

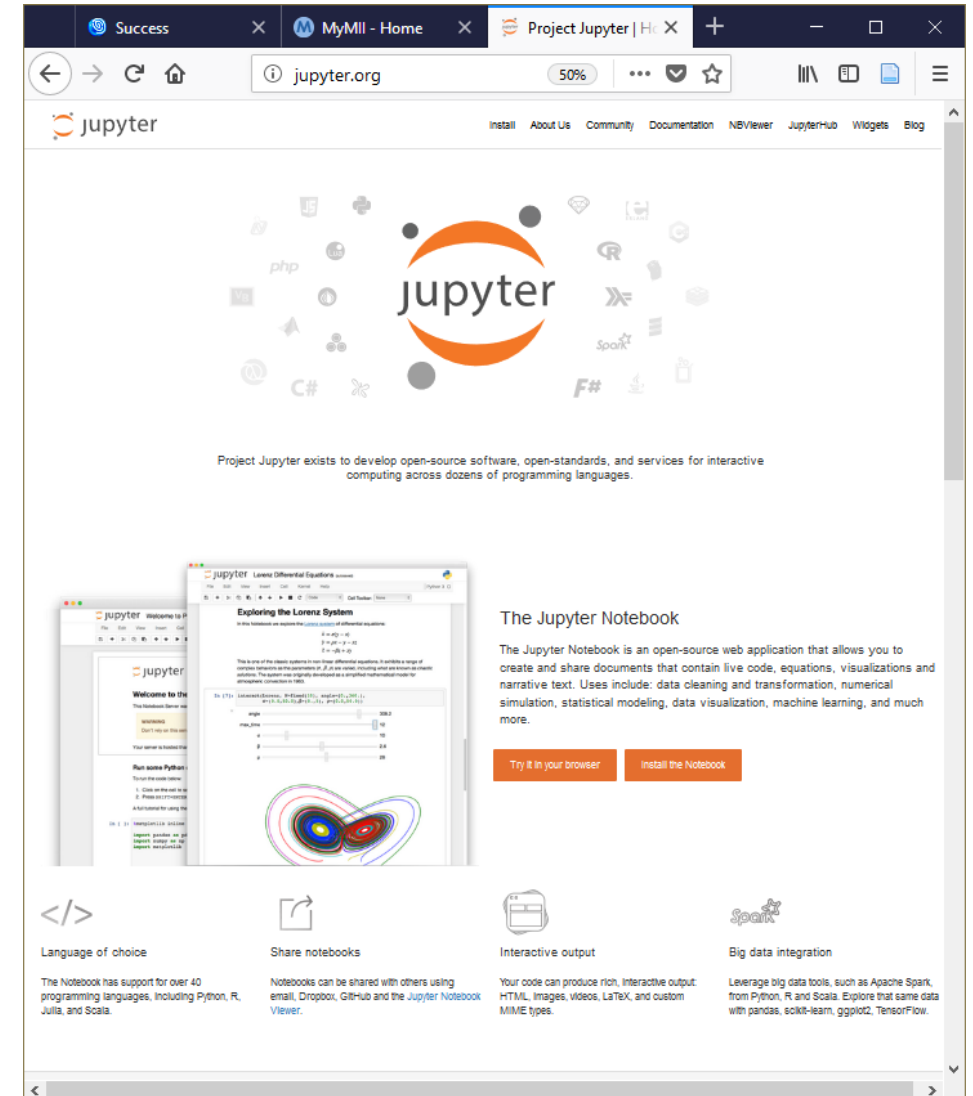


# 04-6 Python Jupyter Notebooks

CSI 500

# What's a Jupyter Notebook?

- What's Jupyter?
  - Jupyter is a web-based application bundled with most modern Python distributions
  - It manages editing and running of "notebooks" in Python, R and about 40 additional languages
- What's a Notebook?
  - Technically, it's a file in a JSON-style language, usually with the \*.ipynb extension
  - Defines a collection of "cells", each of which can contain code, graphics, and documentation
- Why do we care?
  - convenient way to organize code and data for a project
  - easy to share with colleagues
- Where can I find out more?
  - see [www.jupyter.org](http://www.jupyter.org)

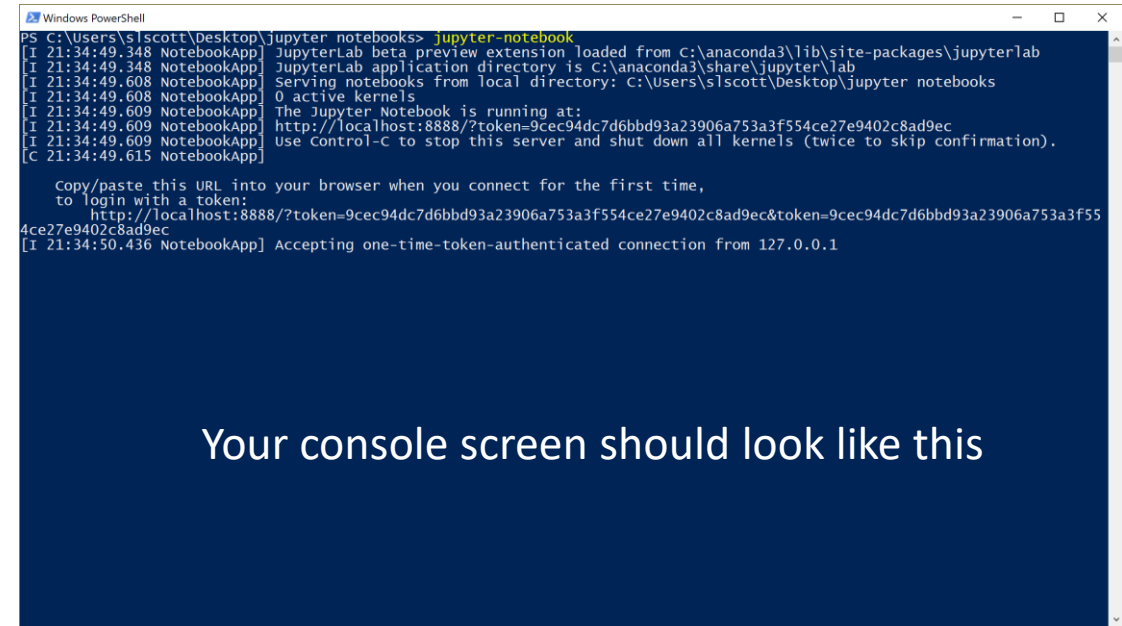


# Some system config issues

- You need to find out where jupyter is installed on your machine
  - c:\anaconda3\Scripts
  - c:\python36\Scripts
  - other possible locations
- You need to make sure the installation location is on your search path
  - PATH=blah\_blah\_blah;c:\anaconda3\Scripts
- You may need to run by explicitly specifying the location of the jupyter-notebook executable, such as this on Windows
  - c:\anaconda3\Scripts\jupyter-notebook

# Let's make a notebook

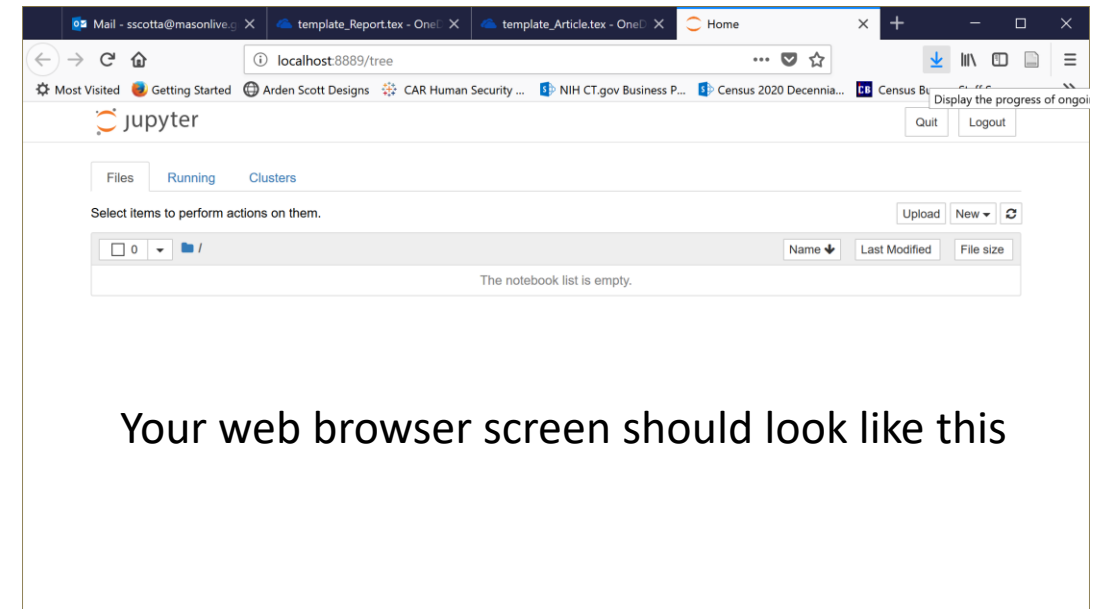
- Open a terminal window on your OS
  - in Windows: go to your desktop. create a folder named "my-notebooks", start up a Windows Power shell.
  - on Mac: create a folder named "my-notebooks" on your desktop using Finder. Open a Terminal shell. type in "cd ~/Desktop/my-notebooks".
- Type in "jupyter-notebook", press enter
  - you may need to explicitly specify the full path to the jupyter-notebook executable
  - wait for some web stuff to happen
  - look at your screens



```
PS C:\Users\slscott\Desktop\jupyter notebooks> jupyter-notebook
[I 21:34:49.348 NotebookApp] JupyterLab beta preview extension loaded from C:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\jupyterlab
[I 21:34:49.348 NotebookApp] JupyterLab application directory is C:\anaconda3\share\jupyter\lab
[I 21:34:49.608 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: C:\Users\slscott\Desktop\jupyter notebooks
[I 21:34:49.608 NotebookApp] 0 active kernels
[I 21:34:49.609 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at:
[I 21:34:49.609 NotebookApp] http://localhost:8888/?token=9cec94dc7d6bbd93a23906a753a3f554ce27e9402c8ad9ec
[I 21:34:49.609 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).

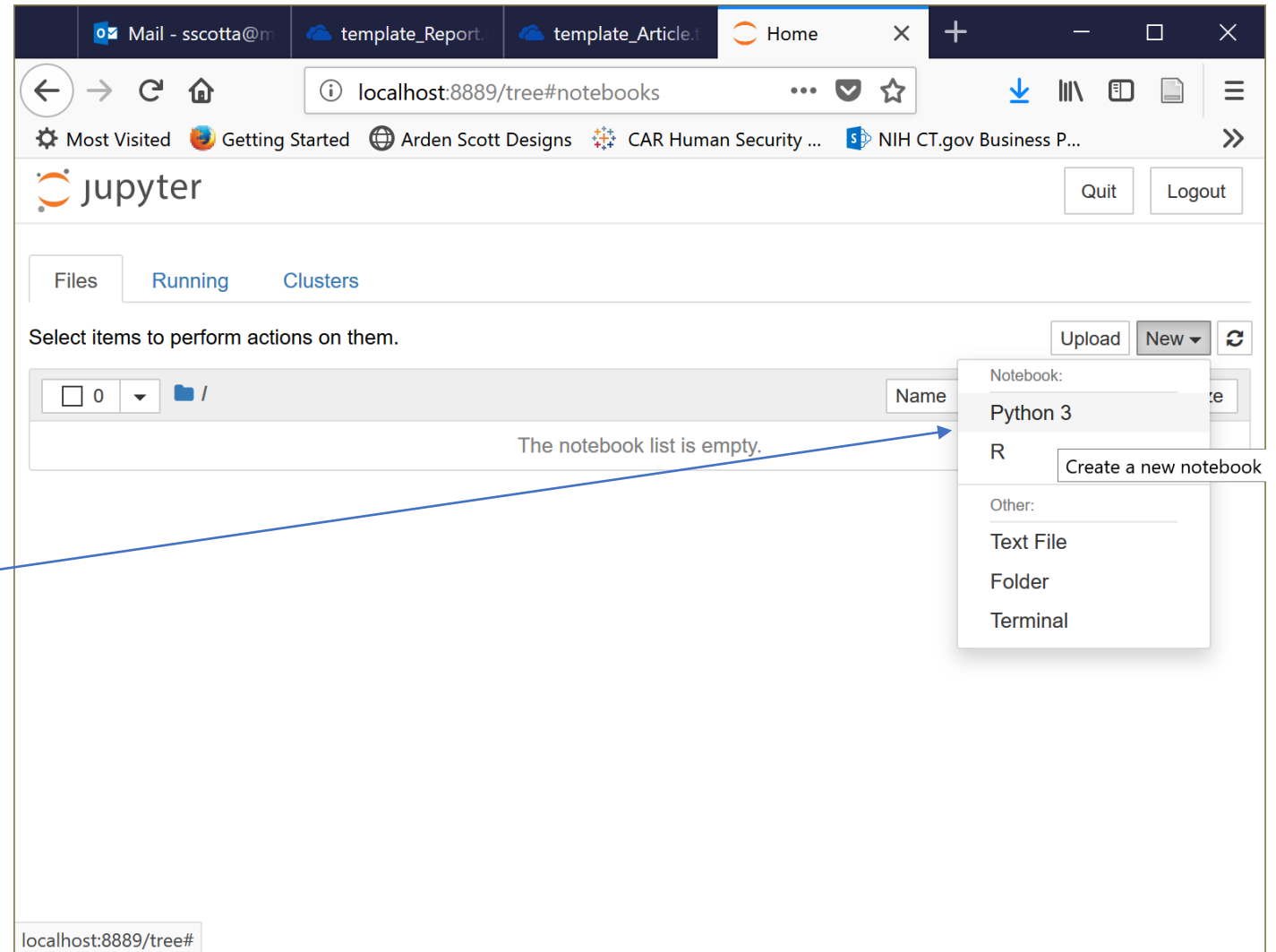
Copy/paste this URL into your browser when you connect for the first time,
to login with a token:
http://localhost:8888/?token=9cec94dc7d6bbd93a23906a753a3f554ce27e9402c8ad9ec&token=9cec94dc7d6bbd93a23906a753a3f55
4ce27e9402c8ad9ec
[I 21:34:50.436 NotebookApp] Accepting one-time-token-authenticated connection from 127.0.0.1
```

Your console screen should look like this



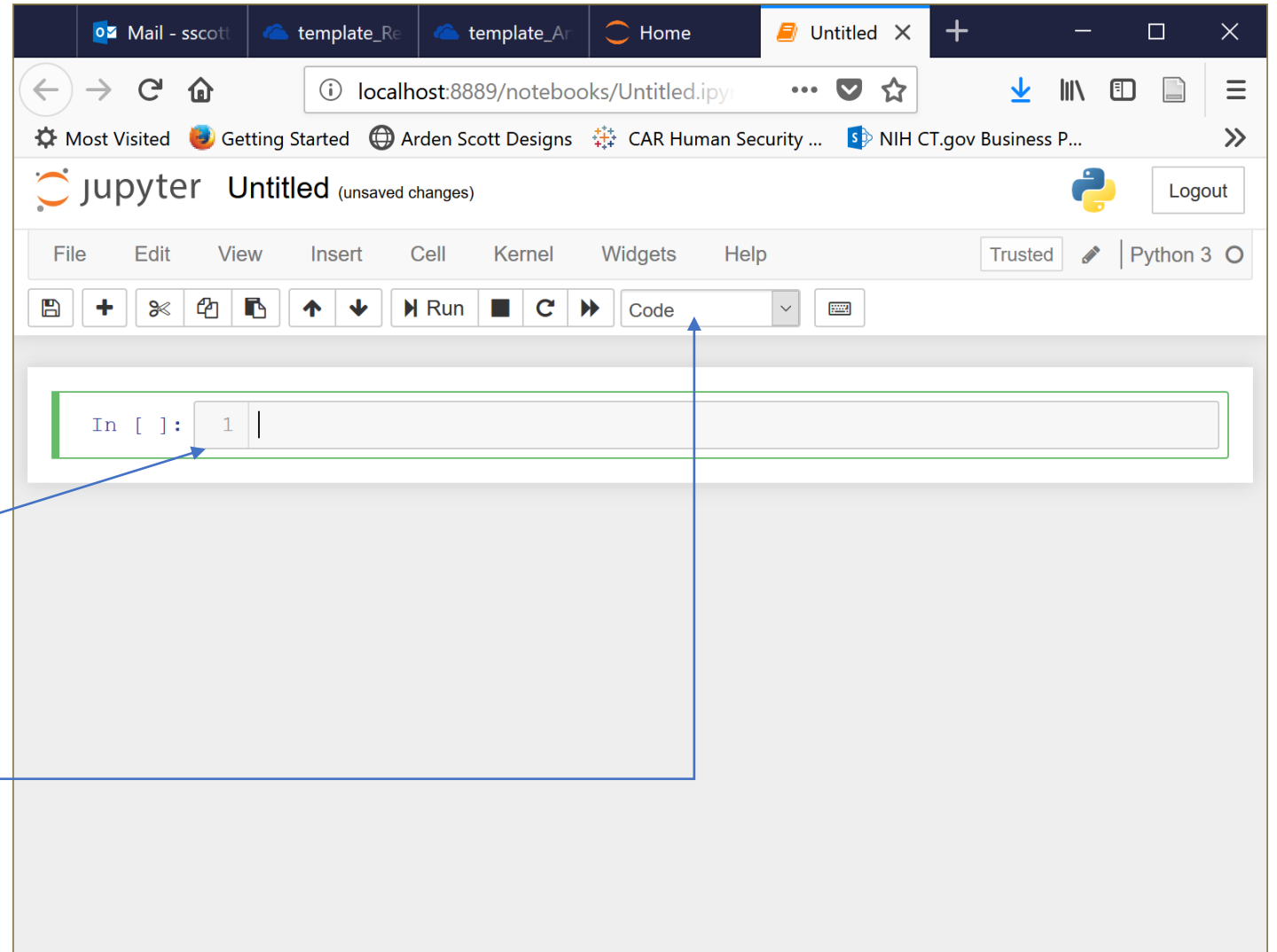
# Details of the Web Interface

- The Files tab lists files in your folder, including notebooks
  - Right now, we don't have any notebooks
- Click on "New", and select Notebook Python 3



# Our first notebook

- After a couple of seconds, Jupyter will create a new notebook
  - The prompt is waiting at the first "cell" for input
- Note that we are in "code" mode - later we'll use Markdown mode

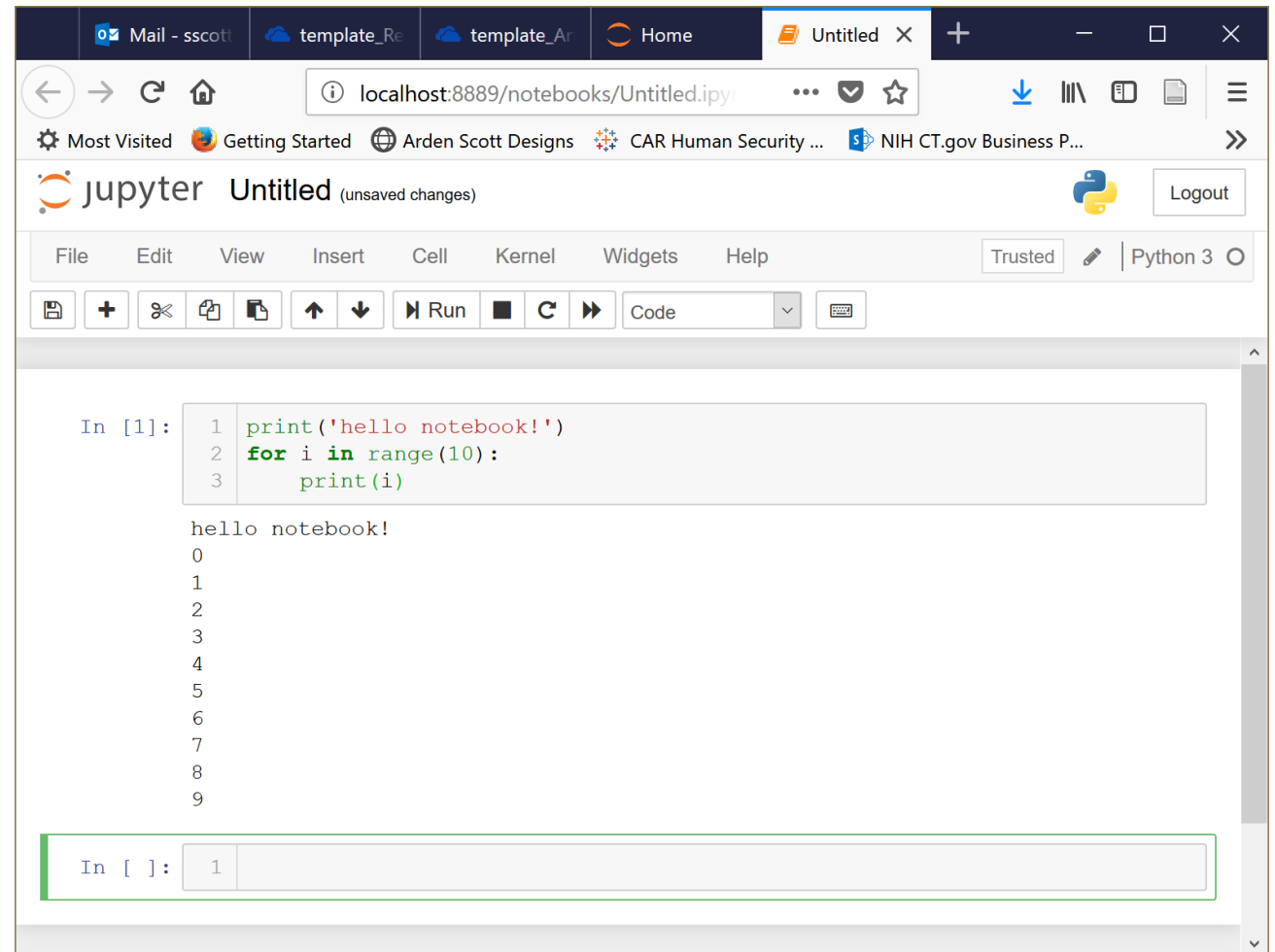


# Let's type in some Python code

- At the cell one prompt, type in this code

```
print('hello notebook!')  
for i in range(10):  
    print(i)
```

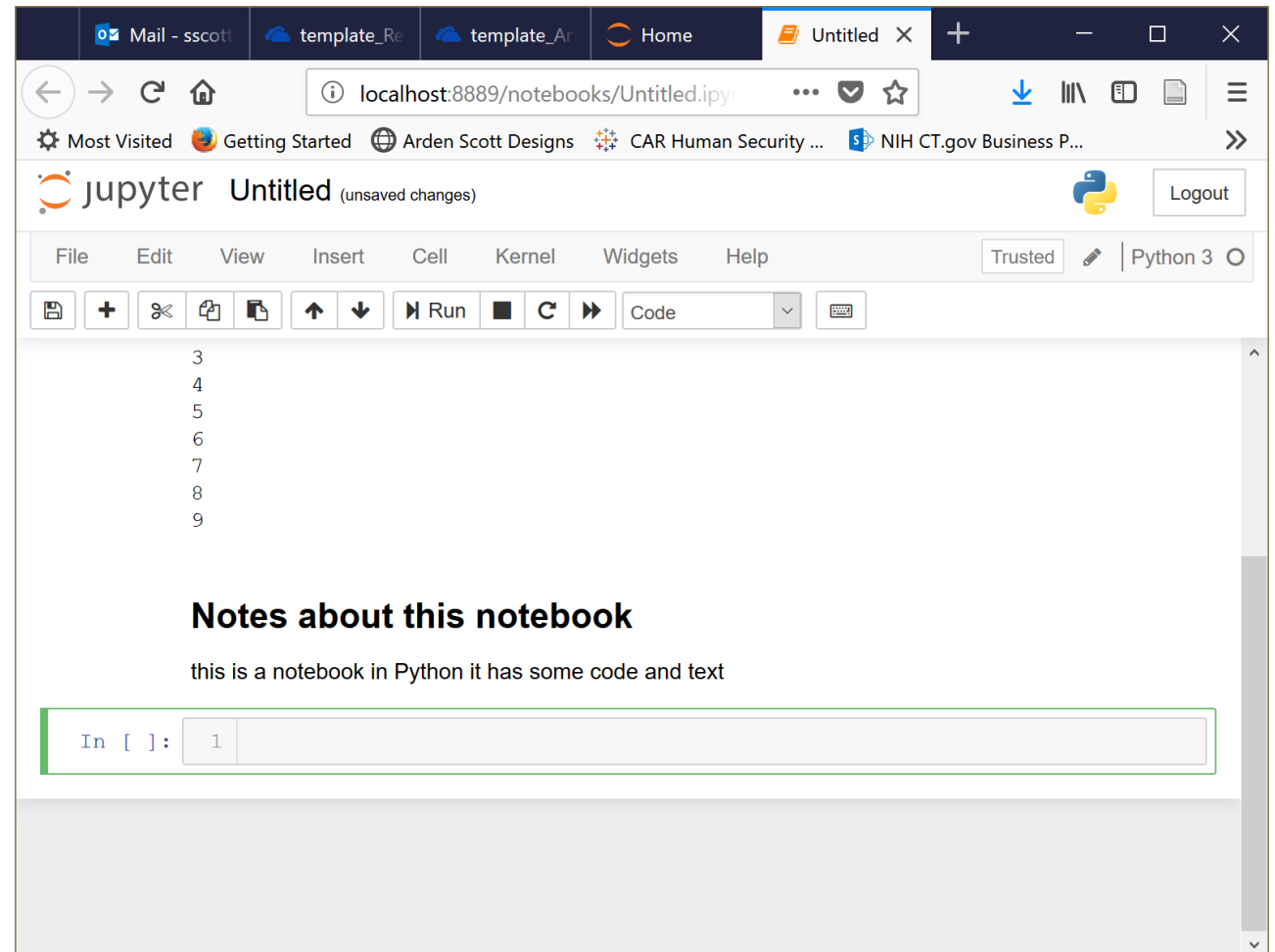
- Then press the "run" button
- Jupyter runs our code, then opens a new cell below



# Now let's do some Markdown

- We can embed text in cells
  - the `##` character automatically creates a section heading in bold
  - we can enter normal text just like an editor
- Type in this code in cell 2

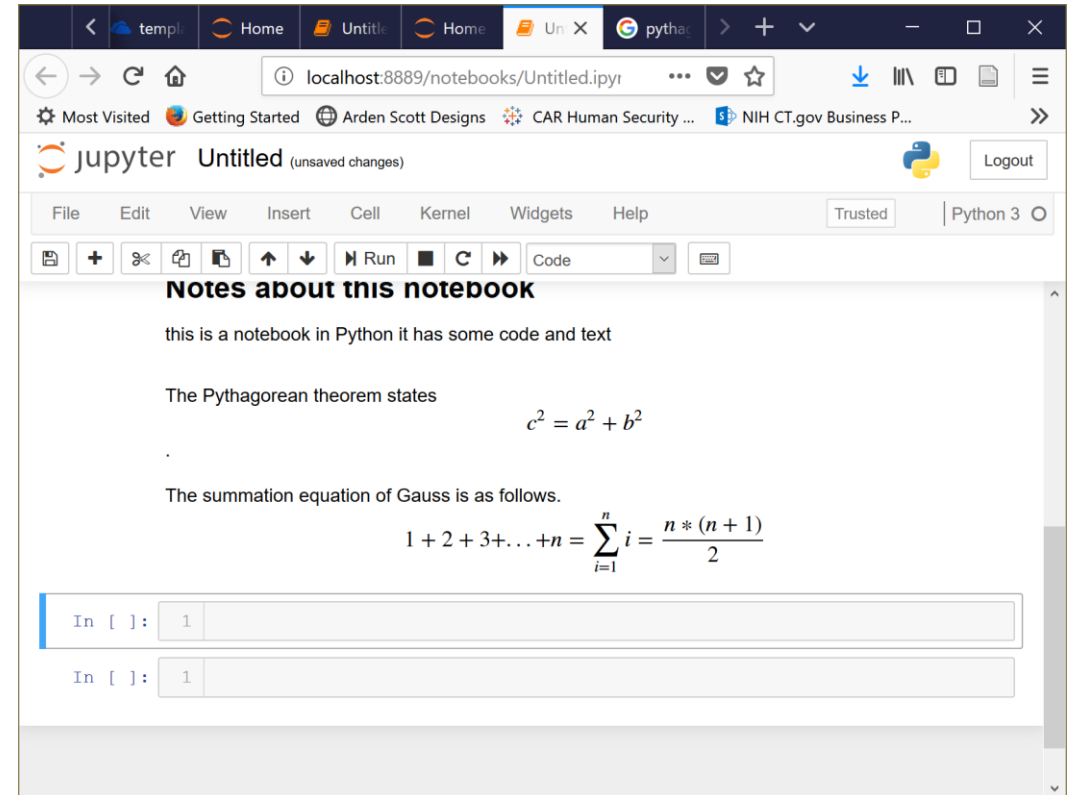
```
## Notes about this notebook
this is a notebook in Python
it has some code and text
```
- At the "code" chooser, select Markdown
- Press run





# Now let's add some LaTeX

- We can also include LaTeX expressions in our Markdown text
  - Inline math expressions are done using double dollar signs such as  $math stuff$
  - More complicated expressions are done using an `\equation` block
- Type this into Cell 3, choose Markdown, and press run



The Pythagorean theorem states  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ .

The summation equation of Gauss is as follows.

```
\begin{equation}
```

```
1 + 2 + 3 + ... + n = \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n * (n + 1)}{2}
```

```
\end{equation}
```

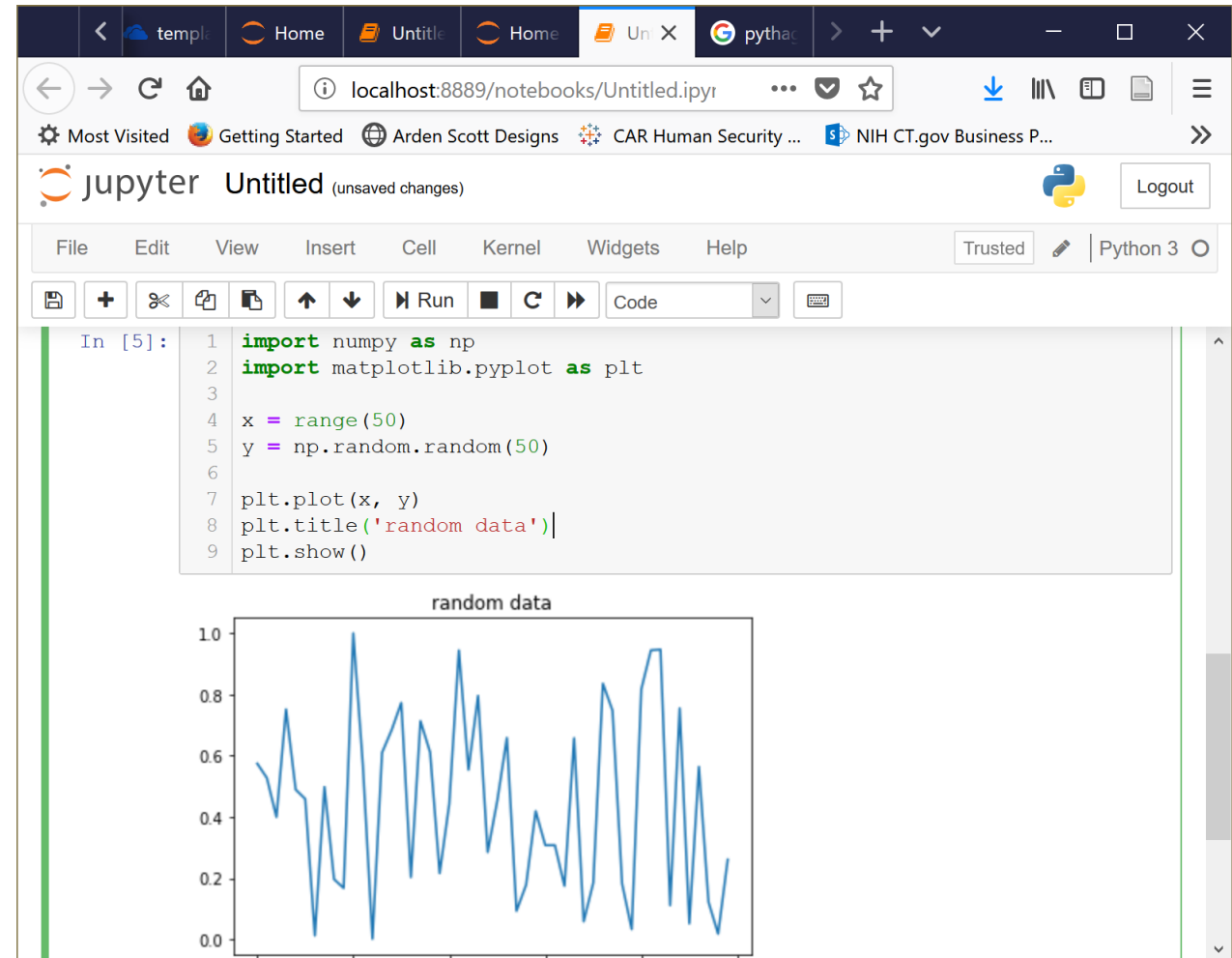
# Now let's add a graphic

- go to cell #4
- type this in, choose "code", press run

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

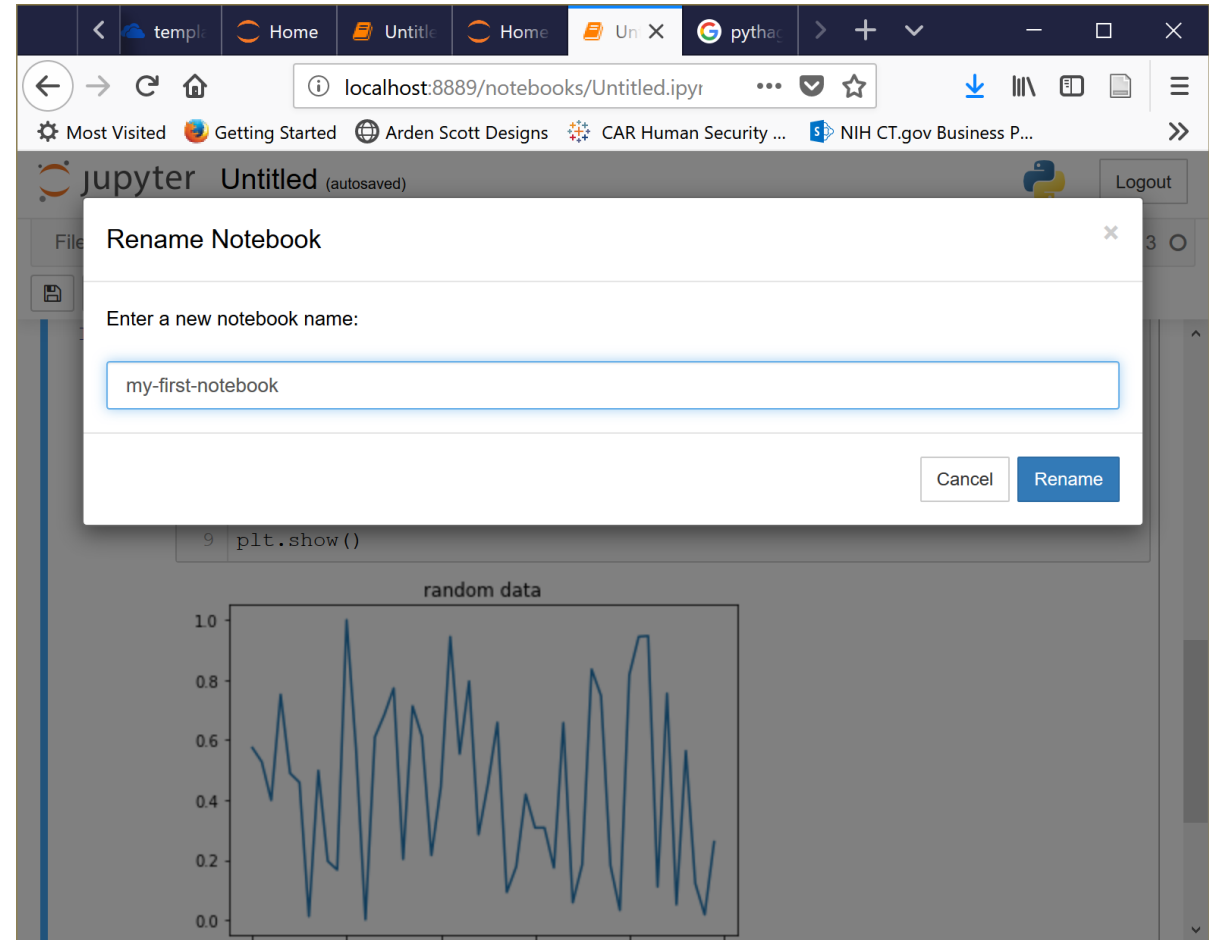
```
x = range(50)
y = np.random.random(50)
```

```
plt.plot(x, y)
plt.title('random data')
plt.show()
```



# Save your work

- From the File menu, press save and checkpoint
  - Jupyter is quite robust about saving checkpoints
- From the File menu, press "rename"
  - Enter in the name "my-first-notebook"
- Your notebook is now saved as "my-first-notebook.ipynb"



# Summary

- Python Jupyter notebooks are flexible and expressive
  - Allow clean integration of documentation and code
  - Easy to share with other researchers
- Designed as a collection of computational "cells"
  - each cell manages some part of the overall problem space
  - cells can include code, documentation (including full LaTeX expressions)
- Easy to run just one cell
  - localize the analysis
- Easy to export for sharing
  - can export as notebook format or as HTML for use in a browser