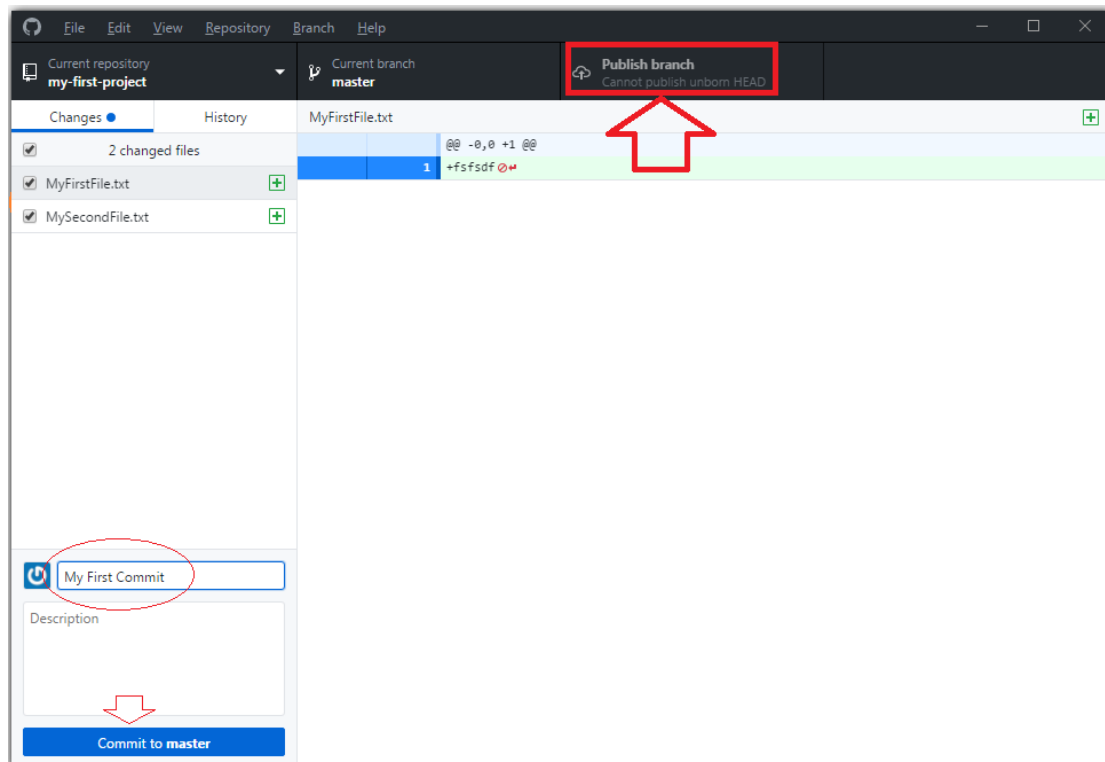
* GitHub Desktop immediately recognizes the changes at Local Repository

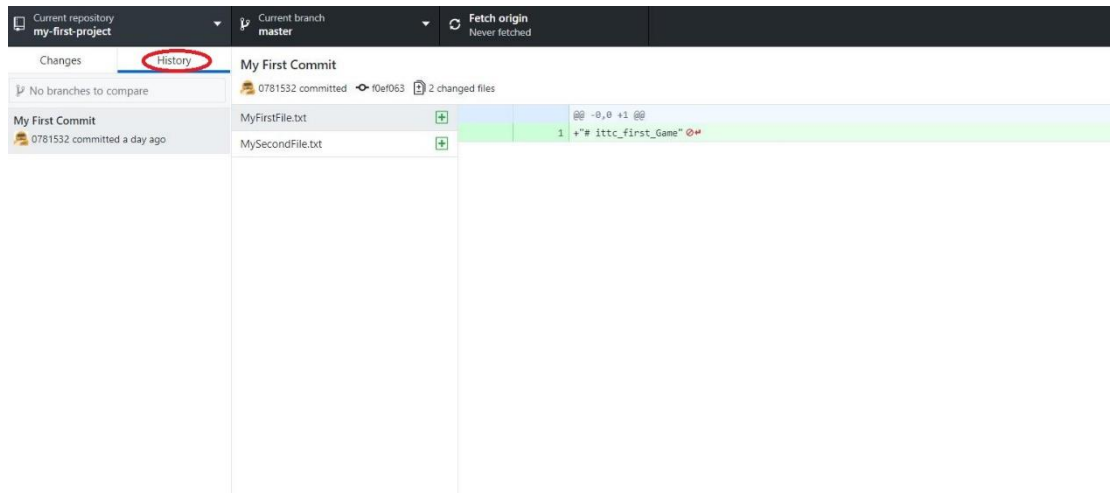


* Comment -> Commit



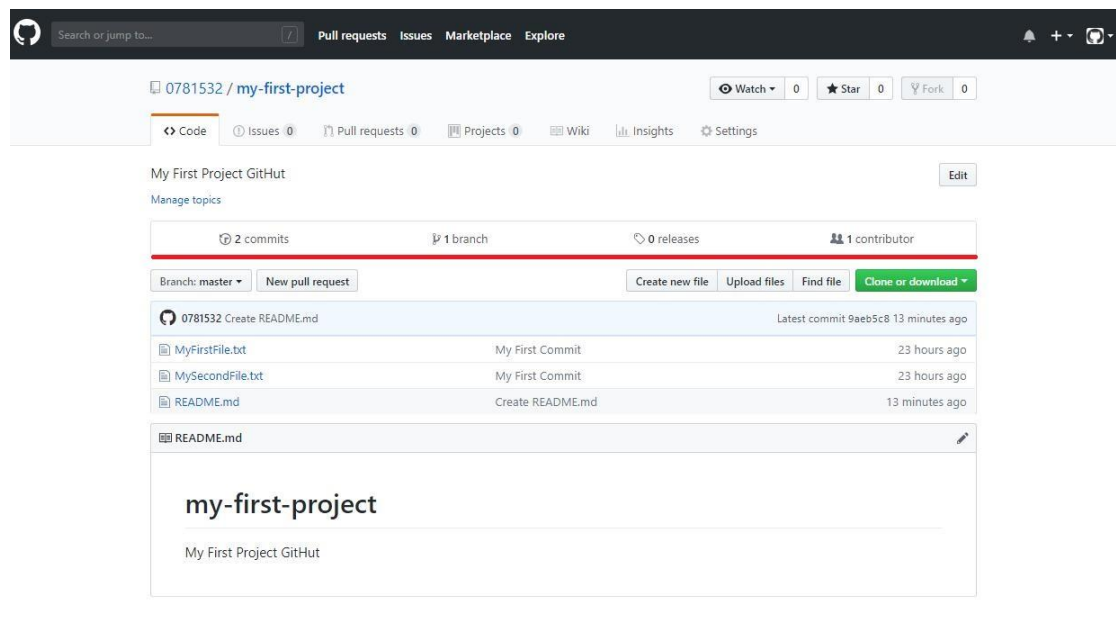
* Publish branch (Publish branch to GitHub)



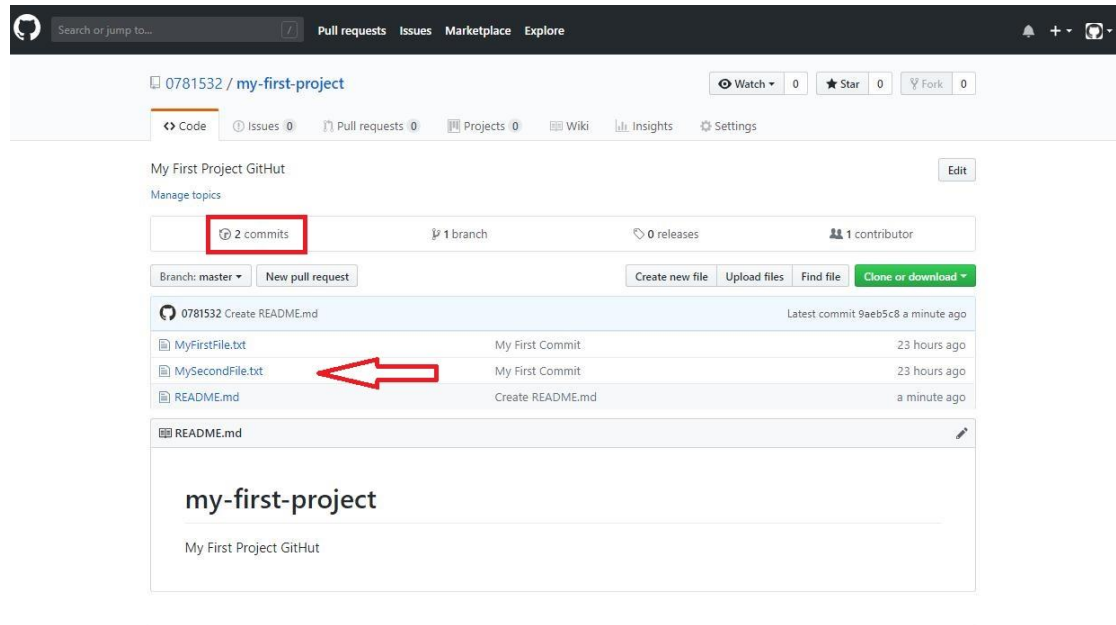


Step 8: Use GIT for new folders >> git add README.md >> git remote add origin

- Connecting local server to online server (remote)
- Require to enter the username and password of GITHUB account:
- [new branch] master -> master
- Branch 'master' set up to track remote branch 'master' from 'origin'.



- Check the log on the Github web site and the commit file



Step 9: Use GIT for an existing directory

```
git remote add origin
```

```
https://github.com/0781532/my-first-project/tree/master
```

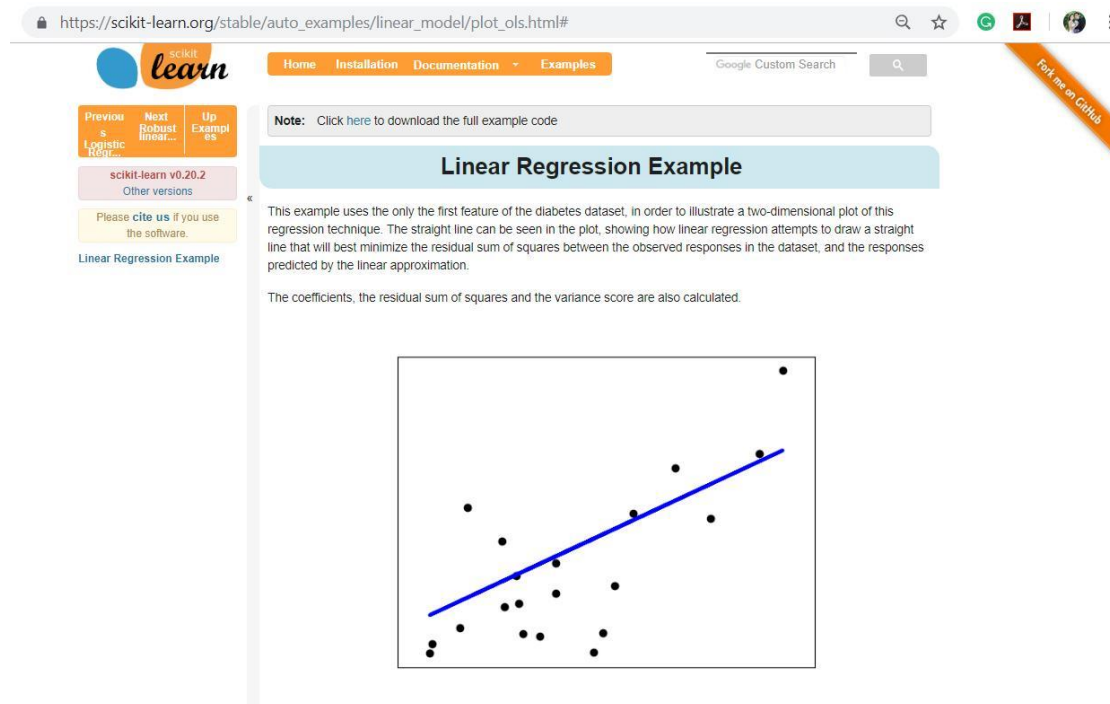
```
git push -u origin master
```

3. Download Linear Regression Example from scikit-learn and open it

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/linear_model/plot_ols.html#

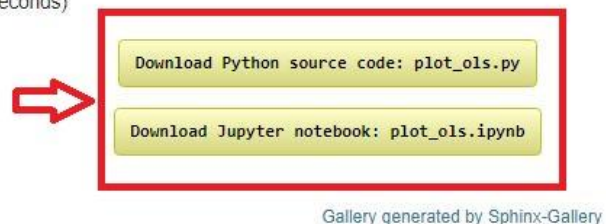
Step 1: click

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/linear_model/plot_ols.html#



Step 2: Download

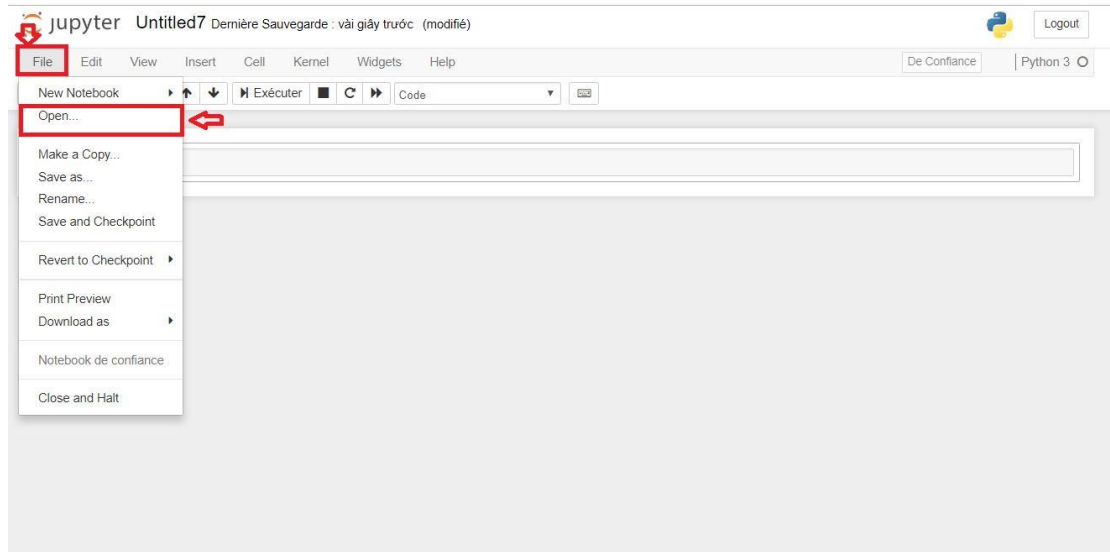
Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.069 seconds)



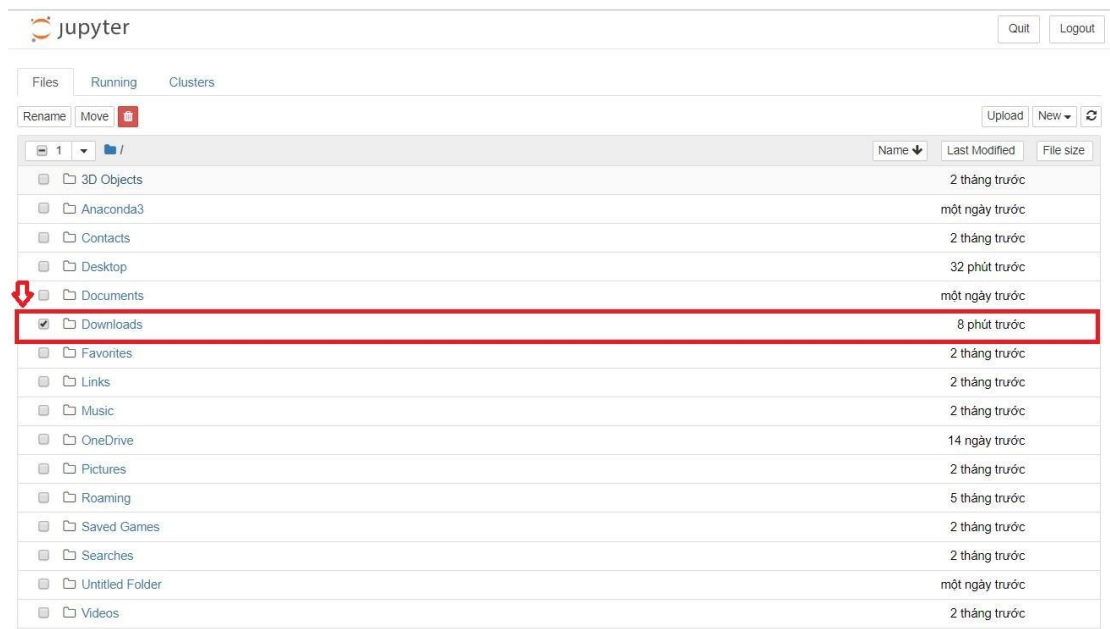
The screenshot shows a file explorer window with a table of files. The table has columns for 'Tên' (Name), 'Ngày sửa đổi' (Last modified), 'Loại' (Type), and 'Kích cỡ' (Size). The files 'plot_ols (1).py' and 'plot_ols.ipynb' are highlighted with a red box and a red arrow.

Tên	Ngày sửa đổi	Loại	Kích cỡ
p01	09/11/2018 5:53 SA	Adobe Acrobat 文...	215 KB
p02	09/11/2018 5:53 SA	Adobe Acrobat 文...	381 KB
p03	09/11/2018 5:53 SA	Adobe Acrobat 文...	321 KB
p04	09/11/2018 5:53 SA	Adobe Acrobat 文...	349 KB
p05	09/11/2018 5:53 SA	Adobe Acrobat 文...	333 KB
p06	09/11/2018 5:53 SA	Adobe Acrobat 文...	195 KB
p07	09/11/2018 5:53 SA	Adobe Acrobat 文...	296 KB
p08	09/11/2018 5:53 SA	Adobe Acrobat 文...	397 KB
part7	14/12/2018 4:42 CH	Microsoft Word 97...	295 KB
plot_ols (1).py	26/02/2019 2:31 SA	Tệp PY	2 KB
plot_ols.ipynb	26/02/2019 2:31 SA	Tệp IPYNB	3 KB
Post-doc recruitment announcement	09/11/2018 1:44 CH	Microsoft Word 文...	15 KB

Step 3: Click **Home** >> Launch **jupyter Notebook** >> choose **File** >> choose **Open**



Choose **Download**



Choose file **plot_ols-checkpoint.ipynb**



Double click file `plot_ols-checkpoint.ipynb`

jupyter plot_ols Dernière Sauvegarde : 6 phút trước (auto-sauvegardé) Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help De Confiance Python 3

Entrée [1]: `%matplotlib inline`

Linear Regression Example

This example uses the only the first feature of the `diabetes` dataset, in order to illustrate a two-dimensional plot of this regression technique. The straight line can be seen in the plot, showing how linear regression attempts to draw a straight line that will best minimize the residual sum of squares between the observed responses in the dataset, and the responses predicted by the linear approximation.

The coefficients, the residual sum of squares and the variance score are also calculated.

Entrée [2]: `print(__doc__)`

```
# Code source: Jaques Grobler
# License: BSD 3 clause

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sklearn import datasets, linear_model
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score

# Split the data into training/testing sets
diabetes_X_train = diabetes_X[:-20]
diabetes_X_test = diabetes_X[-20:]

# Split the targets into training/testing sets
diabetes_y_train = diabetes.target[:-20]
diabetes_y_test = diabetes.target[-20:]

# Create linear regression object
regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()

# Train the model using the training sets
regr.fit(diabetes_X_train, diabetes_y_train)

# Make predictions using the testing set
diabetes_y_pred = regr.predict(diabetes_X_test)

# The coefficients
print('Coefficients: \n', regr.coef_)
# The mean squared error
print("Mean squared error: %.2f"
      % mean_squared_error(diabetes_y_test, diabetes_y_pred))
# Explained variance score: 1 is perfect prediction
print('Variance score: %.2f' % r2_score(diabetes_y_test, diabetes_y_pred))

# Plot outputs
plt.scatter(diabetes_X_test, diabetes_y_test, color='black')
plt.plot(diabetes_X_test, diabetes_y_pred, color='blue', linewidth=3)

plt.xticks(())
plt.yticks(())

plt.show()
```

Step 4: Run

- Result

Automatically created module for IPython interactive environment
Coefficients:
[938.23786125]
Mean squared error: 2548.07
Variance score: 0.47

