

# Jupyter Notebooks as a Teaching Tool in Neuroscience Courses

---

**Ashley Juavinett, Ph.D.**

Assistant Teaching Professor

UC San Diego, Division of Biological Sciences



# Goals for this workshop

- Provide a general framework on teaching coding to neuroscience students
  - Introduce Jupyter Notebooks as a tool for teaching
  - Demonstrate the use of the Jupyter Notebooks
-

While we're warming up,  
let's prepare for coding together.

<https://bit.ly/FUNSVmjupyter>



That link will send you to:

[https://mybinder.org/v2/gh/ajuavinett/FUN\\_SVM\\_2020.git/master?filepath=Tutorial.ipynb](https://mybinder.org/v2/gh/ajuavinett/FUN_SVM_2020.git/master?filepath=Tutorial.ipynb)

Alternate link to Colaboratory (click on Tutorial.ipynb):

[http://colab.research.google.com/github/ajuavinett/FUN\\_SVM\\_2020](http://colab.research.google.com/github/ajuavinett/FUN_SVM_2020)

## Where I'm coming from...

**PhD:** “learned how to code” in MATLAB, dabbled in Python

**Faculty:**  
When I learned Python 🤖

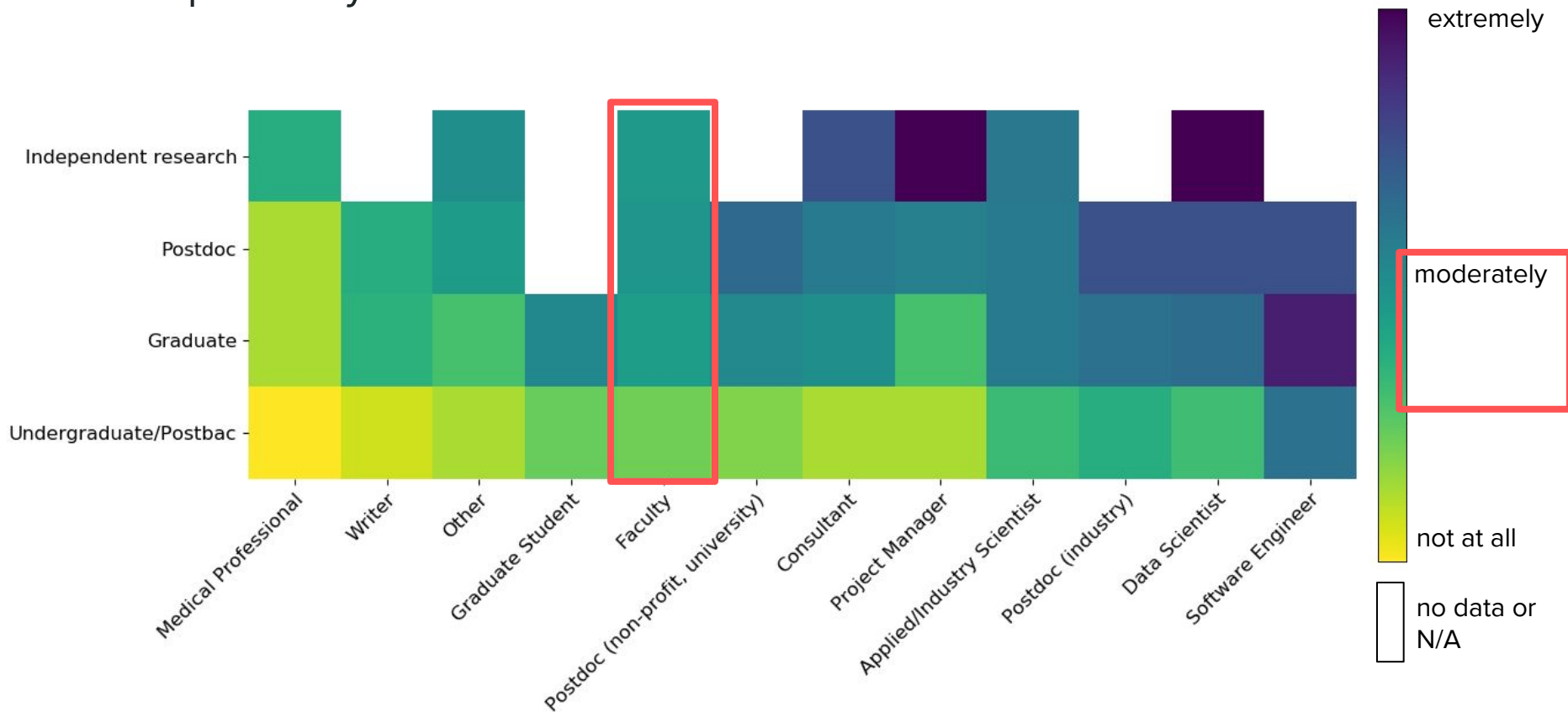
**Postdoc:**  
More MATLAB

**Lafayette College**  
(coding class optional — I didn't take it)

I've *never* taken a formal coding class!

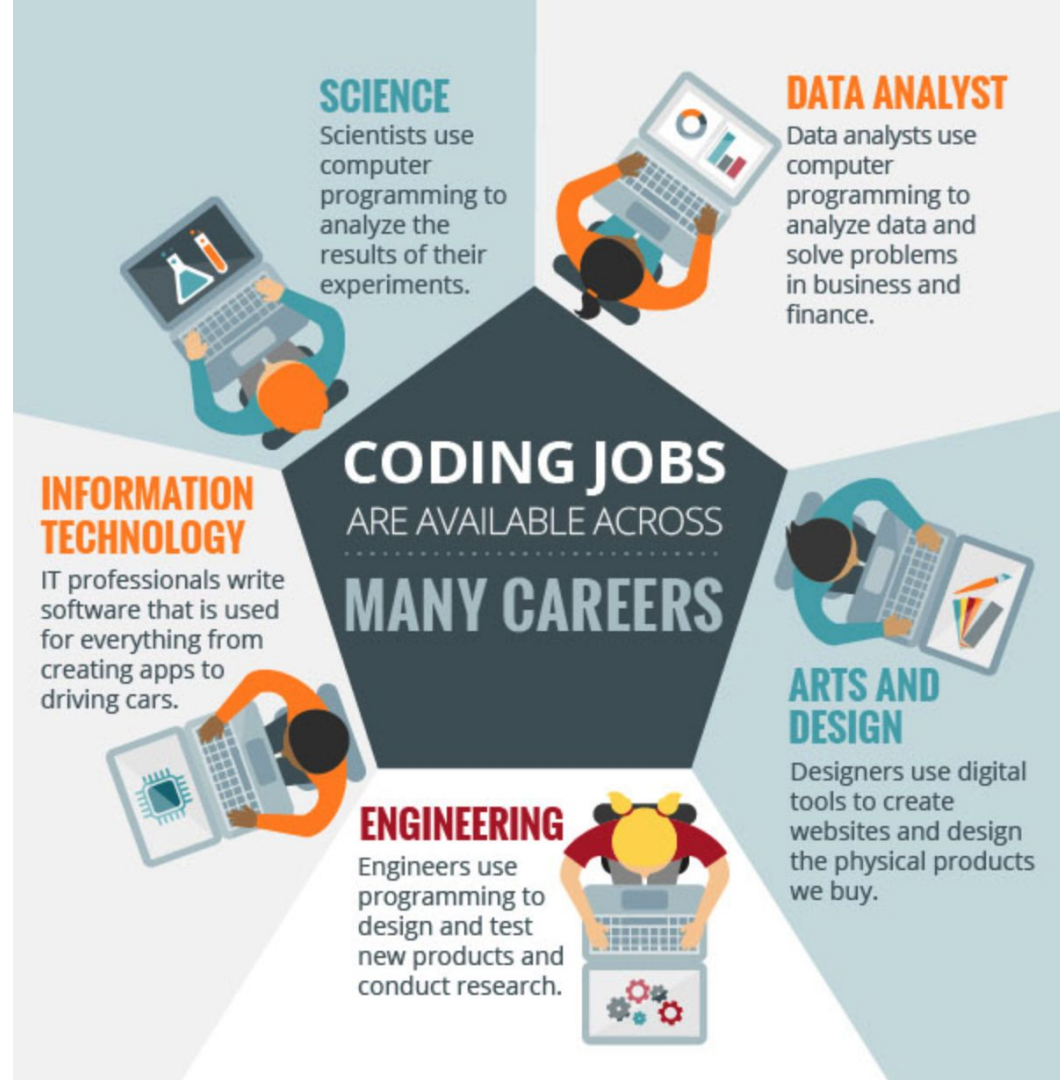
Even if you haven't, you can teach students how to code.

How comfortable did/do you feel working with code at this point in your career?



# Why do neuroscience students need to learn how to code?

- Coding is useful for:
  - Data acquisition (controlling hardware, image acquisition, etc)
  - Data analysis & visualization
  - Computational modeling
- Beyond research, there are more and more jobs for software engineers, and they pay well (see report by [Burning Glass](#))



- 3) the ability to integrate disparate information and think critically;
- 4) quantitative skills and familiarity with use of statistical applications and scientific programming/coding;
- 5) facility in the application of scientific inquiry, with analytic and research skills;

“The New Blueprints: Undergraduate Neuroscience Education in the Twenty-First Century”  
([Wierterlak et al., JUNE, 2018](#))

See also [Akil et al., “Neuroscience Training for the 21st Century.” \*Neuron\* \(2016\)](#)

([Grisham et al., \*Frontiers in Neuroinformatics\*, 2016](#))

## Proposed Training to Meet Challenges of Large-Scale Data in Neuroscience

**William Grisham<sup>1\*</sup>, Barbara Lom<sup>2</sup>, Linda Lanyon<sup>3</sup> and Raddy L. Ramos<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA, <sup>2</sup> Biology Department, Davidson College, Davidson, NC, USA, <sup>3</sup> International Neuroinformatics Coordinating Facility, Stockholm, Sweden, <sup>4</sup> Department of Biomedical Sciences, College of Osteopathic Medicine, New York Institute of Technology, Old Westbury, NY, USA

The scale of data being produced in neuroscience at present and in the future creates new and unheralded challenges, outstripping conventional ways of handling, considering, and analyzing data. As neuroinformatics enters into this big data era, a need for a highly trained and perhaps unique workforce is emerging. To determine

## Yet, few neuroscience programs require coding, and only some offer it as an elective

- In a study of undergraduate neuroscience majors, only **six** of 118 institutions required coding, and **nine** included coding as an elective ([Pinard-Welyczko et al., JUNE, 2017](#))
  - In a smaller study of 22 programs, 28% require programming as a coursework, 50% offer it as an elective ([SfN, 2016](#))
- 15% of neuroscience PhD programs require programming, and 55% of including programming as an elective ([SfN, 2016](#))



**We can integrate coding  
into neuroscience courses  
*(especially remote  
laboratory courses)***

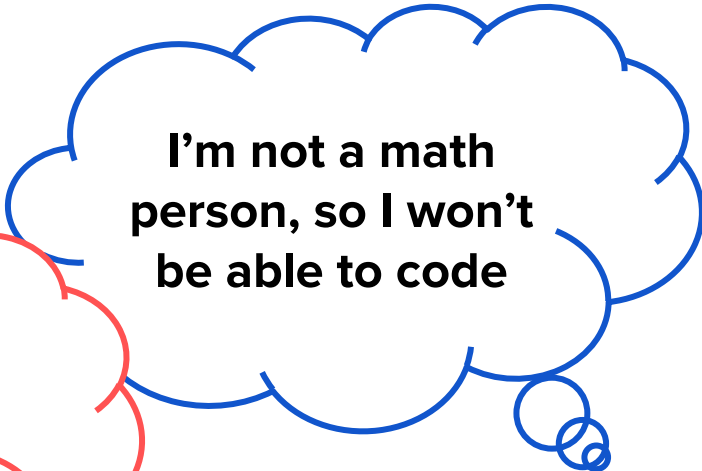
# How students may perceive coding



**My roommate is a  
CS major — those  
classes are so  
tough**

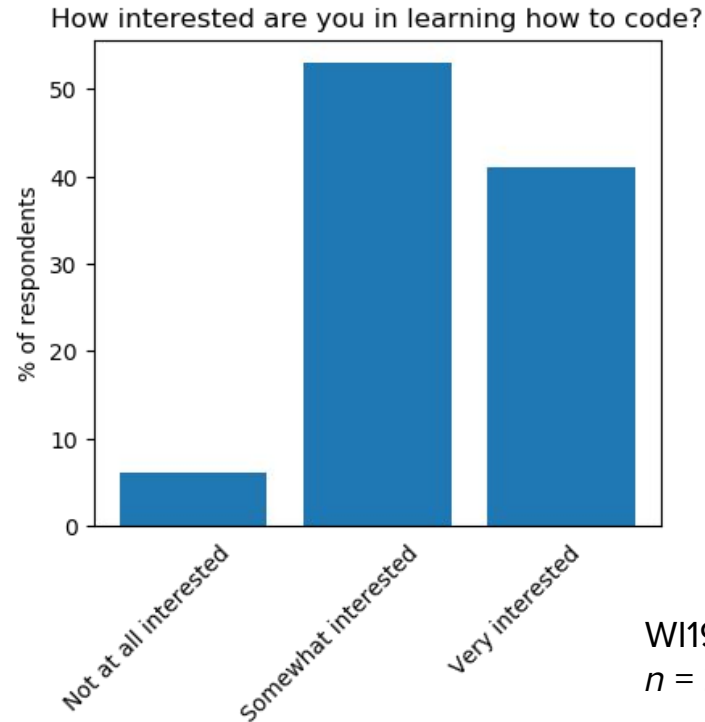
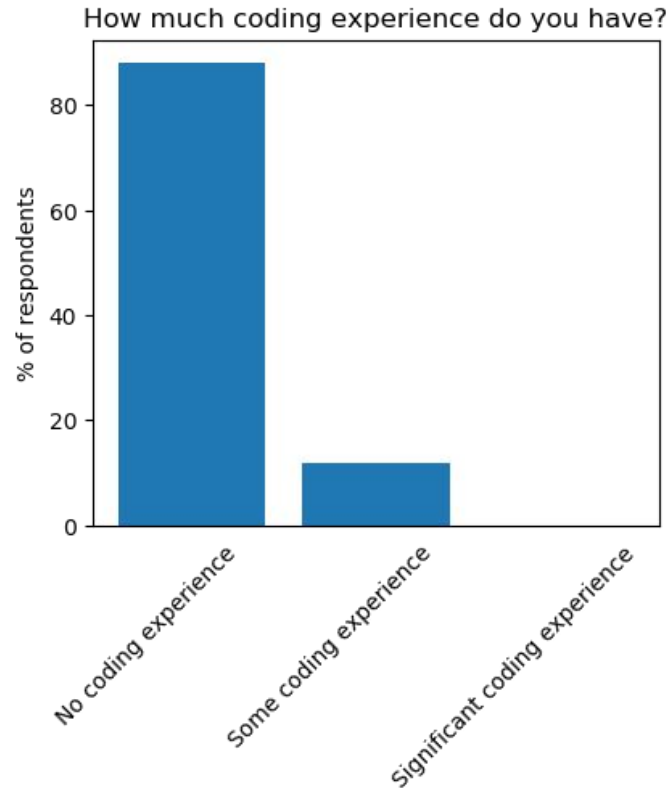


**Coding is for rich,  
white dudes**



**I'm not a math  
person, so I won't  
be able to code**

Incoming Neurobiology Lab students at UC San Diego don't have much coding experience, but they are interested in learning!



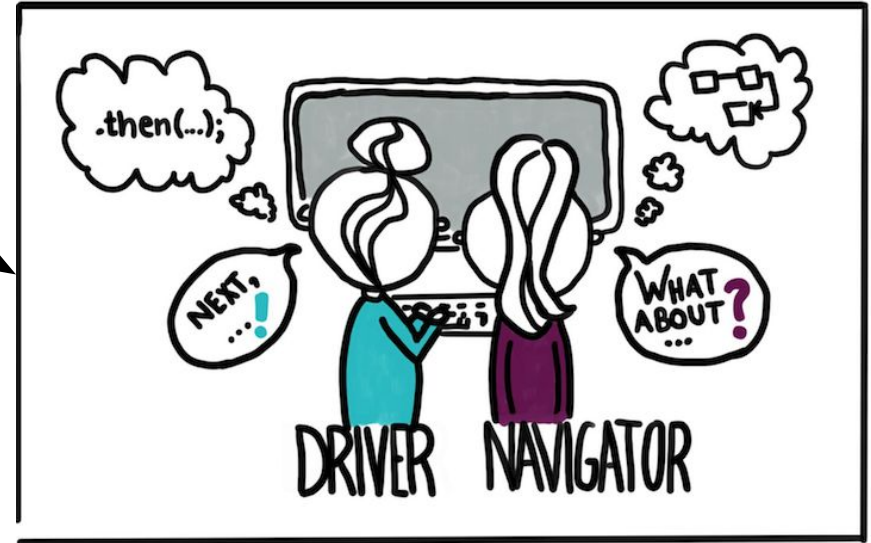
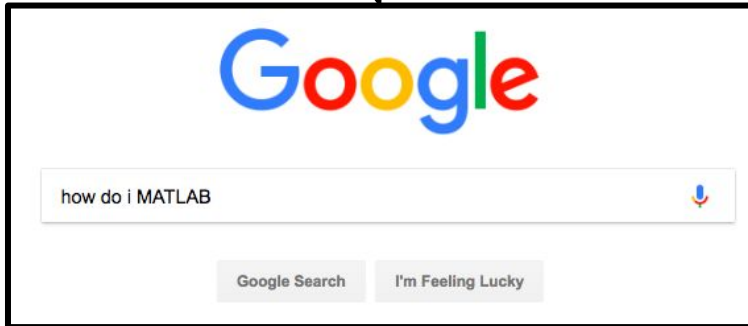
WI19 students  
 $n = 20$

# A general framework for teaching coding to neuroscience students

- There is no **programming gene**
- Frame coding as a **skill** — *it's like learning a language*
- Encourage **growth mindsets** around coding
  - Students with growth mindsets **perform better over time** (even in **organic chemistry**)
  - Beliefs about whether computational abilities are fixed or malleable impact: **sense of belonging**, **how we respond to difficulties**, and ultimately, **achievement**

# A general framework for teaching coding to neuroscience students

- Live code in front of students
- Encourage **pair programming**
- Normalize errors and **searching for answers**



[Image Source](#)

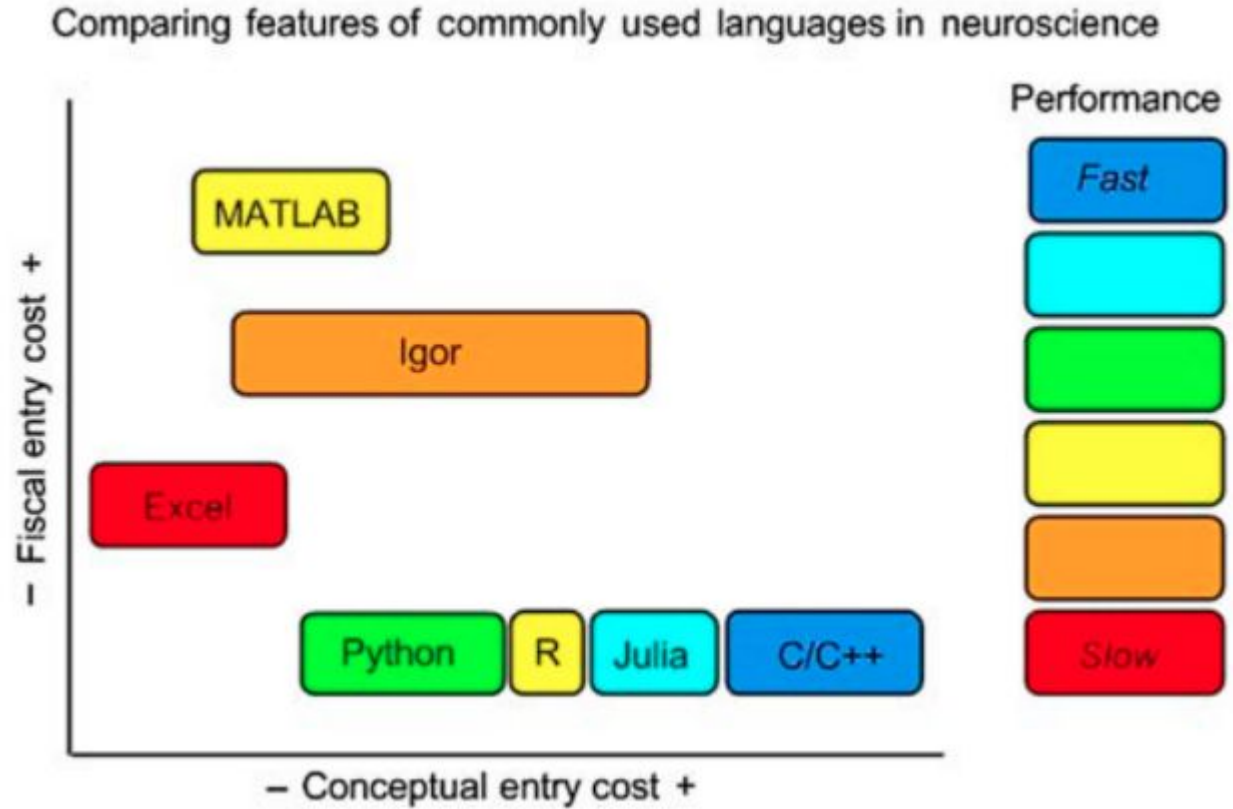
More thoughts on this: [Ten quick tips for teaching programming](#)

# Goals for this workshop

- Provide a general framework on teaching coding to neuroscience students
  - **Introduce Jupyter Notebooks as a tool for teaching**
  - Demonstrate the use of the Jupyter Notebooks
-

# Considerations for choosing a programming language

- Fiscal & conceptual entry
- Usage in neuroscience
  - Python, MATLAB, and R



# Benefits of teaching with Python

- Free, with a *ton* of open access neuroscience code & tutorials
  - Including entire neuroscience courses, e.g., [Neuromatch Academy](#)
- Uses concise structure & wording similar to human language
- Works well with free “Notebook” like computing interfaces, such as Jupyter Notebooks, Binder, or Google Colaboratory

we will use these today





# About Jupyter Notebooks

- Jupyter is a loose acronym for Julia, Python, and R 😊
- Run in a web browser!
- Shows plots directly in the notebook as you work your way through, performing analyses in real-time
- **Cell**: the main organizational structure of the notebook
  - Use **Shift+Enter** to run a cell (or press Run)
  - You can run cells out of order, and move cells around!
  - Cells can be **code** or **markdown** (descriptive text or images)



# Using Jupyter Notebooks (continued)

- Processing-intensive cells can take longer to run, but your code may also get stuck in a cell.
  - Interrupt a stuck cell using Kernel > Interrupt
- **If you change anything in the cell, you need to re-run it.**
- For help:
  - Help > User Interface tour
  - Help > Keyboard Shortcuts



You can tell if the kernel is busy by whether or not the circle next to Python 3 (upper right corner) is filled or not. (filled = busy)

# Goals for this workshop

- Provide a general framework on teaching coding to neuroscience students
  - Introduce Jupyter Notebooks as a tool for teaching
  - **Demonstrate the use of the Jupyter Notebooks for:**
    - Statistics
    - Signal Processing
    - Neural Data Science
-

# Let's code!

<https://bit.ly/FUNSVMyuppyter>



That link will send you to:

[https://mybinder.org/v2/gh/ajuavinett/FUN\\_SVM\\_2020.git/master?filepath=Tutorial.ipynb](https://mybinder.org/v2/gh/ajuavinett/FUN_SVM_2020.git/master?filepath=Tutorial.ipynb)

Alternate link to Colaboratory (click on Tutorial.ipynb):

[http://colab.research.google.com/github/ajuavinett/FUN\\_SVM\\_2020](http://colab.research.google.com/github/ajuavinett/FUN_SVM_2020)