





# Jupyter Notebooks 101

## A Reproducible Research Workshop

Simon Stone  
*Research Data Services*  
*Dartmouth College*



# About the Reproducible Research Group

- Joint venture of **Research Computing @ ITC** and **Research Data Services @ Library**
- Consult with **experts** on
  - research data management,
  - data visualization,
  - biomedical research support,
  - spatial data and GIS,
  - high performance and research computing,
  - statistical analysis,
  - economics and social sciences data
- **Meet** the people on campus that support your reproducible research lifecycle
- **Engage** in community discussions to learn from other researchers on campus
- Attend a workshop to **learn** practical tools and tips



# About Research Data Services

## Research Data Management

Data Management Plans (DMPs) for sponsored projects

Finding and using 3rd party data

Collection and cleaning of data

Organization and documentation

Publishing and Repositories

## Data Analysis/Visualization

Textual, numeric, spatial data

Reproducible research workflows

Scripting in R: tidyverse core package (i.e. ggplot, dplyr, tydr, tibble, etc.)

Scripting in Python: NumPy, SciPy, Pandas, Scikit-learn, Matplotlib, Seaborn, (OpenCV, PyTorch, TensorFlow, Tesseract, NLTK, etc.)

## Computational Scholarship

Computational project planning

Collections as Data

Storytelling with data and visualizations

Text and data mining

Digital Humanities support

Computational Pedagogy



# Work with us

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[dartgo.org/jeremyappts](https://dartgo.org/jeremyappts)

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# Why talk about Jupyter Notebooks?

- 👉 Jupyter Notebooks are an important tool in computational research and education
- ▶ Many beginner courses use them, but only gloss over how they work
- 🌀 With only a superficial grasp of them, Jupyter Notebooks can get in the way of learning and understanding
- 😈 Some bad practices may be unwittingly adopted because of them



# What you will learn in this workshop

- **What** are Jupyter Notebooks
- **How** do you use Jupyter Notebooks
- **What to look out for** when working with Jupyter Notebooks
- **When to use** Jupyter Notebooks

# What we will work with in this workshop

- Jupyter Notebooks 🎉
- We will use a smattering of **Python** for illustrative code examples
- Materials: [www.dartgo.org/rr-notebooks101](http://www.dartgo.org/rr-notebooks101)







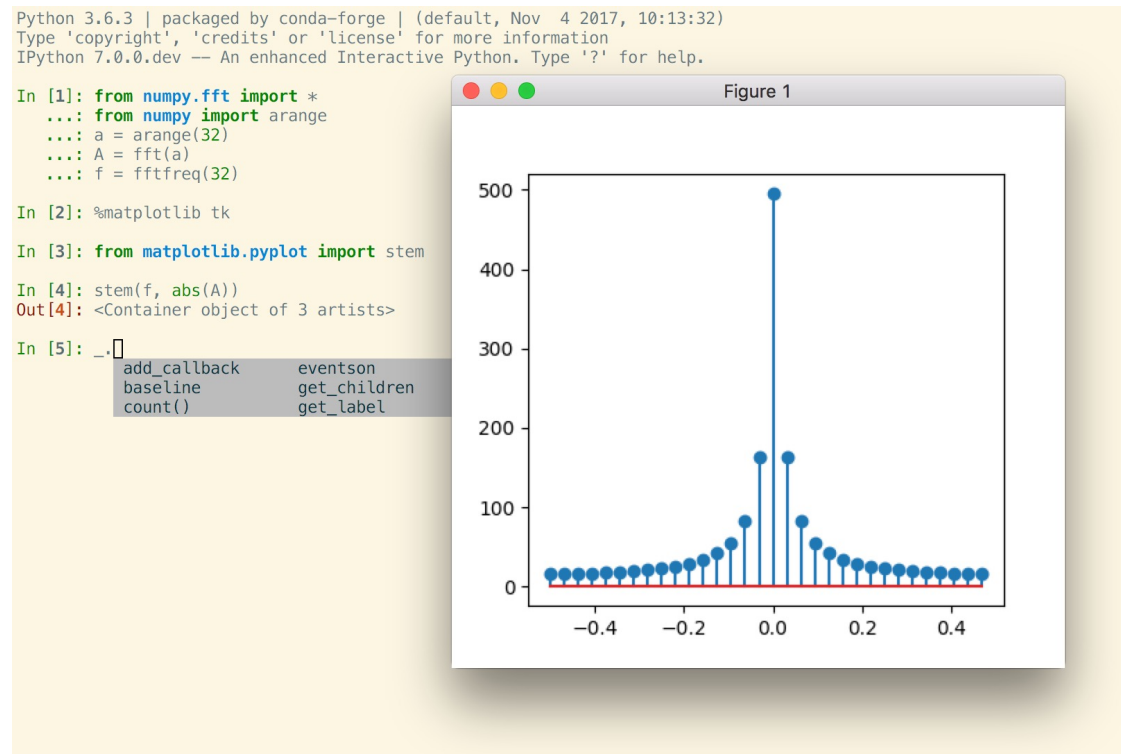
# Let's get started...

# A brief history of Jupyter

In 2001, Fernando Pérez wanted a better Python shell

He created IPython:

- Syntax highlighting
- Autocompletion
- Interactive visualizations

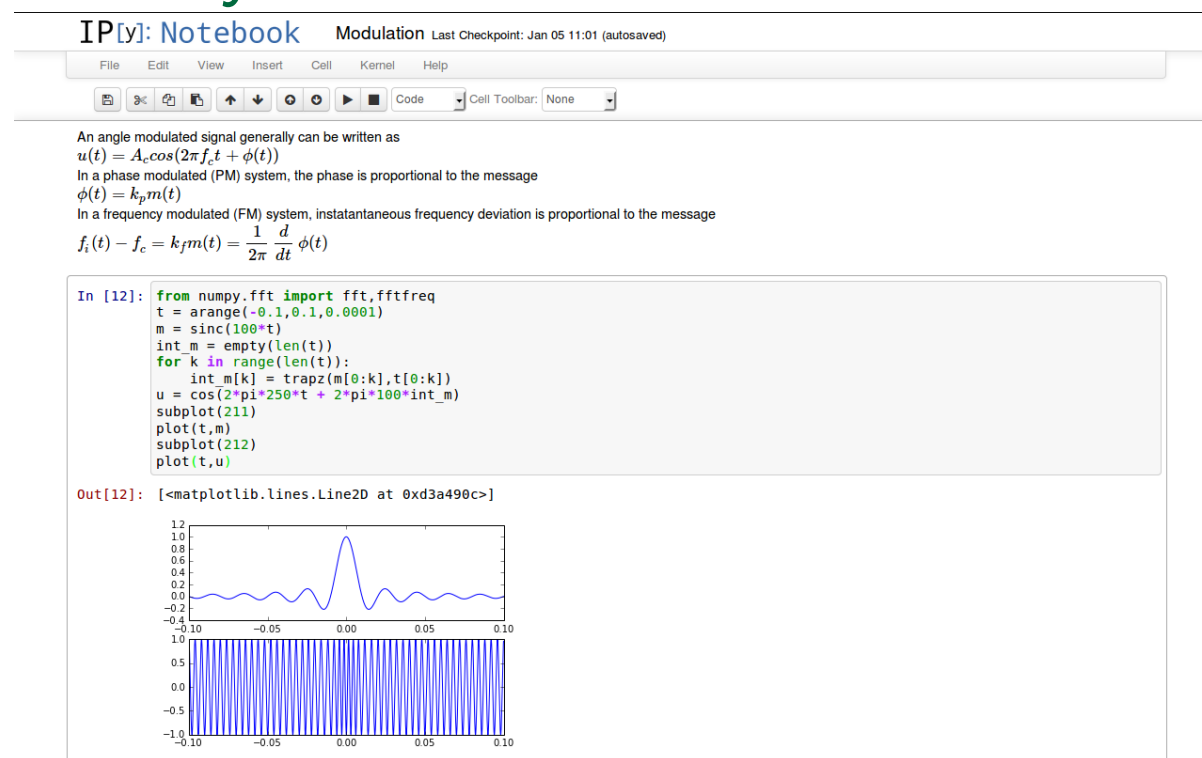


# A brief history of Jupyter

In 2001, Fernando Pérez wanted a better Python shell

He created IPython:

- Syntax highlighting
- Autocompletion
- Interactive visualizations
- A rich editor view mixing text, code, and visualizations




# A brief history of Jupyter


- In 2014, Pérez and his team realized that their editor functionality in IPython was actually independent of the programming language used
- Project Jupyter was spun off from IPython
- Jupyter: Julia, Python, R  
(the originally supported languages)
- Today, Jupyter Notebooks are used by all major cloud providers  
(Amazon Sagemaker, Google Colaboratory, Microsoft Azure Notebook)
- Jupyter Notebooks are virtually *everywhere* in research and education
- *The Atlantic*: [“The Scientific Paper is Obsolete”](#)




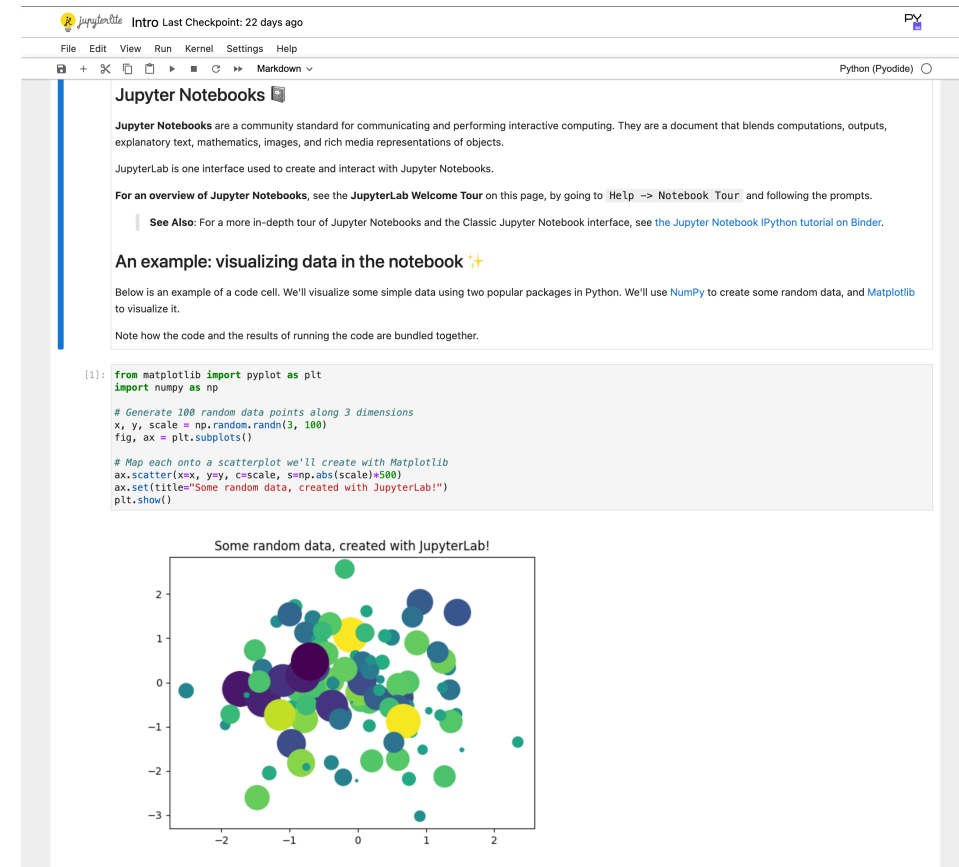
# What is a Jupyter Notebook?

Source: [https://jupyter-notebook-beginner-guide.readthedocs.io/en/latest/what\\_is\\_jupyter.html](https://jupyter-notebook-beginner-guide.readthedocs.io/en/latest/what_is_jupyter.html)

 Notebooks are files produced by the Jupyter Notebook application, which contain both computer code (e.g., python) and rich text elements (paragraph, equations, figures, links, etc...).

 The Jupyter Notebook App is a server-client application that allows editing and running notebook files via a web browser.

 The Jupyter Notebook App can be executed on a local desktop requiring no internet access or can be installed on a remote server and accessed through the internet.

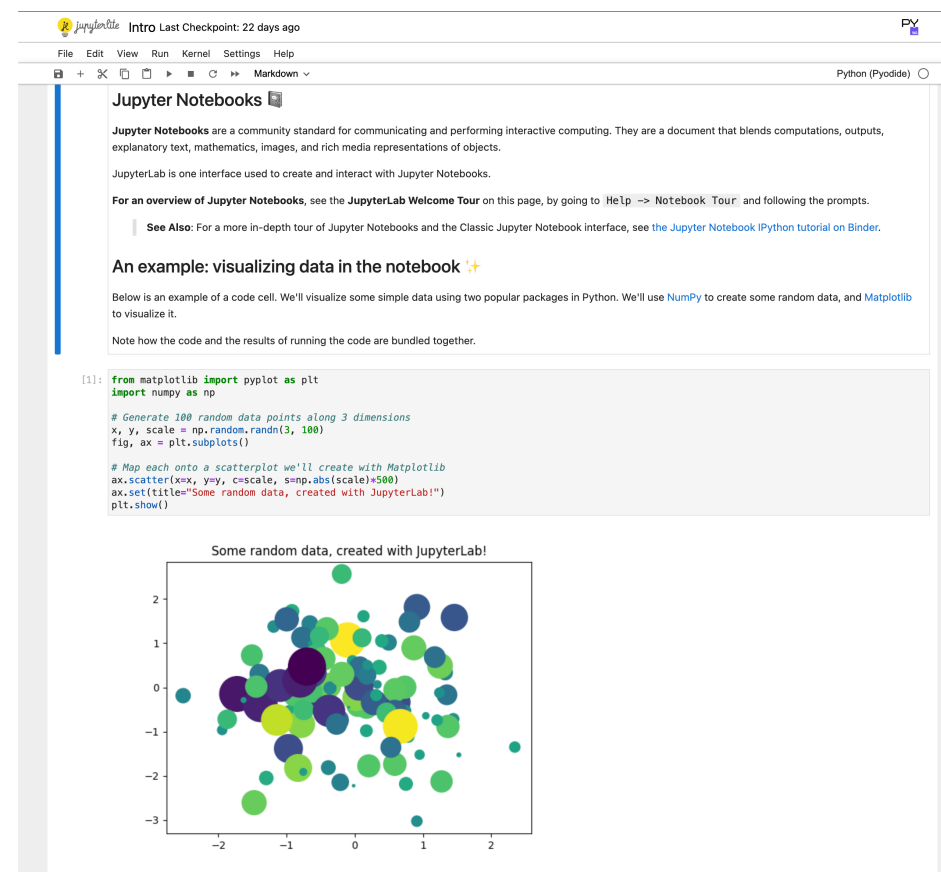


Source: <https://jupyter.org/try>

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- The code cells are executed by the *kernel*, a computational engine associated with the notebook
- There are many different kernels, each one offering a different programming language:
  - IPython, IRKernel, IJulia, Xeus (C++), many more
- Think of a kernel as a service that your notebook uses to run the code
- The kernel can run on your local machine or remotely (e.g., in the cloud or on an HPC cluster)



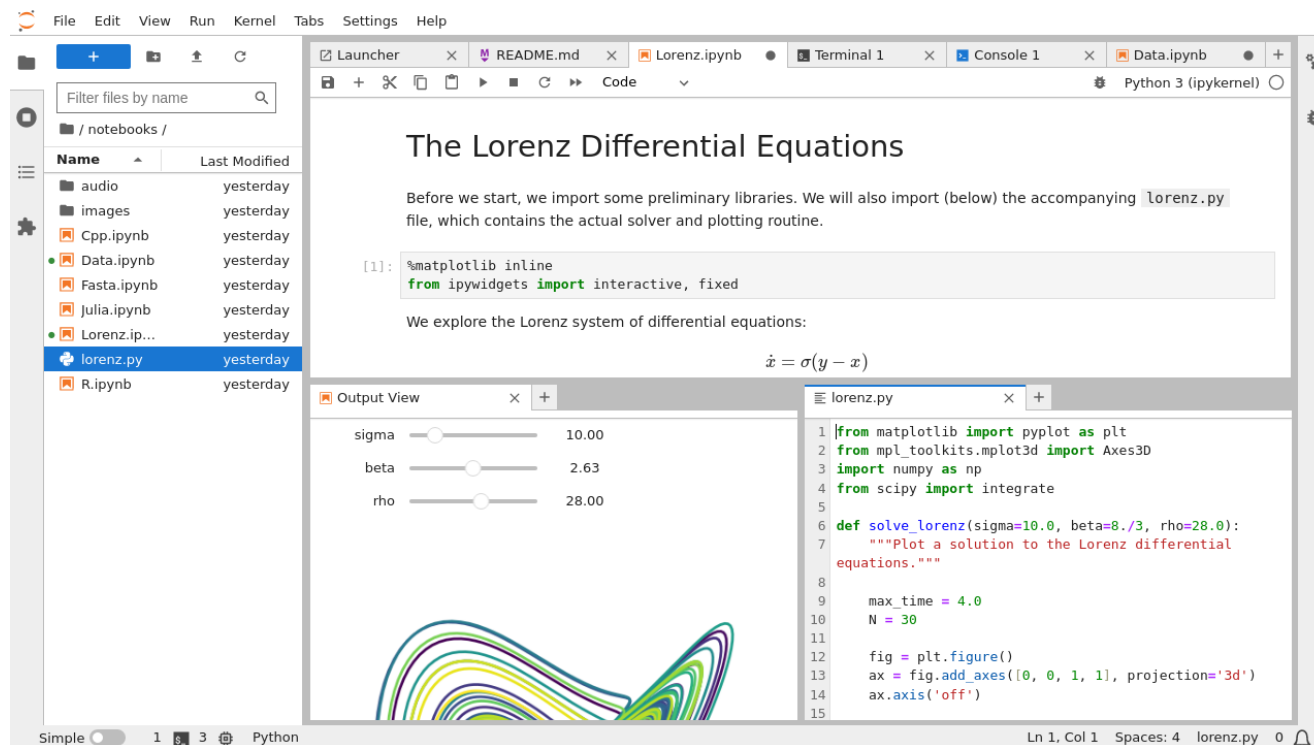
Source: <https://jupyter.org/try>

# How can you run Jupyter Notebooks?

Many ways lead to Jupyter, e.g.:

The official website ([www.jupyter.org/install](http://www.jupyter.org/install))

- The original Jupyter Notebook App
- The face-lifted, latest version JupyterLab



The screenshot shows the JupyterLab interface with the following components:

- File Browser (Left):** A sidebar showing a file tree with folders like 'audio', 'images', and files like 'Data.ipynb', 'Fasta.ipynb', 'Julia.ipynb', 'Lorenz.ip...', 'lorenz.py', and 'R.ipynb'.
- Code Editor (Center):** A window titled 'Lorenz.ipynb' showing the title 'The Lorenz Differential Equations' and the following text:
 

Before we start, we import some preliminary libraries. We will also import (below) the accompanying `lorenz.py` file, which contains the actual solver and plotting routine.

```
[1]: %matplotlib inline
      from ipywidgets import interactive, fixed
```

We explore the Lorenz system of differential equations:

$$\dot{x} = \sigma(y - x)$$
- Output View (Bottom):** A window titled 'lorenz.py' showing the following Python code:
 

```
1 |from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
2 |from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
3 |import numpy as np
4 |from scipy import integrate
5
6 |def solve_lorenz(sigma=10.0, beta=8./3, rho=28.0):
7 |    """Plot a solution to the Lorenz differential
8 |    equations."""
9 |
10 |    max_time = 4.0
11 |    N = 30
12 |
13 |    fig = plt.figure()
14 |    ax = fig.add_axes([0, 0, 1, 1], projection='3d')
15 |    ax.axis('off')
```
- Figure (Bottom):** A 3D plot of the Lorenz attractor, showing the characteristic butterfly shape.

Source: <https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

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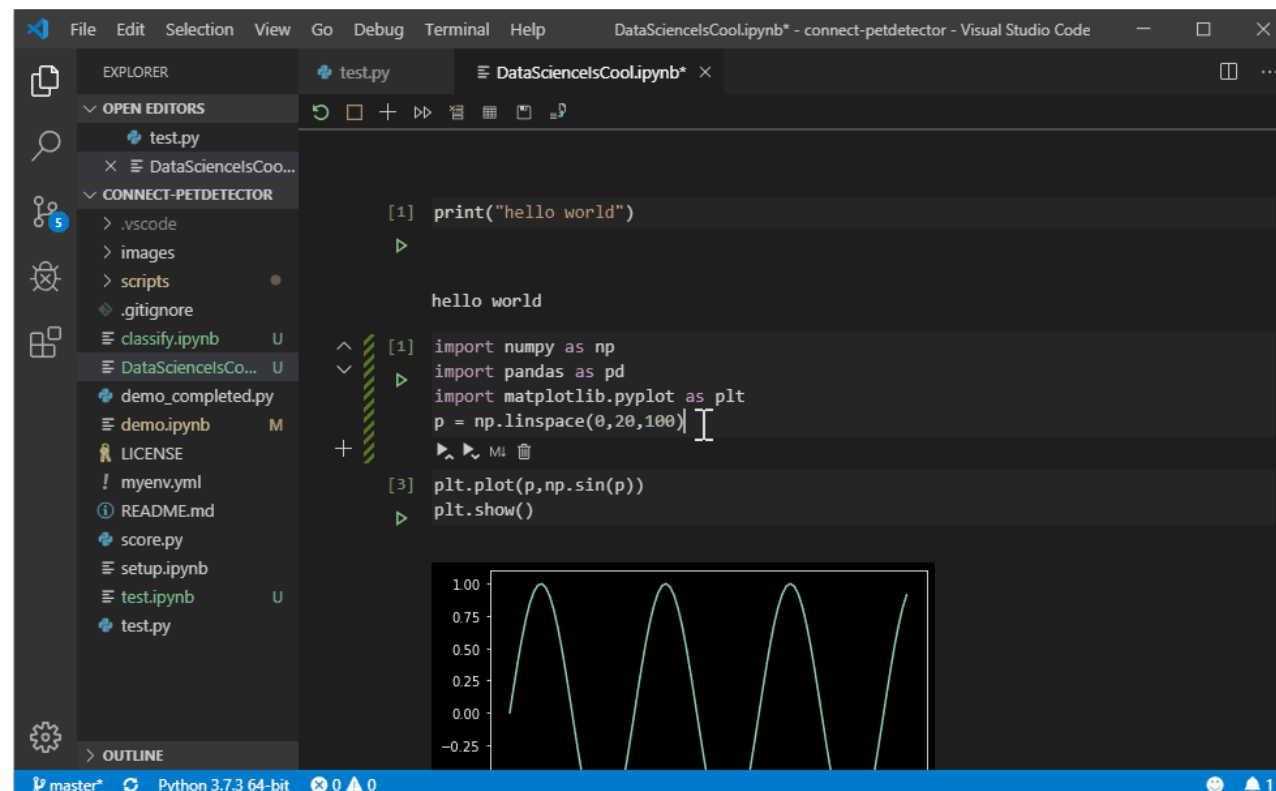
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**Using a Code Editor/IDE**

- E.g., [PyCharm](#) or [Visual Studio Code](#)



Source: <https://towardsdatascience.com/jupyter-notebook-in-visual-studio-code-3fc21a36fe43>



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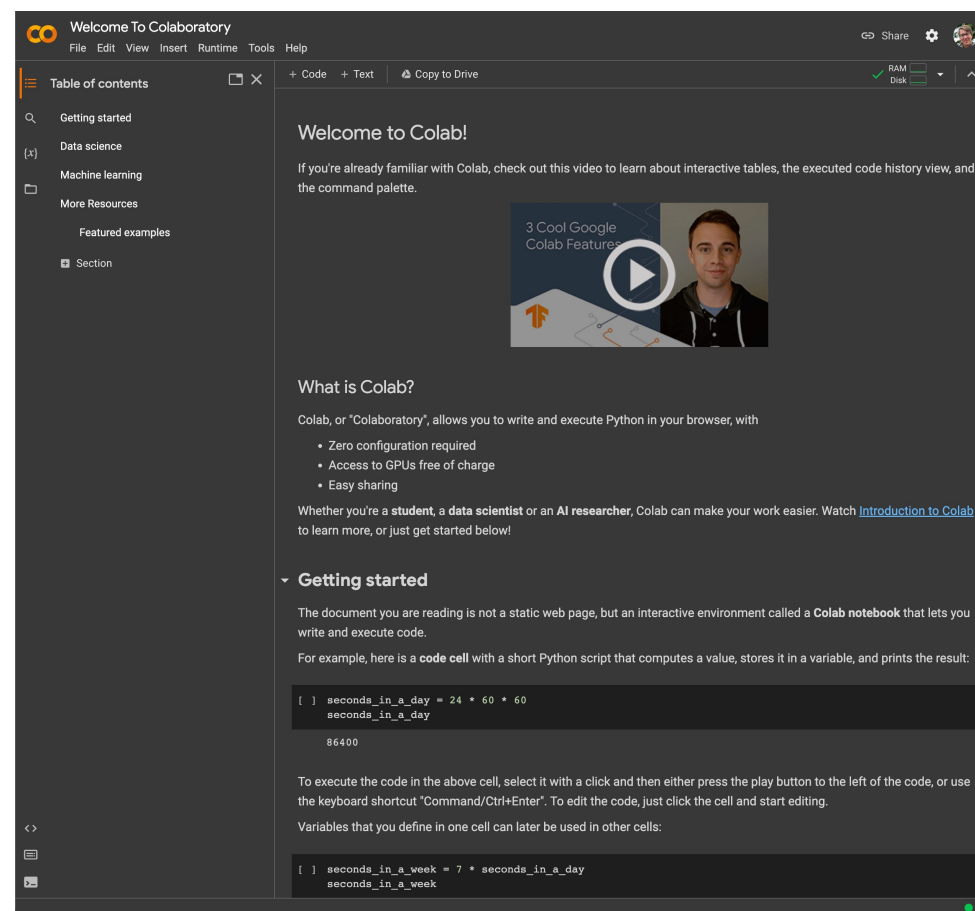
- The original Jupyter Notebook App
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## Using a Code Editor/IDE

- E.g., [PyCharm](#) or [Visual Studio Code](#)

## Cloud service

- Google Colab, Amazon Sagemaker
- JupyterHub (e.g., [jhub.dartmouth.edu](http://jhub.dartmouth.edu))

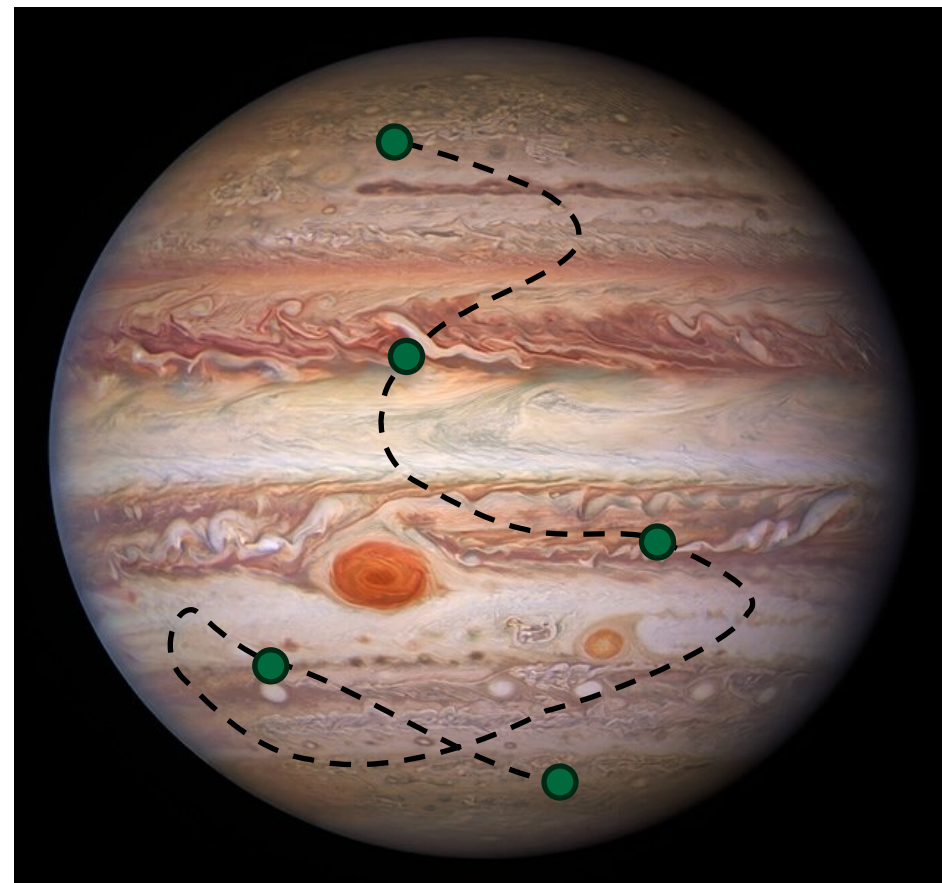


Source: <https://colab.research.google.com/>

# A Walk around Jupyter: Hands-on

## Itinerary

- General layout and interface elements
- Markdown cells
- Code cells
- Producing figures
- Magic commands

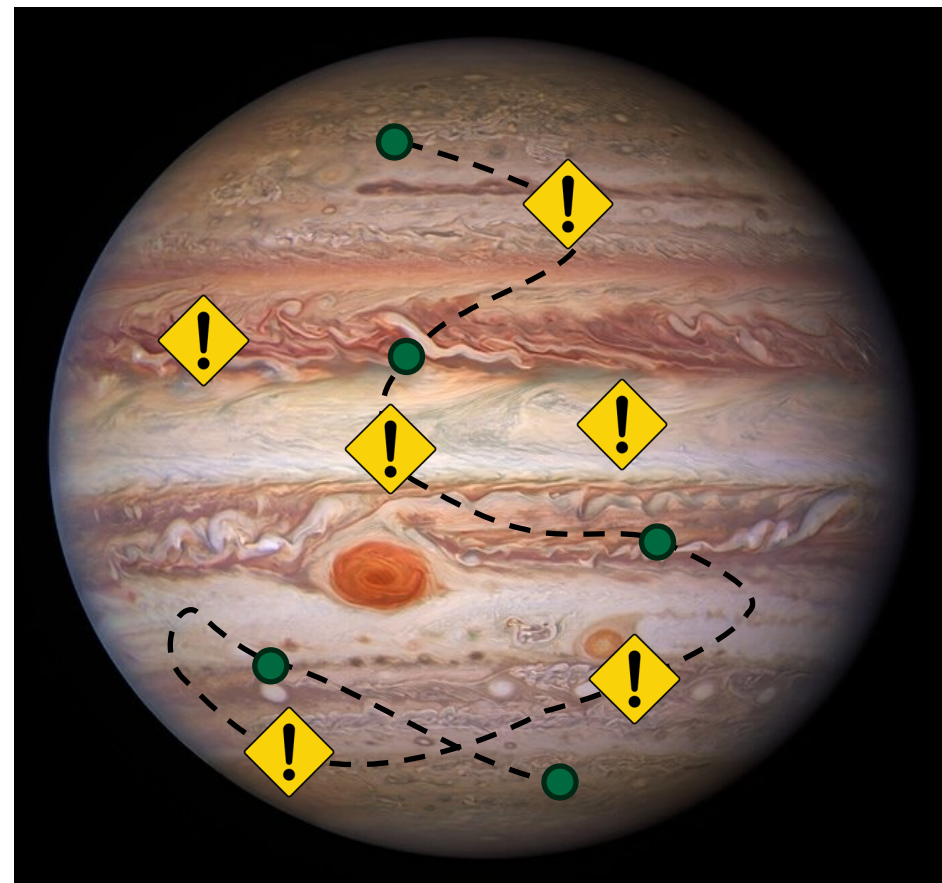


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et al. Acknowledgments: M. Zamani, CC BY 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons

# What to look out for

- Running code out of order
- “God notebooks”
- Discouraging modularity
- Difficulty to test and debug code
- Version control can be challenging
- Reproducibility may be an illusion:
  - Only 3 % of notebooks from scientific publications truly reproducible

Samuel, S., & Mietchen, D. (2023). Computational reproducibility of Jupyter notebooks from biomedical publications. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2308.07333*.



NASA/ESA/NOIRLab/NSF/AURA/M.H. Wong and I. de Pater (UC Berkeley)  
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# When to use Jupyter Notebooks

 Drafting, rapid prototyping

 Creating visualizations

 Reporting

 Education and Teaching

 Stand-alone tasks that are not part of a bigger pipeline

 When reusability of code is not a concern

# Next steps

- Widgets:
  - Graphical user interface controls (sliders, checkboxes, text inputs, ...)
- Nbconvert
  - Convert your notebook into a static format (PDF, HTML, LaTeX, Markdown, ...)
- Voilà
  - Turn your notebook into a dashboard or web app



# Questions





# Thank you.

