

Lab 1

Setup & basic data stats

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Lab logistics

- Office Hours
 - Jeroen Olieslager : CDS 763 Friday 2:30PM - 3:30PM
 - Richard-John Lin : CDS 244 Friday 2:30PM - 3:30PM
- Labs are on Tuesdays, assignments are due **Monday the week after at 6pm**
 - So you have 6.5 days to complete them. Most of you will be able to finish the bulk of the work in lab however
 - 2 worst scores dropped
- Class policy:

“Policies

Students should try to solve problems on their own first. If stuck, one can discuss homework questions with colleagues, but should write up the final solution individually. Any violation will be penalized with a zero score for the assignment and referred to the DGS. Credit should be explicitly given for any external code use.

There will be no special dispensations about late submissions for any reason. Instead, you have the option to drop the worst scores from the final tally (use that option wisely). Late submission penalties: 20% points off for each day of delay.”

Installing conda

Install miniconda

<https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/miniconda.html>

Or Install Anaconda

<https://www.anaconda.com/products/distribution>

To run a Jupyter Notebook, you need both 'jupyter' and 'ipykernel' packages

Useful conda commands

`conda create -n {env_name}` : Create an environment {env_name}

`conda create -n {env_name} python==3.9 "pkg1>=2.1" pkg2`

`conda env list` : List all created environments

`conda env remove -n {env_name}` : Remove the environment {env_name}

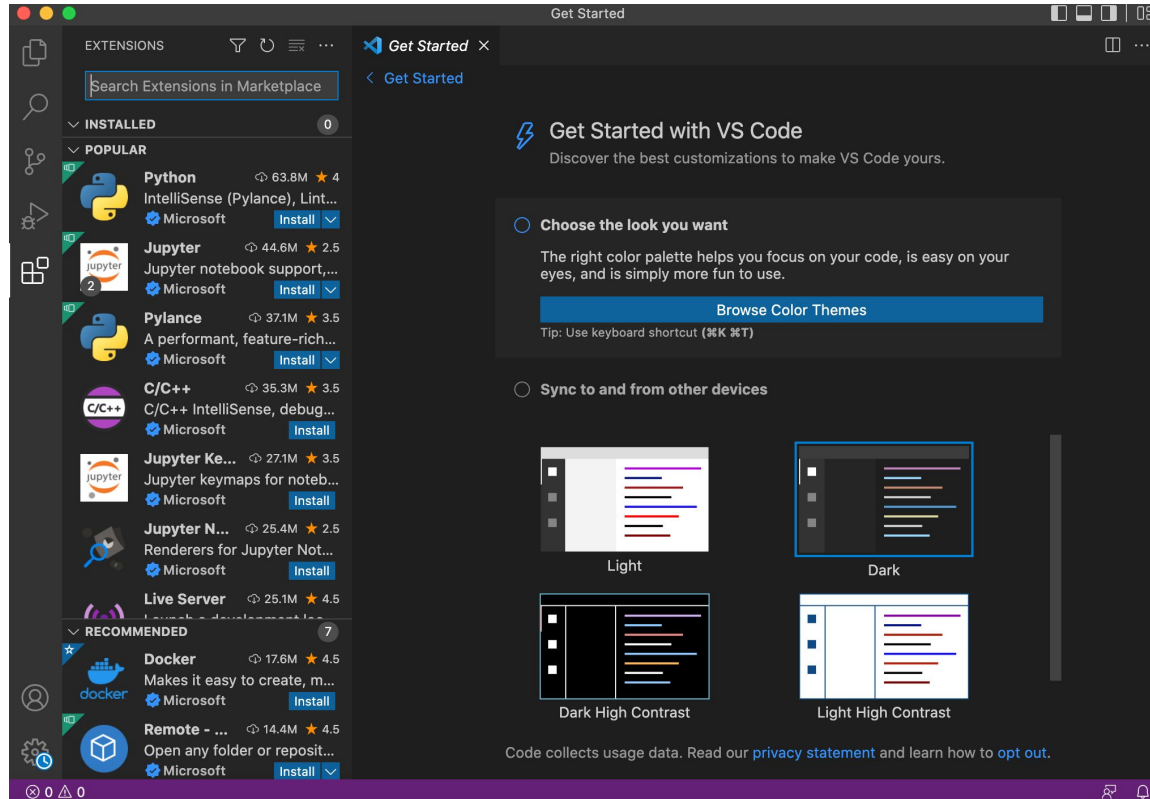
`conda activate {env_name}` : Activate the environment {env_name}

`conda deactivate` : Deactivate the current environment

`conda install pkg1 pkg2` : Install pkg1, pkg2 inside current active environment

`conda remove pkg1 pkg2` : Remove pkg1, pkg2 from current active environment

Installing VSCode



Starting a jupyter notebook in vscode

Open the command palette with

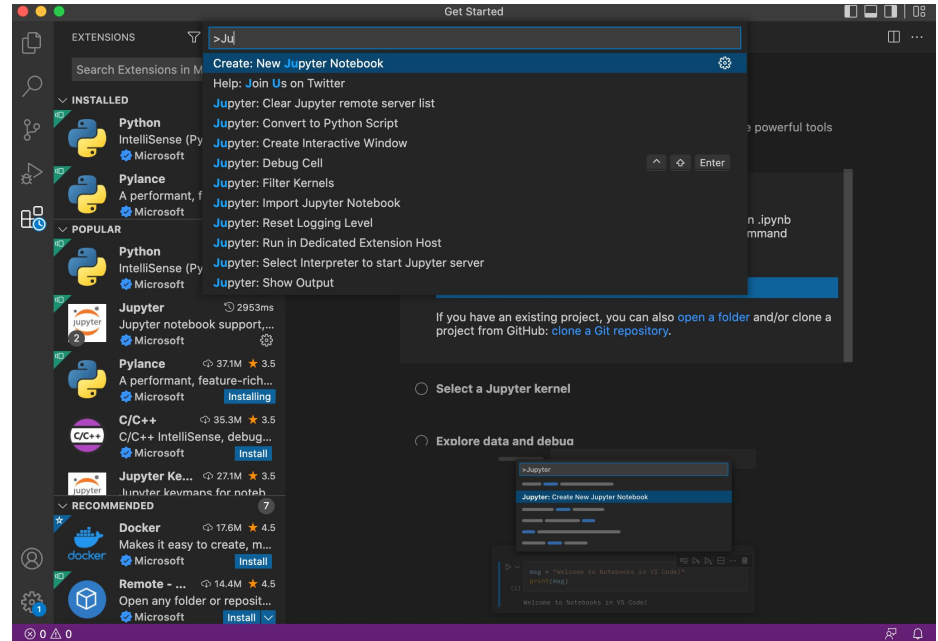
Cmd + Shift + P

Search for :

“Create: New Jupyter Notebook”

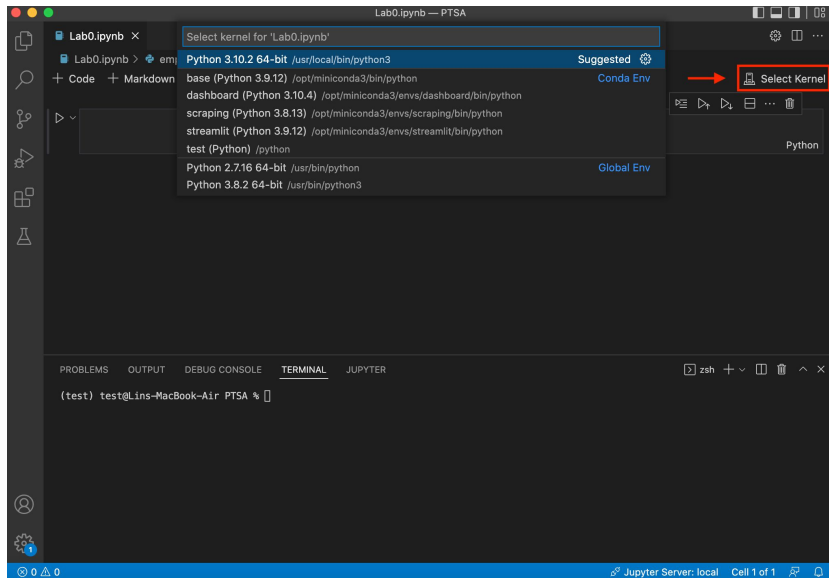
Recommended to save the notebook immediately to avoid workspace issues

Do not forget the “.ipynb” extension at the end of the name !

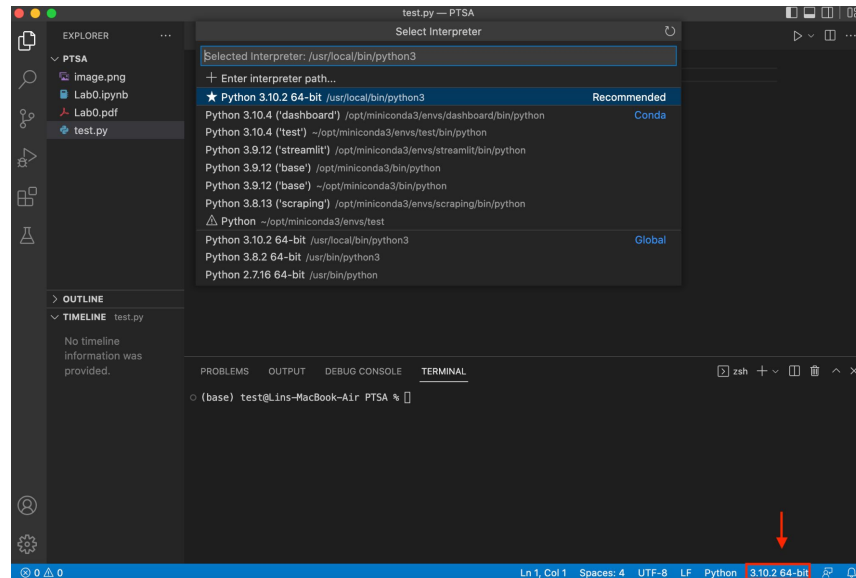


Selecting a Python environment

Jupyter notebook kernel

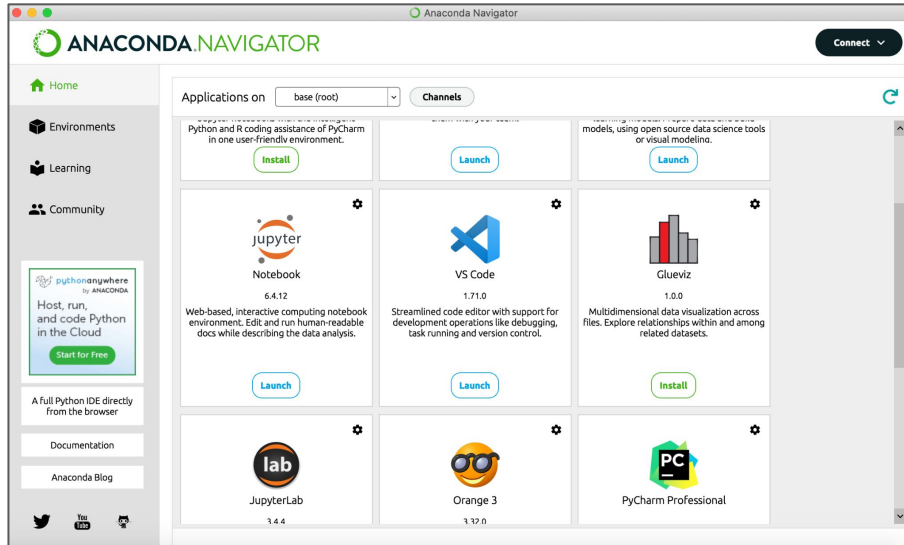


Script



Alternatively : Run Jupyter

From Anaconda Navigator



From terminal

```
test — jupyter-notebook — 87x24
Last login: Mon Sep  5 14:03:25 on ttys003
(base) test@Lins-MacBook-Air ~ % jupyter notebook
[I 14:19:49.808 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: /Users/test
[I 14:19:49.809 NotebookApp] Jupyter Notebook 6.4.12 is running at:
[I 14:19:49.809 NotebookApp] http://localhost:8888/?token=2b88f0b6dd56adc1113548ff408cc6b67f19c9ded76dd66b
[I 14:19:49.809 NotebookApp] or http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=2b88f0b6dd56adc1113548ff408cc6b67f19c9ded76dd66b
[I 14:19:49.809 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
[C 14:19:49.828 NotebookApp]

To access the notebook, open this file in a browser:
file:///Users/test/Library/Jupyter/runtime/nbserver-60857-open.html
Or copy and paste one of these URLs:
http://localhost:8888/?token=2b88f0b6dd56adc1113548ff408cc6b67f19c9ded76dd66b
or http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=2b88f0b6dd56adc1113548ff408cc6b67f19c9ded76dd66b
```


Alternatively : Select environment



Useful Jupyter commands

% : inline magic

%% : cell magic

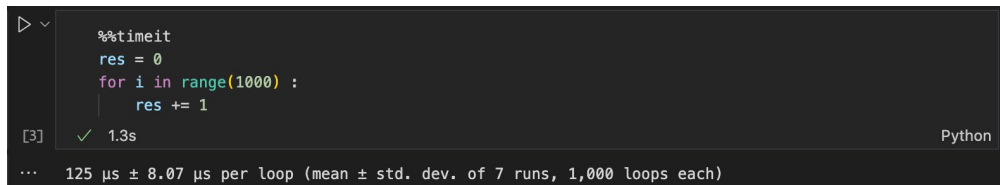
→ time : Execution time of a cell

→ timeit : Mean / Std time of a cell

→ %autoreload 2 : Automatically reload imports from extensions / scripts

→ %history [-g] : Display command executed in current / all sessions

! : Run the following expression in a terminal e.g. !pip install pkg



```
▶ ▼  
%%timeit  
res = 0  
for i in range(1000):  
    res += 1  
[3] ✓ 1.3s  
... 125 µs ± 8.07 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1,000 loops each) Python
```

LaTeX installation

Linux : TeXLive (<https://www.tug.org/texlive/>)

macOS : MacTeX (<https://www.tug.org/mactex/>)

Windows : MikTeX (<https://miktex.org/download>)

BasicTeX (lightweight version of MacTeX)

For MacOS users with limited storage, I recommend using BasicTeX

To install a LaTeX package : `(sudo) tlmgr install pkg`

To look for possible distributions : `(sudo) tlmgr search --global --file {filename}.sty`

If using LaTeX with a GUI program, you need to compile successively

LaTeX (x2), BibTeX, LaTeX

Markdown and LaTeX

If in path variables, LaTeX should be detected.

Even without LaTeX installed, you should be able to write simple expressions.

Inline expression : $\$ \text{expression} \$$

Centered expression :
$$\$ \$ \text{expression} \$ \$$$

It is possible to write LaTeX environments directly in markdown, e.g.

```
\begin{equation}
    expression
\end{equation}
```

Converting to PDF

Using 'nbconvert'

'nbconvert' should be installed if
'jupyter' and 'ipykernel' are installed.

```
jupyter-nbconvert --to pdf {notebook}
```

From Jupyter

File > Download as > PDF via LaTeX

You might want to double check that the outputs are not truncated.

You can use '\n' to write code on multiple lines.

The first notebook

Installing packages

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

Press [shift] + [return] to run code block

If packages not installed, install using:

```
!pip install numpy
!pip install matplotlib
!pip install pandas
```

Loading data

Use pandas to load data into “[DataFrame](#)”

```
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv', index_col=0)
```

Inspect data using “print”

```
print(df)
```

```
      x
0  -1.235901
1   0.471194
2  -0.539753
3  -0.527672
4   1.792696
...
9995 -1.453320
9996 -2.120157
9997  0.356501
9998 -0.448397
9999 -0.851156
```

```
[10000 rows x 1 columns]
```

“shape” of DataFrame

Loading data

Extract column of interest (x column)

```
x_pd = data["x"] # Alternatively, x_pd = data.x  
x_np = x_pd.to_numpy()
```

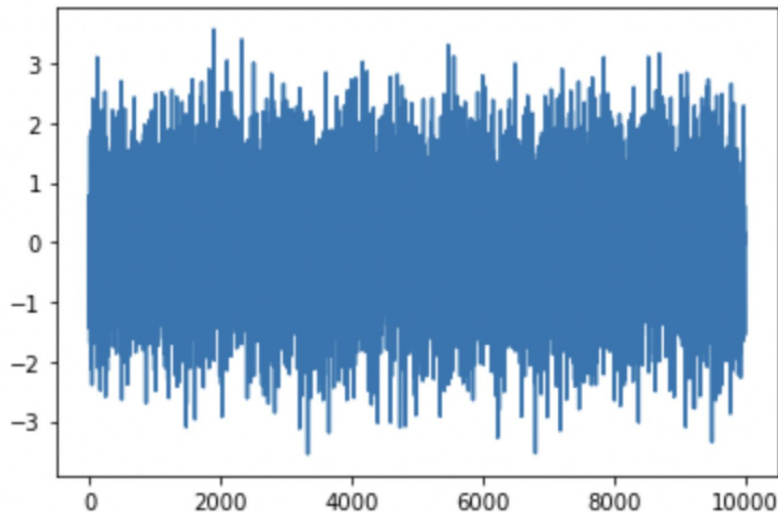
We want to work with `numpy` arrays (fast data structures), so need to convert from `pandas` objects to `numpy` using `".to_numpy()"`

Plotting

Use `matplotlib.pyplot` to display data ([tutorial](#))

```
plt.plot(x)
```

```
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7ff48b482460>]
```



A little competition

The rules:

1. Compute the empirical mean and variance of “x” without using `np.mean` or `np.var` (or `np.std` or any other variants on these from different packages)
 - Note, data is **STATIONARY**
2. Use skeleton functions mean and variance in the lab notebook from Brightspace (these validate your functions and calculate execution time)
3. One winner for fastest solution, and one for most creative solution (feel free to use any package or function that DOES NOT directly compute the mean or variance)
4. Upload your solutions (notebook, both ipynb and saved as pdf with Latex) to Brightspace

A little competition

```
def mean(x):  
    """  
    Calculates the mean of x  
    """  
    # YOUR CODE HERE  
    return 0  
  
def variance(x):  
    """  
    Calculates the variance of x  
    """  
    # YOUR CODE HERE  
    return 0
```