**P11**

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Oh, okay, in fact, what I am learning now is SK learn, which is a library for machine learning, and the reason why sk learn is learned is because I am learning some knowledge of machine learning recently. One is that I want to know about machine learning. On the other hand, let’s just say that I’m here. I need to supplement my knowledge of machine learning. Another one is that I need to use these algorithms in class. Of course, I may not need it at work. It’s just that this is what I need in class. I use it, so the library mentioned by the teacher in the class, um, it happened that I was just getting started, so for sure, so I started to explore and learn this sk by myself I have learned, in fact, I was relatively unfamiliar with this concept at first, so I basically check this sk in Chinese first. What does learn specifically do, for example, through Zhihu, or in a short book or some Csdn to see what this sklearn is, basically determine that it is actually equivalent to some class libraries that we normally develop and use Well, but this sklearn has more functions. It has many algorithms, and then adds some data sets. After I have a preliminary understanding of this, I basically start to read his official documents, official documents, I generally read The documentation may, um, usually read the documentation first, then install the environment, and then start to do some demos, that is, go deeper into the documentation while doing the demos. Generally, it will be divided into three steps. One is to look at it first. Generally, you will first look at the basic introduction of this document. Introduce some communities of this sklearn , then common problems, and then use this question to make a preliminary understanding of some of its details. Then it is equivalent to having an outline in your mind. After you have an outline, you start to go, that is, start to do demo. In fact, sk learn is divided into three parts, one is the configuration environment, and the other is the user The guide is to follow him to do some demos, and the API to do some specifics, that is, when you are ready to use, then it will have a detailed method of each method , a usage method . The steps I just mentioned are actually similar to his typesetting, so this typesetting is more in line with the pattern I want. In fact, the second step I just talked about is that I am based on his user guide to do some simple demos, after I can basically understand some of its usage, and then start, for example, I want to study decision trees or neural networks, then after I test a demo, I start Check some of his principles through some of his APIs and Google , that is, how it does it, and then what is its implementation method, so basically you will learn more about this thing, and then according to What I have learned is from the demo to the principles I learned, and then I make a summary and organize it into my own notes. Every algorithm is basically this flow. Then slowly when each algorithm is roughly familiar, there is actually a further point. The next thing may be that he will introduce some documents, that is, there is a comparison of algorithms. In fact, it is equivalent to correcting this algorithm and different algorithms . Compare and do some more detailed analysis of their principles. Ah, for me, learning this knowledge is actually how to make the best choice between different algorithms. In fact, it will also have some in the document, and there will also be some principles or some best practices. Some introductions, and then based on the introduction of its best practices, you can basically grasp the information of this library by yourself. Then follow-up, in fact, this document is similar to the tool class. And then when it comes to taking notes, when there is something that you don't understand, then review your notes. Then if there are some practical ways that you can't remember, just go and look at this document directly. This is a whole process of learning this sk learn .

【ask】

Well, that's very good. Then you can roughly divide the overall process into stages, for example, it can be divided into the early, middle and late stages of learning, and then I hope you can talk about the characteristics of each stage of learning and the goals of learning. have what.

【answer】

Well, it's probably the same thing. You just mentioned the third phase. In the early stage, you actually got to know him. First, you need to know what it is, which is what we often talk about.

, Well, the first point is to know what he is. After I know his basic concept, I will start to do the how, how to use it, how to use it, um, at this stage, the key is to Get started, add notes, and then keep reviewing some of his demos, and then you will also need to check some things in the process, such as some concepts you are not very clear or some new knowledge points you don't understand, then go back Check, this process is actually a stage of mid-term consolidation. In the later stage, it is actually to be proficient in application, that is, on the basis of proficient application, to know why he does it, in fact, why, to understand its principle, to understand the difference. It's which one should I use when I choose between different algorithms and why should I use this one. There are roughly three stages.

【ask】

Well, in the middle and later stages, you should be equivalent to practice, and you should refer to the examples he gave.

【answer】

Well, yes, including um, I will refer to the official documentation, and I will also refer to some examples on some other blogs .

【ask】

Hmm, so do you find this example useful? Did the example provided help you?

【answer】

This is very helpful.

【ask】

Is it a relatively simple example, or does it teach you how to do it step by step?

【answer】

Like sklearn , its example will be simple, but it will have some external links. For example, if you want to know more about this thing, he may have a link, oh, if you want to know more about this, you can click in and read it again, if you just say that I will do a simple one, then I will Just look at this simple, if you want to expand, then click on the external link and then expand.

【ask】

You just mentioned that you will practice it later. If you want to implement some more complex functions, you will come back to read the documentation, right?

【answer】

Yeah that's right.

【ask】

Then when I go back and watch it again, which part do I usually look at?

【answer】

Well, it's normal at this time. For example, when you use the API, there are many points that it is impossible to completely remember it. For example, it has 10 parameters, and then how to assign each parameter? Basically, it will be Look at some of these points, and sometimes there may be some details that are forgotten, and then come back and revisit it, basically using it as a toolkit.

【ask】

Then you mentioned a lot of class documents just now, that is, in the process of your description, can you categorize these documents briefly? Then talk about these different types of documents and what parts they each have . For example, you mentioned the API documentation, as well as his kind, which is called a user guide, right? You can briefly describe the document and what parts it consists of.

【answer】

Are you talking about just this sklearn or other technologies, all technical documentation.

【ask】

pick the ones you are familiar with , and the ones you have seen that you are more familiar with.

【answer】

Well, basically there are many categories, the first step is to say, it is similar to writing a program to do a hello world, the first step is that you configure the environment, and then run, which basically has this step, like a simplest demo. After you finish shooting the environment, then the rest is that he usually has a usage link, how to do a demo, and then there will be a simple version like a demo, and some of his advanced versions. Another point is, um, in addition to the demo, it has a specific API, that is, some ways of using the specific interface. The last point is his Q & A , which is some of his current frequently asked questions and answers. Then include some, um , some of his own, such as explaining the principle, or introducing the algorithm, some external links like this, or some blogs , he will make some recommendations. So to sum up, it is actually, um, it should be about 4 links, one link is to configure the environment, and then the second link is to do demo, demo may be divided into simple , and high-level, etc., and there is specific API, and an environment that is equivalent to a community or Q&A .

【ask】

Among the documents you have seen, there is one on its own official website, with a community, right? Exchange community.

【answer】

Well, yes , generally there are, if there is no community, he may have some groups like this.

【ask】

Okay, oh, then the next question is about the source of information, that is, the documents you usually use. Where do these materials come from?

【answer】

Well basically just google it directly.

【ask】

Google came to its official website , right?

【answer】

Well, yes, basically check the official website directly, basically Google, for example, its keywords are to go to its official website, and then find some information on the official website.

【ask】

Then in addition to this official document, you will also look at other documents.

【answer】

Sometimes you may read some translations, for example, if you are in English, you may read some documents translated by him, for some obscure words. Then for other documents, I will still see more official documents. Other words just go for those. In fact, it is directly searched by Google, Google , Baidu directly.

【ask】

Is this translated document an official translation or a folk translation?

【answer】

Well, most of them are organizational translations, not official translations.

【ask】

It's just some lovers' translation, right?

【answer】

Ah, yes, the framework I use is like this, that is, the frameworks of the Java classes I contact are like this.

【ask】

Hmm, okay, um, do you usually search for keywords directly when you search?

【answer】

Mmmm right.

【ask】

OK, then the next question is about your reading habit, that is, how did you usually read after you found or opened a document?

【answer】

I usually look at some of its layouts first, just to see what modules it has, and then that. For example, if he has an introduction, I will first look at the introduction to see what this thing is, and then look at it slowly. Then take a look at his one according to the previous steps, implement his demo of the basic version, and then look at the function of each module according to your own needs in the follow-up. Basically, it is rare to see it piece by piece from start to finish .

【ask】

Well, but the whole logic you see should also be based on the logic of the arrangement of his document itself, right?

【answer】

It's not too much, just um, except for his basic introduction, this will be a must-see every time, and then the rest like demo or API are possible, which one will be watched first according to your needs.

【ask】

Is there such a situation where fast positioning information is required? It is to quickly find the part that corresponds to you.

【answer】

There will be.

【ask】

How is that positioned?

【answer】

Well, some websites and some documents, he can do better, search directly, and then can quickly retrieve, but I feel that this is still a little less, the important thing is to say you, um, in fact, the important thing is that some documents and their structure It's still better. You can find him according to its structure. Well, let's say the menu sub-directory. Find the relevant points through the directory, and then go directly to the content of that chapter, which is very convenient, and then If the document itself, the document itself is very messy. So I basically just went straight to Google .

【ask】

documentation is messy, what does it mean to choose Google directly?

【answer】

It's just that his document layout is messy, and I don't know how to find what I want, so I don't waste time on this document, and then directly use that keyword to search through Google.

【ask】

Then the search should not be the content of this official document, right?

【answer】

Oh, it could be.

【ask】

In most cases, what content will be generally obtained, after such a search ?

【answer】

Well, in most cases, you will get a question about the stack over flow, that is, on average, you will find a little more of this kind of question, and then there will be a direct answer in it, and then in some cases, it will be said that he can give You go directly to a certain index of that document, and then you go to see, and then there is a part that it will be related to some blogs .

【ask】

Well, even keywords can be linked to the index of documents, right?

【answer】

Well, yes, related keywords or some specific questions, the question is actually very simple, that is, what, how .

【ask】

That should be this document, and its index is better.

【answer】

Well, I guess it should be that Google has done a good job in search efficiency. At present, the anchor points in the document are basically done quite well, but it is said that some of his organizations will be very different.

【ask】

Ok, the next question is that you should also encounter some problems during the development process. How did you solve the problems when you encountered them?

【answer】

Well, most of the problems are actually analyzed by themselves through the principles, because we are doing business development a little more, so many problems still start from the business to analyze the cause of the problem and whether there are loopholes in our own logic, and then the rest Some difficulties in the next technologies are actually Baidu or Google to search for some solutions. Then, like some more detailed small questions, such as why this point is wrong, this point must be that you go to some question and answer sites or say, such as Zhihu , or that stack overflow , GitHub, etc. to make a query .

【ask】

Then do you have this situation, that is, when you encounter a problem, you will go back to check the document, and then see if there is a solution in the document.

【answer】

This will, will.

【ask】

What type of questions would you generally check the documentation for?

【answer】

Well, generally it is, generally, for example, the API or the way to use this function, or whether he has any precautions. It is how it is used, I will check the documentation. Then for some documents, I know where he talks about the principle, like this, if I want to know his internal principle, I will check it out.

【ask】

Well, okay, the following question is about the documentation itself, which is what kind of documentation you think is a good developer documentation. You can summarize it from several dimensions and aspects.

【answer】

Well, probably from three aspects, one is the completeness. The completeness refers to his document. Your best thing is to be complete. You can't say whether the a module has the b module or not. Is this not possible? Because I actually do a search for all the words , and I also learn a bit more systematically when I read it. Another is that his convenience, the convenience will be involved, one is its typesetting, and the other is the organization of his module, including the use of some of its links, that is, some documents he made Very good, that is, it is very convenient to connect knowledge points, so you think that this is A , and then it will be related to BC, and he will also put some external links, so that you can learn quickly. Then there is the convenience, the interface of some websites is still relatively simple, that is, square blocks , or his aesthetics are still relatively good. When you look at this website, in fact, its structure is very clear. You know which part is the key point, that is, which part is the menu, and then it will be very convenient for you to look at it. If you have some official documents like BBS, it will be very troublesome for you to find a knowledge point. Another is the real-time nature of the content. With the iteration of your product functions, the documentation must be kept up to date, and the solutions to some problems encountered in your documentation must also be up to date . For example, you frequently update reports. Some problems, then you better have a solution to this problem as much as possible, otherwise I will find a lot of problems when I use some of your new functions, and I don't know how to solve them, so it will be very embarrassing, um, probably these three Aspects.

【ask】

The three aspects you just mentioned involve the content, as well as the organization and its design, interaction design, such as adding some links, and its maintenance and so on. Let me ask another question about language. Do you usually read Chinese or English?

【answer】

Well, more English.

【ask】

Well, do you find it difficult to read English?

【answer】

Well, it was still difficult at first, but it's fine now. It's not as convenient as reading Chinese, but still, I feel better now.

【ask】

Well, that's the kind of bilingual version you wish you had read ? You can switch between multiple versions of the language version with the official documentation. Have you ever seen this kind of documentation?

【answer】

Well, some, some, um, how do you say this? Actually, um, our current tendency is to say that we have English and just look at English, because sometimes there are some terms in Chinese, and their concepts are not unified. As a result, there will be deviations in your understanding of the translation. It is better to read English directly. The main reason is that before, you have been used to reading English, and then you look at that. After the English translation, sometimes if the translation does not Well, there are deviations in understanding, it is better to read English directly, like myself.

【ask】

Well, okay, let me ask one more question about the characteristics of this programmer's study habits and work habits, that is to say, what do you think is the difference between developers or programmers who usually study and work? You can talk about yourself or what you have observed .

【answer】

different place. Um. Can you give a rough example of what?

【ask】

For example, do you prefer to learn by yourself, or do you need to ask others to learn through some training?

【answer】

Well, in fact, there is no such thing. From my own point of view, I still tend to study by myself, and I don't like watching videos very much. I still like to read text or documents, and then explore a little by myself, because I ask other people's words. , In fact, your understanding is not very deep, um, I know some who like to ask others, and some who like to follow courses. I think everyone has more characteristics, but the commonality is actually that programmers have a strong thirst for knowledge because of the rapid update and iteration of knowledge, that is, they have a sense of crisis, especially during interviews, so we got to know each other. Many programmers, we still say, that is, the pursuit of technical integrity, all have a certain pursuit, just want to master this foundation more comprehensively, and then, basically, when learning a knowledge, it is a period of time. Focus on this part to get this knowledge, and then the specific way of learning is actually different for everyone.

【ask】

Well, then , this way of learning is generally related to the specific project of the project. It is to learn while doing the project , right?

【answer】

Well, yes, that's generally the case. Occasionally, I see some articles, and then some people who are interested will take a look.

【ask】

Well, that is to say, it is the knowledge itself that needs to be combined with this practice.

【answer】

Alas, that's right.

【ask】

Well, okay, that's all for today's question. Thank you.