http://stackoverflow.com/

http://nullege.com/

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/index.htm

책: 고성능 파이썬 프로그래밍

https://wiki.python.org/moin/ParallelProcessing

https://github.com/vhf/free-programming-books/blob/master/free-programming-books.md

https://wiki.python.org/moin/IntegratingPythonWithOtherLanguages

Python 2, 3 동시 설치

Control panel이 잘 실행 되지 않으면, 이전 버전의 환경 변수가 삭제 되지 않아서 그렇다.

PYTHONHOME

PYTHONPATH

TCL_LIBRARY

PYTHONHOME

C:₩WinPython₩python-3.5.1;

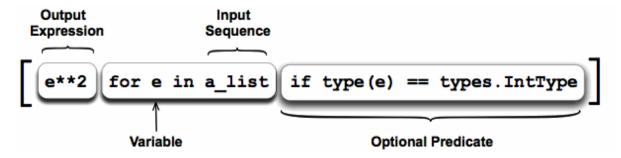
PYTHONPATH

 $C: \forall Win Python \forall python -3.5.1; C: \forall Win Python \forall python -3.5.1 \forall DLLs; C: \forall Win Python \forall python -3.5.1; C: \forall Win Python \forall python -3.5.1; C: \forall Win Python \forall python -3.5.1; C: \forall Win Python -3.5.1;$

3.5.1₩Lib;C:₩WinPython₩python-3.5.1₩Lib₩site-packages;

TCL_LIBRARY

C:₩WinPython₩python-3.5.1₩tcl₩tcl8.6



List Comprehensions

- **import X** imports the module X, and creates a reference to that module in the current namespace. Or in other words, after you've run this statement, you can use *X.name* to refer to things defined in module *X*.
- **from X import** * imports the module X, and creates references in the current namespace to all *public* objects defined by that module (that is, everything that doesn't have a name starting with "_"). Or in other words, after you've run this statement, you can simply use a plain *name*to refer to things defined in module X. But X itself is not defined, so *X.name* doesn't work. And if *name* was already defined, it is replaced by the new version. And if *name* in X is changed to point to some other object, your module won't notice.
- from X import a, b, c imports the module X, and creates references in the current namespace to the given objects. Or in other words, you can now use a and b and c in your program.

from myfuncTest import *

print(myTestSum(2,30)) print(myTestSum2(2,30))

import myfuncTest

print(myfuncTest.myTestSum(2,30)) print(myfuncTest.myTestSum2(2,30))

특정디렉토리에있는 pyd import 하기

import sys

sys.path.insert(0,'E:\hccho\makePYD\Debug')

import hccho_test_module

Call C++ DLL

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/252417/how-can-i-use-a-dll-file-from-python

It's very easy to call a DLL function in Python. I have a self-made DLL file with two functions: addand sub which take two arguments. add(a, b) returns addition of two numbers sub(a, b) returns substraction of two numbers The name of the DLL file will be "demo.dll" Program: from ctypes import* # give location of dll mydll = cdll.LoadLibrary("C:\\demo.dll") result1= mydll.add(10,1) result2= mydll.sub(10,1) print "Addition value:-"+result1 print "Substraction:-"+result2 Output: Addition value:-11 Substraction:-9

Call COM dll from Python

Static library는 python에서 불러 사용할 수 없다.

Q. is it possible to import modules from .lib library to Python program (as simple as .dll)?

→

In theory, yes; in practice, probably not -- and certainly not as simply as a DLL. Static libraries are essentially just collections of object files, and need a full linker to correctly resolve all relocation references they may contain. It might be possible to take your static library and simply link its contents to form a shared library, but that would require that the static library had been built as position independent code (PIC), which is not guaranteed.

comtypes설치

https://sourceforge.net/projects/comtypes/files/

(easy_install로 설치한 경우는 CreateObject에서오류발생. 다운받아직접설치해야...) (sourceforgecomtypes google검색하여 exe파일다운받음)

Com DLL은반드시 regsvr32로등록되어있어야함.

Test 대상 hcchoATLtest2Lib밑에 interface AAA2 밑에 method aa22

```
from comtypes.client import CreateObject
from comtypes.client import GetModule
X = GetModule("E:\\text{W}\text{hccho}\text{W}\text{hccho}\text{ATLtest}(VS2012)\\text{W}\text{Release}\text{W}\text{hccho}\text{ATLtest2.dll"})
#X = GetModule(('\{2F0F0202-2E9C-46F5-8AEF-78D03BAD98C6\}',1,0)) #<--이렇게 해도 됨
Y = CreateObject(X.AAA2, interface=X.IAAA2)

a=3.5
b=5.6
print(Y.aa22(a,b))

import ctypes
n=10
mydata_tmp=ctypes.c_double * n
mydata = mydata_tmp()
for i in range(0,n):
mydata[i]=i
```

```
mydata[5]=121.33
print("Before: ")
for i in range(0,n):
               print(mydata[i])
Y.ArrayTest(n,mydata)
print("After: ")
for i in range(0,n):
               print(mydata[i])
defMathFintest():
                from comtypes.client import CreateObject
               from comtypes.client import GetModule
               MF0 =GetModule("C:\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\Windows\\\
                MF =CreateObject(MF0.OptFormula, interface=MF0.IOptFormula)
               gr = MF.BSCall(42,40,0.5,0.1,0.2,0)
               print(type(gr))
                print (gr.Delta)
dd = MF0.MFDate()
               print( type(dd))
dd.year=2016
               return;
GetModule (TypeLib Id, Major Version, Minor Version)
GetModule은 이렇게 해도 OK, 1,0←-version
X = GetModule( ('{2F0F0202-2E9C-46F5-8AEF-78D03BAD98C6}', 1,0))
# Interface ≥| uuid
Download and install comtypes*, put the Snippets module from Mark Cederholm in
```

```
PYTHONPATH, and you're all set.
from snippets102 importGetLibPath,InitStandalone
fromcomtypes.clientimportGetModule,CreateObject
m =GetModule(GetLibPath()+"esriGeometry.olb")
InitStandalone()
p =CreateObject(m.Point, interface=m.IPoint)
p.PutCoords(2,3)
printp.X,p.Y
```

InitStandalone() ←뭔지???

import comtypes.gen.hcchoATLtest2Lib

Call Python From C++

```
https://docs.python.org/3.5/extending/embedding.html
#include "python.h"
int main(intargc, char* argv[])
wchar_t *program = Py_DecodeLocale(argv[0], NULL);
    if (program == NULL) {
fprintf(stderr, "Fatal error: cannot decode argv[0]₩n");
        exit(1);
   }
Py_SetProgramName(program); // optional but recommended
Py_Initialize();
PyRun_SimpleString("from time import time,ctime₩n"
                       "print('Today is', ctime(time()))₩n");
        Py_Finalize();
        PyMem_RawFree(program);
        return 0;
Fatal Error 발생: path 에 python 디렉토리 문제
       You just have to copy Python's Lib/ directory in your program's working director
PATH="C:\python33 x64;%PATH%"
PYTHONPATH="C:\python33_x64\DLLs;C:\python33_x64\Lib;C:\python33_x64\Lib\site-
packages"
PYTHONHOME=C:\python33_x64
http://stackoverflow.com/questions/49137/calling-python-from-a-c-program-for-distribution
```

C++를 이용하여 pyd module 만들기

```
. win32 프로젝트 - DLL/빈프로젝트
. 속성에서
       C/C++ ->일반 ->추가디렉토리: C:\WinPython\python-3.5.1\include
        링커 ->일반 ->추가라이브러리디렉토리: C:\WinPython\python-3.5.1\libs
        링커 ->입력 ->추가종속성: python35.lib
        링커 ->명령줄 ->추가옵션: /export:PyInit_spam←-c코드에서정의된함수
        링커 ->일반 ->출력파일: $(OutDir)\spam.pyd
*/
pydfilename.pyd 와 C++ 코드상의 Pylnit_pydfilename 같아야됨
// strlen, strlen2 ←- 2개 함수를 만드는 예:
#include < Python.h >
staticPyObject*
spam_strlen(PyObject*self,PyObject*args)
constchar*str=NULL;
intlen=0;
if(!PyArg_ParseTuple(args,"s",&str))
returnNULL:
len=strlen(str);
returnPy_BuildValue("i",len);
staticPyObject*
spam_strlen2(PyObject*self,PyObject*args)
constchar*str=NULL;
intlen=0;
if(!PyArg_ParseTuple(args,"s",&str))
returnNULL;
len=strlen(str)+1;
returnPy_BuildValue("i",len);
```

```
staticPyMethodDefSpamMethods[]={
{"strlen",spam_strlen,METH_VARARGS,"count string length."},
        {"strlen2",spam_strlen2,METH_VARARGS,"count string length+1."},
{NULL,NULL,0,NULL}/* Sentinel */
};
#ifPY_VERSION_HEX>=0x03000000
/* Python 3.x code */
staticstructPyModuleDefspammodule={
PyModuleDef_HEAD_INIT,
"spam",/* name of module */
"spam_doc",/* module documentation, may be NULL */
-1,/* size of per-interpreter state of the module,
or -1 if the module keeps state in global variables. */
SpamMethods
};
PyMODINIT_FUNC
PyInit_spam(void)
{
returnPyModule_Create(&spammodule);
}
#else
/* Python 2.x code */
PyMODINIT_FUNC
initspam(void)
(void)Py_InitModule("spam",SpamMethods);
}
#endif
```

Python27의 PyInt_AsLong→ 3.5에서 PyLong_AsLong으로 바뀜

// PyArg_ParseTuple: Python 자료형을 C의자료형으로변환

```
// Py_BuildValue: C 자료형을 Python 자료형으로변환
// PyArg_ParseTuple(args, "s", &str)
// 설명: args에있는값을 "s", 즉const char *로해석하고, str에저장
// "i" ==>int, "f" ==> float, "l" => long,
// PyArg_ParseTuple(args, "IIs", &a,&b,&c); ==> "IIs" 는 long, long, string으로해석되고,
각각을a,b,c에저장한다.
void GetDataFromPyObject2d(PyObject* A,double**&X,int&n,int& m)
       // 2차원 Python List로부터 n by m data를추출하여 X에넣어준다.
       // X에대한메모리할당은여기서이루워지며, memory
delete의책임은이함수를불러사용하는사용자가따로해야함.
        inti.j;
       PyObject* B;
        n = PyList_Size(A);
       X = newdouble* [n];
        for(i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
               B = PyList_GetItem(A,i);
               m = PyList_Size(B); // m은항상같아야하는데...
               X[i] = newdouble [m];
               for (j=0; j < m; j++){
                       X[i][j] = PyFloat_AsDouble(PyList_GetItem(B,j));
       }
}
void GetDataFromPyObject1d(PyObject* A,double*&X,int& n)
        inti;
        n = PyList_Size(A);
       X = newdouble [n];
        for(i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
               X[i] = PyFloat_AsDouble(PyList_GetItem(A,i));
        }
staticPyObject *
python_argument_pasing_test_hccho_xxx(PyObject *self, PyObject *args)
        intn,m;
        inti, j;
        PyObject* A;
        PyObject* B;
       PyObject* Temp,*Temp2;
        if (!PyArg_ParseTuple(args, "00",&A,&B)){ // 약속된 2개의 argument를분리해낸다.
"00"는 Object 갯수,
               return NULL;
        }
        doublemy_sum=0.0;
```

```
// 분리해낸각각의PyObject를다시 parsing한다.
if (!PyList_Check(A)){
       return NULL;
}
// 약속에따라, A는 2차원 List임을알고 parsing
double** X=NULL;
GetDataFromPyObject2d(A,X,i,j);
for(n=0;n<i;n++){
       for(m=0;m<j;m++){
               my_sum += X[n][m];
Free2D(X.i);
//약속에따라, B는 1차원 List임을알고 parsing
double* Y=NULL;
GetDataFromPyObject1d(B,Y,j);
double my_sum2=0.0;
for (n=0; n< j; n++)
       my_sum2 += Y[n];
}
delete[] Y;
returnPy_BuildValue("[ff]", my_sum,my_sum2);
```

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/11713701/how-to-debug-c-extensions-for-python-on-windows

Pyd프로젝트 debugging하기(2.7, 3.5 공통)

- 1. Libs 디렉토리및에있는 python35.lib(python27.lib)파일을복사하여 python35_d.lib(python27_d.lib)를만든다 링커-추가종속성에서위의 lib를명시적으로지정하지않아도됨.pyconfig.에서 "_DEBUG" define 여부에따라자동으로연결해줌.
- 2. pyconfig.h파일에서

#define Py_DEBUG이부분을 comment처리한다.

3. Go to Project > Properties, then under Configuration Properties
-a. General - ensure that you are using the correct Character Set. For me it was Use
Multi-Byte Character Set. Python 3 probably needs Use Unicode Character Set.

다른dll파일은디버깅하는방식으로디버깅하면됨

- ⇒ 속성-디버깅-명령: C:\WinPython\WinPython-32bit-3.5.2.\\python-3.5.2\\python-3.5.2\\python.exe
- ⇨ 연결: 예
- ⇒ spyder실행또는 python cmd창
- ⇒ visual studio내에서디버깅시작(F5)

⇒ spyder내에서 test파일실행

특정디렉토리에있는 pyd import 하기

import sys

sys.path.insert(0,'E:\hccho\makePYD\Debug')

Cython 을 이용한 pyd 파일 만들기

(python 코드를 pyd 로 변환)

```
1) 아래와 같이 작성한후 helloworld.pyx 파일로 저장하자
print "Hello World"

2) setup.py 파일을 만들고 아래와 같이 코딩
from distutils.core import setup
from Cython.Build import cythonize
setup( ext_modules = cythonize("helloworld.pyx") )

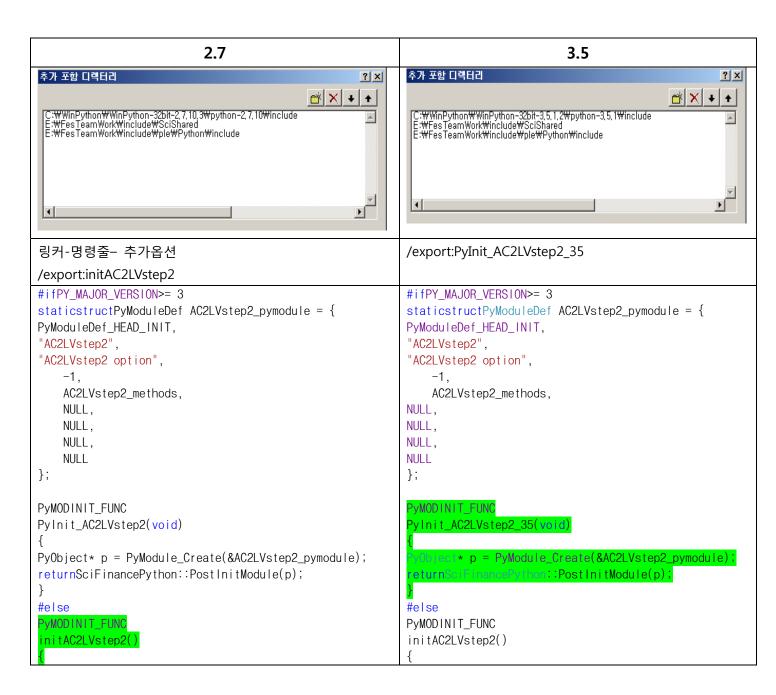
3) 아래와 같이 실행하여 동적라이브러리 파일을 만들어보자.
python setup.py build_ext --inplace

4) 이제 동적라이브러리가 만들어 졌으니 아래처럼 import 하여 사용하면 끝~~~
>>> import helloworld
Hello World
```

ScicompPyd 만들기

```
2.7 용 scifinance_py.h 에서 PyInt_AsLong→PyLong_AsLong 으로바꾸어새로운파일을만든다. 예를들어, scifinance_py35.h

scicomp 에서자동생성된 xxx_py.cpp 에서
FromPythonBound ==>FromPython
FromPythonFixed ==>FromPython
FromPythonFixed1 ==>FromPython
```



```
PyObject* p = Py_InitModule("AC2LVstep2",

AC2LVstep2_methods);

SorFinancePython::PostInitModule(p);
}

#endif

PyObject* p = Py_InitModule("AC2LVstep2",

AC2LVstep2_methods);

SciFinancePython::PostInitModule(p);

}

#endif
```

QuantLib

http://www.smileofthales.com/build-quantlib-for-python/

http://blog.naver.com/nomore_bet/220624978039

http://www.lfd.uci.edu/~gohlke/pythonlibs/

여기서 버전에 맞게 QuantLib_Python-1.6.1-cp35-none-win32.whl 를 다운 받는다.

C:₩Quantlib>pip install QuantLib_Python-1.6.1-cp35-none-win32.whl 이렇게 하면, C:₩WinPython₩python-3.5.1₩Lib₩site-packages₩QuantLib 가 생기면서, 설치됨

잡동사니

Input 박스 http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2963263/how-can-i-create-a-simple-message-box-in-python importctypes # An included library with Python install. defMbox(title, text, style): return ctypes.windll.user32.MessageBoxA(0, text, title, style) respond = Mbox('Your title', 'Your text', 4) print (respond) Message box import easygui easygui.msgbox("This is a message!", title="simple gui") importctypes MessageBox = ctypes.windll.user32.MessageBoxW MessageBox(None, 'Hello', 'Window title', 0)

Warning

import warnings

warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

Parallel Python

```
http://bryan7.tistory.com/438
C:\WinPython\WinPython-32bit-3.5.1.2\python-3.5.1\Lib\site-packages>python ppserver.py -p
35000 -i 172.21.101.38 -s "mysecret"
                                                                                                                                                   <----client ip(즉,자기 자신)
ppservers = ("172.21.101.38:35000", )
job_server = pp.Server(ncpus, ppservers=ppservers,secret="mysecret")
C:\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Under\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\U
능, 옵션 없으면, local에서만 계산
ppservers = ("172.21.101.38",)
python ppserver.py -a
==> 안됨
ppservers = ("172.21.101.38",)
python ppserver.py -a
==> 안됨
ppservers = ("172.21.101.38", )
python ppserver.py -p 60000
==> 안됨
ppservers = ("172.21.101.38:60000", )
python ppserver.py -p 60000
==> 작동함(마지막에 프로세스 찾을 수 없다는 메시지 나옴)
https://wiki.python.org/moin/ParallelProcessing← python parallel 정리된 사이트
```

```
json파일 위치:
C:₩WinPython₩WinPython-32bit-3.5.1.2₩settings₩.ipython₩profile_default₩security
ipcontroller-client.json
ipcontroller-engine.json

ipclusterstart -n 2 ←cmd창에서 실행하면 json파일 생성됨. 실행할 때마다 갱신
http://ipython.org/ipython-doc/stable/parallel/
Controller PC 에서 ipcontroller.exe ─ip=" *" 를 실행하면, ipcontroller-client.json, ipcontroller-engine.json 2 개의 파일이 생긴다. 참고로,
```

ipcontroller_config.py 파일을통해 c.HubFactory.ip='*'지정하는방법도있다. • Ipcontroller.exe 를실행할때마다다른 json 파일이생긴다. 실행할때마다 client pc 로복사해야함. Ipcontroller-ip=192.168.1.16 • HubFactory.ip = '192.168.1.16' 1. ipcontroller-client.json 는 client PC로 옮긴다 2. ipcontroller-engine.json 파일은 여러대의 엔진 PC로 옮긴다. 3. 각각의 엔진 pc에서 ipengine.exe를 실행한다. ipengine 또는 ipcluster engines -n 5←여러 개의 process 띄우기 이런 단계를, ipcontroller_config.py, ipcluster_config.py를 통해 일괄로 할 수 있다. Local PC에서 엔진을 설치하고 test하는 방법: ipcluster start -n 4 from ipyparallel import Client rc = Client() rc.ids [0,1,2,3] ←---ipcluster start -n 4를통해 4개의엔진을생성했기때문 jupyter Running IPython Clusters IPython parallel computing clusters 2 profile Jupyter notebook 의"IPython Cluster"탭을통해서도가능 Controller와 engine간의 python 버전은 일치해야 됨.

Ipython Notebook

http://freeprog.tistory.com/3←notebook server만들기

http://star.mit.edu/cluster/docs/latest/plugins/ipython.html

http://goodtogreate.tistory.com/entry/IPython-Notebook-설치방법

http://activisiongamescience.github.io/2016/04/19/IPython-Parallel-Introduction/

그냥 ipython notebook이 아니라, jupyter notebook 서버 설치에 관해 찾아보아야 함.

ipython profile create mynbserver←-생성. 이 때, 생성되는 파일은 모든 내용이 comment처리되어 있음. 수정해야 됨

ipython notebook --profile=mynbserver←서버 실행. cmd창의 현재 디렉토리가 홈으로 설정됨

Notebook profile디렉토리 확인: ipython profile locate default

한대의 PC에서 cluster start 시키고 example을 돌리는 것은 돌아감. 문제는 여러대의 PC를 활용하는 것인데, 아직까지는 성공하지 못함.

Easily distributing a parallel IPython Notebook on a cluster

http://twiecki.github.io/blog/2014/02/24/ipython-nb-cluster/

https://github.com/tritemio/PyBroMo/wiki/Howto-setup-an-IPython-cluster

Howto setup an IPython cluster

Antonino Ingargiola edited this page on 18 Jul 2014 · 8 revisions

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Clone this wiki locally

https://github.c

Clone in Desktop

This is a wiki page for the **PyBroMo** software

This is a quick howto on the setup of an <u>IPython</u> cluster. For more info see the official IPython docs: <u>Using IPython for parallel computing</u>.

Before starting you need to install IPython. The easiest way is to get it through a scientific python distribution, like <u>Anaconda</u>.

Parallel computing on a single machine

Method 1

Launch the notebook server and, from the cluster tab, start 4 engines.

Method 2

Open a terminal (cmd.exe) and type:

ipcluster start -n 4

Parallel computing on many machines (Windows 7)

Reference from IPython docs:

• Starting the controller and engines on different hosts

Here we configure 2 machines, one **controller-host** that launch the simulation and one **slave-host**that performs the computation. This procedure can be extended to multiple "slave" machine just repeating this same configuration.

NOTE for Windows: All the commands must be pasted in a **cmd.exe** terminal.

Setup the controller

Only the first time we need to create an IPython profile.

ipython profile create --parallel --profile=parallel

This command copies a new set of configuration files in IPYTHONDIR/profile_parallel, where IPYTHONDIR is usually a folder named .ipython in the user home folder (C:\Users\username\). These files can be customized to change the default behavior, if needed.

Now, each time we want to start a parallel computation we begin starting the controller:

ipcontroller --profile=parallel --ip=169.232.130.141 where the address is the **controller ip address**.

This command creates a file ipcontroller-engine.json that contains the connection info that the other machines need in order to connect to the controller. The file is located in IPYTHONDIR/profile_parallel/security.

We need to copy ipcontroller-engine.json to the computation machine. To automate this step I like to link the IPython folder into a Dropbox folder so that all the configuration files are automatically copied/updated on the different machines.

Setup the "slave" machine

Also on the machine in which we run the computation it's useful to create a profile (only the first time), with the same command as before:

ipython profile create --parallel --profile=parallel

A new set of configuration files is created in IPYTHONDIR/profile_parallel.

We can start a computation engine with the ipengine command, specifying the path of the ipcontroller-engine.json file:

```
ipengine --profile=parallel --
```

file=C:\Data\user\software\Dropbox\ipython\profile_parallel\security\ipcontrollerengine.json

or, we can write the file name in the configuration file so we don't need to write it every time. To do so, edit the file <code>ipengine_config.py</code> found in the previously created profile folder (<code>IPYTHONDIR/profile parallel</code>). Find the line:

```
#c.IPEngineApp.url_file = u''
```

remove the trailing # and write the ipcontroller-engine.json path, in our example: c.IPEngineApp.url_file =

u'C:\Data\user\software\Dropbox\ipython\profile_parallel\security\ipcontrollerengine.json'

Now to launch an engine simply type:

```
ipengine --profile=parallel
```

It is suggested to launch as many engine as the number of cores. To launch a second engine open a new terminal and type again the command, and so on.

To add another machine for computation just repeat the previous steps.

Launching the simulation

Once the cluster is started (either in a single machine or on multiple machines) we are ready to launch a simulation.

On the controller machine start an **IPythonQtConsole** or an **IPython notebook** using the profile parallel:

```
ipythonqtconsole --profile=parallel
```

٥r

ipython notebook --profile=parallel

Then do:

```
from IPython.parallel import Client
rc = Client()
rc.ids
```

the last command should print the number of engines that were started.

Alternatively, if you have a QtConsole or Notebook already started without the profile parallel, you can simply specify the path of the file that contains the clients (engines) information. This file is ipcontroller-client.json (not -engines as before!) and is located in the profile folder.

NOTE: This trick is used by the **PyBroMo** notebooks so you don't need to restart the notebook server after you launch the cluster.

https://github.com/tritemio/PyBroMo/wiki/Howto-setup-an-IPython-cluster

Controller PC 에서 할 일

ipython profile create --parallel --profile=parallel ipcontroller --profile=parallel --ip=172.21.101.40

- ⇒ C:\WinPython\WinPython-32bit-3.5.2.2\settings\W.ipython\profile_parallel\security
- ⇒ 디렉토리에 새로 생성되는 ipcontroller-engine.json 파일을 엔진 PC 의 특정 디렉토리에 복사한다.

Engine PC 에서 할 일

ipython profile create --parallel --profile=parallel (매번 할 필요는 없음) ipengine --profile=parallel --file=Y:₩TeamMember₩hccho₩ipcontroller-engine.json

ipengine_cofig.py 파일을 편집하여

c.IPEngineApp.url_file = u'Y:₩TeamMember₩hccho₩ipcontroller-engine.json'

이렇게 하면,

- 1. ipengine --profile=parallel
- 2. 또는 Jupyter Note Book "IPython Clusters" 탭에서 엔진 개수를 설정하여 엔진을 열수도 있다. 이때 security 디렉토리에 json 파일이 생기는데, 영향을 주지는 않는 듯. "IPython Clusters" 탭에서 보이는 profile 은 위의 ipython profile create 를 통해서 만든 것들이 보임.

Client 를 실행할 때, profile 이름을 "default"로 하지 말고, "parallel"로 해야 함. rc = Client(profile = "parallel")

⇒TEST 성공

Pandas & DB

```
params = urllib.parse.quote_plus('PROVIDER=MSDataShape;Data
PROVIDER=MSDASQL;dsn=POSIM;uid=;pwd=;')
engine = create_engine("mssql+pyodbc:///?odbc_connect=%s" % params)
import pymysql
import pandas as pd
BabyData=[('Bob', 968), ('Jessica', 155), ('Mary', 77), ('John', 578), ('Mel', 973)]
df = pd.DataFrame(data = BabyData, columns=['Names', 'Births'])
print(df)
conn2 = pymysql.connect(host='172.21.101.40', user='root', passwd='12345', db='posim')
psql.write_frame(df, con=conn2, name='hcchotest', if_exists='append', flavor='mysql')
conn = pyodbc.connect('DRIVER={MySQL ODBC 3.51 Driver};SERVER=localhost;DATABASE=posim;UID=root;PWD=12345;')
BabyData=[('Bob', 968), ('Jessica', 155), ('Mary', 77), ('John', 578), ('Mel', 973)]
df = pd.DataFrame(data = BabyData, columns=['Names', 'Births'])
print(df)
conn2 = pymysql.connect(host='172.21.101.40', user='root', passwd='12345', db='posim')
df.to_sql(name='hcchotest',con=conn2,if_exists='append', flavor='mysql',index=False)
sqlalchemy의 create_engine 과 pandas 는아직맞지않음
    ⇒ Pandas 0.19.2 에서는 create_engine 으로해야만됨
import pymysql
import pandas as pd
# connect to mysql
conn = pymysql.connect(host='172.21.102.25', port=3306, user='otcadmin',
password='0tcr00t',charset='utf8')
# select database
conn.select_db('otctrading')
# cursor
cur = conn.cursor()
# query
sql = "select * from xxxxx"
cur.execute(sql)
# fetch result
```

```
rows = cur.fetchall()
# turn table result into dataframe

df=pd.DataFrame(list(rows))

Pandas 0.19.2 방식

SQLAlchemy, MySQL_python(mysqlclient 3.5 용), pymysql, wheel 설치/업데이트해야함.

import pandas aspd
fromsqlalchemyimportcreate_engine

x1=[3,4,5]
x2=['aa','ccc','df']
x3 =[1971,1975,2000]
z=pd.DataFrame(data=list(zip(x1,x2,x3)),columns=['Address','names','Births'])

engine = create_engine('mysql://root:12345@172.21.101.40')
engine.execute("USE POSIM")

z.to_sql(name = "hcchotest" ,con = engine, if_exists='append', index=False)
engine.dispose()
```

```
dataframe 만들기
import pandas as pd
x1=[3,4,5]
x2=['aa','ccc','df']
x3 = [1971, 1975, 2000]
df=pd.DataFrame(data=list(zip(x1,x2,x3)),columns=['age','name','year'])
(*** zip 은 list 를 tuple 로 묶어서 새로운 list 를 만들어준다)
df.ix[df['name']=='aa', 'year' ] = 1972 # data 수정
#row 를 추가할 때는 새로운 dataframe 을 만들어서 추가
df=df.append(pd.DataFrame([[7,'xx',2002]],columns=['age','name','year']))
df.head() ←-첫 다섯개 row
df.head(10) ←- 10 개 row
df.columns ←-field 명
df.ix[2] ←-2 번째 행(칼럼이름 포함)
df.values ←---- list 를 return
df.values[2] ←-칼럼이름 없이 2 번째 행
df.ix[n:m] ←- n 부터 m-1 까지
```

```
df.ix[:] ←전체
```

df.index = df.name ←-'name' 칼럼을 index 로 지정. 이름만 지정할 때는 z.index.name="myindx"

df.ix['aa'] ←- index 로 지정된 name 이'aa'인 행

df.ix[i,j] ←-df table 의 i 행,j 열 (0-based index)

df.ix[: , 3] ←-3 번째 열

len(z) ←-행 개수

len(z.columns) ←열 개수

df = pd.DataFrame({'a':[1,3,5,7,4,5,6,4,7,8,9],

'b':[3,5,6,2,4,6,7,8,7,8,9]})

print(df)

A=df['a'].values.tolist()

A[1]=100

print(df)

```
In [1]: from pandas import Series, DataFrame import pandas as pd
```

Out [2]:

	pop	state	year
0	1.5	Ohio	2000
1	1.7	Ohio	2001
2	3.6	Ohio	2002
3	2.4	Nevada	2001
4	2.9	Nevada	2002

dict 형으로부터 dataframe 을 만들 때는 data 형태가 list 야 함.

loc: only work on index **iloc:** work on position

ix: You can get data from dataframe without it being in the index

at: get scalar values. It's a very fast loc iat: Get scalar values. It's a very fast iloc

A=[[2,3,4],[3,3,5],[5,63,4],[3,4,5]]

A1=['a1','a2','a3']

A2=['x1','x2','x3','x4']

```
df=pd.DataFrame(data=A,index=A2,columns=A1)
print(df)
df.loc['x1']
df.iloc[0]
df.iloc[0,1]←좌표로 접근
df.iloc[0:1,0:2]
print(df.at['x1','a1'])
print(df.at[0,1])
Dataframe filtering
sql = "SELECT * FROM posimresult"
df = psql.read_sql(sql, conn)
df =df[df['SimDate'] == datetime.date(2016, 7, 28)]
#df =df[df['SimId'] == '4theta_SD_AH_PDIV_20160714']
print(df)
import pandas as pd
zerofilestr= 'Y:\TeamMember\hccho\PythonTest\AH5\data\Zero160804.xlsx'
zerofile = pd.ExcelFile(zerofilestr)
valdateser = 42586
dg=zerofile.parse('Ks') #Excel Sheet 지정 ==>dataframe
dg=dg[['days','rate']] # days, rate 2 개 column 만축출하여 dataframe 만들기. []한쌍이면 series
dg['yf']=dg['days']/365. # yf column 추가
dg['rate']=dg['rate']/100. # rate column 수정
dg['dates']=valdateser+dg['days'] # dates column 추가
defDo_SQL(DbConnecInfo_ForData, sql):
importpymysql
importpandas.io.sqlaspsql
    conn = pymysql.connect(host = DbConnecInfo_ForData['IP'],
user=DbConnecInfo_ForData['user'], passwd=DbConnecInfo_ForData['pw'],
db=DbConnecInfo ForData['dbname'])
df = psql.read_sql(sql, conn)
conn.close()
returndf
```

```
File 읽기

import pandas as pd

IVfile = "Y:\TeamMember\hccho\PythonTest\AH5\data\Iv160804SdExc.xlsx"

inputfile = pd.ExcelFile(IVfile)

df=inputfile.parse('Hs')

df = df.set_index(['Mat'])

df=df/100.
```

```
df.index.name='0'
Dictionary → dataframe
'101XIN9I': 0.3509999999999999, 'SPXSX5E': 0.625900000000001, '101SX5E':
0.4625000000000002, 'XIN9IHSCEI': 0, 'SPXXIN9I': 0, 'HSCEISPX': 0.3866, 'XIN9ISPX': 0,
'HSCEISX5E': 0.51770000000000005, 'HSCEI101': 0.6825, 'SPXHSCEI': 0.3866, 'HSCEIXIN9I': 0,
'SX5EHSCEI': 0.517700000000000005, 'SX5ESPX': 0.6259000000000001, 'XIN9ISX5E': 0.2258,
'SX5EXIN9I': 0.2258, '101SPX': 0.3753000000000002, 'SPX101': 0.3753000000000002}
df= pd.DataFrame(list(A.items()),columns=['Date', 'DateValue'])
Pivot Table
Index 지정 후, unstack()
my_list = list(df.values)
my_list2 = []
for i in range(len(my_list)):
   if my_list[i][0] - Xldate<= 112:</pre>
       my_list2.append(my_list[i])
   else:
       my_list2.append([7*int((my_list[i][0] - Xldate)/7.0) + Xldate, my_list[i][1]])
dg = pd.DataFrame(my_list2,columns= ['Date','Value'])
dg=dg.groupby('Date').sum()
dg=dg.reset_index()←-새로운 index 를 만듬
df['Date'] = df['Date'].apply(lambda x: x if x - Xldate<= 112else7*int((x -</pre>
Xldate)/7.0) + Xldate)
df= df.groupby('Date').sum()
Sort 예
import pandas as pd
x1=[3,7,5]
x2=['aa','ccc','df']
x3 = [1971, 1975, 2000]
df=pd.DataFrame(data=list(zip(x1,x2,x3)),columns=['age','name','year'])
print(df)
dg=df.sort_values(['age'],ascending=[True])
print(dg) # df는바뀌지않음.
df.sort_values(['age'],ascending=[True], inplace = True) # df가바뀜
```

```
Data Sample

import pandas as pd

a1=[1,90,180,270,360,540,720,900,1080]

a2=[1.474,1.494,1.521,1.581,1.604,1.654,1.739,1.784,1.83]

df=pd.DataFrame(data=list(zip(a1,a2)),columns=['days','rates'])
print(df)

모든행또는열출력, 출력숫자자리수설정

pandas.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
pandas.set_option('display.max_rows', None)

pd.set_option('precision', 5)
```

Numpy

IP address

```
import socket
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
s.connect(("gmail.com",80))
print(s.getsockname()[0])
s.close()
import socket
print([(s.connect(('8.8.8.8', 53)), s.getsockname()[0], s.close()) for s in
[socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)]][0][1])
defget_local_ip():
import socket
return [(s.connect(('8.8.8.8', 53)), s.getsockname()[0], s.close()) for s in
[socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)]][0][1]
```

Imfit 을 사용한 Optimization

http://cars9.uchicago.edu/software/python/lmfit/index.html

```
Levenberg-Marquardt도 가능
# create data to be fitted
x = np.linspace(0, 15, 301)
data = (5. * np.sin(2 * x - 0.1) * np.exp(-x*x*0.025) + np.random.normal(size=len(x), scale=0.2))
# define objective function: returns the array to be minimized
#def fcn2min(params, x, data):
     """ model decaying sine wave, subtract data"""
     amp = params['amp']
     shift = params['shift']
     omega = params['omega']
#
     decay = params['decay']
#
     model = amp * np.sin(x * omega + shift) * np.exp(-x*x*decay)
     return model - data
def fcn2min(params, x, data):
    """ model decaying sine wave, subtract data"""
    v = params.valuesdict()
    model = v['amp'] * np.sin(x * v['omega'] + v['shift']) * np.exp(-x*x*v['decay'])
    return model - data
# create a set of Parameters
params = Parameters()
params.add('amp', value= 10, min=0)
params.add('decay', value= 0.1)
params.add('shift', value= 0.0, min=-np.pi/2., max=np.pi/2)
params.add('omega', value= 3.0)
# do fit, here with leastsq model
minner = Minimizer(fcn2min, params, fcn_args=(x, data))
kws = {'options': {'maxiter':10}}
```

```
result = minner.minimize()

# calculate final result
final = data + result.residual

# write error report
report_fit(result)

# try to plot results
try:
    import pylab
pylab.plot(x, data, 'k+')
pylab.plot(x, final, 'r')
pylab.show()
except:
    pass
```

File Server 만들기

IIS(인터넷 정보 서비스) 관리자

"프로그램 제거 또는 변경"- Windows기능 사용 -→"인터넷정보 서비스" 추가

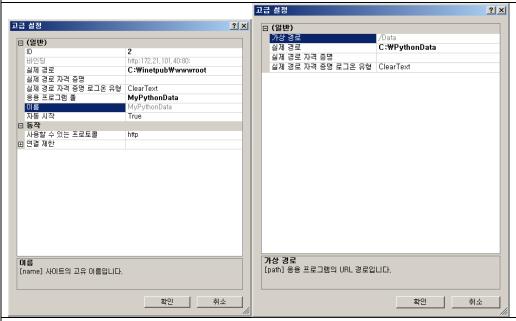
제어판 - 관리도구 -IIS 관리자

사이트 -> 웹사이트 추가

가상디렉토리를 추가할 수 있다. 이때 "C:₩inetpub\www.root"에 있는 web.config 파일은 없애야함

MIME형식에 필요한 파일의 확장자 추가해야 됨. (.* application/octet-stream)

오른쪽버턴 > 웹사이트 관리 -> 고급설정



http://172.21.101.40/Data/simple.dat

Visual Studio Project 파일

xxx.vcxproj파일과cpp, h 파일만 있으면 됨 (sdf, suo, sin파일 필요 없음)

Vcxproj 파일 이름을 바꾸면 출력 파일도 맞게 수정됨

XLW

OpenMP

```
#include<omp.h>
#pragmaomp parallel for schedule(guided)
프로젝트 - 속성 - C/C++ - 언어 - OpenMP지원 - 예
#include"stdafx.h"
#include<iostream>
#include<omp.h>
usingnamespacestd;
#defineDIM 200
void main()
double x[DIM];
double y[DIM];
inti;
doublexy;
doubledot_product = 0;
for(i=0; i<DIM; i++) {</pre>
       x[i] = i+10.0;
       y[i] = DIM-i;
    }
        // private(xy): 변수xy를각 thread가공유하지않는변수이다. reduction(+:dot_product);
dot_product의합은각 thread가각각계산하여나중에더하라.
#pragmaomp parallel forprivate(xy) reduction(+:dot_product)
for(i=0; i<DIM; i++) {</pre>
xy = x[i]*y[i];
dot_product += xy;
   }
cout<<"dot product="<<dot_product<<endl;</pre>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include <time.h>
voidmain()
   intmax=100000;
   inti, j;
   intisPrime = 0;
   intnum_prime = 0;
   clock_tbegin = clock();
   #pragma omp parallel for reduction(+:num_prime) private(isPrime, j) schedule(guided, 8)
   for(i=2; i<max; i++) {</pre>
       isPrime = 1;
```

```
for(j=2; j<i; j++) {
    if(i%j == 0) {
        isPrime = 0;
        break:
    }
}

if(isPrime)
    num_prime++;
}

clock_tend = clock();
printf("연산 시간 %fmsWn", (end-begin)*1000.0f/CLOCKS_PER_SEC);
printf("1과 %d 사이의 소수는 %d 개Wn", max, num_prime);
}
```

OpenMP 에서지원하는 schedule() directive 는다음과같다.

1. schedule(static, chunk 갯수)

모든블록들의크기를같게나누고 round robin 으로순차적으로 scheduling 하며처리한다. thread 의 scheduling 에대한 overhead 가적다.

2. schedule(dynamic, chunk 갯수)

chunk 들을작게나누어각각의 thread 에할당해주고작업이끝난 thread 에게는새로운 chunk 를할당해작업한다. scheduling 에대한 overhead 가크다.

3. schedule(guided, chunk 갯수)

처음에는큰블록으로일을나누어처리하고점점블록의크기를줄인다. 이떄 block 의크기는 chunk 의크기보다작지않은크기가할당된다.

하지만불행히도어떤 scheduling 이가장효율적인지는알고리즘에따라다르기때문에알수없다. 알고리즘의특성그리고 trial and error 로적합한 scheduling 방법을찾아야한다. Eclipse Committers Mars http://kaizen8501.tistory.com/16

Eclipse 에서 Python 개발환경구축하기

1. Python 설치

Python 은아래경로에서다운로드할수있습니다.

http://www.python.org/download/

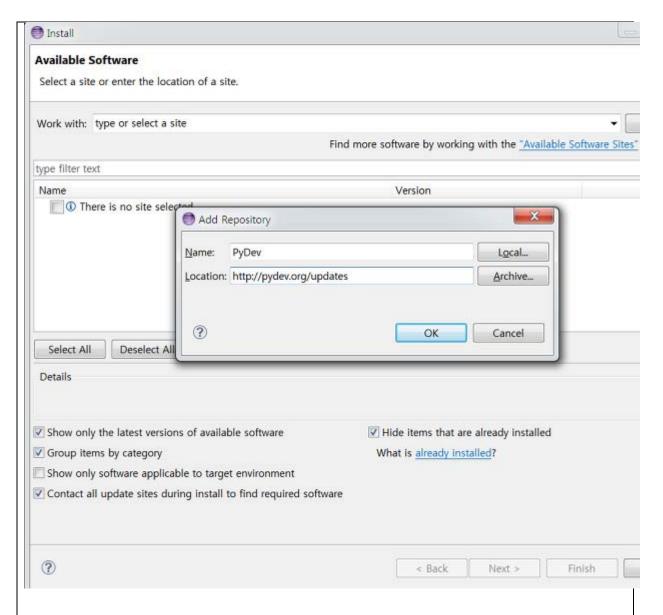
위경로에서현재사용하고있는 OS 에맞는 Python 을설치하면되며, Python 의버전은 3.x 버전과 2.x 버전이있으므로원하시는버전을다운로드하시면됩니다. 저는호환성관계로 Python 2.x 버전을설치하였습니다.

2. PyDev 설치및 Eclipse 환경설정

(Eclipse Neo3 는다운받아, 압축을풀어원하는디렉토리로옮기면됨. 설치방식이아님)

Eclipse 에서 Python 개발환경을구축하기위해서는 PyDev 플러그인을설치해야합니다. PyDev 는이름그대로 python 개발환경을위한플러그인이며, 설치방법은아래와같습니다

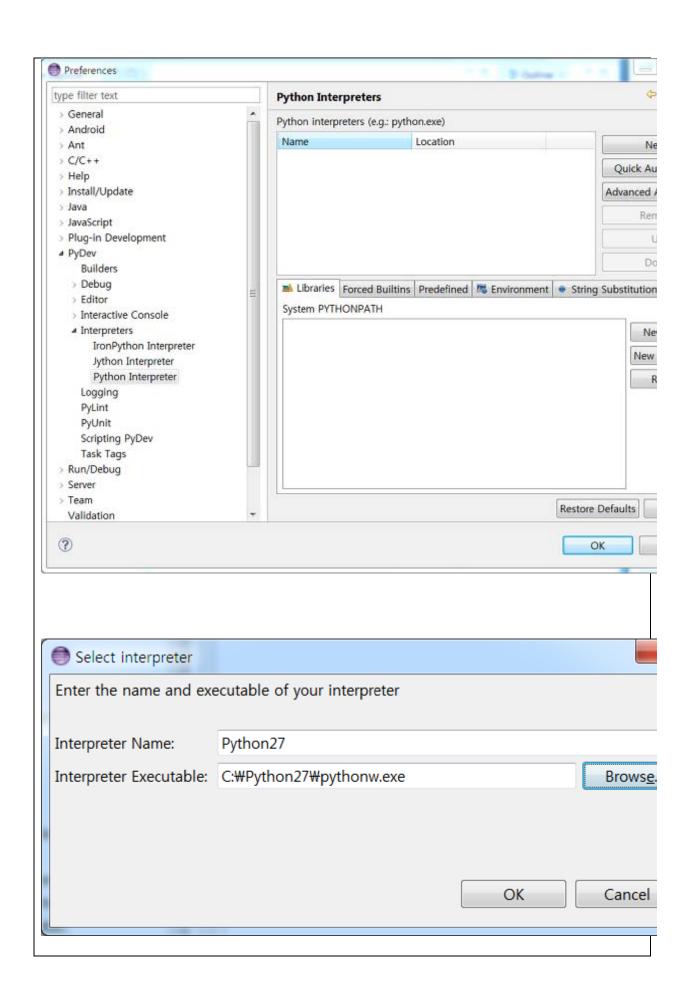
Help -> Install New Software PyDev 사이트를추가하면됩니다. (Location 은 http://pydev.org/updates)



Eclipse 에서 PyDev 프로젝트를생성하여 Python 을사용하기위해서는 PyDev Interpreter 와설치된 Python 의 Link 가필요합니다. 즉 Eclipse 의 PyDev 에게사용가능한 Python Interpreter 가무엇인지지정을해야합니다.

설정방법은아래와같습니다.

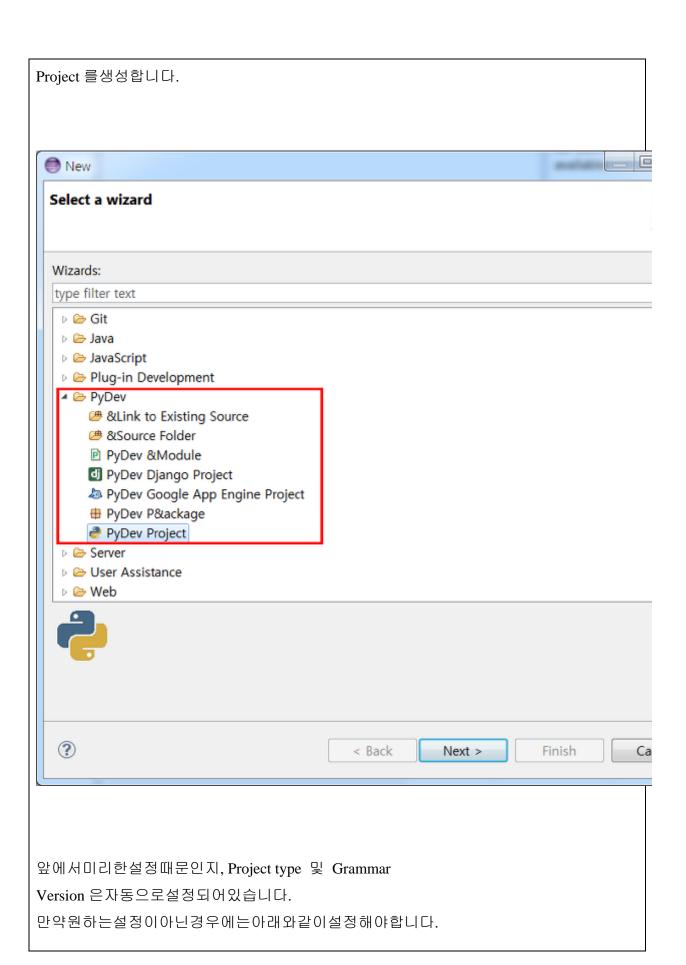
Window->Preferences->PyDev->Interpreter-Python Interpreter 에서 New Button 을선택하여앞에서설치한 Python 의설치경로를지정합니다. (저는 Python 2.7 을설치한관계로 Python 2.7 이설치되어있는경로를지정하였습니다.)

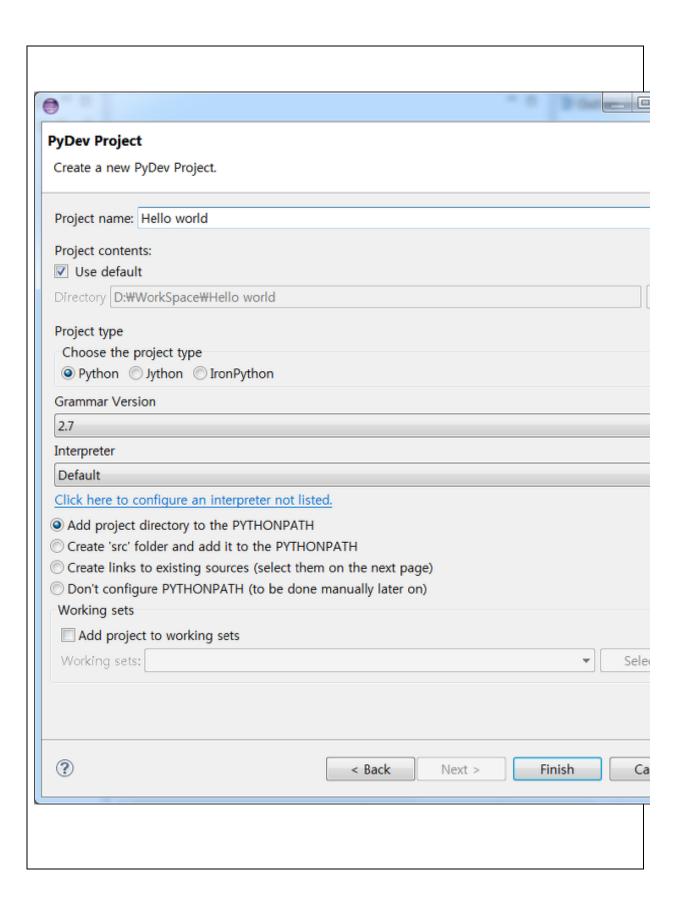


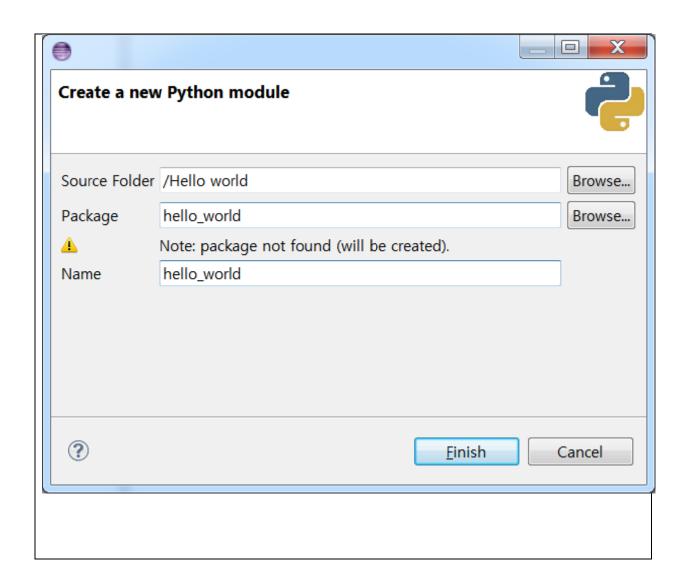
위와같이설정하면, PyDev 에서설치된 Pythoon 의 Library 및 DLL, sitepackages 들을자동으로 Link 합니다. Selection needed Select the folders to be added to the SYSTEM pythonpath! IMPORTANT: The folders for your PROJECTS should NOT be added here, but in your project confic Check:http://pydev.org/manual_101_interpreter.html for more details. ☑
☑ C:₩Python27₩DLLs ☑
☑ C:\
₩Python27\
₩lib ☑
☑ C:₩Python27₩lib₩lib-tk ✓

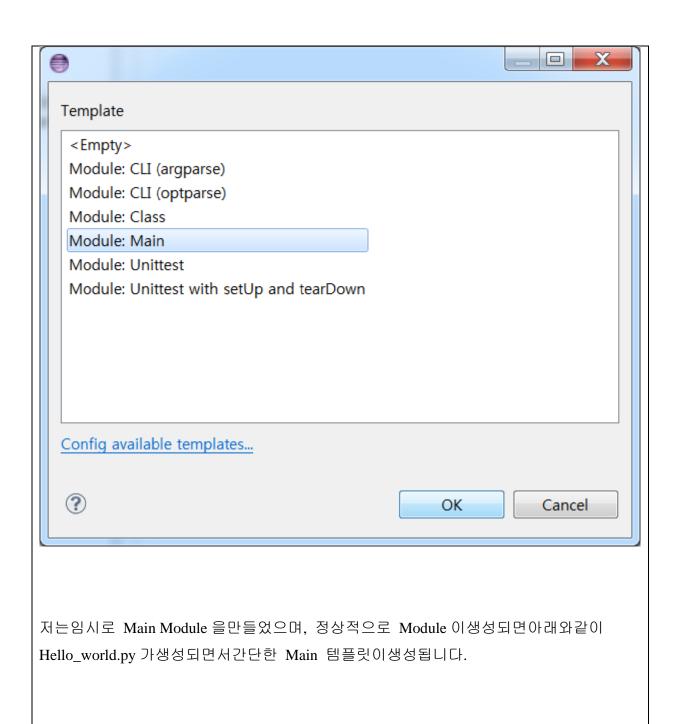
✓ C: ₩Python27 ☑
☑ C:₩Python27₩lib₩site-packages Select All not in Workspace Select All Desel ? OK Car 4. Python Project 만들기

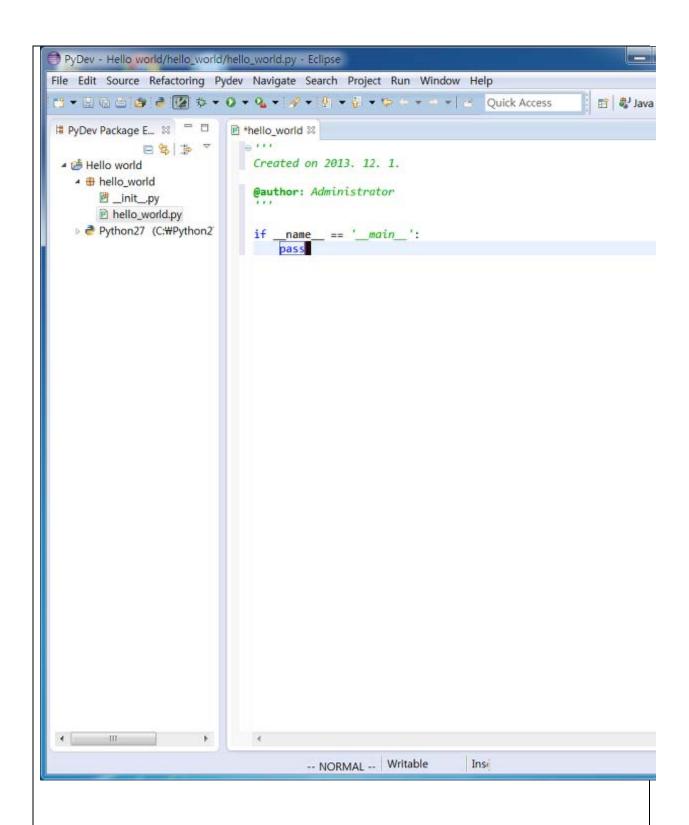
File->New->Other->PyDev 를선택하여아래와같이 PyDev Project 를선택하여 Hello world







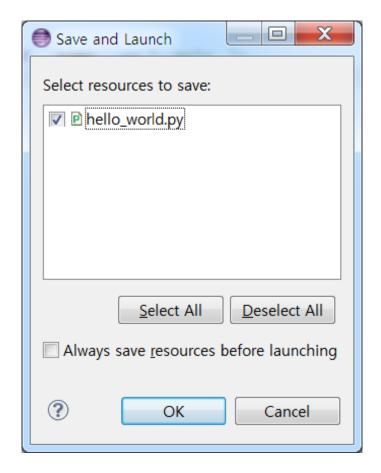




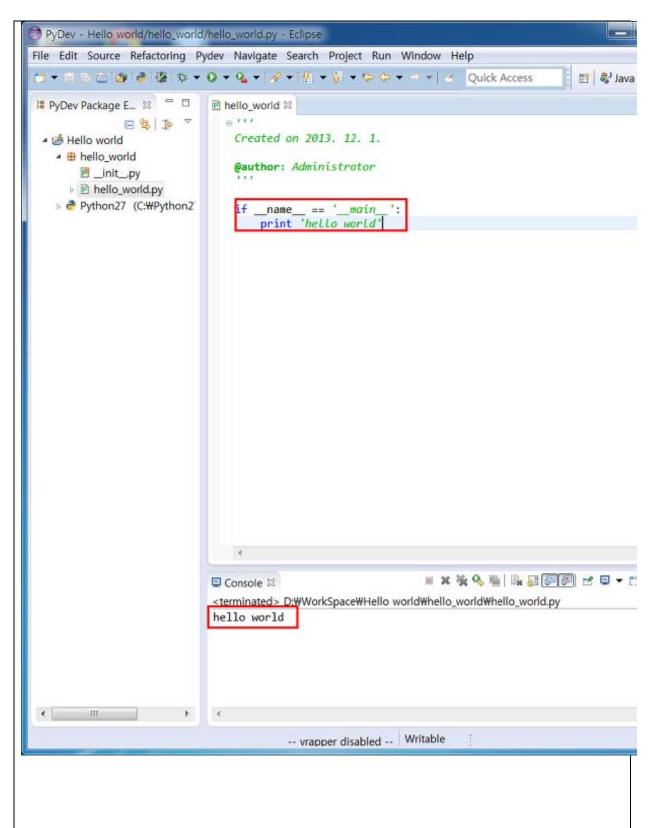
hello_world.py 에 pass 를지우고 print 'hello world'를입력하고 Ctrl + F11 을누르면 hell_world.py 를실행할수있습니다.

Ctrl + F11 을누르면아래와같이 Save and Launch 창이출력되며, 실행하고싶은 Python

모듈을선택합니다.



Python 모듈이정상적으로실행되면아래와같이 Eclipse 의 Console 창에 hello world 가출력됩니다.



지금까지 Eclipse 환경에서 Python

프로젝트를생성하고간단한프로그램을구동하는예제를설명하였습니다.

본자료가개발하시는데도움이되었으면좋겠습니다.

Package 설치 & upgrade

새로 설치하고 싶은 package가 있을 때 cmd창에서 pip install package_name 예를 들어, pip install py2exe, pip install pyinstaller easy_install 패키지이름

>python setup.py install

• pip install [package] --upgrade easy_install --upgrade SomePackage

여기서 <u>http://www.lfd.uci.edu/~gohlke/pythonlibs/</u> wheel을 다운 받는다

pip install 패키지이름.whl

CUDA Programming

http://www.nvidia.com/object/cuda_home_new.html→ CUDA Zone → Training

⇒ C/C++ using CUDA C

Learn more by:

- Reading the <u>CUDA C Programming Guide</u>
- Reading the CUDA C Best Practices Guide
- Watching the many hours of <u>recorded sessions</u> from the gputechconf.com site.
- d.Participating in trainings provided at conferences, such as <u>Supercomputing</u>, <u>International Supercomputing</u>, <u>GPU Technology Conference</u>, any may others.
- Browsing <u>here</u> for more learning opportunities.

http://haanjack.github.io/cuda/2016-03-27-cuda-prog-model/

https://llpanorama.wordpress.com/cuda-tutorial/

Visual Studio Project 생성

- Win32 Consol 프로제트 생성
- 프로젝트 -> 사용자 지정 빌드 ->Cuda 선택. 없으면 파일(cuda.rules)를찾아서...
- cu 파일을 생성하고, 속성 -> 항목형식 ->Cuda C/C++
- 프로젝트 속성 -> 추가종속성 -> cudart.lib 추가

Rabbitmq + Celery

Rabbitmq 를 설치하기 전에 Erlang 을 먼저 설치해야 됨. Erlang 의 실행파일 경로가 path 에 설정되어야 함.

⇒ path 문제로 실패

Machine Learning

https://youtu.be/BS6O0zOGX4E?list=PLIMkM4tgfjnLSOjrEJN	모두를 위한 딥러닝: 김성훈
31gZATbcj_MpUm	
http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/	
http://ddanggle.github.io/ml/ai/cs/2016/07/16/LearningHo	뉴럴네트워크코드짜는법배우
wToCodeNeuralNetworks.html	기
Welch Labs	 본문 내용중에 있는 링크들이 아주
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bxe2T-V8XRs	휼륭함.
https://tensorflowkorea.gitbooks.io/tensorflow-kr/	Tensorflow한글 tutorial
	MNIST를 비롯한 설명이 있음.
CNN(Im2col, col2im)	
https://leonardoaraujosantos.gitbooks.io/artificial-	
inteligence/content/making_faster.html	
tensorflow 설치	
http://goodtogreate.tistory.com/entry/GPU-TensorFlow-on-	
Window-10-TensorFlow-GPU%EB%B2%84%EC%A0%84-	
%EC%9C%88%EB%8F%84%EC%9A%B010-	
%EC%84%A4%EC%B9%98	
http://aikorea.org/blog/rnn-tutorial-1/	Recurrent Neural Network
http://www.wildml.com/2015/09/implementing-a-neural-	IMPLEMENTING A
network-from-scratch/	NEURAL NETWORK
network non-scratchy	FROM SCRATCH IN
https://github.com/dennybritz/nn-from-	PYTHON - AN
scratch/blob/master/nn-from-scratch.ipynb	INTRODUCTION
,,,	

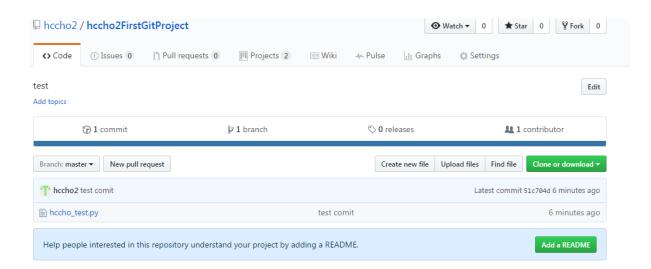
Anaconda - TensorFlow

http://agiantmind.tistory.com/172

Anaconda 설치 =>TensorFlow wheel 파일 다운받아 pip 로 설치

GitHub

디렉토리 변경(이동): cd E:₩hccho	
디렉토리를 먼저 만들고.	파일을
	추가하면 git
Git command 창에서 그 디렉토리로 이동	add 부터 반복
>gitinit	
→.git 디렉토리가 생성된다	
파일을 만든후 등록하기:	
>git add 파일명	
Commit 을 통해 버전관리를 위한 스냅샷 생성	
>git commit -m "test commit"→디렉토리 같은 개념(?)	
>git remote add origin https://github.com/hccho2/hccho2FirstGitProject.git	
>gitpush → id, pw 를 물어보는 창이 뜬다	



C++ simple DLL & VBA call

링커-입력-모듈정이파일 def 파일명 추가	
C/C++ -고급 - 호출 규칙 _stdcall (/Gz)	
#defineDllExportextern"C"declspec(dllexport)	a.h
<pre>DITExportdoubleKimHT(doublex,double y);</pre>	
#include"a.h"	а.срр
doubleKimHT(doublex,doubley)	
\{	
returnx+y;	
}	
LIBRARY MySimpleDLL	a.def
EXPORTS	G. G. G. G.
KimHT @1	
Declare Function KimHT Lib	
"E:/hccho\ForHT/MySimpleDLL/Release/MySimpleDLL.dll" (ByVal x As Double,	
ByVal y As Double) As Double	