



# **PYTHON FOR FOREST & WOOD SCIENTISTS**

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# TABLE OF CONTENT

1. Introduction
2. Practically Applying Python In Our Forestry & Wood Science Research
3. Suggested Approach To Coding In Python For Scientists Without Programming Background
4. Running Python Scripts
5. Web Scraping With Python



# 1. Introduction

- Python is a general-purpose programming language that is becoming ever more popular for data science.
- 
- PYTHON VS R: *Which is better?*



# 1. Introduction

## PYTHON:

- Open source
- Robust online user support
- Web scrapping
- Natural language processing
- Machine learning
- Deep learning

## R:

- Open source
- Robust online user support
- Data wrangling
- Statistical learning (modelling)
- Data visualization
- Spatial data analysis





# 1. Introduction



remote sensing



Article

## Forest Damage Assessment Using Deep Learning on High Resolution Remote Sensing Data

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REVIEW

## Application of machine-learning methods in forest ecology: recent progress and future challenges

Zelin Liu, Changhui Peng, Timothy Work, Jean-Noel Candau, Annie DesRochers, and Daniel Kneeshaw

Friday, 4 December 2020



# 1. Introduction

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- Stojanova, D., Panov, P., Gjorgjioski, V., Kobler, A., & Džeroski, S. (2010). Estimating vegetation height and canopy cover from remotely sensed data with machine learning. Ecological Informatics, 5(4), 256-266.





## 2. Practically Applying Python in Our Forestry & Wood Science Research

- *What would you do with Python?*
- Before applying Python (or even R), you must have chosen the appropriate statistical tool, or machine learning algorithm adequate enough to answer your research question(s)





## 2. Practically Applying Python In Our Forestry & Wood Science Research

- Installing Python
  - I recommend Python installation from the [Anaconda distribution](#) of Python (individual edition), which includes nearly every Python package
- Running Python Scripts
  - I recommend use of jupyter notebook (already installed if python is installed from Anaconda distribution)
  - I also recommend running Python from Rstudio (good for those switching between R & Python)





## 2. Practically Applying Python in Our Forestry & Wood Science Research

- Start learning the Python basics for Data Science
  - Import python libraries useful for your task
    - pandas (to import and manipulate dataframes)
    - beautifulsoup (for web scraping)
  - Import your data
    - *Which file format (i.e. csv, excel, json, xml, text etc)?*
  - Any data cleaning?
  - Use Python to implement your algorithm





### 3. Suggested Approach to Coding in Python for Scientists without Programming Background

- Get a good laptop or desktop (8GB RAM minimum)
- Get connected to internet
- google.com and stackoverflow.com are useful search engines. “*Google answereth all things*”
- Look for python codes that applied your algorithms
- Adapt and modify the codes to your work
- Never give up on errors: take your error messages to google & stackoverflow



# 4. Running Python Scripts

- Running Python Scripts From Jupyter & RStudio

- Jupyter

- Open Anaconda Navigator
- Click on Jupyter

- Rstudio

- Open RStudio
- Install *reticulate* package from CRAN
- Load *reticulate* library
- If necessary, point R to python location on your machine
- <https://blog.rstudio.com/2018/03/26/reticulate-r-interface-to-python/>
- <https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown-cookbook/eng-python.html>



## 4. Web Scrapping With Python

# Is Web Scrapping Legal ?







# 5. Web Scraping With Python

- *What is web scraping?*
- Data extraction from websites
- Useful materials
  - realpython.com - <https://realpython.com/lessons/web-scraping-bs-overview/>
  - Youtube



# 5. Web Scrapping With Python

## • *Steps to webscraping*

- Install python
- Install/ import all libraries to be used
- Understand HTML tags
- Check websites for terms & conditions
- Website layout may change. So, revisit to adjust your code





# THANK YOU