

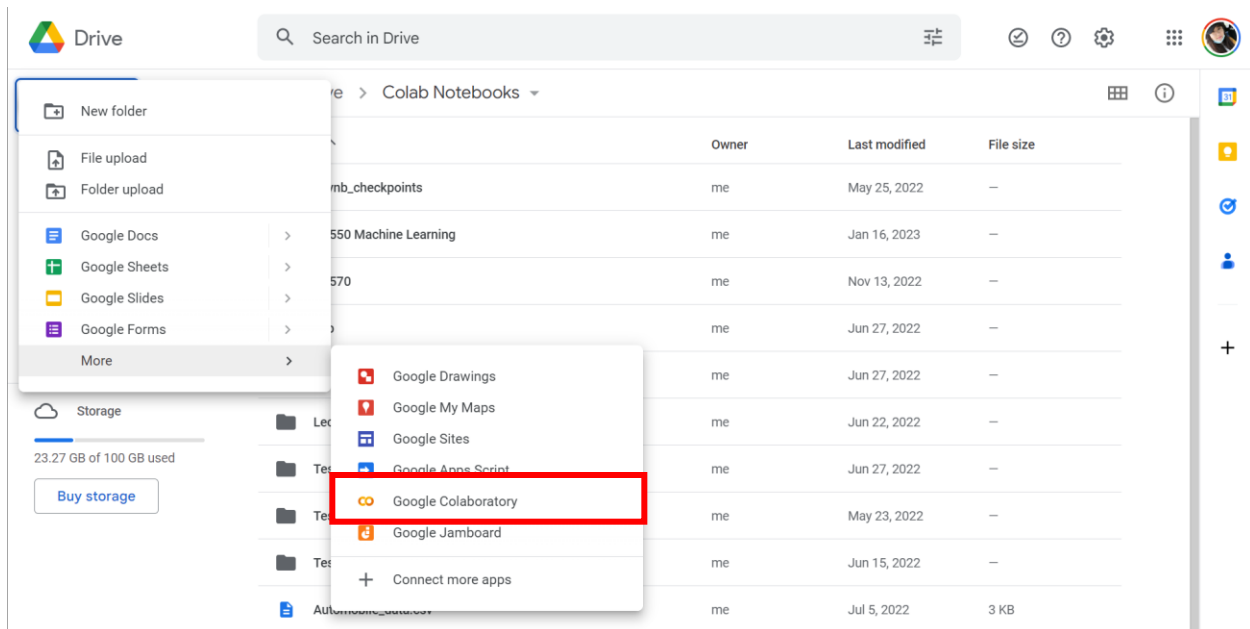
# Getting Started with Colab

## Step 1: Create a Colab project from Scratch

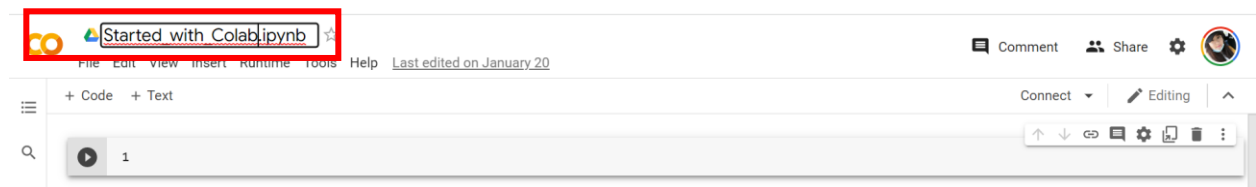
### 1) Create a New Notebook

➔ If you never used Colab before, go to the website to create a new one  
<https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/intro.ipynb>

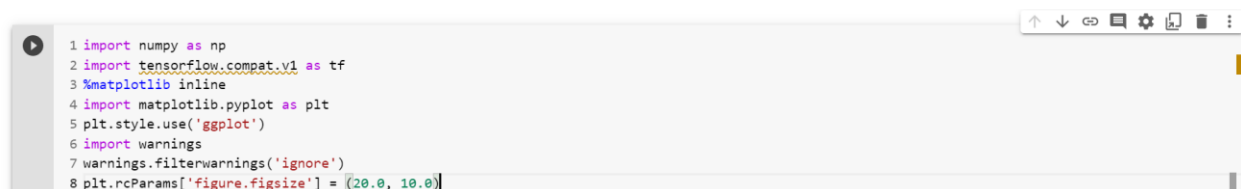
➔ I have used Colab before, go to  
Google Drive -> Colab Notebooks -> Add a new Folder -> Create New Laboratory



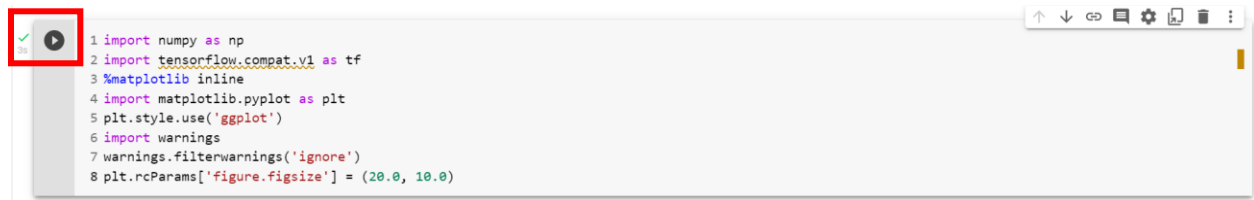
### 2) Change File Name



### 3) Copy Paste Code to Notebook

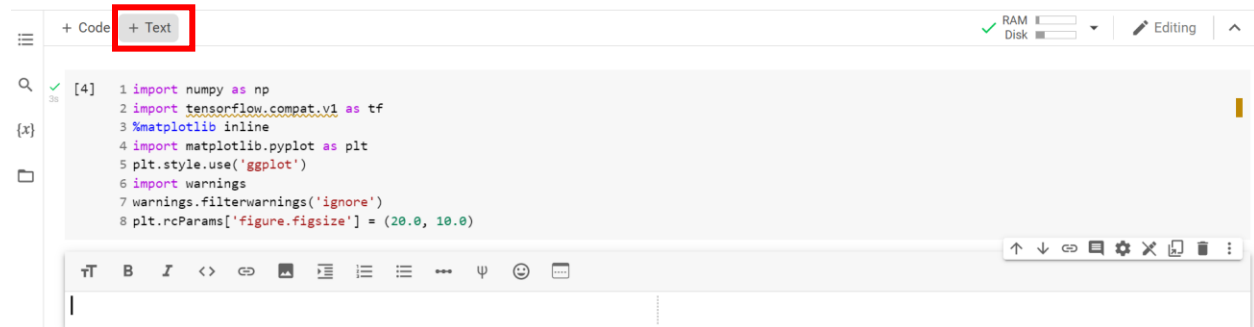


#### 4) Run the Code



```
1 import numpy as np
2 import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
3 %matplotlib inline
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5 plt.style.use('ggplot')
6 import warnings
7 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
8 plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (20.0, 10.0)
```

#### 5) Add Text Block



```
[4] 1 import numpy as np
    2 import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
    3 %matplotlib inline
    4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    5 plt.style.use('ggplot')
    6 import warnings
    7 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
    8 plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (20.0, 10.0)
```

#### 6) Add New Code Block



```
[4] 1 import numpy as np
    2 import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
    3 %matplotlib inline
    4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    5 plt.style.use('ggplot')
    6 import warnings
    7 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
    8 plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (20.0, 10.0)
```

Create Synthetic data

1

#### 7) Add New Code and Run



```
[4] 1 import numpy as np
    2 import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
    3 %matplotlib inline
    4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    5 plt.style.use('ggplot')
    6 import warnings
    7 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
    8 plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (20.0, 10.0)
```

Create Synthetic data

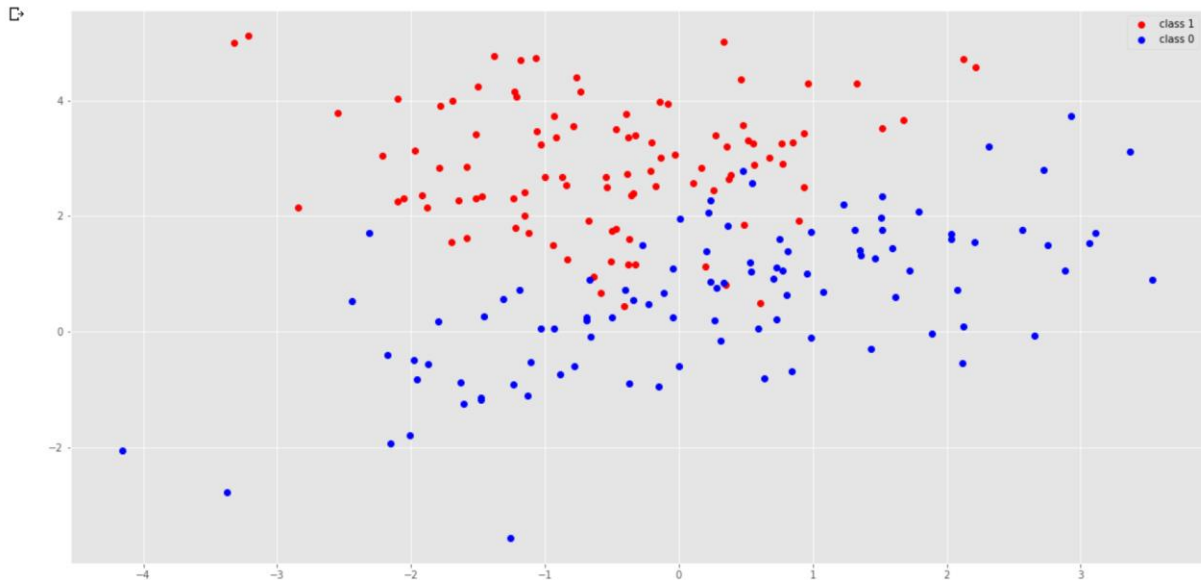
```
1 num_points_each_cluster = 100
2 mu1 = [-0.4, 3]
3 covar1 = [[1.3, 0], [0, 1]]
4 mu2 = [0.5, 0.75]
5 covar2 = [[2.2, 1.2], [1.8, 2.1]]
6 X1 = np.random.multivariate_normal(mu1, covar1, num_points_each_cluster)
7 X2 = np.random.multivariate_normal(mu2, covar2, num_points_each_cluster)
8 y1 = np.ones(num_points_each_cluster)
9 y2 = np.zeros(num_points_each_cluster)
```

## 8) Follow the Procedure to Finish the Lab

[https://hc.labnet.sfbu.edu/~henry/sfbu/course/data\\_science/algorithm/slide/knn.html](https://hc.labnet.sfbu.edu/~henry/sfbu/course/data_science/algorithm/slide/knn.html)

### Let's visualize this data

```
1 plt.plot(X1[:, 0], X1[:, 1], 'ro', label='class 1')
2 plt.plot(X2[:, 0], X2[:, 1], 'bo', label='class 0')
3 plt.legend(loc='best')
4 plt.show()
```



```
[19] 1 X = np.vstack((X1, X2))
      2 y = np.hstack((y1, y2))
      3 print (X.shape, y.shape)
```

```
(200, 2) (200,)
```

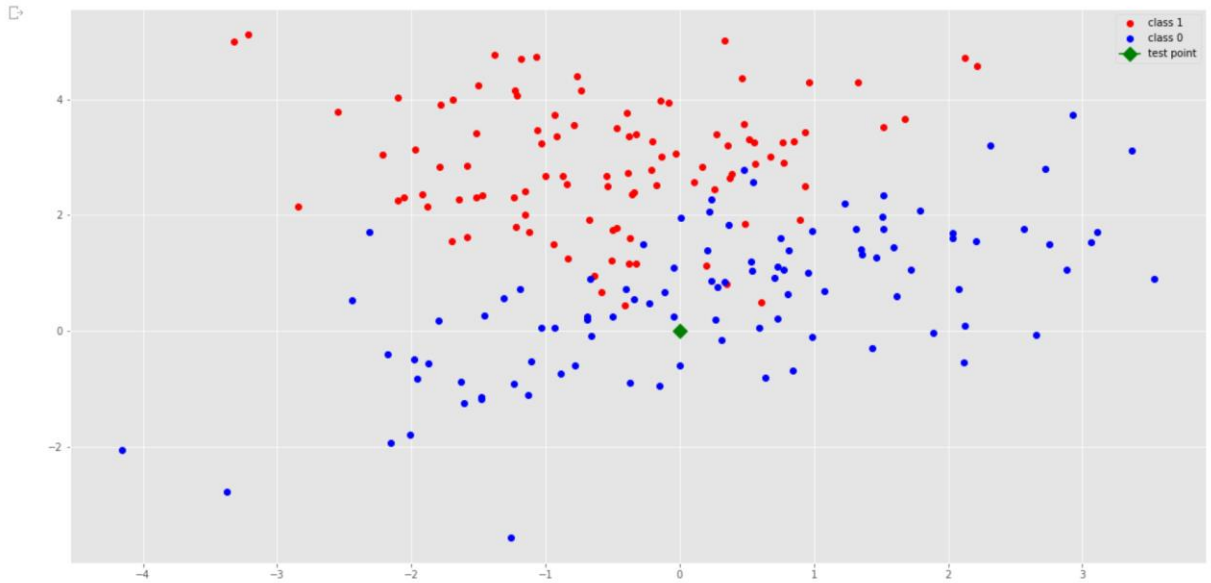
```
[18] 1 X_tf = tf.constant(X)
      2 y_tf = tf.constant(y)
```

### Main logic for KNN

```
[17] 1 def predict(X_t, y_t, x_t, k_t):
      2     neg_one = tf.constant(-1.0, dtype=tf.float64)
      3     # we compute the L-1 distance
      4     distances = tf.reduce_sum(tf.abs(tf.subtract(X_t, x_t)), 1)
      5     # to find the nearest points, we find the farthest points based on negative distances
      6     # we need this trick because tensorflow has top_k api and no closest_k or reverse=True api
      7     neg_distances = tf.multiply(distances, neg_one)
      8     # get the indices
      9     vals, indx = tf.nn.top_k(neg_distances, k_t)
     10     # slice the labels of these points
     11     y_s = tf.gather(y_t, indx)
     12     return y_s
     13
     14
     15 def get_label(preds):
     16     counts = np.bincount(preds.astype('int64'))
     17     return np.argmax(counts)
```

## Generate a test point

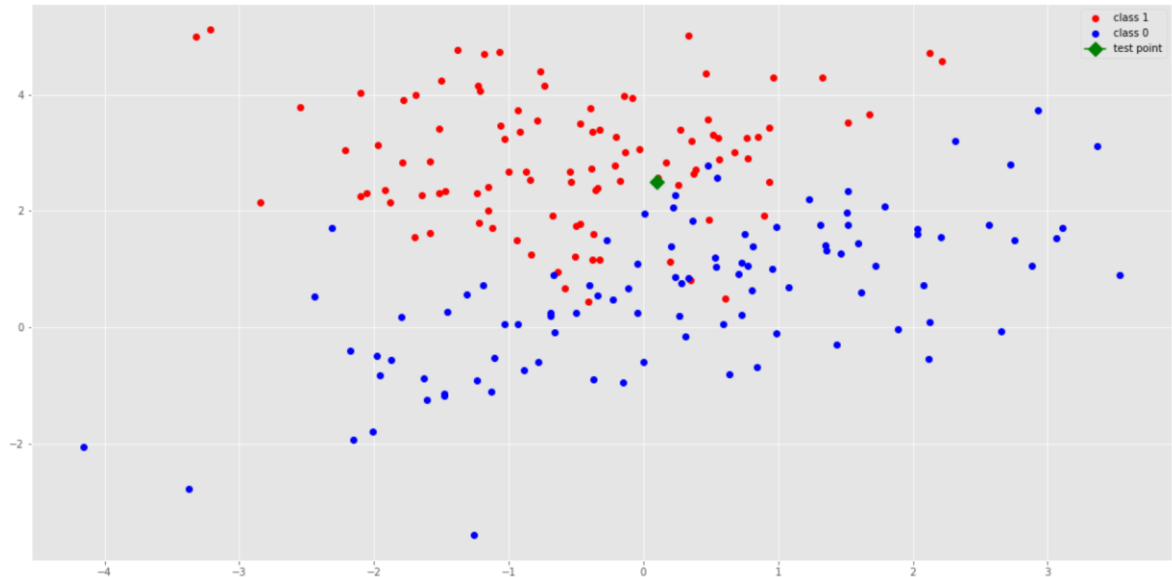
```
[16]: 1 example = np.array([0, 0])
      2 example_tf = tf.constant(example, dtype=tf.float64)
      3
      4 plt.plot(X1[:, 0], X1[:, 1], 'ro', label='class 1')
      5 plt.plot(X2[:, 0], X2[:, 1], 'bo', label='class 0')
      6 plt.plot(example[0], example[1], 'g', marker='D', markersize=10, label='test point')
      7 plt.legend(loc='best')
      8 plt.show()
```



```
[20]: 1 k_tf = tf.constant(3)
      2 tf.disable_v2_behavior()
      3 with tf.compat.v1.Session() as sess:
      4     pr = predict(X_tf, y_tf, example_tf, k_tf)
      5     sess = tf.compat.v1.Session()
      6     y_index = sess.run(pr)
      7     print(get_label(y_index))
      8     # print(sess.run(pr))
```

0

```
[12] 1 example_2 = np.array([0.1, 2.5])
2 example_2_tf = tf.constant(example_2)
3 plt.plot(X1[:, 0], X1[:, 1], 'ro', label='class 1')
4 plt.plot(X2[:, 0], X2[:, 1], 'bo', label='class 0')
5 plt.plot(example_2[0], example_2[1], 'g', marker='D', markersize=10, label='test point')
6 plt.legend(loc='best')
7 plt.show()
```



```
1 pr = predict(X_tf, y_tf, example_2_tf, k_tf)
2 y_index = sess.run(pr)
3 print (get_label(y_index))

1
```

## 9) Download File

Started\_with\_Colab.ipynb ☆

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help [All changes saved](#)

Comment Share Settings User

RAM Disk Editing

- Locate in Drive
- Open in playground mode
- New notebook
- Open notebook Ctrl+O
- Upload notebook
- Rename
- Move
- Move to trash
- Save a copy in Drive
- Save a copy as a GitHub Gist
- Save a copy in GitHub
- Save Ctrl+S
- Save and pin revision Ctrl+M S
- Revision history
- Download Ctrl+P
- Print

Download .ipynb

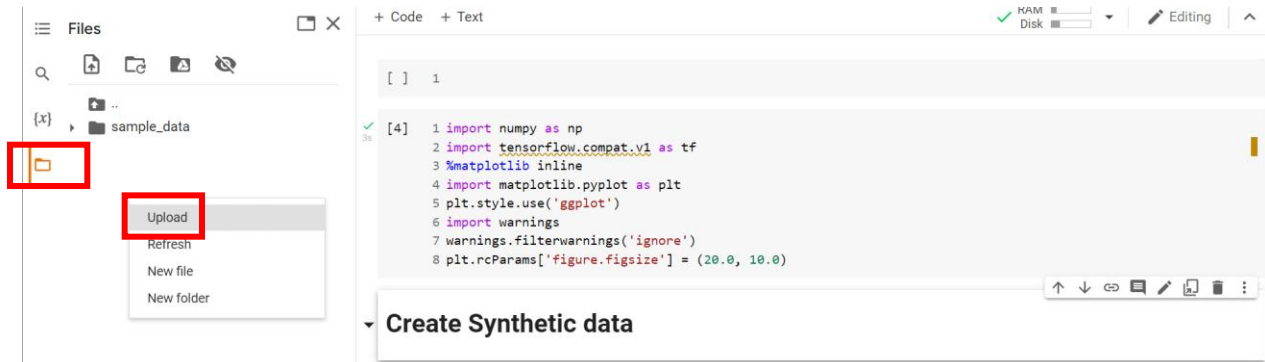
Download .py

## 10) Download as PDF

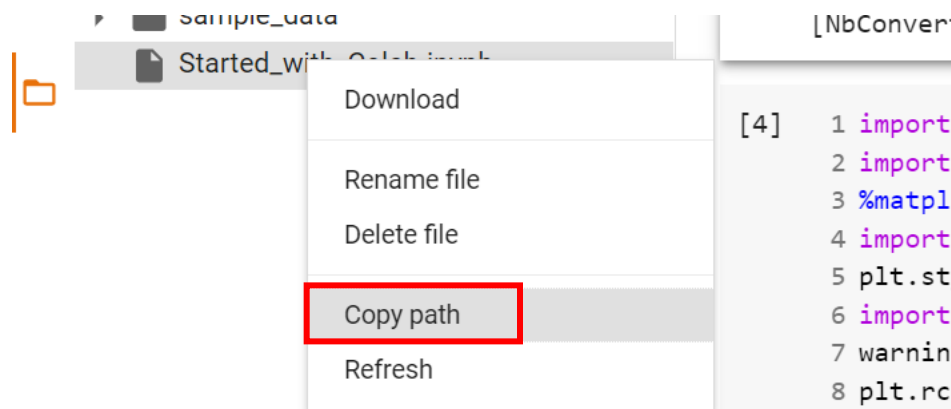
→ Method 1:

.ipynb -> html -> PDF

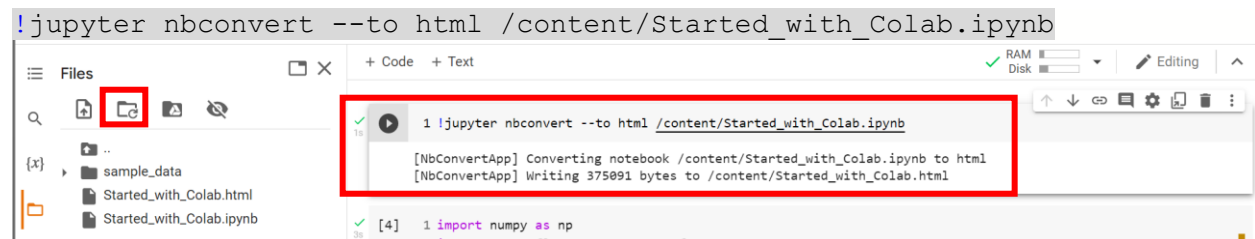
Open File Folder and Upload the .ipynb file



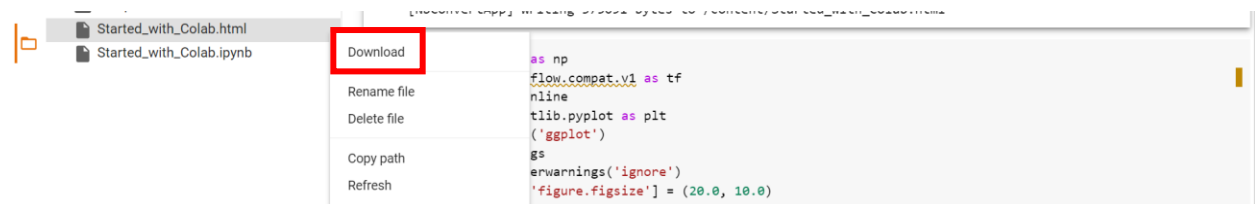
Copy the path of the file



Run Command (!jupyter nbconvert --to html <path>)



Refresh the Folder and Download the html File



Open the html then press Ctrl+P to save as PDF

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. The notebook has three input cells. The first cell contains import statements for numpy, tensorflow, matplotlib, and warnings. The second cell, titled "Create Synthetic data", contains code to generate two classes of synthetic data using multivariate normal distributions. The third cell, titled "Let's visualize this data", contains code to plot the data as a scatter plot. The plot shows two classes of data points: class 1 (red dots) and class 0 (blue dots). A print dialog box is open on the right side of the notebook, with the "Destination" dropdown menu set to "Microsoft Print to PDF". The "Print" button is highlighted with a red box.

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [4]: import numpy as np
import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
import matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use('ggplot')
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (20.0, 10.0)
```

**Create Synthetic data**

```
In [5]: num_points_each_cluster = 100
mu1 = [-0.4, 3]
covar1 = [[1.3, 0], [0, 1]]
mu2 = [0.5, 0.75]
covar2 = [[2.2, 1.2], [1.8, 2.1]]
X1 = np.random.multivariate_normal(mu1, covar1, num_points_each_cluster)
X2 = np.random.multivariate_normal(mu2, covar2, num_points_each_cluster)
y1 = np.ones(num_points_each_cluster)
y2 = np.zeros(num_points_each_cluster)
```

**Let's visualize this data**

```
In [6]: plt.plot(X1[:, 0], X1[:, 1], 'ro', label='class 1')
plt.plot(X2[:, 0], X2[:, 1], 'bo', label='class 0')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.show()
```

File: /C:/Users/Sharo/Downloads/Started\_with\_Colab.html

Print dialog box: 4 sheets of paper, Destination: Microsoft Print to PDF, Pages: All, Layout: Portrait, Color: Color, More settings: [dropdown], Print button highlighted.

➔ Method 2:

Install Package

```
!sudo apt-get install texlive-xetex texlive-fonts-recommended texlive-plain-generic
```

## ▼ To PDF

```
1 !sudo apt-get install texlive-xetex texlive-fonts-recommended texlive-plain-generic
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-fonts-recommended.
Preparing to unpack .../45-texlive-fonts-recommended_2019.20200218-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-fonts-recommended (2019.20200218-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-latex-base.
Preparing to unpack .../46-texlive-latex-base_2019.20200218-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-latex-base (2019.20200218-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libfontbox-java.
Preparing to unpack .../47-libfontbox-java_1%3a1.8.16-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking libfontbox-iaa (1:1.8.16-2) ...
```

## Convert

```
!jupyter nbconvert --to pdf /content/Started_with_Colab.ipynb
```

```
Files
sample_data
Started_with_Colab.html
Started_with_Colab.ipynb
Started_with_Colab.pdf

1 !jupyter nbconvert --to pdf /content/Started_with_Colab.ipynb
[NbConvertApp] Converting notebook /content/Started_with_Colab.ipynb to pdf
[NbConvertApp] Support files will be in Started_with_Colab_files/
[NbConvertApp] Making directory ./Started_with_Colab_files
[NbConvertApp] Making directory ./Started_with_Colab_files
[NbConvertApp] Making directory ./Started_with_Colab_files
[NbConvertApp] Writing 34145 bytes to ./notebook.tex
[NbConvertApp] Building PDF
[NbConvertApp] Running xelatex 3 times: ['xelatex', './notebook.tex', '-quiet']
[NbConvertApp] Running bibtex 1 time: ['bibtex', './notebook']
[NbConvertApp] WARNING | bibtex had problems, most likely because there were no citations
[NbConvertApp] PDF successfully created
[NbConvertApp] Writing 88196 bytes to /content/Started_with_Colab.pdf
```



Refresh and Download

Started\_with\_Colab

January 23, 2023

```
[ ]:
```

```
[4]: import numpy as np
import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use('ggplot')
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (20.0, 10.0)
```

### 1 Create Synthetic data

```
[5]: num_points_each_cluster = 100
mu1 = [-0.4, 3]
covar1 = [[1.3, 0], [0, 1]]
mu2 = [0.5, 0.75]
covar2 = [[2.2, 1.2], [1.8, 2.1]]
X1 = np.random.multivariate_normal(mu1, covar1, num_points_each_cluster)
X2 = np.random.multivariate_normal(mu2, covar2, num_points_each_cluster)
y1 = np.ones(num_points_each_cluster)
y2 = np.zeros(num_points_each_cluster)
```

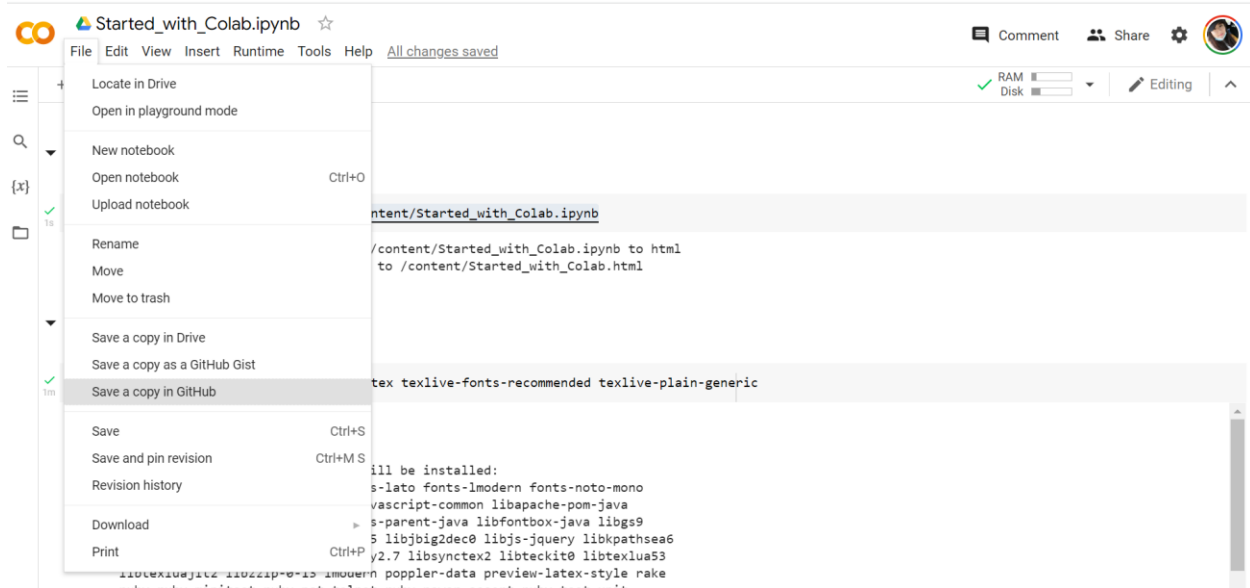
### 2 Let's visualize this data

```
[6]: plt.plot( X1[:, 0], X1[:,1], 'ro', label='class 1')
plt.plot(X2[:, 0], X2[:,1], 'bo', label='class 0')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.show()
```

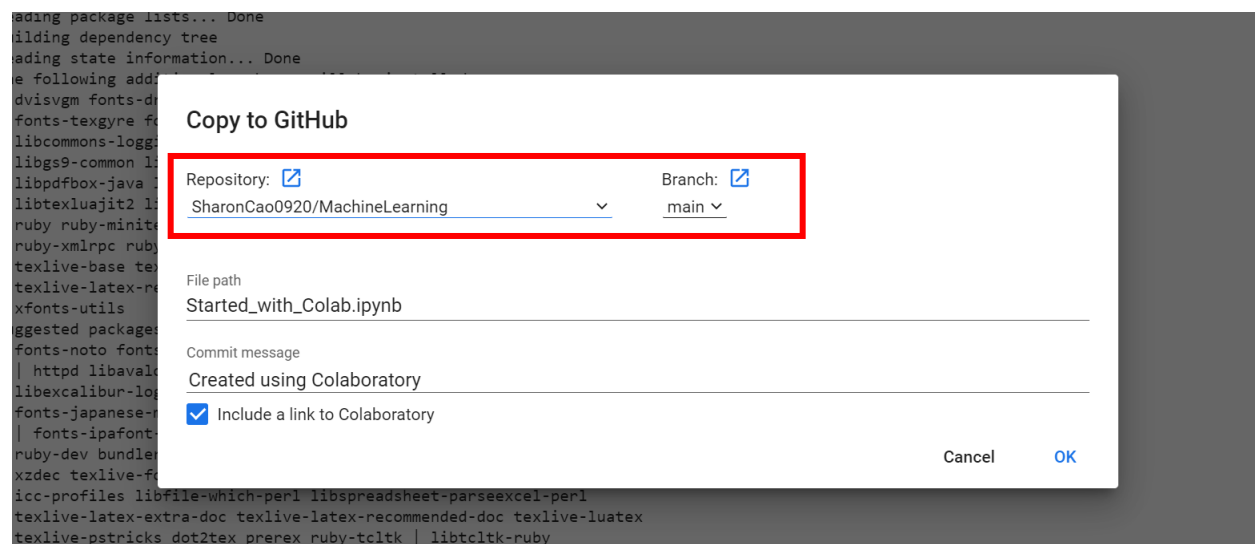
1

11) Save on GitHub

[https://github.com/SharonCao0920/MachineLearning/blob/main/Started\\_with\\_Colab.ipynb](https://github.com/SharonCao0920/MachineLearning/blob/main/Started_with_Colab.ipynb)



## Select Repository



## Verify

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main 1 branch 0 tags

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SharonCao0920 Created using Colaboratory e244d02 now 18 commits

ModelSelection/UseOverfittin... Add files via upload 1 hour ago

Started\_with\_Colab.ipynb Created using Colaboratory now

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Go to file

...

SharonCao0920 Created using Colaboratory Latest commit e244d02 now History

1 contributor

779 lines (779 sloc) 119 KB

<>

File

Raw

Blame

...

Copy

Delete

Open in Colab

To HTML

In [24]: !jupyter nbconvert --to html /content/Started\_with\_Colab.ipynb

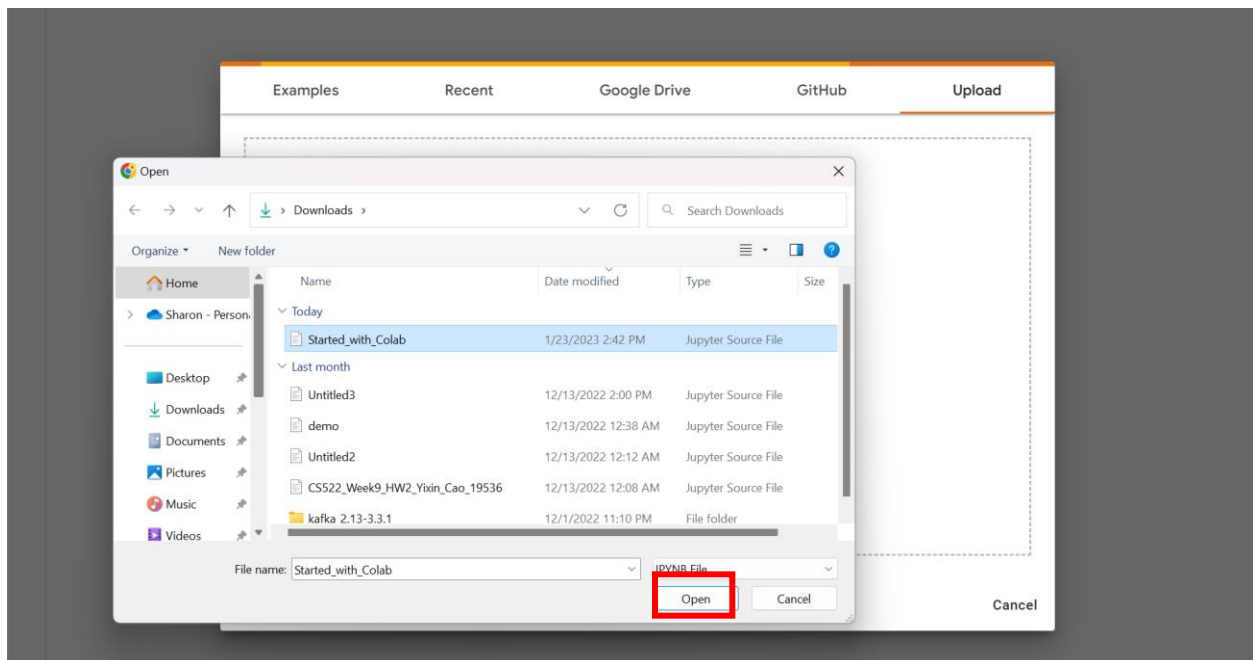
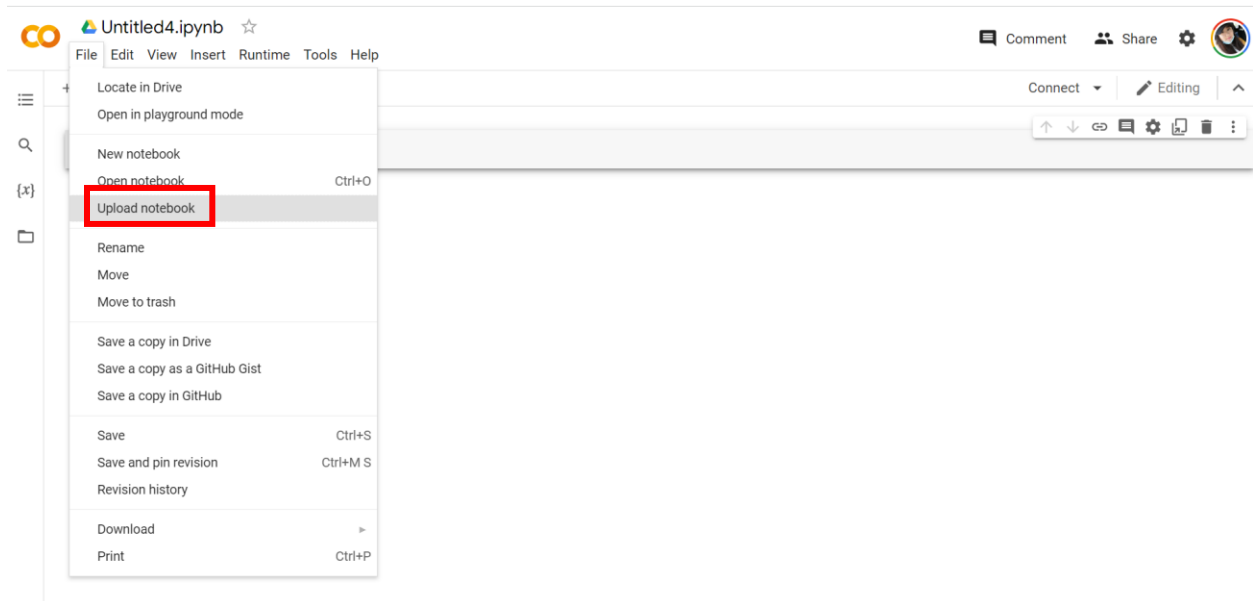
[NbConvertApp] Converting notebook /content/Started\_with\_Colab.ipynb to html

[NbConvertApp] Writing 375091 bytes to /content/Started\_with\_Colab.html

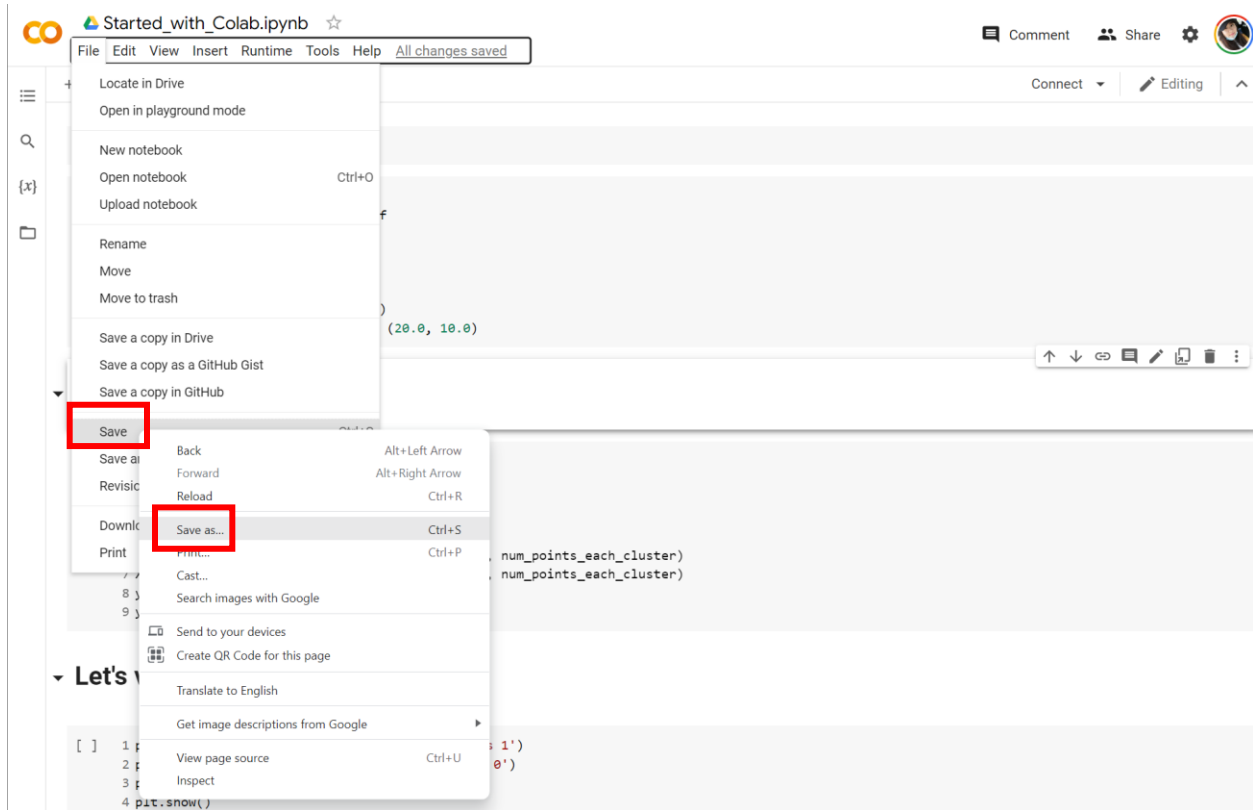
To PDF

## Step 2: Modify an existing Colab Project

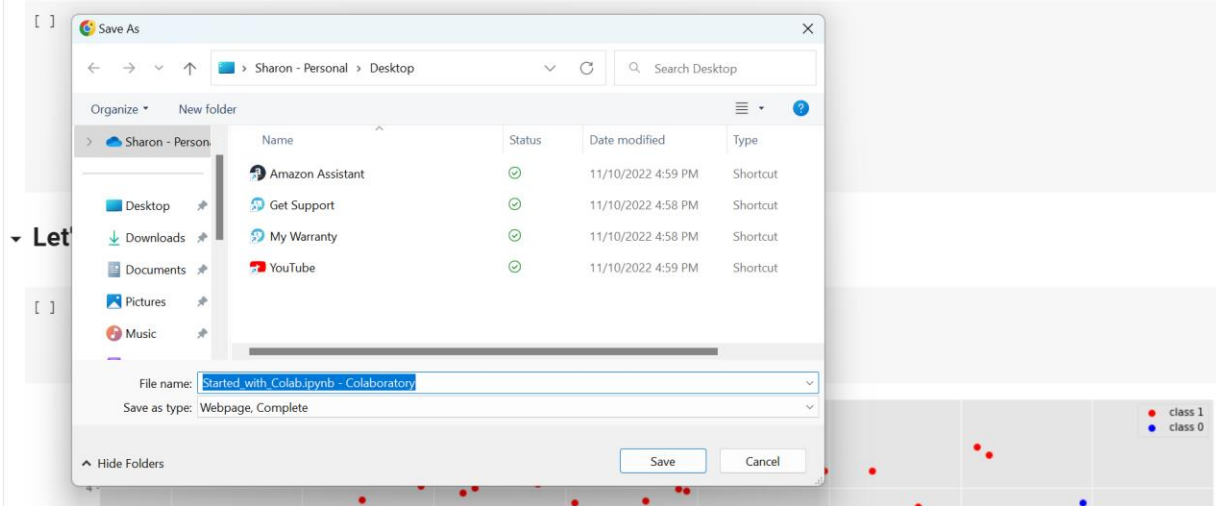
➔ File-> Upload Notebook



- ➔ Save and download modified file as in Step 1
- ➔ Save as html (right click)



## Create Synthetic data



(This method the html file is not open correctly)

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations and a search bar. The main area is divided into three sections:

- Code:** Contains two code cells. The first cell imports libraries like numpy, tensorflow, keras, and matplotlib. The second cell creates synthetic data using numpy.random and tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.
- Output:** Shows a "Notebook loading error" message. The message states: "There was an error loading this notebook. Ensure that the file is accessible and try again. Failed to fetch." Below this message is a "Details" link.
- File Explorer:** Located on the right side, it shows a list of files and folders, including "Examples", "Recent", "Google Drive", "GitHub", and "Upload".

The error message is the primary focus, indicating a problem with the notebook's loading process.