

Introduction to Programming Environment

Machine Learning

Notice

■ Code Practice

- It is Python programming practice of what you have learned in the lecture
- Code practice file (Week**_given_code.ipynb) will be provided. It consists of practice code template & quiz
- After you completed each practice, submit your practice code file(Week**_<id>_<name>.ipynb) to e-class until next day (Friday midnight)
- You may upload your file without the code for quiz, but it may be include in homework or exam, so it is recommended to take the quiz as well

■ Homework

- Every 3 weeks, homework will be given
- It covers contents of last 3 weeks lecture and code practice

What is Python?

■ Python

- High-level programming language was released in 1991 , which was created by Guido van Rossum
 - Name of the Python is derived from the comedy program , <Monty Python's Flying Circus>, that Guido likes
- Python is interpretive, object-oriented, dynamic typed(check the data type in run time) and interactive programming language
- Python is dynamically typed and garbage-collected as well as, It supports multiple programming paradigms, including procedural, object-oriented, and functional programming
- The Zen of Python
 - Beautiful is better than ugly
 - Explicit is better than implicit
 - Simple is better than complex
 - Readability counts
 - Sparse is better than dense
 - ...



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_\(programming_language\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language))
<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0020/>

Anaconda environment

■ Anaconda

- A free and open-source distribution of the Python programming language for scientific computing
- Python + Libraries + Tools



Anaconda Distribution

With over 6 million users, the open source [Anaconda Distribution](https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/) is the fastest and easiest way to do Python and R data science and machine learning on Linux, Windows, and Mac OS X. It's the industry standard for developing, testing, and training on a single machine.

Anaconda Enterprise

[Anaconda Enterprise](https://www.anaconda.com/enterprise/) is an AI/ML enablement platform that empowers organizations to develop, govern, and automate AI/ML and data science from laptop through training to production. It lets organizations scale from individual data scientists to collaborative teams of thousands, and to go from a single server to thousands of nodes for model training and deployment.

<https://www.anaconda.com/>

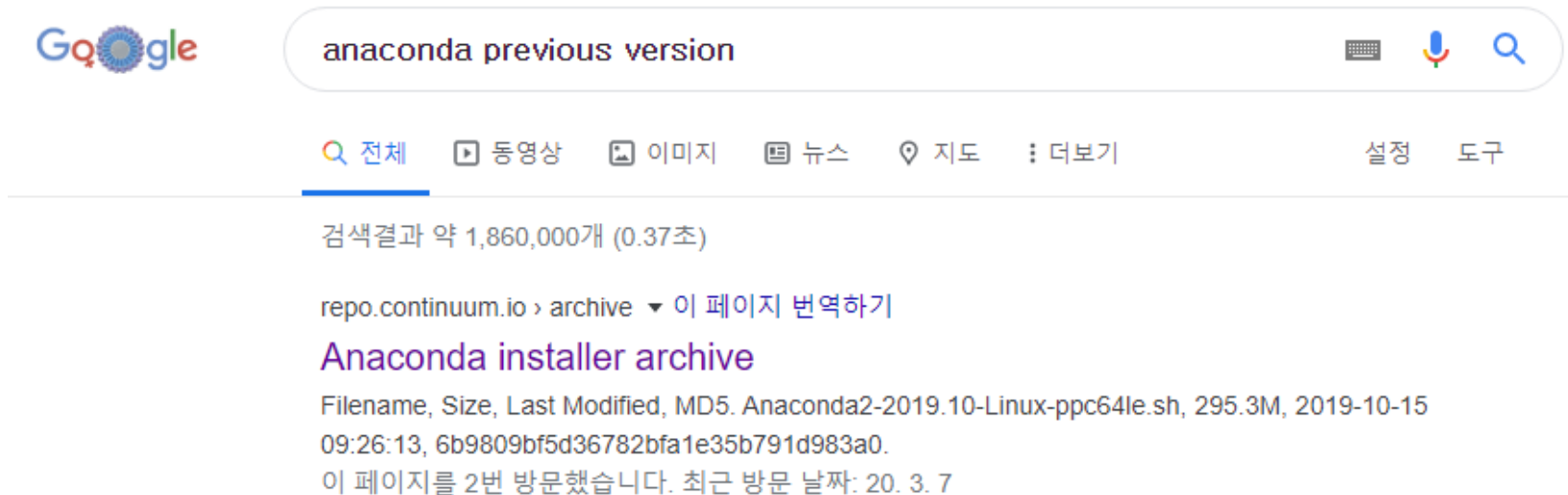
Anaconda environment

- Typical AI/ML-related libraries supported by Anaconda
 - Numpy
 - It provides multidimensional array object, vector operation and linear algebra
 - Pandas
 - It provides 'Dataframe' to address the type of table data
 - Matplotlib
 - It provides several tools of drawing graph, chart and visualization
 - Scikit-Learn
 - It provides packages of some machine Learning algorithms and various models of machine learning functions

<https://www.anaconda.com/>

How to Install Anaconda

1. Search Google for “anaconda previous version”
(due to the dependency problem of the lecture, we will use previous version.)



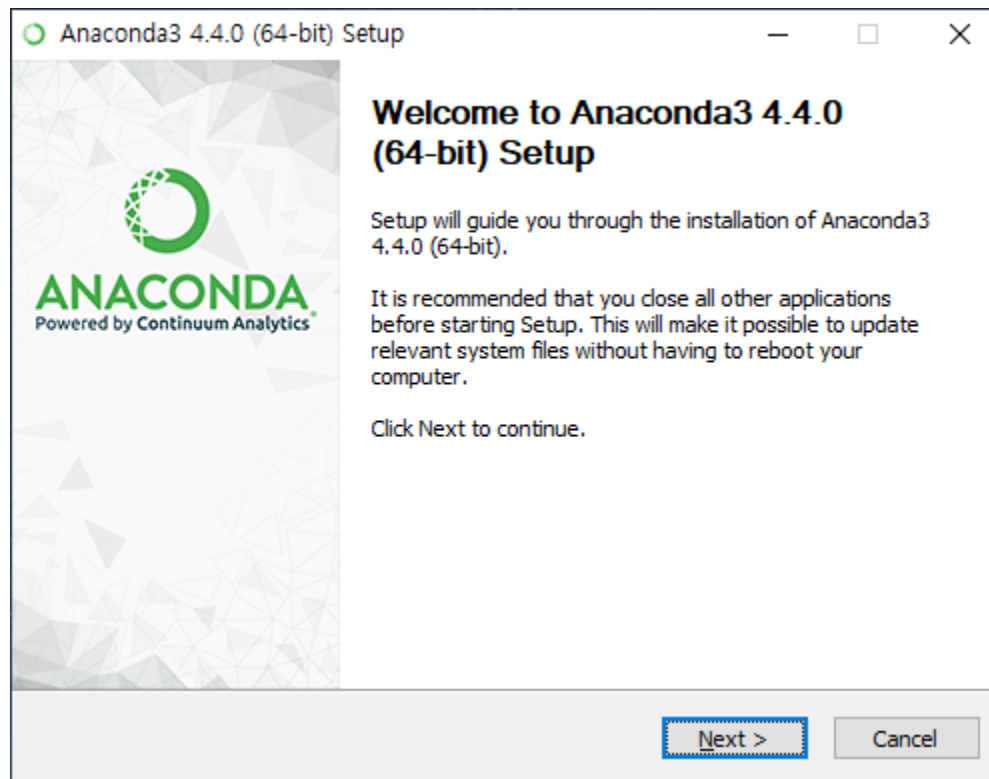
How to Install Anaconda

2. Download “Anaconda3-4.4.0”

Anaconda3-4.4.0-Linux-x86.sh	428.7M	2017-05-26 18:23:45	8556e85f81206c08ee2a30b67d1bb707
Anaconda3-4.4.0-Linux-x86_64.sh	499.0M	2017-05-26 18:23:04	50f19b935dae7361978a04d9c7c355cd
Anaconda3-4.4.0-MacOSX-x86_64.pkg	442.5M	2017-05-26 18:36:17	c6cd9c30b94c2ba2a5449e6f234d15f5
Anaconda3-4.4.0-MacOSX-x86_64.sh	380.4M	2017-05-26 18:35:59	3958ac6cb84731e560dd833256aa5b15
Anaconda3-4.4.0-Windows-x86.exe	362.2M	2017-05-26 17:54:21	c7a66350b79354773dabbbef6f58a3af
Anaconda3-4.4.0-Windows-x86_64.exe	437.6M	2017-05-26 17:55:34	aa200a1c059a551e0ba9a5314a9554a5

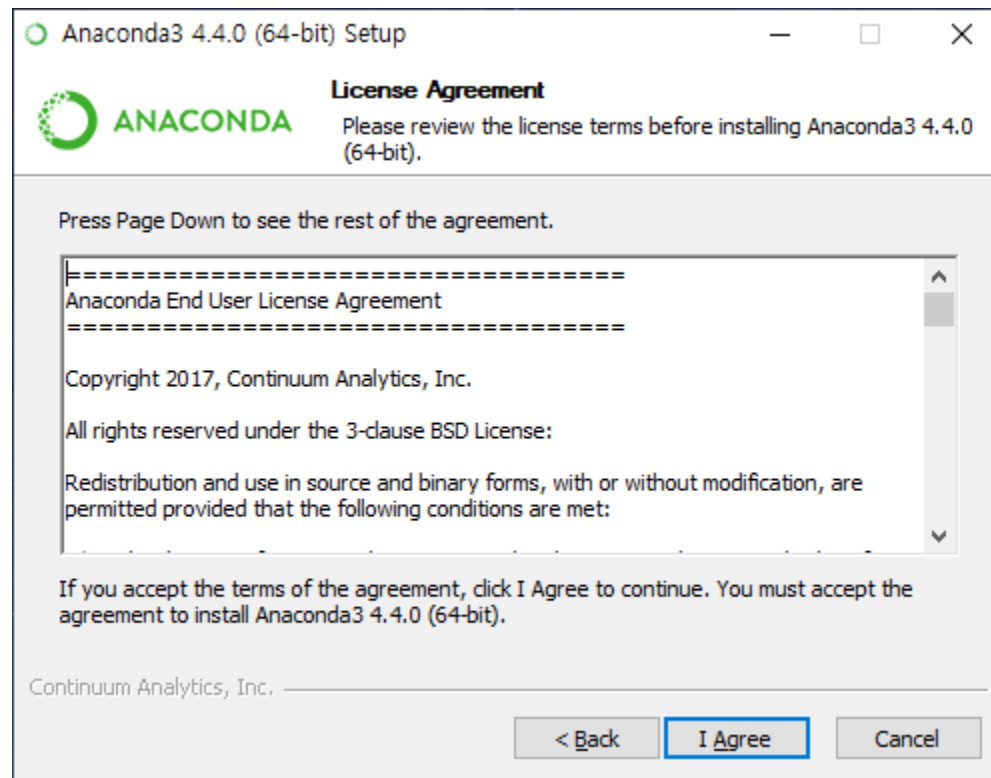
How to Install Anaconda

3. Run the install programs, click the “next” button.



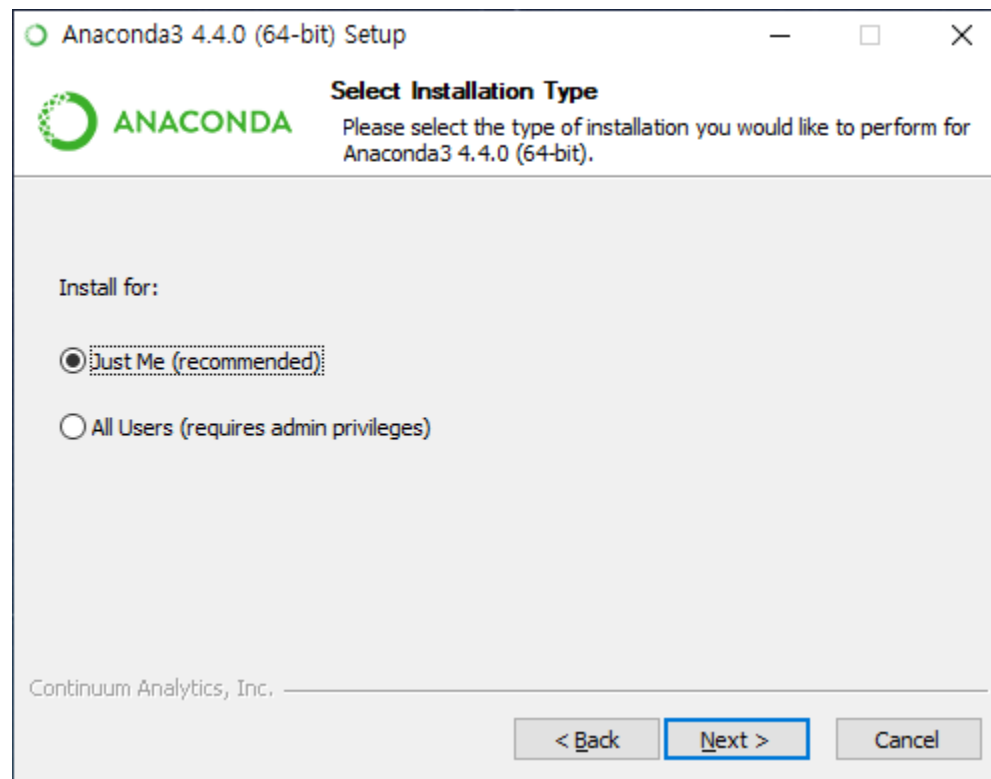
How to Install Anaconda

4. Click “I Agree” button



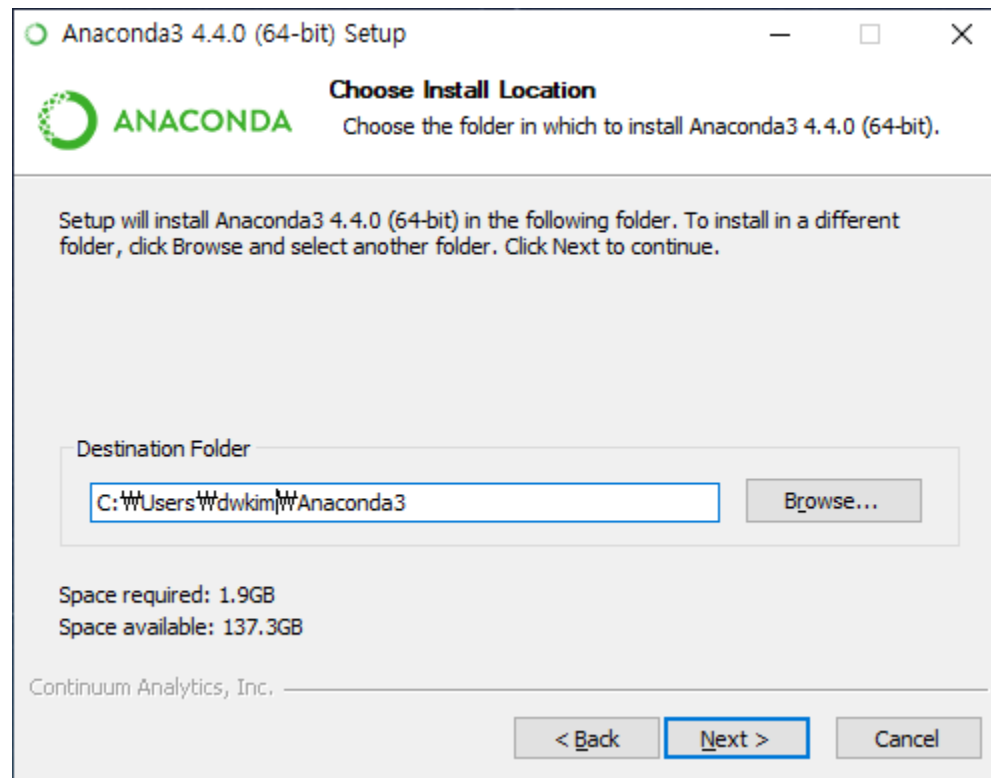
How to Install Anaconda

5. Go on with default value("Just Me"), and Click the "next" button



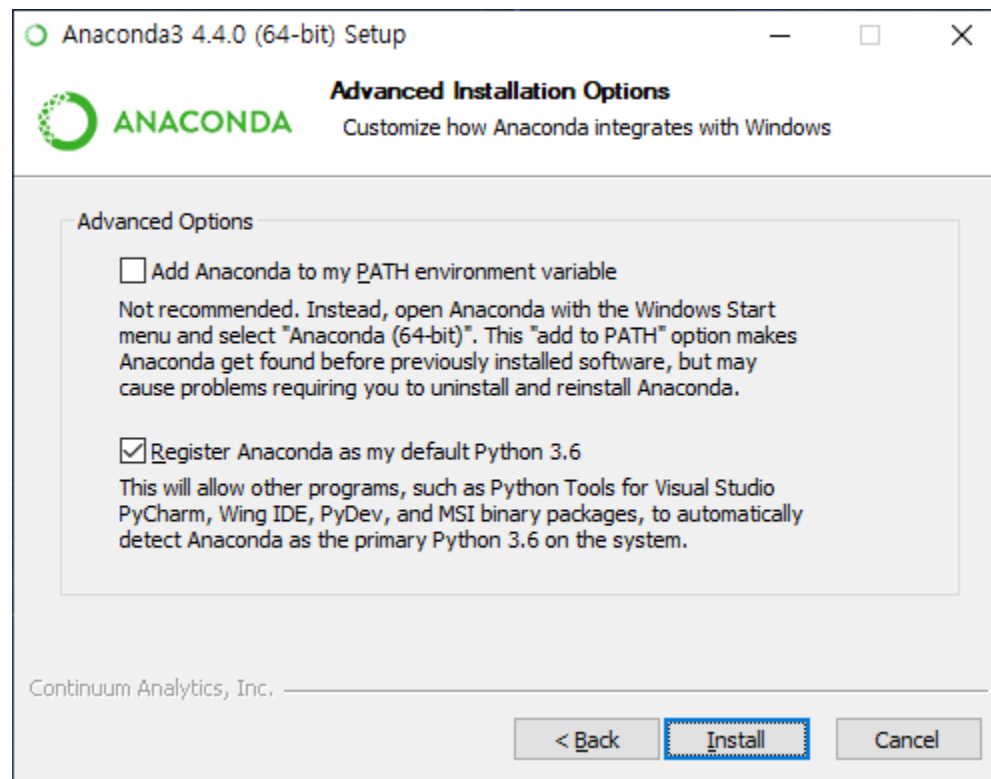
How to Install Anaconda

6. Click the “next” button



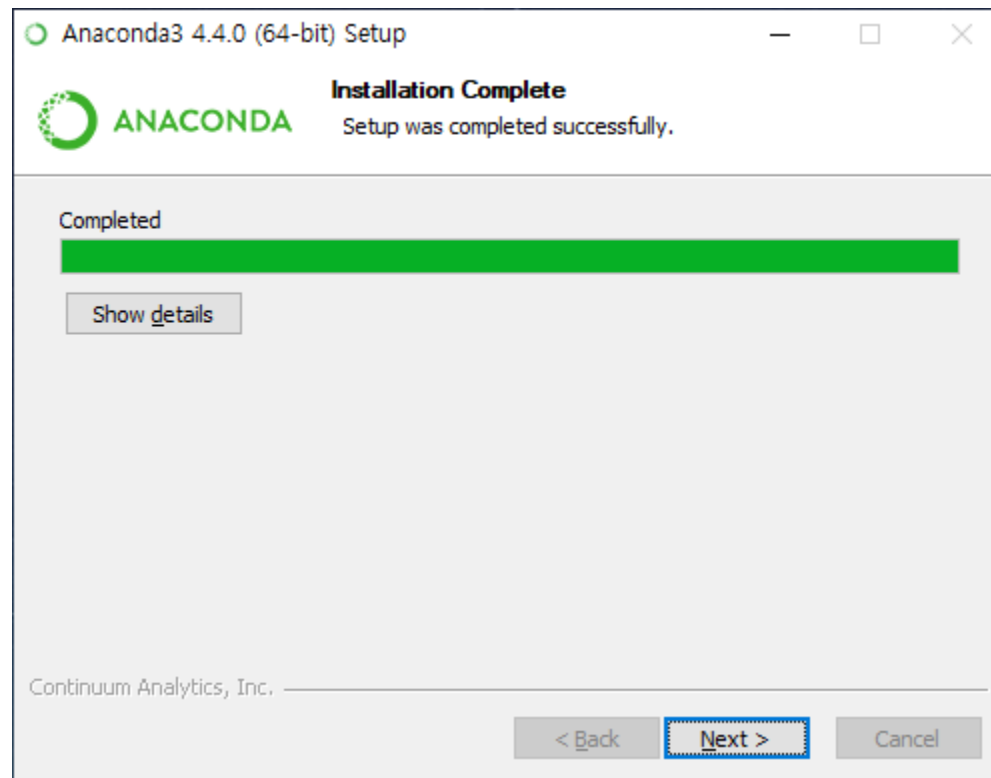
How to Install Anaconda

7. Go on with default value, Click the “Install” button



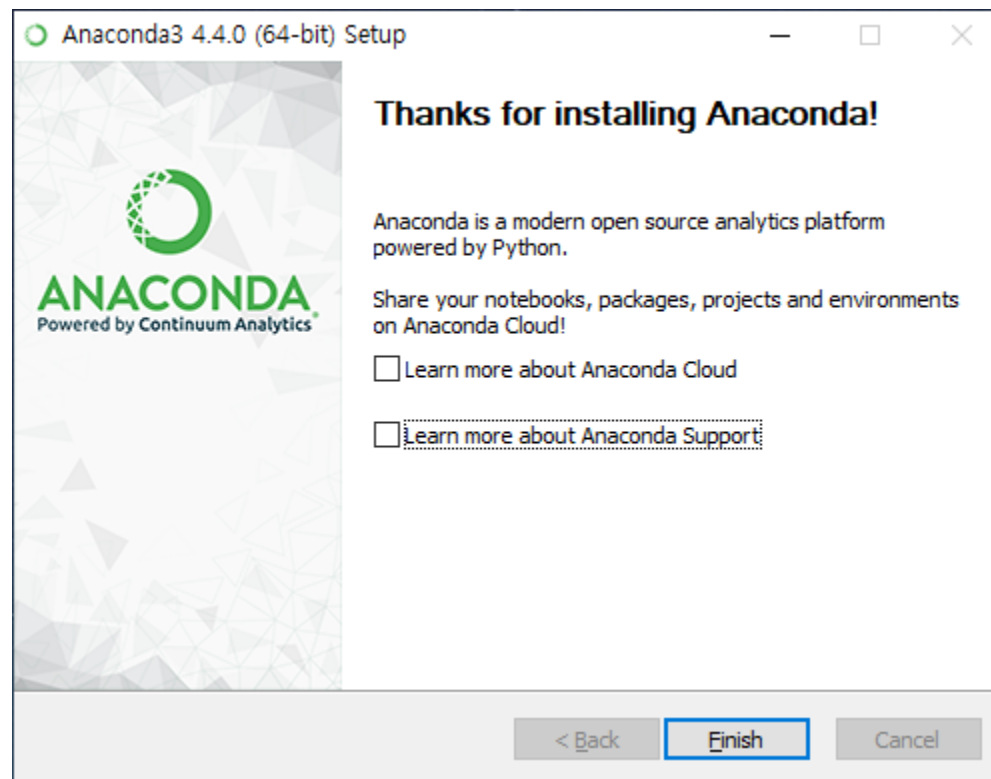
How to Install Anaconda

8. Install Complete, Click the “Next”.



How to Install Anaconda

9. Uncheck all boxes, And Click the “Finish”.



How to use Jupyter Notebook

1. What is Jupyter notebook?
2. How to run “Jupyter Notebook”
3. How to create folder and file
4. How to save and delete file
5. Tip(Markdown Language & Keyboard shortcuts)

What is Jupyter Notebook

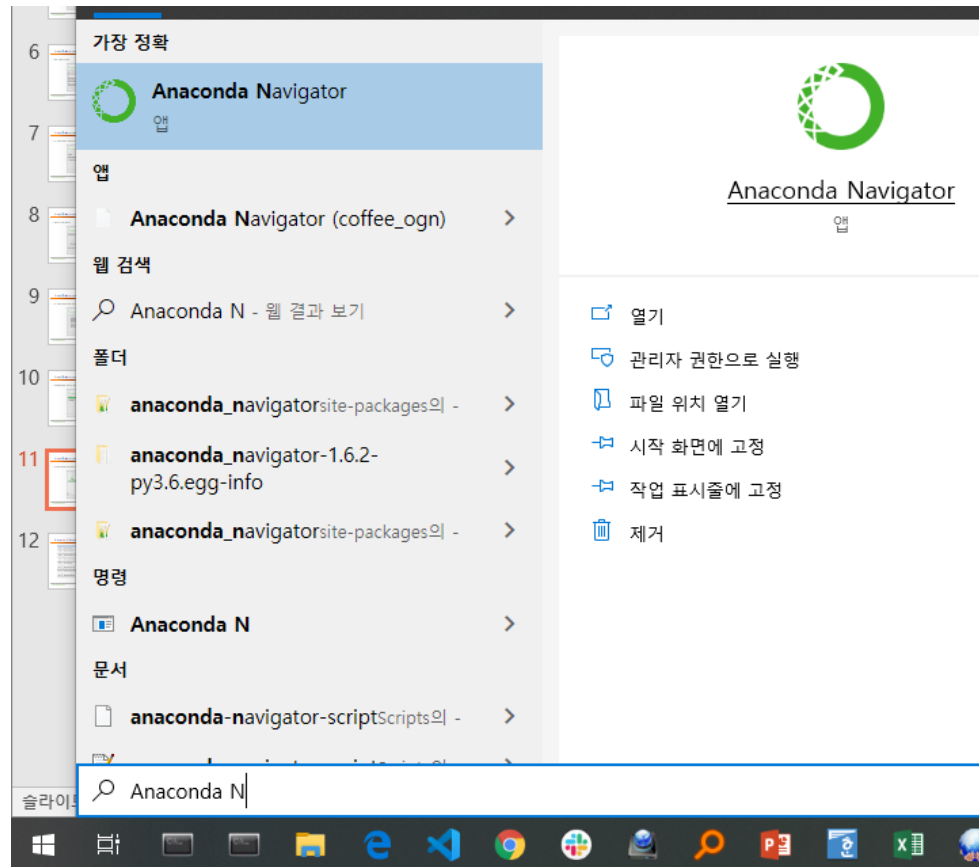
■ Jupyter Notebook

- It is a tool for writing codes and executing the codes in the web browser such as Chrome, Edge etc.
- The way to execute
 - Start– Anaconda3 – Click the Jupyter Notebook
 - Run – Anaconda Prompt –Type “jupyter notebook” and enter
- Jupyter lab can be executed instead of the Jupyter Notebook
 - You can check file structures, console, editor, charts and also this notebook in the one window dividing the shells
 - It can be installed by just type this command (**conda install -c conda-forge jupyterlab**)
- Other python editors
 - Visual Studio, Visual Studio Code, PyCharm, Vim, Sublime Text, Atom etc.

https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/stable/getting_started/installation.html

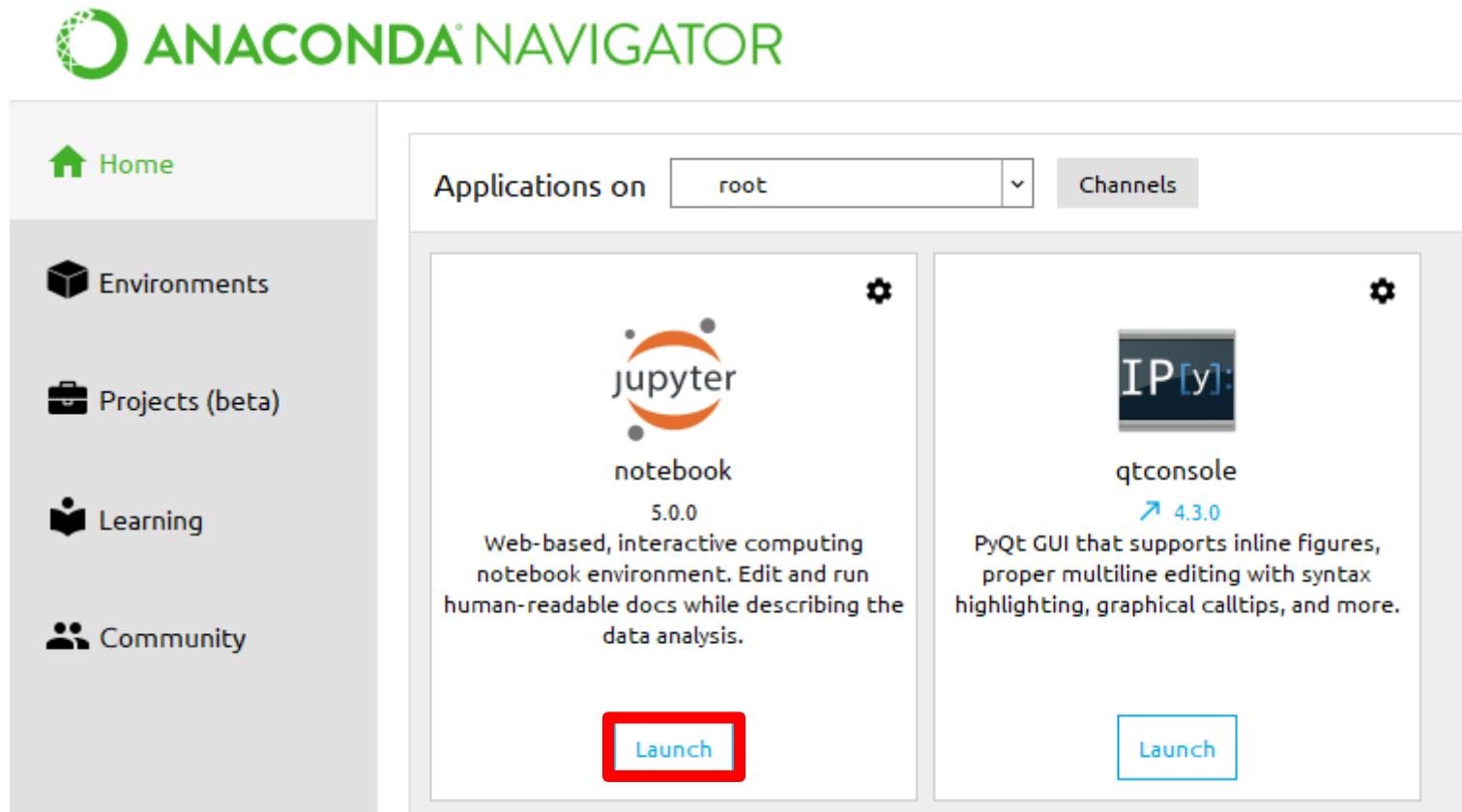
How to run Jupyter Notebook

1. Run the “Anaconda Navigator”



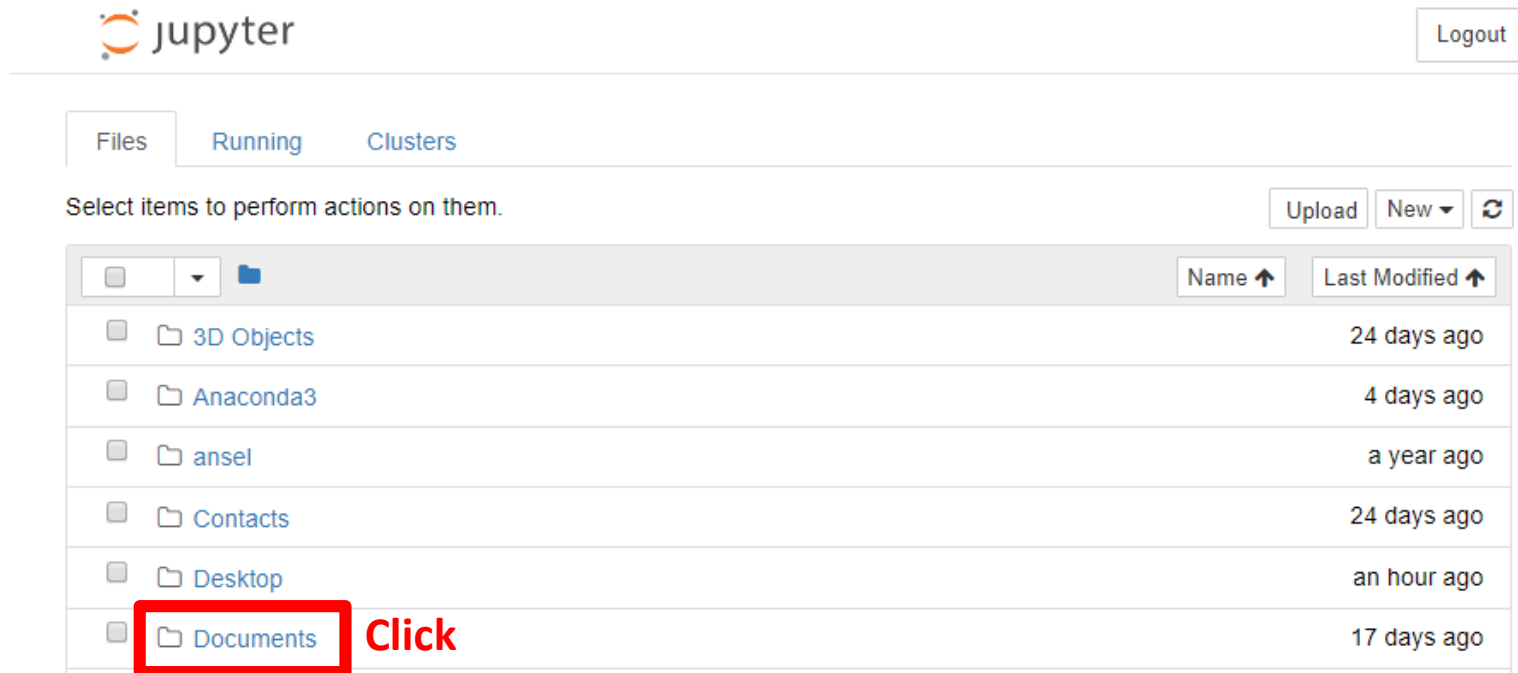
How to run Jupyter Notebook

2. Click the notebook's Launch button.



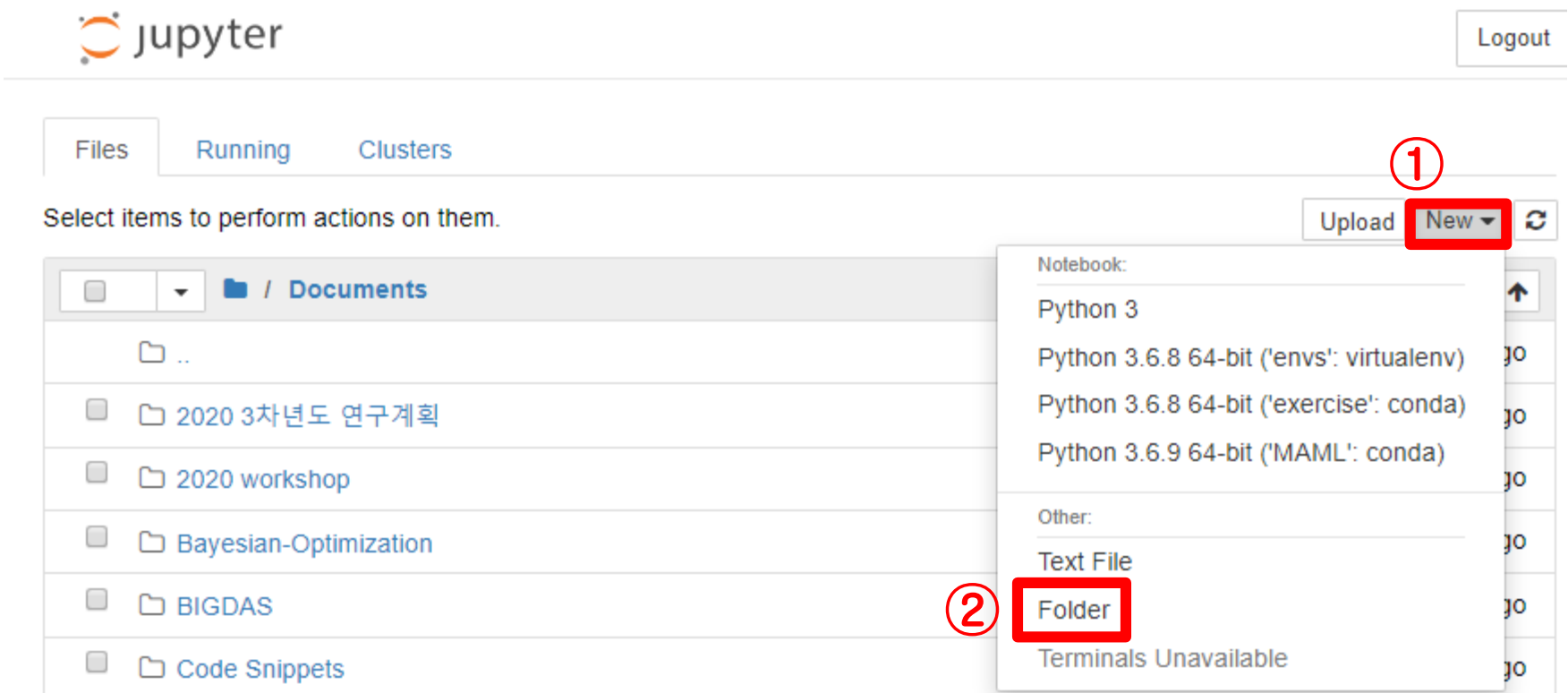
How to create folder and file

1. We will make a workspace folder for this lecture named “2020ML”, on this path.
“C:\Users\{UserName}\Documents\2020ML”
you can follow this step or use other file explorer(It will be much easier than this).



How to create folder and file

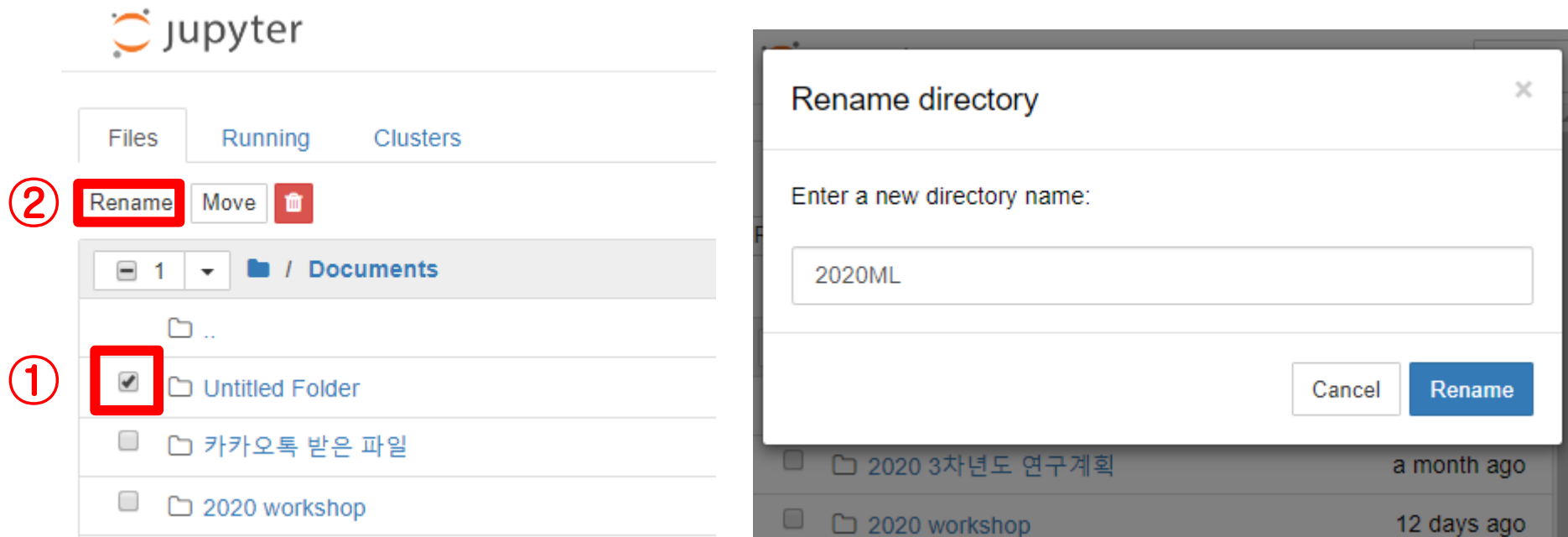
2. Click “New” and “Folder” to make the “Untitled Folder”



The image shows the JupyterLab interface. At the top left is the Jupyter logo. To the right is a 'Logout' button. Below the logo are three tabs: 'Files', 'Running', and 'Clusters'. The 'Files' tab is active. Below the tabs is a text prompt: 'Select items to perform actions on them.' To the right of this prompt are three buttons: 'Upload', 'New', and a refresh icon. The 'New' button is highlighted with a red box and a circled '1'. A dropdown menu is open from the 'New' button, showing two sections: 'Notebook:' and 'Other:'. Under 'Notebook:', there are four options: 'Python 3', 'Python 3.6.8 64-bit ('envs': virtualenv)', 'Python 3.6.8 64-bit ('exercise': conda)', and 'Python 3.6.9 64-bit ('MAML': conda)'. Under 'Other:', there are three options: 'Text File', 'Folder', and 'Terminals Unavailable'. The 'Folder' option is highlighted with a red box and a circled '2'. The file browser on the left shows a directory structure with a 'Documents' folder. Inside 'Documents', there are several subfolders: '..', '2020 3차년도 연구계획', '2020 workshop', 'Bayesian-Optimization', 'BIGDAS', and 'Code Snippets'.

How to create folder and file

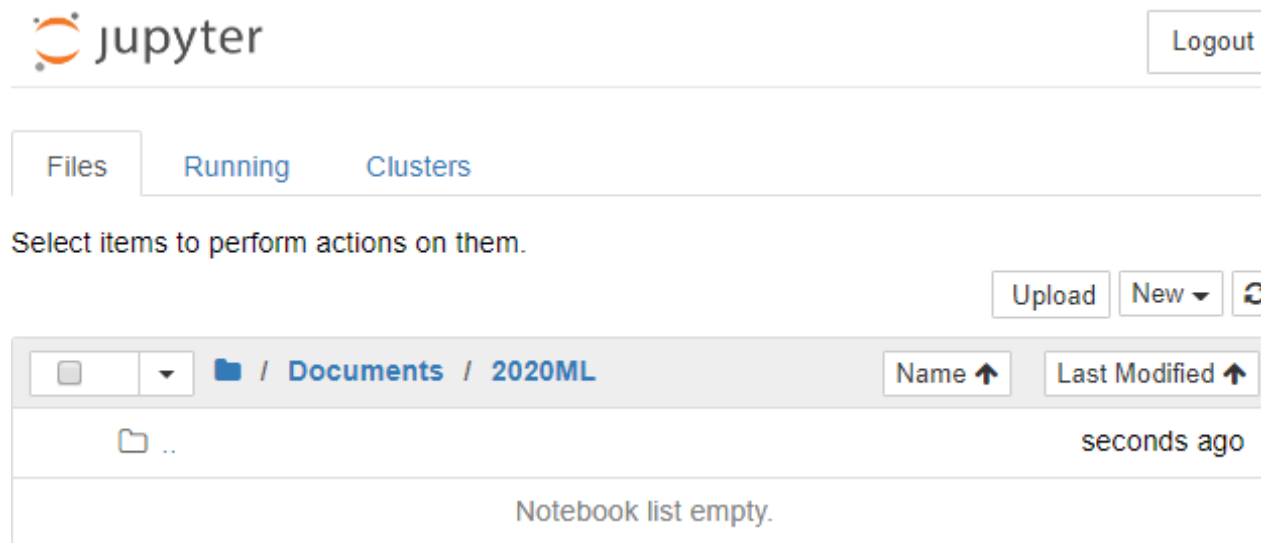
3. Check the box of “Untitled Folder” and Click the “Rename” and type “2020ML”.



The image shows the JupyterLab interface with the 'Files' tab selected. In the left sidebar, the 'Untitled Folder' is selected, and its checkbox is checked (labeled 1). The 'Rename' button is highlighted with a red box (labeled 2). A 'Rename directory' dialog box is open, showing the new directory name '2020ML' entered in the text field. The dialog box has 'Cancel' and 'Rename' buttons. The background shows a list of files and folders, including '카카오톡 받은 파일' and '2020 workshop'.

How to create folder and file

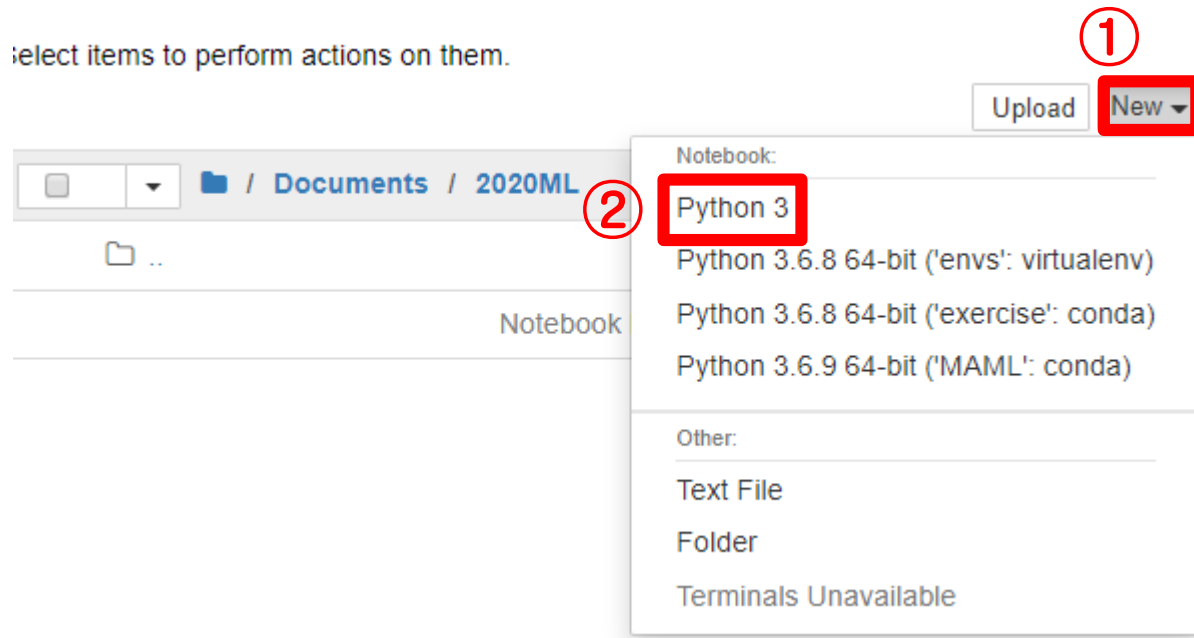
4. “2020ML” folder has been created.



How to create folder and file

5. Let's create test file(*.ipynb(ipython notebook file)).

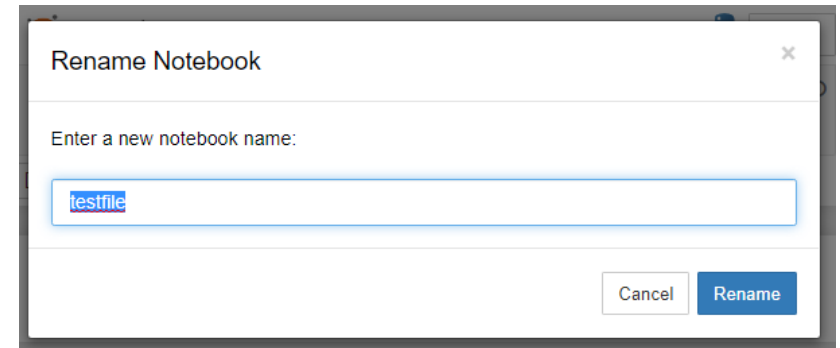
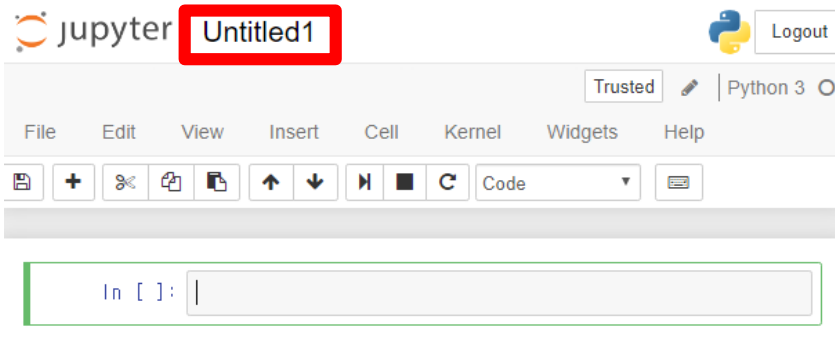
Click "New" and "Python3"



How to create folder and file

6. “Untitled1.ipynb” file has been created.

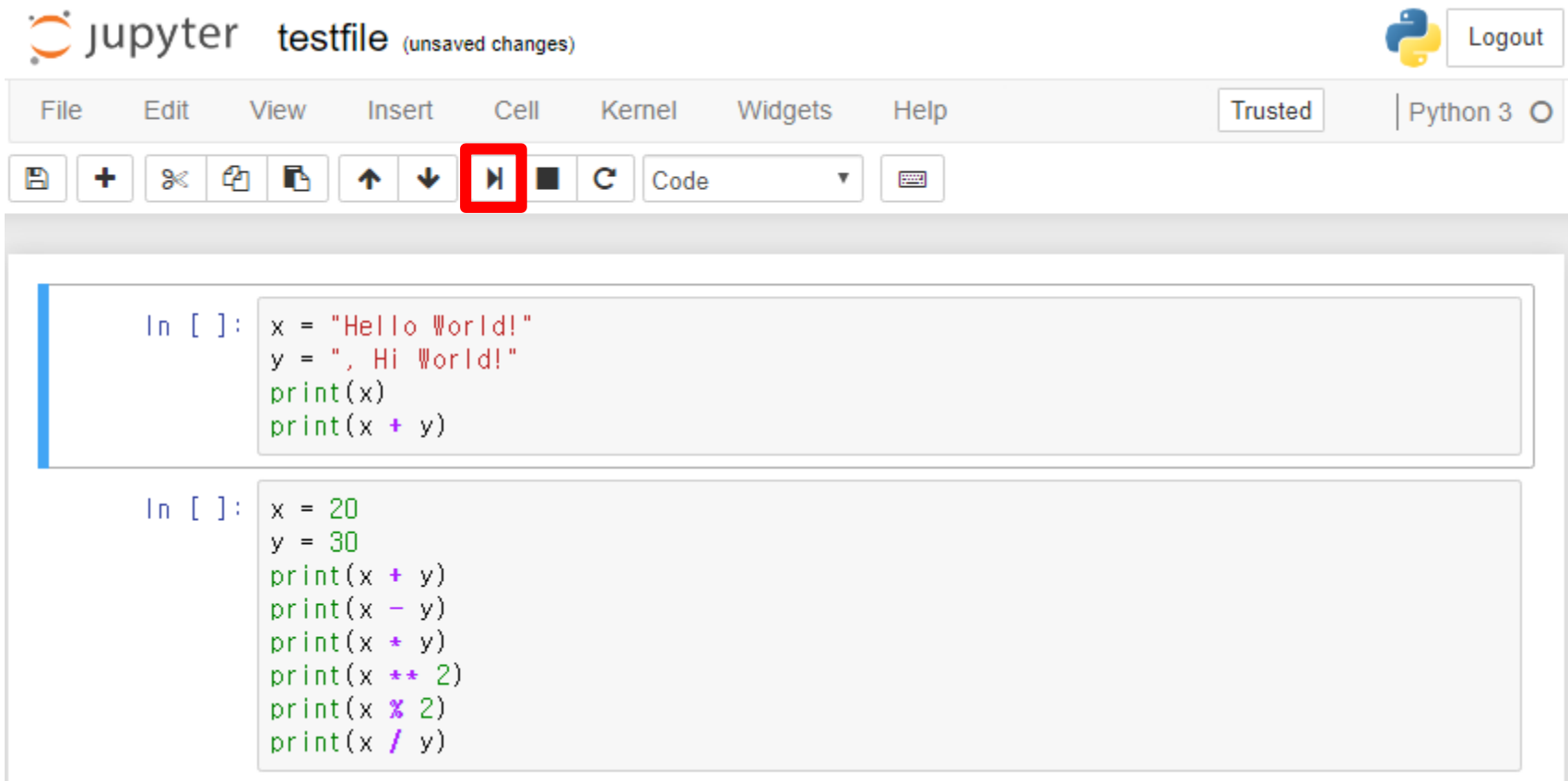
You can modify the file name by just click the title(Untitled1).



How to create folder and file

7. Let's run some sample code.

Type this code, and run the code by click  button.



The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the title 'testfile (unsaved changes)'. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. The top right corner has a Python logo, a 'Logout' button, and a 'Trusted' status indicator. The toolbar below the menu bar contains icons for saving, adding, deleting, and running code. The 'Run' button, represented by a play icon, is highlighted with a red box. Below the toolbar, there are two code cells. The first cell contains the following code:

```
In [ ]: x = "Hello World!"
        y = ", Hi World!"
        print(x)
        print(x + y)
```

The second cell contains the following code:

```
In [ ]: x = 20
        y = 30
        print(x + y)
        print(x - y)
        print(x * y)
        print(x ** 2)
        print(x % 2)
        print(x / y)
```

How to create folder and file

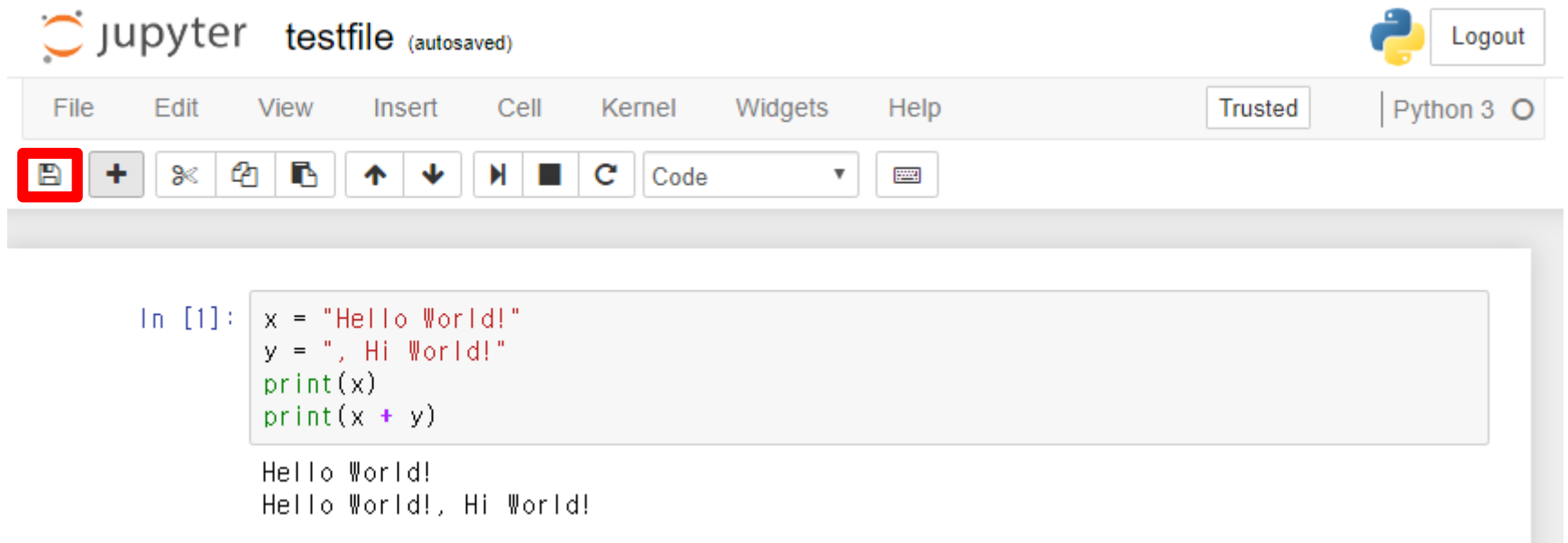
8. Because python is interpreter language, We can run these codes cell by cell.

```
In [1]: x = "Hello World!"  
y = ", Hi World!"  
print(x)  
print(x + y)  
  
Hello World!  
Hello World!, Hi World!
```

```
In [2]: x = 20  
y = 30  
print(x + y)  
print(x - y)  
print(x * y)  
print(x ** 2)  
print(x % 2)  
print(x / y)  
  
50  
-10  
600  
400  
0  
0.6666666666666666
```

How to save and delete file

1. To save this file, just click 



The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. At the top, the title bar says "jupyter testfile (autosaved)". On the right, there is a "Logout" button. Below the title bar is a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Cell", "Kernel", "Widgets", and "Help". To the right of the menu bar are "Trusted" and "Python 3" buttons. Below the menu bar is a toolbar. The first icon in the toolbar, which represents a save function, is highlighted with a red square. Other icons in the toolbar include a plus sign, a scissors icon, a copy icon, a paste icon, up and down arrows, a play icon, a stop icon, and a refresh icon. Below the toolbar is a code cell. The code cell contains the following code:

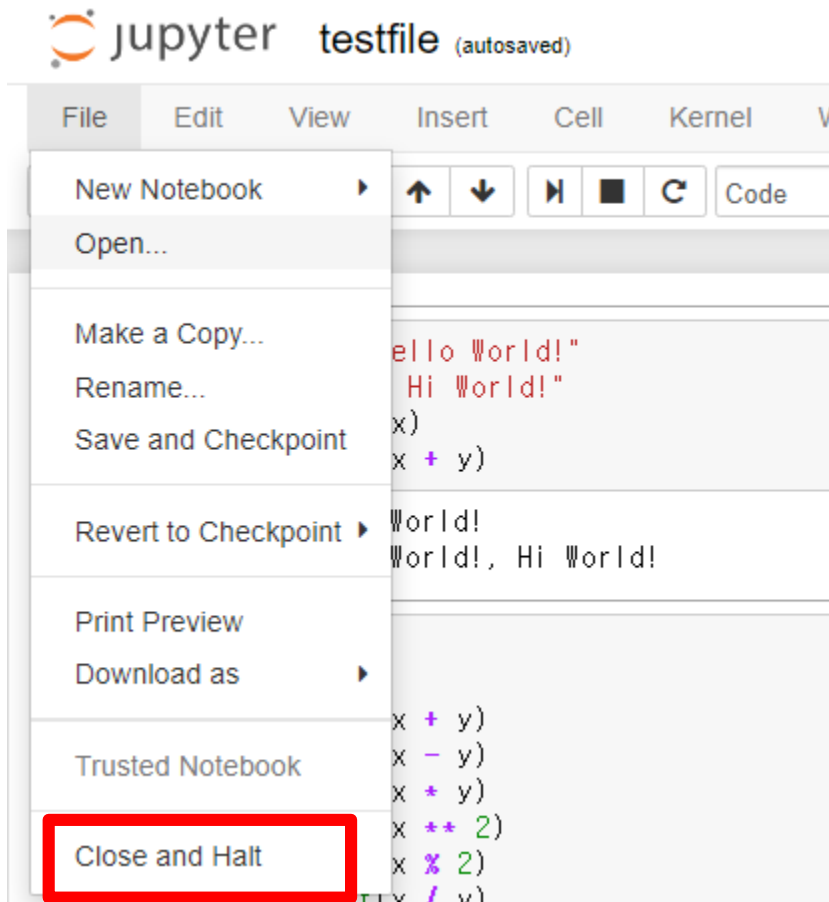
```
In [1]: x = "Hello World!"
        y = ", Hi World!"
        print(x)
        print(x + y)
```

The output of the code cell is:

```
Hello World!
Hello World!, Hi World!
```

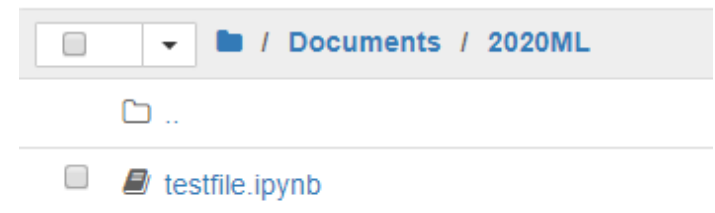
How to save and delete file

2. To close this file, click “File” button, and “Close and Halt” button.



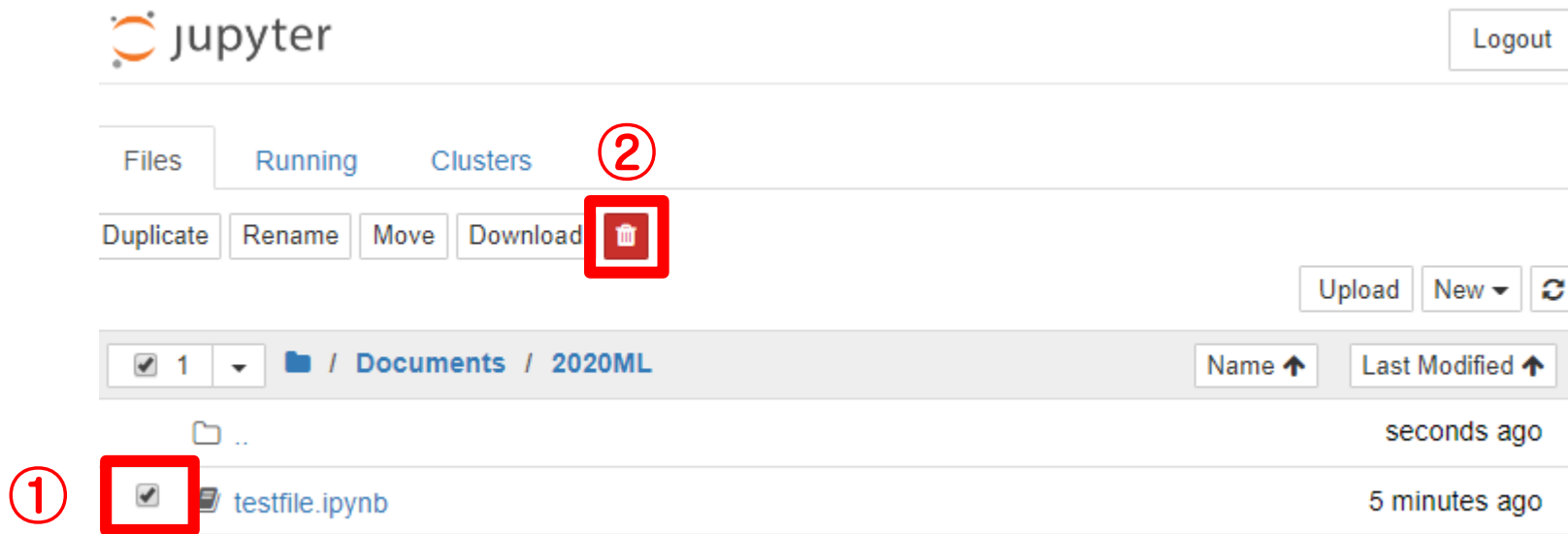
Files Running Clusters

Select items to perform actions on them.



How to save and delete file

3. To delete this file, check this file, and click  button.



The image shows the JupyterLab interface. At the top left is the 'jupyter' logo. At the top right is a 'Logout' button. Below the logo are three tabs: 'Files', 'Running', and 'Clusters'. The 'Files' tab is active. Below the tabs are four buttons: 'Duplicate', 'Rename', 'Move', and 'Download'. To the right of these buttons is a trash icon, which is circled with a red '2'. Below these buttons is a file list. The first item in the list is a folder named '..'. The second item is a file named 'testfile.ipynb'. To the left of the 'testfile.ipynb' file is a checkbox, which is circled with a red '1'. To the right of the file name is the text '5 minutes ago'. At the top right of the file list are buttons for 'Upload', 'New', and a refresh icon. At the bottom left of the file list are buttons for 'Name' and 'Last Modified', both with upward arrows.

Tip

■ Markdown

- **Markdown** is a lightweight markup **language** with plain-text-formatting syntax
- John Gruber created the Markdown language in 2004 in collaboration with Aaron Swartz on the syntax, with the goal of enabling people "to write using an easy-to-read and easy-to-write plain text format, optionally convert it to structurally valid XHTML (or HTML)".

■ Keyboard Shortcuts

- Command Mode Shortcuts
- Edit Mode Shortcuts

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown>

Upload your practice file

- Write and run the code below in jupyter notebook (use Week01_given_code.ipynb), rename the file, and submit the file to e-class
- Submit file name : Week01_<id>_<name>.ipynb
- Due : tomorrow(Friday) 11:59pm

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib
import sklearn

print(pd.__version__)
print(np.__version__)
print(matplotlib.__version__)
print(sklearn.__version__)

print("Hello World!")

x = 30
y = 20
print(x + y)
print(x - y)
print(x * y)
print(x / y)
print(x ** y)
```