



The end of Jupyter Notebook

Alex Lau



Alex Lau
[@alexlau811](https://www.instagram.com/alexlau811)

20+ 年編程經驗

10 年創業經驗

Tecky Academy 共同創辦人及首席導師

薯片叔叔共創社 重塑教育挑戰 最佳表現初創

SwingMan Basketball 共同創辦人

Play More Limited 共同創辦人

ICT Award Grand and Gold Award **Winner**

HSBC YB Award **Winner**

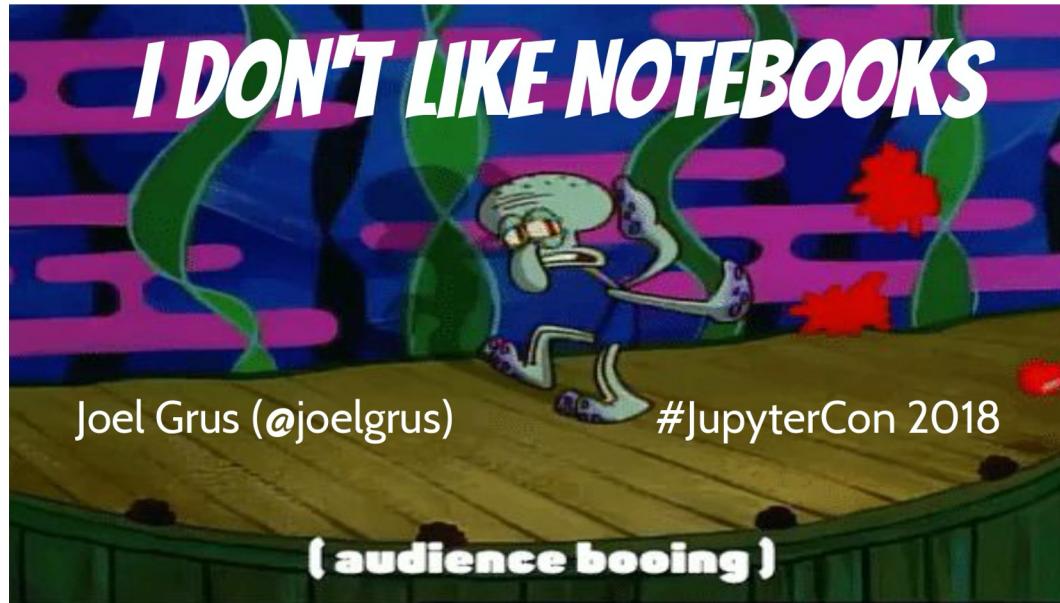
Innovative Entrepreneur **Awardee**



感謝 PyCon Hong Kong



利申：靈感來源





何謂 “The end”



- 用完
- 唔好再用
- 幾時就唔好再用了



Jupyter 係正噶



正：即試即有

```
[7] import json
     import pandas as pd

[8] response = json.loads('{"waitTime": [{"hospName": "Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital",
                                             "topWait": "Over 1 hour"}, {"hospName": "Caritas Medical Centre", "topWait": "Over 2 hours"}, {"hospName": "Kwong Wah Hospital", "topWait": "Around 1 hour"}, {"hospName": "North District Hospital", "topWait": "Over 3 hours"}, {"hospName": "North Lantau Hospital", "topWait": "Around 1 hour"}, {"hospName": "Princess Margaret Hospital", "topWait": "Around 1 hour"}, {"hospName": "Pok Oi Hospital", "topWait": "Over 1 hour"}, {"hospName": "Prince of Wales Hospital", "topWait": "Over 1 hour"}, {"hospName": "Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital", "topWait": "Around 1 hour"}, {"hospName": "Queen Elizabeth Hospital", "topWait": "Around 1 hour"}])
```

	hospName	topWait
0	Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital	Over 1 hour
1	Caritas Medical Centre	Over 2 hours
2	Kwong Wah Hospital	Around 1 hour
3	North District Hospital	Over 3 hours
4	North Lantau Hospital	Around 1 hour
5	Princess Margaret Hospital	Around 1 hour
6	Pok Oi Hospital	Over 1 hour
7	Prince of Wales Hospital	Over 1 hour
8	Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital	Around 1 hour
9	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Around 1 hour



正：鼓勵 Documentation

Powered by  Jupyter 05.11-K-Means (autosaved)

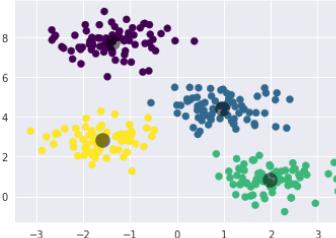
Python Data Science Handbook

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3 ●

Run Markdown Enter/Exit RISE Slideshow

Let's visualize the results by plotting the data colored by these labels. We will also plot the cluster centers as determined by the k -means estimator:

```
In [4]: plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y_kmeans, s=50, cmap='viridis')
centers = kmeans.cluster_centers_
plt.scatter(centers[:, 0], centers[:, 1], c='black', s=200, alpha=0.5);
```



The good news is that the k -means algorithm (at least in this simple case) assigns the points to clusters very similarly to how we might assign them by eye. But you might wonder how this algorithm finds these clusters so quickly! After all, the number of possible combinations of cluster assignments is exponential in the number of data points—an exhaustive search would be very, very costly. Fortunately for us, such an exhaustive search is not necessary: instead, the typical approach to k -means involves an intuitive iterative approach known as *expectation–maximization*.



正：唔駛裝 (?)

colab



Azure Notebooks



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- File Menu:** File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Tabs, Settings, Help.
- Left Sidebar:** Files, Running, Commands, Cell Tools, Tabs.
- Current Notebook:** Lorenz.ipynb
- Code Cell:** In [4]:

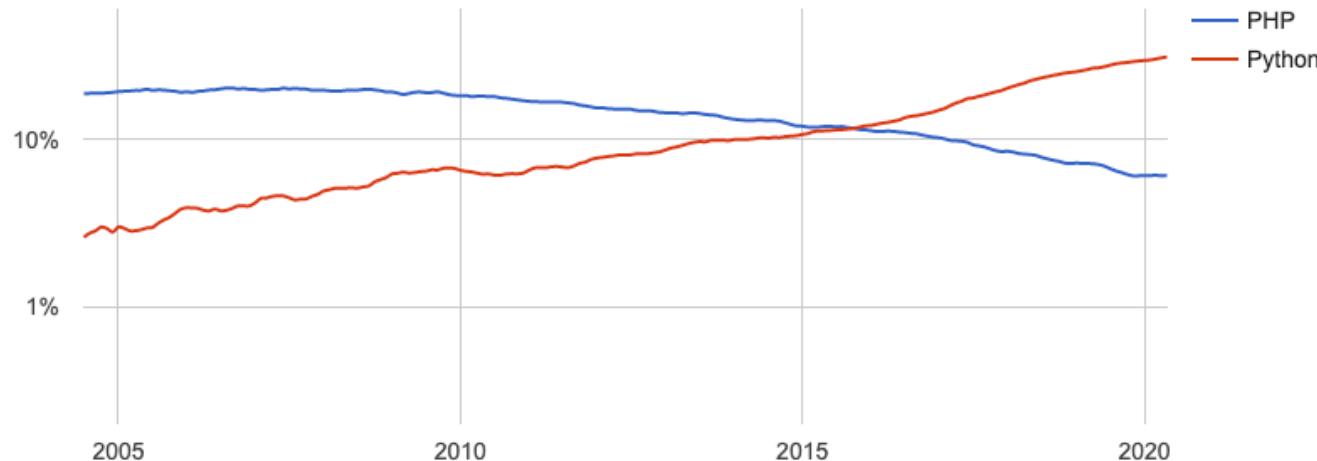
```
from lorenz import solve_lorenz
t, x_t = solve_lorenz(N=10)
```
- Output View:** Shows sliders for parameters: sigma (10.0), beta (2.67), and rho (28.0). A 3D plot of the Lorenz attractor is displayed below the sliders.
- Code Editor:** The code for `solve_lorenz` and `lorenz_deriv` is visible.
- Help:** README.md
- Bottom Status Bar:** Python 3



好好哋
咁又完乜嘢？



PHP 的教訓

PYPL PopularitY of Programming Language

This chart uses a [logarithmic scale](#). It can show your favorite languages

PHP, Python

in a country

Worldwide

<http://pypl.github.io/PYPL.html>

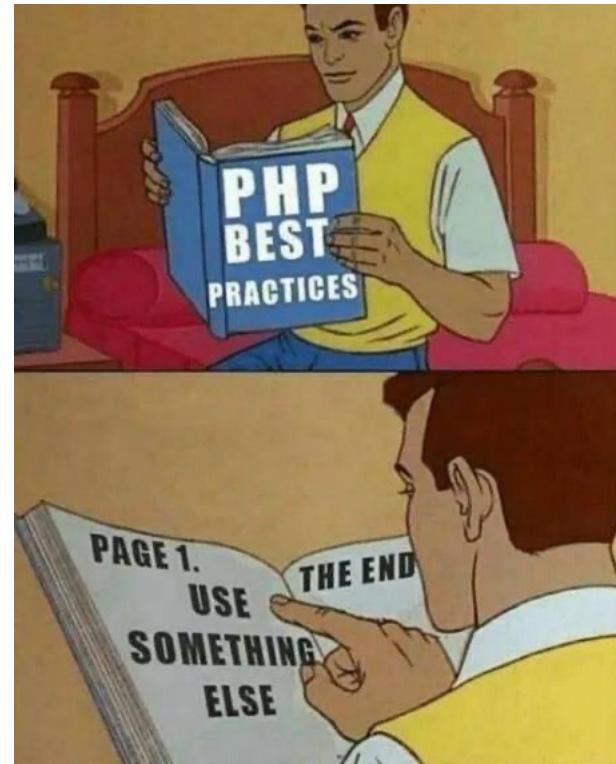


“

So what happened to PHP? From its start PHP was the Visual Basic for web design: easy to learn, easy to deploy, but mainly used by web designers with a limited software engineering background. The downside of PHP's simplicity was that it was relatively easy to shoot security holes in it. PHP has been struggling with this for a long time.

”

易學 易部署 易用



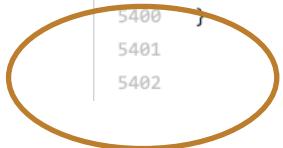


Data Science != Software Engineering



<https://github.com/mrc-ide/covid-sim/blob/master/src/CovidSim.cpp>

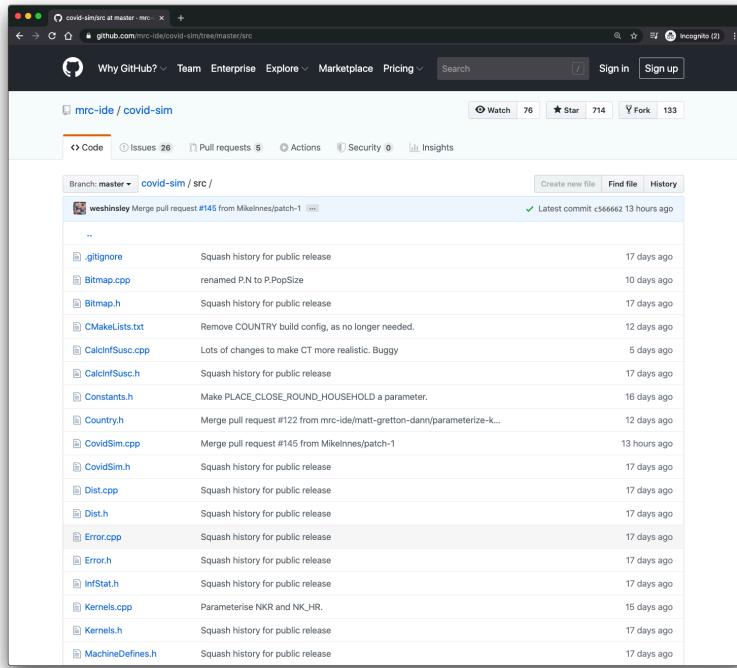
```
5381
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5400
5401
5402
```



```
{  
    FindFlag++;  
    if (n == 1)  
        sscanf(match, "%lf", ((double**)ItemPtr)[j + Offset] + i + Offset); //changed from  
    else  
        sscanf(match, "%i", ((int**)ItemPtr)[j + Offset] + i + Offset);  
}  
else  
{  
    i = NumItem2;  
    j = NumItem;  
}  
}  
//Offset=Offset+(NumItem2-1); //added this line to get the correct offset in address position when incremer  
} //added these braces  
}  
}  
//    fprintf(stderr,"%s\n",SItemName);  
return FindFlag;  
}
```



<https://github.com/mrc-ide/covid-sim/blob/master/src/CovidSim.cpp>



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'mrc-ide / covid-sim'. The 'Code' tab is selected, showing the file structure and commit history for 'covid-sim / src /'. The commits are listed from newest to oldest, all squashing history for public release. The commits are:

- weshinsley Merge pull request #145 from Mikelinnes/patch-1
- ..
- _gitignore Squash history for public release 17 days ago
- Bitmap.cpp renamed P.N to P.PopSize 10 days ago
- Bitmap.h Squash history for public release 17 days ago
- CMakeLists.txt Remove COUNTRY build config, as no longer needed. 12 days ago
- CalcInSusc.cpp Lots of changes to make CT more realistic. Buggy 5 days ago
- CalcInSusc.h Squash history for public release 17 days ago
- Constants.h Make PLACE_CLOSE_ROUND_HOUSEHOLD a parameter. 16 days ago
- Country.h Merge pull request #122 from mrc-ide/matt-gretton-dann/parameterize-k... 12 days ago
- CovidSim.cpp Merge pull request #145 from Mikelinnes/patch-1 13 hours ago
- CovidSim.h Squash history for public release 17 days ago
- Dist.cpp Squash history for public release 17 days ago
- Dist.h Squash history for public release 17 days ago
- Error.cpp Squash history for public release 17 days ago
- Error.h Squash history for public release 17 days ago
- infStat.h Squash history for public release 17 days ago
- Kernels.cpp Parameterise NKR and NK.HR. 15 days ago
- Kernels.h Squash history for public release 17 days ago
- MachineDefines.h Squash history for public release 17 days ago



Jupyter Notebook

唔好咩？



鼓勵 Bad Practice



← (求救) 寫左條python script 想起個web出黎run

0 10 1 ⚡

Why browser? 點解唔開terminal run?

Jupyter notebook?

0 0 1





← 大家依加寫網頁會用咩寫 ?

5 個月前

Backend : PHP

Front end: jquery

Database: mysql

CSS library: Bootstrap

用Mac的textwrangler多

用Python時:

Python Flask (用jupyter notebook)

↑ 2 ↓ 14





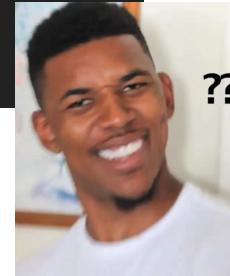
大家依加寫網頁會用咩寫 ?

Backend : PHP
Front end: jquery
Database: mysql
CSS library: Bootstrap

用Mac的textwrangler多

用Python時:
Python Flask (用jupyter notebook)

↑ 2 ↓ 14

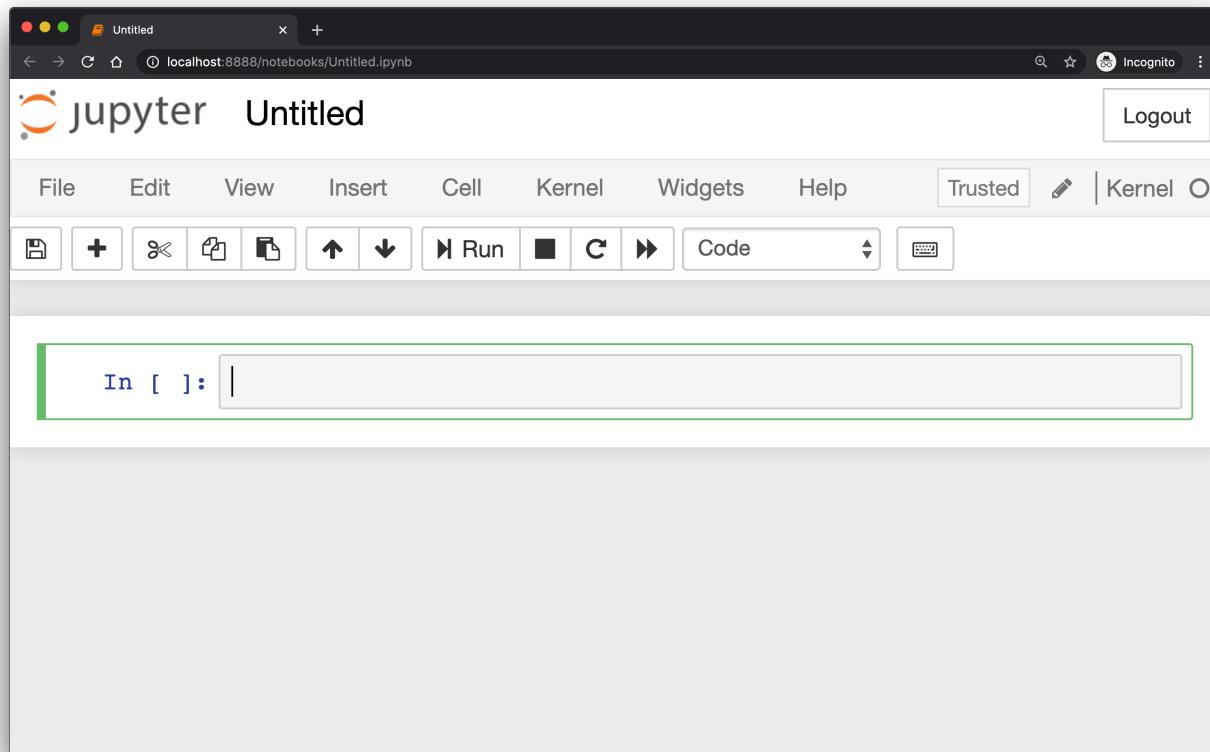


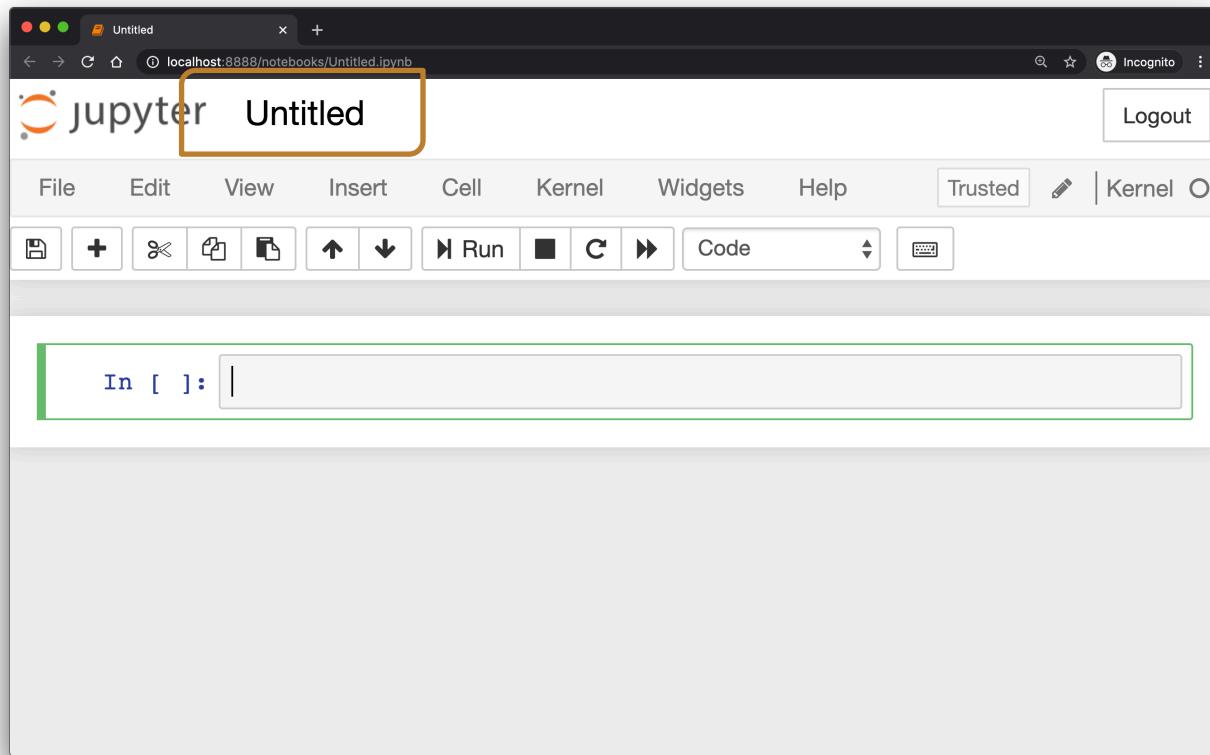
Flask
web development,
one drop at a time





Untitled幾.ipynb







一般 IDE/Editor

開啟檔案

結束

提示儲存



開新檔案

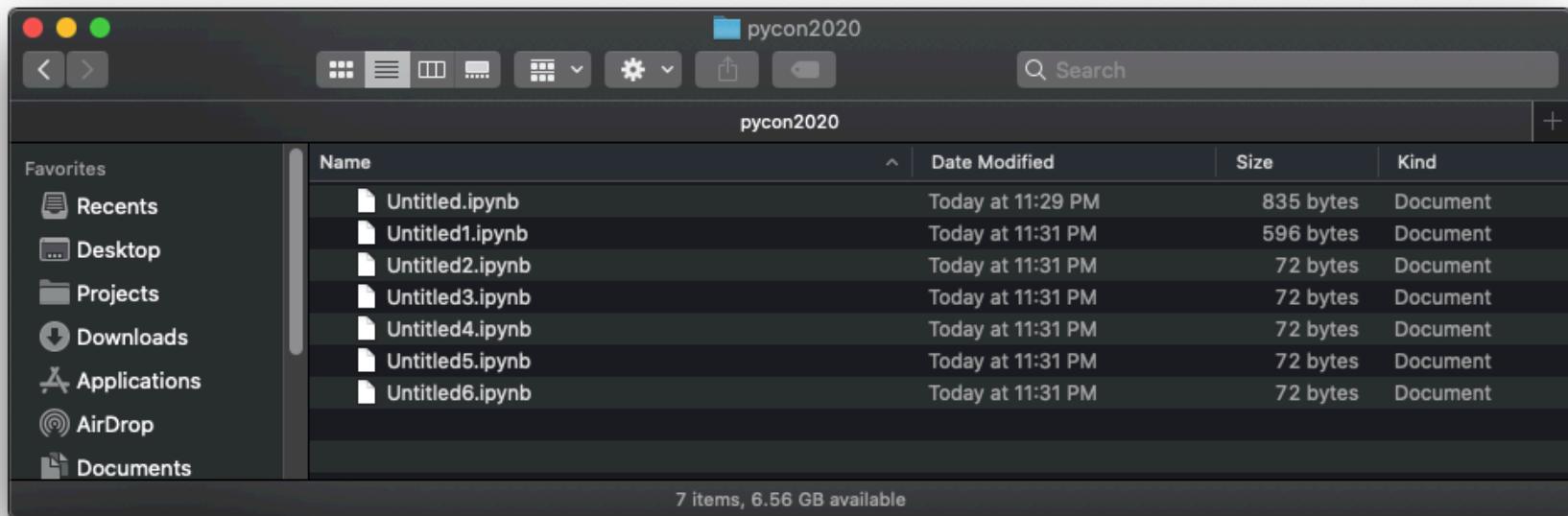
結束



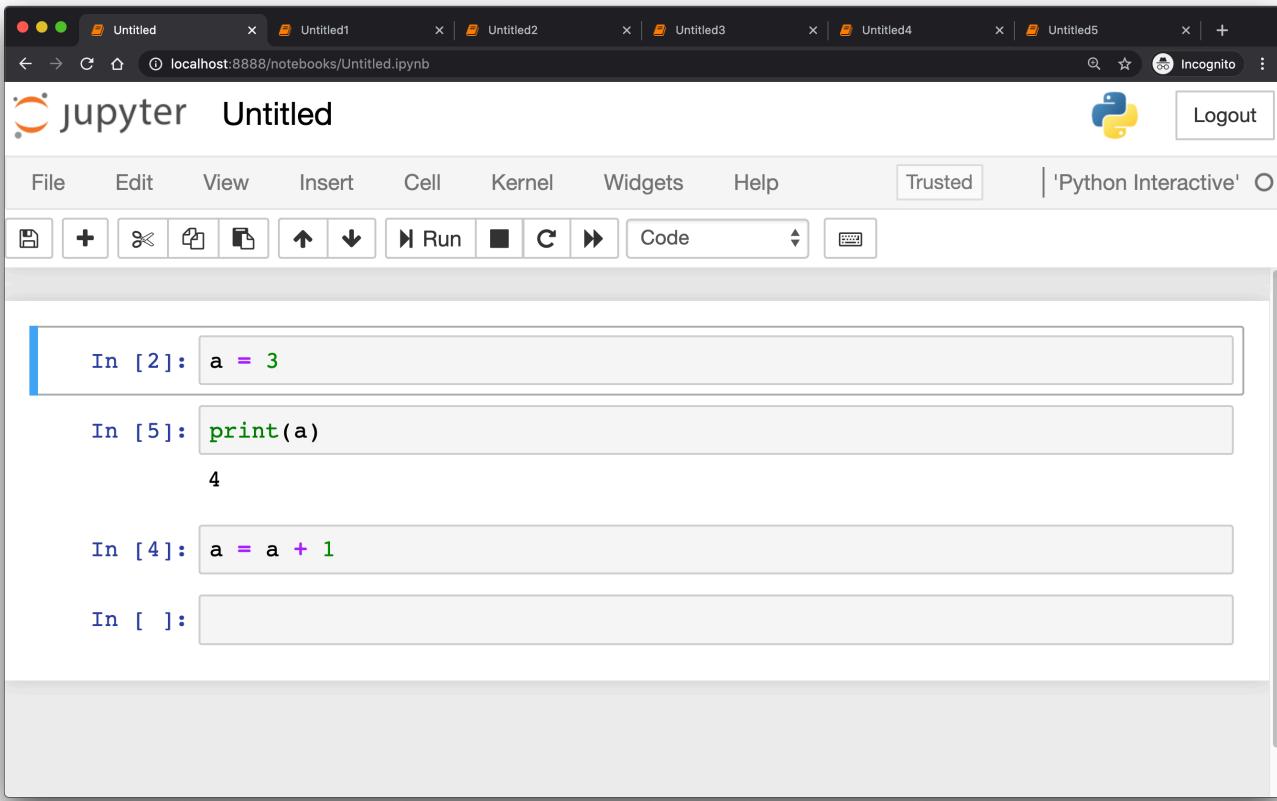
開新檔案

結束

完

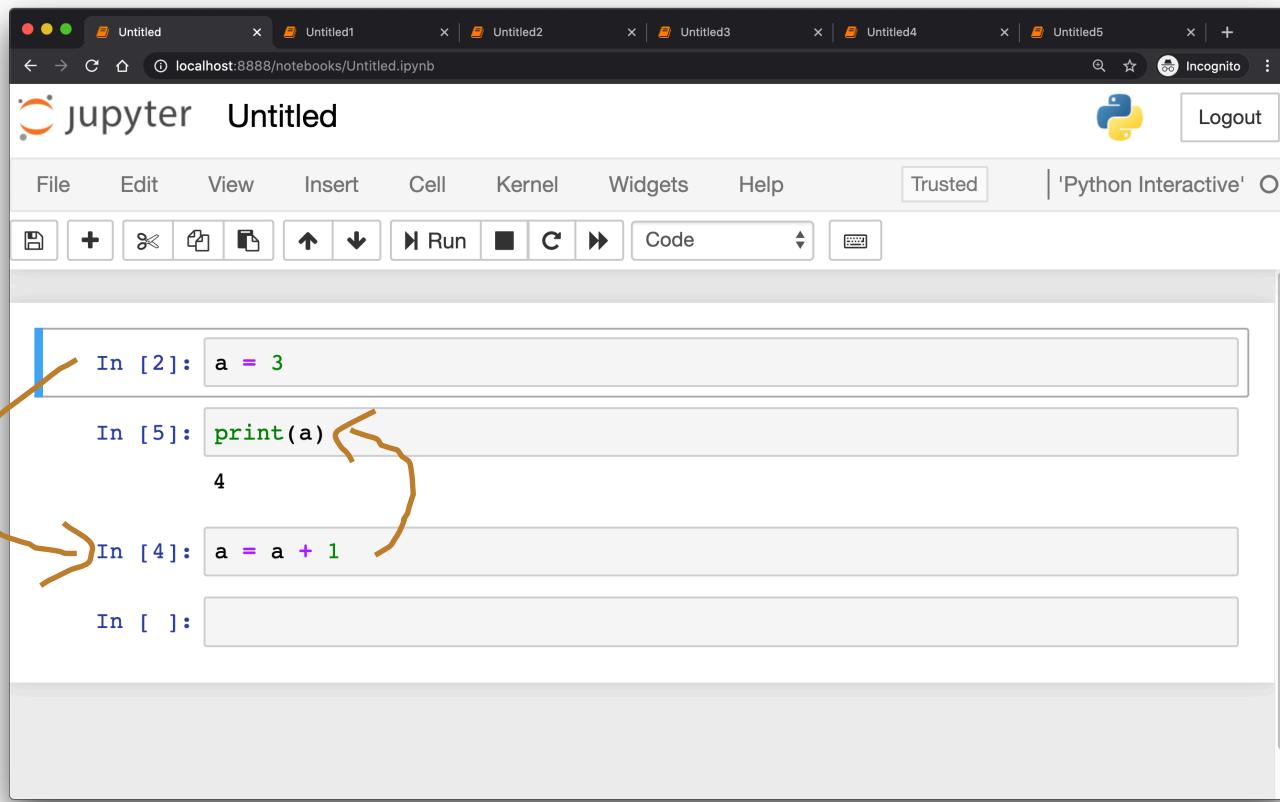


極秘 隱世 邪惡 State



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface running in a web browser at `localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled.ipynb`. The notebook has five tabs open, all titled "Untitled". The main content area displays the following code and its execution results:

```
In [2]: a = 3
In [5]: print(a)
4
In [4]: a = a + 1
In [ ]:
```



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The title bar shows multiple tabs labeled Untitled, Untitled1, Untitled2, Untitled3, Untitled4, Untitled5, and Incognito. The main window displays the following code:

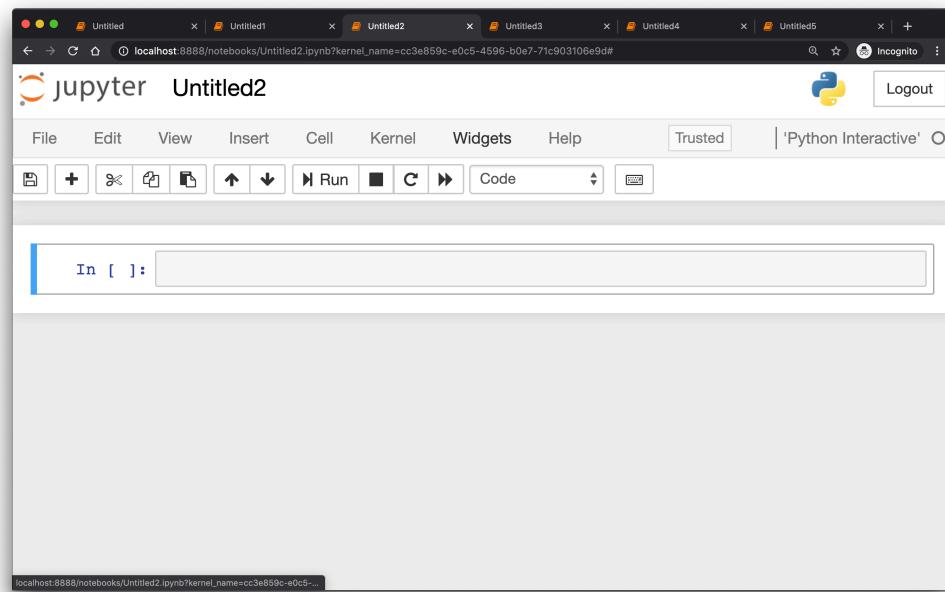
```
In [2]: a = 3
In [5]: print(a)
4
In [4]: a = a + 1
In [ ]:
```



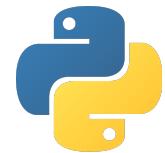
版本控制



```
{  
  "cells": [  
    {  
      "cell_type": "code",  
      "execution_count": null,  
      "metadata": {},  
      "outputs": [],  
      "source": []  
    }  
  ],  
  "metadata": {  
    "kernelspec": {  
      "display_name": "'Python Interactive'",  
      "language": "python",  
      "name": "cc3e859c-e0c5-4596-b0e7-71c903106e9d"  
    },  
    "language_info": {  
      "codemirror_mode": {  
        "name": "ipython",  
        "version": 3  
      },  
      "file_extension": ".py",  
      "mimetype": "text/x-python",  
      "name": "python",  
      "nbconvert_exporter": "python",  
      "pygments_lexer": "ipython3",  
      "version": "3.7.4"  
    }  
  },  
  "nbformat": 4,  
  "nbformat_minor": 2  
}
```

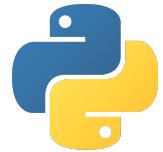


少年，現在是 2020 年 5 月
好多正嚟出咗黎喇！



有 conflict





有 conflict

任何文字編輯器解決



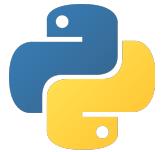


有 conflict

任何文字編輯器解決

完





有 conflict

任何文字編輯器解決

完



清 output
再黎過

nbstrip_jq

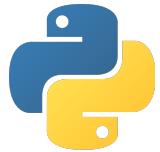
整多件 python
text file 黎
commit
jupytext



無晒 output!

有 conflict

完



有 conflict

任何文字編輯器解決

完



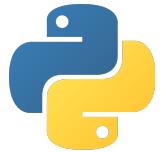
將啲 output 變做 HTML

nbconvert

多樣嘢
conflict?!

有 conflict

完



有 conflict

任何文字編輯器解決

完



視覺化合併 + 註解

reviewnb



只 support
GitHub

有 conflict

完



鼓勵 Shift-Enter 教學



- Easy to get started
- Support for *LATEX* formatted labels and texts
- Great control of every element in a figure, including figure size and DPI.
- High-quality output in many formats, including PNG, PDF, SVG, EPS, and PGF.
- GUI for interactively exploring figures *and* support for headless generation of figure files (useful for batch jobs).

One of the key features of matplotlib that I would like to emphasize, and that I think makes matplotlib highly suitable for generating figures for scientific publications is that all aspects of the figure can be controlled *programmatically*. This is important for reproducibility and convenient when one needs to regenerate the figure with updated data or change its appearance.

More information at the Matplotlib web page: <http://matplotlib.org/>

To get started using Matplotlib in a Python program, either include the symbols from the `pylab` module (the easy way):

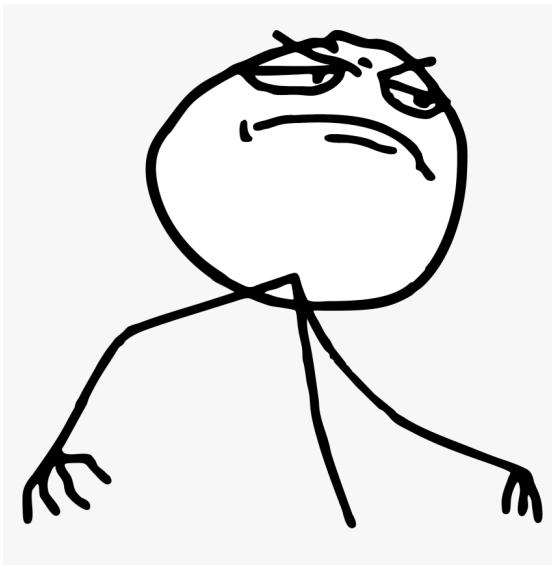
```
In [ ]: from pylab import *
```

or import the `matplotlib.pyplot` module under the name `plt` (the tidy way):

```
In [ ]: import matplotlib
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
```

MATLAB-like API



六堂學好 Python
準備改變世界了



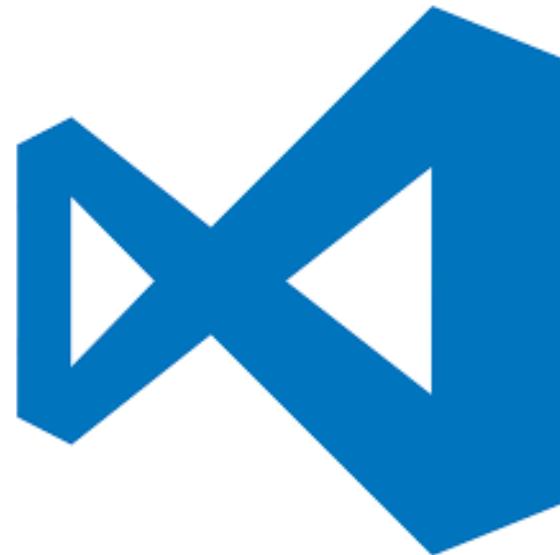
講咗咁耐，
有咩高見？



何謂 “The end”



- 用完
- 唔好再用
- 幾時就唔好再用了







正：即試即有

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with two panes. The left pane, titled 'pycon-demo.py', contains Python code. The right pane, titled 'Python Interactive', shows the execution results.

Code in pycon-demo.py:

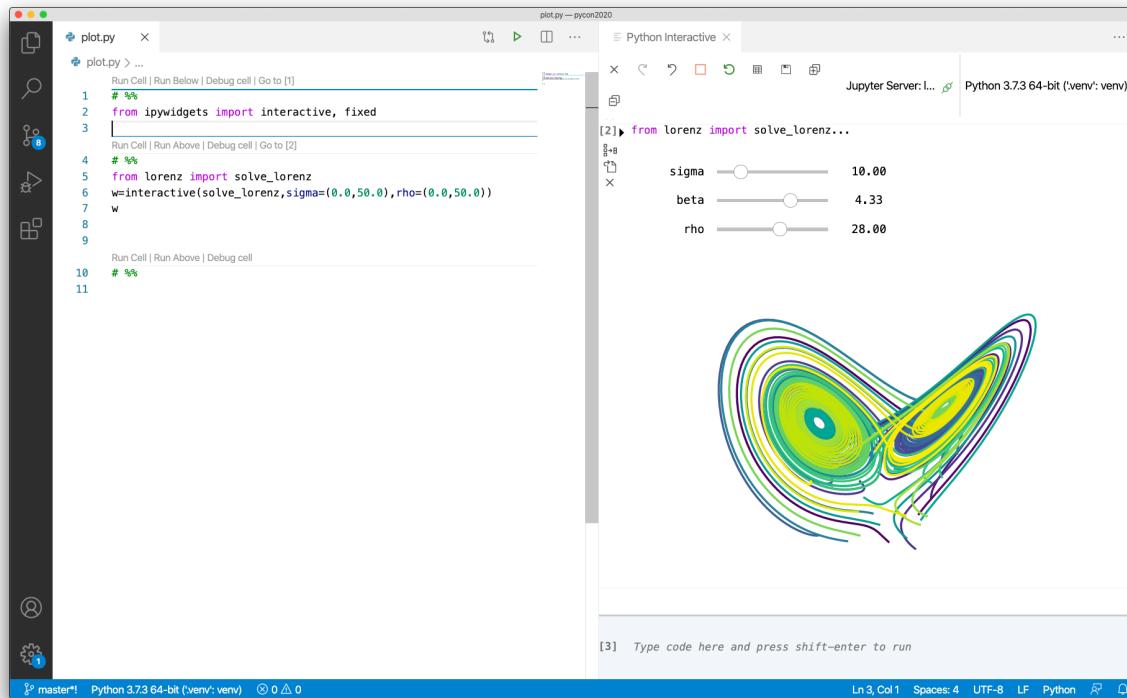
```
# %%
print("Hello World")
# %%
a + 1
# %%
a = a + 1
# %% [6]
for i in range(5):
    print(a)
# %%
print(a)
```

Execution Results in Python Interactive:

- Cell [11]: `print("Hello World")` → Output: Hello World
- Cell [12]: `# %% [1]...` → Output: (empty)
- Cell [13]: `for i in range(5):...` → Output:
 - 9
 - 9
 - 9
 - 9
 - 9
- Cell [14]: `Type code here and press shift-enter to run`



正：即試即有



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with two main panes. The left pane contains a code editor with a file named `plot.py`. The code imports `ipywidgets` and `solve_lorenz` from the `lorenz` module, creates an interactive plot, and runs the `solve_lorenz` function with parameters `(0.0, 50.0)` for `sigma`, `(0.0, 50.0)` for `rho`, and `4.33` for `beta`. The right pane displays the resulting Lorenz attractor plot, which is a complex, butterfly-shaped trajectory. Below the plot, a code cell is shown with the placeholder text: `[3] Type code here and press shift-enter to run`.

```
plot.py > ...
1 # %%
2 from ipywidgets import interactive, fixed
3
4 # %%
5 from lorenz import solve_lorenz
6 w=interactive(solve_lorenz, sigma=(0.0,50.0), rho=(0.0,50.0))
7 w
8
9
10 # %%
11
```

[2]> from lorenz import solve_lorenz...

sigma 10.00
beta 4.33
rho 28.00

[3] Type code here and press shift-enter to run



Bad Practice

不再



Untitled.ipynb

不再



隱世 State
不再



版本控制 唔怕



Shift-Enter 教學
唔係唔得嘅……



立即示範



如果你唔同意……



如果你唔同意……
開多個廣東話 Talk 吧！

