

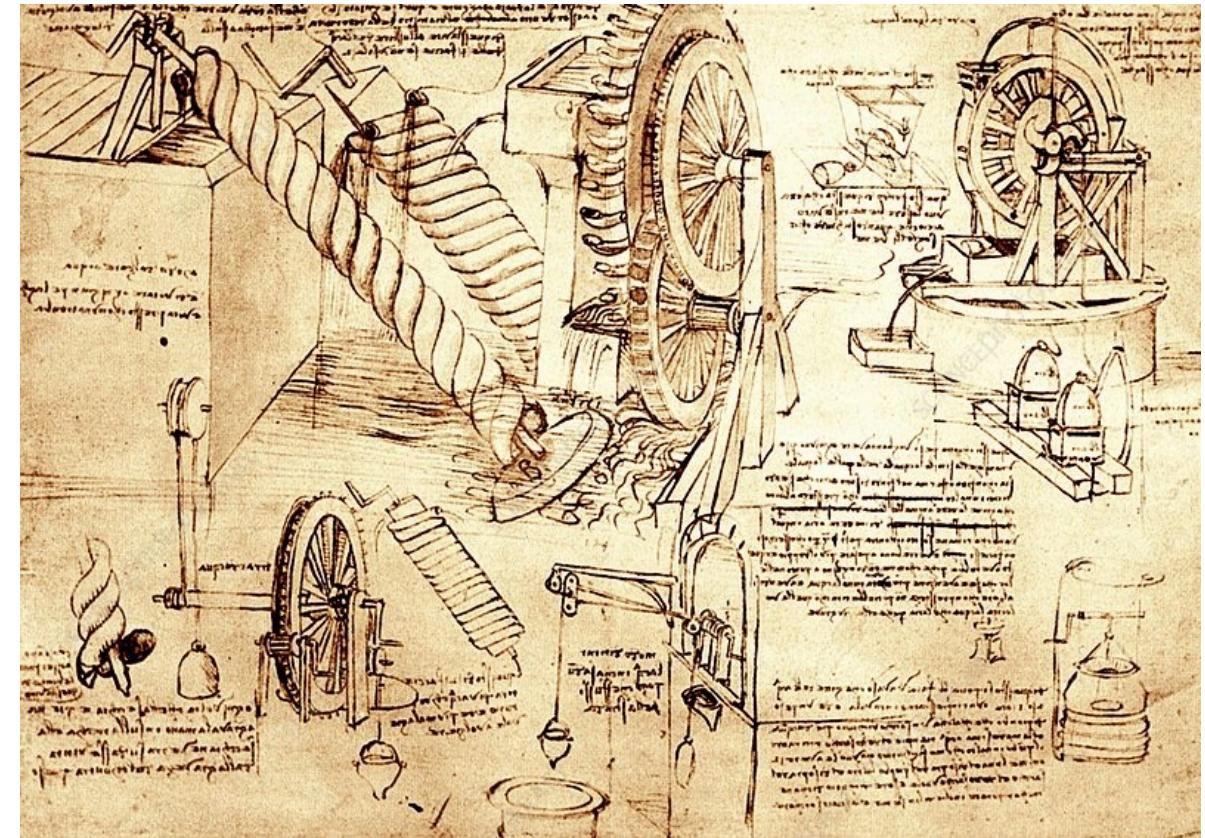
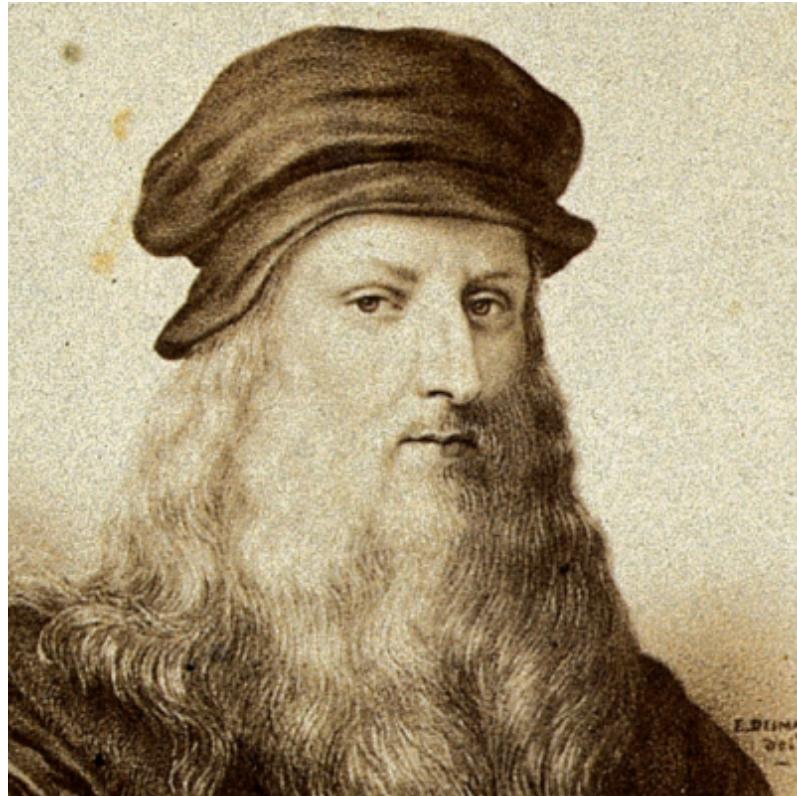


(Computational) Notebooks

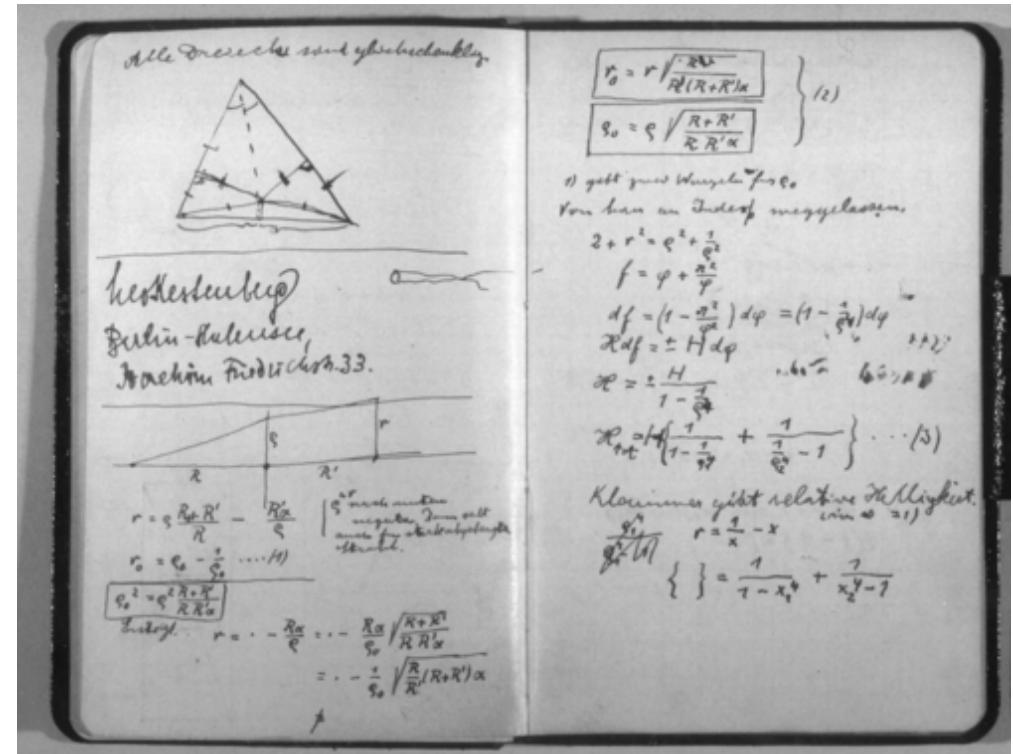
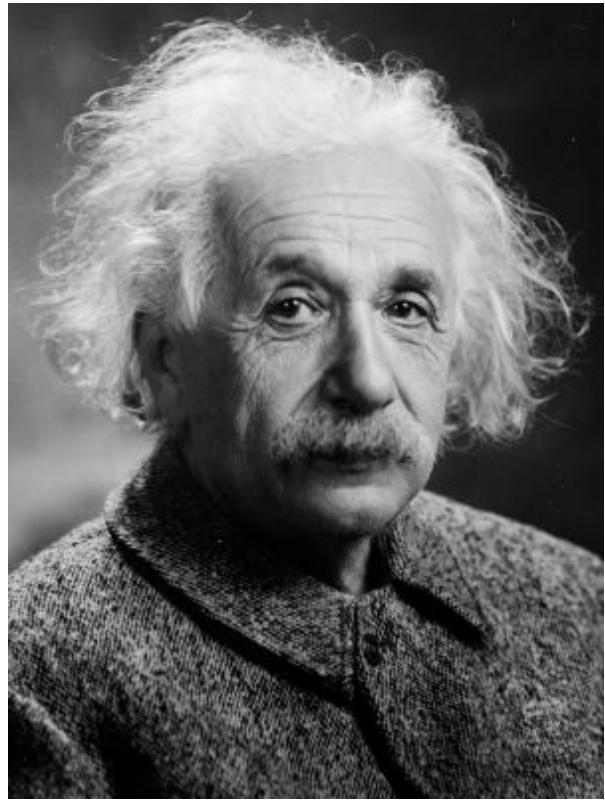
Salvo Nicotra

**Are we going to make computations using
notebooks ?**

There are some great examples



Codex Atlanticus



Einstain's scratch book - calculations on gravity

Use a real notebook!



To get value you need lot of time



White Rabbit

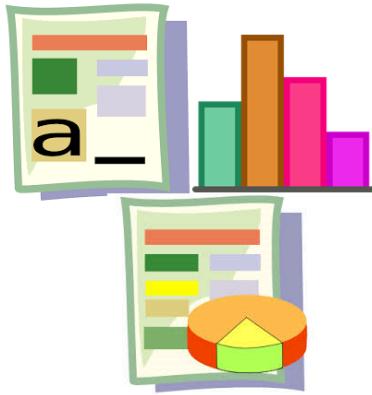
We need some magic tools



Notebook Interface

A Wikipedia definition

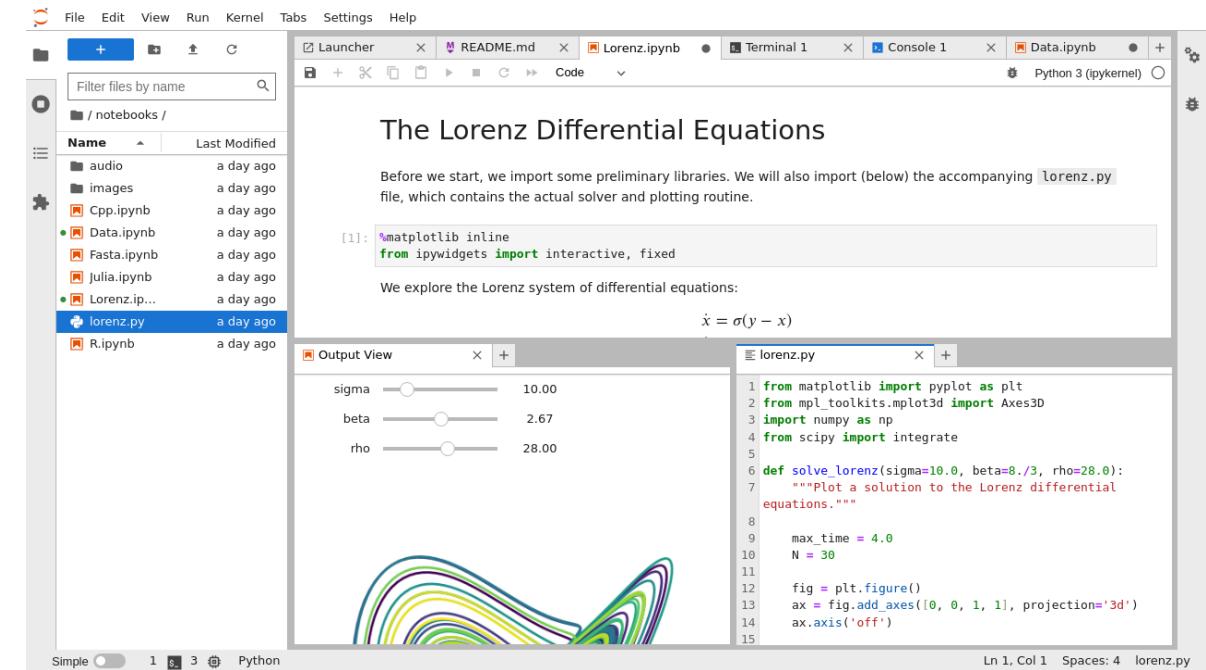
A notebook interface (also called a computational notebook) is a virtual notebook environment. It pairs the functionality of word processing software with both the shell and kernel of that notebook's programming language. Millions of people use notebooks interface to analyze data for science, journalism, and education. [Wikipedia](#)



A technical definition

A notebook is a shareable document that combines computer code, plain language descriptions, data, rich visualizations like 3D models, charts, graphs and figures, and interactive controls. A notebook, along with an editor (like JupyterLab), provides a fast interactive environment for prototyping and explaining code, exploring and visualizing data, and sharing ideas with others.

<https://docs.jupyter.org/en/latest/>



The screenshot shows the JupyterLab interface with a file browser on the left displaying notebooks and files. The main area shows a notebook titled "Lorenz.ipynb" with the following content:

```
File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help
Launcher x README.md x Lorenz.ipynb x Terminal 1 x Console 1 x Data.ipynb Python 3 (ipykernel) + 
File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help
The Lorenz Differential Equations
Before we start, we import some preliminary libraries. We will also import (below) the accompanying lorenz.py file, which contains the actual solver and plotting routine.
[1]: %matplotlib inline
from ipywidgets import interactive, fixed
We explore the Lorenz system of differential equations:

$$\dot{x} = \sigma(y - x)$$

Output View x +
sigma: 10.00
beta: 2.67
rho: 28.00
lorenz.py x +
1 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
2 from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
3 import numpy as np
4 from scipy import integrate
5
6 def solve_lorenz(sigma=10.0, beta=8./3, rho=28.0):
7     """Plot a solution to the Lorenz differential
    equations."""
8
9     max_time = 4.0
10    N = 30
11
12    fig = plt.figure()
13    ax = fig.add_axes([0, 0, 1, 1], projection='3d')
14    ax.axis('off')
15
Ln 1, Col 1 Spaces: 4 lorenz.py
```

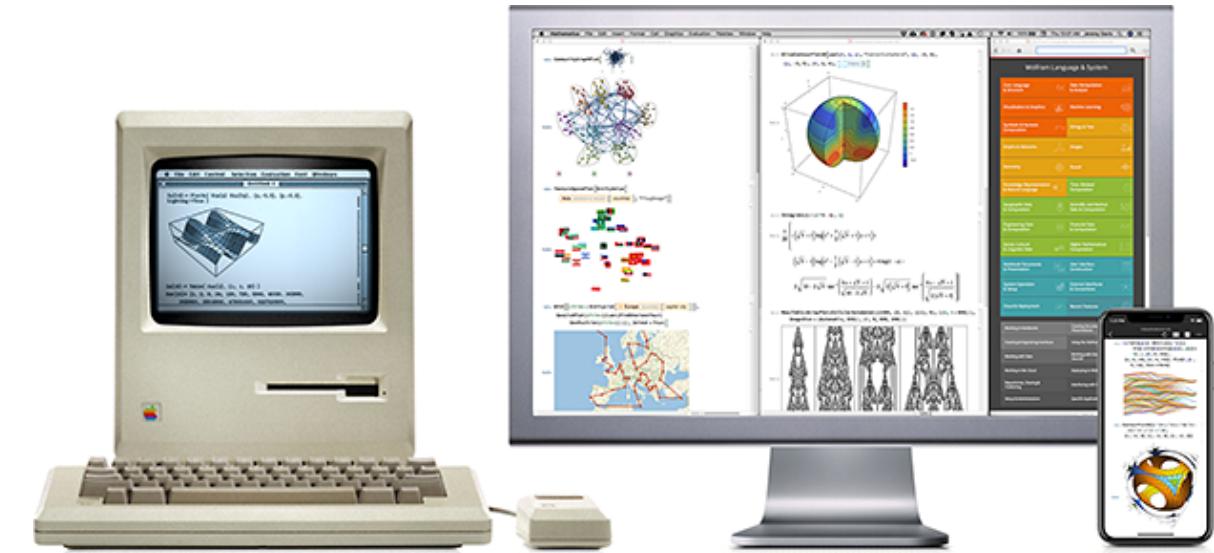
A computational notebook document, shown inside JupyterLab

Origins

In 1988 the notebook interface was used as Mathematica frontend



It's fun today to launch Mathematica 1.0 on an old computer, and compare it with today:



[Source](#)

Literate Programming



Literate programming: Instead of imagining that our main task is to instruct a computer what to do, let us concentrate rather on explaining to human beings what we want a computer to do.

Donald Knuth (1984)



Literate computing

A literate computing environment is one that allows users not only to execute commands interactively but also to store in a literate document format the results of these commands along with figures and free-form text that can include formatted mathematical expressions.

Millman KJ and Perez F (2014) Implementing Reproducible Research

Developing open source scientific practice

Chapter in Reproducible Research

Reproducibility in computational research requires:

1. sharing of scientific software, data, and knowledge necessary for reproducible research;
2. readable, tested, validated, and documented software as the basis for reliable scientific outcomes;
3. high standards of computational literacy in the education of mathematicians, scientists, and engineers;
4. open source software developed by collaborative, meritocratic communities of practice.

What is a notebook then ?



A Notebook is an interactive, editable document defined by code. It's a computer program, but one that's designed to be easier to read and write by humans.”

Mike Bostock (creator of D3.js, founder of
<https://observablehq.com/>)



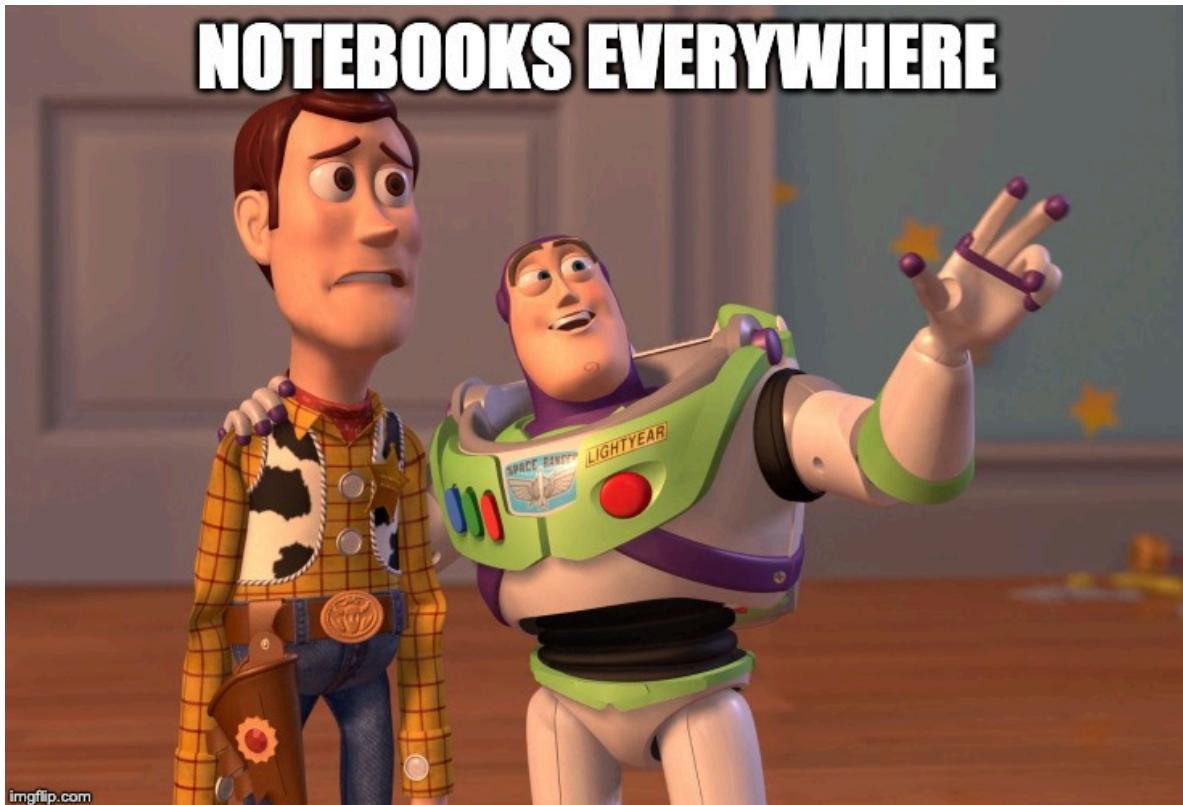
When we look at the future and we try to think what does it look like to work with data, we think it looks an awful lot like a notebook experience.

Michelle Ufford (<http://noteable.io/>, formerly Head of Data Netflix)

Edit: [Notable.io shutdown](#)

Use Cases

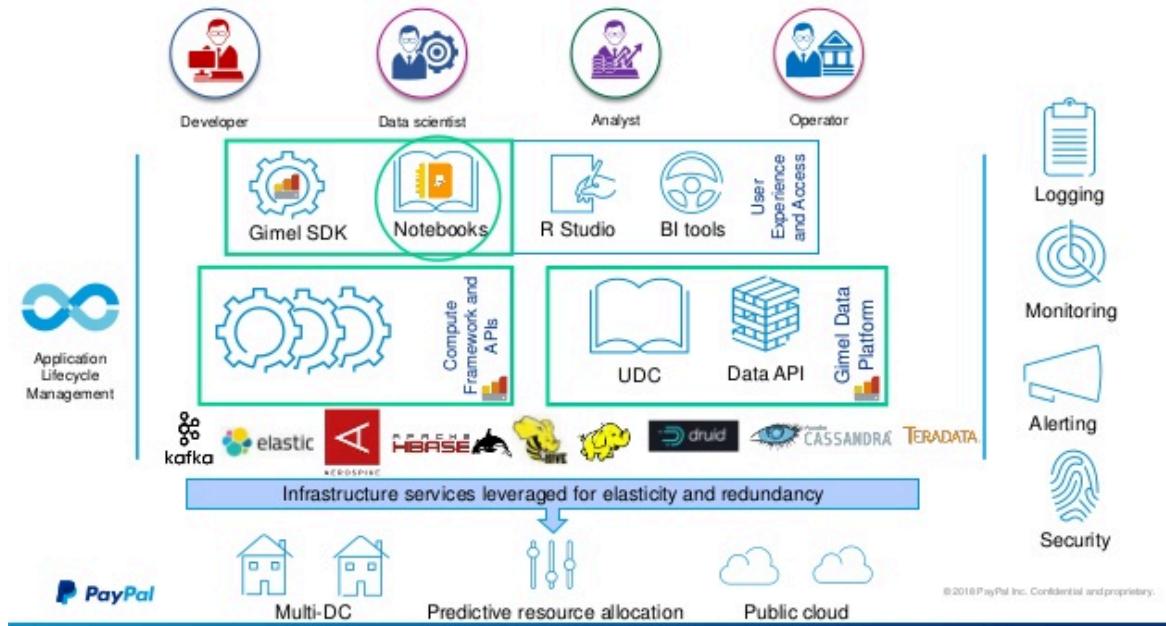
Netflix: Data Role



<https://softwareengineeringdaily.com/2019/01/15/not-at-netflix-with-matthew-seal/>

- Over the last 10 years, data engineering has become a key component of what makes Netflix successful. There are many different engineering roles who interact with the data infrastructure at Netflix. These include data analysts, machine learning scientists, analytics engineers and software engineers.
- As data engineering and data science has grown, the tooling has expanded. The people in different data roles at Netflix might use Apache Spark, or Presto, or Python, or Scala, or SQL, or many other applications to study data. But in recent years, there is one tool that has stood out for its ability to be distinctly useful - Jupyter Notebooks.

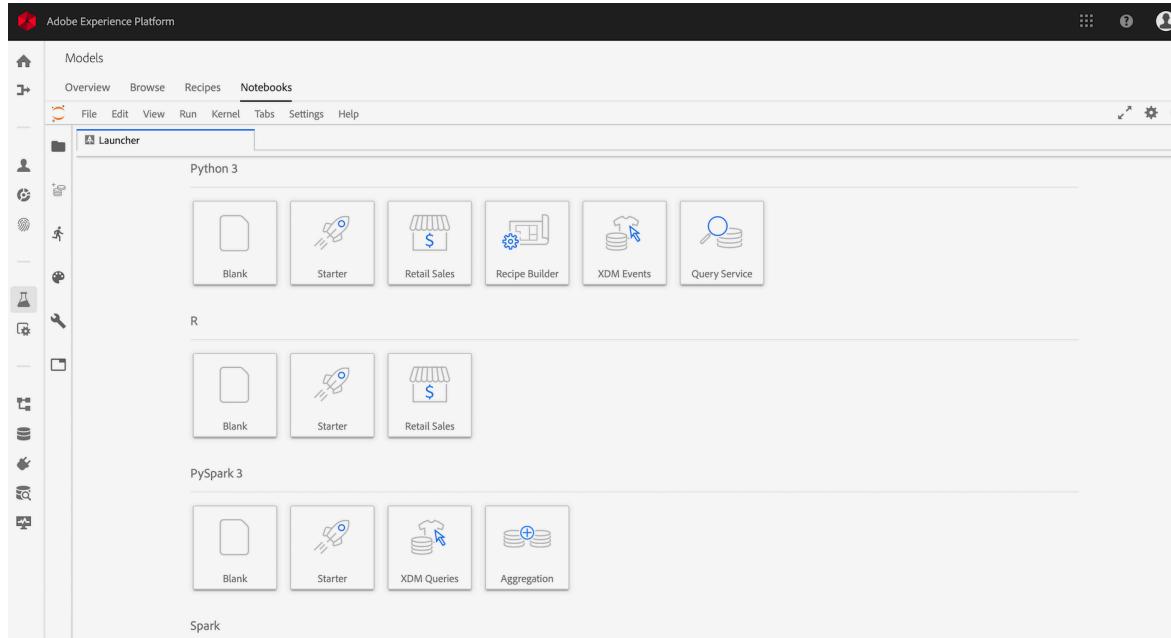
Pay Pal: need for a centralized (and explanatory) reference



- Unified Data Access: Simplifies querying across Hive, HBase, Kafka, etc. via Gimel Data API
- Interactive Analysis: Combines code, visuals, and documentation in one shareable tool.
- Enterprise-Ready: Secure, scalable, and audit-friendly for PayPal's internal us

<https://medium.com/paypal-engineering/paypal-notebooks-powered-by-jupyter-fd0067bd00b0>

Adobe: Data for enterprise



- Collaborative Workflows: Real-time sharing and teamwork on notebooks.
- Scalable Infra: Dynamically handles large-scale data and compute needs.
- Standardized Environment: Ensures consistency and reproducibility across teams.

<https://medium.com/adobetech/reimagining-jupyter-notebooks-for-enterprise-scale-8bc6340d504a>

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Don't just learn—do. Apply the skills you're reading about in real time with interactive Jupyter Notebooks.

<https://www.oreilly.com/online-learning/introducing-jupyter-notebooks.html>

Interest over time

<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2014-01-01%202025-03-27&q=jupyter,colab,Rstudio,kaggle,databricks&hl=en>

List of Jupyter compatible Notebooks

- [JupyterLab](#): Official next-gen interface for Jupyter; supports notebooks, terminals, code consoles, and more
- [Jupyter Notebook \(Classic\)](#): The original web-based interactive computing interface
- [Anaconda](#): Local installation with Jupyter Notebook/Lab included via Navigator or CLI
- [Binder](#): Free, temporary Jupyter environments from GitHub repos—ideal for demos and testing
- [CoCalc](#): Offers standard Jupyter environments with collaboration features
- [Kaggle Kernels](#): While lightly customized, still uses vanilla Jupyter backend and `.ipynb` compatibility
- [Saturn Cloud](#): Supports launching standard Jupyter Notebooks in scalable cloud environments
- [IBM Watson Studio \(Lite\)](#): Offers standard JupyterLab environments in free tier
- [JetBrains Datalore \(Community Edition\)](#): Slightly modified UI but retains `.ipynb` compatibility and Jupyter-like workflows
- [VS Code](#): Local IDE with native support for Jupyter Notebooks via the Python extension; runs vanilla `.ipynb` files in a Jupyter-compliant interface