

# JupyterLab:

## Building Blocks for Interactive Computing



Jupyter Days Atlanta, August 2016

**Steven Silvester**

**Continuum Analytics**

Brian E. Granger, Cal Poly  
Jason Grout, Bloomberg LP  
Chris Colbert, Continuum  
Sylvain Corlay, Bloomberg  
Afshin Darian, Continuum

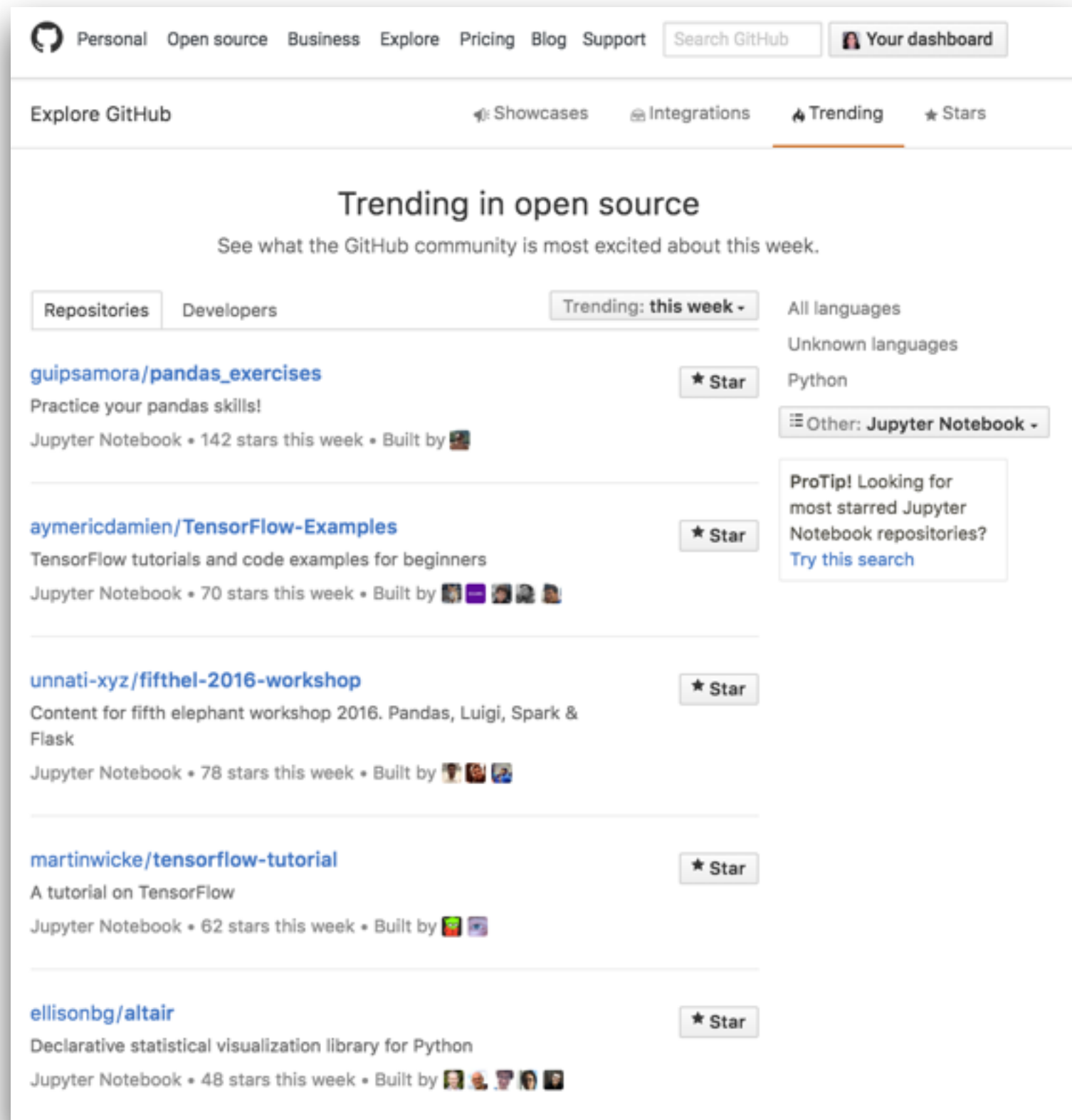
Cameron Oelsen, Cal Poly  
Fernando Perez, LBNL/Berkeley  
David Willmer  
The larger Jupyter Team

Where Are We Today?



~3M Jupyter  
Users

# Over 500k Notebooks on GitHub



The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Trending in open source' page. The top navigation bar includes links for Personal, Open source, Business, Explore, Pricing, Blog, Support, a search bar, and 'Your dashboard'. Below this, the 'Explore GitHub' section has tabs for Showcases, Integrations, Trending (which is selected), and Stars. The main heading is 'Trending in open source' with the subtitle 'See what the GitHub community is most excited about this week.' Below the heading are filters for 'Repositories' and 'Developers', a 'Trending: this week' dropdown, and language filters for 'All languages', 'Unknown languages', and 'Python'. A 'Other: Jupyter Notebook' filter is also present. A 'ProTip!' box suggests searching for Jupyter Notebook repositories. The list of trending repositories includes:

- guipsamora/pandas\_exercises**: Practice your pandas skills! Jupyter Notebook • 142 stars this week • Built by [avatars]
- aymericdamien/TensorFlow-Examples**: TensorFlow tutorials and code examples for beginners Jupyter Notebook • 70 stars this week • Built by [avatars]
- unnati-xyz/fifthel-2016-workshop**: Content for fifth elephant workshop 2016. Pandas, Luigi, Spark & Flask Jupyter Notebook • 78 stars this week • Built by [avatars]
- martinwicke/tensorflow-tutorial**: A tutorial on TensorFlow Jupyter Notebook • 62 stars this week • Built by [avatars]
- ellisonbg/altair**: Declarative statistical visualization library for Python Jupyter Notebook • 48 stars this week • Built by [avatars]

<https://github.com/trending/jupyter-notebook?since=weekly>

# Enabling Reproducible Science



The screenshot shows the LIGO Open Science Center website. The header features the LIGO logo and the text 'LIGO Open Science Center' with a subtitle stating it is operated by Caltech and MIT and supported by the NSF. A left sidebar lists navigation links like 'Getting Started', 'Tutorials', 'Data', and 'Events'. The main content area has a 'Welcome' message and a section titled 'More discoveries from LIGO!' which lists three specific gravitational wave events with their release dates and names. A footer section promotes a Jupyter notebook tutorial on signal processing.

**LIGO** LIGO Open Science Center  
LIGO is operated by California Institute of Technology and Massachusetts Institute of Technology and supported by the U.S. National Science Foundation.

**Getting Started**  
Tutorials  
Data  
Events  
Bulk Data  
Timelines  
My Sources  
Software  
GPS ↔ UTC  
About LIGO  
Data Analysis Projects  
Acknowledgement

**Welcome to the LIGO Open Science Center**

About LIGO  
Get Started with LIGO data  
Join the E-mail list for updates  
For general information on LIGO, please visit [ligo.org](http://ligo.org)  
If you have LSC credentials, you may go to the [development site](#)

---

**More discoveries from LIGO!**  
**Data Releases from two events and a candidate event**

*released 2016 June 15:*  
[Event of December 26, GW151226: Chirp mass 9](#)

*released 2016 June 15:*  
[Candidate event of October 12, LVT151012: Chirp mass 15](#)

*released 2016 Feb 11:*  
[Event of September 14, GW150914: Chirp mass 30](#)

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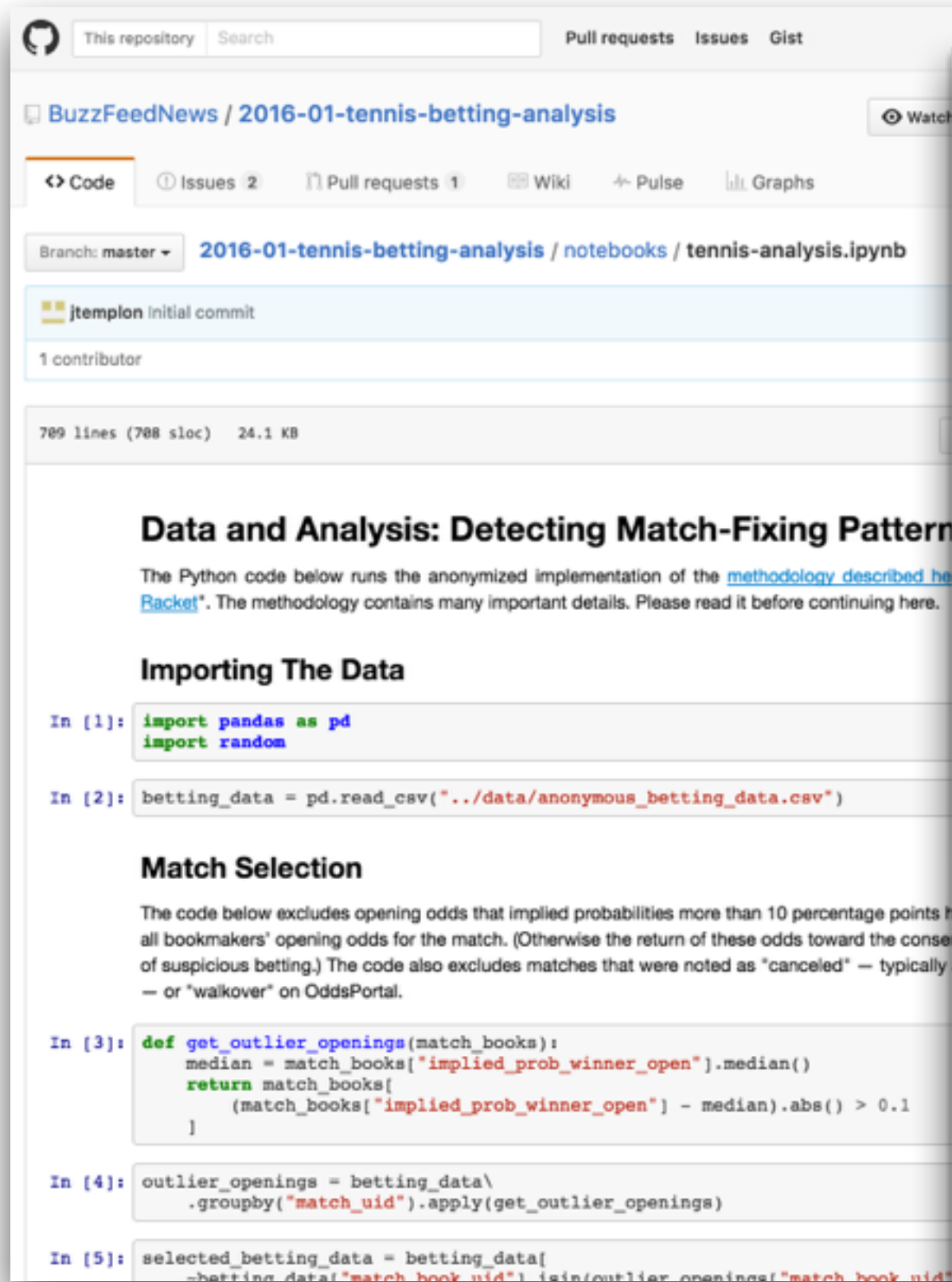
The [LIGO Laboratory's Data Management Plan](#) describes the scope and timing of LIGO data releases.

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**Jupyter notebook**  
See the new tutorial on signal processing with LIGO data, as a Jupyter (iPython) notebook.  
[Tutorial on Binary Black Hole Signals in LIGO Open Data](#)

<https://losc.ligo.org/about/>

# Enabling Open Data Journalism



This screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for '2016-01-tennis-betting-analysis' by BuzzFeedNews. The repository is a Jupyter Notebook named 'tennis-analysis.ipynb' with 789 lines of code and 24.1 KB. The notebook is divided into sections: 'Data and Analysis: Detecting Match-Fixing Pattern', 'Importing The Data', and 'Match Selection'. The 'Importing The Data' section shows the following code:

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import random

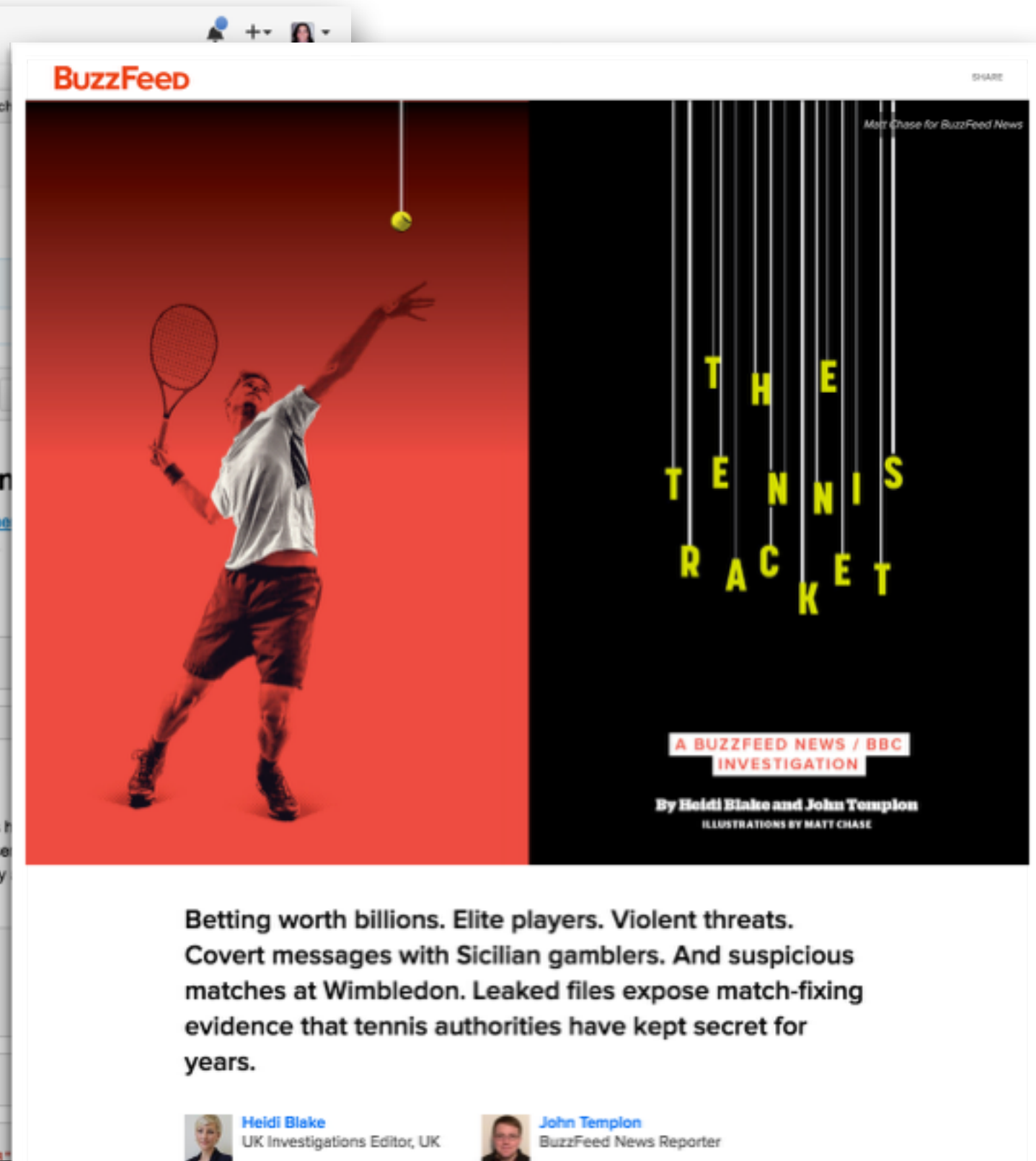
In [2]: betting_data = pd.read_csv("../data/anonymous_betting_data.csv")
```

The 'Match Selection' section shows the following code:

```
In [3]: def get_outlier_openings(match_books):
    median = match_books["implied_prob_winner_open"].median()
    return match_books[
        (match_books["implied_prob_winner_open"] - median).abs() > 0.1
    ]

In [4]: outlier_openings = betting_data\
    .groupby("match_uid").apply(get_outlier_openings)

In [5]: selected_betting_data = betting_data[
    ~betting_data["match_book_uid"].isin(outlier_openings["match_book_uid"])
```



**BuzzFeed**

Matt Chase for BuzzFeed News

**THE TENNIS RACKET**

**A BUZZFEED NEWS / BBC INVESTIGATION**

**By Heidi Blake and John Templon**  
ILLUSTRATIONS BY MATT CHASE

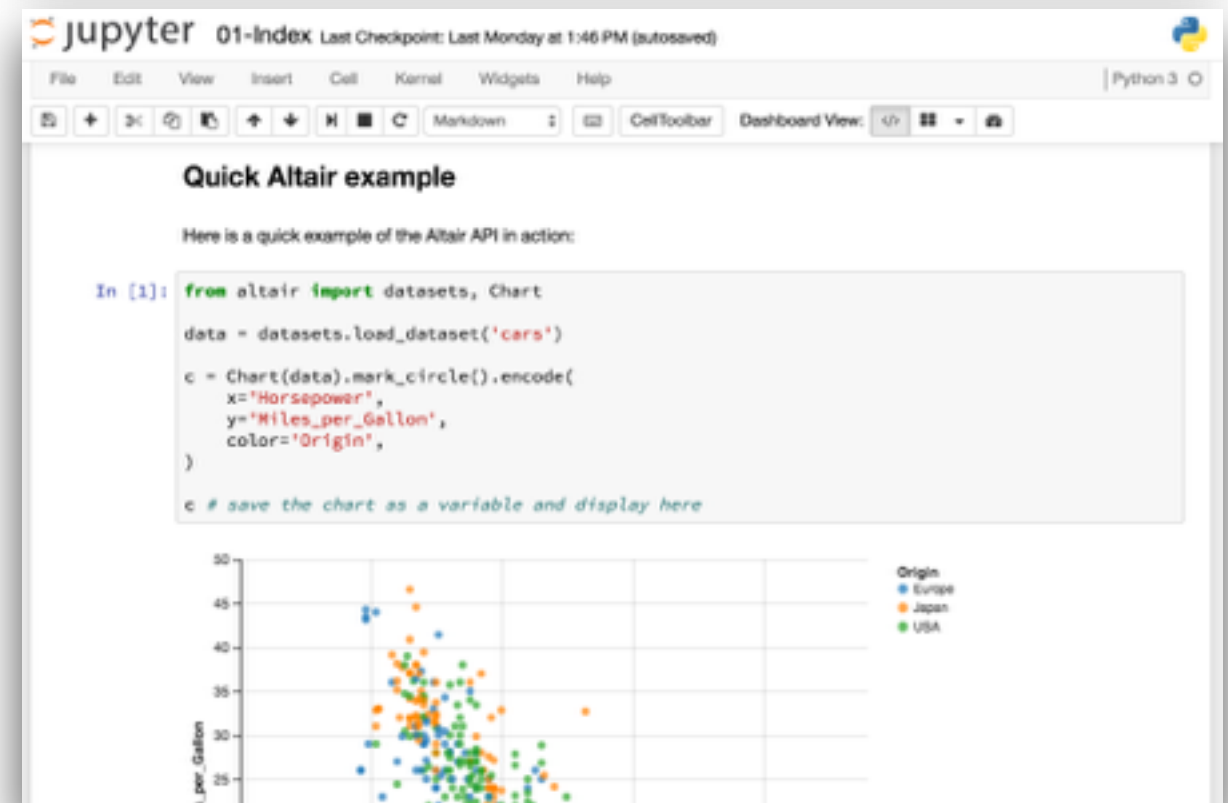
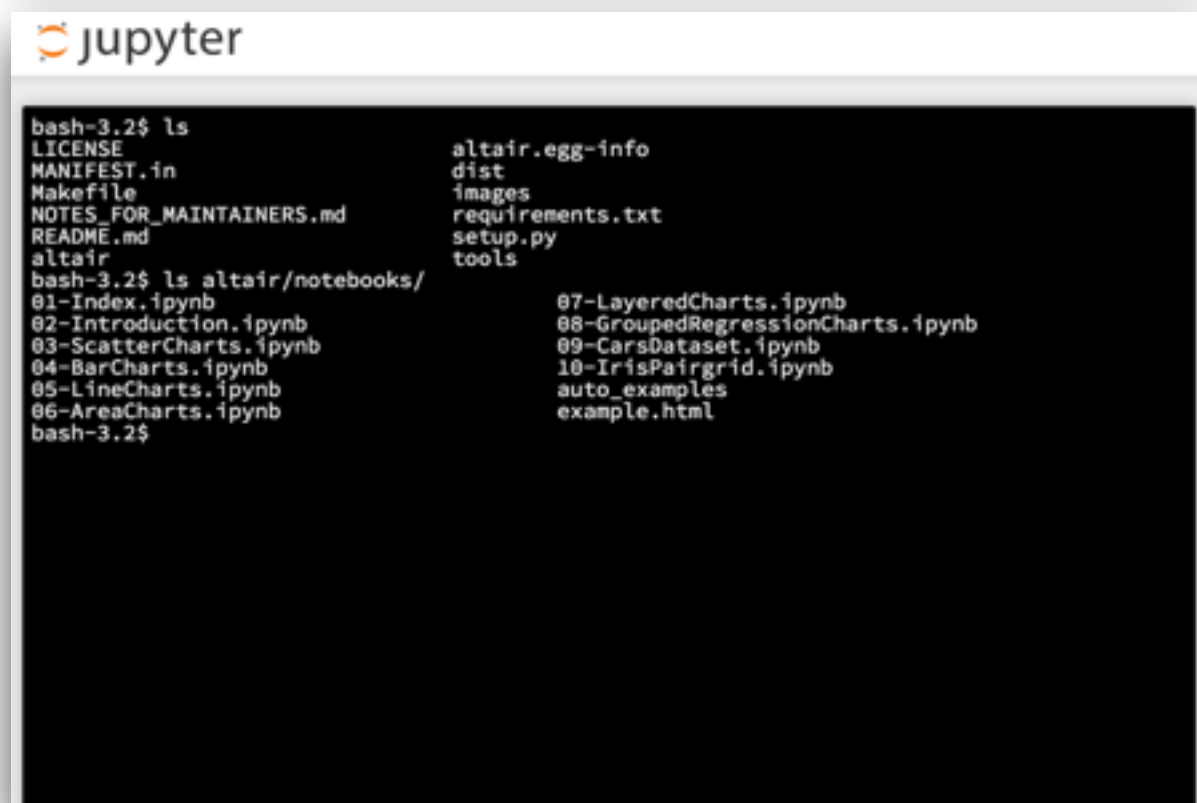
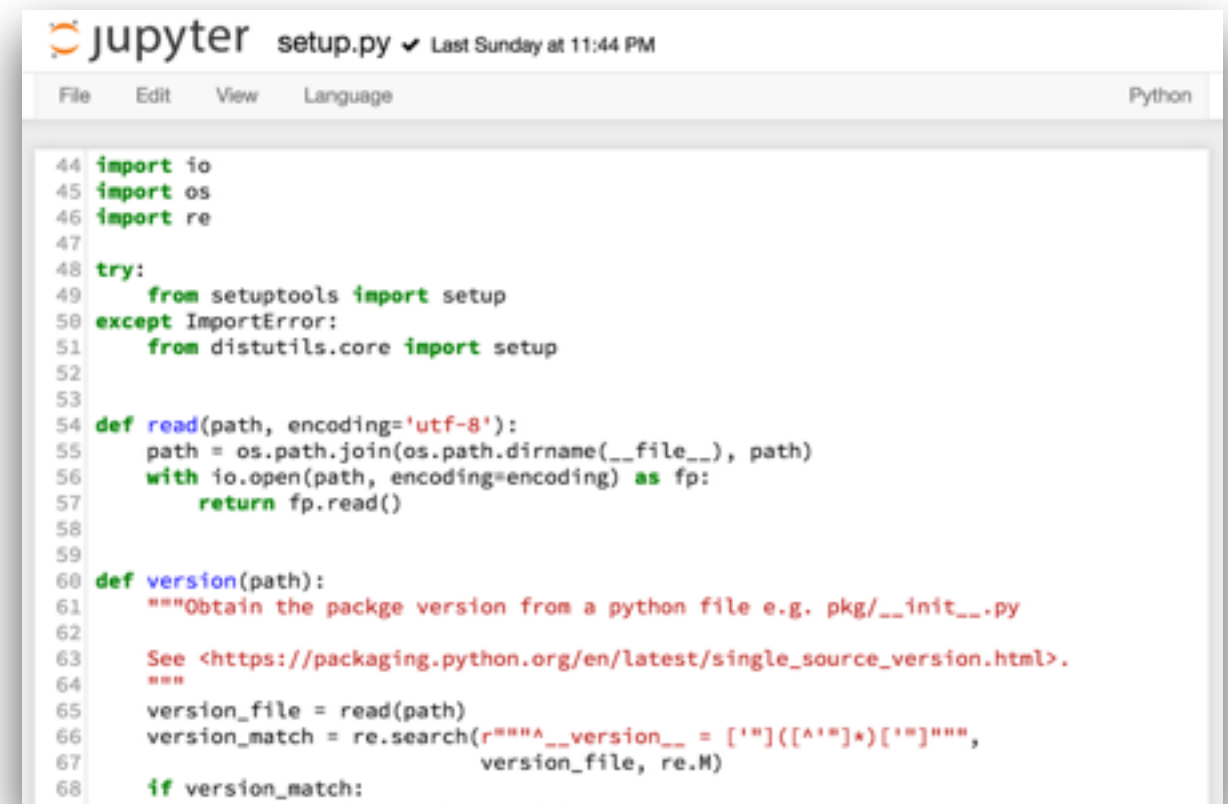
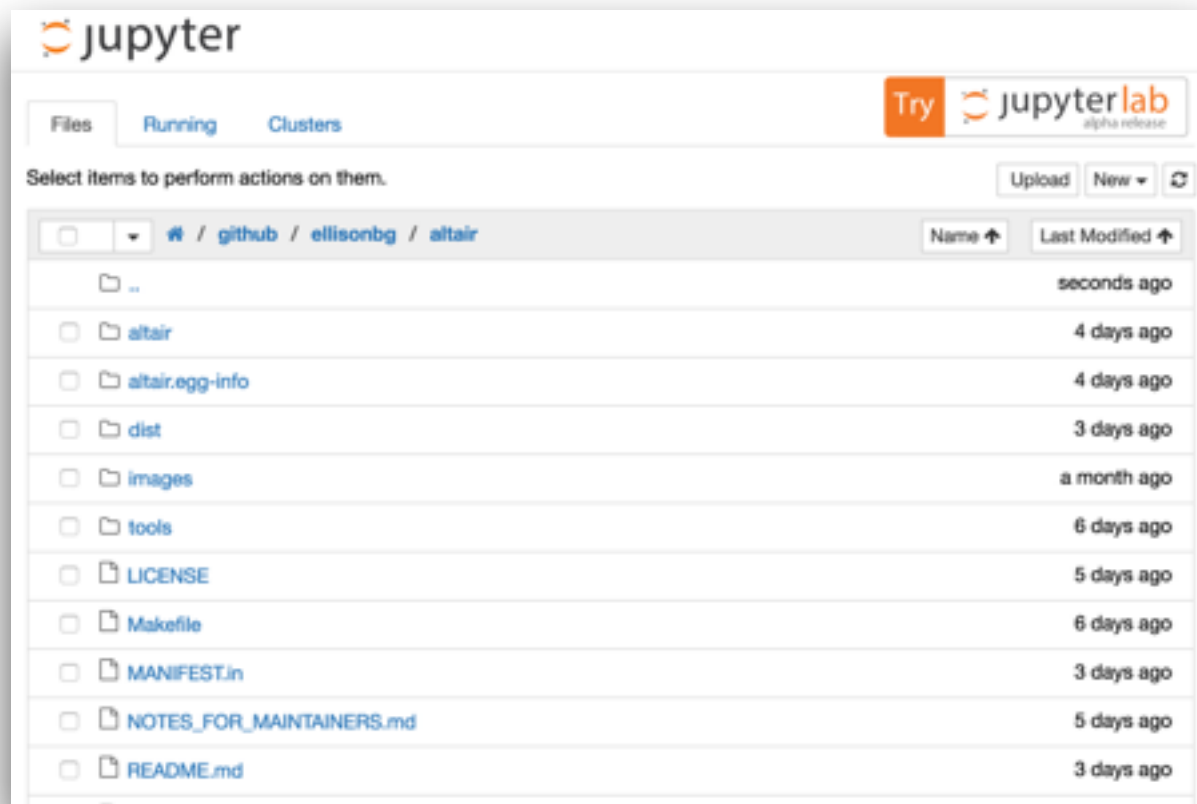
**Betting worth billions. Elite players. Violent threats. Covert messages with Sicilian gamblers. And suspicious matches at Wimbledon. Leaked files expose match-fixing evidence that tennis authorities have kept secret for years.**

**Heidi Blake**  
UK Investigations Editor, UK

**John Templon**  
BuzzFeed News Reporter



# More Than Just Notebooks



# Building Blocks

File Browser

Notebooks

Text Editor

Widgets

Output

Terminal



What Are We Hearing  
From Users?

# 2015 User Experience Survey

- Mostly daily/weekly users
- Love the notebook workflow and user experience
- Top needs:
  - Integration with version control systems (git/GitHub)
  - Code/text editing
  - Layout/integration of building blocks
  - Debugger, profiler, variable inspector, etc.

# Introducing JupyterLab (alpha)

# JupyterLab: unifying these ideas

The screenshot displays the JupyterLab web interface in a browser window. The interface is divided into several panes:

- File Browser (Left):** Shows a directory structure for 'jupyterlab'. Files include 'CONTRIBUTING.md', 'jupyterlab.egg-info', 'lib', 'node\_modules', 'scripts', 'src', 'test', 'tutorial', 'typings', 'package.json', 'README.md', 'readthedocs.yml', 'setup.py', and 'tslint.json'.
- Code Editor (Center):** Displays a Python script titled 'A simple polar plot'. The code imports numpy and matplotlib, generates random data, and plots a polar histogram. The plot shows a distribution of data points in a polar coordinate system.
- Launcher (Right):** Shows a Python 3 environment with a histogram plot. The code defines a function 'plot\_beta\_hist' and calls it with various parameters. The plot shows a distribution of data points.
- Terminal (Bottom):** Displays system statistics and a list of running processes. The statistics include CPU usage (18.1%), memory usage (5987/8192MB), and swap usage (2487/3872MB). The processes list includes 'htop', 'launchd', 'syslogd', and 'UserEventAgent'.

# A completely modular architecture

The screenshot displays the JupyterLab interface, which is designed for a modular architecture. The interface is divided into several panes:

- Files:** A sidebar on the left showing the file explorer.
- Console:** A pane on the left containing a list of commands and their descriptions, such as "Clear Cells", "Execute Cell", and "Interrupt Kernel".
- Editor:** The central pane where code is written and executed. It shows a Python script that defines a function `plot_beta_hist` and calls it with various parameters. Below the code, a histogram is displayed, showing the distribution of data.
- Launcher:** A pane on the right showing a list of launchers, including "mri\_with\_eeg.py".
- Running:** A pane on the right showing the execution progress of the selected launcher.

The code in the Editor pane is as follows:

```
? -> Introduction and overview of IPython's features.
%quickref -> Quick reference.
help -> Python's own help system.
object? -> Details about 'object', use 'object??' for extra details.

In [1]: %matplotlib inline
        from numpy.random import beta
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        plt.style.use('bmh')

        def plot_beta_hist(a, b):
            plt.hist(beta(a, b, size=10000), histtype='stepfilled',
                    bins=25, alpha=0.8, normed=True)

            return

        plot_beta_hist(10, 10)
        plot_beta_hist(4, 12)
        plot_beta_hist(50, 12)
        plot_beta_hist(6, 55)
```

The output of the code shows a histogram with four distinct peaks, each representing a different beta distribution. The peaks are colored green, red, blue, and purple, and are labeled with their respective parameters (a, b).

The Launcher pane shows the following code for `mri_with_eeg.py`:

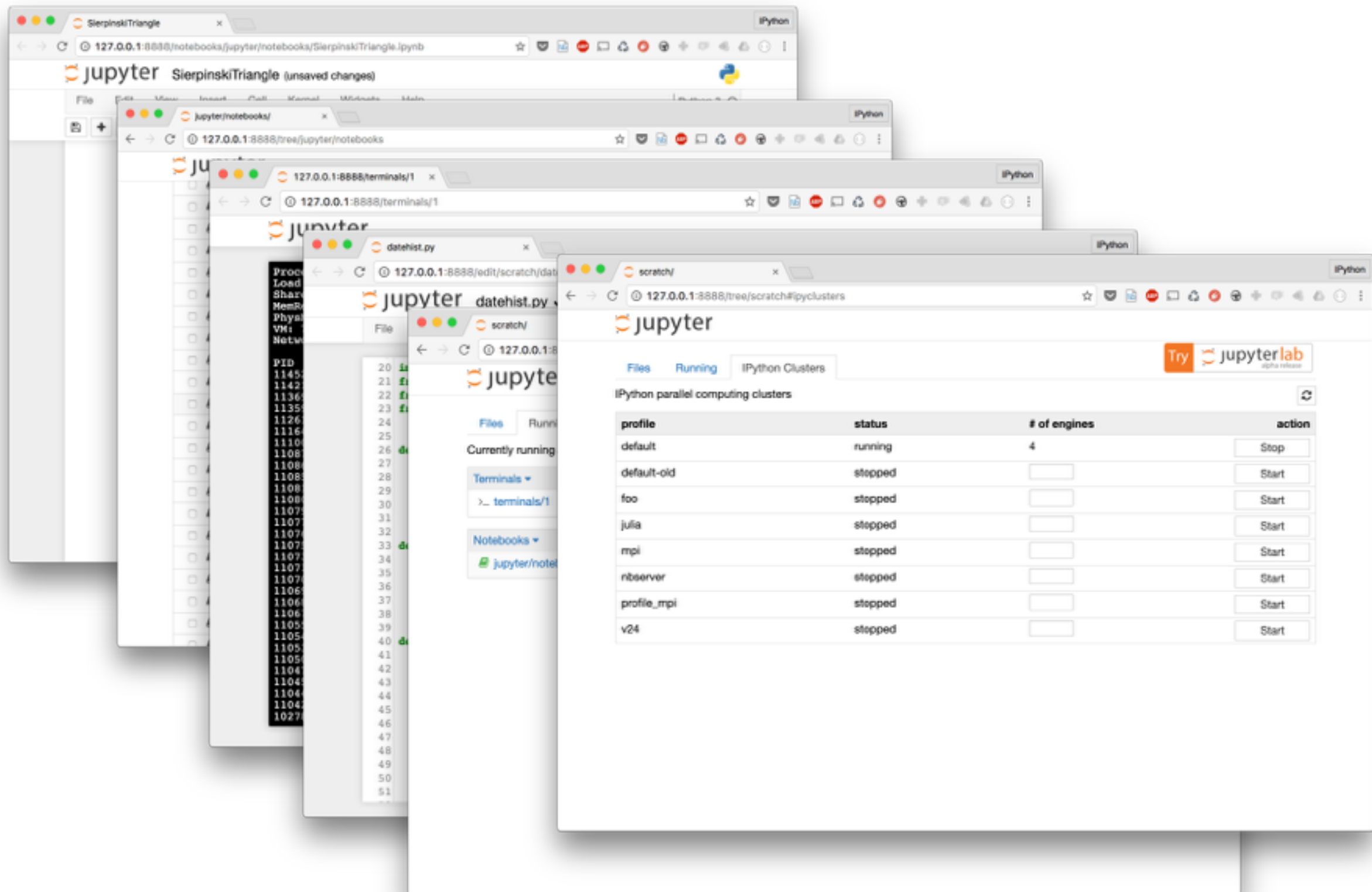
```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2
3 """
4 This now uses the imshow command instead of pcolor which *is much
5 faster*
6 """
7 from __future__ import division, print_function
8
9 import numpy as np
10
11 from matplotlib.pyplot import *
12 from matplotlib.collections import LineCollection
13 import matplotlib.colorbar as cbook
14 # I use if 1 to break up the different regions of code visually
15
16 if 1: # load the data
17     # data are 256x256 16 bit integers
18     dfile = cbook.get_sample_data('s1045.ima.gz')
19     im = np.fromstring(dfile.read(), np.uint16).astype(float)
20     im.shape = 256, 256
21
22 if 1: # plot the MRI in pcolor
23     subplot(221)
24     imshow(im, cmap=cm.gray)
25     axis('off')
26
27 if 1: # plot the histogram of MRI intensity
28     subplot(222)
29     im = np.ravel(im)
30     im = im[im.nonzero(im)] # ignore the background
31     im = im/(2.0*15) # normalize
32     hist(im, 100)
33     xticks([1, -.5, 0, .5, 1])
34     yticks([])
35     xlabel('intensity')
36     ylabel('MRI density')
37
38 if 1: # plot the EEG
39     # load the data
40
41     numSamples, numRows = 800, 4
42     eegfile = cbook.get_sample_data('eeg.dat', asfileobj=False)
43     print('loading eeg %s' % eegfile)
44     data = np.fromstring(open(eegfile, 'rb').read(), float)
45     data.shape = numSamples, numRows
46     t = 10.0 * np.arange(numSamples, dtype=float)/numSamples
47     ticklocs = []
48     ax = subplot(212)
49     xlim(0, 10)
50     xticks(np.arange(10))
51     dmin = data.min()
52     dmax = data.max()
53     dr = (dmax - dmin)*0.7 # Crowd them a bit.
54     y0 = dmin
55     y1 = (numRows - 1) * dr + dmax
56     ylim(y0, y1)
57
58     segs = []
59     for i in range(numRows):
```

# JupyterLab

- JupyterLab is the natural evolution of the Jupyter Notebook user interface
- JupyterLab is an IDE: *Interactive* Development Environment
- Flexible user interface for assembling the fundamental building blocks of interactive computing
- Modernized JavaScript architecture based on npm/webpack, plugin system, model/view separation
- Built using PhosphorJS (<http://phosphorjs.github.io/>)
- Design-driven development process

<https://github.com/jupyter/jupyterlab>

# The “Notebook”?





# Roadmap

- Today (August 2016) JupyterLab is an early preview only
- Not suggested for general usage:
  - Visual design, UI, UX, interactions, code all still changing rapidly!
- Phases:
  - 1) Series of alpha/beta releases of JupyterLab available as an alternative UI alongside the classic notebook
  - 2) JupyterLab 1.0 = Lab notebook component has feature parity with classic notebook
  - 3) JupyterLab becomes the default UI, but classic notebook is still available
  - 4) Classic notebook only available as a separate download

# Downloading JupyterLab



[jupyter/jupyterlab](https://github.com/jupyter/jupyterlab)\*

\*JupyterLab is a very early developer preview, and is not suitable for general usage yet. Features and implementation are subject to change.

<https://github.com/jupyter/jupyterlab>

# Getting started

## Prerequisite

Jupyter notebook version 4.2 or later. To check your notebook version:

```
jupyter notebook --version
```

## User installation

**From the command line:**

```
pip install jupyterlab  
jupyter serverextension enable --py jupyterlab
```

(or conda install -c condaforge jupyterlab)- no server enable step

## Start up JupyterLab

```
jupyter lab
```

JupyterLab will open automatically in your browser.

\*JupyterLab is a very early developer preview, and is not suitable for general usage yet. Features and implementation are subject to change.

Live Demo

# What next?

Alpha (rapid iteration, major changes, may break)

```
pip install jupyterlab  
jupyter serverextension enable --sys-prefix jupyterlab
```

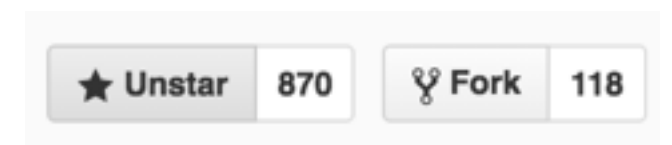
(or `conda install -c condaforge jupyterlab`)

```
jupyter lab
```



# Update Since Scipy 2016

- Brian Granger and Jason Grout presented
- 67% Complete on our Milestone 0.9 goal of "A version of JupyterLab that is reasonably feature-complete and stable enough to be usable for day-to-day work"
- Introspection for Notebooks and Consoles
- Auto-save for all open documents
- Handling of relative urls for images and links in rendered outputs
- Numerous Notebook feature-parity fixes/additions
- 870 Stars on Github (please help increase that number!)
- Working on a scalable method for third party extensions using a cookiecutter template (coming soon!)



# How to Contribute

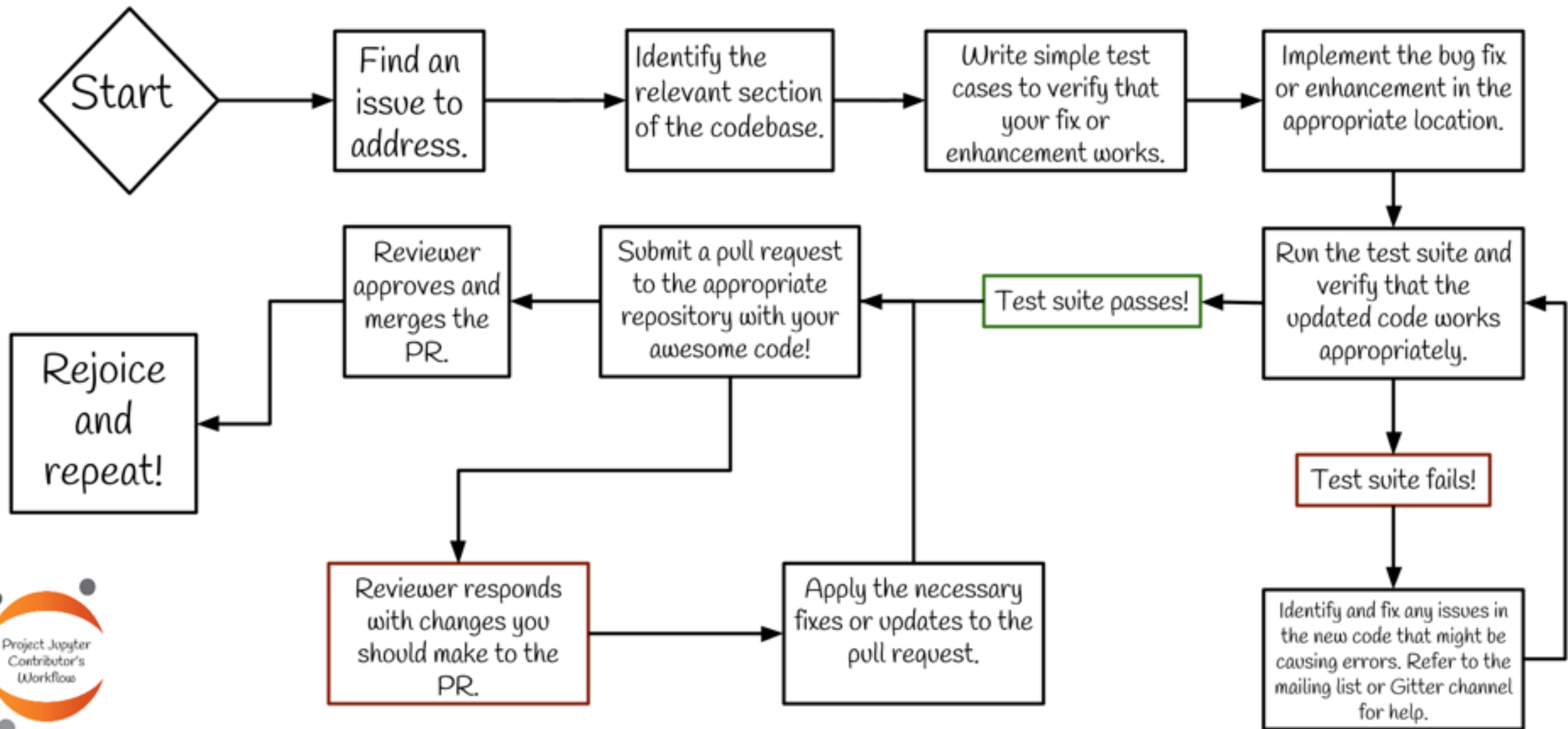
- Regular JupyterLab progress meetings on Fridays
- Follow repo on Github

<https://github.com/jupyter/jupyterlab>

- Step-by-step instructions on how to contribute in our documentation!

<http://jupyter.readthedocs.io>

# Contribution Workflow



# Thanks!

- Bloomberg, Continuum Analytics, Jupyter Team, especially Jason Grout, Brian Granger, Chris Colbert, Steve Silvester, Afshin Darian, and Dave Willmer
- Moore, Sloan, and Helmsley Foundations

Thank You!