

## REPORT ON OpenDreamKit DELIVERABLE D4.7

### Full featured JUPYTER interface for GAP, PARI/GP, Singular

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Progress on and finalization of this deliverable has been tracked publicly at: <a href="https://github.com/OpenDreamKit/OpenDreamKit/issues/96">https://github.com/OpenDreamKit/OpenDreamKit/issues/96</a>	

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Jupyter Notebook is a web application that enables the creation and sharing of executable documents containing live code, equations, visualizations and explanatory text. Thanks to a modular design, Jupyter can be used with any computational system that provides a so-called *Jupyter kernel* to communicate with the notebook.

The Jupyter ecosystem is very large and active: it is being used as a front-end for scientific research on a daily basis by millions of scientists around the world, for research, teaching (see Section 2.1) and engineering. The technology goes beyond the notebook interface, especially with JupyterLab, a recently released complete refactoring of the Jupyter code base as a flexible library from which one can build a variety of web-applications, including live documentation.

OpenDreamKit therefore promotes Jupyter as user interface of choice: it is particularly suitable for building modular web based Virtual Research Environments.

This deliverable is a follow-up to D4.4, which dealt with a first basic version of Jupyter kernels for OpenDreamKit's components. We have improved Jupyter kernels for GAP, PARI/GP, SageMath, and Singular, and made major contributions to the development of the C++ kernel xeus-cling. All of them now support syntax highlighting, TAB-completion, interactive help, and graphics. Some of them also support interactive widgets.



FIGURE 1. Students at AIMS using the Singular Jupyter interface

In addition, we have developed a Jupyter kernel for the MMT system – the foundation of knowledge management in OpenDreamKit; this part of the work is reported on separately in deliverable D4.11: “Notebook Import into MathHub.info (interactive display)”.

## 2. IMPACT

The implementation of the Jupyter kernels we report on provides all the computational systems in OpenDreamKit with a user-friendly, modern, and uniform user interface. It further helps users organize, document, test, share, and publish their work, which supports open science and reproducibility.

This is a major step for some of the systems that only had a traditional command-line interface. For the others, it was the occasion to finally outsource the development of their user interfaces, which had been a recurrent time sink. For example, SageMath is dropping the development of its old notebook system SageNB, refocusing this energy on core business features.

The availability of a Jupyter kernel for C++ extends this to the interactive use of lower-level computation libraries, within OpenDreamKit (LinBox, MPIR), or beyond (libsemigroups, ...). Contributing to this kernel was the occasion of interactions and cross-fertilizations with large scale projects sharing similar needs like CERN’s Root.

### 2.1. Teaching

We showcase here a few of the many uses in teaching of the Jupyter kernels we contributed to:

- Since 2017, Jupyter is used at Université Paris Sud for teaching C++ to over 300 students. This was initiated in particular by OpenDreamKit participants Loïc Gouarin, Viviane Pons, and Nicolas M. Thiéry. The mix of narrative documents and interactive programming fostered active participation from the students while our web-based deployment made it easier for them to work from home. The course material is available from <http://Nicolas.Thiery.name/Enseignement/Info111>.
- In early spring 2017, Prof. Dr. W. Decker and Prof. Dr. G. Pfister gave a three-week course on computational algebraic geometry at the African Institute for Mathematical sciences (Cape Town, South Africa) with lectures and computer lab sessions. The course was attended by about 50 students from all over Africa. In the lab sessions, the students learned how to experiment with the computer algebra system Singular. It proved extremely valuable that the students could run Singular in the Jupyter notebook.

- The GAP Jupyter kernel was used by Pedro Garcia-Sanchez to teach a master course in mathematical software at the University of Granada. See <https://github.com/pedritomelenas/Software-Matematicas-GAP>. Pedro has taken on the technology, and is now involved in the development of interactive visualization widgets for discrete maths (package *francy*; see below) in particular for use in other courses.

## 2.2. Publishing on binder

Binder ([mybinder.org](http://mybinder.org)) is a free web service run by the Jupyter community. Authors can publish their notebooks there (annotated with a description of their computing environment), enabling anyone to open and run them from anywhere. Thanks to our contributions, Binder now support C++, GAP, PARI, SageMath, or Singular notebooks and has been used for the following applications:

- Dissemination: one-click live demos of software packages.
- Reproducibility: publishing log books documenting the computations underlying a research paper.
- Live documents: publishing talk slides, course notes, documentation, embedding code cells that the reader can modify and execute.
- Compute service: this is used for example by live documents (see below).

## 2.3. Live documents with ThebeLab

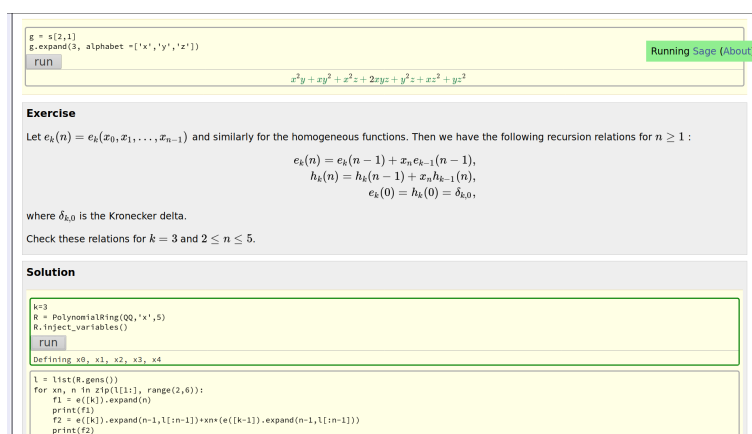


FIGURE 2. SageMath HTML documentation with live code cells thanks to ThebeLab

ThebeLab is a JavaScript library for enriching static HTML pages with live code cells that can be executed and changed by the reader. Under the hood, the computations can be configured to either run on a free Jupyter hosting service such as [mybinder.org](http://mybinder.org), or on a custom installation of JupyterHub. Like Jupyter, ThebeLab is language agnostic, and can now be used with GAP, PARI, SageMath Singular, ...

This was originally developed under the name Thebe by O'Reilly Media for enriching their online books, by forking the Jupyter code base. At OpenDreamKit's workshop on live structured documents in Oslo, Norway in autumn 2017, ThebeLab was reimplemented by Benjamin Ragan Kelley as a thin layer on top of JupyterLab, with additional features implemented collaboratively by other participants.

Here are some applications:

**Live documentation for GAP:** The GAP system and its packages are documented inside comments embedded in the code, in the so called AutoDoc format. This is similar in principle to Javadoc. The documentation can then be extracted and exported as PDF or HTML. Thanks to ThebeLab, Binder, and GAP's Jupyter kernel, the HTML

documentation can be made live, letting the user experiment with the provided examples. Unlike previous implementations, this requires no server-side support, nor changes in the HTML. The pages can thus be served from anywhere, including e.g. Github Pages.

**Live documentation for SageMath:** Similarly to the above, SageMath's Sphinx-based documentation system can be configured to produce live HTML documentation; see figure 2.3 for an example. This is already used by some SageMath packages like More SageMath Tutorials and will soon be used as well by the SAGE's documentation itself.

**Live documentation for Singular:** It is now possible to convert pages of the Singular HTML manual into active pages.

### 3. IMPLEMENTATION

The Jupyter kernels reported on in this report are implemented in a variety of ways, which shows how flexible the Jupyter protocol is to adapt to various use cases. We now explain some technical details for each of the kernels.

#### 3.1. GAP

In the first version we reported on in D4.5, the GAP kernel was implemented as a wrapper kernel. In this use case, this approach proved not flexible enough for more advanced features. It has thus been reimplemented as a native kernel, and uses ZeroMQ and GAP's own JSON parser for input and output, which means the largest part of the protocol is implemented in plain GAP. In addition, it's now distributed as a standard package of the GAP distribution. Both versions were implemented in GAP by Markus Pfeiffer under OpenDreamKit funding.

The GAP kernel supports code inspection and completion, as well as rich output: it is possible to produce any kind of rich output (2D or 3D pictures, latex formulas, widgets, ...) directly from GAP by returning the appropriate MIME-Types in GAP records.

This is exploited by the GAP package *francy* (<https://github.com/mcmartins/francy>) by Manuel Martins (with mentoring from Markus). This package is developed as a Jupyter-based replacement of the old graphical GAP output in XGAP, and will provide nice tools to interactively inspect discrete mathematical structures such as subgroup lattices or conjugacy classes.

#### 3.2. PARI/GP

Jeroen Demeyer has implemented a Jupyter kernel for the number-theory package PARI/GP. The kernel is a wrapper kernel: it is based on *ipykernel*, the implementation from IPython of the Jupyter protocol. Thanks to this, it takes only a small amount of code to write a basic kernel.

It is implemented using the Cython programming language, which allows for seamless combination of Python code with C code: Python is used for the interface with the IPython kernel and C is used to execute PARI/GP code using the PARI library.

Hi-resolution plotting is supported through SVG images: this required significant changes to the PARI/GP plotting architecture, which previously only worked on the GP command line.

#### 3.3. Singular

The Singular kernel is built out of two Python packages: *PySingular* and *jupyter\_kernel\_singular*. Both of these packages are written by Sebastian Gutsche, a regular OpenDreamKit collaborator.

*PySingular* provides a Python wrapper for Singular's C functions. It is able to parse Singular code and return either the output or the resulting error, and to invoke Singular's code completions. *PySingular* is written in pure C, using the Python/C API. To get the full features of Singular, several adjustments in Singular had to be made, e.g., making Singular's error output available in *LibSingular* and providing a non-interactive help viewer.

*jupyter\_kernel\_singular* is a wrapper kernel, based on *PySingular*'s interface to Singular and *ipykernel*. It supports all features of the IPython class, such as code inspection, code completion,

and completeness check. Furthermore, it can display pictures of algebraic surfaces created via the external program `surf`, which is Singular’s main backend for visualisation.

### 3.4. SageMath

Since SAGE is written in Python, its kernel is implemented on top of the IPython kernel which is very rich by itself. Additional work included:

- Configuration of the documentation.
- Rich output handling (LaTeX with `mathjax`, plots, ...).
- Improvements to Jupyter’s widgets and interact functionality to be as feature rich as in the old SAGE Notebook.

The last item was implemented by Jeroen Demeyer under OpenDreamKit funding as part of D4.5: “SAGE notebook / JUPYTER notebook convergence”. Most of the rest was implemented by the SAGE community.

### 3.5. C++: `xeus-cling`

`xeus-cling` is based on `xeus`, a native C++ implementation of the Jupyter protocol, and `Cling`, a C++ interpreter based on the C++ compiler `Clang` and compiler suite `LLVM`. OpenDreamKit contributed man power with Loïc Gouarin being one of the main developers. Also Nicolas M. Thiéry was an early adopter (beta-test, bug reports, feature suggestions, promotion).

### 3.6. MMT

As part of D4.11: “Notebook Import into MathHub.info (interactive display)”, Florian Rabe et al. implemented a kernel for MMT, a framework for (mathematical) knowledge management which is the workhorse behind `mathhub.info` and OpenDreamKit’s Math-in-the-Middle approach. MMT’s specialty is the representation of arbitrary declarative languages such as logics, type theories, set theories, etc, and implements complex algorithms generically for any language in the framework.

MMT’s Jupyter kernel is based on the feature-rich Python kernel (widgets, ...), using the `Py4J` Python-Java bridge to interact easily with MMT (the latter is implemented in `Scala`). See D4.11 for screenshots and implementation details. The core of the work was to design the desirable interactive interaction with MMT, as it’s nature is rather different from conventional computational systems. The sheer fact that it was possible illustrates well the versatility of the Jupyter architecture.

## APPENDIX A. SCREENSHOTS

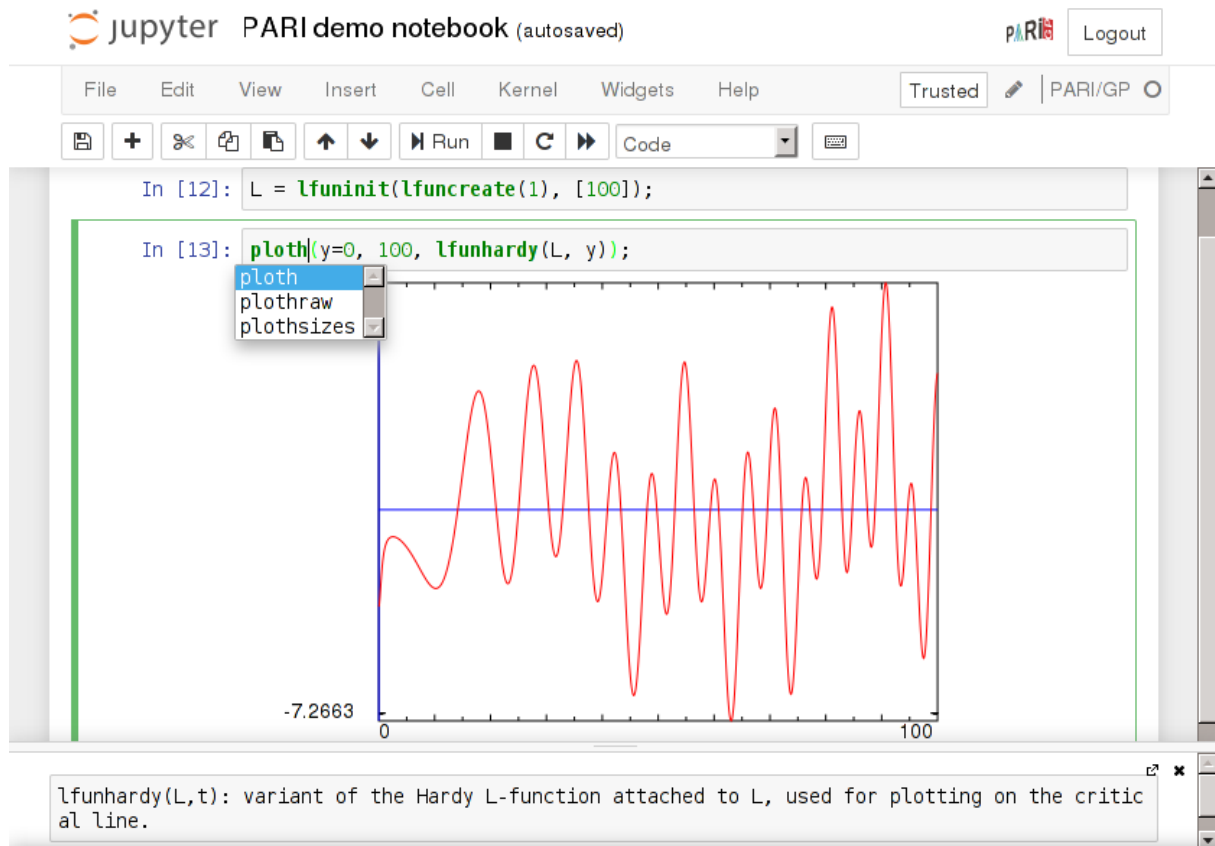


FIGURE 3. PARI/GP Jupyter kernel

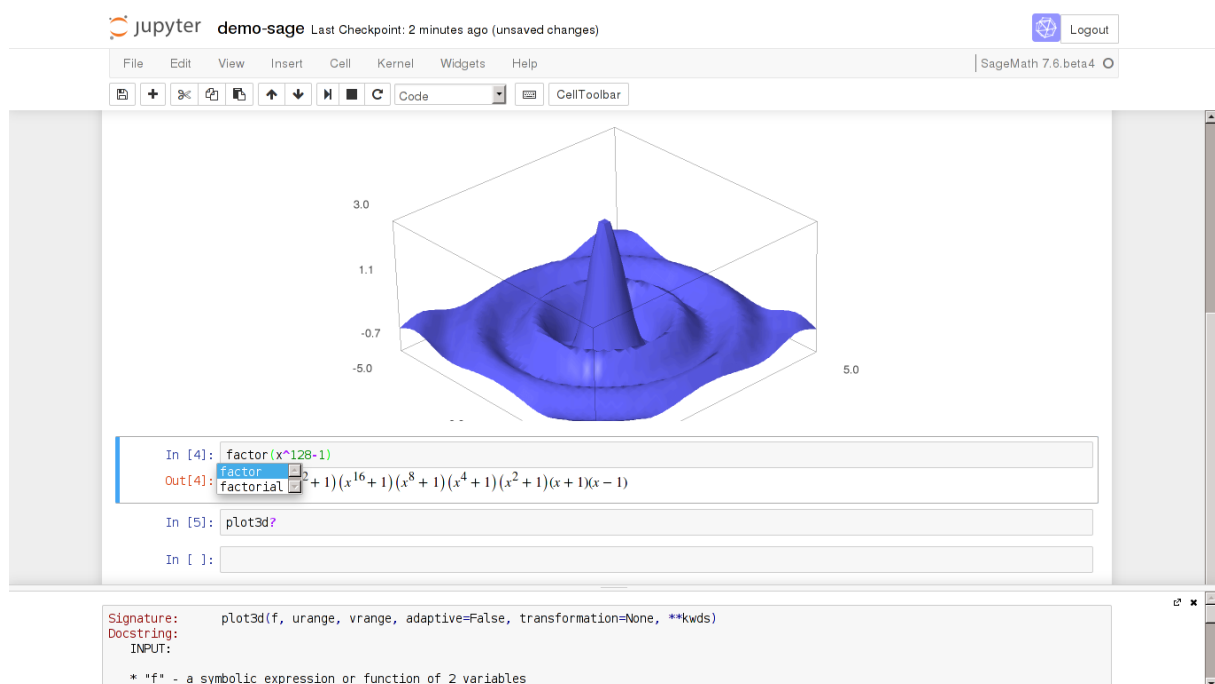


FIGURE 4. SageMath Jupyter kernel

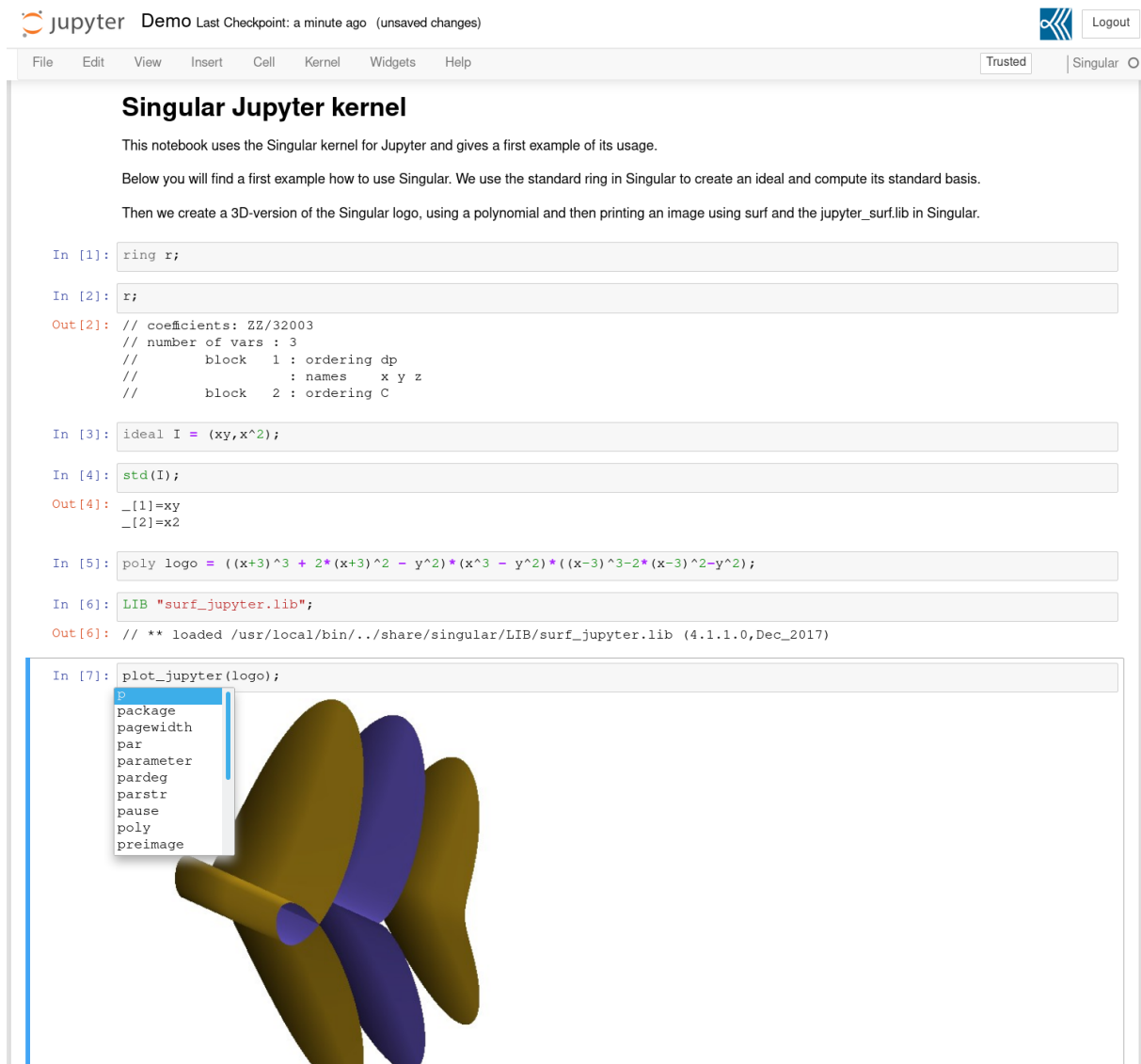


FIGURE 5. Singular Jupyter kernel



```
canvas3 := Canvas("Lattice Subgroups");;  
Add(canvas3, DisplayLatticeSubgroups(LatticeSubgroups(DihedralGroup(8))));  
Draw(canvas3);
```

Out[42]: function( L ) ... end

Out[43]: <IsFrancyObject/IsCanvas>

Out[45]:

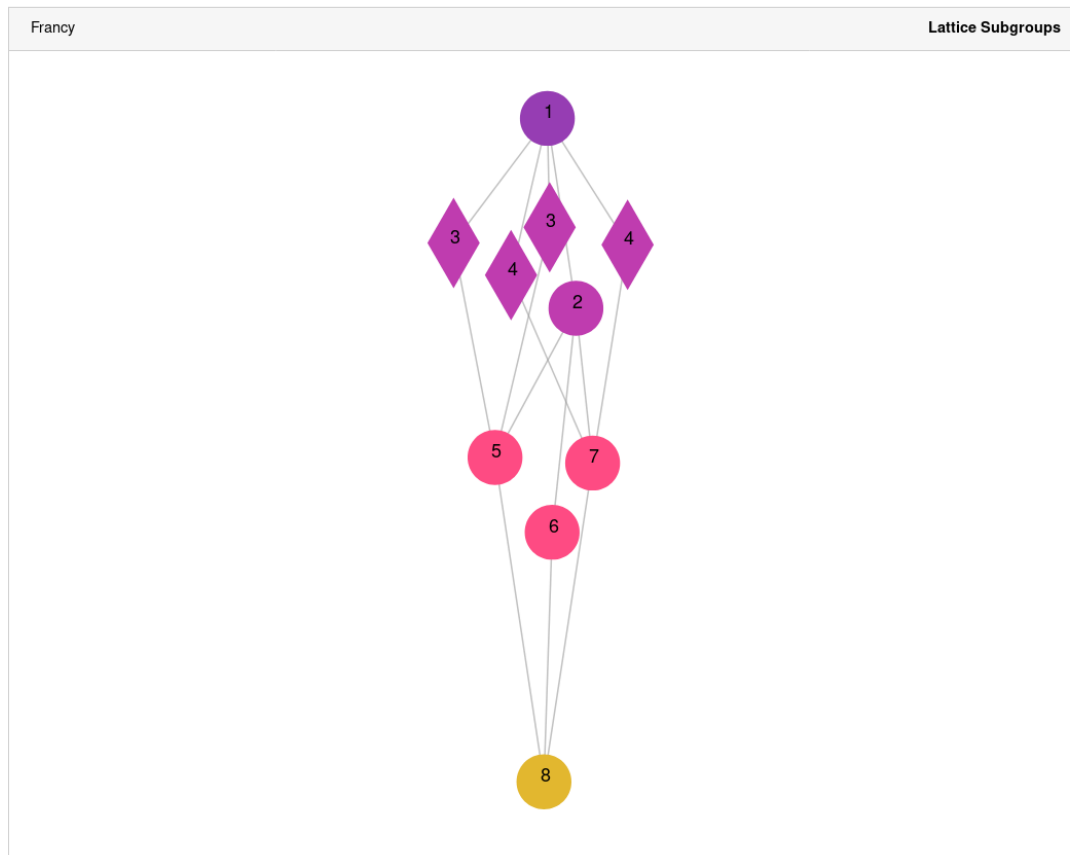


FIGURE 6. GAP Jupyter kernel with package francy



jupyter

feuille3-for
Last Checkpoint: 20/10/2017 (autosaved)

Logout

File
Edit
View
Insert
Cell
Kernel
Widgets
Help

Not Trusted

C++11

## Instructions interactives: boucles for

### Exercice: comptons!

- Exécuter les cellules suivantes et observer l'affichage produit.

In [1]:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

Out[1]:

In [2]:

```
for ( int i = 0; i < 5; i++ ) {
    cout << i << endl;
}
```

0
1
2
3
4

Out[2]:

- Remplacer `int i = 0` par `int i = 5` et exécuter de nouveau; qu'est-ce qui change ?
- Remplacer `i < 10` par `i <= 10` et exécuter de nouveau; qu'est-ce qui change ?
- Remplacer `i++` par `i = i + 2` et exécuter de nouveau; qu'est-ce qui change ?

**Rappel :** l'instruction `i++` est une écriture simplifiée pour `i = i + 1`.

- Dans la cellule suivante, remplacer les trois "?" par les valeurs appropriées pour afficher les entiers pairs entre 0 et 20 (0,2,4,...,20):

```
for (int i = ?; i <= ?; i = ? ) {
    cout << i << endl;
}
```

In [ ]:

```
for ( int i =
```

- Écrire des boucles qui affichent les nombres suivants dans l'ordre donné :

```
0, 3, 6, 9, 12 :
```

FIGURE 7. A C++ exercise sheet using the Jupyter kernel xeus-cling

Disclaimer: this report, together with its annexes and the reports for the earlier deliverables, is self contained for auditing and reviewing purposes. Hyperlinks to external resources are meant as a convenience for casual readers wishing to follow our progress; such links have been checked for correctness at the time of submission of the deliverable, but there is no guarantee implied that they will remain valid.