Clases Interactivas con Google Colab, Mkdocs y Github Actions

Francisco Alfaro

26 de Agosto del 2022

Tabla de Contenidos

Motivación 

- Clases desordenadas 
- Replicabilidad   
- Simplicidad 

Motivación 

- Clases desordenadas 
- Replicabilidad   
- Simplicidad 

Motivación

- Clases desordenadas 
- Replicabilidad   
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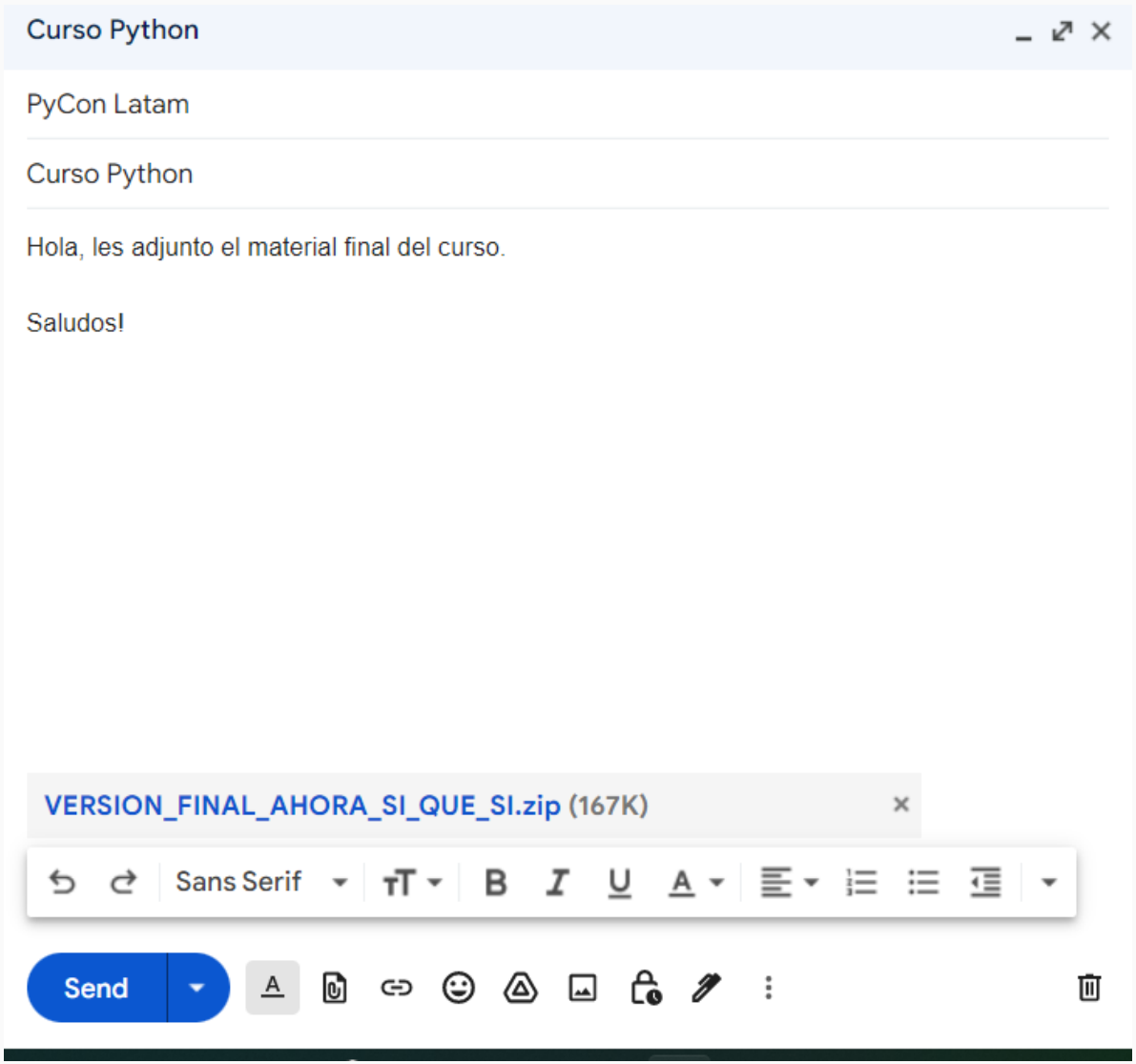
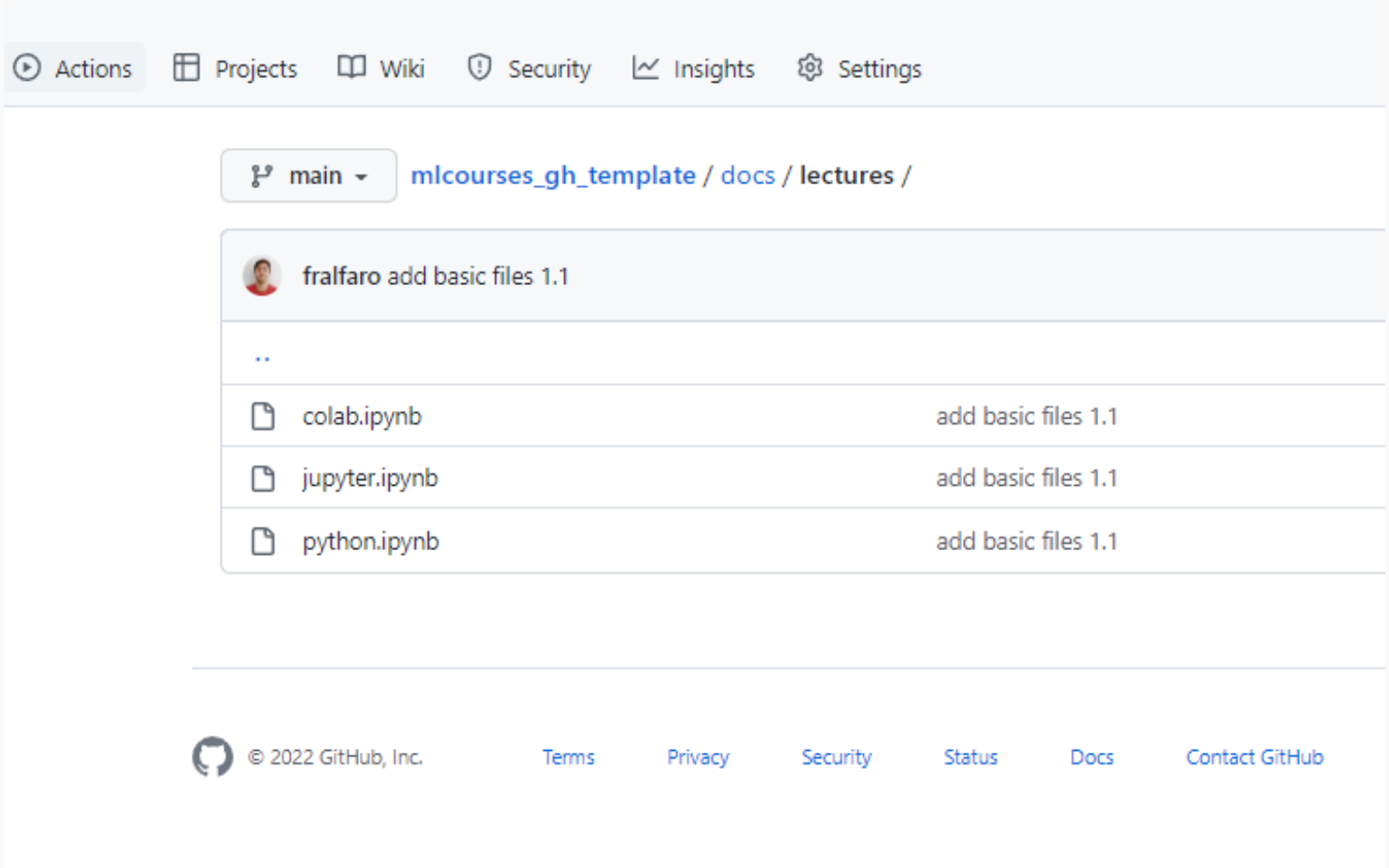
Problema


Curso Python
PyCon Latam
Curso Python
Hola, les adjunto el material final del curso.
Saludos!
VERSION_FINAL_AHORA_SI_QUE_SI.zip (167K)
Sans Serif
Send

Problema ✗


Actions
Projects
Wiki
Security
Insights
Settings
main
mlcourses_gh_template / docs / lectures /
fralfaro add basic files 1.1
..
colab.ipynb
add basic files 1.1
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add basic files 1.1
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Solución

Solución: Ocupar de manera creativa Google Colab, Mkdocs y Github Actions.

Tabla de Contenidos

Google Colab

- **Google Colab** permite escribir y ejecutar código de Python en el navegador. Es adecuado para tareas de aprendizaje automático, análisis de datos y educación.
- No requiere configuración y que ofrece acceso sin coste adicional a recursos informáticos, como GPUs.
- Alternativas: SageMaker, DeepNote.

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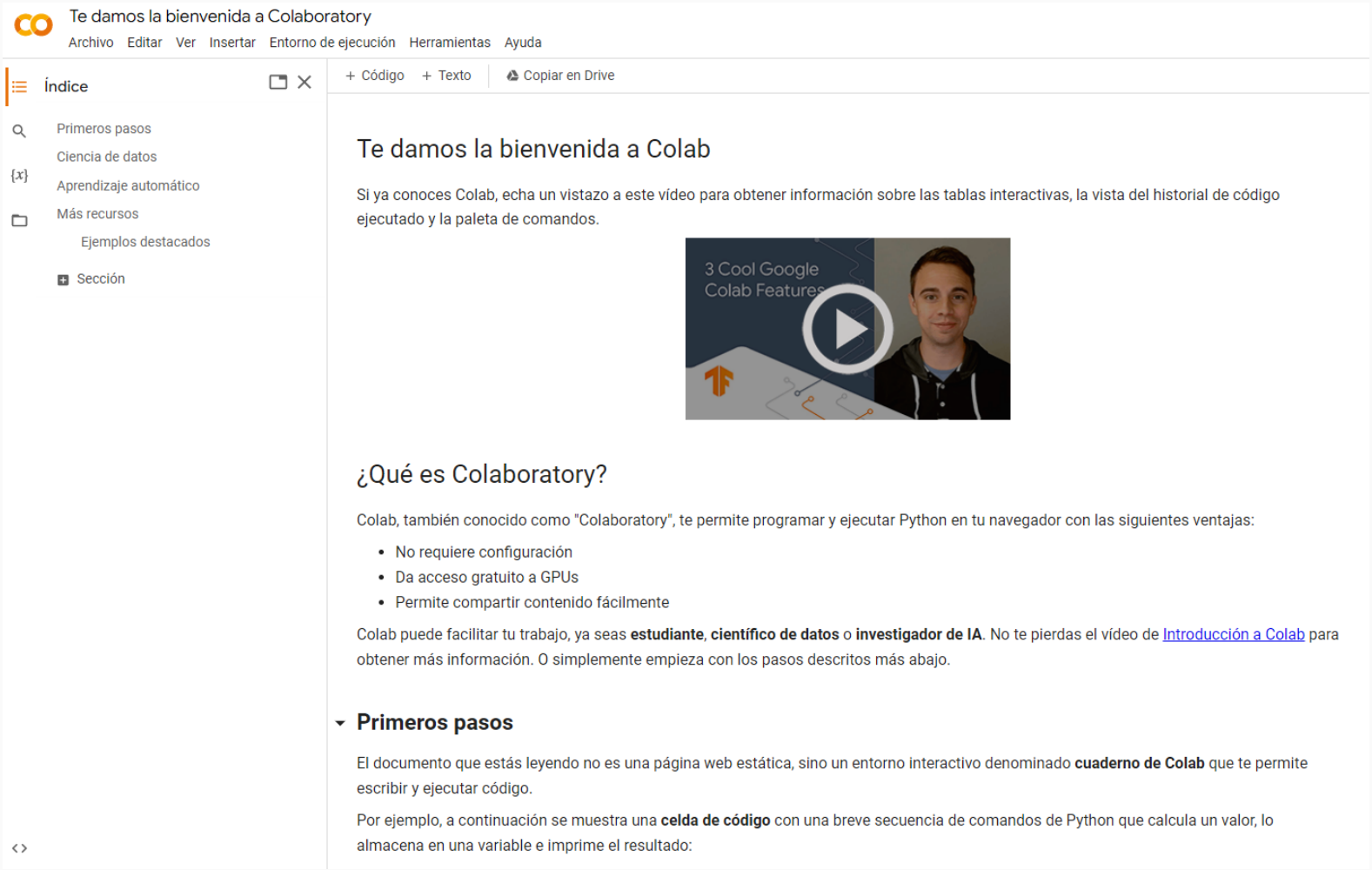
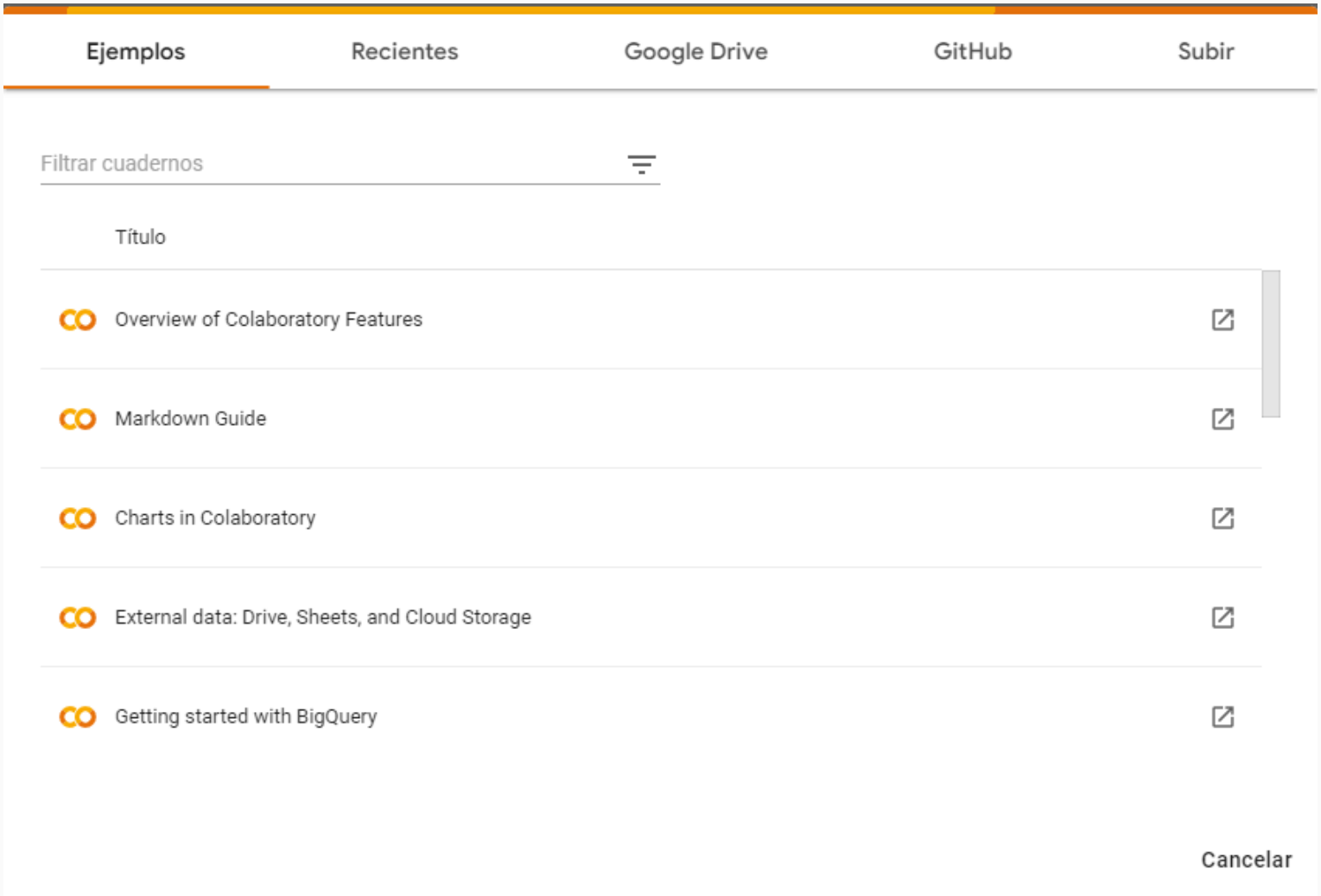
Google Colab

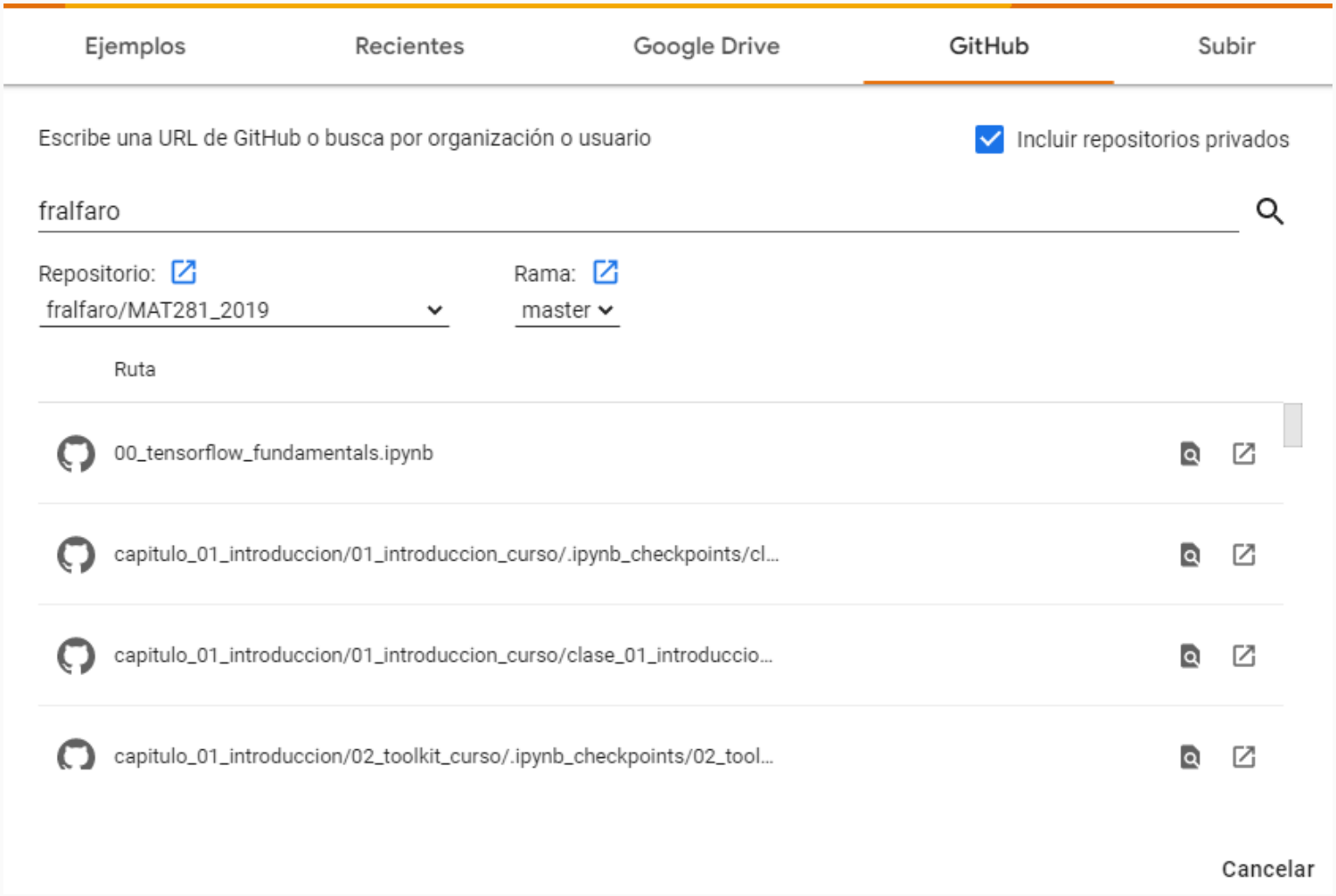
https://colab.research.google.com



Archivos


Ejemplos
Recientes
Google Drive
GitHub
Subir
Filtrar cuadernos
Título
Overview of Colaboratory Features
Markdown Guide
Charts in Colaboratory
External data: Drive, Sheets, and Cloud Storage
Getting started with BigQuery
Cancelar

Archivos


Ejemplos
Recientes
Google Drive
GitHub
Subir
Escribe una URL de GitHub o busca por organización o usuario
Incluir repositorios privados
fralfaro
Repositorio:
fralfaro/MAT281_2019
Rama:
master
Ruta
00_tensorflow_fundamentals.ipynb
capitulo_01_introduccion/01_introduccion_curso/.ipynb_checkpoints/cl...
capitulo_01_introduccion/01_introduccion_curso/clase_01_introduccio...
capitulo_01_introduccion/02_toolkit_curso/.ipynb_checkpoints/02_tool...
Cancelar

Mkdocs 📖

- **Mkdocs** es una librería para documentar código en python mediante archivos markdown.
- Mayor popularidad que **Sphinx**.
- Útil para **.ipynb** con: **mkdocs-material** y **mkdocs-jupyter**.
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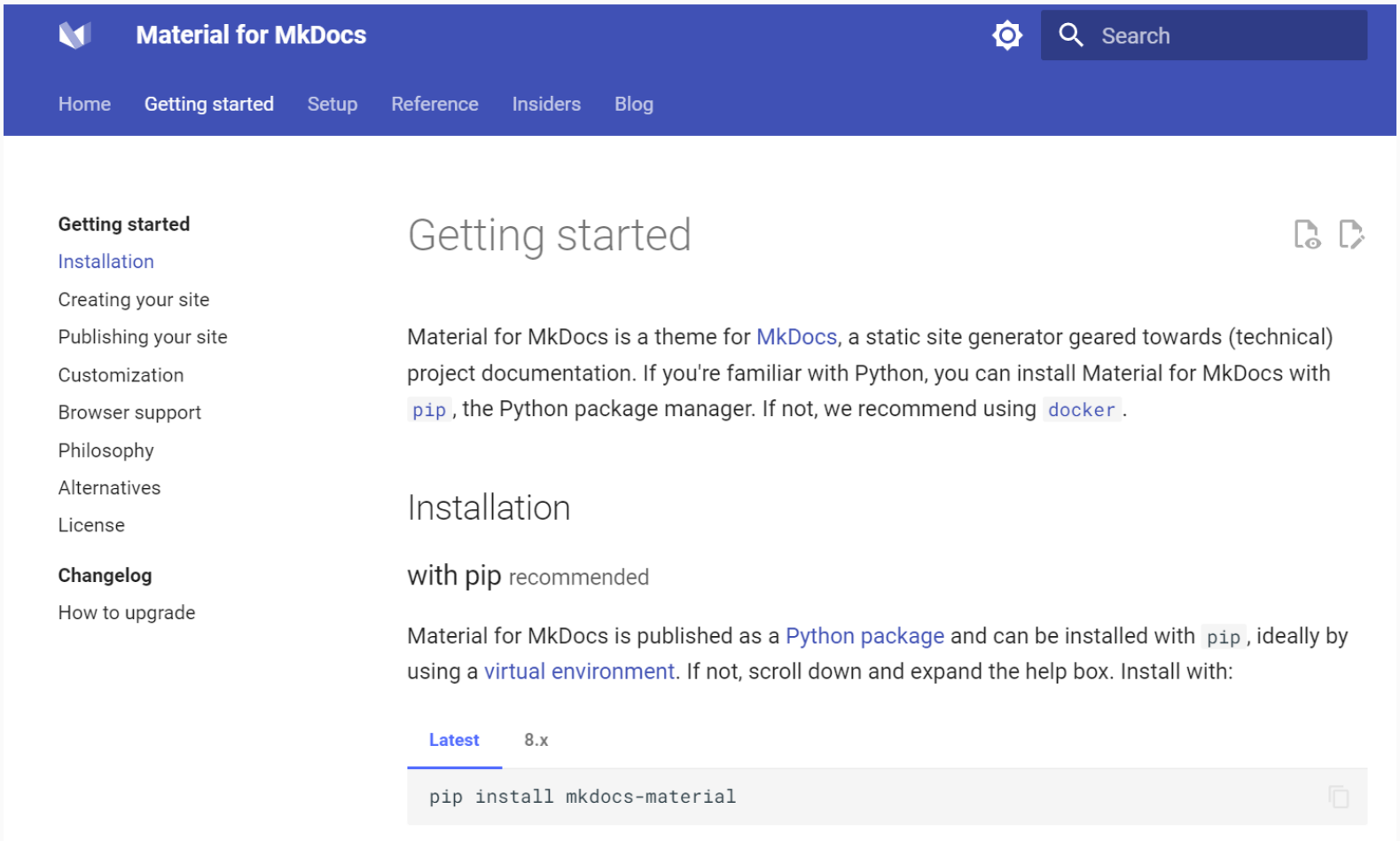
Mkdocs

https://squidfunk.github.io/mkdocs-material



Ejemplo 📖

main · 2 branches · 0 tags · Go to file · Add file · Code

fralfaro mejras funciones.ipynb 1.1 — 5a8dbec on 12 Jul — 27 commits

.github/workflows	docs 1.3	last month
docs	mejras funciones.ipynb 1.1	last month
.gitignore	docs 1.3	last month
README.md	changes basic docs	3 months ago
mkdocs.yml	docs 1.3	last month
poetry.lock	mejras funciones.ipynb	last month
pyproject.toml	mejras funciones.ipynb	last month

docs 📖

fralfaro / python_intro Public

Code | Issues | Pull requests | Actions | Projects | Wiki | Security | Insights | Settings

main ▾ python_intro / docs /

fralfaro mejras funciones.ipynb 1.1

..	
images	docs 1.3
__init__.py	mkdocs first attempt
basico.ipynb	docs 1.3
buenas_practicas.ipynb	docs 1.2
error.ipynb	add html images 1.3
estructura.ipynb	docs 1.2
flujo.ipynb	docs 1.2
funcional.ipynb	docs 1.2
funciones.ipynb	mejras funciones.ipynb 1.1
index.md	docs 1.3
intro_progra.ipynb	add html images 1.3
introduccion.ipynb	add html images 1.3

mkdocs.yml 📖

```
2
3   # Project information
4   site_name: Home
5   site_url: https://github.com/fralfaro/python_intro
6   site_author: Francisco Alfaro
7   site_description: Basic demo
8
9   # Repository
10  repo_name: fralfaro/python_intro
11  repo_url: https://github.com/fralfaro/python_intro
12  edit_uri: ''
13
14
```

mkdocs.yml 📖

```
37  # Theme
38  theme:
39    name: material
40    language: es
41    logo: images/logo.bmp
42    features:
43      - navigation.instant
44      - navigation.top
45      - content.code.annotate
46      - search.suggest
47      - search.highlight
48    palette:
49      # Light mode
50      - media: '(prefers-color-scheme: light)'
51        scheme: default
52        primary: blue grey
53        accent: light blue
54        toggle:
55          icon: material/toggle-switch-off-outline
56          name: Switch to dark mode
57
```

mkdocs.yml 📖

```yaml
# Customization
extra:
  social:
    - icon: fontawesome/brands/github
      link: https://github.com/fralfaro
    - icon: fontawesome/brands/gitlab
      link: https://gitlab.com/fralfaro
    - icon: fontawesome/brands/linkedin
      link: https://www.linkedin.com/in/faam/
    - icon: fontawesome/brands/kaggle
      link: https://www.kaggle.com/faamds
    - icon: fontawesome/brands/medium
      link: https://medium.com/@fralfaro

# Plugins
plugins:
  - mkdocs-jupyter:
      kernel_name: python3
  - search

```

mkdocs.yml 📖

```
88  # TOC
89  nav:
90      - Home: index.md
91      - Programación: intro_progra.ipynb
92      - Motivación: introduccion.ipynb
93      - Nomenclatura: basico.ipynb
94      - Control de Flujo: flujo.ipynb
95      - Estructura de datos: estructura.ipynb
96      - Funciones: funciones.ipynb
97      - Programación Funcional: funcional.ipynb
98      - Excepciones: error.ipynb
99      - Buenas prácticas: buenas_practicas.ipynb
```

mkdocs.yml 📖

> mkdocs serve

> INFO -[12:00:00] Browser connected:

`http://127.0.0.1:8000/fralfaro/python_intro/`

Github

- **Github** es un sitio para albergar código más popular a nivel mundial.
- Recursos gratuitos (pero limitados) para CI/CD mediante Github Actions.
- Nos sirve para ocupar **GITHUB PAGE** -> generar sitios estáticos.
- Alternativas: Gitlab, Bitbucket.

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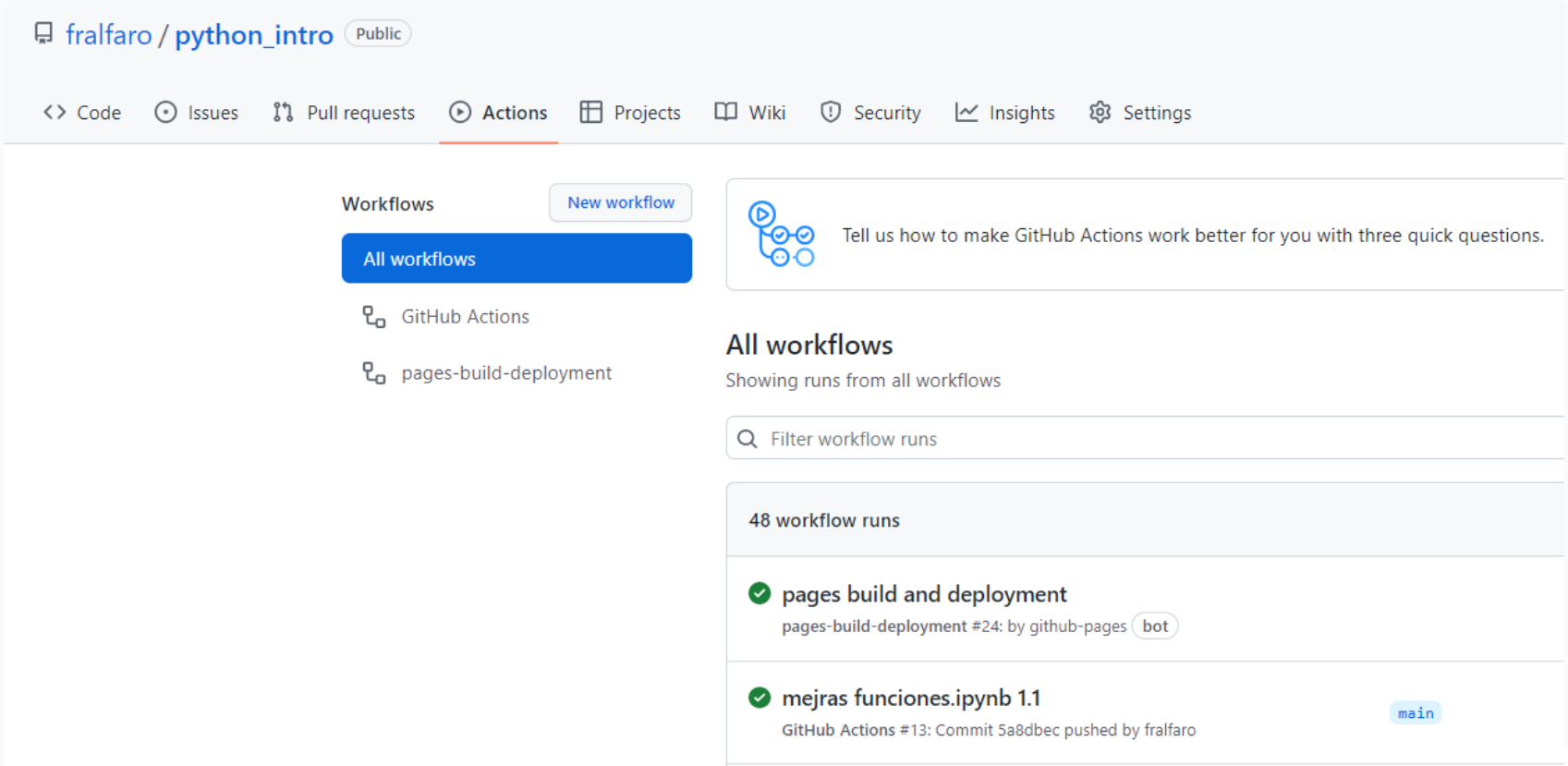
poetry.lock	mejras funciones.ipynb	last month
pyproject.toml	mejras funciones.ipynb	last month

documentation.yml

28 lines (25 sloc) | 738 Bytes

```yaml
name: GitHub Actions
on: [push]
jobs:
  Pages:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    strategy:
      matrix:
        python-version: [3.8 ]
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v2
      - name: Set up Python ${{ matrix.python-version }}
        uses: actions/setup-python@v2
        with:
          python-version: ${{ matrix.python-version }}
      - name: Install dependencies
        run: pip install poetry
      - name: Activate venv
        run: poetry install
      - name: Build the book
        run: poetry run mkdocs build --site-dir public
      - name: GitHub Pages action
        uses: peaceiris/actions-gh-pages@v3
        with:
          github_token: ${{ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }}
          publish_dir: ./public
```

Actions


fralfaro / python_intro
Public
Code
Issues
Pull requests
Actions
Projects
Wiki
Security
Insights
Settings
Workflows
New workflow
All workflows
GitHub Actions
pages-build-deployment
Tell us how to make GitHub Actions work better for you with three quick questions.
All workflows
Showing runs from all workflows
Filter workflow runs
48 workflow runs
pages build and deployment
pages-build-deployment #24: by github-pages bot
mejras funciones.ipynb 1.1
GitHub Actions #13: Commit 5a8dbec pushed by fralfaro
main

Pages

https://fralfaro.github.io/python_intro/

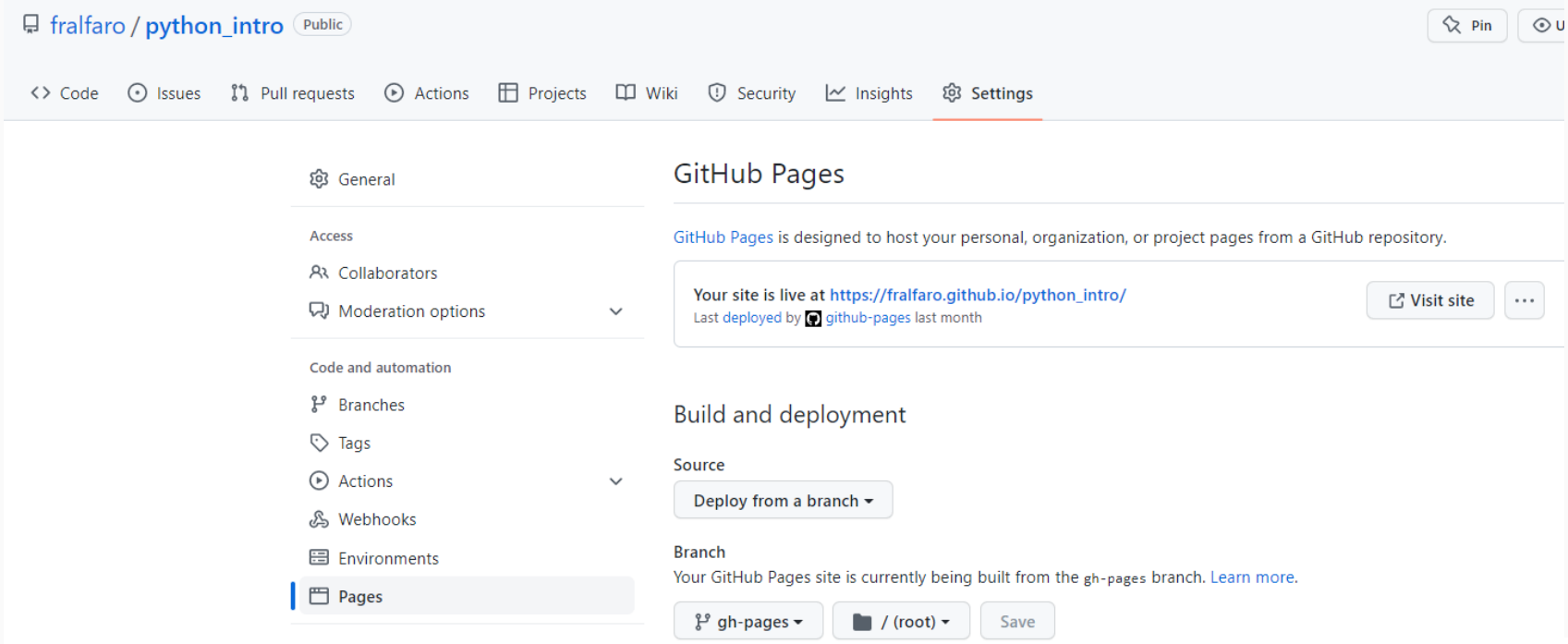


Tabla de Contenidos

Caso de Estudio

Realizar el curso de **Introducción a Python** mediante notebooks.

- Código este en Github
- Documentación ordenada del curso
- Replicabilidad del código.

Ocuparemos el repositorio: fralfaro/python_intro

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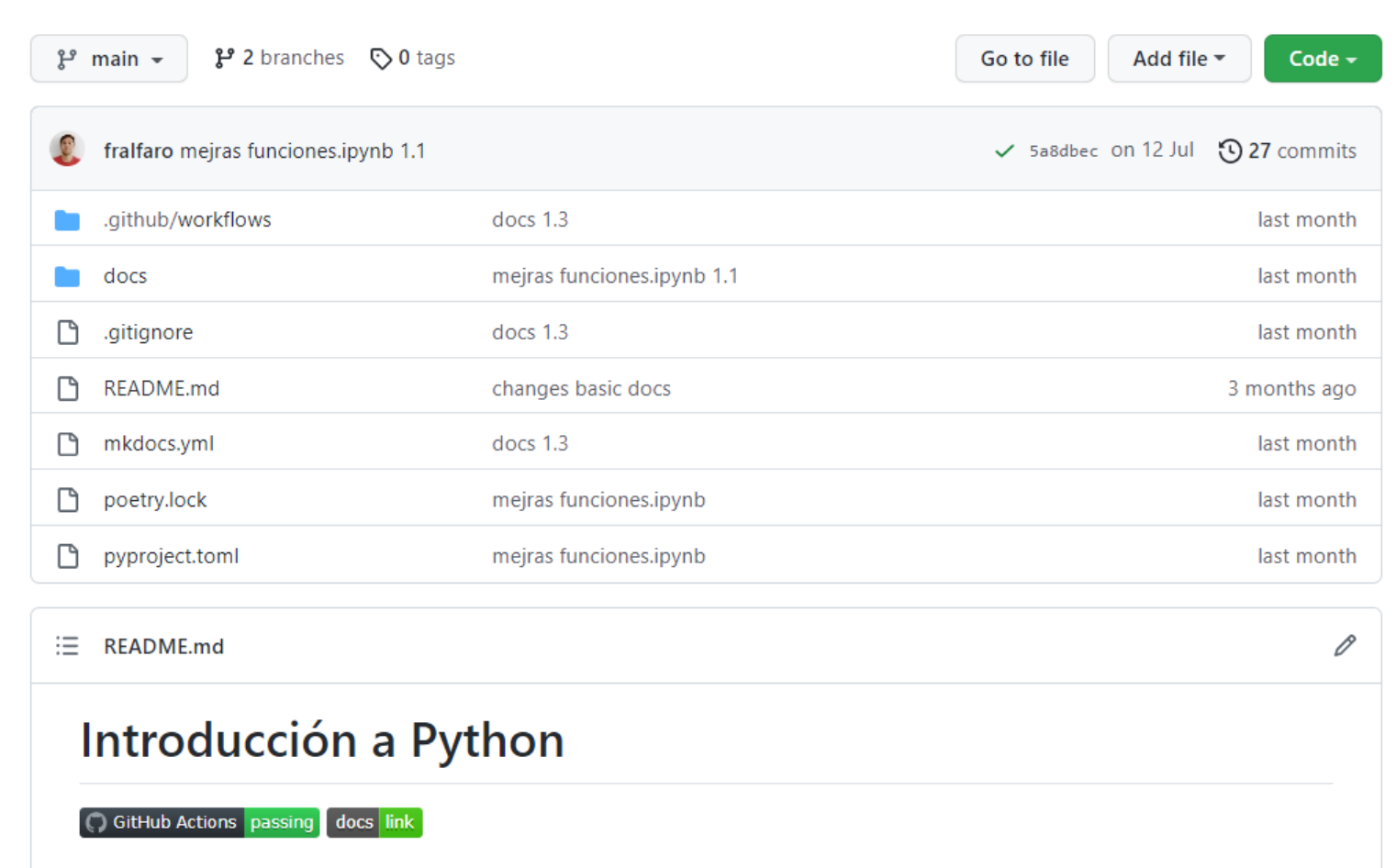

Caso de Estudio

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main ▾ python_intro / docs /

fralfaro mejras funciones.ipynb 1.1

..	
images	docs 1.3
__init__.py	mkdocs first attempt
basico.ipynb	docs 1.3
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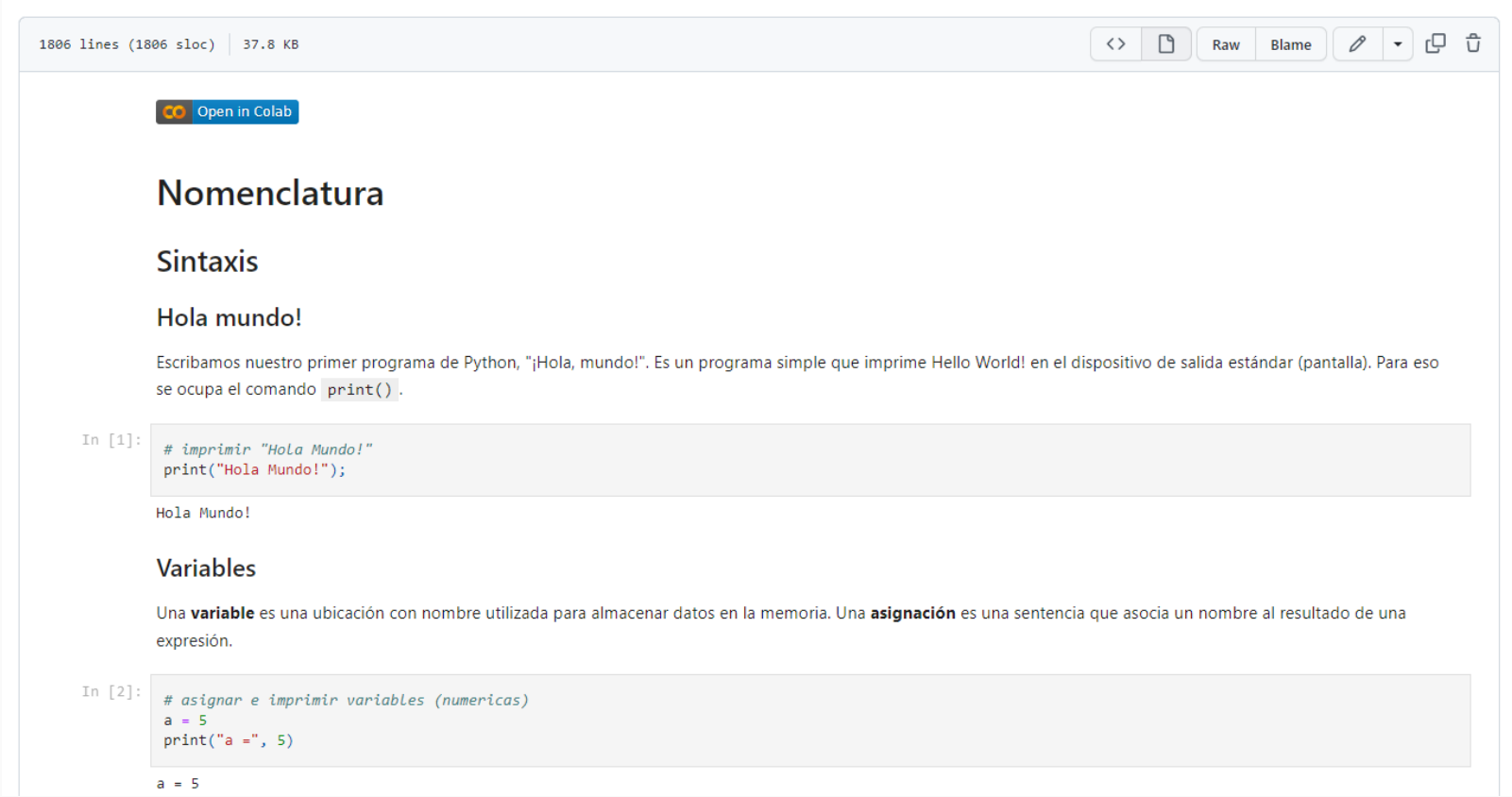
funciones.ipynb	mejras funciones.ipynb 1.1
index.md	docs 1.3
intro_progra.ipynb	add html images 1.3
introduccion.ipynb	add html images 1.3

Combinación

Github + Google Colab: Google Colab está diseñado para integrarse directamente con GitHub (situación que no se puede hacer con Gitlab o Bitbucket).

Combinación

https://github.com/fralfaro/python_intro/blob/main/docs/basico.ipynb



1806 lines (1806 sloc) | 37.8 KB

Raw Blame

Open in Colab

Nomenclatura

Sintaxis

Hola mundo!

Escribamos nuestro primer programa de Python, "¡Hola, mundo!". Es un programa simple que imprime Hello World! en el dispositivo de salida estándar (pantalla). Para eso se ocupa el comando `print()`.

In [1]:
```
# imprimir "Hola Mundo!"
print("Hola Mundo!");
```

```
Hola Mundo!
```

Variables

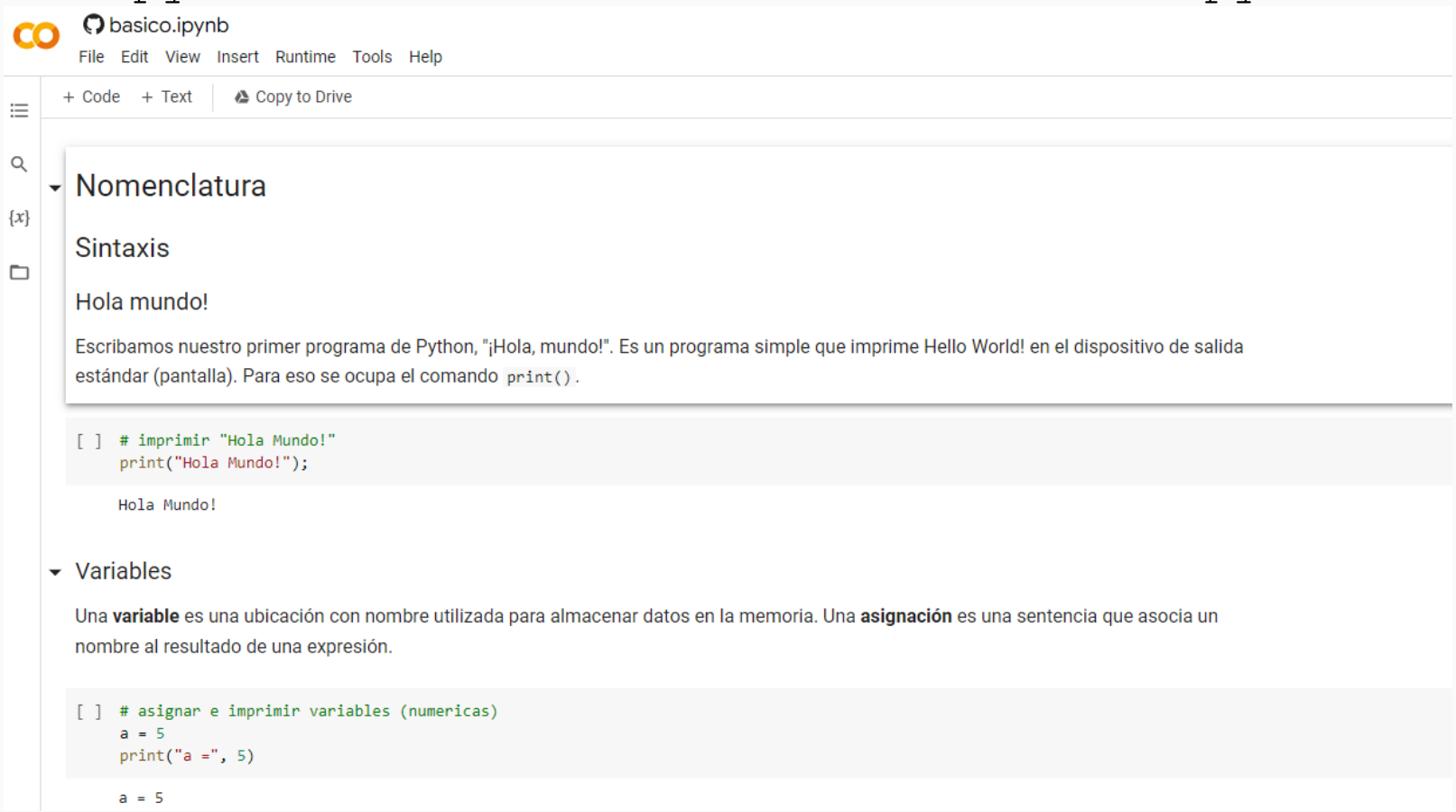
Una **variable** es una ubicación con nombre utilizada para almacenar datos en la memoria. Una **asignación** es una sentencia que asocia un nombre al resultado de una expresión.

In [2]:
```
# asignar e imprimir variables (numericas)
a = 5
print("a =", 5)
```

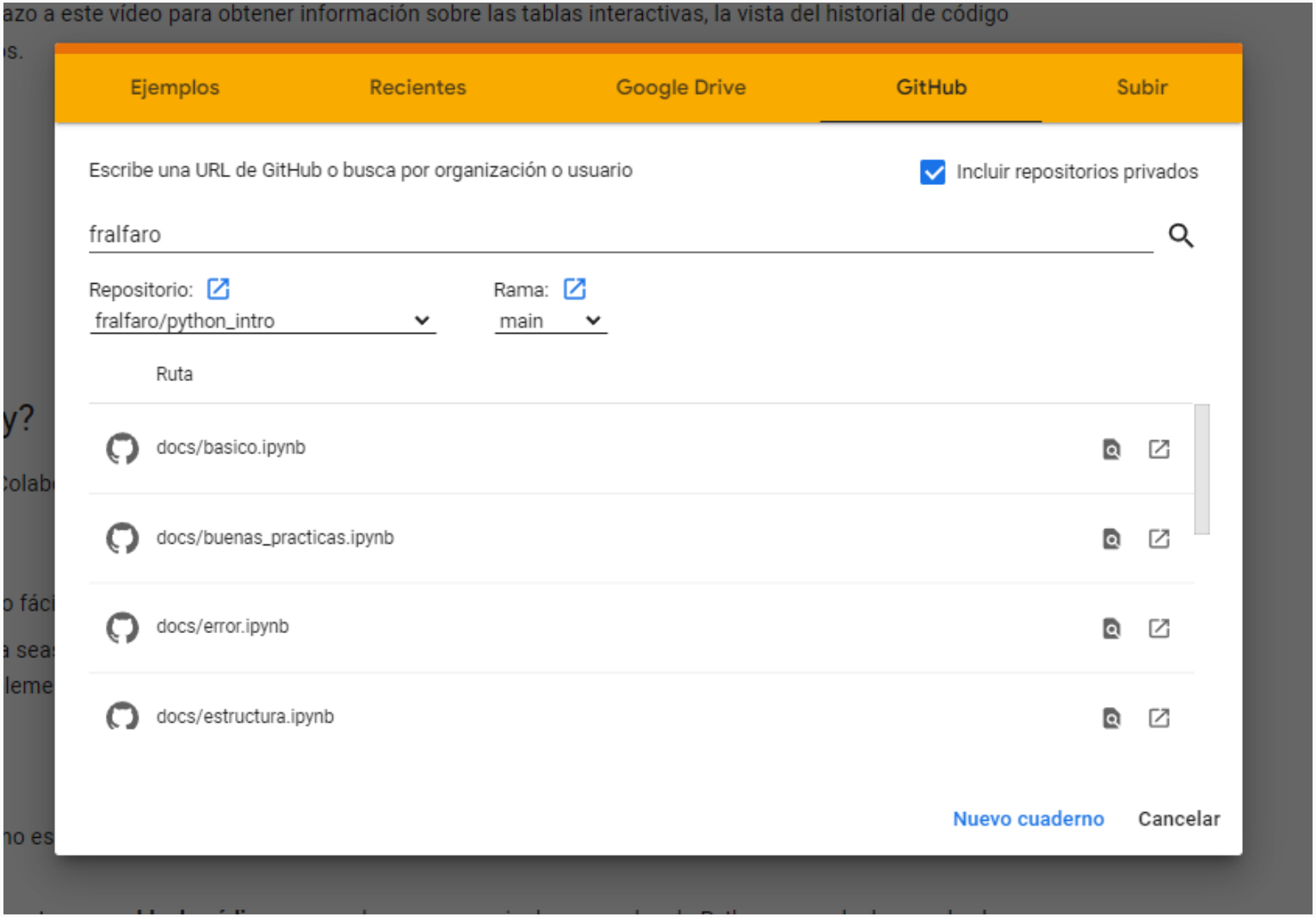
```
a = 5
```

Combinación

https://colab.research.google.com/github/fralfaro/python_intro/blob/main/docs/basico.ipynb



Combinación



Combinación

Github + mkdocs: Mediante Github Pages se genera un sitio estático mediante mkdocs, el cual mucho más flexible, customizable y rápido de generar en comparación a utilizar Jupyterbook.

Combinación 

28 lines (25 sloc) | 738 Bytes

```yaml
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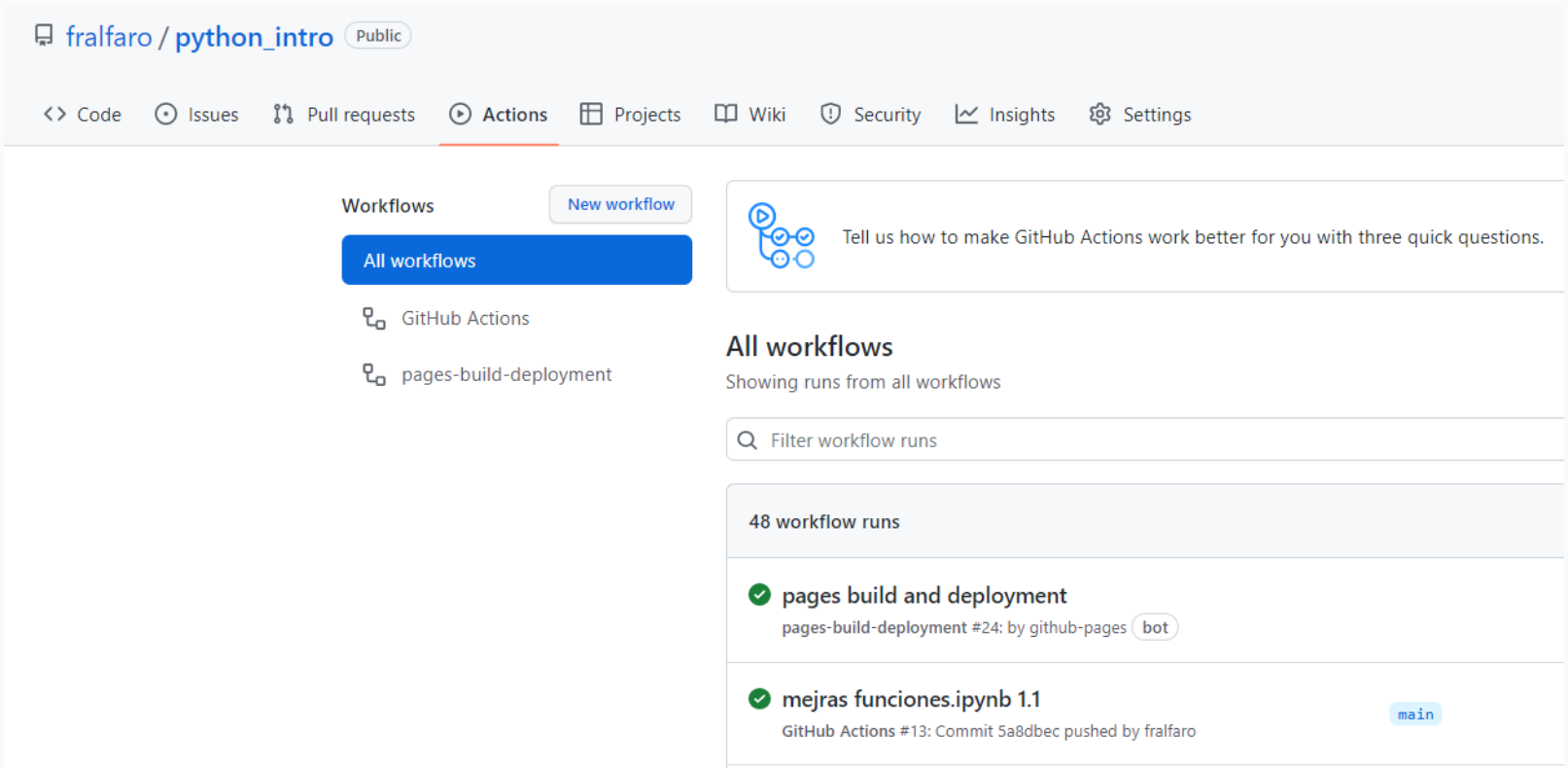

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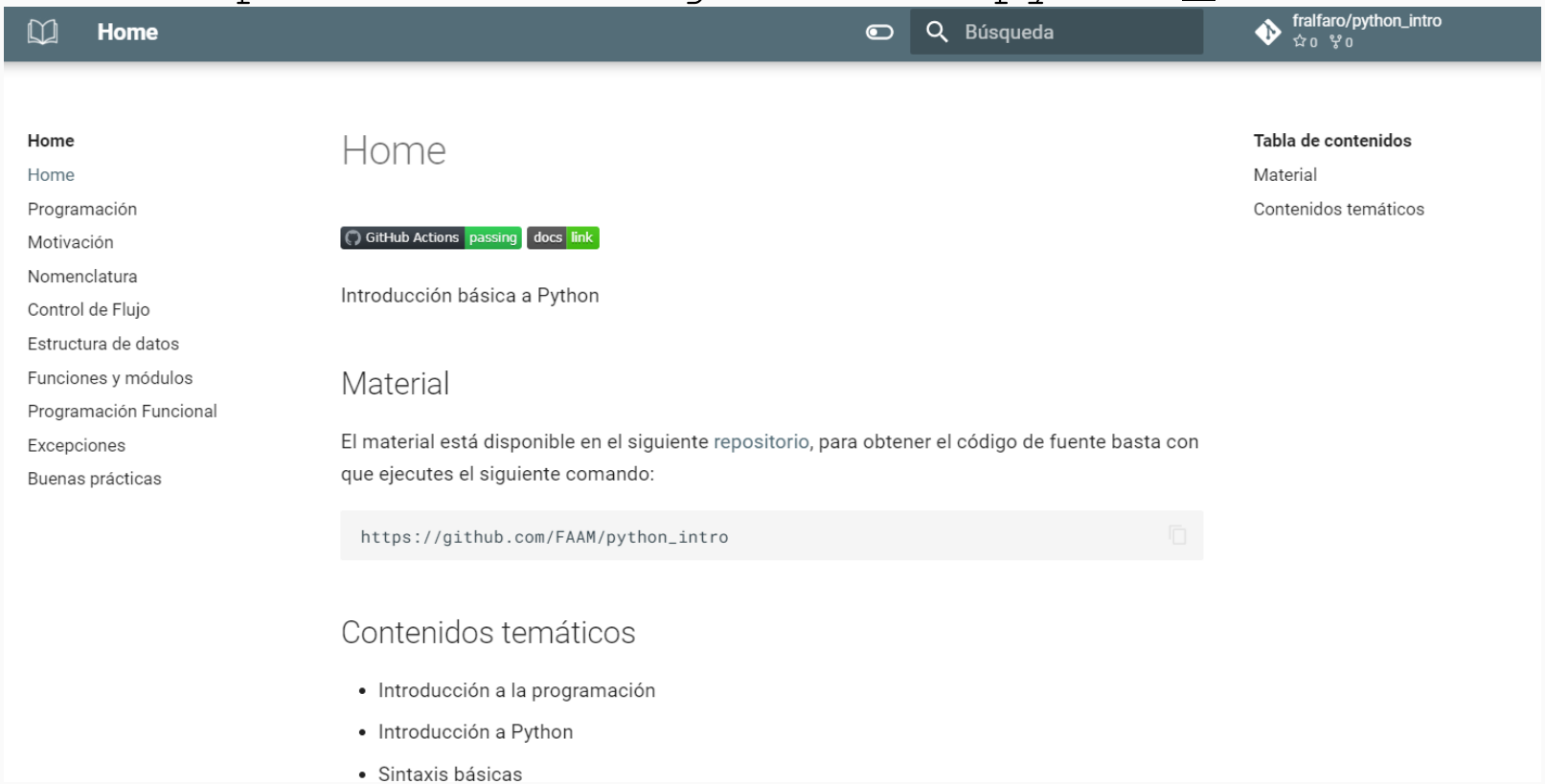


Combinación

Github + Google Colab + mkdocs: Poder generar un sitio estático flexible y customizable para alberargar jupyter notebooks replicables en Google Colab.

Combinación

Ejemplos

Algunos Proyectos importantes.

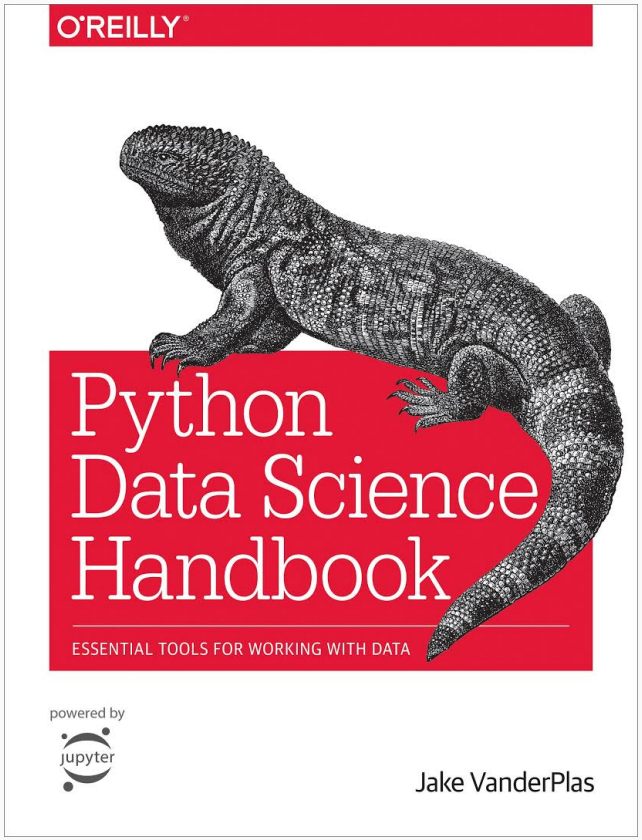
- python4ds-book 
  `github.com/fralfaro/PythonDataScienceHandbook`
- r4ds-book 
  `github.com/fralfaro/r4ds-book`

Pros

- Documentación con Google Colab

Contras

- Documentación desprolija.
- No renderiza panda dataframes.
- Documentación en otra rama.



IPython: Beyond Normal Python

< Preface | Contents | Help and Documentation in IPython >

Open in Colab

There are many options for development environments for Python, and I'm often asked which one I use in my own work. My answer sometimes surprises people: my preferred environment is IPython plus a text editor (in my case, Emacs or Atom depending on my mood). IPython (short for *Interactive Python*) was started in 2001 by Fernando Perez as an enhanced Python interpreter, and has since grown into a project aiming to provide, in Perez's words, "Tools for the entire life cycle of research computing." If Python is the engine of our data science task, you might think of IPython as the interactive control panel.

As well as being a useful interactive interface to Python, IPython also provides a number of useful syntactic additions to the language; we'll cover the most useful of these additions here. In addition, IPython is closely tied with the Jupyter project, which provides a browser-based notebook that is useful for development, collaboration, sharing, and even publication of data science results. The IPython notebook is actually a special case of the broader Jupyter notebook structure, which encompasses notebooks for Julia, R, and other programming languages. As an example of the usefulness of the notebook format, look no further than the page you are reading: the entire manuscript for this book was composed as a set of IPython notebooks.

```
$ jupyter notebook
```

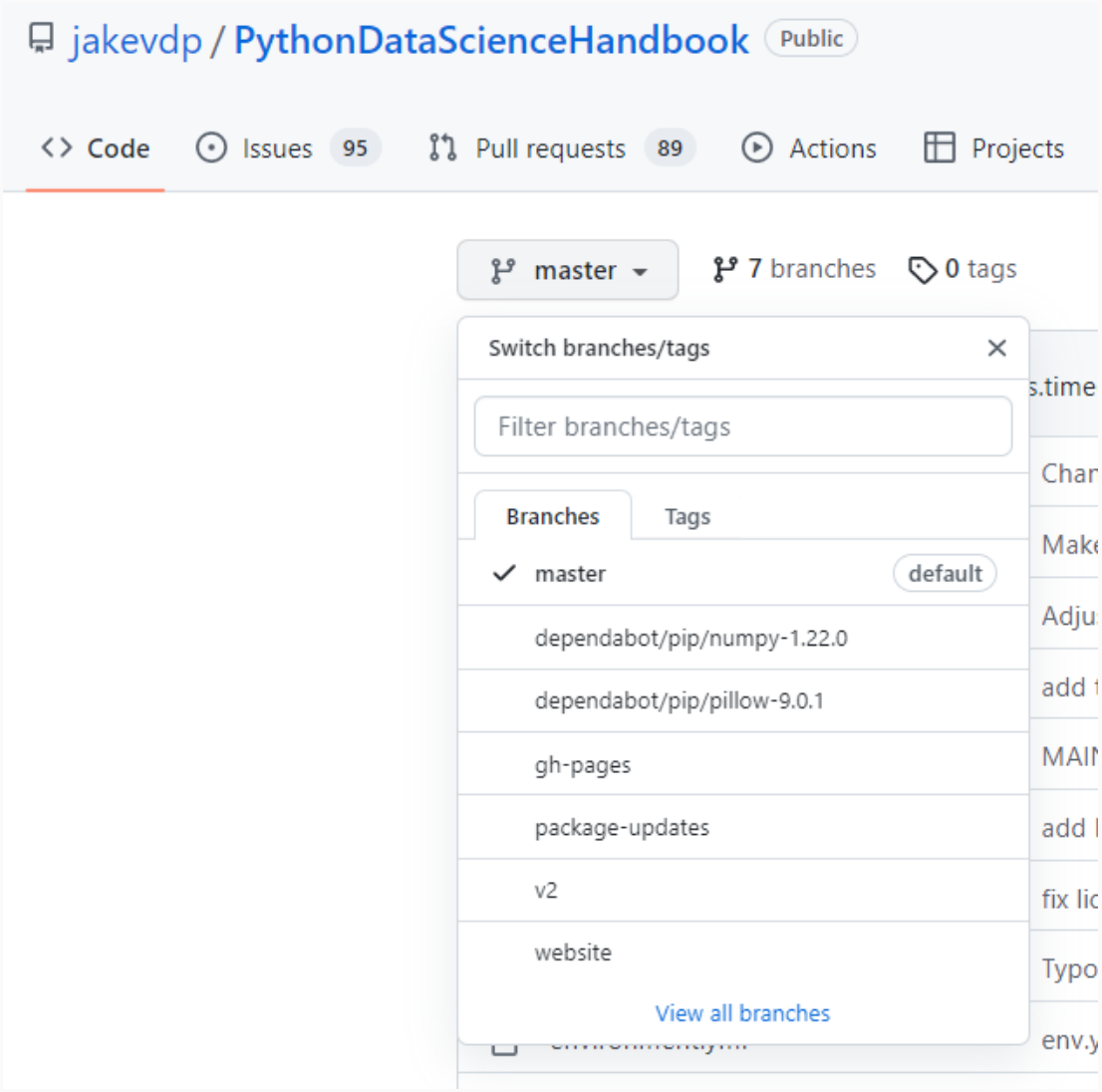
This command will launch a local web server that will be visible to your browser. It immediately spits out a log showing what it is doing; that log will look something like this:

```
$ jupyter notebook
[NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: /Users/jakevdp/Pyt
honDataScienceHandbook
[NotebookApp] 0 active kernels
[NotebookApp] The IPython Notebook is running at: http://localhost:8888/
[NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernel
s (twice to skip confirmation).
```

Upon issuing the command, your default browser should automatically open and navigate to the listed local URL; the exact address will depend on your system. If the browser does not open automatically, you can open a window and manually open this address (*http://localhost:8888/* in this example).

< Preface | Contents | Help and Documentation in IPython >

Open in Colab


jakevdp / PythonDataScienceHandbook
Public
Code
Issues 95
Pull requests 89
Actions
Projects
master
7 branches
0 tags
Switch branches/tags
Filter branches/tags
Branches
Tags
master
default
dependabot/pip/numpy-1.22.0
dependabot/pip/pillow-9.0.1
gh-pages
package-updates
v2
website
View all branches

DataFrame as a dictionary

The first analogy we will consider is the `DataFrame` as a dictionary of related `Series` objects. Let's return to our example of areas and populations of states:

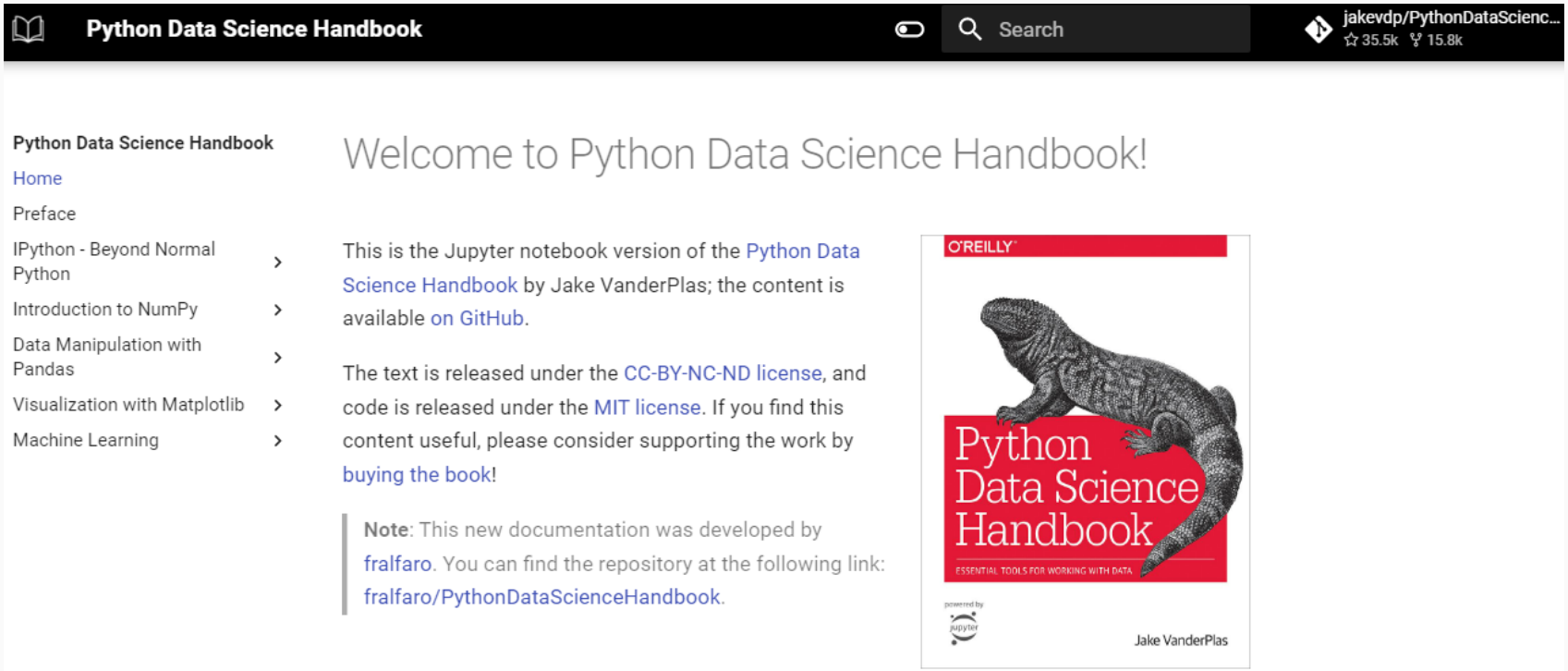
In [18]:
```
area = pd.Series({'California': 423967, 'Texas': 695662,
                  'New York': 141297, 'Florida': 170312,
                  'Illinois': 149995})
pop = pd.Series({'California': 38332521, 'Texas': 26448193,
                 'New York': 19651127, 'Florida': 19552860,
                 'Illinois': 12882135})
data = pd.DataFrame({'area':area, 'pop':pop})
data
```

Out[18]:

	area	pop
California	423967	38332521
Florida	170312	19552860
Illinois	149995	12882135
New York	141297	19651127
Texas	695662	26448193

The individual `Series` that make up the columns of the `DataFrame` can be accessed via dictionary-style indexing of the column name:

fralfaro.github.io/PythonDataScienceHandbook/



DataFrame as a dictionary

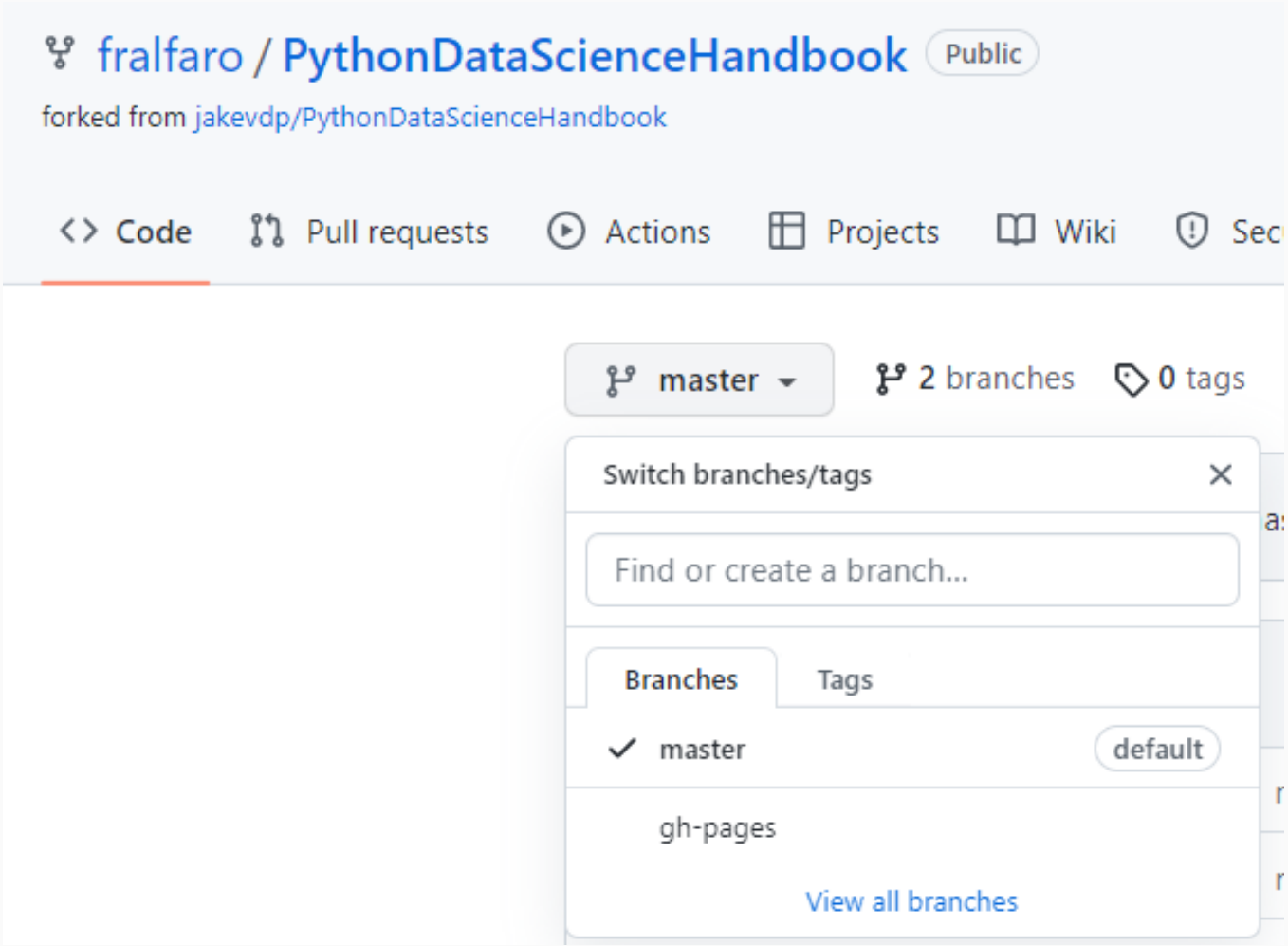
The first analogy we will consider is the `DataFrame` as a dictionary of related `Series` objects. Let's return to our example of areas and populations of states:

In [18]:
```
area = pd.Series({'California': 423967, 'Texas': 695662,
                  'New York': 141297, 'Florida': 170312,
                  'Illinois': 149995})
pop = pd.Series({'California': 38332521, 'Texas': 26448193,
                 'New York': 19651127, 'Florida': 19552860,
                 'Illinois': 12882135})
data = pd.DataFrame({'area':area, 'pop':pop})
data
```

Out[18]:

	area	pop
California	423967	38332521
Florida	170312	19552860
Illinois	149995	12882135
New York	141297	19651127
Texas	695662	26448193

The individual `Series` that make up the columns of the `DataFrame` can be accessed via dictionary-style indexing of the column name: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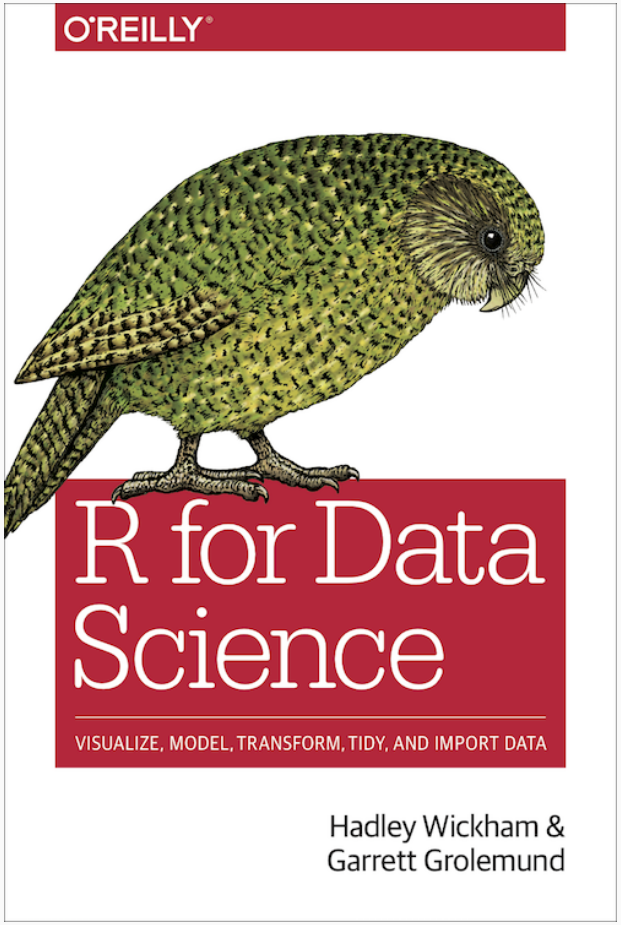
0 tags
Switch branches/tags
Find or create a branch...
Branches
Tags
master
default
gh-pages
View all branches

Pros

- Docuementación con Rmarkdown.
- Todo en una rama.

Contras

- No hay replicabilidad google colab.
- No se imprimen dataframe output.



3 Data visualisation

3.1 Introduction

> "The simple graph has brought more information to the data analyst's mind than any other device." — John Tukey

This chapter will teach you how to visualise your data using ggplot2. R has several systems for making graphs, but ggplot2 is one of the most elegant and most versatile. ggplot2 implements the **grammar of graphics**, a coherent system for describing and building graphs. With ggplot2, you can do more faster by learning one system and applying it in many places.

If you'd like to learn more about the theoretical underpinnings of ggplot2 before you start, I'd recommend reading "The Layered Grammar of Graphics", http://vita.had.co.nz/papers/layered-grammar.pdf.

```
mpg
#> # A tibble: 234 x 11
#>   manufacturer model displ  year   cyl trans      drv     cty   hwy fl    clas
#>   <chr>        <chr> <dbl> <int> <int> <chr>      <chr> <int> <int> <chr> <chr
#> 1 audi         a4      1.8  1999     4 auto(l5)   f        18    29 p     comp
#> 2 audi         a4      1.8  1999     4 manual(m5) f        21    29 p     comp
#> 3 audi         a4      2    2008     4 manual(m6) f        20    31 p     comp
#> 4 audi         a4      2    2008     4 auto(av)   f        21    30 p     comp
#> 5 audi         a4      2.8  1999     6 auto(l5)   f        16    26 p     comp
#> 6 audi         a4      2.8  1999     6 manual(m5) f        18    26 p     comp
#> # … with 228 more rows
```

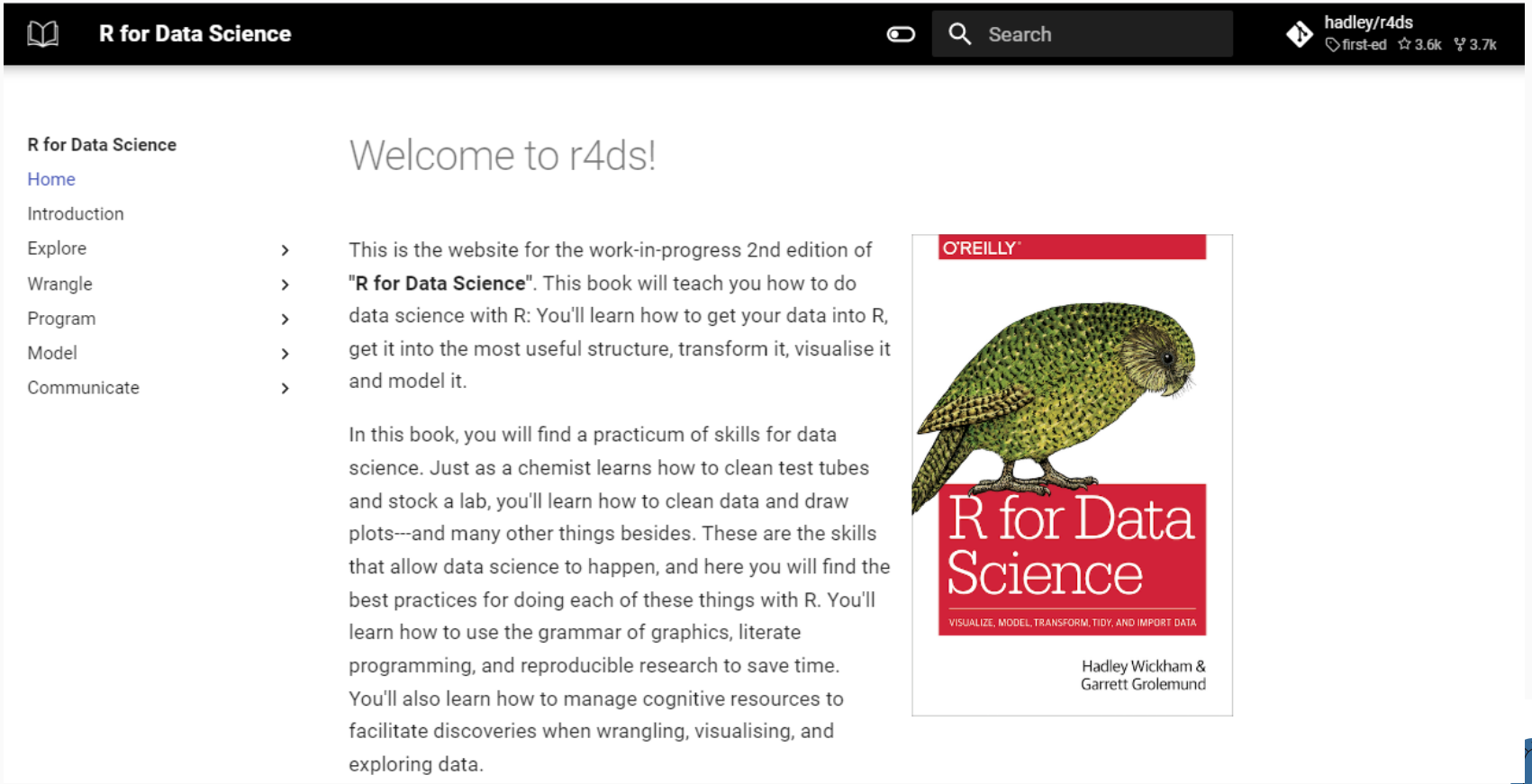
Copy

Among the variables in `mpg` are:

1. `displ`, a car's engine size, in litres.
2. `hwy`, a car's fuel efficiency on the highway, in miles per gallon (mpg). A car with a low fuel efficiency consumes more fuel than a car with a high fuel efficiency when they travel the same distance.

r4ds-book

fralfaro.github.io/r4ds-book/



Open in Colab

Data transformation

Introduction

Visualisation is an important tool for insight generation, but it is rare that you get the data in exactly the right form you need. Often you'll need to create some new variables or summaries, or maybe you just want to rename the variables or reorder the observations in order to make the data a little easier to work with. You'll learn how to do all that (and more!) in this chapter, which will teach you how to transform your data using the dplyr package and a new dataset on flights departing New York City in 2013.

Prerequisites

In this chapter we're going to focus on how to use the dplyr package, another core member of the tidyverse. We'll illustrate the key ideas using data from the nycflights13 package, and use ggplot2 to help us understand the data.

In [5]:
```
install.packages("nycflights13")
library(nycflights13)
library(tidyverse)
```

```
Installing package into '/usr/local/lib/R/site-library'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
```

The `mpg` data frame

You can test your answer with the `mpg` **data frame** found in ggplot2 (a.k.a. `ggplot2::mpg`). A data frame is a rectangular collection of variables (in the columns) and observations (in the rows). `mpg` contains observations collected by the US Environmental Protection Agency on 38 car models.

In [3]:
```
mpg
```

A tibble: 234 × 11

manufacturer	model	displ	year	cyl	trans	drv	cty	hwy	fl	class
<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<int>	<int>	<chr>	<chr>	<int>	<int>	<chr>	<chr>
audi	a4	1.8	1999	4	auto(l5)	f	18	29	p	compact
audi	a4	1.8	1999	4	manual(m5)	f	21	29	p	compact
audi	a4	2.0	2008	4	manual(m6)	f	20	31	p	compact
audi	a4	2.0	2008	4	auto(av)	f	21	30	p	compact
audi	a4	2.8	1999	6	auto(l5)	f	16	26	p	compact
audi	a4	2.8	1999	6	manual(m5)	f	18	26	p	compact
audi	a4	3.1	2008	6	auto(av)	f	18	27	p	compact
audi	a4 quattro	1.8	1999	4	manual(m5)	4	18	26	p	compact
audi	a4 quattro	1.8	1999	4	auto(l5)	4	16	25	p	compact
audi	a4 quattro	2.0	2008	4	manual(m6)	4	20	28	p	compact

Tabla de Contenidos

Resultados

- Versatilidad de Documentación.
- Replicabilidad del código.
- Relativamente sencillo de trabajar.

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Comienza tus propios cursos!

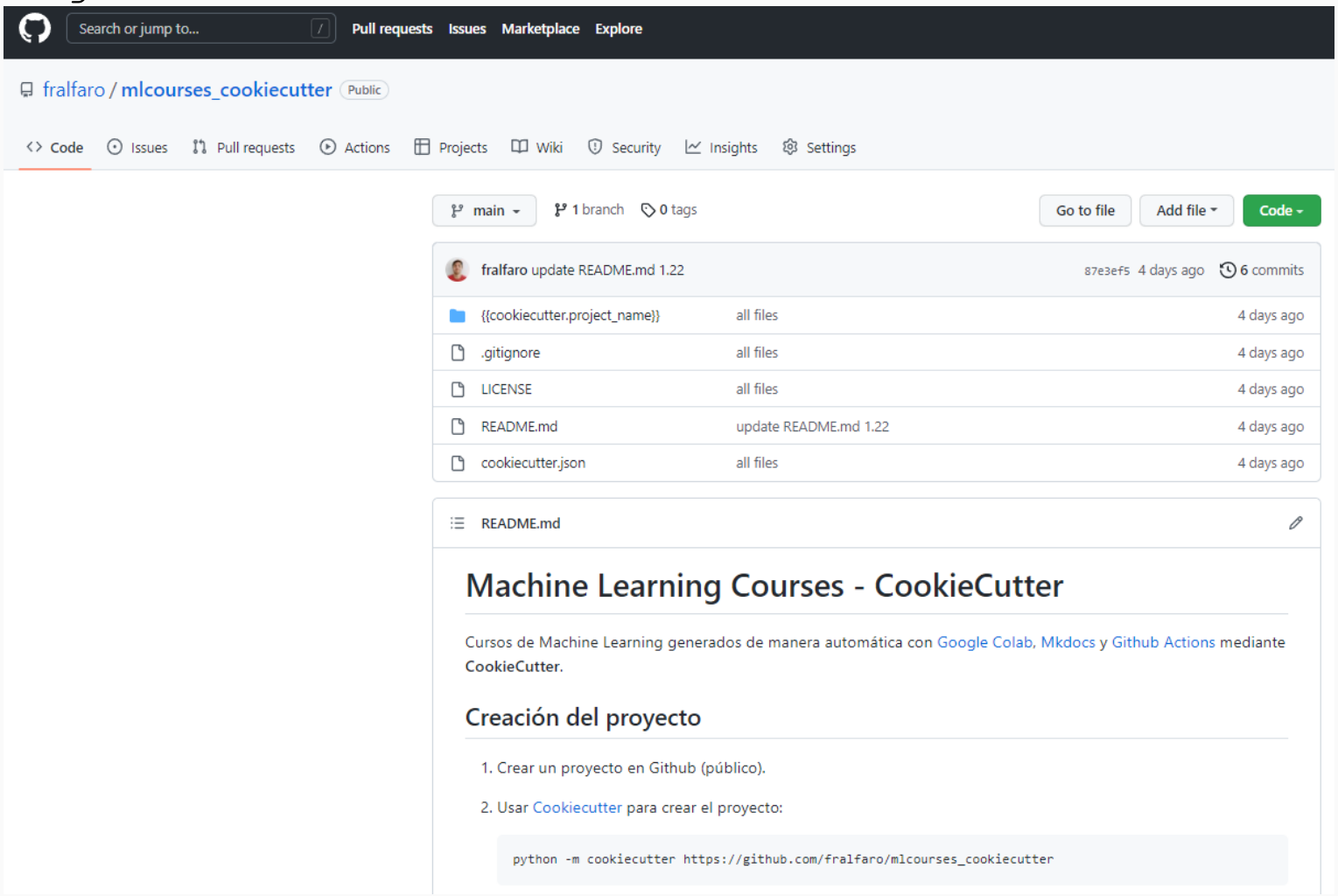
Se dejan dos plantillas para que puedan prácticar con sus propios notebooks.

- Cookiecutter 
  `github.com/fralfaro/mlcourses_cookiecutter`
- Github Template 

  `github.com/fralfaro/mlcourses_gh_template`

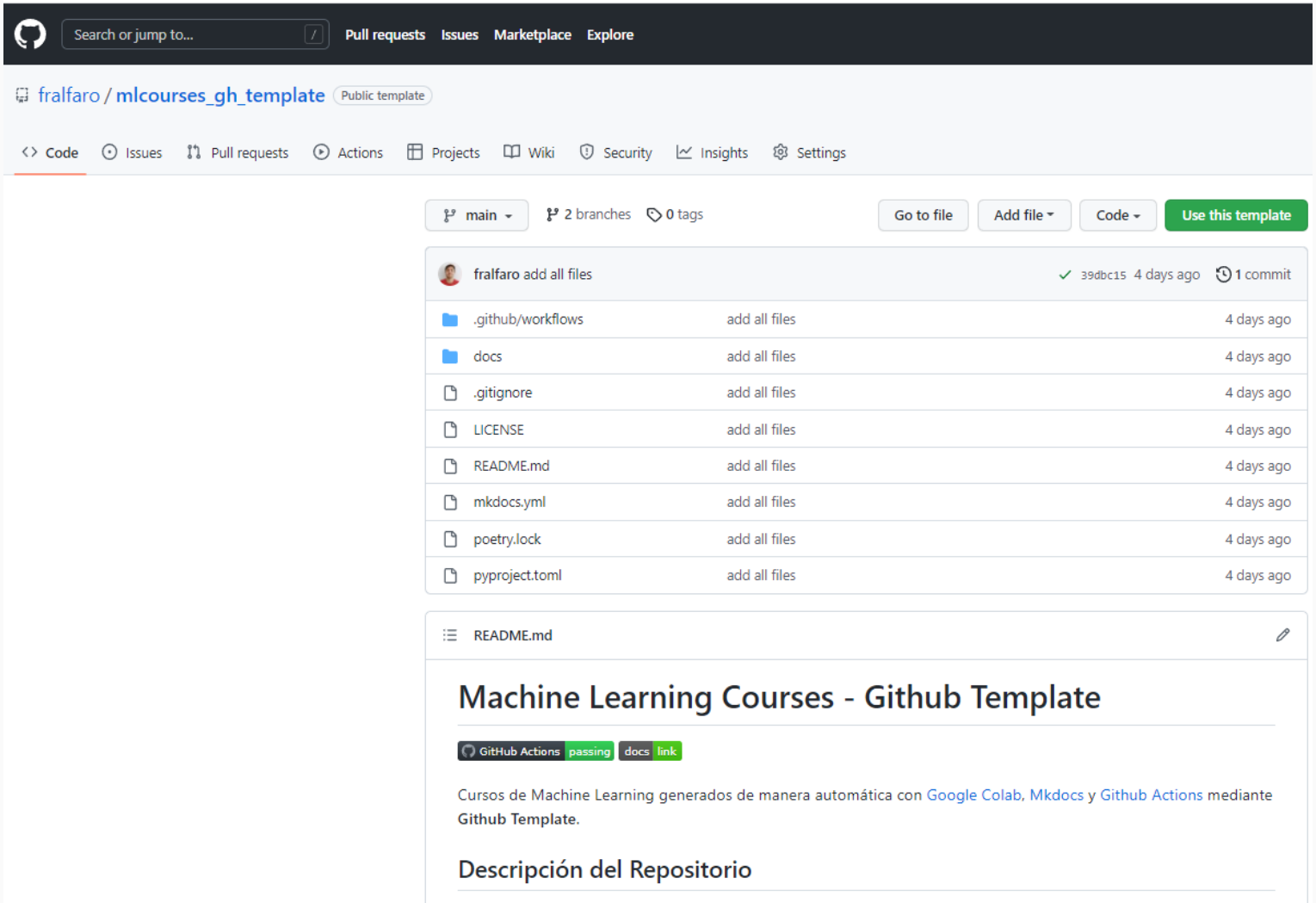
Cookiecutter

github.com/fralfaro/mlcourses_cookiecutter



Github Template Use this template

github.com/fralfaro/mlcourses_gh_template



Clases Interactivas con Google Colab, Mkdocs y Github Actions

Francisco Alfaro

26 de Agosto del 2022