

Anacondaの使用方法

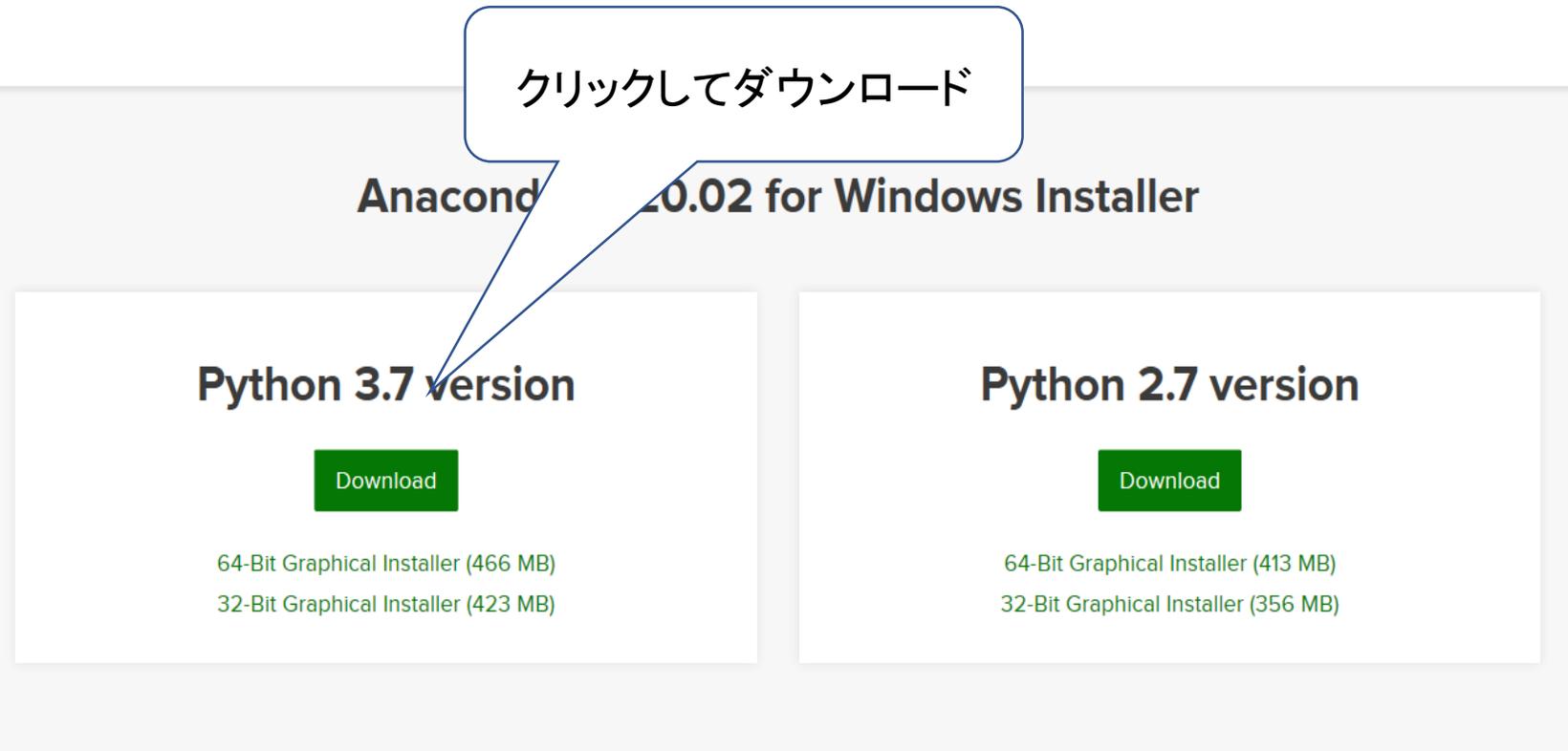
知的高性能計算研究室

2020.4.2

- Anaconda(アナコンダ)とは、「データサイエンス」や「機械学習関連アプリケーション」のためのPythonおよびR言語用のディストリビューションです。必要とするライブラリを1つずつインストールする手間を省くことができ、データサイエンスや機械学習を行うための環境を即座に構築できます。

Anacondaのダウンロード

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



クリックしてダウンロード

Anaconda 2.0.02 for Windows Installer

Python version	Download button	64-Bit Graphical Installer	32-Bit Graphical Installer
Python 3.7 version	Download	(466 MB)	(423 MB)
Python 2.7 version	Download	(413 MB)	(356 MB)

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Anacondaのインストール

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Anaconda 2020.02 for Windows Installer

Python 3.7 version

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ANACONDA

Welcome to Anaconda (64-bit) Setup

Setup will guide you through the installation of Anaconda3 2020.02 (64-bit).

It is recommended that you close all other applications before starting Setup. This will help to avoid any relevant system files without having to reboot your computer.

Click Next to continue.

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Anaconda 2020.02 for Windows Installer

Python 3.7 version

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Python 2.7 version

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ANACONDA Installing

Setting up the package cache ...

[Show details](#)

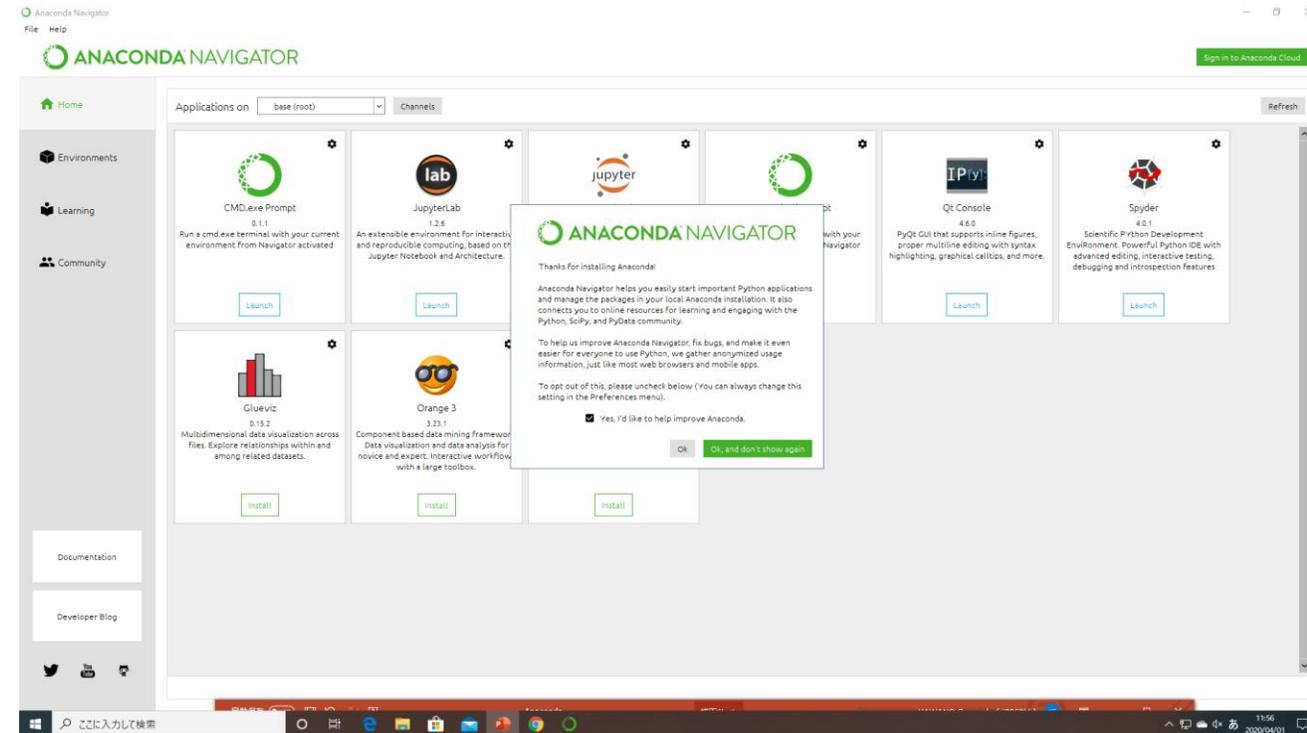
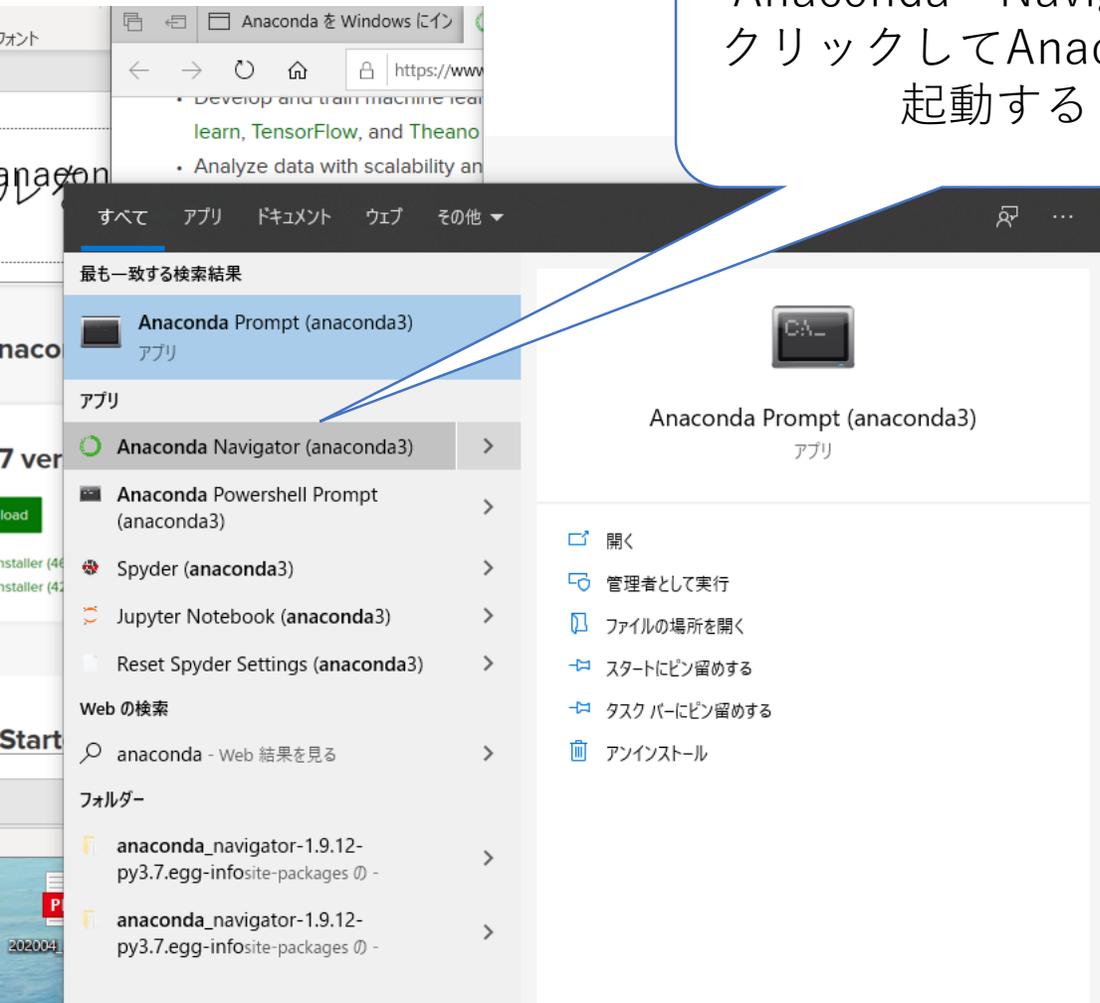
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Anacondaの起動

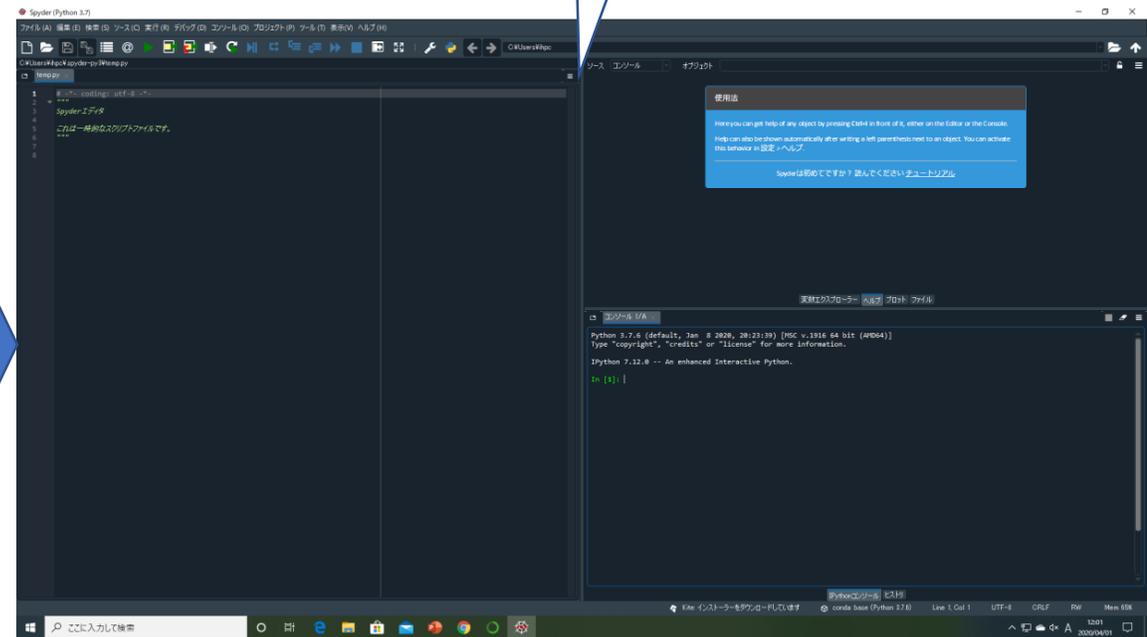
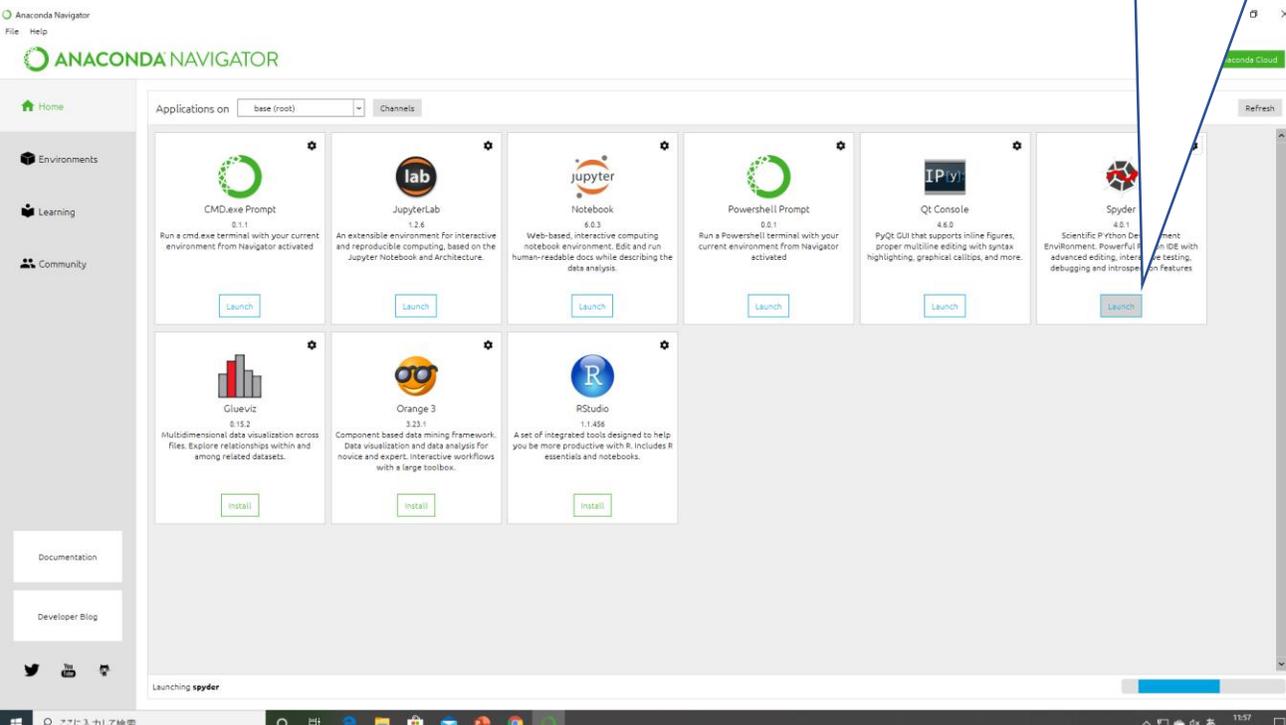
Anaconda Navigatorを
クリックしてAnacondaを
起動する



Editor “spyder”を起動する

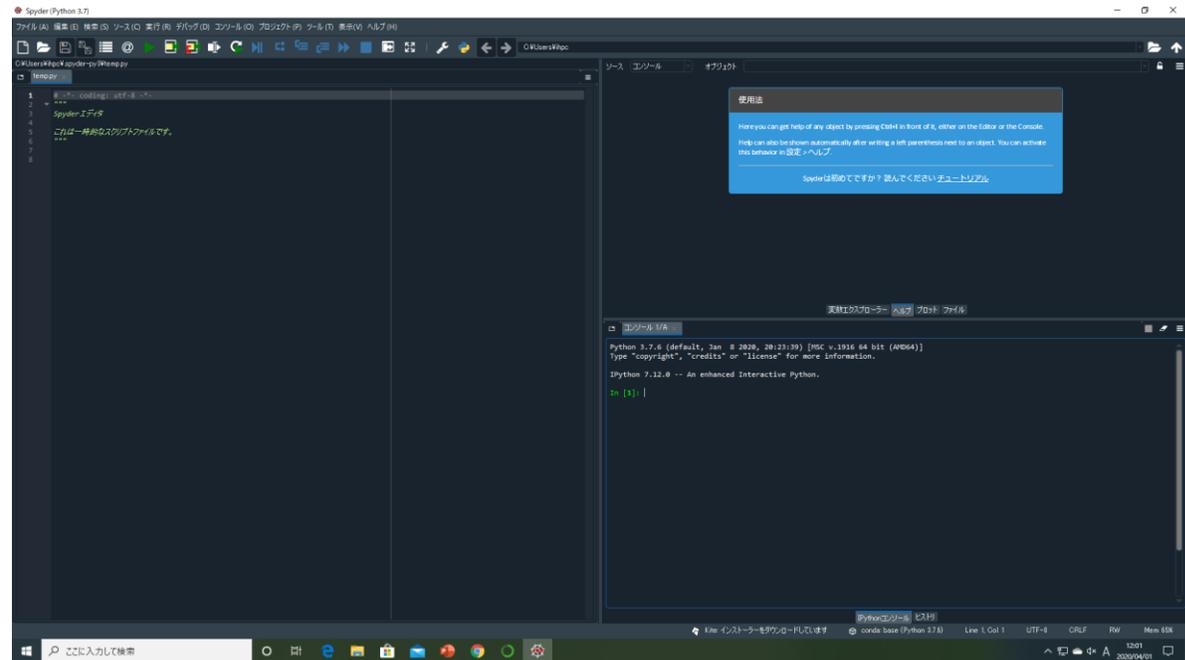
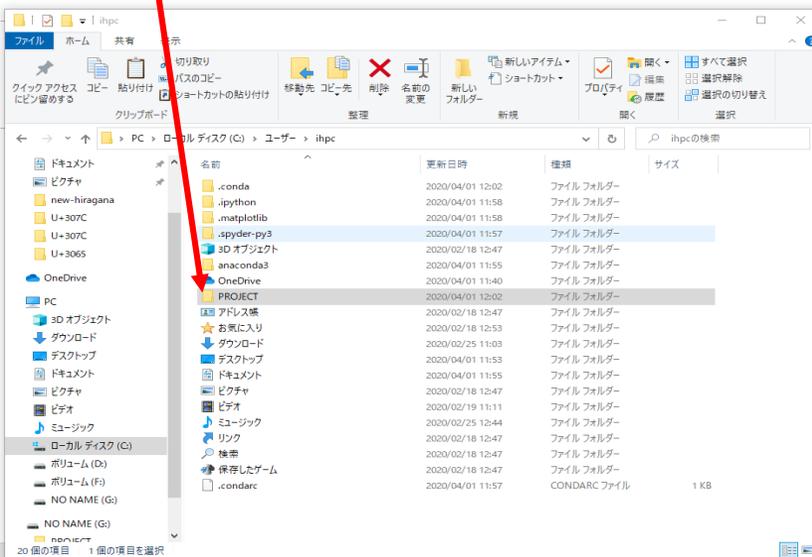
Spyderをクリックして、
Editorを起動する

Spyder起動後の様子



Spyderによりプロジェクトを起動する

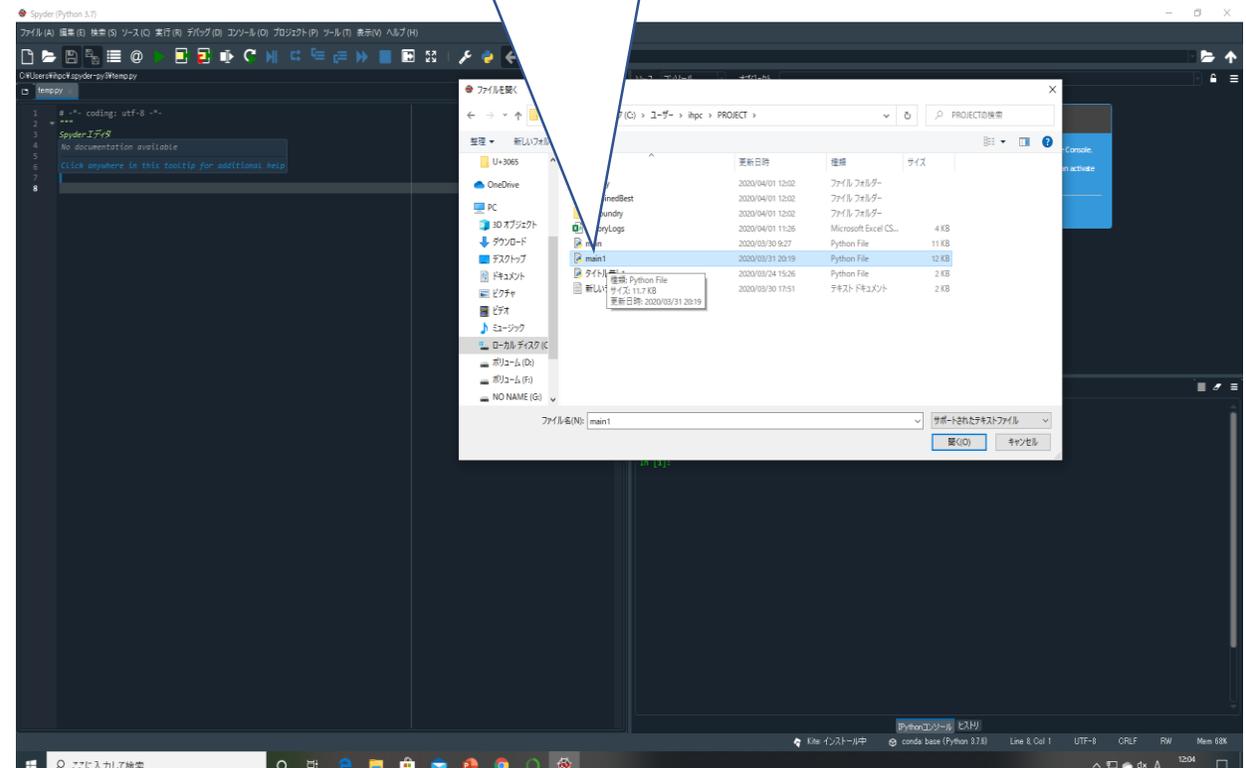
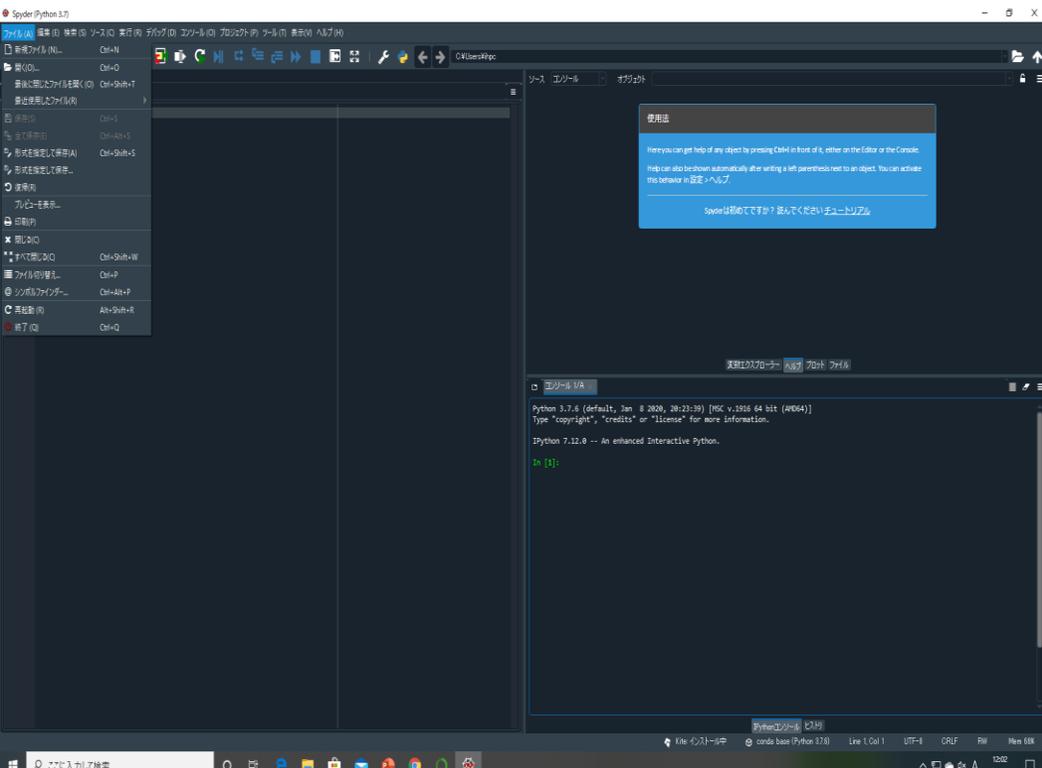
- PC > ローカルディスク > ユーザー > ihpc > PROJECT
- 仮に、上記のディレクトリにプロジェクトが保存されている。



Spyderによるプロジェクトの起動

- File -> open

プロセッサのpython ファイルを
クリックする。
ここでは、main1.pyとする



ファイルの実行とエラーのエラー対策

三角の ボタンを押して実行するを実行
or “F5”を押す

The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The left pane contains a Python script with the following code:

```
1 import cv2
2 import numpy as np
3 import os
4
5 #####
6 #Extracting individual channels and segmenting out area of interest
7 for file in os.listdir('noBoundary/apathy16'):
8     img = cv2.imread('noBoundary/apathy16/'+file)
9     b,g,r = cv2.split(img)
10
11     newImg = np.zeros((469,678))
12
13     for i in range(0,len(r)):
14         for j in range(0,len(r[i])):
15             if(g[i][j] >= 250):
16                 newImg[i][j] = 255
17
18     cv2.imwrite('ds/apathy16/'+file,newImg)
19 #####
20
21 #####
22
23 #####
24 #Feature extraction step from the segmented image
25 X_train = []
26 X_test = []
27 y_train = []
28 y_test = []
29
30 types = ['train','test']
31 classes = ['apathy','noapathy']
32
33 for t in types:
34     for c in classes:
35         files = os.listdir('combinedBest/'+t+'/'+c)
36         for file in files:
37             print("Extracting features from: "+file)
38             img = cv2.imread('combinedBest/'+t+'/'+c+'/'+file,0)
39
40             #segment variable: 1st 4 values signify column frequency
41             #segment variable: last 4 values signify row frequency
42             segments = []
43             segments.append(img[:,0:169])
44             segments.append(img[:,169:339])
45             segments.append(img[:,339:508])
46             segments.append(img[:,508:])
47
48             segments.append(img[0:117,:])
49             segments.append(img[117:236,:])
50             segments.append(img[236:353,:])
51             segments.append(img[353,:])
52
53             vector = []
54             for segment in segments:
55                 count=0
56                 for i in segment:
57                     for j in i:
58                         if i == 255:
```

The right pane shows the IPython console with the following output:

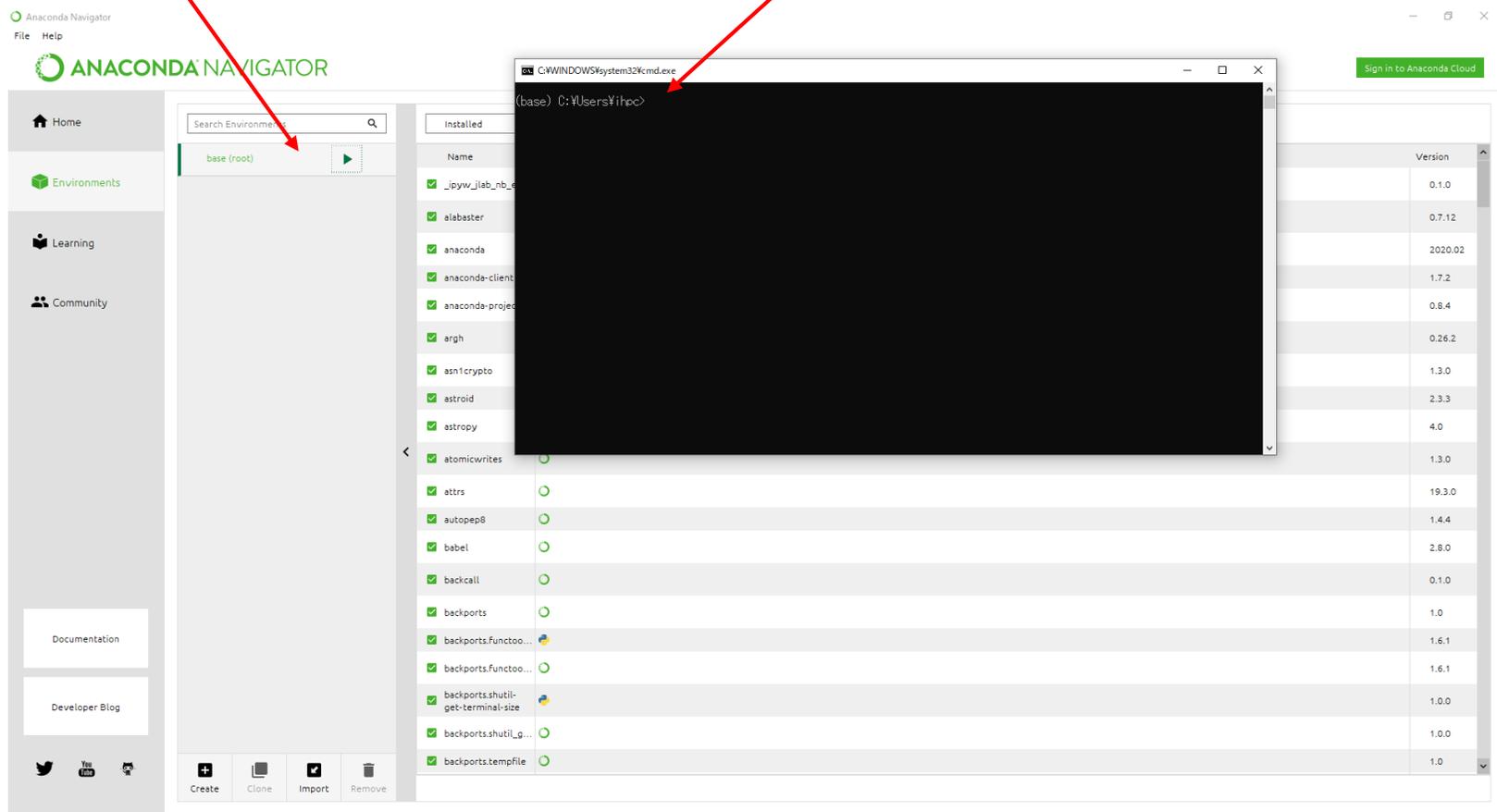
```
Python 3.7.6 (default, ... information.
Type "copyright", "credits" or "help()" to get more information.
IPython 7.12.0 -- An enhanced ... python.
In [1]: runfile('C:/Users/ihpc/PROJECT/main1.py', wdir='C:/Users/ihpc/PROJECT')
File "C:/Users/ihpc/PROJECT/main1.py", line 1, in <module>
import cv2
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'cv2'
In [2]:
```

A blue tooltip box is visible over the console, containing the text: "Here you can get help of any object by pressing Ctrl+H in front of it, either on the Editor or the Console. Help can also be shown automatically after writing a left parenthesis next to an object. You can activate this behavior in 設定>ヘルプ. Spyderは初めてですか? 読んでくださいチュートリアル."

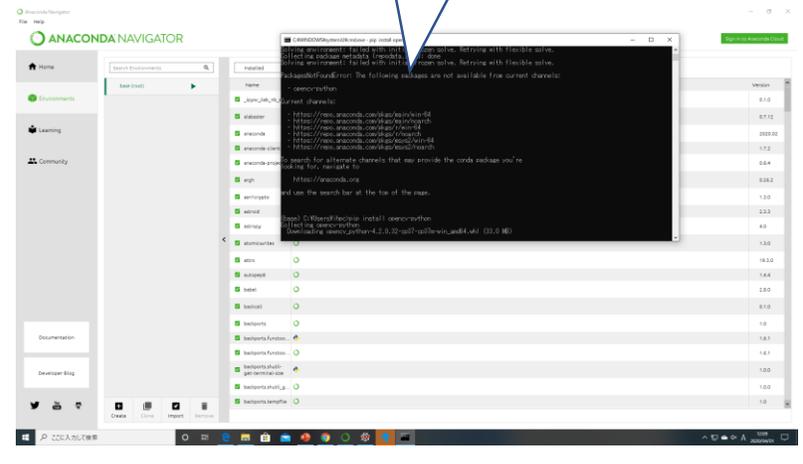
Error

エラー 1 : no module of "cv"

- Environments => base(root)->open terminal
- “Pip install opencv-python “を入力し、実行する
 - エラーの原因は、opencvがインストールされていない

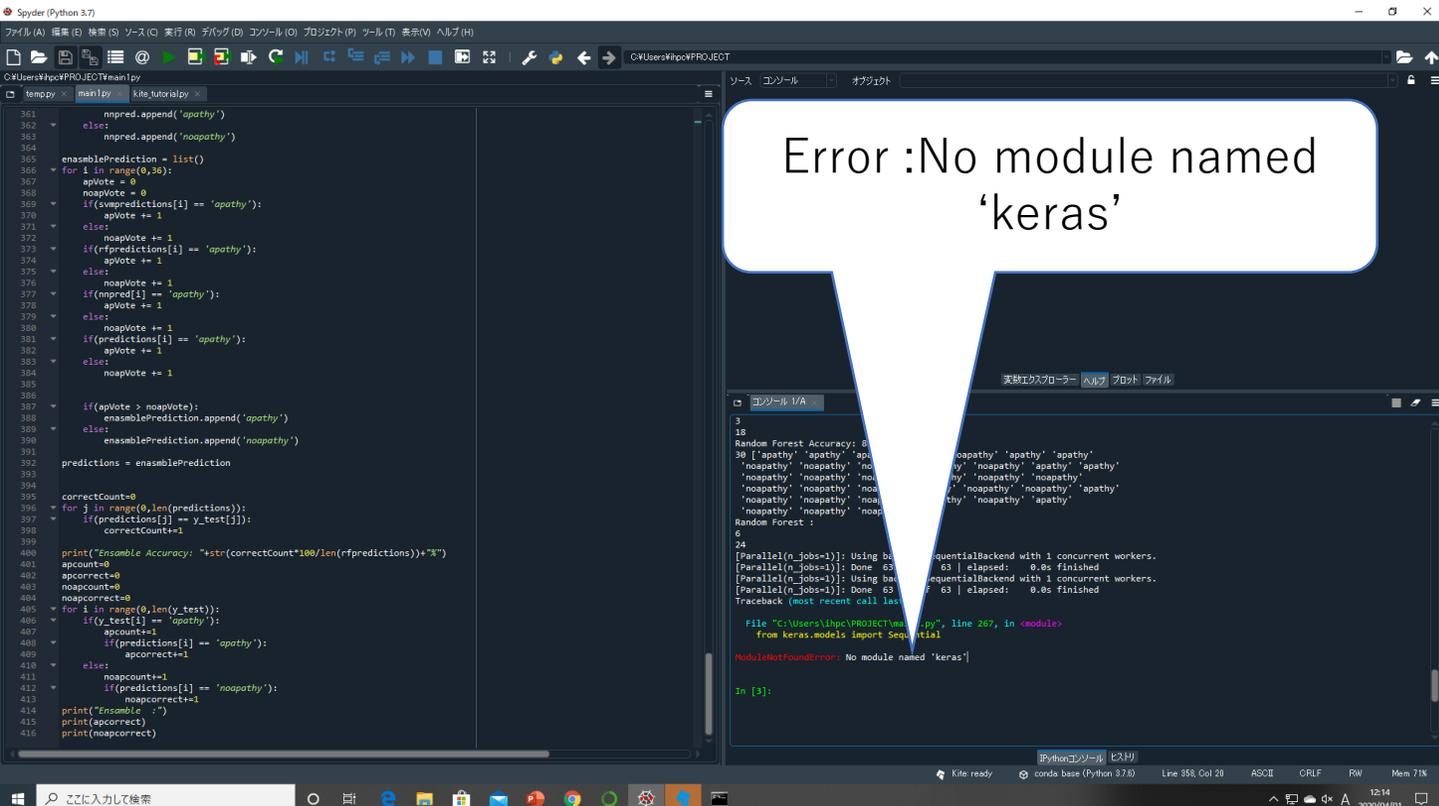


opencv-python を Installの様子



エラー - 2 : no module of "keras"

- 再実行すると、”no module of “Keras””のエラーが出ます。
 - 原因 : Kerasがインストールされていない



エラー 1 : no module of "cv"

- Environments => base(root)->open terminal
- "conda install teras"を入力し、実行する

The screenshot shows the Anaconda Navigator application. On the left sidebar, the 'Environments' section is active, and 'base (root)' is selected. A terminal window is overlaid on the interface, showing the command prompt '(base) C:\Users\%i>'. The terminal window title bar indicates the path 'C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe'. The background interface shows a list of installed packages with their names and versions.

Name	Version
_ipyw_lab_nb_e	0.1.0
alembast	0.7.12
anaconda	2020.02
anaconda-client	1.7.2
anaconda-proje	0.8.4
argh	0.26.2
asn1crypto	1.3.0
astroid	2.3.3
astropy	4.0
atomicwrites	1.3.0
attrs	19.3.0
autopep8	1.4.4
babel	2.8.0
backcall	0.1.0
backports	1.0
backports.functo...	1.6.1
backports.functo...	1.6.1
backports.shutil- get-terminal-size	1.0.0
backports.shutil_g...	1.0.0
backports.tempfile	1.0

実行成功の様子

The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The left pane displays a Python script with the following code:

```
55     count=0
56     for i in segment:
57         for j in i:
58             if(j == 255):
59                 count+=1
60         vector.append(count)
61
62     if(t == 'train'):
63         X_train.append(vector)
64         y_train.append(c)
65     else:
66         X_test.append(vector)
67         y_test.append(c)
68     #####
69
70
71     #####
72     #SVM Classification
73     from sklearn.svm import SVC
74     classifier = SVC(C=40)
75     classifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
76
77     svmpredictions = classifier.predict(X_test)
78
79     correctCount=0
80     for j in range(0,len(svmpredictions)):
81         if(svmpredictions[j] == y_test[j]):
82             correctCount+=1
83
84
85     print("SVM Accuracy: "+str(correctCount*100/len(svmpredictions))+"%")
86     predictions = svmpredictions
87     #####
88
89     apcount=0
90     apcorrect=0
91     noapcount=0
92     noapcorrect=0
93     for i in range(0,len(y_test)):
94         if(y_test[i] == 'apathy'):
95             apcount+=1
96             if(svmpredictions[i] == 'apathy'):
97                 apcorrect+=1
98         else:
99             noapcount+=1
100            if(svmpredictions[i] == 'noapathy'):
101                noapcorrect+=1
102    print("SVM :")
103    print(apcorrect)
104    print(noapcorrect)
105
106
107    #####
108    #KNN Classification
109    from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
110    neighbourClassifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
111    neighbourClassifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
112
113    predictions = neighbourClassifier.predict(X_test)
```

The right pane shows a help window titled "使用方法" (Usage) with the following text:

Here you can get help of any object by pressing Ctrl+F in front of it, either on the Editor or the Console.

Help can also be shown automatically after writing a left parenthesis next to an object. You can activate this behavior in 設定 > ヘルプ.

Spyderは初めてですか? 読んでくださいチュートリアル

Below the help window, there are buttons for "変数エクスプローラー", "ヘルプ", "プロット", and "ファイル".

The bottom pane shows the console output:

```
In [5]:
...: if(predictions[i] == noapathy):
...:     noapcorrect+=1
...: print("Ensamble :")
...: print(apcorrect)
...: print(noapcorrect)
Ensamble Accuracy: 88.88888888888889%
Ensamble :
4
28
```

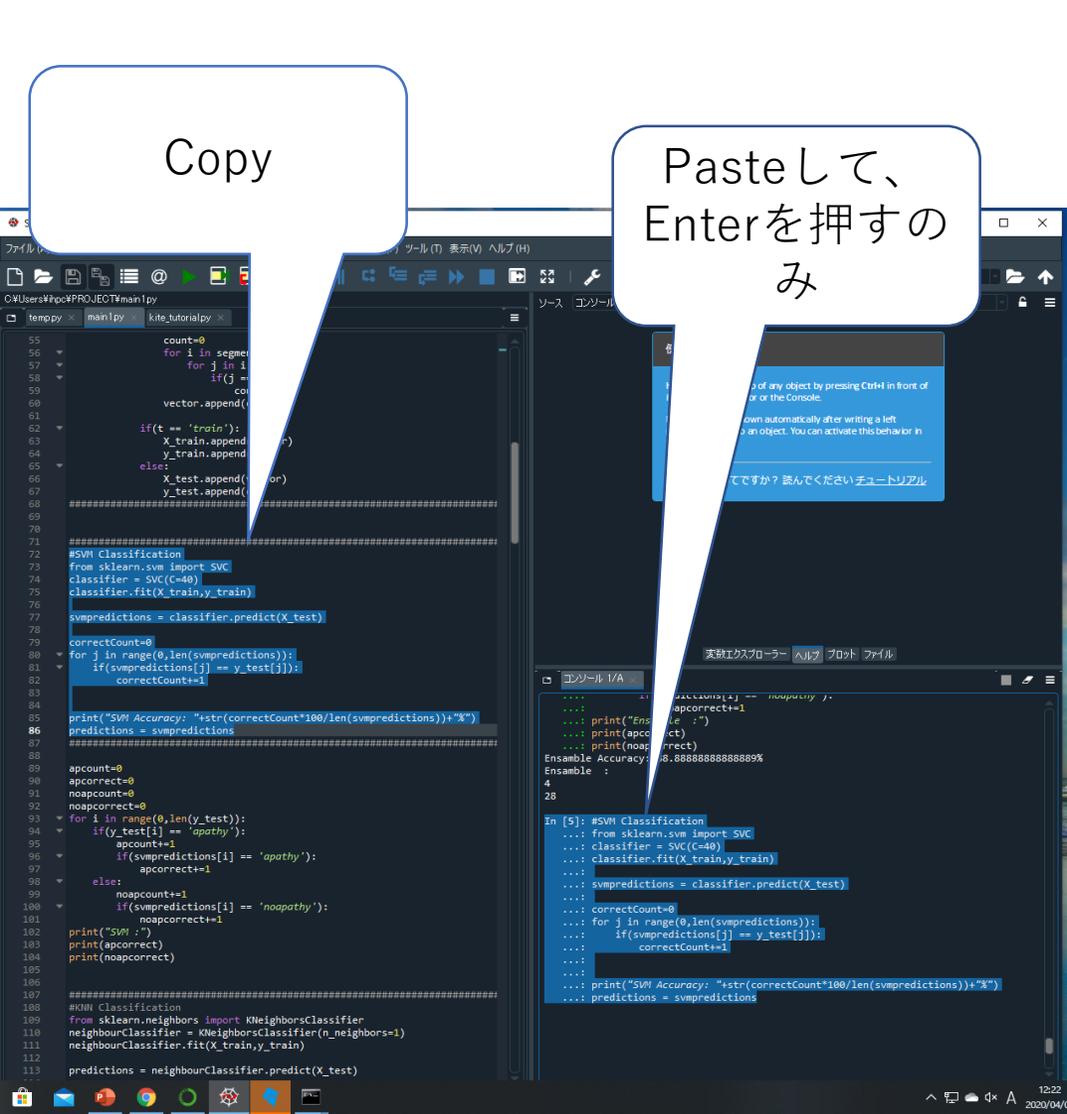
The system tray at the bottom right shows the time as 12:20 and the date as 2020/0.

部分の実行と結果

- 一部のコードを切り取って、部分的に実行することができます。

Copy

Pasteして、Enterを押すのみ

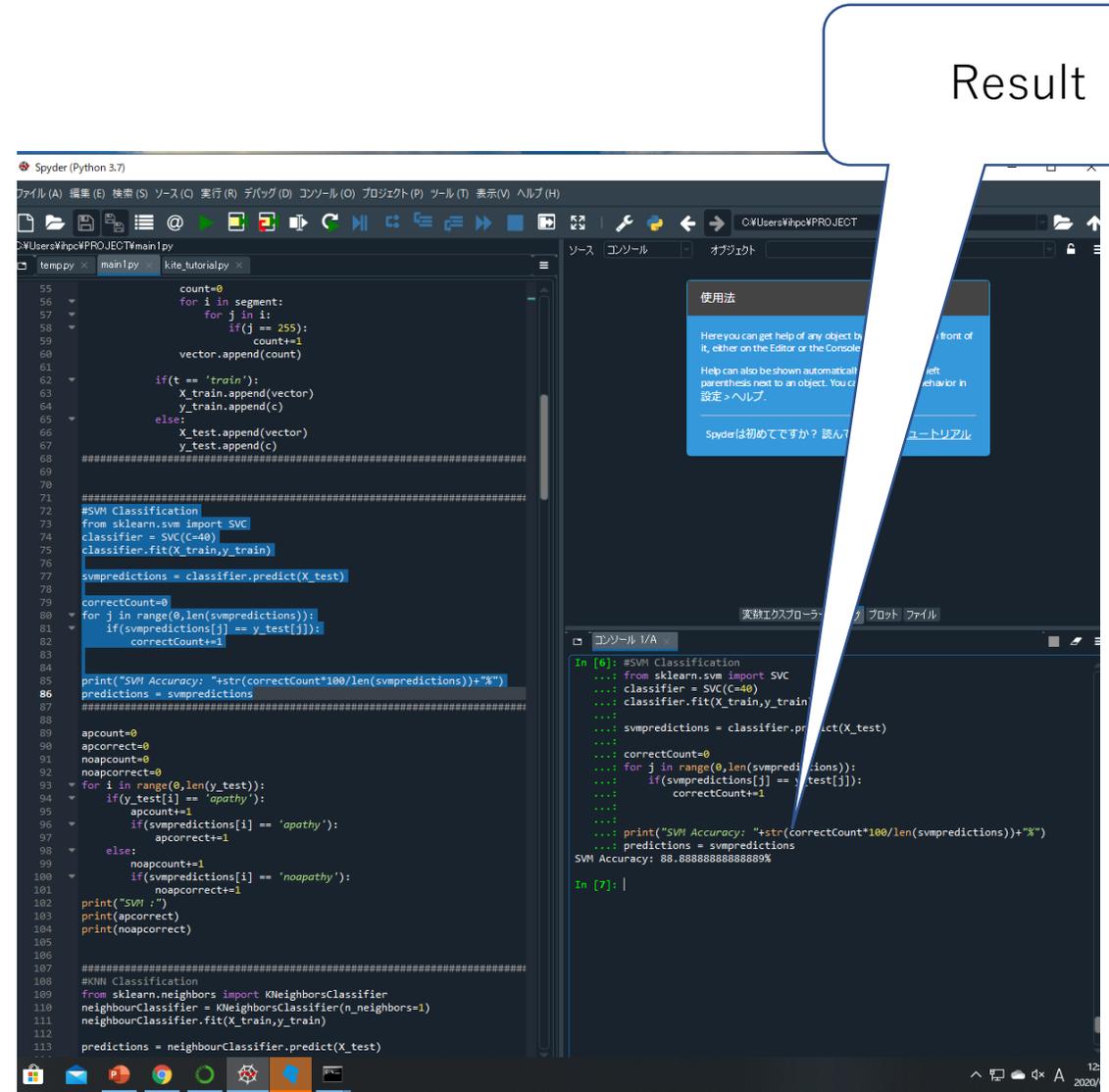


```
55 count=0
56 for i in segment:
57     for j in i:
58         if(j == 1):
59             count+=1
60         vector.append(count)
61
62 if(t == 'train'):
63     X_train.append(vector)
64     y_train.append(c)
65 else:
66     X_test.append(vector)
67     y_test.append(c)
68
69 #####
70
71 #SVM Classification
72 from sklearn.svm import SVC
73 classifier = SVC(C=40)
74 classifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
75
76 svmpredictions = classifier.predict(X_test)
77
78 correctCount=0
79 for j in range(0,len(svmpredictions)):
80     if(svmpredictions[j] == y_test[j]):
81         correctCount+=1
82
83
84 print("SVM Accuracy: "+str(correctCount*100/len(svmpredictions))+"%")
85 predictions = svmpredictions
86 #####
87
88 #####
89
90 apcount=0
91 apcorrect=0
92 noapcount=0
93 noapcorrect=0
94 for i in range(0,len(y_test)):
95     if(y_test[i] == 'apathy'):
96         apcount+=1
97         if(svmpredictions[i] == 'apathy'):
98             apcorrect+=1
99         else:
100             noapcount+=1
101             if(svmpredictions[i] == 'noapathy'):
102                 noapcorrect+=1
103 print("SVM : ")
104 print(apcorrect)
105 print(noapcorrect)
106
107 #####
108 #KNN Classification
109 from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
110 neighbourClassifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
111 neighbourClassifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
112
113 predictions = neighbourClassifier.predict(X_test)
```

Console Output:

```
Ensamble Accuracy: 88.88888888888889%
Ensamble :
4
28
In [5]: #SVM Classification
...: from sklearn.svm import SVC
...: classifier = SVC(C=40)
...: classifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
...: svmpredictions = classifier.predict(X_test)
...: correctCount=0
...: for j in range(0,len(svmpredictions)):
...:     if(svmpredictions[j] == y_test[j]):
...:         correctCount+=1
...:
...: print("SVM Accuracy: "+str(correctCount*100/len(svmpredictions))+"%")
...: predictions = svmpredictions
```

Result



```
55 count=0
56 for i in segment:
57     for j in i:
58         if(j == 255):
59             count+=1
60         vector.append(count)
61
62 if(t == 'train'):
63     X_train.append(vector)
64     y_train.append(c)
65 else:
66     X_test.append(vector)
67     y_test.append(c)
68
69 #####
70
71 #SVM Classification
72 from sklearn.svm import SVC
73 classifier = SVC(C=40)
74 classifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
75
76 svmpredictions = classifier.predict(X_test)
77
78 correctCount=0
79 for j in range(0,len(svmpredictions)):
80     if(svmpredictions[j] == y_test[j]):
81         correctCount+=1
82
83
84 print("SVM Accuracy: "+str(correctCount*100/len(svmpredictions))+"%")
85 predictions = svmpredictions
86 #####
87
88 #####
89
90 apcount=0
91 apcorrect=0
92 noapcount=0
93 noapcorrect=0
94 for i in range(0,len(y_test)):
95     if(y_test[i] == 'apathy'):
96         apcount+=1
97         if(svmpredictions[i] == 'apathy'):
98             apcorrect+=1
99         else:
100             noapcount+=1
101             if(svmpredictions[i] == 'noapathy'):
102                 noapcorrect+=1
103 print("SVM : ")
104 print(apcorrect)
105 print(noapcorrect)
106
107 #####
108 #KNN Classification
109 from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
110 neighbourClassifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
111 neighbourClassifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
112
113 predictions = neighbourClassifier.predict(X_test)
```

Console Output:

```
In [6]: #SVM Classification
...: from sklearn.svm import SVC
...: classifier = SVC(C=40)
...: classifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
...: svmpredictions = classifier.predict(X_test)
...: correctCount=0
...: for j in range(0,len(svmpredictions)):
...:     if(svmpredictions[j] == y_test[j]):
...:         correctCount+=1
...:
...: print("SVM Accuracy: "+str(correctCount*100/len(svmpredictions))+"%")
...: predictions = svmpredictions
SVM Accuracy: 88.88888888888889%
In [7]: |
```