

# Jupyter Lab

Andrew Denner

August 2020 Central Iowa Linux Users Group

Video of talk at: [https://youtu.be/3\\_r0LqzMAD8](https://youtu.be/3_r0LqzMAD8)

Source: <https://gitlab.com/denner1/cialug-august-2020-jupyter-lab>



Welcome

We will get  
started shortly

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# Welcome to CIALUG

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Third Wednesday of the month



<http://cialug.org>



Email List



IRC/Slack



Want to present?

All times in CDT



# Checkin

How are you?





# Linux News

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## Our Presenter

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- Senior Software Developer
- Linux Tinkerer
- Twitter: @adenner
- Slides will be at:  
<http://denner.co>

# Jupyter Lab

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# A brief history

- Spun off from ipython in 2014 by Fernando Pérez
- Jupyter core languages
  - Julia
  - Python
  - R
- But now rather agnostic (.net anyone?)



# Notebooks TNG

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- Released in 2018
- Same building blocks
- Cool new interface!

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Python 3

Name

- audio
- images
- Altair.ipynb
- Cpp.ipynb
- Data.ipynb
- Fasta.ipynb
- Julia.ipynb
- Linear Regression.ipynb
- Lorenz.ipynb
- lorrenz.py
- R.ipynb
- untitled.dio
- untitled1.dio
- untitled2.dio
- untitled3.dio
- untitled4.dio
- untitled5.dio
- untitled6.dio

## In Depth: Linear Regression

Just as naive Bayes (discussed earlier in [In Depth: Naive Bayes Classification](#)) is a good starting point for classification tasks, linear regression models are a good starting point for regression tasks. Such models are popular because they can be fit very quickly, and are very interpretable. You are probably familiar with the simplest form of a linear regression model (i.e., fitting a straight line to data) but such models can be extended to model more complicated data behavior.

In this section we will start with a quick intuitive walk-through of the mathematics behind this well-known problem, before seeing how before moving on to see how linear models can be generalized to account for more complicated patterns in data.

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Python 3

```
[1]: %matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
rng = np.random.randn(10, 2)
plt.scatter(x=rng[:, 0], y=rng[:, 1])
```

Simple

Slide Type

Raw NBConvert Format

Advanced Tools

Cell Metadata

```
{}
```

Notebook Metadata

```
{
  "kernelspec": {
    "display_name": "Python 3",
    "language": "python",
    "name": "python3"
  },
  "language_info": {
    "codemirror_mode": {
      "name": "ipython",
      "version": 3
    },
    "file_extension": ".py",
    "mimetype": "text/x-python",
    "name": "python",
    "nbconvert_exporter": "python",
    "pygments_lexer": "ipython3",
    "version": "3.6.7"
  },
  "toc-autonumbering": false,
  "toc-showcode": true,
  "toc-showmarkdowntxt": true
}
```

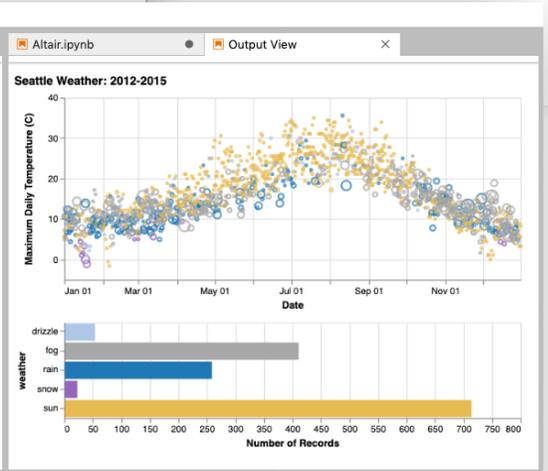
Launcher

Notebook

- Python 3
- C++11
- C++14
- C++17
- Julia 1.1.0
- phylogenetics (Python 3.7)
- R

Console

- Python 3
- C++11
- C++14
- C++17



Julia.ipynb

Julia

```
[10]: using RDatasets, Gadfly
plot(dataset("datasets", "iris"), x="Sepal.Width", y="Sepal.Length, color=:Species)
```

```
[8]: eigen(x)
```

```
[8]: Eigen{Complex{Float64},Complex{Float64},Array{Complex{Float64},2},Array{Complex{Float64},1}}
eigenvalues:
10-element Array{Complex{Float64},1}:
 4.793881566545466 + 0.0im
-0.9445989635995898 + 0.0im
```

Lorenz.ipynb

python notebook

```
[1]: %matplotlib inline
from ipywidgets import interactive, fixed
```

We explore the Lorenz system of differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \sigma(y - x) \\ \dot{y} &= \rho x - y - xz \\ \dot{z} &= -\beta z + xy \end{aligned}$$

Let's change  $(\sigma, \beta, \rho)$  with ipywidgets and examine the trajectories.

```
[2]: from lorenz import solve_lorenz
w = interactive(solve_lorenz, sigma=(0.0, 50.0),
               rho=(10.0, 50.0), beta=(2.6666666666666666, 2.6666666666666666))
```

R.ipynb

```
[3]: ggplot(data=iris, aes(x=Sepal.Length, y=Petal.Length))
```

```
[1]: head(iris)
```

Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length
5.1	3.5	1.4
4.9	3.0	1.4

## Try Jupyter

You can try Jupyter out right now, without installing anything. Select an example below and you will get a temporary Jupyter server just for you, running on [mybinder.org](https://mybinder.org). If you like it, you can [install Jupyter](#) yourself.

### Try Classic Notebook



A tutorial introducing basic features of Jupyter notebooks and the

### Try JupyterLab



JupyterLab is the new interface for Jupyter notebooks and is ready for

### Try Jupyter with Julia



A basic example of using Jupyter with Julia.



# Hello World, getting started

First lets try some stuff out

```
[1]: #include <iostream>
using namespace std;

cout << "Hello World";
```

Hello World

## Calculate Pi

```
[3]: #include<iostream>
#include<iomanip>
#include<cmath>
#include<math.h>

double pi(int n)
{
    double sum = 0.0;
    int sign = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    {
        sum += sign/(2.0*i+1.0);
        sign *= -1;
    }
    return 4.0*sum;
}
```

```
[7]: cout << pi(1) << endl << pi(10) << endl << pi(100) << endl << pi(9999999) << endl;
```

```
4
3.04184
3.13159
3.14159
```



← MORE  
THIS WAY

I want more!



# First Some setup

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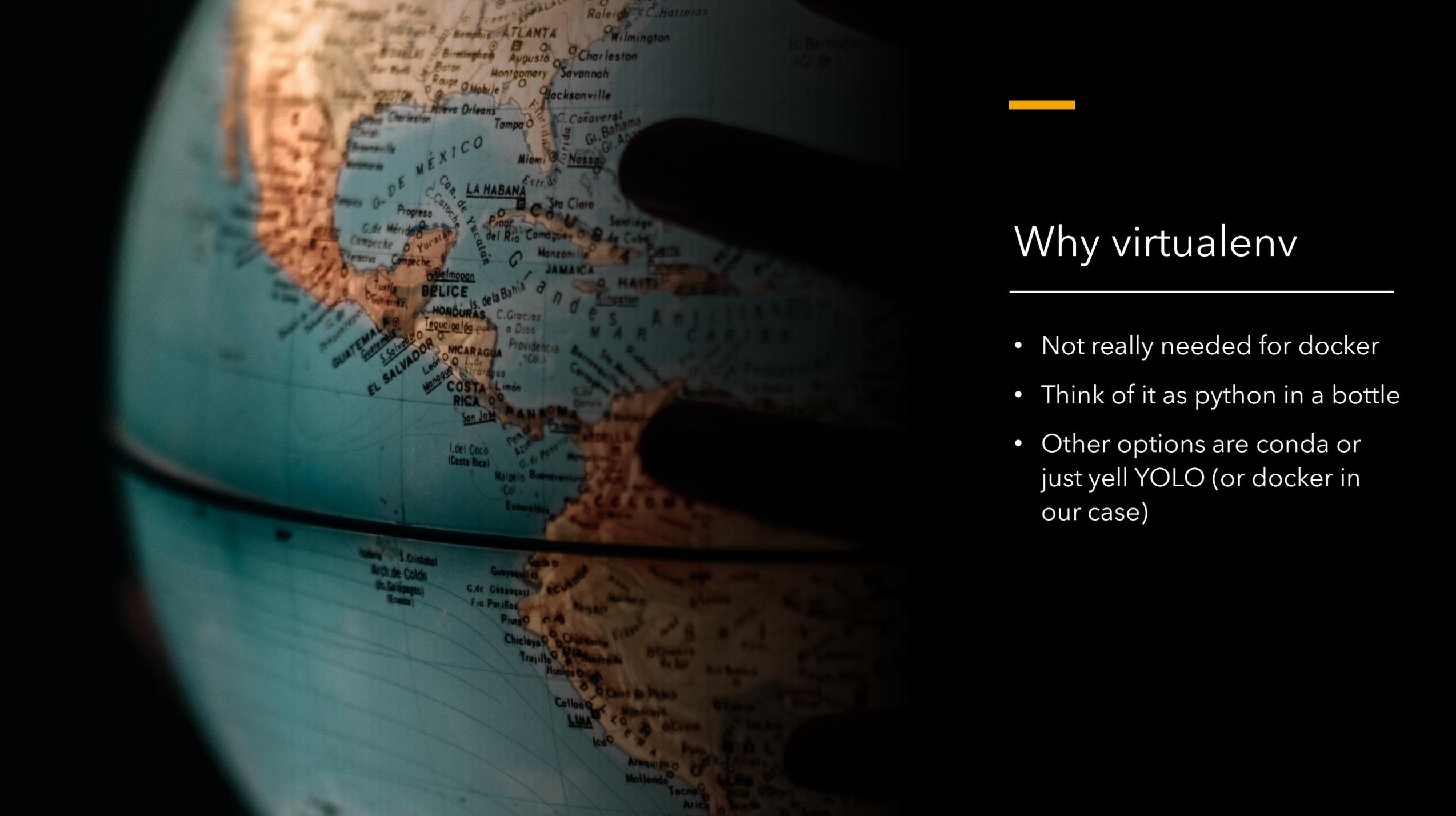
- Follow along: <https://gitlab.com/denner1/cialug-august-2020-jupyter-lab>
- Initial setup on Ubuntu Fossa (20.04) Docker image
  - `docker run -p 8080:8080 ubuntu:20.04`
  - Or easy button to skip ahead  
`docker run --rm -it -p 8080:8080 registry.gitlab.com/denner1/cialug-august-2020-jupyter-lab:latest`
- **Please note: this image is not optimized for size or security and is not production ready!**



# Setup cont.

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- First setup virtualenv and some prereqs
- apt-get install git r-base r-cran-devtools nodejs wget python3-pip build-essential libssl-dev libffi-dev python-dev python3-venv
- source venv/bin/activate
- Verify which env we are in with 'which pip' (also note hint in the prompt)



## Why virtualenv

- Not really needed for docker
- Think of it as python in a bottle
- Other options are conda or just yell YOLO (or docker in our case)



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## Setup cont.

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- `pip install jupyterlab ipywidgets`
- `jupyter lab -ip=0.0.0.0 -port=8080 -allow root`
  
- Install R `apt-get install r-base r-cran-devtools`
- In R:
  - `devtools::install_github("IRkernel/IRkernel")`
  - `IRkernel::installspec()`
- GnuPlot
- `apt install -y gnuplot`
- `pip install gnuplot_kernel`
- `python -m gnuplot_kernel install --user`



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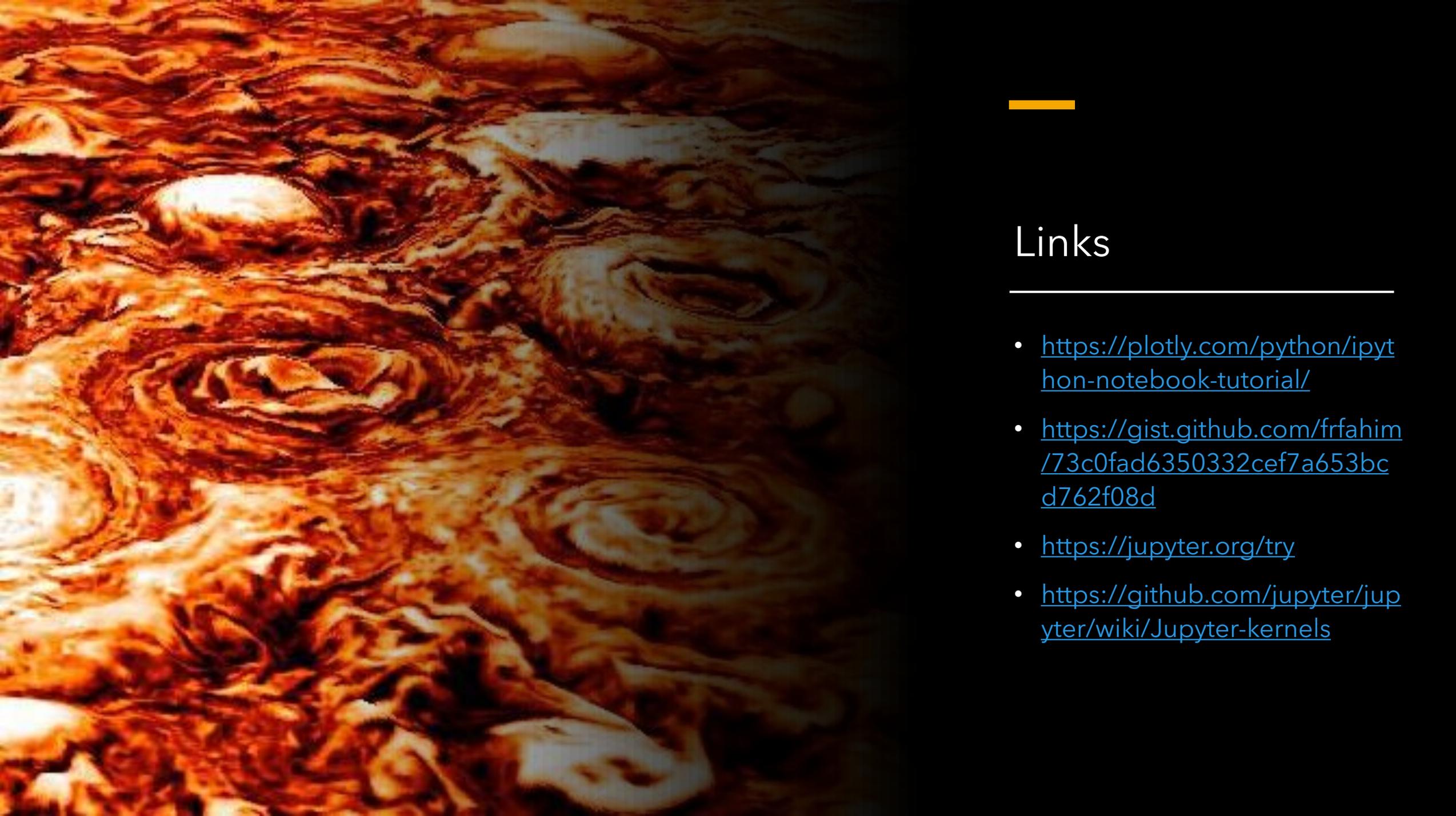
## Useful tips

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- ! Will run in the shell eg.
  - !pip install packagename
- Tab completion is your friend
- help()
- quickref
  
- Lots of Kernels out there:  
<https://github.com/jupyter/jupyter/wiki/Jupyter-kernels>



Demo



## Links

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- <https://plotly.com/python/ipython-notebook-tutorial/>
- <https://gist.github.com/frfahim/73c0fad6350332cef7a653bcd762f08d>
- <https://jupyter.org/try>
- <https://github.com/jupyter/jupyter/wiki/Jupyter-kernels>