



jupyter快捷鍵 與 特別指令

by William

「版權聲明頁」

本投影片已經獲得作者授權台灣人工智慧學校得以使用於教學用途，如需取得重製權以及公開傳輸權需要透過台灣人工智慧學校取得著作人同意；如果需要修改本投影片著作，則需要取得改作權；另外，如果有需要以光碟或紙本等實體的方式傳播，則需要取得人工智慧學校散佈權。

有標紅色的是比較常用的快捷鍵



Enter: 進入cell內(能對cell打字的狀態)

```
for i in range(10): print(44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44)
```

Command Mode

(press Esc to enable)

(執行在文字方塊外的動作)

- - **F**
 - find and replace
 - Ctrl-Shift-F
 - open the command palette
 - Ctrl-Shift-P
 - open the command palette
 - Enter
 - enter edit mode
 - P
 - open the command palette
 - cell執行(特別：在文字方塊內外都可執行)
 - **Shift-Enter**
 - run cell, select below
 - **Ctrl-Enter**
 - run selected cells

- **Y**
 - change cell to code
- **M**
 - change cell to markdown
- **R**
 - change cell to raw

for i in range(10):	print(44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44)
# markdown cell	# markdown cell
# markdown cell	# markdown cell
markdown cell	markdown cell
markdown cell	markdown cell
for i in range(10):	print(44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44)
for i in range(10):	print(44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44)
for i in range(10):	print(44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44*44)

- **H**
 - change cell to markdown and to heading 1



Esc and Enter

Esc: 跳出cell外(無法對cell打字的狀態)(進入Command Mode)

```
In [24]: y=np.asarray([0,1,1,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1])
```

Enter: 進入cell內(能對cell打字的狀態)(進入Edit Mode)

```
In [24]: y=np.asarray([0,1,1,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1])
```



Command Mode

```
In [24]: y=np.asarray([0,1,1,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1])
```

Command Mode

- cell執行(特例, 在文字方塊內外都可執行)
 - Shift-Enter
: run cell, select below
 - Ctrl-Enter
: run selected cells
 - Alt-Enter
: run cell and insert below



Command Mode

- cell的新增、移除、合併
 - **A**
: insert cell above
 - B**
: insert cell below
 - X**
: cut selected cells
 - C**
: copy selected cells
 - Shift-V
: paste cells above
 - V**
: paste cells below
 - Z**
: undo cell deletion
 - D,D
: delete selected cells
 - Shift-M
: merge selected cells, or current cell with cell below if only one cell is selected



Command Mode

- 改變cell功能(code、文字、或標註)
 - Y
: change cell to code
 - M
: change cell to markdown
 - R
: change cell to raw

In [1]: <code>#code cell</code>	
In [2]: <code>print(1)</code>	
1	
# markdown cell ## markdown cell	執行前
markdown cell	執行後
markdown cell	
$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$	執行前
$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$	執行後
raw cell i am using Python	執行前
raw cell i am using Python	執行後



Command Mode

- 其他

- Ctrl-S
: Save and Checkpoint
S
: Save and Checkpoint
L
: toggle line numbers
O
: toggle output of selected cells
Shift-O
: toggle output scrolling of selected cells
H
: show keyboard shortcuts
- I,I
: interrupt the kernel
- 0,0
: restart the kernel (with dialog)
- Esc
: close the pager
- Q
: close the pager
- Shift-L
: toggles line numbers in all cells,
and persist the setting
- Shift-Space
: scroll notebook up
- Space
: scroll notebook down



Command Mode

- 其他

- K
 - : select cell above
 - Up
 - : select cell above
 - Down
 - : select cell below
 - J
 - : select cell below
- Shift-K
 - : extend selected cells above
 - Shift-Up
 - : extend selected cells above
 - Shift-Down
 - : extend selected cells below
- Shift-J
 - : extend selected cells below
- F
 - : find and replace
 - Ctrl-Shift-F
 - : open the command palette
 - Ctrl-Shift-P
 - : open the command palette
 - Enter
 - : enter edit mode
 - P
 - : open the command palette



Edit Mode

```
In [24]: y=np.asarray([0,1,1,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1])
|
```

Edit Mode

- function提示與說明文件
 - Shift-Tab
: tooltip
 - Shift-Tab*2
: tooltip+parameters


```
In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        plt.show

Out[1]: Signature: plt.show(*args, **kw)
Docstring:
Display a figure.
When running in IPython with its pylab mode, display all
```

Edit Mode

- 自動輸出補上(或提供輸入選項)
 - **Tab**
: code completion or indent

```
In [ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
plt.sh|
```



```
In [ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
plt.show|
```

```
In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
plt.  
Out[1]: plt.absolute_import  
plt.acorr  
plt.angle_spectrum  
In [ ]: plt.annotate  
plt.Annotation  
plt.Arrow  
plt.arrow  
plt.Artist  
plt.AutoLocator  
plt.autoscale
```



Edit Mode

- function提示與說明文件
 - **Shift-Tab**
: tooltip
 - **Shift-Tab*2**
: tooltip+parameters

```
In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
plt.show
```

```
Out[1]: Signature: plt.show(*args, **kw)
```

```
In [ ]: Docstring:  
Display a figure.  
When running in ipython with its pylab mode, display all
```



Edit Mode

- 剪下、複製、貼上
 - Ctrl-X
 - Ctrl-C
 - Ctrl-V



Edit Mode

- 還原與取消還原
 - **Ctrl-Z**
 - : undo
 - Ctrl-U
 - : undo selection(和Ctrl-Z類似, 不同的地方在於將"選取"也算成一次動作)
 - **Ctrl-Y/ Ctrl-Shift-Z**
 - : redo
 - Alt-U
 - : redo selection(和Ctrl-Y/ Ctrl-Shift-Z類似, 不同的地方在於將"選取"也算成一次動作)

```
w3_BN = tf.Variable(w3_initial)
b3_BN = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([10]))
y_BN = tf.nn.softmax(tf.matmul(l2_BN, w3_BN) + b3_BN)
# Loss, optimizer and predictions
cross_entropy = -tf.reduce_sum(y * tf.log(y))
cross_entropy_BN = -tf.reduce_sum(y * tf.log(y_BN))
|
correct_prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(y, 1), tf.argmax(y_BN, 1))
accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction, tf.float32))
correct_prediction_BN = tf.equal(tf.argmax(y_BN, 1), tf.argmax(y, 1))
accuracy_BN = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction_BN, tf.float32))
# Training the network
zs, BNs, acc, acc_BN = [], [], [], []

sess = tf.InteractiveSession()
sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
for i in tqdm.tqdm(range(40000)):
```



Edit Mode

- 游標動作

- Ctrl-Home
: go to cell start
- Ctrl-Up(not work when i tried)
: go to cell start
- Ctrl-End
: go to cell end
- Ctrl-Down(not work when i tried)
: go to cell end
- Ctrl-Left
: go one word left(not a Character)
- Ctrl-Right
: go one word right(not a Character)
- Down
: move cursor down
- Up
: move cursor up

- 其他

- Ctrl-]
: indent
- Ctrl-[
: dedent
- **Ctrl-A**
: select all(cell內全選)
- Ctrl-/
: comment
- Ctrl-D
: delete whole line
- Insert
: toggle overwrite flag

- Ctrl-Backspace
: delete word before
- Ctrl-Delete
: delete word after
- Ctrl-M
: enter command mode
- Ctrl-Shift-F
: open the command palette
- Ctrl-Shift-P
: open the command palette
- Esc
: enter command mode
- Ctrl-Shift-Minus
: split cell at cursor
- Ctrl-S
: Save and Checkpoint





Jupyter notebook 魔術指令

- 以 ! 開頭，可以直接輸入 terminal 的指令

```
!nvidia-smi
```

```
!ls
```

```
!rm
```

```
!pip install ...
```



Jupyter notebook 魔術指令

- Jupyter 中有許多特殊指令，都是以 % 開頭
 - %cd: 改變路徑
 - %save: 將 cell 儲存為 .py
 - %run xxx.py: 執行 xxx.py 檔
 - %timeit: 計算該 cell 執行之時間
 - %matplotlib inline: 將繪製的圖直接顯示在 notebook 上
 - %matplotlib notebook



Jupyter notebook 魔術指令

- 以 ! 開頭, 可以直接輸入 terminal 的指令
!nvidia-smi
!ls
!rm
!pip install ...



想知道 function 的說明文件？

- method1:Shift-Tab*2
- method2:run ?+function

```
In [4]: 1 ??np.sqrt
```

Call signature: `np.sqrt(*args, **kwargs)`
Type: `ufunc`
String form: `<ufunc 'sqrt'>`
File: `c:\users\jimmy\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy__init__.py`
Class docstring:
Functions that operate element by element on whole arrays.

To see the documentation for a specific ufunc, use `np.info()`. For example, `np.info(np.sin)`. Because ufuncs are written in C (for speed) and linked into Python with NumPy's ufunc facility, Python's `help()` function finds this page whenever `help()` is called on a ufunc.

A detailed explanation of ufuncs can be found in the "ufuncs.rst" file in the NumPy reference guide.

