

Practice 01

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Why do we use python?

“Life is too short, You need Python.”



```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello, world!");  
    }  
}
```

Python 2.x

```
1. print 'hello world!'
```



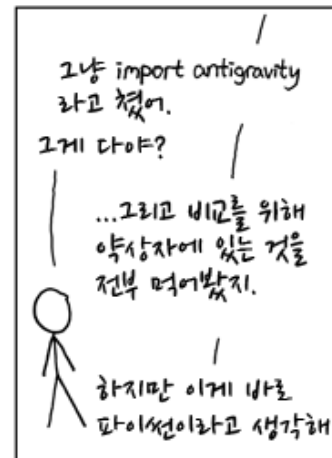
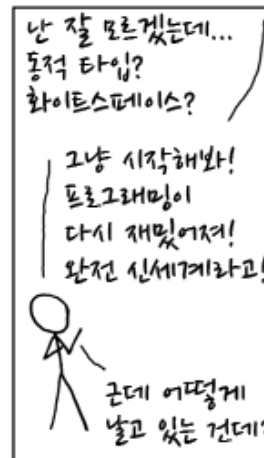
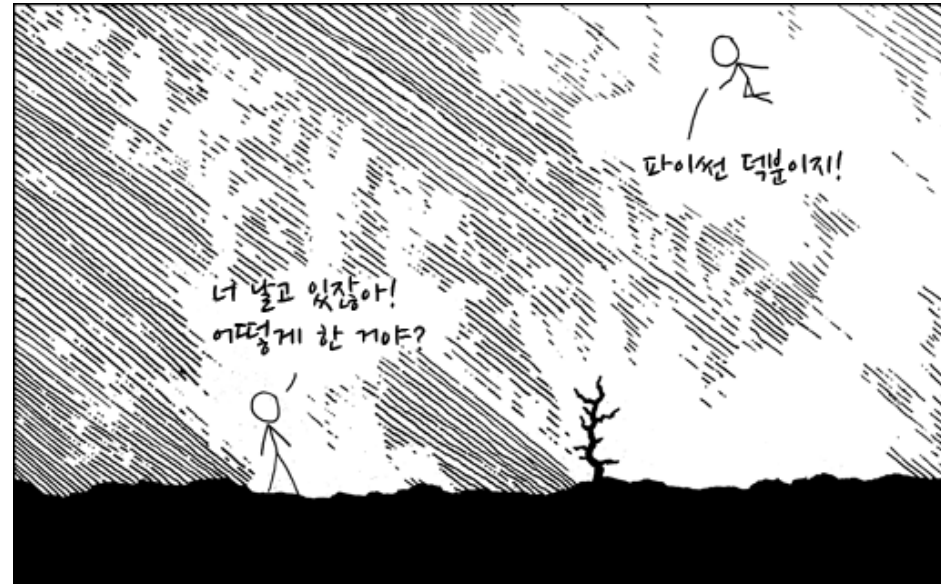
Python 2.6 ~ 3.x

```
1. print('hello world!')
```



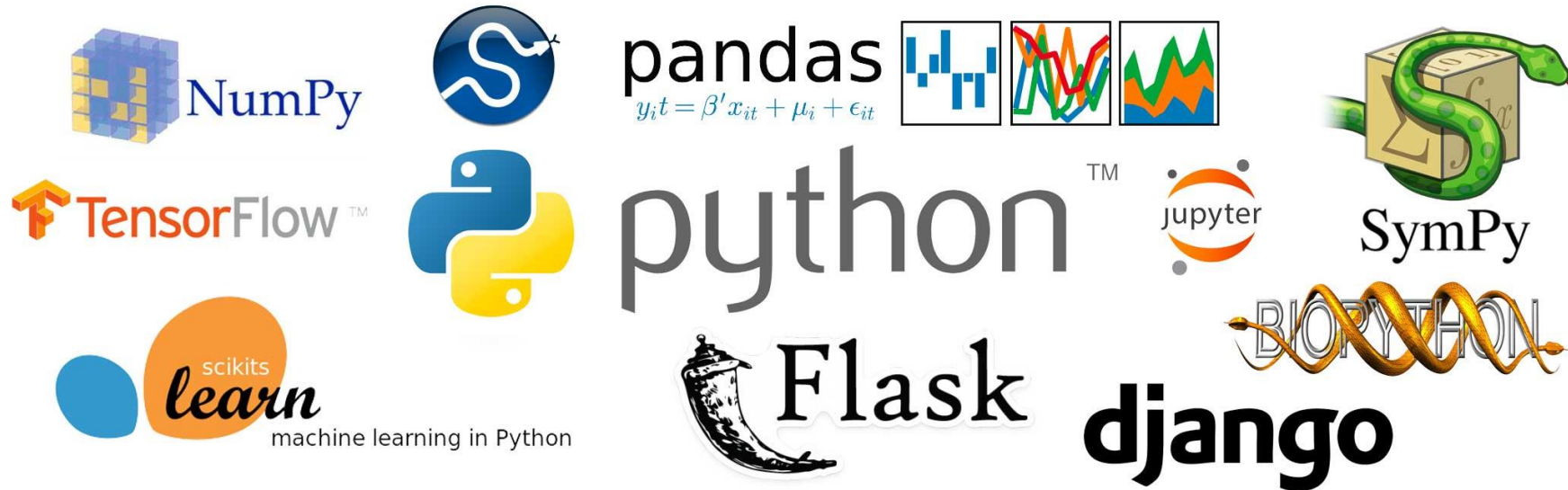
Why do we use python?

“Life is too short, You need Python.”



Python packages for data science and machine learning

We offer the following Python training



- Scientific works – numpy, scipy, cvxopt
- Statistics & Visualization – pandas, matplotlib, seaborn
- Web programming – Flask, django
- Machine learning – scikit-learn, tensorflow, keras, pytorch

Python packages for data science and machine learning

- Python libraries



```
>>> a[(0,1,2,3,4),(1,2,3,4,5)]  
array([ 1, 12, 23, 34, 45])
```

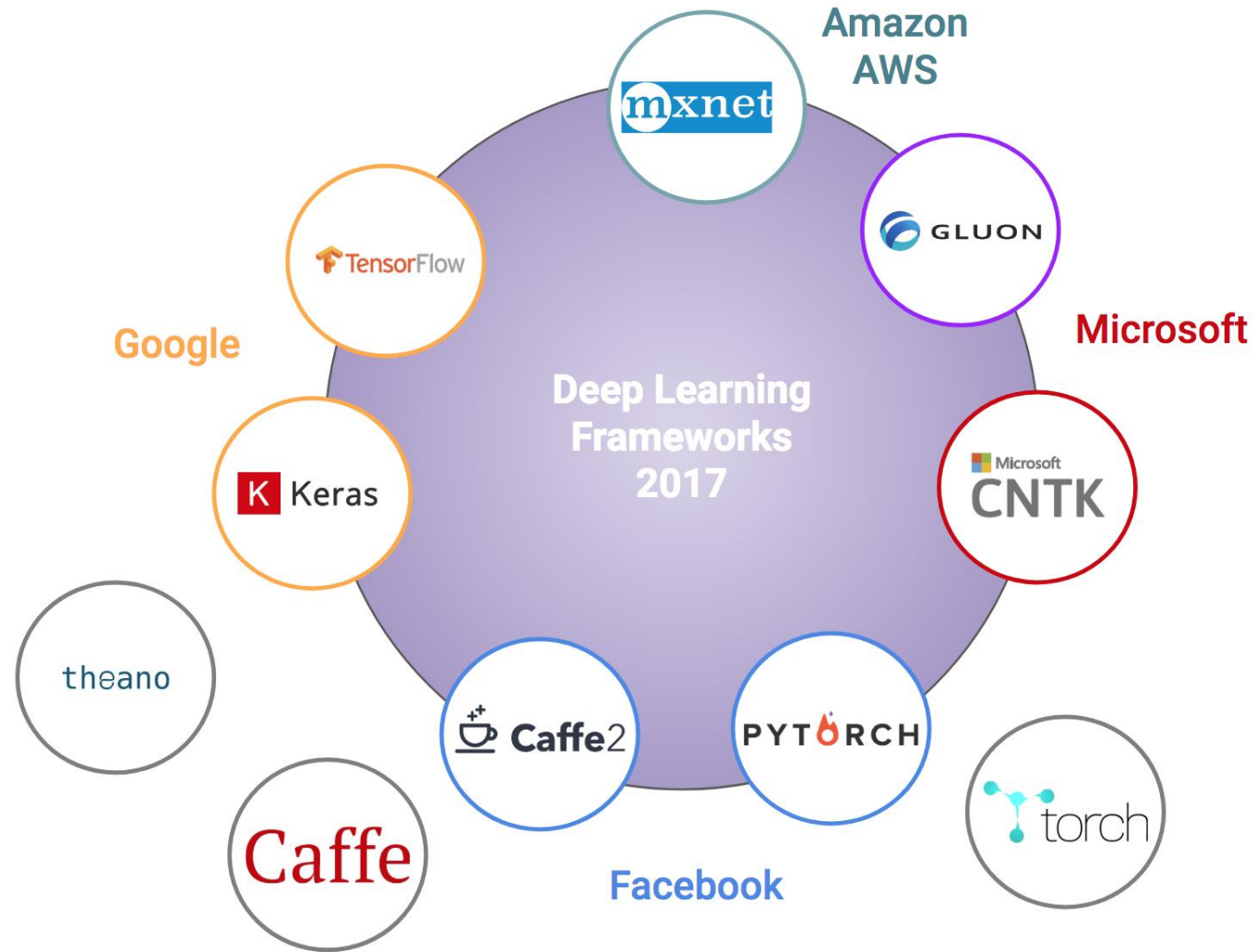
```
>>> a[3:,[0, 2, 5]]  
array([[30, 32, 35],  
       [40, 42, 45]],  
       [50, 52, 55])
```

```
>>> mask = array([1,0,1,0,0,1],  
                  dtype=bool)
```

```
>>> a[mask,2]  
array([2,22,52])
```

0	1	2	3	4	5
10	11	12	13	14	15
20	21	22	23	24	25
30	31	32	33	34	35
40	41	42	43	44	45
50	51	52	53	54	55

Python packages for data science and machine learning



Python packages for data science and machine learning

- **Tensorflow → This practice will mainly use tensorflow for practices.**

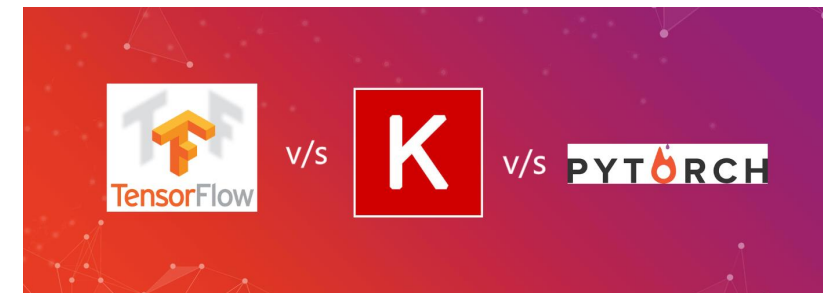
- Google에서 만들고 제공하는 deep learning framework
- 가장 많은 user 들이 사용 → many practice codes on GitHub
- Static computational graph

- **Keras**

- Tensorflow와 theano를 back-end로 하는 framework
- Very very easy to use
- Static computational graph

- **PyTorch**

- Facebook에서 만든 Torch(C++)를 Python으로 wrapping
- Dynamic computational graph



Virtual environment with Anaconda

1. Install Anaconda <https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/>



Anaconda 2019.03 for Linux Installer

Python 3.7 version

Download

64-Bit (x86) Installer (654 MB)

64-Bit (Power8 and Power9) Installer (315 MB)

Python 2.7 version

Download

64-Bit (x86) Installer (630 MB)

64-Bit (Power8 and Power9) Installer (291 MB)

Virtual environment with Anaconda

2. Create your own virtual environment

```
[wykgrouphorus0 ~]$ conda create -n python_seongok
Collecting package metadata (current_repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done

## Package Plan ##

  environment location: /home/wykgrouphorus0/app1/anaconda3/envs/python_seongok

Proceed ([y]/n)? y

Preparing transaction: done
Verifying transaction: done
Executing transaction: done
#
# To activate this environment, use
#
#     $ conda activate python_seongok
#
# To deactivate an active environment, use
#
#     $ conda deactivate
```

Virtual environment with Anaconda

3. Activate your virtual environment

```
[wykggroup@horus0 ~]$ source activate python_seongok
(python_seongok) [wykggroup@horus0 ~]$ conda list
# packages in environment at /home/wykggroup/app1/anaconda3/envs/python_seongok:
#
# Name                          Version                      Build  channel
(python_seongok) [wykggroup@horus0 ~]$
```

* Deactivation of your virtual environment

```
(python_seongok) [wykggroup@horus0 ~]$ source deactivate python_seongok
DeprecationWarning: 'source deactivate' is deprecated. Use 'conda deactivate'.
```

Virtual environment with Anaconda

4. Install python packages in your virtual environment

```
(python_seongok) [wykgrouphorus0 ~]$ conda install numpy
Collecting package metadata (current_repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done

## Package Plan ##

  environment location: /home/wykgrouphorus0/app1/anaconda3/envs/python_seongok

  added / updated specs:
    - numpy

The following packages will be downloaded:
```

package	build	
blas-1.0	mk1	6 KB

- numpy, scikit-learn
- tensorflow (tensorflow-gpu for GPU utilization)
- rdkit (for chemists), see <https://anaconda.org/rdkit/rdkit>

Virtual environment with Anaconda

5. Check whether packages are successfully installed

```
(python_seongok) [wykgrouphorus0 ~]$ python
Python 3.7.3 (default, Mar 27 2019, 22:11:17)
[GCC 7.3.0] :: Anaconda, Inc. on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import tensorflow as tf
>>> import keras
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'keras'
>>> █
```

* I didn't install 'keras' in the virtual environment 'python_seongok'.

Python coding convention

See practice codes in

<https://github.com/SeongokRyu/ACE-Team-DLstudy/tree/master/practices/week01>

Linear regression with TensorFlow

See practice codes in

<https://github.com/SeongokRyu/ACE-Team-DLstudy/tree/master/practices/week01>