Elements Of Data Science - S2021

Introduction to Data Science Tools

1/11/2021

TODOs

- **Read** Preface of PDSH
- **Read** Ch 1 of PDSH
- **Skim** Ch 2 of PDSH: Introduction to NumPy

- Complete Weekly Quiz1

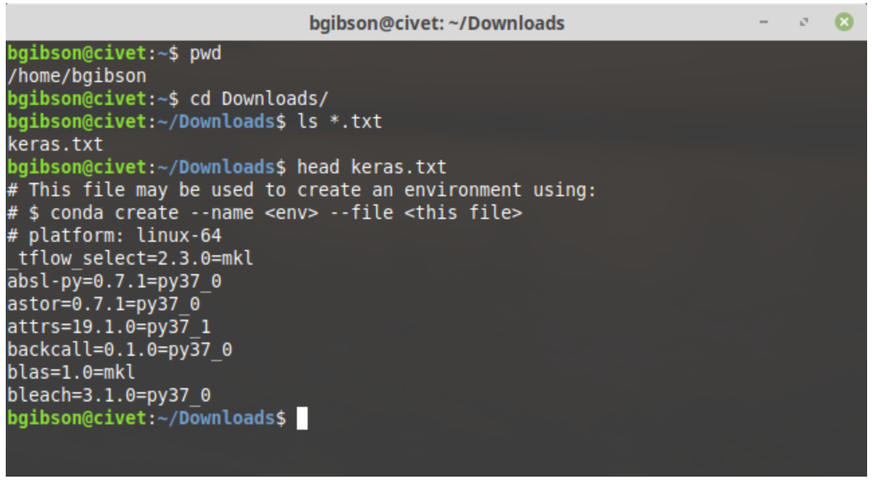
TODAY

- Software tools we'll be using

Our Python Data Science Stack

- Python (3.8): Programming language
- Anaconda : Package maintenance and environments
- Jupyter : IDE
- Git : Source control and versioning

Aside: The Terminal and The Shell



- If not familiar, get aquainted
- Common set of commands (Ex. cd, ls, cat, mv)
- OSX and Linux: Terminal + bash/zsh (already installed)
- Windows: install Git Bash (or use WSL)

Aside: Common Shell Commands

- **cd** : change directory
- **pwd** : where am i
- **ls** : list directory contents
- **head/tail** : print the beginning/end of a file
- **cat** : print entire file
- **less** : open a file in a pager
- **rm** : remove file
- **which** : path to executable
- ...

- Links to Tutorials

Data Science Life Skills

- Data munging
- Visualization
- Statistical analysis
- Machine learning
- Reporting
- Prototyping
- Productionizing...

Why Python?

- Robust and active DS stack
- Cross-platform
- Relatively low learning curve
- Fast to answers and prototypes

- Many other good languages and frameworks (R, Scala, etc.)

Why Python?

- But isn't python slow?
- **Issues:**
    - GIL (Global Interpereter Lock)
    - dynamic typing
- **Solutions:**
    - numpy + vectorization
    - multiprocessing
    - pypy instead of CPython
    - distributed processeing with pyspark?

- Article discussing issues and fixes: "Are your Python programs running slow?..."

The Python DS Stack

- **Data munging** : pandas, numpy
- **Visualization** : matplotlib, seaborn, plotly
- **Statistical analysis** : scipy, statsmodels, patsy
- **Machine learning** : scikit-learn, tensorflow, pytorch
- **Reporting** : jupyter+ipython, dash
- **Prototyping** : flask
- **Productionizing...**

Python 2 vs 3

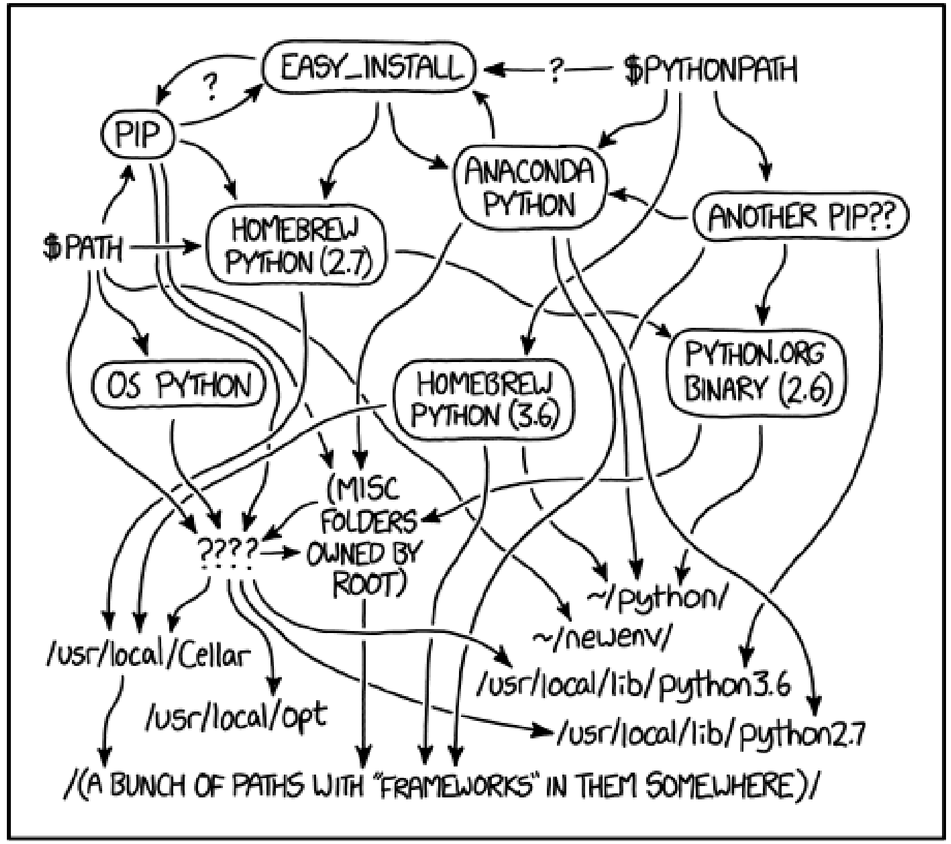
- We'll be using Python 3.8
- Python 2 end of life was Jan 1, 2020

- Need 2 for another class? Virtual environments!

How To Get Python

- You might already have it
- But your OS needs it!
- Our solution: Anaconda

Why Anaconda?



MY PYTHON ENVIRONMENT HAS BECOME SO DEGRADED
THAT MY LAPTOP HAS BEEN DECLARED A SUPERFUND SITE.

https://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/python_environment.png

Why Anaconda?

- includes most of what we need by default
- package curation
- dependency control
- conda virtual environments
- cross-platform

Installing Anaconda

- Download via https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual
- Select OS and Grab Python 3.8 version
- Install somewhere easy to navigate to
    - /home/bgibson/anaconda3
    - C:\Users\brygib\anaconda3
- Recommend letting installer run `conda init` to set up your shell
- Note: base environment activated by default
    - To Turn off:

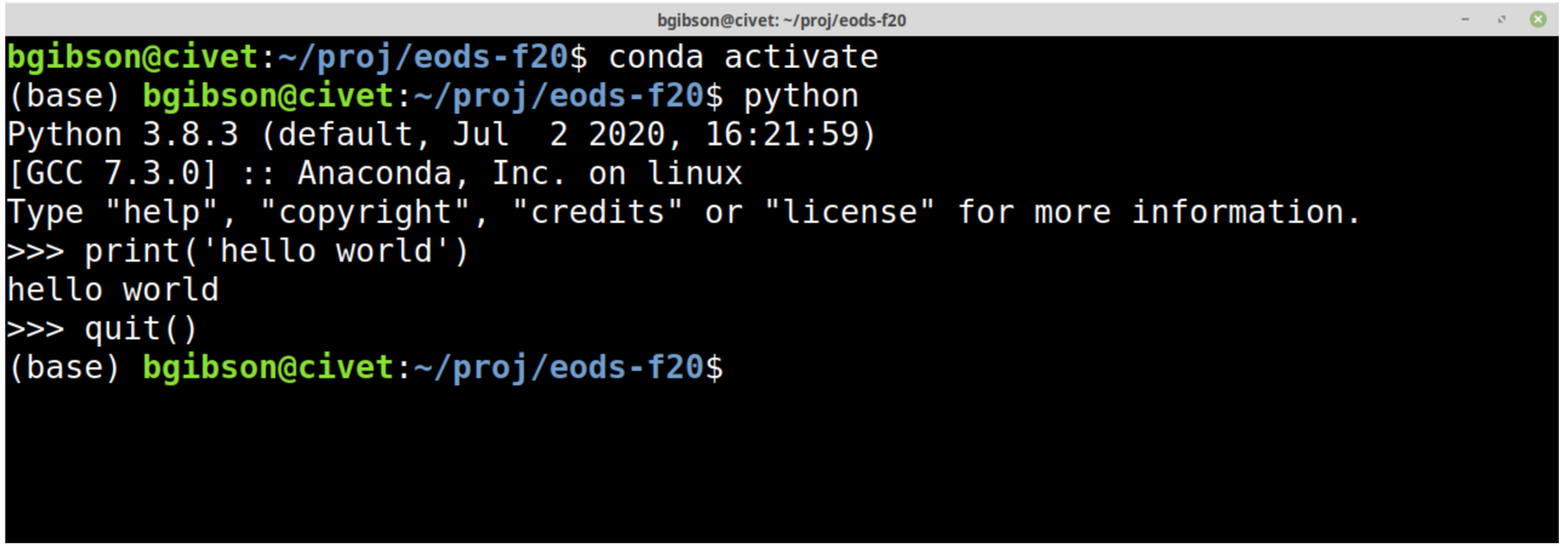
      ```
      conda config --set auto_activate_base false
      ```

Running Python

- via terminal:
    - python REPL
    - python command line
    - python script
    - ipython REPL
- via jupyter
- via other IDE
- online via Google Colab
- ...

Running Python

- Via REPL (Read–Eval–Print Loop)
  - `$ conda activate`
  - `(base)$ python`



- quit() or Ctrl-D to exit

Running Python

Via command line

```
(base) bgibson@civet:~$ python -c "print('hello')"
hello
```

Via script

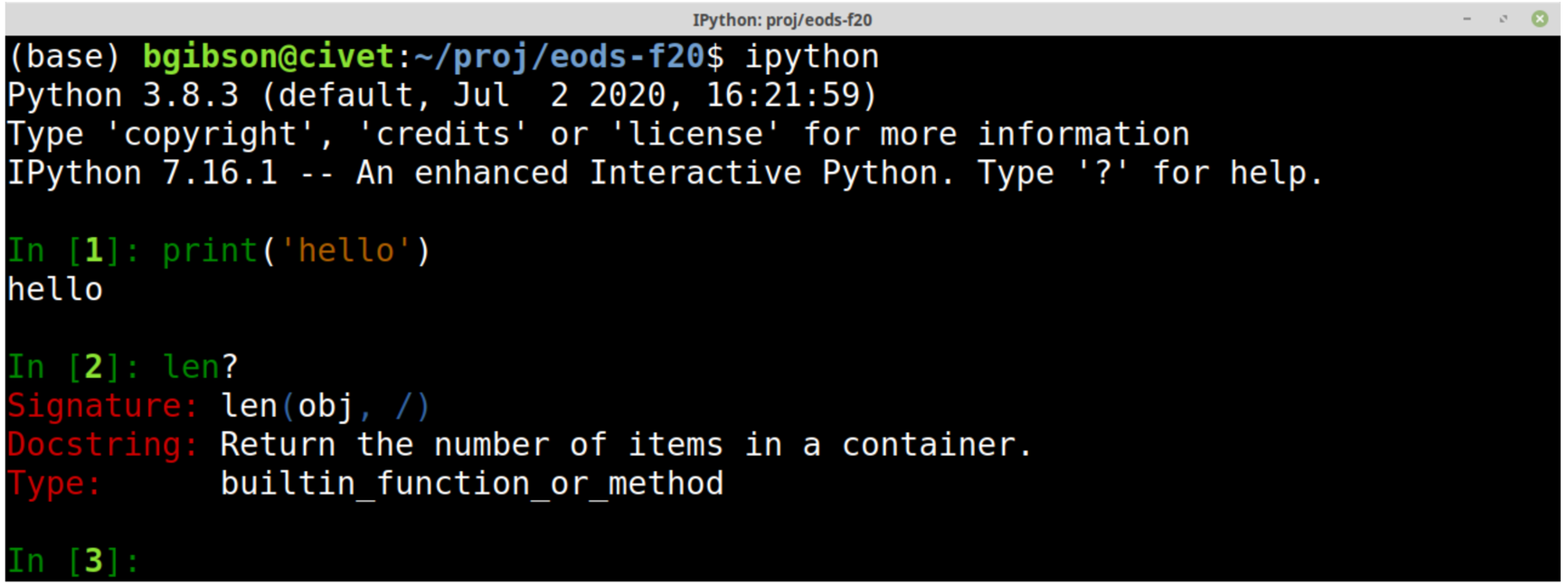
```
(base) bgibson@civet:~$ echo "print('hello')" > /tmp/say_hello.py
(base) bgibson@civet:~$ python /tmp/say_hello.py
hello
```

Ipython: Interactive Python

- history (`python` does now as well)
- tab completion (`python` does now as well)
- "magic" commands
- help via ? (`python` has `help()` as well)
- (see PDSH Ch 1 for more info)

Ipython : REPL and Help

- `$conda activate`
- `(base)$ ipython`



Ipython Magic Commands

- preceded by % for line, %% for cell

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In [1]:
```
%run /tmp/say_hello.py
```

```
hello
```

Ipython Magic Commands

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In [1]:
```
%run /tmp/say_hello.py
```

```
hello
```

In [2]:
```
%timeit sorted([5,1,2,5])
```

```
257 ns ± 29.4 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000000 loops each)
```

Ipython Magic Commands

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In [1]:
```
%run /tmp/say_hello.py
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```
hello
```

In [2]:
```
%timeit sorted([5,1,2,5])
```

```
257 ns ± 29.4 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000000 loops each)
```

In [5]:
```
%%timeit
x = []
for i in range(20):
    x.append(i**2)
```

```
6 µs ± 837 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 100000 loops each)
```

Help with Magic Commands

- get information about the %timeit magic function

```
%timeit?
```

- get info on all magic functions

```
%magic
```

- get list of magic functions

```
%lsmagic
```

Ipython Notebooks with Jupyter

- Jupyter: application that combines code, markup and visualizations
- interact via web browser
- notebooks are easily sharable
- Jupyter can run other kernels as well: R, Julia, C#, etc.
- To launch via command line:

```
(base) bgibson@civet:~$ cd ~/proj
(base) bgibson@civet:~/proj$ jupyter notebook
```

- launches dashboard in your default browser
- Ctrl-C to kill server

Other IDEs

- jupyterlab
- spyder
- pycharm
- visual studio code ...

Arguments for Notebooks

- fast to iterate
- easy to test new ideas
- wide adoption

Arguments against notebooks

- out of order execution
- messy code
- issues with version control
- slides by Joel Grus

How to deal with version issues? Virtual Environments

- encapsulate python executable and packages
- allow for easy experimentation
- workaround versioning issues

- two major implementations: virtualenv and conda (we'll be using conda)

Virtual Environments with Conda

Example for creating a new environment called py2 with python=2.7:

```
(base) bgibson@civet:~$ conda create -n py2 python=2.7
...

(base) bgibson@civet:~$ conda activate py2

(py2) bgibson@civet:~$ which python
/home/bgibson/anaconda3/envs/py2/bin/python

(py2) bgibson@civet:~$ python --version
Python 2.7.16 :: Anaconda, Inc.

(py2) bgibson@civet:~$ conda deactivate

(base) bgibson@civet:~$ which python
/home/bgibson/anaconda3/bin/python

(base) bgibson@civet:~$ python --version
Python 3.7.3
```

Managing Conda Enviroments

- `conda create -n [env_name]`
- `conda create -n [env_name] [package] [package]=[version]`
- `conda create -n [env_name] --file [requirementsfile]`

- `conda activate [name]`
- `conda deactivate`

- `conda env list`

- For more information see: https://docs.conda.io/projects/conda/en/latest/user-guide/tasks/manage-environments.html

Installing New Packages

- Again, don't want to mess with system packages!

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1. first, try conda:

```
conda install -n [env_name] [package]
```

2. next, try another channel : eg. conda-forge

```
conda install -n [env_name] -c conda-forge [package]
```

3. lastly, try pip:

```
conda activate [env_name]
pip install [package]
```

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conda activate [env_name]
pip install [package]
```

- when you can, double check the path to your env

Conda Envs and Jupyter

- jupyter can run many different kernels
- conda envs not automatically added as available kernels
- to install a new kernel in jupyter:

```
(base) $ conda activate py2
(py2) $ conda install ipykernel
(py2) $ python -m ipykernel install --user --name py2
```

- to list kernels: `jupyter kernelspec list`
- to remove kernel: `jupyter kernelspec uninstall [name]`

Jupyter Demo

- Important: h for help
- Markdown syntax help: https://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/syntax

Example Notebooks

https://github.com/jupyter/jupyter/wiki/A-gallery-of-interesting-Jupyter-Notebooks

Git and Github

http://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/git.png

Git

- distributed version control
- for code, documentation, *small* data
- can but used locally or with remote collaborators

Github

- backup
- sharing
- used for both large and small projects
    - Ex: https://github.com/scikit-learn/scikit-learn

Getting course material

- Can view online at: https://github.com/bryanrgibson/eods-s20
- Or, to download:

```
$ cd [your projects folder]
$ git clone https://github.com/bryanrgibson/eods-f20
```

Demo Week 1 Quiz

Questions?

- Next time: Python review, numpy and pandas