Tutorial of Frovedis Python Interface

1. Introduction

This document is a tutorial of Frovedis Python interface.

Frovedis is a MPI library that provides

- Matrix library using above API
- Machine learning algorithm library
- Dataframe for preprocessing

The Python interface wraps these functionalities and makes it possible to call them from Python script. Since the library is optimized for SX-Aurora TSUBASA, you can utilize vector architecture without being aware of it. You can use it also on x86 servers.

It is implemented by using a server program. An MPI program with Frovedis functionalities (frovedis_server) is invoked and the Python interpreter communicates with it.

2. Environment setting

In this tutorial, we assume that Frovedis is installed from rpm. Please follow /opt/nec/nosupport/frovedis/getting_started.md. As described in the file, if you want to use frovedis_server on x86, please do:

```
$ source /opt/nec/nosupport/frovedis/x86/bin/x86env.sh
```

If you want to use vector engine (VE), please do:

```
$ source /opt/nec/nosupport/frovedis/ve/bin/veenv.sh
```

Main purpose of the script is to set `PYTHONPATH` and `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`. It also switches `mpirun` to call (x86 or ve). If you did not source MPI set up script for VE, `veenv.sh` also source it internally.

We tested the wrapper using Python version 2.7 and version 3.6. Python version 2.7 is installed in CentOS/RedHat7 by default; Python version 3.6 can be installed using software collection on CentOS/RedHat7 and installed in CentOS/RedHat8 by default.

Since our wrapper is just a Python library and shared library, you can use tools like virtualenv, Jupyter, etc. together with the wrapper.

In this tutorial, we use python with virtualenv, because scikit-learn cannot be installed by yum, and using pip for system installed Python is a bit dangerous (virtualenv and pip will be installed together with Frovedis by yum).

First, please create your environment. In the case of Python 2.7:

```
$ virtualenv frovedis_tutorial
```

In the case of Python 3:

```
$ python3 -m venv frovedis_tutorial
```

If you want to use Python version 3.6 on CentOS/RedHat7, please install it from software collection and enable it as follows:

```
$ sudo yum install centos-release-scl
$ sudo yum install rh-python36
$ scl enable rh-python36 bash
```

Then, please activate the environment and install scikit-learn:

```
$ source frovedis_tutorial/bin/activate
(frovedis_tutorial) $ pip install scikit-learn
```

(Installing scikit-learn is for tutorial purpose. If you want to use only Frovedis, you do not have to install scikit-learn.)

If you want to run the tutorials on jupyter-notebook in the virtual environment, you need to run following:

```
(frovedis_tutorial) $ pip install jupyter
```

If you run jupyter notebook server on a server machine and run your browser on a client machine, following setting would need to be added in your ~/.jupyter/jupyter_notebook_config.py

```
c = get_config()
c.NotebookApp.ip = '0.0.0.0'
c.NotebookApp.open_browser = False
c.NotebookApp.notebook_dir = '/path/to/save/notebook'
```

Then, you can run

```
(frovedis_tutorial) $ jupyter-notebook
```

and access the server with the token printed by the command.

In addition, please copy the `./src` directory to somewhere you have write permission, because it will create files.

3. Simple example

Please look at "src/tut3/tut.py". It loads "breast cancer" data from scikit-learn, and run logistic regression on the data.

Lines with trailing `# frovedis` is specific for Frovedis. Lines with trailing `# sklearn` is for scikit-learn instead.

To use Frovedis, you need to import FrovedisServer:

```
from frovedis.exrpc.server import FrovedisServer
```

Then, import LogisticRegression in this case:

```
from frovedis.mllib.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

In the case of scikit-learn, following module is imported instead:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

Before using the logistic regression routine, you need to invoke frovedis_server:

```
FrovedisServer.initialize("mpirun -np 4 {}".format(os.environ['FROVEDIS_SERVER']))
```

You need to specify the command to invoke the server as the argument of initialize. Since the server is an MPI program, `mpirun` is used here. The option `-np` is for specifying the number of MPI processes. Here, 4 processes will be used. You can use multiple cards (in the case of vector engine) and/or multiple servers by specifying command line option appropriately.

The last argument of `mpirun` is the binary to execute. Here, the path of the binary is obtained from the environment variable `FROVEDIS_SERVER`, which is set in `x86env.sh` or `veenv.sh`.

The LogisticRegression call is the same as scikit-learn. Within the call, the data in Python interpreter is sent to frovedis_server and the machine learning algorithm is executed there.

After executing the machine learning algorithm, please shutdown the server:

```
FrovedisServer.shut_down()
```

As you can see, what you need to do is changing the importing module and add initialize / shutdown the server.

You can run the sample by

```
(frovedis_tutorial) $ python tut.py
score: 0.922671353251
```

Even if you change the import to use scikit-learn, it should produce similar result.

In this case, the speed of training of Frovedis is actually slower than scikit-learn. This is because the size of the data is very small (569, 30).

The frovedis server will be terminated when the interpreter exits. If it is not terminated because of abnormal termination, please kill the server manually by calling command like `pkill mpi`. In the case of VE, you can check if the server is running or not by `/opt/nec/ve/bin/ps -elf`, for example (or `$ VE_NODE_NUMBER=0 /opt/nec/ve/bin/top`, where you can change the VE node number by the environment variable).

You can also refer to the notebooks installed in `${INSTALLPATH}/doc/notebook`.

4. Machine learning algorithms

At this moment, we support following algorithms (sklearn is link to scikit-learn manual):

- `linear_model.LogisticRegression`(sklearn)
- `linear_model.LinearRegression`(sklearn)
- `linear_model.Ridge`(sklearn)
- `linear_model.Lasso`(sklearn)
- `linear_model.SGDClassifier`(sklearn)
- `linear_model.SGDRegressor`(sklearn)
- `svm.LinearSVC`(sklearn)
- `svm.LinearSVR`(sklearn)
- `svm.SVC`(sklearn)
- `tree.DecisionTreeClassifier`(sklearn)
- `tree.DecisionTreeRegressor`(sklearn)
- `ensemble.RandomForestClassifier`(sklearn)
- `ensemble.RandomForestRegressor`(sklearn)
- `ensemble.GradientBoostingClassifier`(sklearn)
- `ensemble.GradientBoostingRegressor`(sklearn)
- `neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier`(sklearn)
- `neighbors.KneighborsRegressor`(sklearn)
- `neighbors.NearestNeighbors`(sklearn)
- `naive_bayes.MultinomialNB`(sklearn)
- `naive_bayes.BernoulliNB`(sklearn)
- `cluster.KMeans`(sklearn)
- `cluster.AgglomerativeClustering`(sklearn)
- `cluster.DBSCAN`(sklearn)
- `cluster.SpectralClustering`(sklearn)
- `manifold.SpectralEmbedding`(sklearn)
- `manifold.TSNE`(sklearn)
- `decomposition.TruncatedSVD`(sklearn)
- `decomposition.PCA`(sklearn)

Please add `frovedis.mllib.` to import these modules. (In the case of scikit-learn, `sklearn.` is added to import them.) The interface is almost the same as scikit-learn.

Other than scikit-learn algorithms, we support following algorithms.

- `frovedis.mllib.fm.FactorizationMachineClassifier`
- `frovedis.mllib.recommendation.ALS`
- `frovedis.mllib.fpm.FPGrowth`
- `frovedis.mllib.decomposition.LatentDirichletAllocation`
- `frovedis.mllib.feature.Word2Vector`

In addition, following graph algorithms are supported. The interface is almost the same as networkx.

- `frovedis.graph.pagerank`
- `frovedis.graph.connected_components`
- `frovedis.graph.single_source_shortest_path`
- `frovedis.graph.bfs_edges`

- `frovedis.graph.bfs_tree`
- `frovedis.graph.bfs_predecessors`
- `frovedis.graph.bfs_successors`
- `frovedis.graph.descendants_at_distance`

You can use both dense and sparse matrix as the input of machine learning just like scikit-learn. It is automatically sent to Frovedis server, and automatically distributed among MPI processes. (SX-Aurora TSUBASA shows much better performance with sparse matrix.)

For more information, please refer to the manual. You can also find other samples in /opt/nec/nosupport/frovedis/x86/foreign_if_demo/python/.

5. Distributed matrix

As we mentioned, you can use variable of Python side directly as the input of machine learning algorithms that works on Frovedis server. In addition, you can also use the distributed matrix and vector at Frovedis server explicitly, which can be used as input of the machine learning algorithms.

Since you can keep the data at Frovedis server side, you can reduce the communication cost of sending data from Python to the server if you reuse the data.

Please look at "src/tut5-1/tut.py". It creates sparse matrix at the Frovedis server side from scipy csr matrix.

```
mat = csr_matrix((data, indices, indptr),
                 dtype=np.float64,
                 shape=(3, 3))
```

Here, mat is scipy's csr format of sparse matrix. (in Frovedis, it is called as *crs* format.) Then, `FrovedisServer.initialize` is called. This time, `-np` is 2. After that,

```
fmat = FrovedisCRSMatrix(mat)
```

creates crs matrix at Frovedis server. To check if it is really created, `debug_print()` is called. It should print like:

```
matrix:
num_row = 3, num_col = 3
node 0
local_num_row = 2, local_num_col = 3
val : 1 2 3
idx : 0 2 2
off : 0 2 3
node 1
local_num_row = 1, local_num_col = 3
val : 4 5 6
idx : 0 1 2
off : 0 3
```

It is printed at the server side. It shows that first 2 rows are in the node 0 and third row is in the node 1.

The data at Frovedis server is saved by `fmat.save("./result")`. The contents of this file should look like:

```
0:1 2:2
2:3
0:4 1:5 2:6
```

Each item is separated by space, and each row is separated as line. Each item is like "POS:VAL"; POS is 0-based column position. This is the sparse matrix text file format of Frovedis.

The memory of the server side is released when the variable `fmat` is garbage collected. But you can explicitly release it by calling `fmat.release()`.

You can create sparse matrix by loading from a file.

```
fmat2 = FrovedisCRSMatrix().load_text("./result")
```

creates a new matrix from the saved data. `fmat2.debug_print()` should produce the same output as the above.

In this case, we used text file format, but you can also use binary file format by using `save_binary` and `load_binary`. It should be much faster than text format on vector engine. Please refer to the C++ tutorial for binary format.

The file "src/tut5-2/tut.py" is dense matrix version. In this case, `FrovedisRowmajorMatrix` is created from `numpy.matrix`. You can try `FrovedisColmajorMatrix` version that is written as comment. Here, `debug_print()` shows internal data. If you want to see the data as row major way, use `get_rowmajor_view()` instead.

The text format of rowmajor matrix is like:

```
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8
8 7 6 5
4 3 2 1
```

If you use data at Frovedis server side as the input of machine learning algorithms, you need to be aware of the type; for example, LogisticRegression takes FrovedisColmajorMatrix, but does not take FrovedisRowmajorMatrix. Please refer to the manuals for more details

Label of the machine learning algorithms is a vector, and you can also use the distributed vector at Frovedis server explicitly. The file "src/tut5.3/tut.py" shows how to create it.

```
dv = FrovedisDvector([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8],dtype=np.float64)
dv.debug_print()
```

The `debug_print()` should print like this:

```
dvector(size: 8):
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
```

So far, we explained sparse matrix (FrovedisCRSMatrix), dense matrix (FrovedisRowmajorMatrix, FrovedisColmajorMatrix), and distributed vector (FrovedisDvector). We also another kind of distributed dense matrix called FrovedisBlockcyclicMatrix.

FrovedisBlockcyclicMatrix supports distributed matrix operations that is backed by ScaLAPACK/PBLAS. It can be utilized for large scale matrix operations. Please see "src/tut5-4/tut.py". It contains examples of various PBLAS functionalities.

First, input numpy matrices x, y, m, and n are created. Frovedis server side block cyclic matrix can be created like:

```
bcx = FrovedisBlockcyclicMatrix(x)
```

In ScaLAPACK/PBLAS, vectors are represented as one dimensional matrix.

First example swaps two vectors by `PBLAS.swap(bcx,bcy)`. To check if they are swapped, you can call `debug_print()` of these variables. However in this example, the blockcyclic matrix is copied back to Python interpreter and converted to numpy matrix by `to_numpy_matrix()` and printed.

Next example is multiplying by scalar: `PBLAS.scal(bcx,2)`. As you see, PBLAS interface overwrites the original matrix.

`PBLAS.axpy(bcx,bcy,2)` does $y = ax + y$, here a is 2. `PBLAS.copy(bcx,bcy)` copies the matrix ($y = x$).

`PBLAS.dot(bcx,bcy)` calculates dot product of x and y. Here, you can use numpy matrix `x` and `y` instead of `bcx` and `bcy`. In this case, blockcyclic matrix is created automatically. Other operations like `nrm2`, `gemv`, `ger`, `gemm`, and `geadd` also take numpy matrix as input.

`PBLAS.nrm2(bcx)` calculates L2 norm of the vector.

`PBLAS.gemv(bcm,bcx)` calculates matrix vector multiplication (m * x). The result is newly created blockcyclic matrix (vector).

`PBLAS.gemm(bcm,bcn)` does matrix-matrix multiplication (m * n). The result is also newly created blockcyclic matrix.

`PBLAS.geadd(bcm,bcn)` does matrix addition like $n = m + n$.

Lastly, you can explicitly release the blockcyclic matrix by calling `release()`, though they are automatically released when the variable is garbage collected.

Next, we will explain ScaLAPACK functionalities. Please see "src/tut5-5/tut.py".

This time, FrovedisBlockcyclicMatrix is created by loading from a file.

```
bcm = FrovedisBlockcyclicMatrix(dtype=np.float64)
bcm.load("./input")
```

FrovedisBlockcyclicMatrix can be saved by save, and binary format can also be used by `load_binary` and `save_binary`. To save the matrix, it is converted to Python numpy matrix.

```
m = bcm.to_numpy_matrix()
```

First example is `getrf`, which does LU factorization.

```
rf = SCALAPACK.getrf(bcm)
```

The argument matrix is overwritten to factorized matrix. The return value contains pivoting information (ipiv), which is needed to use the factorized matrix later.

Next, by using the factorized matrix, inverse of the matrix is calculated using `getri`.

```
SCALAPACK.getri(bcm,rf.ipiv())
```

As mentioned, `rf.ipif()` is used as the input of `getri`. The result is overwritten to the argument matrix. The result is printed by `print (bcm.to_numpy_matrix())`. The result would be like:

```
[[ 2.53333333 -0.36666667 -0.03333333]
 [-1.46666667  0.63333333 -0.03333333]
 [-0.03333333 -0.13333333  0.03333333]]
```

You can also use the result of LU factorization for solving the system of linear equation by using `getrs`.

Next example solves the system of linear equation directly using `gesv`.

```
bcm = FrovedisBlockcyclicMatrix(m)
x = np.matrix([[1],[2],[3]], dtype=np.float64)
bcx = FrovedisBlockcyclicMatrix(x)
SCALAPACK.gesv(bcm,bcx)
```

The variable `bcm` is set again (since it was modified) and `bcx` is created from numpy matrix `x`; then `gesv(bcm,bcx)` is called. The result is overwritten to `bcx`; `print (bcx.to_numpy_matrix())` would produce:

```
[[ 1.7]
 [-0.3]
 [-0.2]]
```

Last example is singular value decomposition (SVD) by `gesvd`. Unlike `TruncatedSVD`, it computes full SVD (it takes more time than `TruncatedSVD` if you only need part of the SVD result).

```
bcm = FrovedisBlockcyclicMatrix(m)
svd = SCALAPACK.gesvd(bcm)
```

Calling `gesvd(bcm)` creates an object `svd` that contains result. The `to_numpy_results()` function extracts left singular vectors (umat), singular values (svec), and right singular vectors (vmat).

```
(umat,svec,vmat) = svd.to_numpy_results()
print (umat)
print (svec)
print (vmat)
```

It would produce like:

```
[[-0.03411749 -0.21215376 -0.97664056]
 [-0.13817611 -0.96682347  0.21484819]
 [-0.98981986  0.14227847  0.00367101]]
[69.30483143  2.5940231   0.33374433]
[[-0.19214106 -0.48689005 -0.85206801]
 [-0.31038551 -0.79352539  0.52342936]
 [-0.93099014  0.36504183  0.0013452 ]]
```

You can also save and load the SVD result.

6. DataFrame

In addition to machine learning algorithms, we support Pandas like DataFrame.

First, please install `pandas` to your virtual environment. Though pandas is installed to the system Python when Frovedis is installed, virtualenv does not copy system installed packages by default.

```
(frovedis_tutorial) $ pip install pandas
```

Then, please see “src/tut6-1/tut.py”.

First, pandas DataFrame `pdf1` and `pdf2` are created. Then, FrovedisDataframe is created from pandas DataFrame as `fdf1` and `fdf2`.

```
peopleDF = {
            'Ename' : ['Michael', 'Andy', 'Tanaka', 'Raul', 'Yuta'],
            'Age' : [29, 30, 27, 19, 31],
            'Country' : ['USA', 'England', 'Japan', 'France', 'Japan']
           }

countryDF = {
             'Ccode' : [1, 2, 3, 4],
             'Country' : ['USA', 'England', 'Japan', 'France']
            }

pdf1 = pd.DataFrame(peopleDF)
pdf2 = pd.DataFrame(countryDF)
fdf1 = FrovedisDataframe(pdf1)
fdf2 = FrovedisDataframe(pdf2)
```

To show the contents of FrovedisDataframe, you can use show():

```
fdf1.show()
fdf2.show()
```

They should produce output like:

```
Age     Country Ename
29      USA     Michael
30      England Andy
27      Japan   Tanaka
19      France  Raul
31      Japan   Yuta

Ccode   Country
1       USA
2       England
3       Japan
4       France
```

To select columns, you can write like:

```
fdf1[["Ename","Age"]].show()
```

It should produce output like:

```
Ename   Age
Michael 29
Andy    30
Tanaka  27
Raul    19
Yuta    31
```

To filter the rows, you can write like:

```
fdf1[fdf1.Age > 19 and fdf1.Country == 'Japan'].show()
```

It should produce output like:

```
Age     Country Ename
27      Japan   Tanaka
31      Japan   Yuta
```

To sort the rows, you can write like:

```
fdf1.sort("Age",ascending=False).show()
```

Since `ascending=False`, it is sorted in descending order of Age. Output should be like:

```
Age     Country Ename
31      Japan   Yuta
30      England Andy
29      USA     Michael
27      Japan   Tanaka
19      France  Raul
```

You can specify multiple columns for sorting.

```
fdf1.sort(["Country", "Age"]).show()
```

This sorts the rows by Country, and then by Age in the same Country name. The output should be like:

```
Age     Country Ename
30      England Andy
19      France  Raul
27      Japan   Tanaka
31      Japan   Yuta
29      USA     Michael
```

Please note that the rows whose Country is Japan is sorted by Age.

To groupby the table, first call `groupby` and then call `agg` to aggregate the value like:

```
fdf1.groupby('Country').agg({'Age': ['max','min','mean'],
                              'Ename': ['count']}).show()
```

It should produce output like:

```
Country count(Ename)    max(Age)        min(Age)        mean(Age)
USA     1       29      29      29
England 1       30      30      30
Japan   2       31      27      29
France  1       19      19      19
```

To join (or merge in Pandas term) tables, it is required that the column names are unique in the current implementation. So first we rename the column name.

```
fdf3 = fdf2.rename({'Country' : 'Cname'})
```

Then, join like this:

```
fdf1.merge(fdf3, left_on="Country", right_on="Cname").show()
```

It produces output like:

```
Age     Country Ename   Ccode   Cname
29      USA     Michael 1       USA
30      England Andy    2       England
27      Japan   Tanaka  3       Japan
19      France  Raul    4       France
31      Japan   Yuta    3       Japan
```

You can chain operations. Here, join, sort, and select are chained.

```
fdf1.merge(fdf3, left_on="Country", right_on="Cname") \
    .sort("Age")[["Age", "Ename", "Country"]].show()
```

It produces output like:

```
Age     Ename   Country
19      Raul    France
27      Tanaka  Japan
29      Michael USA
30      Andy    England
31      Yuta    Japan
```

You can get the statistics of the columns like min, max, sum, avg, std, and count by calling like `min("Age")`. Like Pandas DataFrame, you can also call `describe()` to see all these information.

```
print ("min(Age): {}".format(fdf1.min("Age")))
print ("max(Age): {}".format(fdf1.max("Age")))
print ("sum(Age): {}".format(fdf1.sum("Age")))
print ("avg(Age): {}".format(fdf1.avg("Age")))
print ("std(Age): {}".format(fdf1.std("Age")))
print ("count(Age): {}".format(fdf1.count("Age")))
print ("describe: ")
```

This prints like:

```
min(Age): [19.0]
max(Age): [31.0]
sum(Age): [136.0]
avg(Age): [27.2]
std(Age): [4.816638]
count(Age): [5.0]
```

```
describe:
              Age
count    5.000000
mean    27.200000
std      4.816638
sum    136.000000
min     19.000000
max     31.000000
```

So far, we only used Frovedis side DataFrame. It is also possible to convert to Pandas DataFrame or use Pandas DataFrame together.

```
pdf2.rename(columns={'Country' : 'Cname'},inplace=True)
joined = fdf1.merge(pdf2, left_on="Country", right_on="Cname")
```

Here, Frovedis DataFrame is joined with Pandas DataFrame. The output should be the same as previous join.

You can convert Frovedis DataFrame using `to_panda_dataframe()`.

Frovedis DataFrame can be converted to matrix. Please see "src/tut6-2/tut.py".

First, Pandas DataFrame is created and converted to Frovedis DataFrame.

```
data = {'A': [10, 12, 13, 15],
        'B': [10.23, 12.20, 34.90, 100.12],
        'C': ['male', 'female', 'female', 'male'],
       }
pdf = pd.DataFrame(data)
df = FrovedisDataframe(pdf)
print (pdf)
```

The DataFrame is:

```
    A       B       C
0  10   10.23    male
1  12   12.20  female
2  13   34.90  female
3  15  100.12    male
```

You can create `FrovedisRowmajorMatrix` by specifying the columns. The columns should be integer or floating point values. In this case,

```
row_mat = df.to_frovedis_rowmajor_matrix(['A', 'B'], dtype=np.float64)
print (row_mat.to_numpy_matrix())
```

In this case, columns `A` and `B` are selected and converted to matrix. This produces

```
[[ 10.    10.23]
 [ 12.    12.2 ]
 [ 13.    34.9 ]
 [ 15.   100.12]]
```

You can also create `FrovedisColmajorMatrix` by `to_frovedis_colmajor_matrix`.

Then, you can specify columns as category variable. In this case, it can be any data type; it is converted using on-hot encoding. In this case, the result becomes FrovedisCRSMatrix.

```
crs_mat,info = df.to_frovedis_crs_matrix(['A', 'B', 'C'],
                                          ['C'], need_info=True)
crs_mat.debug_print()
```

Here, columns 'A', 'B', and 'C' is selected to create the matrix. The second argument is to specify which column is used as categorical variable. In this case column 'C' is specified. If `need_info=True`, `info` data structure is also returned. It is used to create a matrix from FrovedisDataFrame next time (explained later).

The result of debug print is as follows:

```
num_row = 4, num_col = 4
node 0
local_num_row = 2, local_num_col = 4
val : 10 10.23 1 12 12.2 1
idx : 0 1 3 0 1 2
off : 0 3 6
node 1
local_num_row = 2, local_num_col = 4
val : 13 34.9 1 15 100.12 1
idx : 0 1 2 0 1 3
off : 0 3 6
```

If it is shown as dense matrix, it should look like:

```
10 10.23  0 1
12 12.2   1 0
13 34.9   1 0
15 100.12 0 1
```

Here, 'female' is assigned to 2nd column (start from 0), and 'male' is assigned to 3rd column.

If you use this data for machine learning, you would want to convert other matrix using the same way for inference, for example. The `info` structure is used for this purpose.

For example,

```
    A      B     C
0  12  34.56  male
1  13  78.90  male
```

This DataFrame is converted to FrovedisCRSMatrix using the `info` created above:

```
crs_mat2 = df2.to_frovedis_crs_matrix_using_info(info)
crs_mat2.debug_print()
```

This should produce output like:

```
matrix:
num_row = 4, num_col = 4
node 0
local_num_row = 1, local_num_col = 4
val : 12 34.56 1
idx : 0 1 3
off : 0 3
node 1
local_num_row = 1, local_num_col = 4
val : 13 78.9 1
idx : 0 1 3
off : 0 3
```

If it is shown as dense matrix, it should look like:

```
12 34.56  0 1
13 78.9   0 1
```

As you can see, 'male' is assigned to 3rd column, not 2nd column. The data structure `info` can be saved and loaded to a file.

7. Manuals

Manuals are in `../manual` directory. In addition to PDF file, you can also use `man` command (MANPATH is set in `x86env.sh` or `veenv.sh`). For python interface, the section is `3p` (same name of the manual may exist in section `3` or `3s`.), so you can run like `man -s 3p logistic_regression`. Currently, there are following manual entries:

- `logistic_regression`
- `linear_regression`
- `lasso_regression`
- `ridge_regression`
- `linear_svm`
- `kmeans`
- `als`
- `crs_matrix`
- `dvector`
- `blockcyclic_matrix`
- `scalapack_wrapper`
- `pblas_wrapper`
- `getrf_result`
- `gesvd_result`