

# Interactive Data Kung Fu with Shaolin

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@Miau\_DB

Guillem-db

# what is this about?

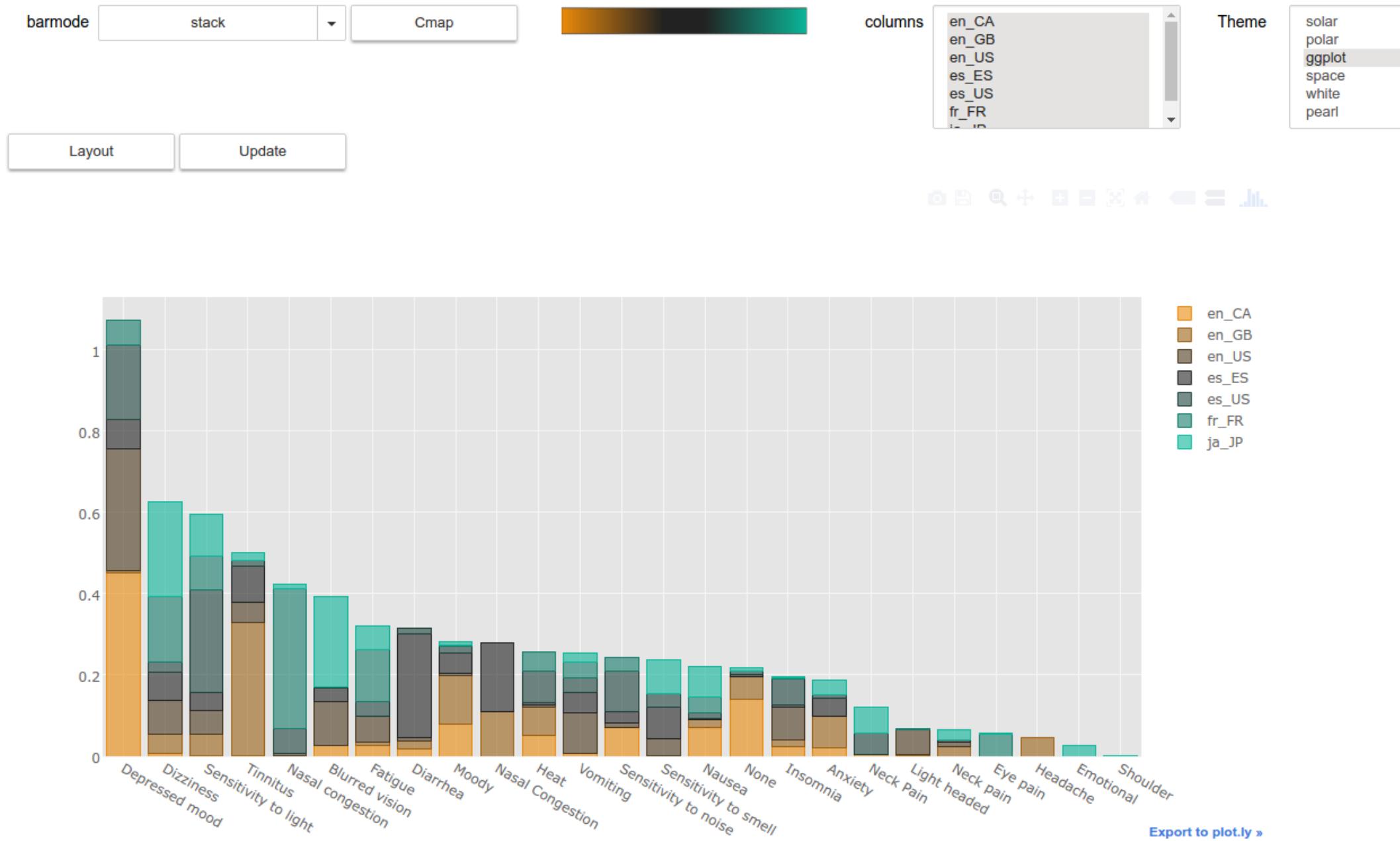
- Shaolin
- Not a Tutorial
- Introduction
  - Core capabilities
  - Demo videos
  - Call for help

# How am I presenting it?

The Ways of Data Kung Fu!

1. Science
2. Martial arts
3. Hacking
4. Teaching

# And dashboards!



# **SHAOLIN**

## **Structure Helper for**

## **dAshbOard LINKing**



**Helps you perform some  
nice Data Kung Fu!**



**Data Kung(Man) Fu (Work)**

What is it?

Just our way of working

Why?

# Because Feynman!



WWFD?...

- If he had python
- If he had the Internet

"Study hard what interests you the most in the most undisciplined, irreverent and original manner possible."

# Chapter 1: Science

“Science is the belief in the  
ignorance of experts.”



# Think Science

“Religion is a culture of faith;  
science is a culture of doubt.”

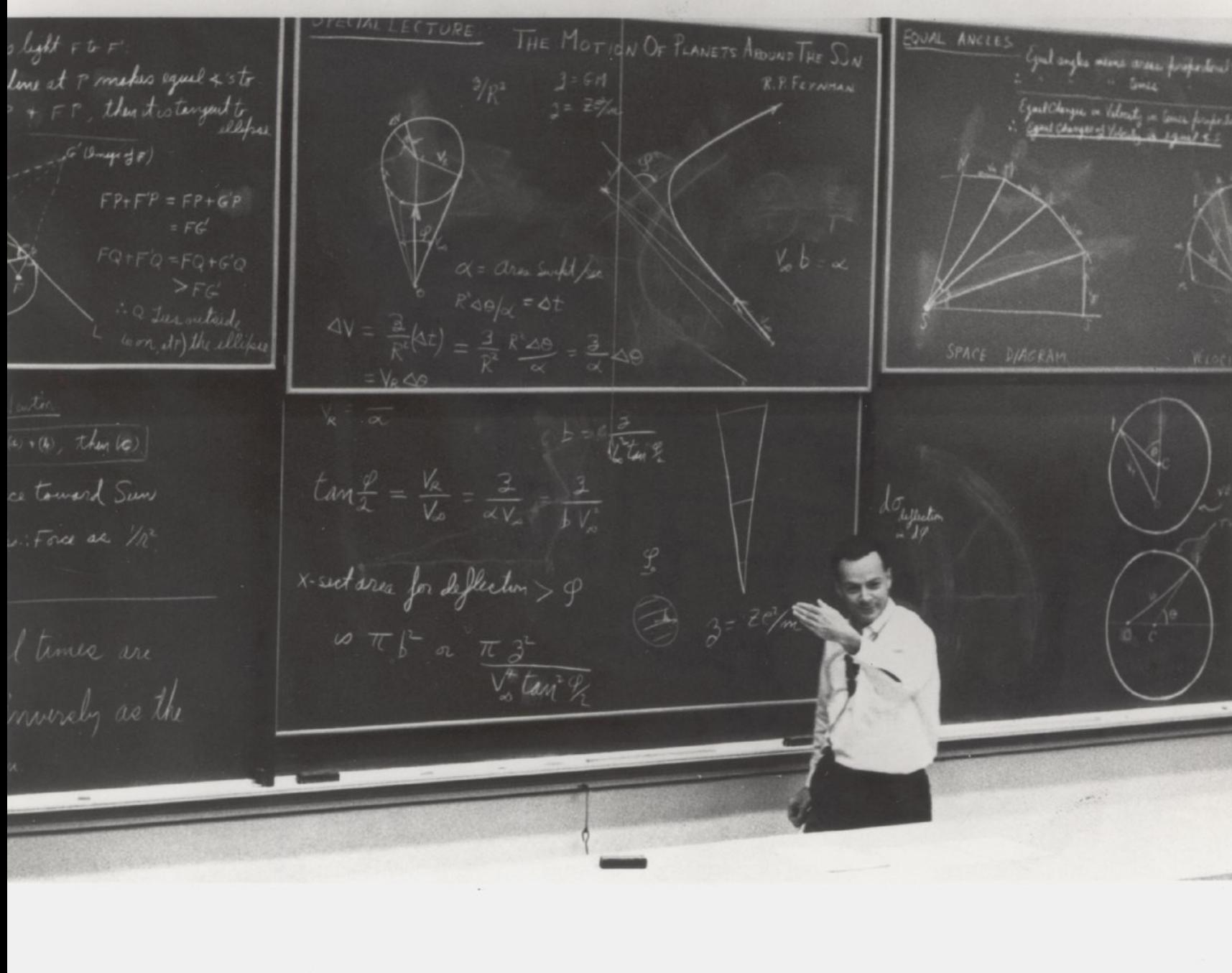
Doubt + experiment → Model

Pure math is outdated\*

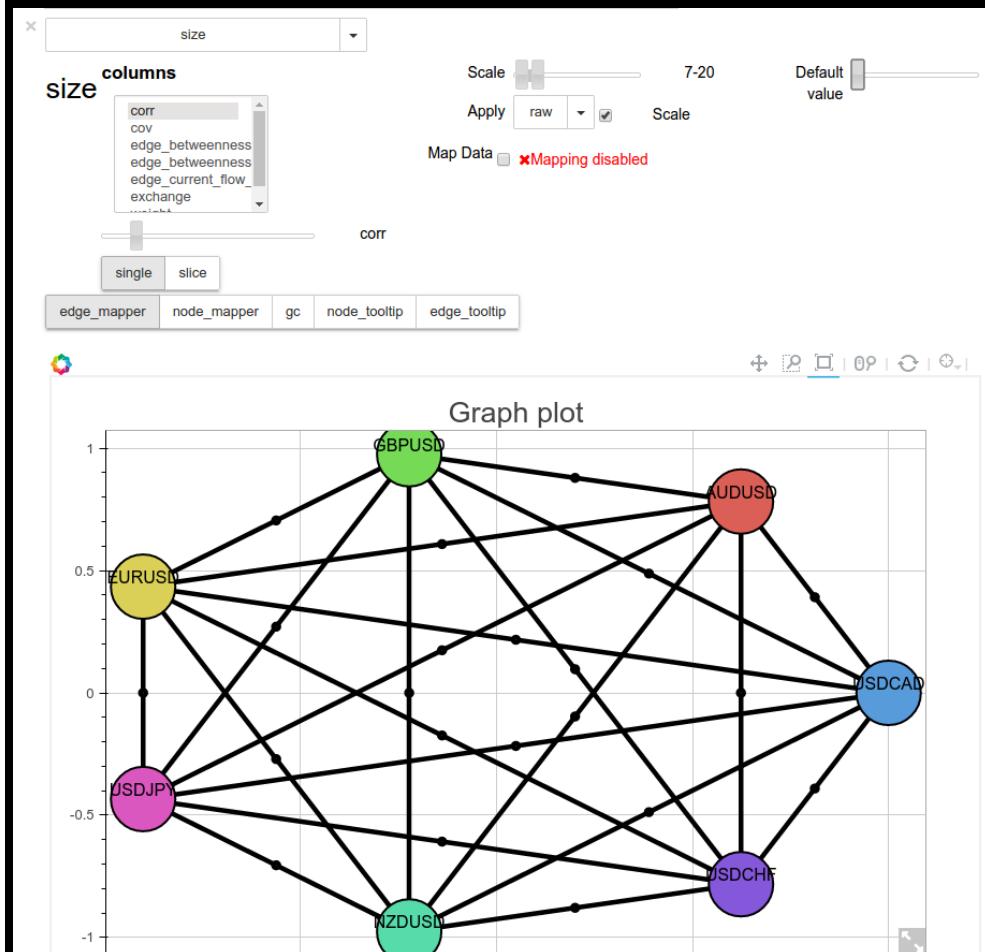
Python is a more clear abstraction  
to explain language + reasoning

Write your models using objects

# Blackboards?



# Dashboards!



# Simplify

“Nature has a great simplicity and  
therefore a great beauty”

Coding Dashboards

## ALGORITHMS BY COMPLEXITY

MORE COMPLEX →

LEFTPAD

QUICKSORT

GIT  
MERGE

SELF-  
DRIVING  
CAR

GOOGLE  
SEARCH  
BACKEND

Coding Shaolin

SPRAWLING EXCEL SPREADSHEET  
BUILT UP OVER 20 YEARS BY A  
CHURCH GROUP IN NEBRASKA TO  
COORDINATE THEIR SCHEDULING

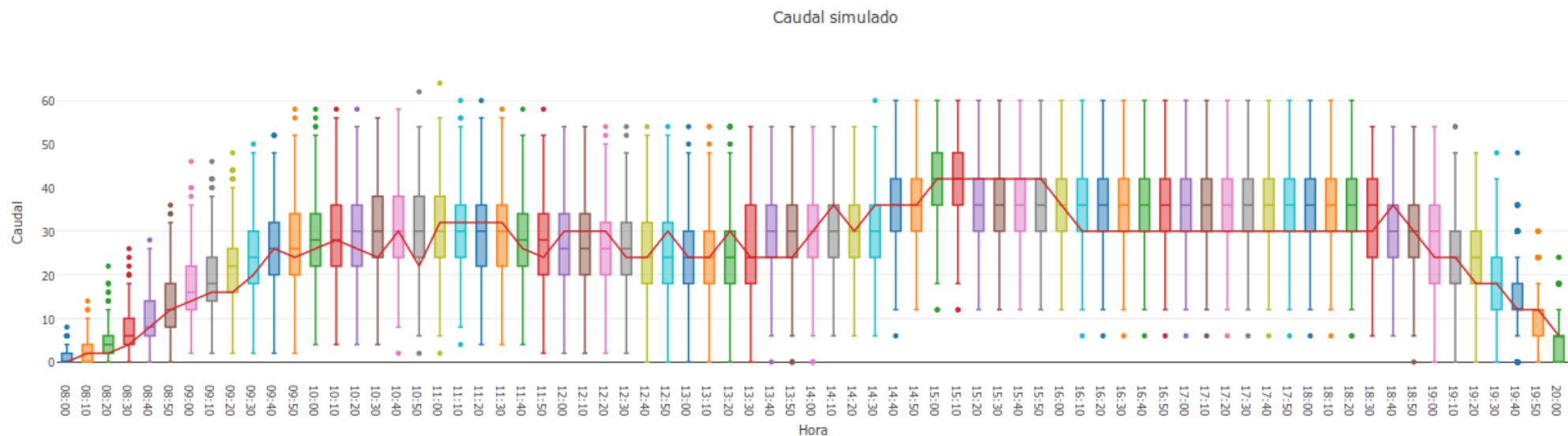
Using Dashboards



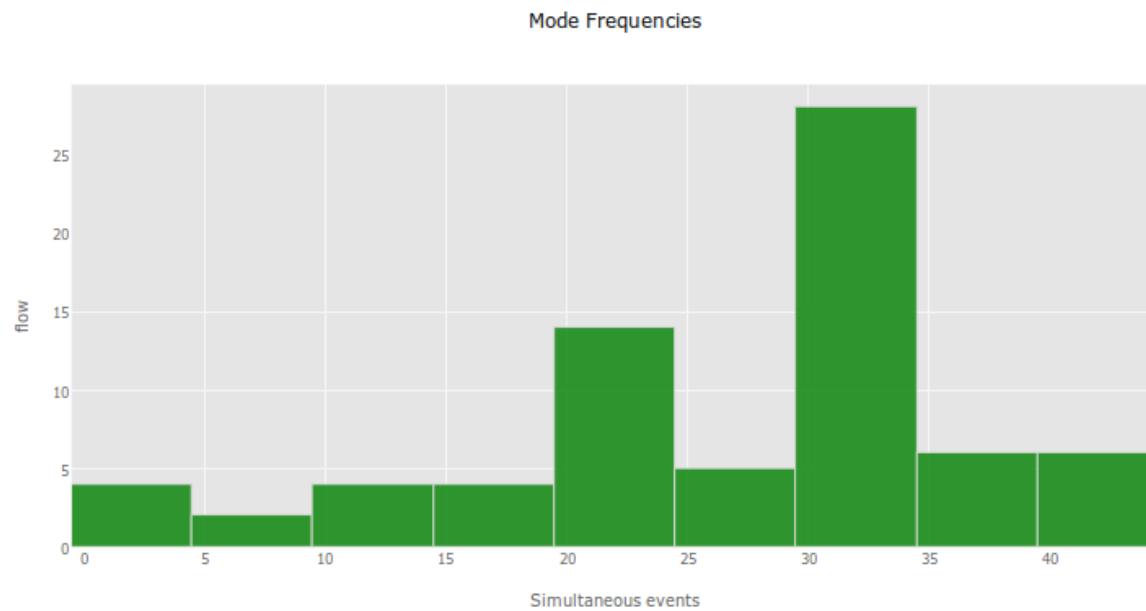
In [18]: sc.widget

Numero a generar
518
Caudal
2
Num horas
1
csv guardado correctamente

Guardar
Nombre csv
comunidad\_regantes
Dist prob
personalizada



In [20]: sc.resultados.mode(axis=1)[0].iplot(kind='hist', bins=20, color='green', title='Mode Frequencies', xTitle="Simultaneous events", yTitle="flow")



Shaolin merges OOP with  
ipywidgets

```

1 from shaolin.core.dashboard import Dashboard
2 import numpy as np
3 from IPython.core.display import display
4 import pandas as pd
5 class ArrayScaler(Dashboard):
6
7     def __init__(self,
8                  data,
9                  funcs=None,
10                 min=-100.,
11                 max=100.,
12                 step=None,
13                 low=None,
14                 high=None,
15                 mode='interactive',
16                 **kwargs):
17         if funcs is None:
18             self.funcs = {'raw':lambda x: x,
19                         'zscore': lambda x: (x-np.mean(x))/np.std(x),
20                         'log': np.log,
21                         'rank':lambda x: pd.DataFrame(x).rank().values.flatten(),
22                         'abs': np.abs
23                     }
24         else:
25             self.funcs = funcs
26         self._data = data
27         if min is None:
28             min = self._data.min().values[0]
29         if max is None:
30             max = self._data.max().values[0]
31         if step is None:
32             step = (max-min)/100.
33         if low is None:
34             low = min
35         if high is None:
36             high = max
37
38         dash = ['c$N=array_scaler',
39                 ['@(' + str(min) + ', ' + str(max) + ', ' + str(step) + ', (' + str(low) + ', ' + str(high) + ')') $N=scale_slider&d=Scale',
40                 ['r$N=main_row', ['@dd$d=Apply&N=dd_sel&val=raw&o=' + str(list(self.funcs.keys())), '@False$N=scale_chk&d=Scale']]]
41
42     ]
43     Dashboard.__init__(self, dash, state='array_scaler.pkl', mode=mode, **kwargs)
44     self.observe(self.update)
45     self.update()
46
47     @property
48     def data(self):
49         return self._data
50
51     @data.setter
52     def data(self, val):
53         self._data = val
54         self.update()
55
56     def scale_func(self, data):
57         Ma = np.max(data)
58         mi = np.min(data)
59         score = ((data-mi)/(Ma-mi))#to 0-1 interval
60         if mi == Ma:
61             return np.ones(len(score)) * 0.5
62         scale_h = self.scale_slider.value[1]
63         scale_l = self.scale_slider.value[0]
64         return score*(scale_h-scale_l)+scale_l
65
66     def update(self, _=None):
67         if self.scale_chk.value:
68             self.scale_slider.visible = True
69             self.output = self.funcs[self.dd_sel.value](self.scale_func(self._data))
70         else:
71             self.scale_slider.visible = False
72             self.output = self.funcs[self.dd_sel.value](self._data)
73
74

```

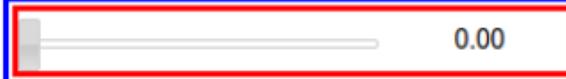
# Widgets

'widget\$param1=val1&param2=val2'

```
In [2]: from IPython.display import Image #this is for displaying the widgets in the web version of the notebook
from shaolin.core.shaoscript import shaoscript
wid = shaoscript('fs') #this creates a FloatSlider widget
type(wid.widget), type(wid.target)
```

```
Out[2]: (ipywidgets.widgets.widget_box.Box,
ipywidgets.widgets.widget_float.FloatSlider)
```

```
In [3]: wid.target.layout.border = 'red solid'
wid.widget.layout.border = 'blue solid'
#wid.widget
Image(filename='shaolin_syntax_data/img_1.png')
```

```
Out[3]: 
```

# Shaolin Dashboard

```
dash = ['c$N=array_scaler',
        ['@('+str(min)+', '+str(max)+', '+str(step)+', ('+str(low)+', '+str(high)+'))$N=scale_slider&d=Scale',
         ['r$N=main_row', ['@dd$d=Apply&N=dd_sel&val=raw&o='+str(list(self.funcs.keys())), '@False$N=scale_chk&d=Scale']],
        ]
      ]
Dashboard.__init__(self, dash, state='array_scaler.pkl', mode=mode, **kwargs)
self.observe(self.update)
self.update()
```

- Strings for defining widgets.
- Nested list for layout boxes.
- Inherit from the Dashboard class.

```
Out[18]: ['c$N=array_scaler',
          ['@(-100.0, 100.0, 1, (-100, 100))$N=scale_slider&d=Scale',
           ['r$N=main_row',
            ["@dd$d=Apply&N=dd_sel&val=raw&o=['abs', 'raw', 'rank', 'zscore', 'log']",
             '@False$N=scale_chk&d=Scale']]])
```





# Science recap

- Think science → Write your models in Python.
- Simplify → Write a GUI using lists and strings.

“Scientific knowledge is a body of statements of varying degrees of certainty -- some most unsure, some nearly sure, none absolutely certain.”

# Chapter 2: Judo!

Gentle or Flexible way

“The highest forms of understanding we can achieve are laughter and human compassion.”



**Be flexible**

Take advantage of your opponent's  
strength.





# Judo Recap

- Stack as many widgets as you want.
- Data agnostic dashboards.
- Widgets for css.

# Chapter 3: Be a hacker



# Find your bugs

"It is not unscientific to make a guess, although many people who are not in science think it is"



Jupyter notebook → Like a charm.  
Jupyter\_dashboards → Awesome.  
Embed, Save → Don't even try.  
Nb\_present → Trolling css.

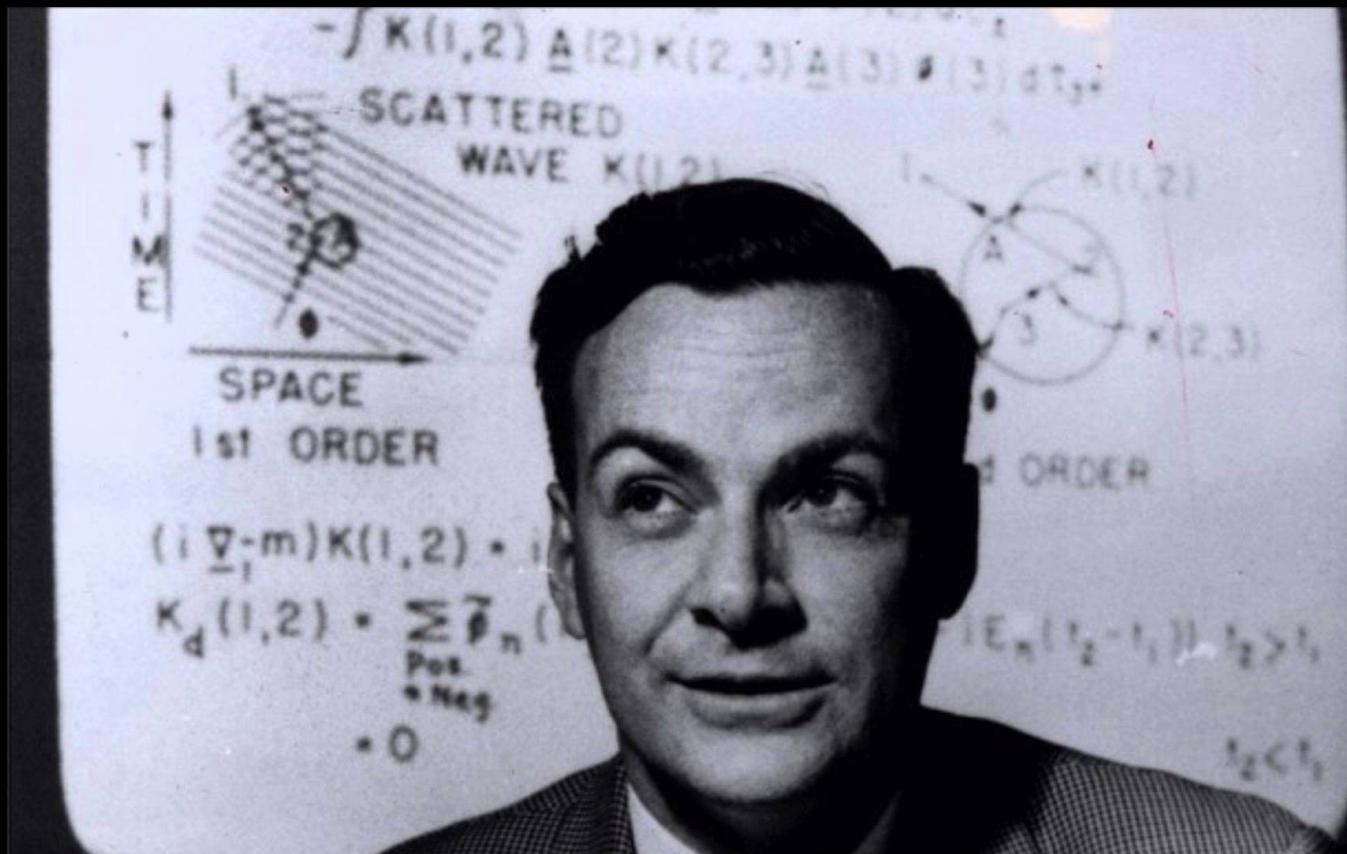
Shaolin vs  
Interact vs  
Caravel

# Information should be free

- Free software for the win!
- Jupyter notebook as the ultimate science-sharing platform.
- Show me the code.

<https://github.com/HCsoft-RD/shaolin>

# Use it for something different



“What I cannot create I do not understand.”



# Be a hacker recap

- Load/Save using Shaolin's own functionality.
- Nerd oriented framework.
- Free software.
- Snowball effect.

# **Chapter 4: Teach & Play**

“I don't know anything, but I do know that everything is interesting if you go into it deeply enough.”

# Have fun

“Science is like sex:  
sometimes something useful  
comes out, but that is not the  
reason we are doing it. ”



# Be accessible

“We are trying to prove ourselves wrong as quickly as possible, because only in that way can we find progress.”

# Final recap

- I hope you had fun
- Thank you
- Feedback time!