Lab Course: Distributed Data Analytics

0. Overview

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Outline

0. Organizational Stuff
1. Lecture Overview
2. Introduction to Python
3. Numpy, Scipy, Pandas and matplotlib
4. Reading Material and Softwares

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Exam and Credit Points (1/2)

- The course gives 6 ECTS

- There will be a weekly exercise sheet.
- You will get approximately 6 to 7 days in-between the date of release and the date of submission.
- The grading of this course will be based on solutions submitted in each individual lab.
  - There will be no written exam at the end of term

Exam and Credit Points (2/2)

- The course can be used in
  - Data Analytics MSc
  - IMIT and AINF MSc. / Informatik / Gebiet KI & ML
  - Wirtschaftsinformatik MSc / Business Intelligence
- Register yourself at LSF (POS module) and learnweb.
- `https://www.uni-hildesheim.de/learnweb2020/course/search.php?q=3116`
- Enrollment key is 3116
- **Withdrawl from the lab is ONLY possible until the 5th Exercise submission.**

Exercises

- There will be a weekly exercise sheet with 3 questions uploaded **every Friday** to learnweb (3116).
- Solutions to the exercises can be submitted until **next Friday 23:59 Berlin Time**
- Solutions will be discussed in next Lab, Students will present their work.
- Presenting your work twice is **Mandatory**.
- Labs Group 1 **every Monday 14:00–18:00**, Zoom Webinar: 951-5989-9702
- Labs Group 2 **every Thursday 10:00–14:00**, Zoom Webinar: 983-7745-3953
- Each lab exercise will carry equal weightage towards the final mark.

Excercise Submission Format

Each Excercise will consists of the following questions

- Q1: Implement a given model in python [10-12 Marks]
  - Need to provide complete **working** code
- Q2: Show learning properties of model/algorithm [5-8 Marks]
  - Graphs showing learning curve
  - explanation of the graphs/tables
- Q3: Solve problem with state-of-the-art library [5 Marks]
  - Graph comparing state-of-the-art and your code
  - Comparison of execution time (etc)
- **Submission must include**:
  - Code Files (1 for each task), zipped
  - PDF file with analysis and graphs

Exercise Checking

- Each student will submit an individual solution. (no group submissions)
- All submissions should be made through the learnweb (course code 3116).
- No late submission, missing a lab will result in 0 points.
- Points will be awarded based on your submitted report and code.
- To obtain maximum mark, Your work needs to stand out as compared to your peers.
  - Working code **doesn't** mean full points. That is the **minimum** requirement
- A question answer session (Lab viva) will be conducted for a random sample of students.
- Write your own code/solution. Do not copy it.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is

- to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- to commit IP theft
- to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source

0% tolerance for Plagiarism

Consequence includes

- ZERO to all parties involved
- Referral of the case to the exam branch
- Exam Branch exmatriculates the parties involved
- A Fail grade in the degree, not just the lab

Meeting

My Office hours

Tuesdays
12:00 - 14:00
C206
SPL
or by Appointment
email: mofassir@ismll.de

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Syllabus

Thu. 09.04.	(1)	Introduction and Distributed Computing with MPI I
Thu. 16.04.	(2)	Distributed Computing with MPI II
Thu. 23.04.	(3)	Distributed Computing with MPI III
Thu. 30.04.	(4)	TensorFlow I
Thu. 07.05.	(5)	TensorFlow II
Thu. 14.05.	(6)	PyTorch I
Thu. 21.05.	(7)	PyTorch II
Thu. 28.05.	(8)	Apache Spark I
Thu. 04.06.	(9)	Apache Spark II
Thu. 11.06.	(10)	Apache Spark III
Thu. 18.06.	(11)	Distributed Machine Learning Algorithm I
Thu. 25.06.	(12)	Distributed Machine Learning Algorithm II
Thu. 02.07.	(13)	Distributed Machine Learning Algorithm III

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Getting Started

Installing python: two possible ways

- Directly install python from python.org
  - Ubuntu: $apt-get install python
  - $pip install <packages> (pip is a python package installation utility)
  - $ python (launch python shell)
  - $ python script.py (run python script)
- Install Anaconda platform (most of the packages are pre-installed)
  - Follow the instructions:
    `https://docs.anaconda.com/anaconda/install/linux/`
  - $ jupyter notebook (a interactive web based python shell)
  - $ ipython (launch python shell)

Installing on Windows

Installing python on windows

- Click Here: `https://docs.anaconda.com/anaconda/install/windows/`
- Follow the instructions
- Should be straight forward from there

Python Basics (1/6)

- Python is an interpreted language like PHP or Perl
- Python is interactive and allows programming to interact with the interpreter
- Python is Object-Oriented language i.e. supports concepts of encapsulation
- Python is easy to learn (also known as beginner's language)
- Python is portable, scalable

Python Basics (2/6)

- The zen of python (type *import this*)
- **White Space formating:**
  - Python uses indentation to delimit a block of code i.e.

```
for i in range(1,10):
  for j in range(11,20):
    print(i+j)
  print(i)
print('End of For Loop')
varA = 1 + 3
```

  - Generally blackslash is used to indicate a statement continues onto the nextline

Python Basics (3/6)

- **Modules**
  - All the features/modules that you may require are not loaded by default
  - To load a module: *import <package> as alias*
  - Or explicitly load: *from <package> import <subpackage> as alias*

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 from collections import Counter
4
```

- **Counter**
  - A Counter is a dict subclass and is used for counting hashable objects

```
1 from collections import Counter
2 numbers = [0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 1]
3 c = Counter(numbers)   #Counter({0: 2, 1: 3, 3: 1})
4
```

Python Basics (4/6)

- **Lists and Tuples:**
  - Lists in python are mutable (can be changed)
  - Tuples are closer to lists but are immutable object (readonly)

```
positive = list(range(10))
list1 = [1, 2, 2, 1, 5, 2, 3]
list1.append(3)
prime = (1,3,5,7,11,13) #cannot add elements

```

- **Dictionaries and Sets:**
  - Dictionaries are key-value pair, allows quick access.
  - Sets represents a collection of *distinct* elements
  - Sets are itself mutable but can only hold immutable objects

```
d1 = dict()
grades = {''Joe'': 80, ''Tim'' : 90 }
g1 = grades[''Joe'']
grades[''Alice'']   # return keyError
 s = set(list1) # {1, 2, 3, 5}

```

Python Basics (5/5)

- **Functions:**
  - Syntax:

```
def function_name(parameters):
  ''' function Doc String '''
  function suite
  return [expression] # not mandatory

```

- **Control Statements**
  - *if-elif-else* , *while* and *for* provde control statements

```
if condition1:
  statements
elif condition2:
  statements
else
  statements

```

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Numpy, Scipy, Pandas and matplotlib

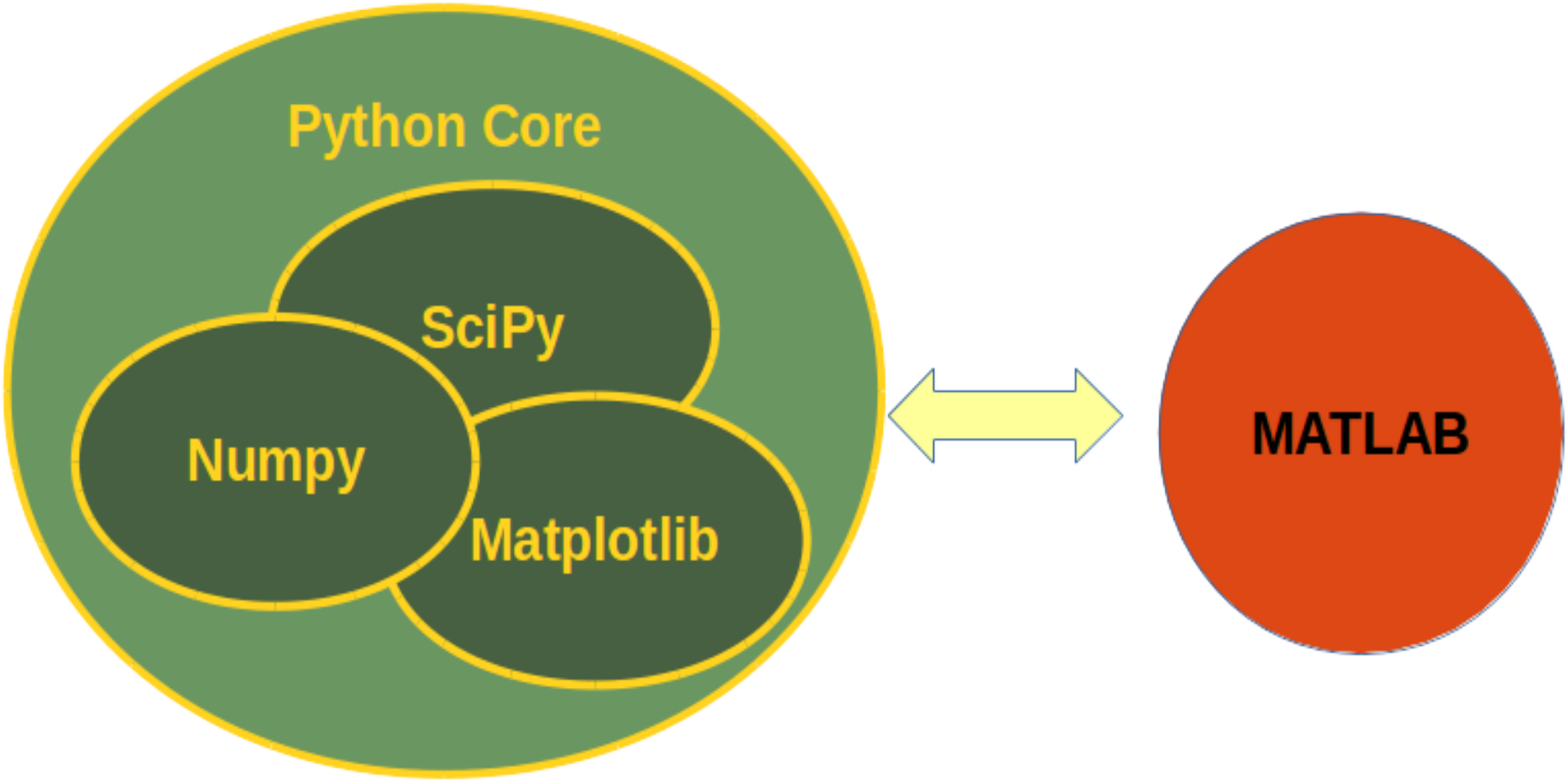


Figure: reference:
`http://www.python-course.eu/numerical_programming.php`

Numpy (1/4)

Numpy is an extension of python, adding support for large, multi-dimensional arrays object and associated routines for fast operations on them.

```
1  import numpy as np
2  a = np.arange(15).reshape(3,5)
3  b = np.array([[1.0, 2, 3.0], [2.0, 3, 2]])
4  c = np.arange(3)**2 # ** is a power operator
5  d = np.random.random((2,3))
6  x = np.linspace( 0, 2*np.pi, 100 )
7  f = np.sin(x)
8  f[1:5]  #array([ 0.06342392,  0.12659245,  0.18925124])
9  f[-3:-1] # equal to f[97:99]
10
```

- also see: array, zeros, empty, arange, linspace, rand, randn
- argmax, argmin, argsort, average, median, sort, outer, prod

Numpy (2/4)

Reshaping array

```
a = np.floor(10*np.random.random((3,4)))
a.shape # (3,4)
a.ravel() # flatten the array
a.shape = (6, 2)
a.reshape(3,-1) # with -1, the other dimension is
    automatically calculated
np.vstack(a,b)  #  stack columns, or np.hstack(a,b) for rows
np.hsplit(a,2) # reverse of stacking
b = arange(12)**2
j = array( [ [ 3, 4], [ 9, 7 ] ] )  # a bidimensional array
    of indices
a[j] # same shape

```

- also see: array, zeros, empty, arange, linspace, rand, randn
- argmax, argmin, argsort, average, median, sort, outer, prod

Numpy (3/4)

Numpy and Linear Algebra

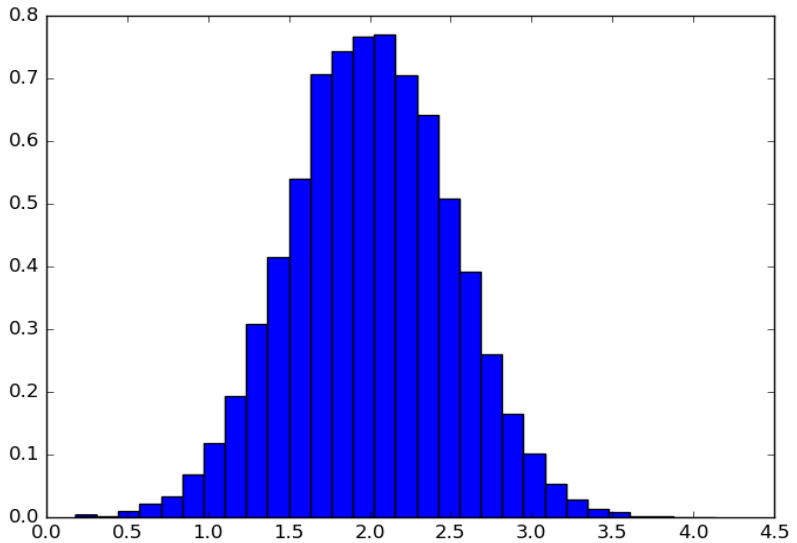
```
1 import numpy as np
2 import numpy.linalg as linalg
3 a = np.array([[1.0, 2.0], [3.0, 4.0]])
4 y = np.array([[5.], [7.]])
5 a.transpose() # a.trace(), np.inv(a)
6 linalg.solve(a,y) #  help(linalg.solve)  to know more about a
      method
7 a[:,1] # create a slice of original array a. Slice is another
      view of same object
8
9
```

- inv, svd, norm, eig, eye, qr, lstsq, tensorsolve, tensorinv

Numpy (4/4)

Histogram with matplotlib

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 mu, sigma = 2, 0.5
4 v = np.random.normal(mu,sigma,10000)
5 plt.hist(v, bins=50, normed=1) # matplotlib version (plot)
6 plt.show()
7
```



Pandas

```
1  import numpy as np
2  import pandas as pd
3  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4  from scipy import stats
5  # must specify that blank space " " is NaN
6  data = pd.read_csv("/home/user/parasite_data.csv", na_values
       =[" "])
7  data.head() # shows top 5 rows and tail() shows botton 5 rows
8  data.fillna(0.0).describe()  # data.describe()
9  # with and without ignoring NaN values
10 print ("Mean:", data["Virulence"].mean())
11 print ("Mean w/ filled NaN:", data.fillna(0.0)["Virulence"].
       mean())
12 plt.hist(data.fillna(0.0)["Virulence"], bins=5, normed=1)
13
```

1) download data `https://github.com/rhiever/ipython-notebook-workshop/blob/master/parasite_data.csv`

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Some Books

- Kevin P. Murphy (2012):
  Machine Learning, A Probabilistic Approach, MIT Press.
- Joel Grus (2015):
  Data Science from Scratch First Principles with Python, O'Reilly
- Wes McKinney (2012):
  Python for Data Analysis Data Wrangling with Pandas, NumPy, and IPython, O'Reilly
- Willi Richert, Luis Pedro Coelho (2013):
  Building Machine Learning Systems with Python, PACKT

Some Useful Tutorials

- Python 3
  `http://www.python-course.eu/python3_course.php`
- Numerical and Scientific Programming with Python
  `http://www.python-course.eu/numerical_programming.php`
  `https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-dev/user/quickstart.html`
- Basic to Advance Python
  https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/index.htm
- Pandas
  `http://www.gregreda.com/2013/10/26/intro-to-pandas-data-structures/`
- Matplotlib: Plotting
  1) `http://www.scipy-lectures.org/intro/matplotlib/matplotlib.html`

Some Machine Learning Software

- Python (v3.5, v2.7; `https://www.python.org/`).
- Anaconda (4.2.0 (Python v3.7, v2.7); `https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/`).
  with Anaconda you will get most of the libraries and software pre-installed
- TensorFlow (`https://www.tensorflow.org`)
- scikit-learn (v0.17; `http://scikit-learn.org/stable/index.html`)

Public data sets:

- UCI Machine Learning Repository (`http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/`)
- UCI Knowledge Discovery in Databases Archive (`http://kdd.ics.uci.edu/`)