


Data Science/Machine Learning/Deep Learning Workshop

*Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology
(NEUST)*

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A solid orange shape that starts as a thin wedge at the bottom left and expands diagonally upwards to the right, filling the bottom right corner of the slide.

Day 1 : Basic Concepts, Intuitions, and Foundations

Topic 1: Introduction to Data Science, Machine Learning, and Deep Learning

- What is Data Science
- What is Machine Learning
- What is Deep Learning

Topic 2: Intro to Python, Jupyter Notebook, Google Colab, Scikit-learn, Tensorflow, and Keras

- Why use Python
- Jupyter Notebook vs. Google Colab
- Understanding sklearn, Tensorflow and Keras

Topic 3: Fundamentals of Data Analysis using sklearn

- Correlation and Distribution Analysis
- Data Preprocessing (Feature Selection, Data Normalization, Data Splitting)
- Building and Training of ML prediction models using sklearn

Topic 4: Fundamentals of Neural Networks

- Definition and NN Architecture
- Perceptron and Multi-layer Perceptron Architecture
- Building NN prediction models using sklearn

Outline

- ◆ Brief Description of Python
- ◆ What are Notebooks?
- ◆ Installing Jupyter Notebooks
- ◆ Getting Started with Google Colab
- ◆ Demo
 - ➡ Sklearn
 - ➡ Tensorflow
 - ➡ Keras

About Python

- ❖ Python is a high-level programming language
- ❖ Open source and community driven
- ❖ Standard distribution includes many modules
- ❖ Dynamic typed
- ❖ Source can be compiled or run just-in-time
- ❖ Python jibes pretty well with data analysis and it is touted as one of the most preferred language for data science.
- ❖ There are many IDEs designed to support Python development such as PyCharm, Spyder, Eclipse.
- ❖ For this workshop, we will be using a **notebook** interface.

What are notebooks?

- ❖ A *notebook* combines the functionality of:
1. a word processor that handles formatted text
 2. a "shell" that executes statements in a programming language and includes output inline
 3. a rendering engine that renders and graphic outputs
- The Jupyter system notebook supports over 100 programming languages (called “kernels” in the Jupyter ecosystem) including Python, Java, R, Julia, Matlab, Octave, Scheme, Processing, Scala, and many more.
 - Out of the box, Jupyter will only run the IPython kernel, but additional kernels may be installed. Language support continues to be added by the open source community and the best source for an up-to-date list is the wiki page maintained by the project: <https://github.com/jupyter/jupyter/wiki/Jupyter-kernels>.

Installing Jupyter Notebook

- Simplest approach to installing Python and Jupyter notebook is by using **Anaconda**.
- **Anaconda** is a distribution software which bundle many programming language in one package. Python and R, for example, come pre-loaded in Anaconda.
- For a guide on how to install Anaconda, you can refer to the tutorial provided in DataCamp (<https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/installing-anaconda-windows>)

The Jupyter Notebook

The Jupyter Notebook App is a server-client application that allows editing and running notebook documents via a web browser.

The Jupyter Notebook App can be executed on a local desktop requiring no internet access or it can be installed on a remote server and accessed through the internet.

Best of all, as part of the open source [Project Jupyter](#), they are completely free.

The Jupyter Notebook

In addition to displaying/editing notebook documents, the Jupyter Notebook App provides

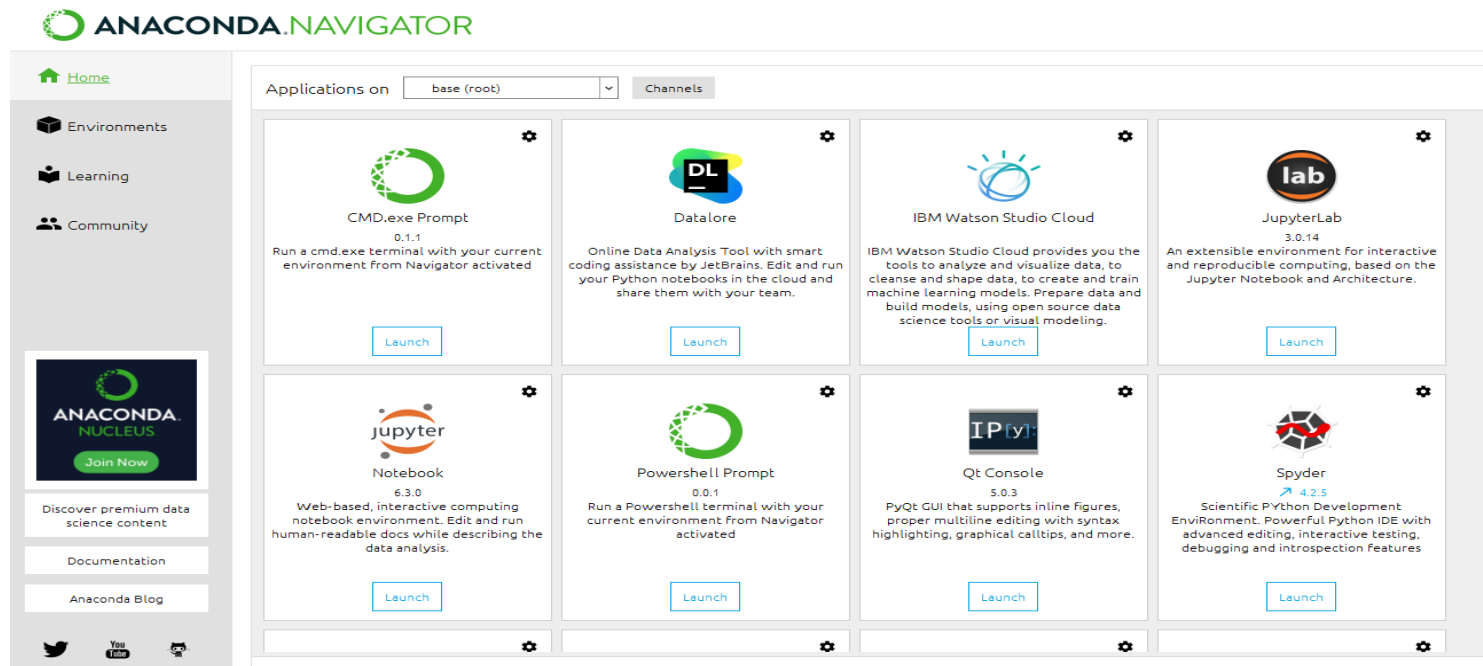
- a “Dashboard” showing local files and allowing to open notebook documents or shutting down their kernels.
- a Kernel engine that executes codes



Project Jupyter exists to develop open-source software, open-standards, and services for interactive computing across dozens of programming languages.

Starting the Jupyter Notebook

The Jupyter Notebook App can be launched by clicking on the Launch button in the Jupyter Notebook icon in the Anaconda Navigator interface.

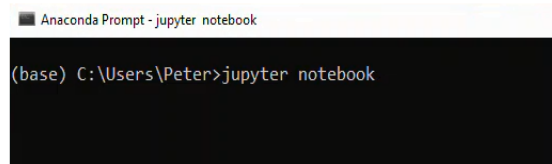


This will launch a new browser window (or a new tab) showing the Notebook Dashboard, a sort of control panel that allows (among other things) to select which notebook to open.

Starting the Jupyter Notebook

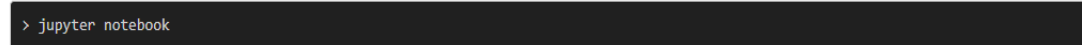
The Jupyter Notebook App can also be launched by going to the Windows start menu and selecting **[Anaconda Prompt]** under **[Anaconda3]** and typing the command “jupyter notebook” on the prompt:

The Anaconda Prompt window should look something like:



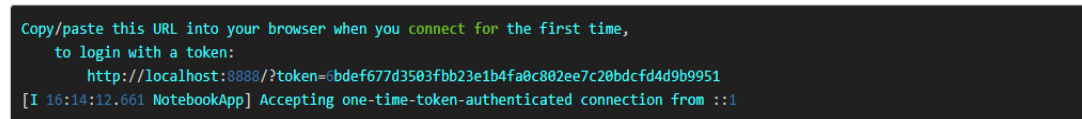
```
Anaconda Prompt - jupyter notebook
(base) C:\Users\Peter>jupyter notebook
```

At the Anaconda Prompt type:



```
> jupyter notebook
```

This will start a Jupyter notebook. The output in the terminal will look something like below:



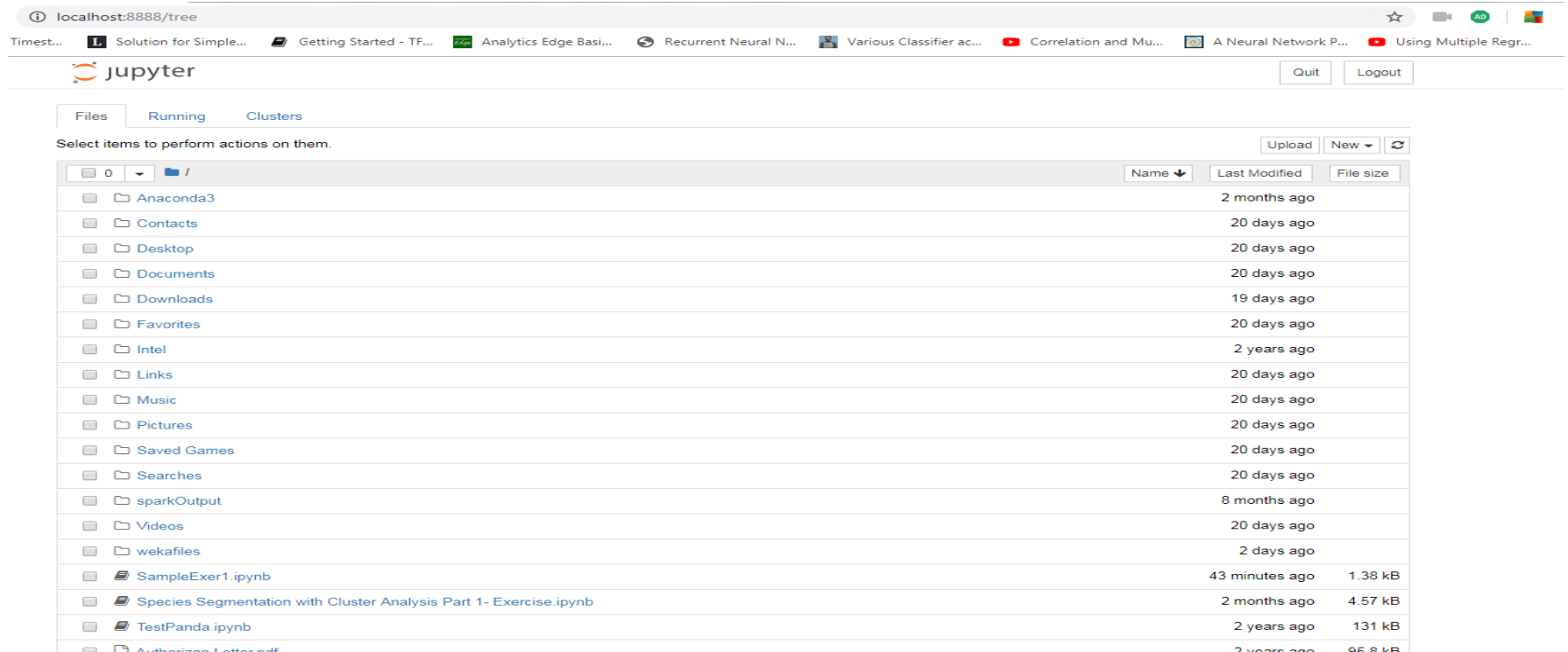
```
Copy/paste this URL into your browser when you connect for the first time,
to login with a token:
http://localhost:8888/?token=6bdef677d3503fbb23e1b4fa0c802ee7c20bdcfd4d9b9951
[I 16:14:12.661 NotebookApp] Accepting one-time-token-authenticated connection from ::1
```

A web browser should open and you should be able to see the Jupyter file browser:

This will also launch a new browser window (or a new tab) showing the Notebook Dashboard, a sort of control panel that allows (among other things) to select which notebook to open.

The Jupyter Dashboard

The Notebook Dashboard is the component which is shown first when you launch Jupyter Notebook App. The Notebook Dashboard is mainly used to open notebook documents, and to manage the running kernels (visualize and shutdown).



The screenshot shows the Jupyter Notebook Dashboard interface. At the top, there's a browser address bar showing 'localhost:8888/tree'. Below it, the Jupyter logo is visible, along with 'Quit' and 'Logout' buttons. The interface has three tabs: 'Files', 'Running', and 'Clusters'. The 'Files' tab is active, showing a file browser. Below the tabs, there's a prompt 'Select items to perform actions on them.' and buttons for 'Upload', 'New', and a refresh icon. The main area displays a list of files and folders. The list has columns for 'Name', 'Last Modified', and 'File size'.

Name	Last Modified	File size
0		
/		
Anaconda3	2 months ago	
Contacts	20 days ago	
Desktop	20 days ago	
Documents	20 days ago	
Downloads	19 days ago	
Favorites	20 days ago	
Intel	2 years ago	
Links	20 days ago	
Music	20 days ago	
Pictures	20 days ago	
Saved Games	20 days ago	
Searches	20 days ago	
sparkOutput	8 months ago	
Videos	20 days ago	
wekafiles	2 days ago	
SampleExer1.ipynb	43 minutes ago	1.38 kB
Species Segmentation with Cluster Analysis Part 1- Exercise.ipynb	2 months ago	4.57 kB
TestPanda.ipynb	2 years ago	131 kB
Authorizes Letter.pdf	2 years ago	65.8 kB

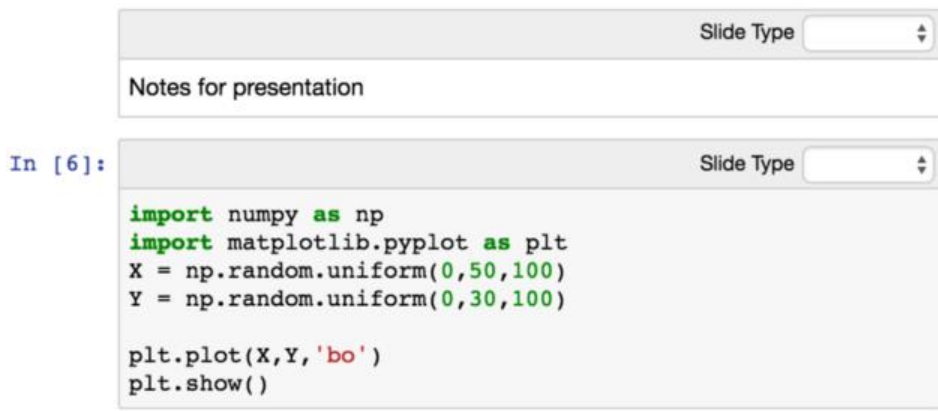
The Jupyter Cells

Code Cells

Contents in this cell are treated as statements in a programming language of current kernel. Default kernel is Python. So, we can write Python statements in a code cell. When such cell is run, its result is displayed in an output cell. The output may be text, image, matplotlib plots or HTML tables. Code cells have rich text capability.

Markdown Cells

These cells contain text formatted using markdown language. All kinds of formatting features are available like making text bold and italic, displaying ordered or unordered list, rendering tabular contents etc. Markdown cells are especially useful to provide documentation to the computational process of the notebook.



← Markdown Cells

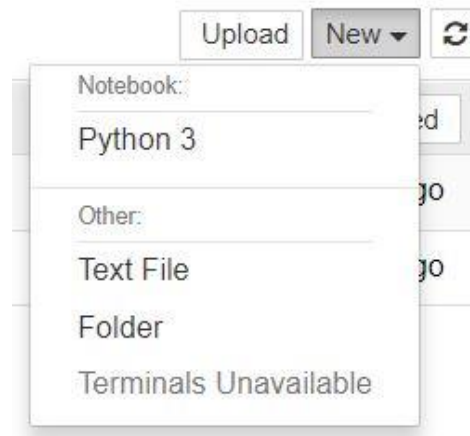
← Code Cells

What is an ipynb File?

An .ipynb file is a text file that stores the contents of your notebook in a format called JSON.

Each cell and its contents, including image attachments that have been converted into strings of text, is listed in the .ipynb file along with some metadata.

To open a new ipynb file follow the image below and select Python 3 or any version available that you want to use.



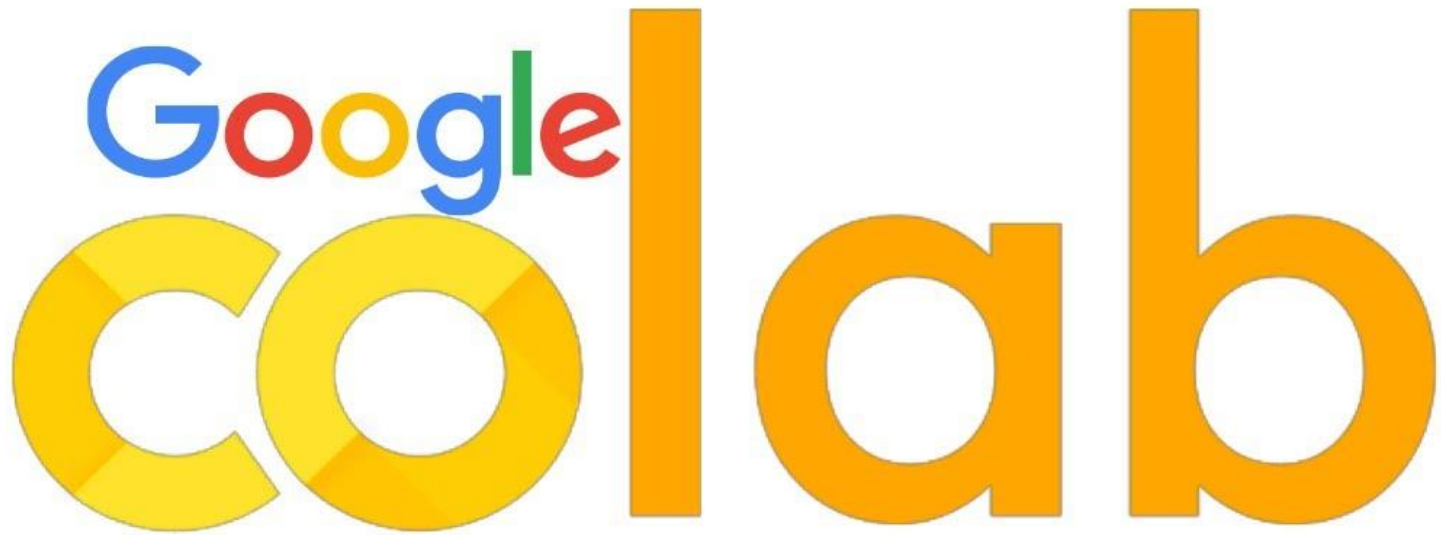
Some useful shortcuts in Jupyter Notebook

- Toggle between edit and command mode with Esc and Enter, respectively.
- Scroll up and down your cells with your Up and Down keys.
- Press A or B to insert a new cell above or below the active cell.
- M will transform the active cell to a Markdown cell.
- Y will set the active cell to a code cell.
- D + D (D twice) will delete the active cell.
- Z will undo cell deletion.
- Hold Shift and press Up or Down to select multiple cells at once.
 - With multiple cells selected, Shift + M will merge your selection.
- Ctrl + Shift + -, in edit mode, will split the active cell at the cursor.
- You can also click and Shift + Click in the margin to the left of your cells to select them.

Naming a Notebook

A new notebook will have the default notebook file name Untitled.ipynb. You cannot rename a notebook while it is running, so you've first got to shut it down. The easiest way to do this is to select "File > Close and Halt" from the notebook menu. However, you can also shutdown the kernel either by going to "Kernel > Shutdown" from within the notebook app or by selecting the notebook in the dashboard and clicking "Shutdown".

Then, you can select your notebook and and click "Rename" in the dashboard controls.



GETTING STARTED WITH GOOGLE COLAB

The Colab Notebook

The Colab Notebook App is an online application that allows editing and running of notebook documents via a web browser.

Colaboratory is a Google research project created to help disseminate machine learning education and research.

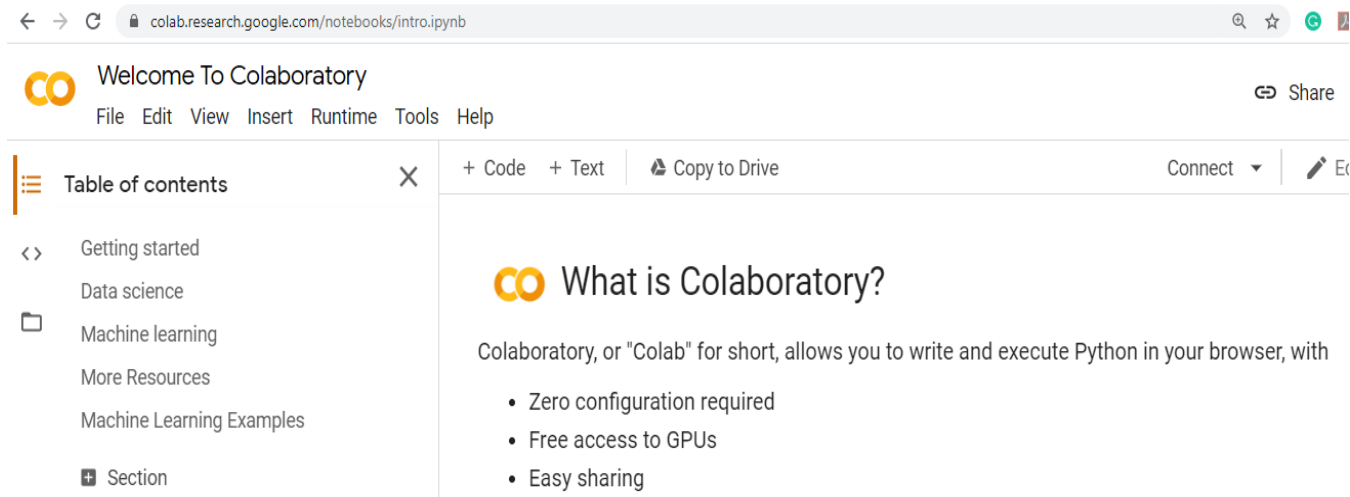
It's a Jupyter notebook environment that requires no setup to use and runs entirely in the cloud.



The Colab Notebook

In addition to displaying/editing notebook documents, the Colab Notebook App provides

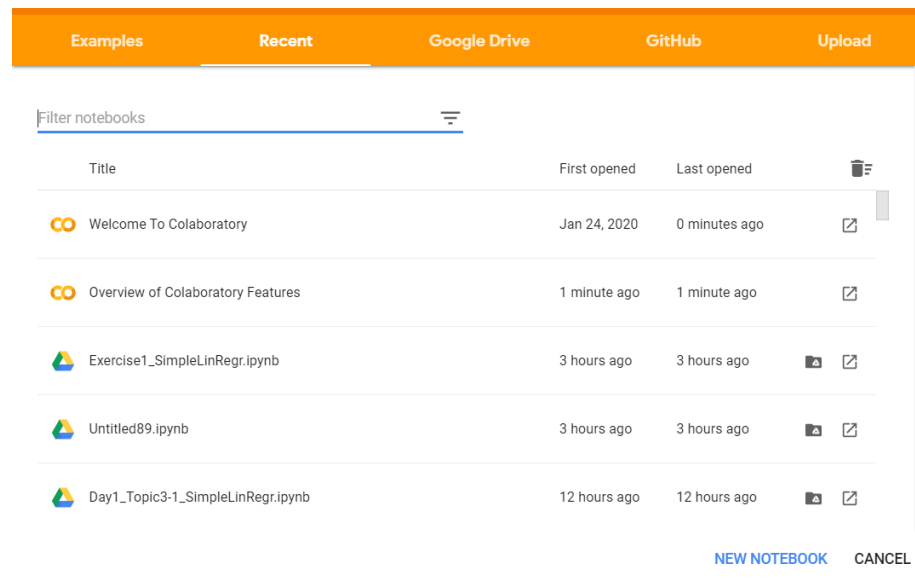
- develop deep learning applications using popular libraries such as Keras, TensorFlow, PyTorch, and OpenCV.
- The most important feature that distinguishes Colab from other free cloud services is; Colab provides GPU and is totally free.
- You will need to have a logged gmail account in order to access google colab



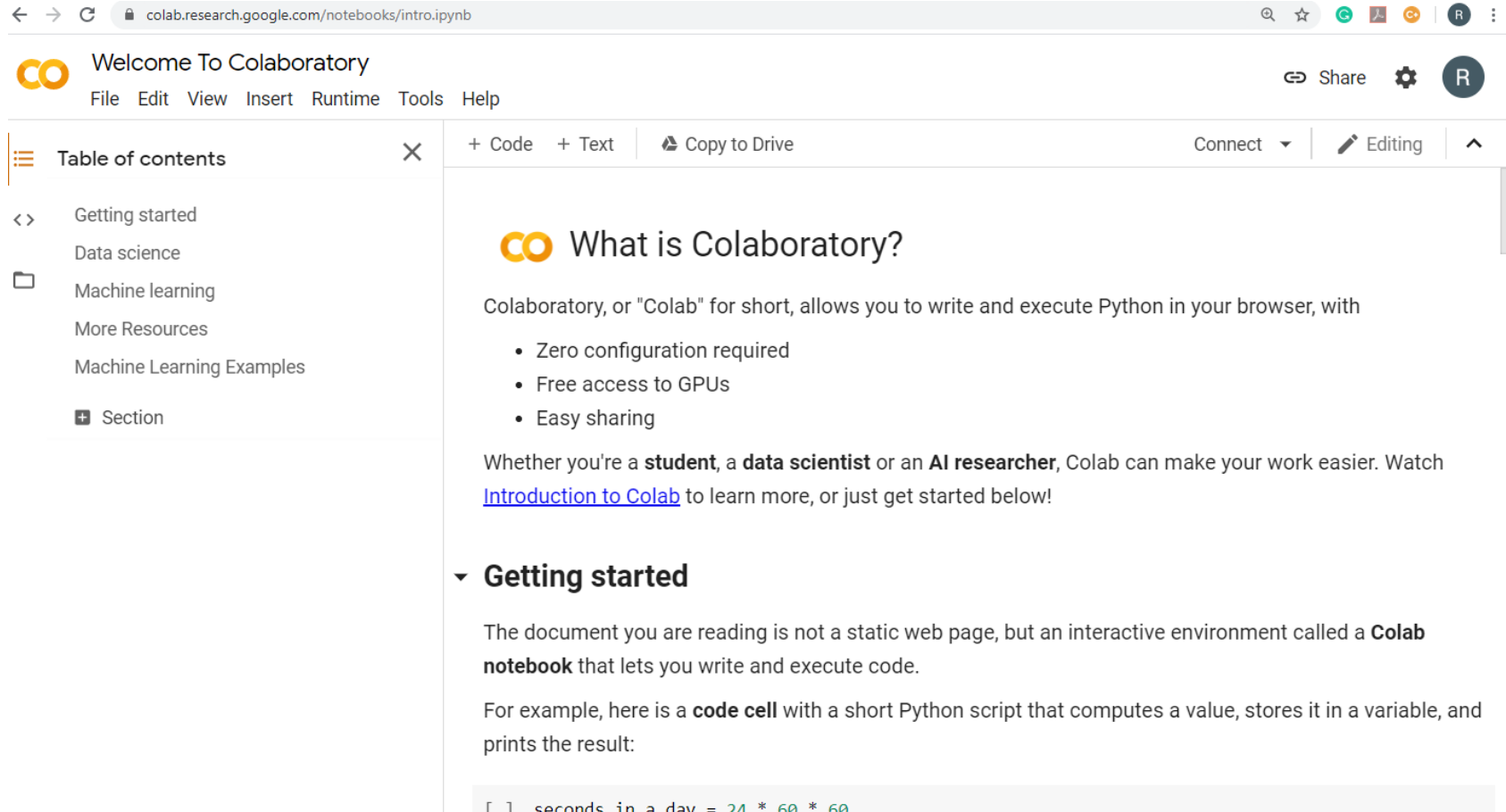
Starting the Colab Notebook

The Colab Notebook App can be launched by typing the URL : `colab.research.google.com` in your browser

This will launch a new browser window showing a sort of control panel that allows you to select which notebook to open or upload an existing notebook file.



The Colab Dashboard



The screenshot shows the Google Colaboratory (Colab) dashboard in a web browser. The address bar displays `colab.research.google.com/notebooks/intro.ipynb`. The page header includes the Colab logo, the text "Welcome To Colaboratory", and a menu with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Runtime", "Tools", and "Help". On the right, there are links for "Share", "Settings", and a user profile icon labeled "R".

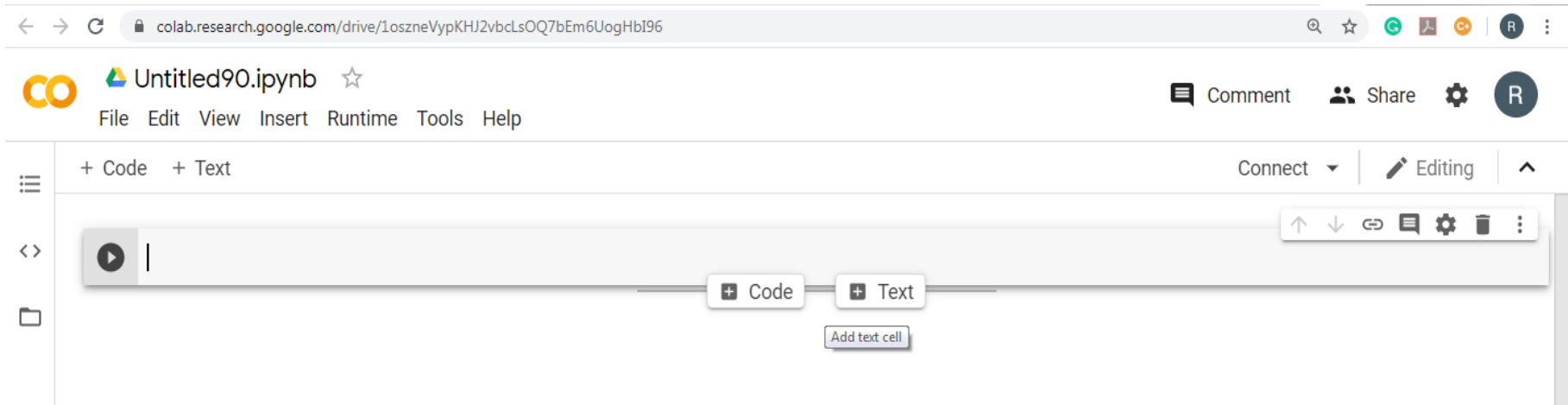
The left sidebar contains a "Table of contents" section with a list of links: "Getting started", "Data science", "Machine learning", "More Resources", "Machine Learning Examples", and a "Section" link with a plus icon. The main content area is titled "What is Colaboratory?" and features the Colab logo. It explains that Colaboratory, or "Colab", allows users to write and execute Python in their browser. It lists three key features: "Zero configuration required", "Free access to GPUs", and "Easy sharing".

Below the features, a paragraph states: "Whether you're a **student**, a **data scientist** or an **AI researcher**, Colab can make your work easier. Watch [Introduction to Colab](#) to learn more, or just get started below!". A section titled "Getting started" follows, explaining that the document is an interactive environment called a "Colab notebook". It provides an example of a "code cell" containing a short Python script that calculates the number of seconds in a day.

```
[ 1 ] seconds in a day = 24 * 60 * 60
```

The Colab Notebook Interface

Colab notebooks allow you to combine **executable code** and **rich text** in a single document, along with **images**, **HTML**, **LaTeX** and more. When you create your own Colab notebooks, they are stored in your Google Drive account.



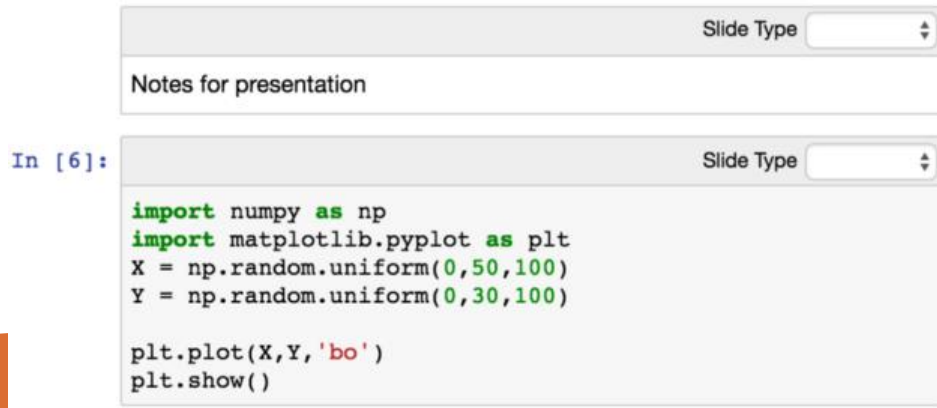
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Jupyter/Colab Notebook Demo