## Data Science: Intro

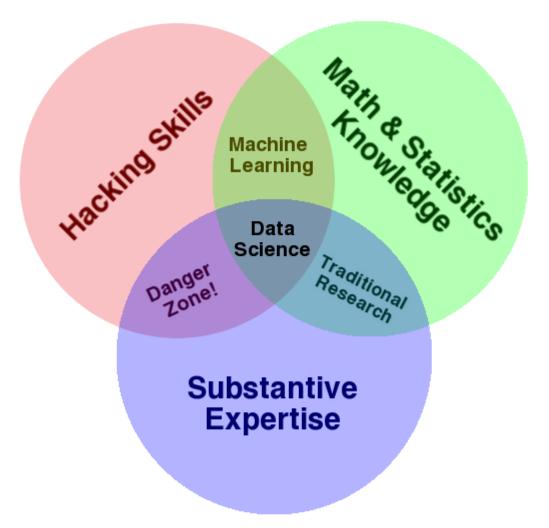
**CPSC 501: Advanced Programming Techniques Fall 2022** 

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Monday, October 3, 2022



#### What is Data Science?





#### **Python**

- Python 3 Most popular Data Science programming language
  - R is popular from the Statistics side of things, Julia in Mathematics
- 1. Very strong support of packages, tutorials, and knowledge
- 2. Ease of integrating more efficient languages behind scenes like C++, etc.
- 3. Often prototype in **R**/others but implement in **Python** for final production
- 1. Interpreted, so can be slow (unless break out to C++ like with numpy)
- 2. Not built for multi-thread concurrency without effort (unless break out like with *tensorflow* for neural networks to use multi-core/GPU)



## Data Science Installation Method (managed)

- Anaconda Distribution of Python 3 and package manager that allows easy access to most popular data science libraries
- Miniconda Lighter weight than Anaconda as it doesn't pre-download as many packages
  - Generally early learning path is to get miniconda
  - https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/miniconda.html
  - Then install





The first is for Data Science tasks while the second line of installation is for Machine Learning



### **Data Science Installation (lightweight)**

- Could just use available Jupyter notebook ipython-like environments such as
- 1. Google Colaboratory <a href="https://colab.research.google.com/">https://colab.research.google.com/</a> (public)
- 2. Syzygy <a href="https://ucalgary.syzygy.ca/">https://ucalgary.syzygy.ca/</a> (university member host)
- Or setup your local install of Python
  - IDE choice up to you (for Python prefer I like Pycharm)
  - Recommend virtual environment (good for UofC lab machines)
  - pip for packages (python package manager)



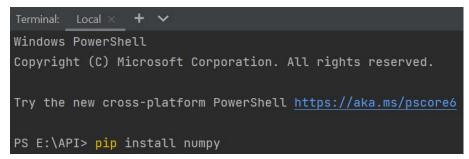


#### Data Science Installation (IDE-Pycharm)

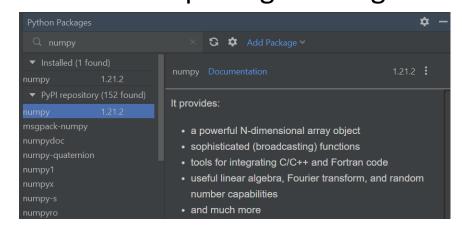
Bottom bar of Pycharm







Can also use package manager to do same

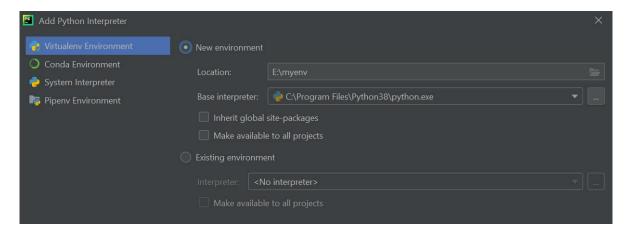






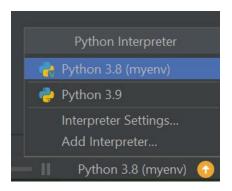
## Data Science Installation (IDE-Pycharm)

Instead of using system interpreter you can create virtual environment





Bottom right corner you can toggled between Python interpreters





#### Data Science Installation (windows shell)

```
- \square \times
1 python -m venv myenv
   .\myenv\Scripts\activate
  pip install numpy
      install pandas
  pip install matplotlib
   pip install seaborn
9 pip install ipython jupyterlab notebook
10
  pip install scipy scikit-learn tensorflow keras statsmodels
12
13
```



#### Data Science Installation (unix shell)

```
- \square \times
1 python -m venv myenv
3 source myenv/bin/activate
5 pip install numpy
      install pandas
7 pip install matplotlib
   pip install seaborn
9 pip install ipython jupyterlab notebook
10
  pip install scipy scikit-learn tensorflow keras statsmodels
12
13
```



#### Data Science Installation (docker)

- Examples of data science oriented docker containers
  - pytorch/pytorch a simple container for Use Case 1 that includes Pytorch
  - jupyter/scipy-notebook A container for Use Case 2 that includes Jupyter as the UI, and many python data science modules.
  - DAGsHub/ml-workspace-minimal —This container is an updated version from the mltooling/ml-workspace repository. The original has not been maintained for the last !9 months so this is updated version.
    - Jupyter, JupyterLab, VSCode web-based IDE, Pytorch, Tensorflow, Sklearn, Pandas, and many other popular data science libraries & tools.
    - - Full Linux desktop GUI accessible via a web browser, Easy terminal access via a web browser, Seamless Git integration optimized for notebooks
    - Integrated hardware & training monitoring via Tensorboard & Netdata.
    - Access from anywhere via Web, SSH, or VNC under a single port, Usable as a remote kernel (Jupyter) or remote machine (VSCode) via SSH
    - Easy to deploy on Mac, Linux, and Windows via Docker.



#### **Packages - Interaction**

#### **IPython** (2001)

IP[y]: IPython
Interactive Computing

- https://ipython.org/
- This is a interactive version of Python. Differences from regular interactive is that it can store state for reference using In and Out blocks (stored as arrays), and you can also break out of it to run shell commands from inside (like to install library or make folders and manage files)

#### jupyter notebooks (2014)



- https://jupyter.org/
- GUI to IPython,. Your computer hosts a execution kernel and you access it using a web browser web-based interface (like the Google Colaboratory and Syzygy options given earlier) Can do other languages as well.

#### Packages – Standard Data Science

- numpy manipulation of homogenous array-based data, container
  - https://numpy.org/



 pandas – 2010, heterogenous and labeled data like tables or databases, brings spreadsheets like functionality to data handling (on top of numpy)



- https://pandas.pydata.org/
- matplotlib publication quality visuals
  - https://matplotlib.org/



- seaborn better charts on top of matplotlib (compete with R)
  - https://seaborn.pydata.org/





## Packages – Machine Learning

 scipy – scikit uses for algorithms, good at storing sparse, common scientific computing tasks (integration, linear algebra, optimization, signal processing, statistics distributions/variables/etc.)



- https://scipy.org/
- scikit-learn 2010 machine learning, classification, regression, clustering, etc.
  - <a href="https://scikit-learn.org/stable/index.html">https://scikit-learn.org/stable/index.html</a>
- tensorflow 2015 open-sourced distributed neural network library, 2019 v2.0



- https://www.tensorflow.org/
- keras 2015 deep learning library (often on top of tensorflow)
  - https://keras.io/
- statmodels classical statistics and econometrics
  - https://www.statsmodels.org/stable/index.html







## Importing Libraries in Python (style)

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import seaborn as sns
5 import tensorflow as tf
6 import statsmodels as sm
```



# Onward to ... IPython.

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