



# Standalone Web Applications

with Jupyter Notebooks





**Nicole Brewer**

Software Engineer  
Scientific Solution Group  
Purdue University



@catch\_me\_coding

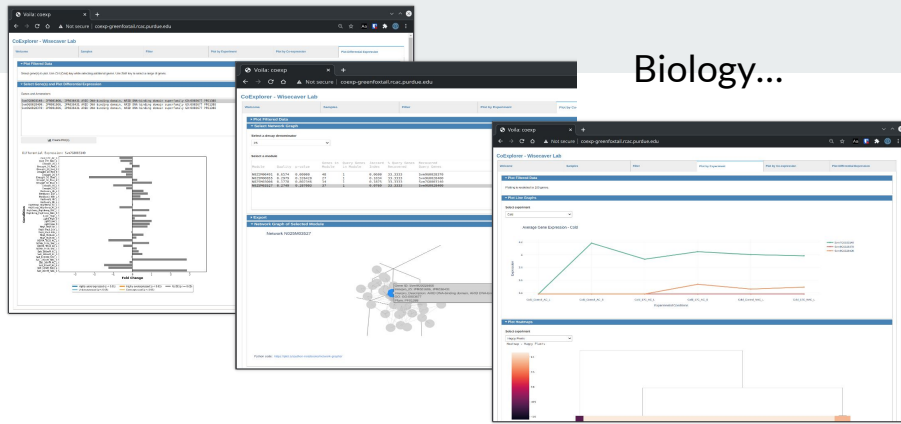


# Standalone Web Applications

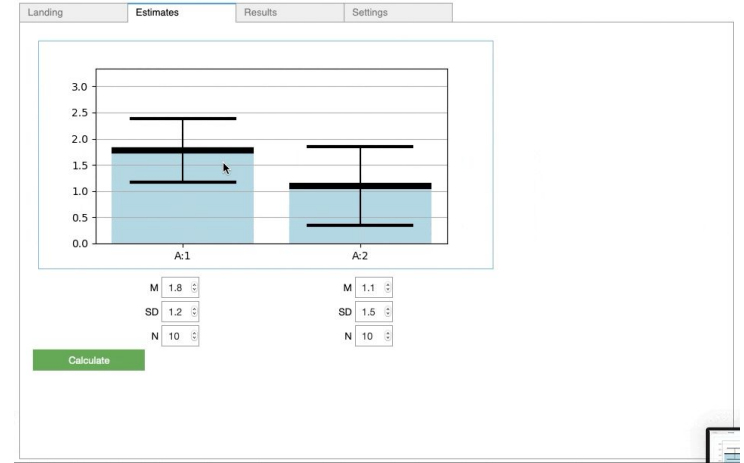
1. Using Jupyter Notebooks is a good idea
2. How to best go about doing it

**Using Notebooks for web app  
development is a good idea**

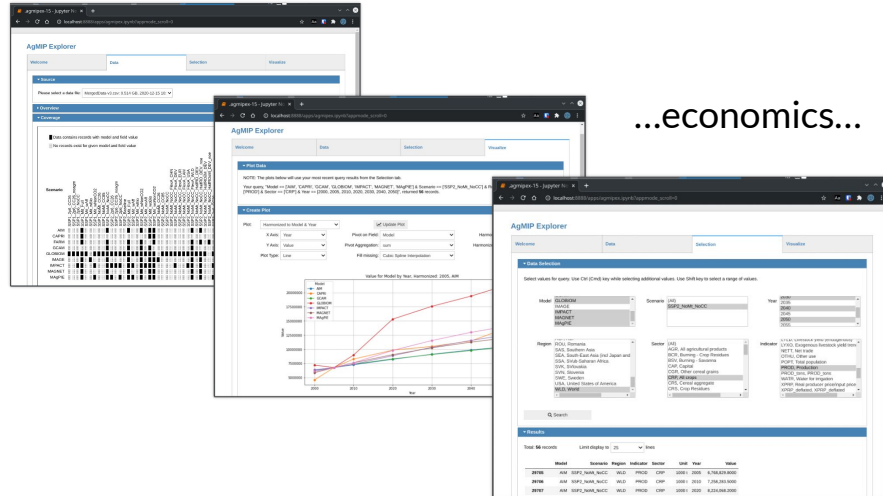
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Biology...



...economics...



...psychology,

aeronautics,

and more.

FileEditViewRunKernelTabsSettingsHelp

+📄📌🔄

Filter files by name

/ template\_nbs /

Name	Last Modified
template_lib	2 days ago
00_welco...	2 days ago
01_overvie...	6 days ago
01_welcom...	19 hours ago
• 02_data.ip...	7 minutes ago
03_selecti...	16 hours ago
04_visualiz...	7 days ago
APP.ipynb	7 days ago
EXAMPLE_...	7 days ago
logger.ipynb	a month ago
notebook.i...	2 months ago
standalone...	7 days ago
Untitled.ip...	7 days ago

LauncherAPP.ipynbUntitled.ipynb02\_data.ipynbAPP.ipynb

Python 3 (ipykernel)


Render on Save

[ ]:


```
from nb.cfg import model, view, ctrl

# Start MVC objects (to trace into a module, set a breakpoint
model.start() # Load data or prepare access to data
view.start() # Build user interface (specify "log=True" whe
ctrl.start() # Run the app
```

[ ]:

jupyter

+

voilà

- Easy to deploy
- No web development skills required
- Understood by inheriting researchers

# How to approach development

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# The Grind

1. Change a single line of code
2. Restart and rerun the notebook
3. Click through the app to see updates

The screenshot displays a JupyterLab environment. On the left, a file browser shows a directory structure with files like `_init_.py`, `cfg.py`, `controller.py`, `custom.html`, `logo.png`, `model.py`, and `view.py`. The central code editor shows Python code for creating a user interface, including comments and widget definitions. The right pane shows a Jupyter Notebook with a code cell containing the following Python code:

```
[2]:  
  
from nb.cfg import model, view, ctrl  
  
# Start MVC objects (to trace into a module, set a breakpoint on corresponding  
model.start() # Load data or prepare access to data  
view.start() # Build user interface (specify "log=True" when debugging app)  
ctrl.start() # Run the app
```

Below the code cell, the notebook displays a web application titled "Land-Ocean Temperature Index". The application has a navigation bar with tabs: "Welcome", "Data", "Selection", "Visualize", and "Settings". The "Settings" tab is active, showing a "Plot Settings" panel with various configuration options:

- Theme: onedork
- Context: paper
- Font Scale: 1.40
- Gridlines: --
- Ticks: ☒ (checked)
- Grid: ☐
- Width: 6.00
- Height: 4.50
- Apply button

The bottom status bar indicates "Ln 1, Col 1 Spaces: 4 view.py".



# Literate Programming with nbdev

- Interactive development
- Notebook-friendly merge conflict resolution
- Documentation generation
- Inline testing



```
# default_exp deck
from nbdev import *
```

## Deck

Playing Cards

```
#export
from deck_of_cards.card import Card
```

```
#export
class Deck:
    """Represents a deck of cards.
    Attributes:
        cards: list of Card objects.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        """Initializes the Deck with 52 cards.
        """
        self.cards = []
        for suit in range(4):
            for rank in range(1, 14):
                card = Card(suit, rank)
                self.cards.append(card)

    def __str__(self):
        """Returns a string representation of the deck.
        """
        res = []
        for card in self.cards:
            res.append(str(card))
        return '\n'.join(res)

    def add_card(self, card):
        """Adds a card to the deck.
        card: Card
        """
        self.cards.append(card)
```

## Deck

Playing Cards

Table of Contents

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[Deck.remove\\_card](#)

### class Deck

[\[source\]](#)

Deck ()

Represents a deck of cards. Attributes: cards: list of Card objects.

A Deck of cards is a collection of [Card](#) objects:

```
deck = Deck()
assert isinstance(deck.pop_card(), Card)
```

[\[source\]](#)

### Deck.remove\_card

Deck.remove\_card ( card )

Removes a card from the deck or raises exception if it is not there.

card: Card

If we remove a card from the Deck we can verify that it no longer exists:

```
card23 = Card(2, 3)
deck.remove_card(card23)
assert card23 not in deck.cards
```

However, another card that we haven't removed, such as the 10 of hearts, will still be in the Deck of cards because we haven't removed it:

```
c = Card(2,10)
assert c in deck.cards
c
```

10 of Hearts



## IDE-like environment with JupyterLab

- Tab-completion
- Notebook debugger
- Linters
- Live update Voila preview
- Variable explorer



## nicole-brewer/nbdev\_app\_template

- Dockerfile for deploying on a composable platform
- Docker-compose for development environment
- Extended version of the nbdev template with instructional notebooks and templates

Give the repo a  and watch for updates

