

# Be prepared to enter the world of AI

Environment setup guide  
- Minchang (Carson) Zhang



- Virtual environment setup on Windows OS
- Tensorflow Installation
- Quick introduction to the fundamental libraries
- An important tool: Jupyter Notebook
- Summary

## Table of Content

# Virtual environment setup on Windows OS



# We choose Anaconda over Virtualenv, why? BUILT-IN packages!!

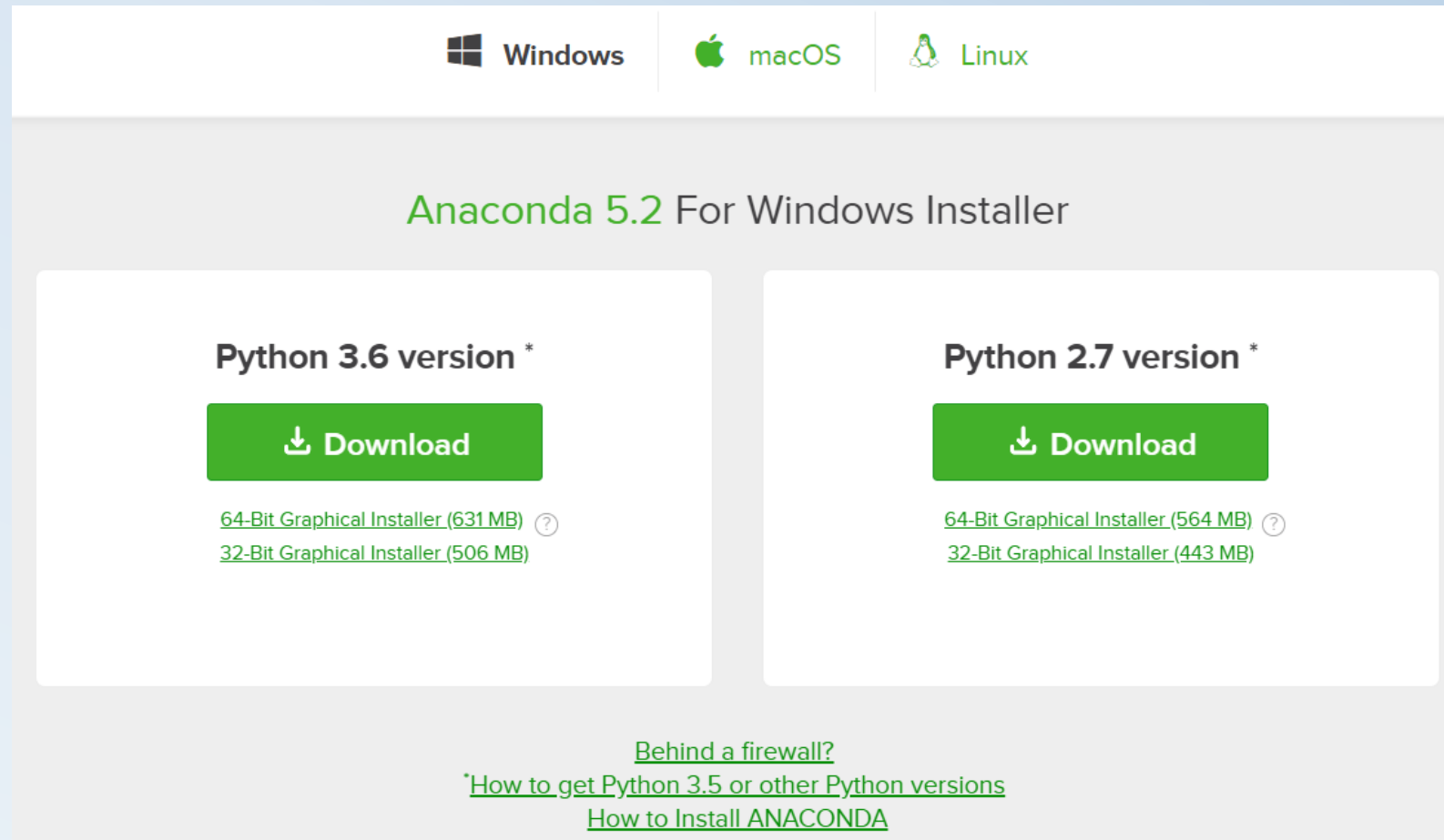
- Over 150 packages are automatically installed with Anaconda.

affine	2.0.0	Matrices describing affine transformation of the plane / BSD
alabaster	0.79	Configurable, Python 2+3 compatible Sphinx theme / BSD
alpaac_static	15.07	Easy Forms for jQuery / Apache License 2.0
anaconda-clean	11.0	Delete Anaconda configuration files / BSD
anaconda-client	16.0	anaconda.org command line client library / BSD
anaconda-navigator	15.0	Anaconda Navigator / proprietary - Continuum Analytics, Inc.
anaconda-project	0.41	reproducible, executable project directories / BSD
anaconda-verify	1.3.2	tool for (passively) verifying conda recipes and conda packages / BSD
ansi2html	111	Convert text with ANSI color codes to HTML, or to LaTeX / GPLv3+
appdirs	1.4.0	Python module for determining appropriate platform-specific dirs / MIT
appnope <sup>Mac</sup>	0.10	Disable App Nap on OS X 10.9 / BSD
appscript <sup>Mac</sup>	101	Control AppleScriptable applications from Python / Public Domain
apptools	4.4.0	Includes packages useful for creating applications / BSD
apr	15.2	Maintains a consistent API with predictable behaviour / Apache License 2.0
argcomplete	10.0	Bash tab completion of arguments for Python scripts / Apache
astroid	14.9	abstract syntax tree for Python with inference support / LGPL
astrophy	1.3	Community-developed Python Library for Astronomy / BSD
atrs	15.2.0	Implement attribute-related object protocols without boilerplate / MIT
autoconf <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	2.69	MIT Macros to automatically configure software source code / GPLv3
cisselect	10.0	cisselect parses CSS3 Selectors and translates them to XPath 1.0 / BSD
csvkit	0.91	utilities for working with CSV, the king of tabular file formats / MIT
cubes	11	A light weight Python OLAP framework for data warehouses / MIT
curl	75.21	Tool and library for transferring data with URL syntax / MIT/X derivative
cvc4canon	0.0.23.3	Low-level library to perform the matrix building step in CVC4 / GPLv3
cvxopt <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	11.8	Library for convex optimization / GPL
cycler	0.10.0	Composable style cycles / BSD
cython <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	1.31.2	Manage calls to malloc/free through Cython / MIT
cython	0.25.2	The Cython compiler for writing C extensions for the Python language / Apache version 2.0
cytoolz	0.8.2	Cython implementation of Toolz, high performance functional utilities / BSD
dask	0.13.0	Task scheduling and blocked algorithms for parallel processing / BSD
datahader	0.4.0	graphics pipeline system for creating representations of large amounts / New BSD
datashape	0.5.4	Language defining a data description protocol / BSD
datnie	0.71	Super-fast, efficiently stored Trie for Python, uses libdatnie / LGPLv2
dbf	0.96.003	Reading/writing dBase, FoxPro, and Visual FoxPro .dbf files / BSD
dbus <sup>Linux</sup>	130.0	message bus system, a simple way for applications to talk to one another / GPLv2
decorator	4.0.81	Better living through Python with decorators / BSD
dill	0.2.5	Serialize all of python (almost) / 3-clause BSD
automake <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	1.15	Tool to automatically generate Makefiles in files / GPLv3
azure	10.2	Microsoft Azure SDK for Python / Apache License 2.0
babel	2.3.4	Utilities to internationalize and localize Python applications / BSD
backports	1.0	/ BSD
basemap <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	10.7	Plot data on map projections with matplotlib / PSF
bcutil	1.0.0	provides columnar, chunked and compressible data containers / BSD
bcrypt	3.1.2	modern password hashing for your software and your servers / Apache License, Version 2.0
beautifulsoup4	4.5.3	Python library designed for screen scraping / MIT
biopython	1.68	Freely available tools for biological computation / BSD-like
bitarray	0.8.1	efficient representation of arrays of booleans - C extension / PSF
blaze	0.9.01	Numpy and Pandas interface to big data / BSD
blatich	15.0	easy whitelisted HTML sanitizing tool / Apache Software License
blitz	1.3.6	Replacement for Python lists with better performance / BSD
blivet	0.92.4	Python interactive visualization library for modern web browsers / BSD
boost	1.60.0	Boost provides free peer reviewed portable C++ source libraries, / Boost license
boto	2.45.0	Amazon Web Services Library / MIT
boto3	1.4.3	Amazon Web Services SDK for Python / Apache License 2.0
bottleneck	1.4.90	low-level, core functionality of bott3 / Apache License 2.0
bottleneck	0.21	fast NumPy array functions specialized for use in Orange / BSD
bottleneck	1.2.0	Fast NumPy array functions written in Cython / Simplified BSD
distributed	1.51	Lightweight library for distributed computing in Python / BSD 3-Clause
django	10.5	Web framework that encourages rapid development / BSD
dnspython	1.9.0	DNS toolkit for Python / BSD-style
docopt	0.6.2	Command-line interface description language / MIT
docutils	0.13.1	Utilities for general- and special-purpose documentation / Public Domain, PSF, 2-clause BSD, GPLv3
ecdsa	0.15	ECDSA cryptographic signature library (pure Python) / MIT
ecss	2.0.4	Embedded C++ Solver (ECOS) / GPLv3
entrypoints	0.2.2	/ MIT
envisage	4.5.1	Extensible application framework / BSD
ephem <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	3.76.0	Basic astronomical computations for Python / LGPL
et_xmlfile	1.01	Low memory library for creating large XML files / MIT
execnet	1.3.0	rapid multi-Python deployments / MIT
expat <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	21.0	XML parser library written in C / MIT
expressions	0.2.3	extensible arithmetic expression parser and compiler / MIT
fastcache	10.2	C implementation of Python 3 functools.lru_cache / MIT
feedparser	5.2.1	parse feeds in Python / OSI Approved
filelock	2.0.7	/ Public Domain
font <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	1.70	CGR's next, nimble, no-nonsense API for Python programmers / BSD
flake8	2.5.1	Modular source code checker for pep8, pyflakes and co / MIT
flask	0.12	A microframework based on Werkzeug, Jinja2 and good intentions / BSD
flask-cors	3.0.2	Flask extension adding a decorator for CORS support / MIT
flask-login	0.3.2	User session management for Flask / MIT
flask-wtf	0.12	Simple integration of Flask and WTForms / BSD
fontconfig <sup>Linux</sup>	2.12.1	A library for configuring and customizing font access / BSD
freeglut <sup>Linux</sup>	2.8.1	An alternative to the OpenGL Utility Toolkit (GLUT) library / MIT
freeimage	3.17.0	Supports popular graphics image formats like PNG, BMP, JPEG, TIFF / GPLv2 and FreeImage Public License
freetype	2.5.5	A Free, High-Quality, and Portable Font Engine / FreeType License
future	0.16.0	Clean single-source support for Python 3 and 2 / MIT
gdal <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	21.0	Geospatial Data Abstraction Library / MIT
gensim	0.13.41	Topic Modelling in Python / GNU Lesser General Public License v2 or later
gipc <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	3.5.0	A C++ port of the Java Topology Suite (JTS) / LGPL
gpgmt <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	1.43	/ MIT
get_terminal_size	10.0	backport of the get_terminal_size function from Python 3.3 / MIT
gevent	1.2.1	Coroutine-based Python network library / MIT
gflags <sup>Linux</sup>	21.2	A C++ library that implements commandline flags processing / BSD
git	2.9.3	Distributed version control system / GPLv2 and LGPL 2.1
glib <sup>Linux</sup>	2.50.2	Core application building blocks for libraries and applications in C / LGPL
glog <sup>Linux</sup>	0.3.4	C++ implementation of the Google logging module / BSD
glviz	0.91	Multi-dimensional linked data exploration / 3-clause BSD License
grako	3.0.0	takes variation of EBNF as input, and outputs parser in Python / BSD
cloudpickle	0.2.2	Extended pickling support for Python objects / BSD
client	1.2.2	Command line client library for windows and posix / BSD
cmake <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	3.6.3	CMake is an extensible, open-source system that manages the build process / BSD 3-clause
colander	1.2	A serialization, deserialization, and validation library / BSD-like
colormap	0.3.7	Cross-platform colored terminal text in Python / BSD
colorcet	0.91	collection of perceptually uniform colormaps / Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License
comtypes <sup>Windows</sup>	1.1.2	pure Python COM package / MIT
conda	4.314	OS-agnostic, system-level binary package and environment manager / BSD
conda-build	2.1.2	Commands and tools for building conda packages / BSD 3-clause
conda-env	2.6.0	/ BSD
conda-verify	2.0.0	tool for (passively) verifying conda recipes and conda packages / BSD
configargparse	0.10.0	allowing options to be set via config files and/or env vars / MIT
configobj	5.0.6	Config file reading, writing and validation / BSD
constants	15.10	symbolic constants in Python / MIT License
constructor	1.5.2	Tool for creating installers for conda packages / BSD
contextlib2	0.5.4	backports and enhancements for the contextlib module / PSF
cookies	2.2.1	Friendlier RFC 6265-compliant cookie parser/renderer / MIT
corncue	1.21	build and document Web Services with Pyramid / MPL 2.0
coverage	4.2	Code coverage measurement for Python / Apache 2.0
cryptography	1.7.1	Provides cryptographic recipes and primitives to Python developers / Apache
graphviz	2.38.0	Open Source graph visualization software. / EPL v1.0
greenlet	0.4.11	Lightweight in-process concurrent programming / MIT
gst-plugins-base <sup>Linux</sup>	1.8.0	GStreamer Base Plug-ins / GPLv2
gt4wasm <sup>Linux</sup>	18.0	Library for constructing graphs of media-handling components / LGPL2
gunicorn <sup>Linux Mac</sup>	19.10	Python WSGI HTTP Server for UNIX / MIT
h5py	2.6.0	Pythonic interface to the HDF5 binary data format / 3-clause BSD
harfbuzz <sup>Linux</sup>	0.9.39	An OpenType text shaping engine / MIT
hdf5	4.212	Manipulate, view, and analyze data in HDF files / BSD-style
hdfs	1.8.07	A data model, library, and file format for storing and managing data / BSD-like
hdfs3 <sup>Linux</sup>	0.1.2	Python wrapper for hdfs3 / BSD
heapdict	1.0.0	A heap with decrease-key and increase-key operations / BSD
holoviews	16.2	Analyze and visualize scientific or engineering data / BSD
h2client <sup>Linux</sup>	0.1	Python bindings for the libh2client C++ library / Apache 2.0
html5lib	0.9.99	HTML parser based on the WHATWG HTML specification / MIT
idna	2.2	Internationalized Domain Names in Applications / BSD
imageio	0.71	getting image size from png/jpeg2000/gif file / MIT
impyla	0.13.8	Python client for the Impala distributed query engine / Apache License, Version 2.0
incremental	16.101	Library that versions your Python projects / MIT License
infection	0.31	port of Ruby on Rails linter to Python / MIT
ipykernel	4.5.2	IPython Kernel for Jupyter / BSD
ipynbparallel	5.2.0	Interactive Parallel Computing in Python / BSD

# Virtual environment setup on Windows OS

Install Anaconda:

- Choose the version that you use most frequently



The screenshot shows the Anaconda 5.2 Windows installer download page. At the top, there are three tabs: Windows (selected), macOS, and Linux. Below the tabs, the text "Anaconda 5.2 For Windows Installer" is displayed. There are two main sections: "Python 3.6 version \*" and "Python 2.7 version \*". Each section has a green "Download" button with a download icon. Below the buttons, there are links for "64-Bit Graphical Installer" and "32-Bit Graphical Installer" with their respective sizes in parentheses and a help icon. At the bottom, there are three links: "Behind a firewall?", "\*How to get Python 3.5 or other Python versions", and "How to Install ANACONDA".

Windows macOS Linux

Anaconda 5.2 For Windows Installer

**Python 3.6 version \***

[Download](#)

[64-Bit Graphical Installer \(631 MB\)](#) [?](#)

[32-Bit Graphical Installer \(506 MB\)](#)

**Python 2.7 version \***

[Download](#)

[64-Bit Graphical Installer \(564 MB\)](#) [?](#)

[32-Bit Graphical Installer \(443 MB\)](#)

[Behind a firewall?](#)

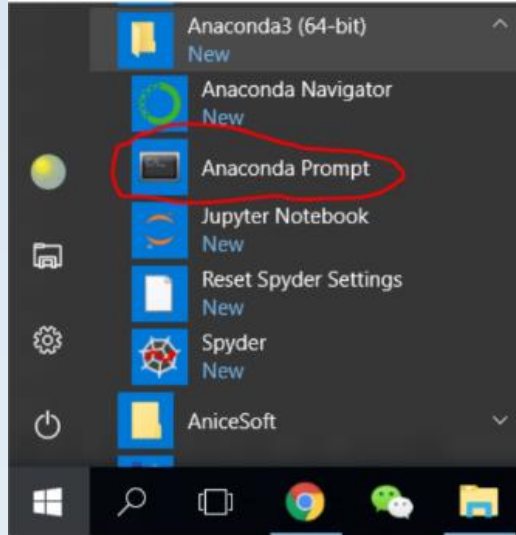
[\\*How to get Python 3.5 or other Python versions](#)

[How to Install ANACONDA](#)

# Virtual environment setup on Windows OS

## Setup python environment with Anaconda

- Use Anaconda Prompt (NOT the windows Prompt)



- `conda create -n environment_name`
  - `conda create -n new_environment_name --clone existing_env_name`
  - `conda create -n environment_name python=2.7`
  - Check existing environment: `conda info --envs`

```
(base) C:\Users\zmcdd>conda info --envs
# conda environments:
#
base                * D:\Anaconda3
py27                 D:\Anaconda3\envs\py27
py36                 D:\Anaconda3\envs\py36
```

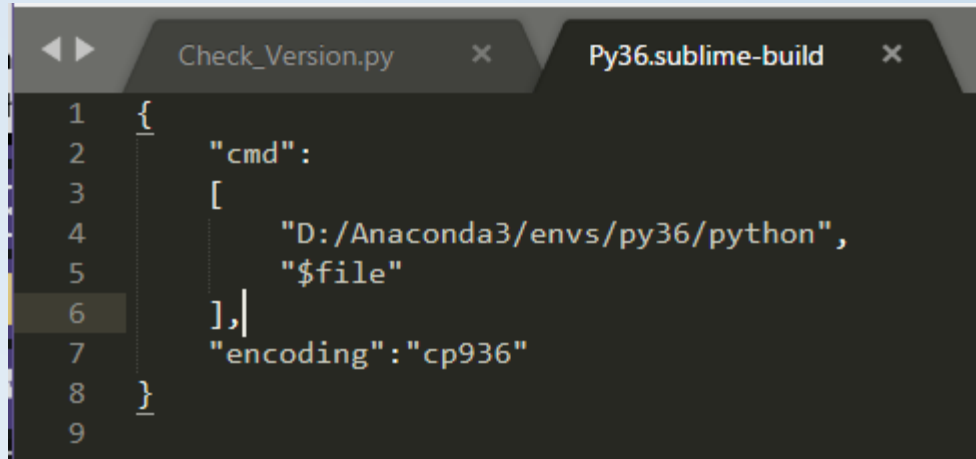
- Working within the environment
  - on Windows: `activate environment_name` (`deactivate`)
  - On Mac: `source activate environment_name` (`source deactivate`)

```
# To activate this environment, use:
# > source activate py27
#
# To deactivate an active environment, use:
# > source deactivate
#
```

## Virtual environment setup on Windows OS

Sublime Text:

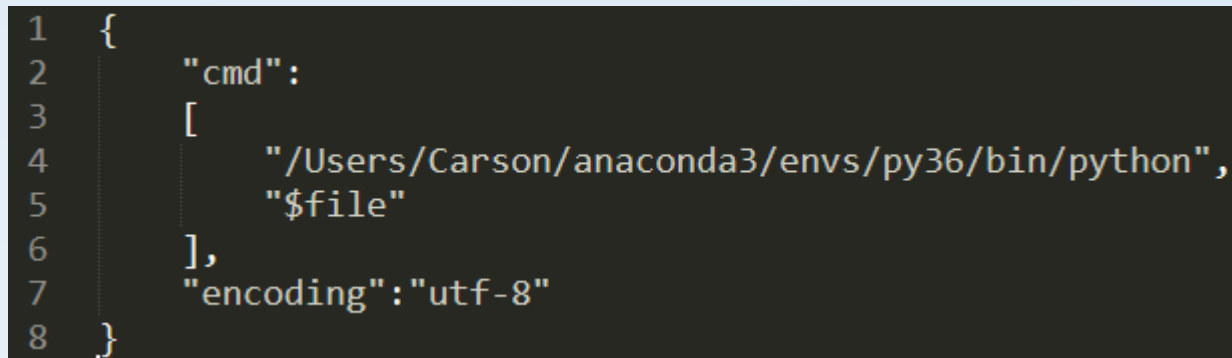
- Create new build system



The screenshot shows the Sublime Text editor with two tabs: 'Check\_Version.py' and 'Py36.sublime-build'. The 'Py36.sublime-build' tab is active, displaying a JSON configuration for a build system. The configuration is as follows:

```
1 {  
2     "cmd":  
3     [  
4         "D:/Anaconda3/envs/py36/python",  
5         "$file"  
6     ],  
7     "encoding": "cp936"  
8 }  
9
```

Windows



The screenshot shows the Sublime Text editor with a single tab displaying a JSON configuration for a build system. The configuration is as follows:

```
1 {  
2     "cmd":  
3     [  
4         "/Users/Carson/anaconda3/envs/py36/bin/python",  
5         "$file"  
6     ],  
7     "encoding": "utf-8"  
8 }
```

Mac

# Virtual environment setup on Windows OS

Some useful conda commands:

Commands	Description
conda list	list all the packages installed
conda info --envs	list all the environment created
conda create -n *environment_name	create an environment
conda create --name *name1 --clone *name2	create a new environment (name1) to be a clone of another (name2) one
conda install *package1 *package2	install multiple packages at the same time
conda install *package = version	install a package with a particular version

## Virtual environment setup on Windows OS





# Tensorflow Installation

1. Activate virtual environment: activate environment\_name
  - For example: activate Tensorflow
2. Install Tensorflow (GPU Version): pip install tensorflow-gpu
  - No GPU version: pip install tensorflow
  - **IMPORTANT**: check the installed version of tensorflow

### Requirements to run TensorFlow with GPU support

If you are installing TensorFlow with GPU support using one of the mechanisms described in this guide, then the following NVIDIA software must be installed on your system:

- **CUDA® Toolkit 9.0**. For details, see [NVIDIA's documentation](#). Ensure that you append the relevant Cuda pathnames to the `%PATH%` environment variable as described in the NVIDIA documentation.
- The NVIDIA drivers associated with CUDA Toolkit 9.0.
- **cuDNN v7.0**. For details, see [NVIDIA's documentation](#). Note that cuDNN is typically installed in a different location from the other CUDA DLLs. Ensure that you add the directory where you installed the cuDNN DLL to your `%PATH%` environment variable.

# Tensorflow Installation

1. Activate virtual environment: activate environment\_name
  - For example: activate Tensorflow
2. Install Tensorflow (GPU Version): pip install tensorflow-gpu
  - No GPU version: pip install tensorflow
  - **IMPORTANT**: check the installed version of tensorflow
3. Install CUDA
  - Trick 1: Check the legacy release



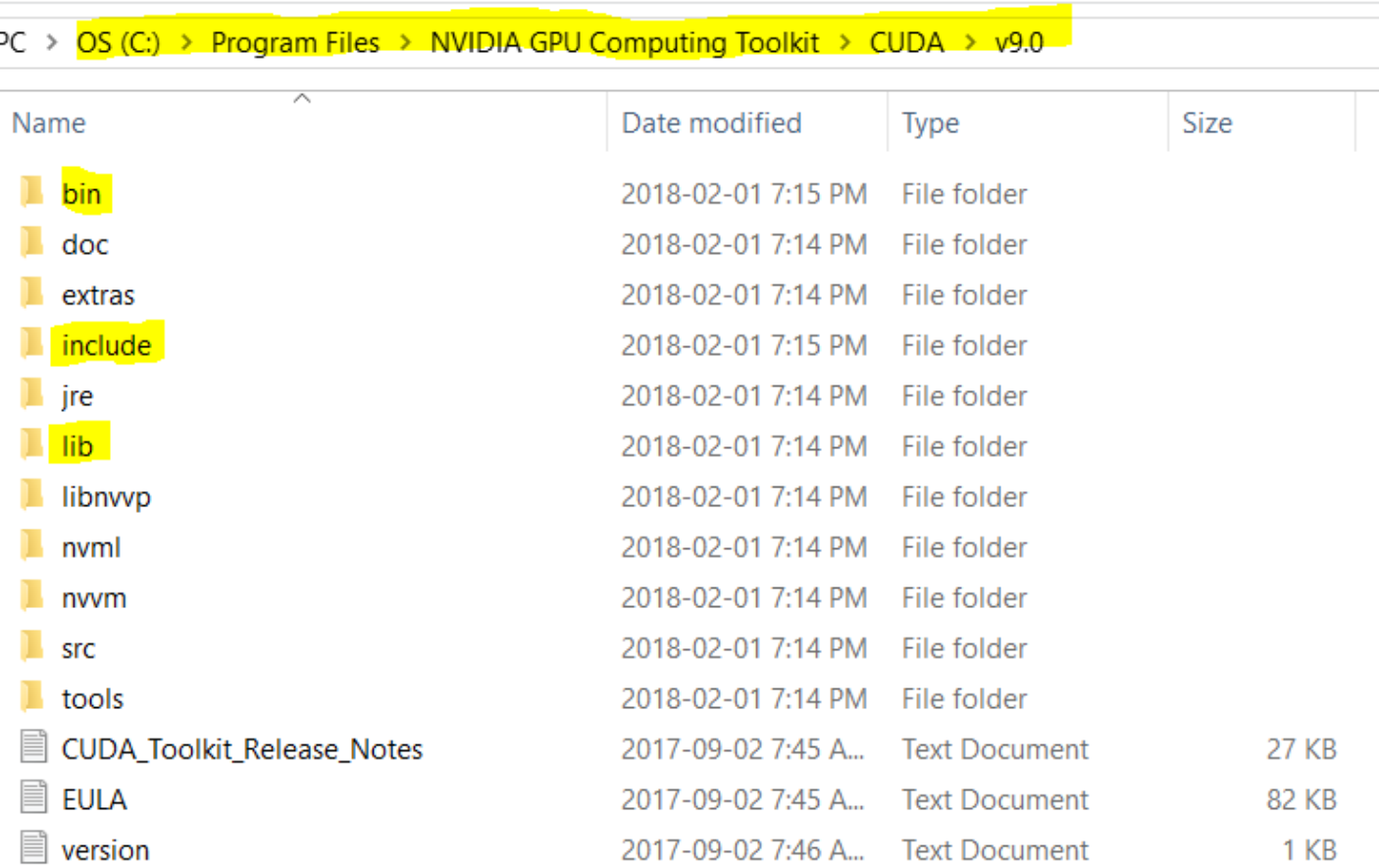
# Tensorflow Installation

1. Activate virtual environment: activate environment\_name
  - For example: activate Tensorflow
2. Install Tensorflow (GPU Version): pip install tensorflow-gpu
  - No GPU version: pip install tensorflow
  - **IMPORTANT**: check the installed version of tensorflow
3. Install CUDA
  - Trick 1: Check the legacy release
  - Trick 2: Download local version



# Tensorflow Installation

1. Activate virtual environment: activate environment\_name
  - For example: activate Tensorflow
2. Install Tensorflow (GPU Version): pip install tensorflow-gpu
  - No GPU version: pip install tensorflow
  - **IMPORTANT**: check the installed version of tensorflow
3. Install CUDA
  - Trick 1: Check the legacy release
  - Trick 2: Download local version
  - Trick 3: Use Edge!!
4. Download and use cuDnn
  - Copy from download and paste to installed CUDA directory



PC > OS (C:) > Program Files > NVIDIA GPU Computing Toolkit > CUDA > v9.0				
Name	Date modified	Type	Size	
bin	2018-02-01 7:15 PM	File folder		
doc	2018-02-01 7:14 PM	File folder		
extras	2018-02-01 7:14 PM	File folder		
include	2018-02-01 7:15 PM	File folder		
jre	2018-02-01 7:14 PM	File folder		
lib	2018-02-01 7:14 PM	File folder		
libnvvp	2018-02-01 7:14 PM	File folder		
nvml	2018-02-01 7:14 PM	File folder		
nvvm	2018-02-01 7:14 PM	File folder		
src	2018-02-01 7:14 PM	File folder		
tools	2018-02-01 7:14 PM	File folder		
CUDA_Toolkit_Release_Notes	2017-09-02 7:45 A...	Text Document	27 KB	
EULA	2017-09-02 7:45 A...	Text Document	82 KB	
version	2017-09-02 7:46 A...	Text Document	1 KB	

# Tensorflow Installation



1. Activate virtual environment: activate environment\_name
  - For example: activate Tensorflow
2. Install Tensorflow (GPU Version): pip install tensorflow-gpu
  - No GPU version: pip install tensorflow
  - **IMPORTANT**: check the installed version of tensorflow
3. Install CUDA
  - Trick 1: Check the legacy release
  - Trick 2: Download local version
  - Trick 3: Use Edge!!
4. Download and use cuDnn
  - Copy from download and paste to installed CUDA directory
5. Test code

```
import tensorflow as tf
hello = tf.constant('Hello, TensorFlow!')
sess = tf.Session()
```

```
#Creates a graph.
a = tf.constant([1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0], shape=[2, 3], name='a')
b = tf.constant([1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0], shape=[3, 2], name='b')
c = tf.matmul(a, b)
#Creates a session with log_device_placement set to True.
sess = tf.Session(config=tf.ConfigProto(log_device_placement=True))
#Runs the op.
print(sess.run(c))
```

# Tensorflow Installation

1. Activate virtual environment: activate environment\_name
  - For example: activate Tensorflow
2. Install Tensorflow (GPU Version): pip install tensorflow-gpu
  - No GPU version: pip install tensorflow
  - **IMPORTANT**: check the installed version of tensorflow
3. Install CUDA
  - Trick 1: Check the legacy release
  - Trick 2: Download local version
  - Trick 3: Use Edge!!
4. Download and use cuDnn
  - Copy from download and paste to installed CUDA directory
5. Test code

```
Device mapping:
/job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/gpu:0 -> device: 0, name: Tesla K40c, pci bus
id: 0000:05:00.0
b: /job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/gpu:0
a: /job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/gpu:0
MatMul: /job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/gpu:0
[[ 22.  28.]
 [ 49.  64.]]
```

# Tensorflow Installation

# Quick introduction to the fundamental libraries

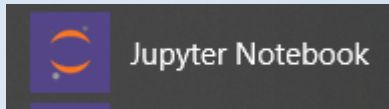
1. Core Libraries
  1. Numpy: advanced calculation package
  2. Scipy: built upon Numpy, focus on linear algebra, optimization, integration, and statistics
  3. Pandas: data analysis
2. Data Visualization
  1. Matplotlib: can produce many types of plots/charts/histograms
  2. Seaborn: based on Matplotlib, focus on the visualization of statistical models
  3. Bokeh: aim at interactive visualizations
3. Machine Learning, Deep Learning, etc:
  1. Scikit-learn: essential for machine learning algorithms
  2. TensorFlow: enables lower (model-wise) level of modeling
  3. Keras: built upon TensorFlow or Theano (i.e. use them as low-level calculation source)
  4. Theano: no longer being actively maintained or developed
4. Others:
  1. NLP: NLTK, Gensim
  2. Data scraping: Scrapy, BeautifulSoup
  3. Image processing: OpenCV, Pillow

## Quick introduction to the fundamental libraries

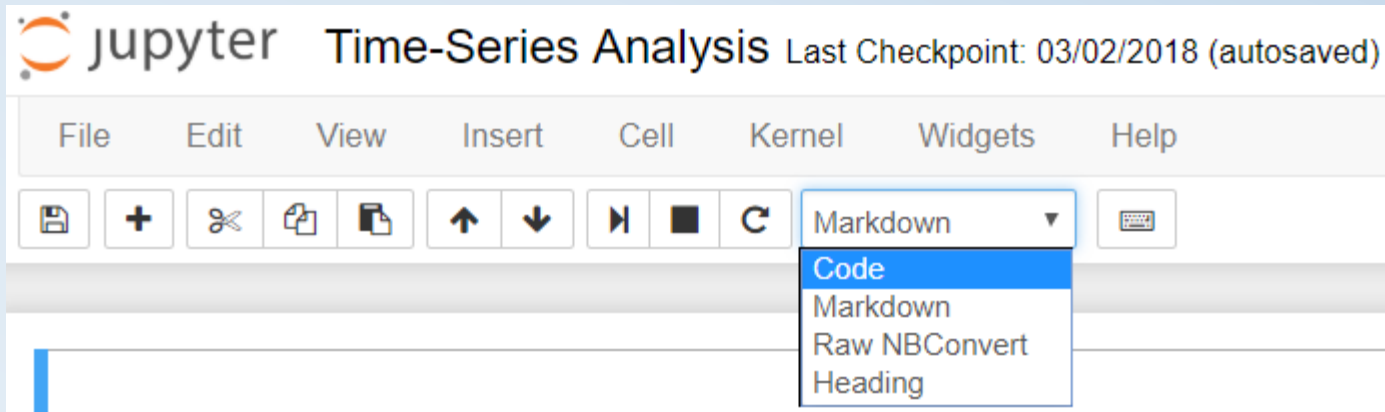
An important tool: Jupyter  
Notebook



- Jupyter Notebook is integrated with Anaconda

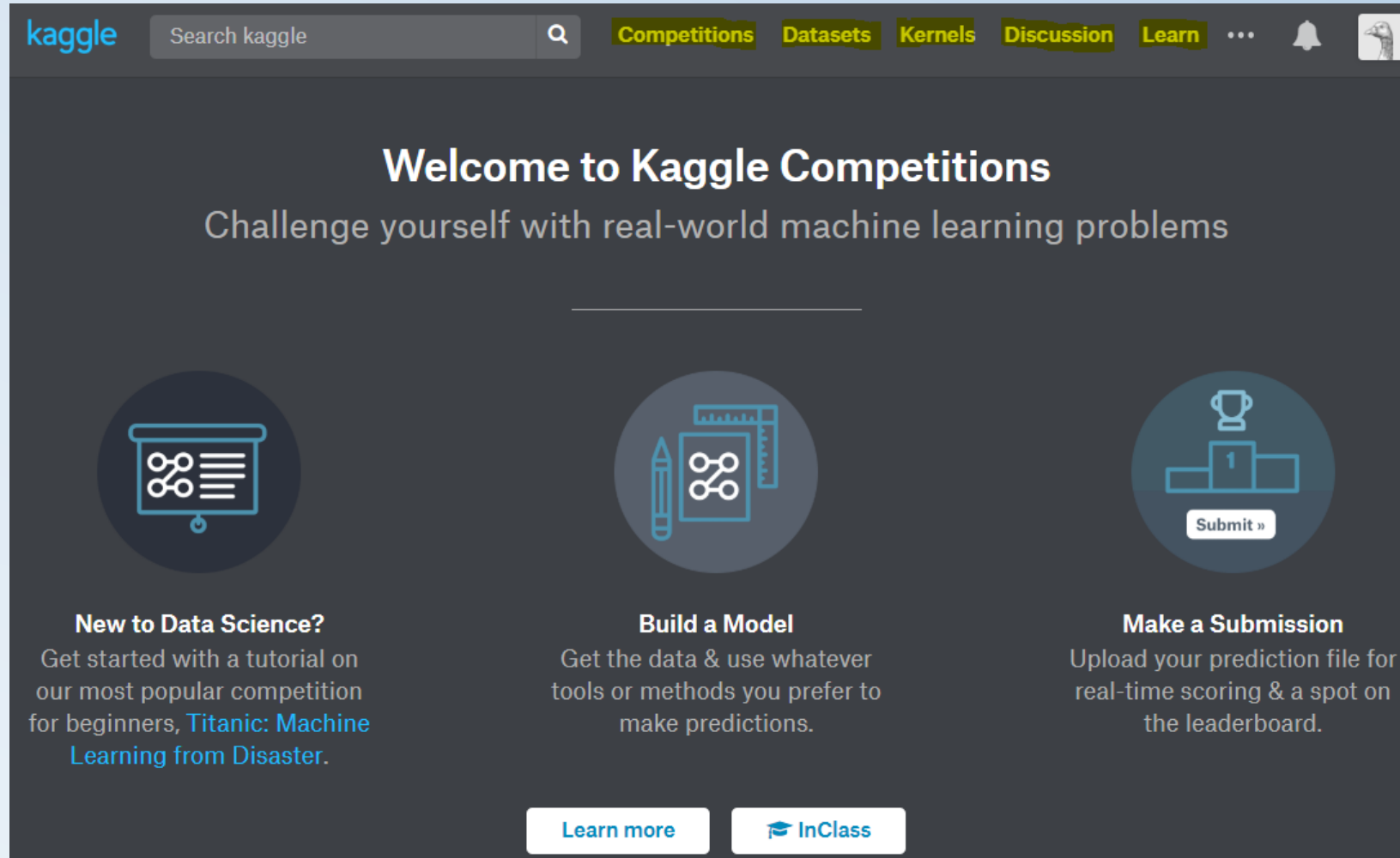


- Jupyter Notebook is very similar to ipython or Mathematica



An important tool: Jupyter Notebook

- Kaggle!!



# An important tool: Jupyter Notebook

## Summary

- Virtual environment
  - Anaconda
- Tensorflow Installation
  - GPU version
  - CUDA
  - cuDnn
- Fundamental libraries
  - Numpy
  - Pandas
  - Scikit-learn
- Jupyter Notebook and Kaggle

QUESTIONS ?