Jupyter Notebooks in Dyalog APL

Adám Brudzewsky

What are notebooks?

A *notebook* combines the functionality of

a word processor — handles formatted text

a "shell" or "kernel" — executes statements in a programming language and includes output inline

a rendering engine — renders HTML in addition to plain text

Example notebook

using Python

global density of metal bands

Creating a world map of

Not secure | ramiro.org/notebook/metal-bands-map/

Apps APL EKGL kdb - Interprocess Co The APL Orchard | ch

Plot the map

We'll use the handy `plot` method available on `GeoDataFrame` objects. To make sure the map shows all countries, including those without data on metal bands, we have to plot these two sets separately. If you like to learn why, check out this notebook on creating choropleth maps using GeoPandas.

In the final code section, we create two separate data frames `known` and `unknown`. The `known` countries will be plotted using a colormap that seemed appropriate and the Jenks classification method, that reduces the variance within classes and maximize the variance between classes. There will be `9` different classes with darker colors indicating higher band ratios.

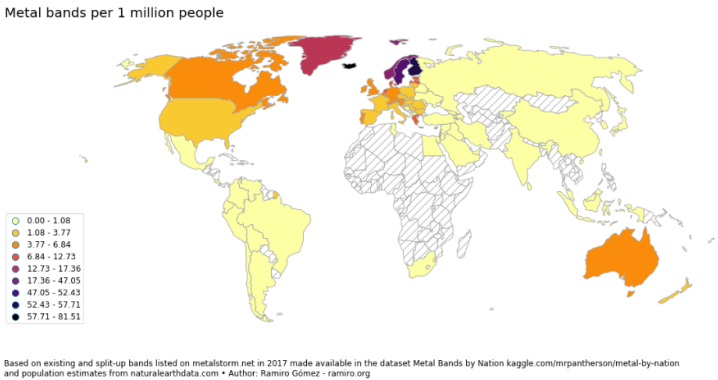
The `unknown` countries will be shown with a white background and a striped pattern. We also add some descriptive text, move the legend to the lower left part of the map and set the legend's size.

```
known = world.dropna(subset=['band_ratio'])
unknown = world[world['band_ratio'].isna()]

ax = known.plot(column='band_ratio', cmap='inferno_r', figsize=(20, 12), scheme='fisher_jenks', k=9, legend=True, edgecolor='#aaaaaa')
unknown.plot(ax=ax, color='#ffffff', hatch='//', edgecolor='#aaaaaa')

ax.set_title('Metal bands per 1 million people', fontdict={'fontsize': 20}, loc='left')
description = '''
Based on existing and split-up bands listed on metalstorm.net in 2017 made available in the dataset Metal Bands by Nation kaggle.com/mrpanthersc
and population estimates from naturalearthdata.com • Author: Ramiro Gómez - ramiro.org'''.strip()
ax.annotate(description, xy=(0.07, 0.1), size=12, xycoords='figure fraction')

ax.set_axis_off()
legend = ax.get_legend()
legend.set_bbox_to_anchor((.11, .4))
legend.prop.set_size(12)
```



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Conclusion

The map above and the one posted on reddit six years ago show similar patterns regarding regions with high and low metal band ratios. Moreover, it is obvious that our dataset comprises less countries and, looking at the actual numbers, has a lot less records in total.

different classes with darker colors indicating higher band ratios.

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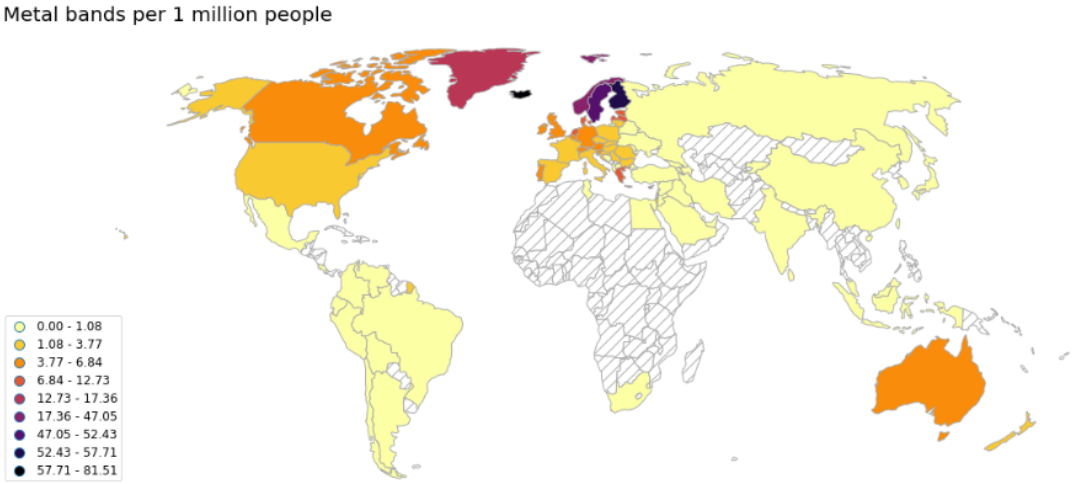


notebook
on
sity
ands

Health Care Spending

localhost:8888/notebooks/Documents/Dyalog/Jupyter%20Notebooks...

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Dyalog APL

Cleaning the Data

Apparently there's no GDP or health expenditure data for Antarctica... Our next step is to filter out any records that have "null" entries anywhere, remove countries with per capita GDP < 25,000 - each time displaying the resulting item count:

In [22]:
```
⍝tab←(~∨/tab∈'null')⌿tab      ⍝ remove countries with null data
⍝tab←(tab[;3]≥25000)⌿tab      ⍝ remove counties with per capita GDP<25000
```

Out[22]: 191

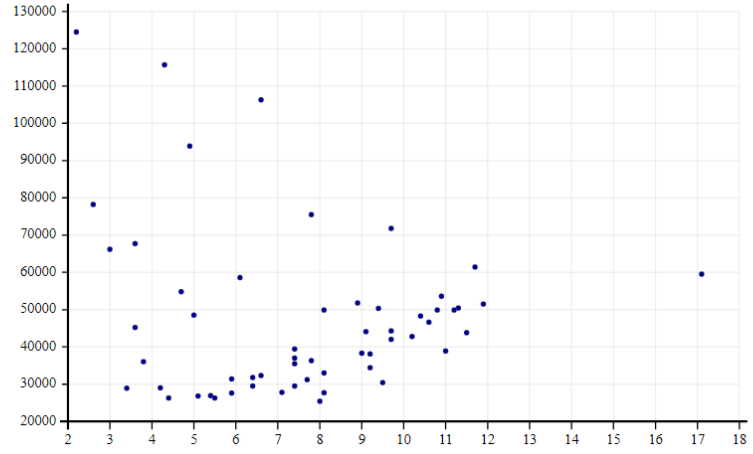
Out[22]: 57

Charting

Finally, we create our scatterplot showing Health Care Expenditure as a percentage of GDP versus per capita GDP:

In [23]:
```
InitCauseway ⍬
sp←⎕NEW Causeway.SharpPlot
sp.SetMarkers c,Causeway.Marker.Bullet
sp.ScatterPlotStyle←Causeway.ScatterPlotStyles.ValueTags
sp.ValueTagStyle←Causeway.ValueTagStyles.Tips
sp.SetValueTags ⊂tab[;1]
sp.XAxisStyle←Causeway.XAxisStyles.GridLines
sp.YAxisStyle←Causeway.YAxisStyles.GridLines
sp.DrawScatterPlot (,⊂tab[;3])(tab[;2])
{⍵}3500⌶sp.RenderSvg Causeway.SvgMode.FixedAspect
```

Out[23]:



Example notebook using Dyalog APL

health care expenditure vs GDP per capita

```
Out[22]: 191
Out[22]: 57
```

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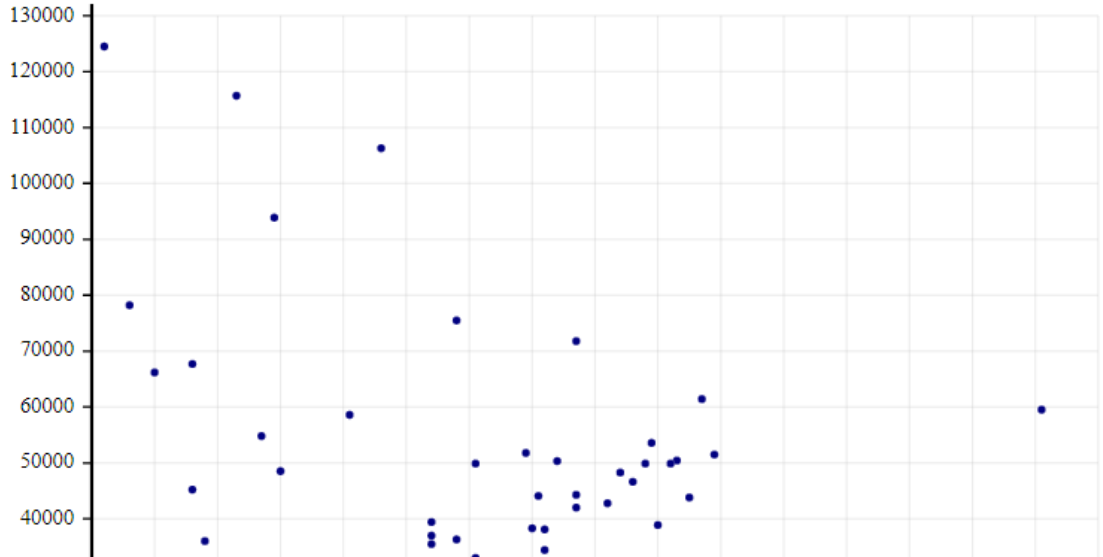
Out[23]:



notebook

og APL

expenditure

capita

Notebook benefits

A single document that combines explanations with executable code and its output — an ideal way to provide:

- reproducible research results
- documentation of processes
- instructions
- tutorials and training materials of all shapes and sizes

A digital learning environment for computational thinking

What is *Jupyter* notebook?

First notebook: Mathematica 1.0 in '88

Jupyter notebook is a part of

Project Jupyter, a nonprofit to

> *develop open-source software, standards, and services for interactive computing across dozens of programming languages*

beginning with **Julia**, **Python**, **R**, and now over 70 languages, including Dyalog APL

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Ways to use Jupyter notebooks

On your own computer after installing a Jupyter notebook server

With an online notebook server like cocalc.com

Save notebook with output and use a notebook viewer

Export to HTML, PDF, LaTeX, etc.

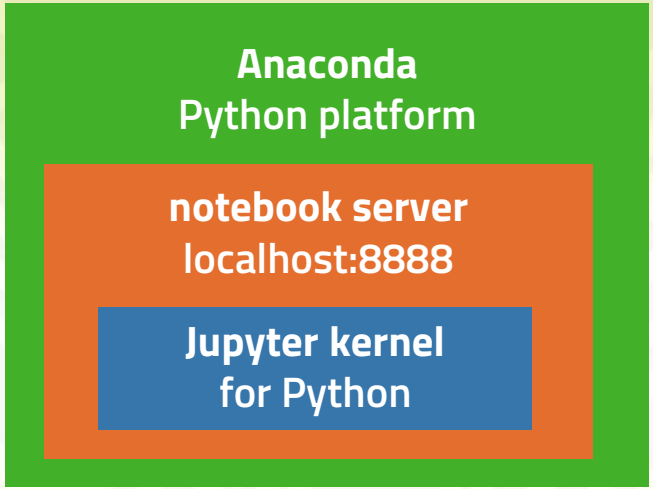
Local notebook server — Python

Local notebook server — Python

Anaconda
Python platform

Local notebook server — Python

Local notebook server — Python



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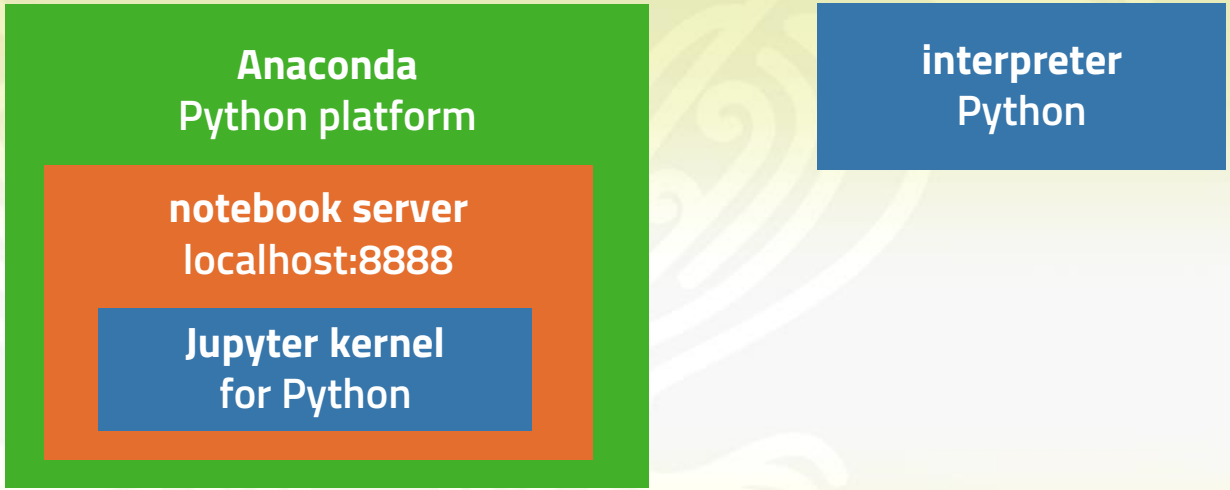


Local notebook server — Python

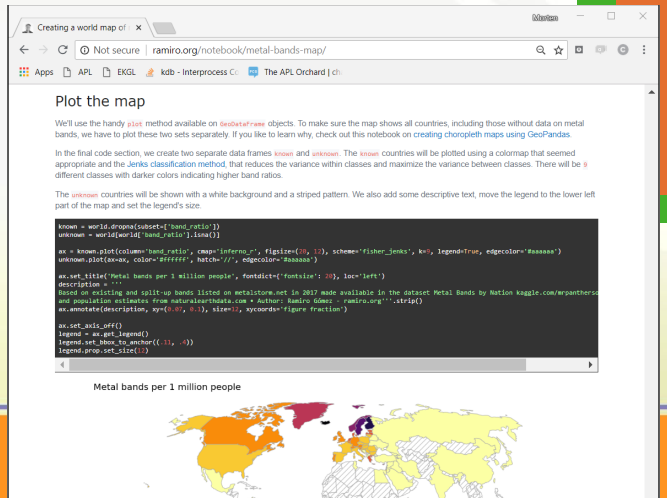
Anaconda
Python platform

notebook server
localhost:8888

Jupyter kernel
for Python

interpreter
Python

web browser



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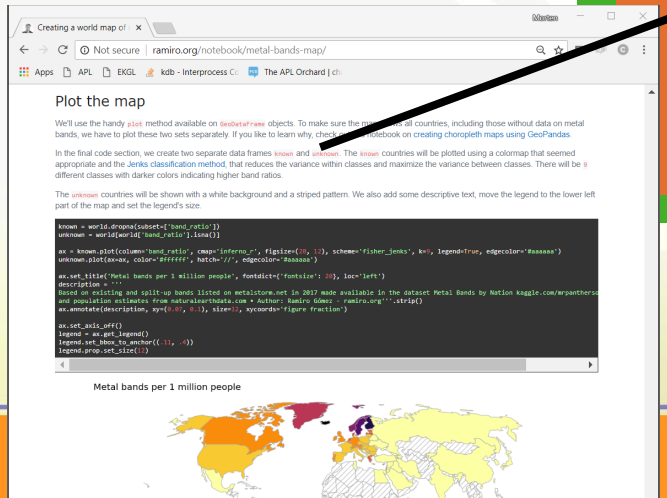

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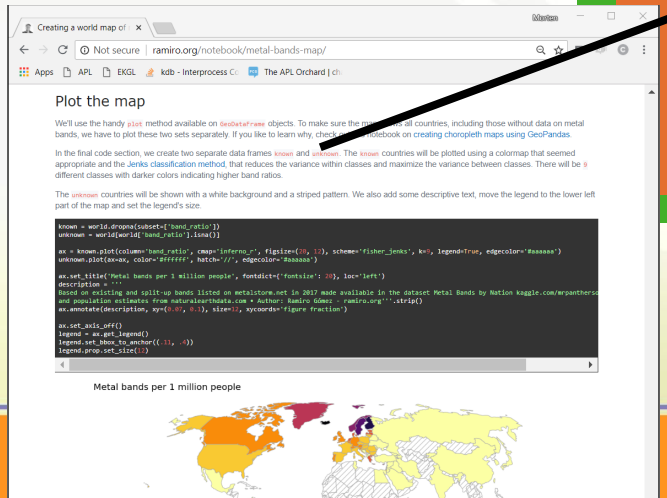
web browser



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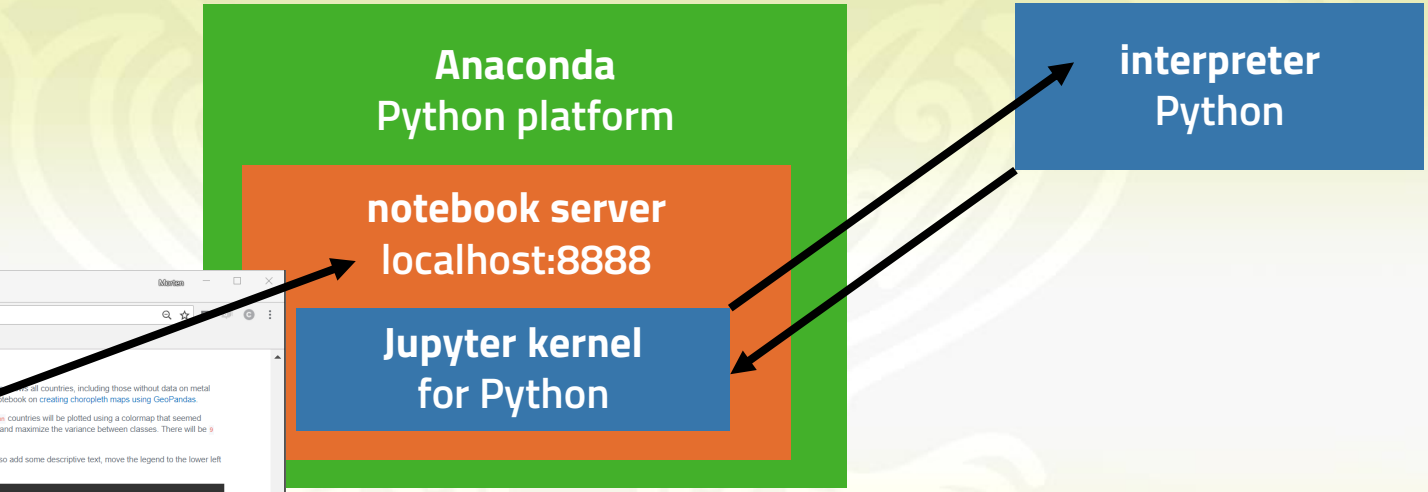
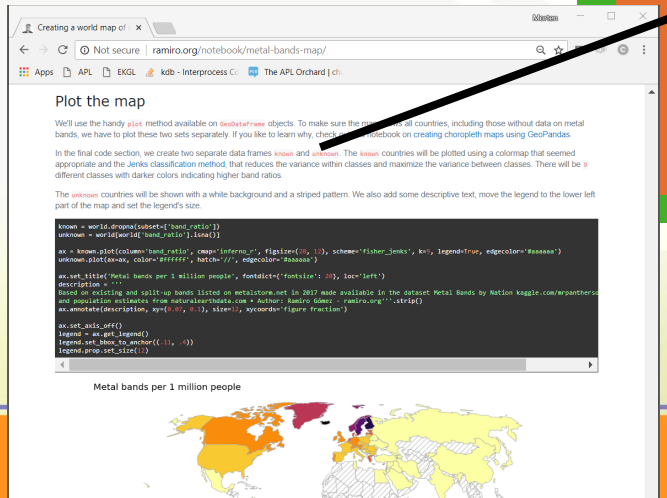


web browser



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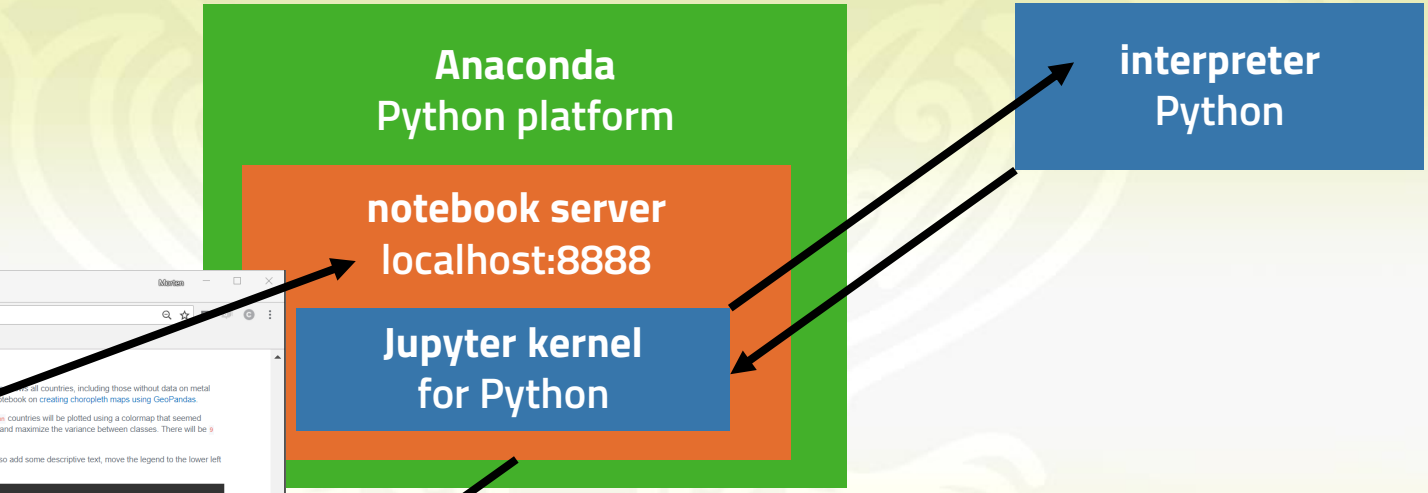

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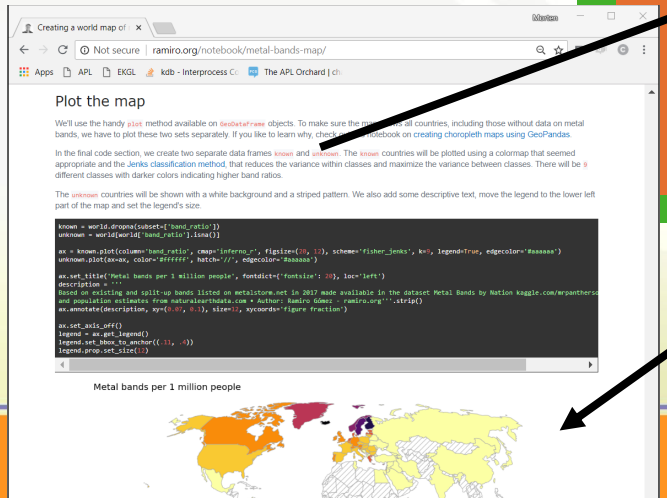

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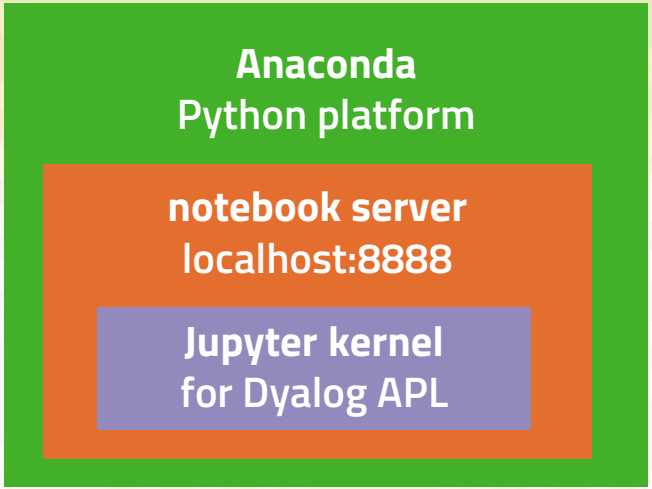

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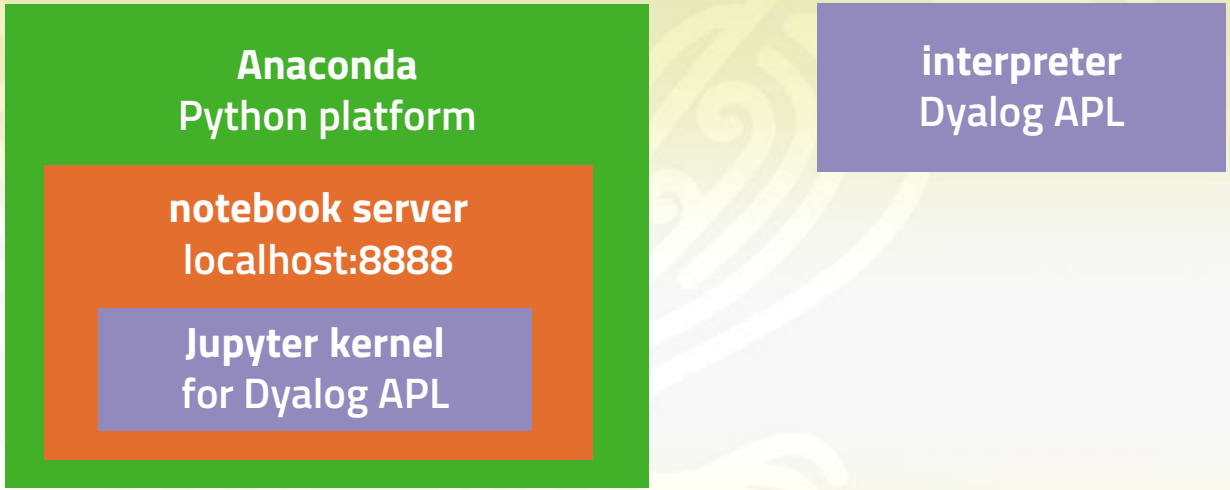

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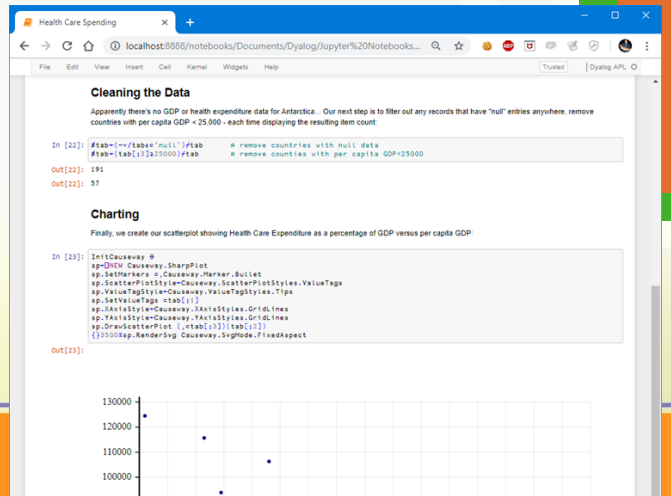

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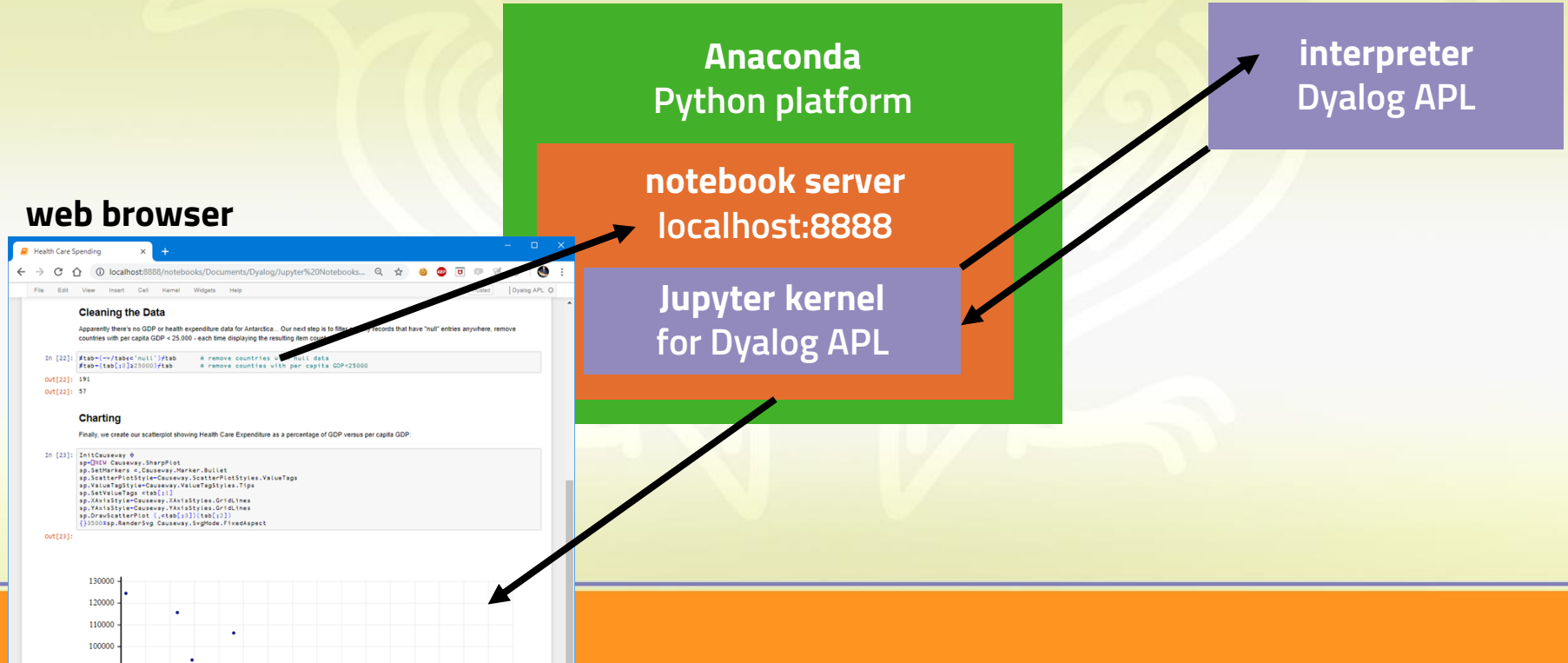

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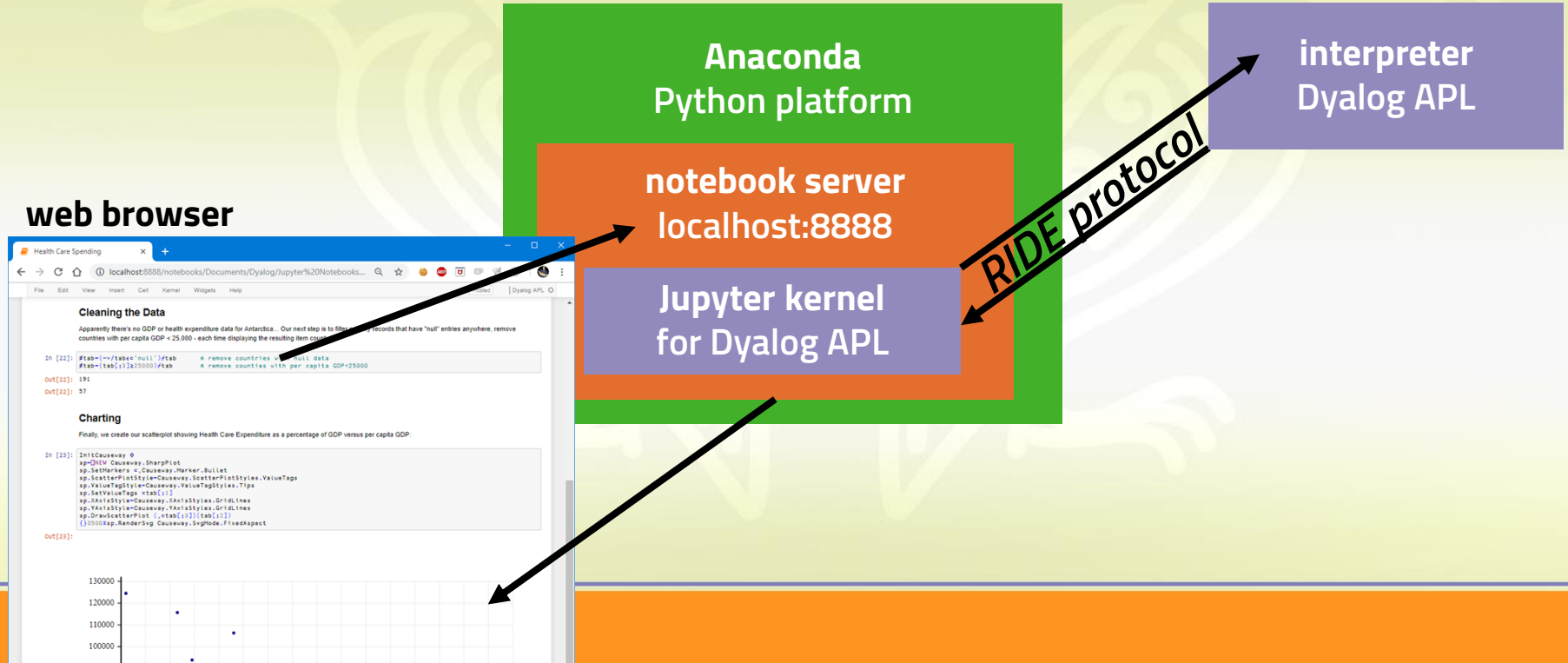

Setting up local notebook server

Install Dyalog ☺

Install Dyalog's Jupyter kernel

Install Anaconda

Launch Jupyter notebook server

Setting up local notebook server

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Install Anaconda

Launch Jupyter notebook server

installation instructions

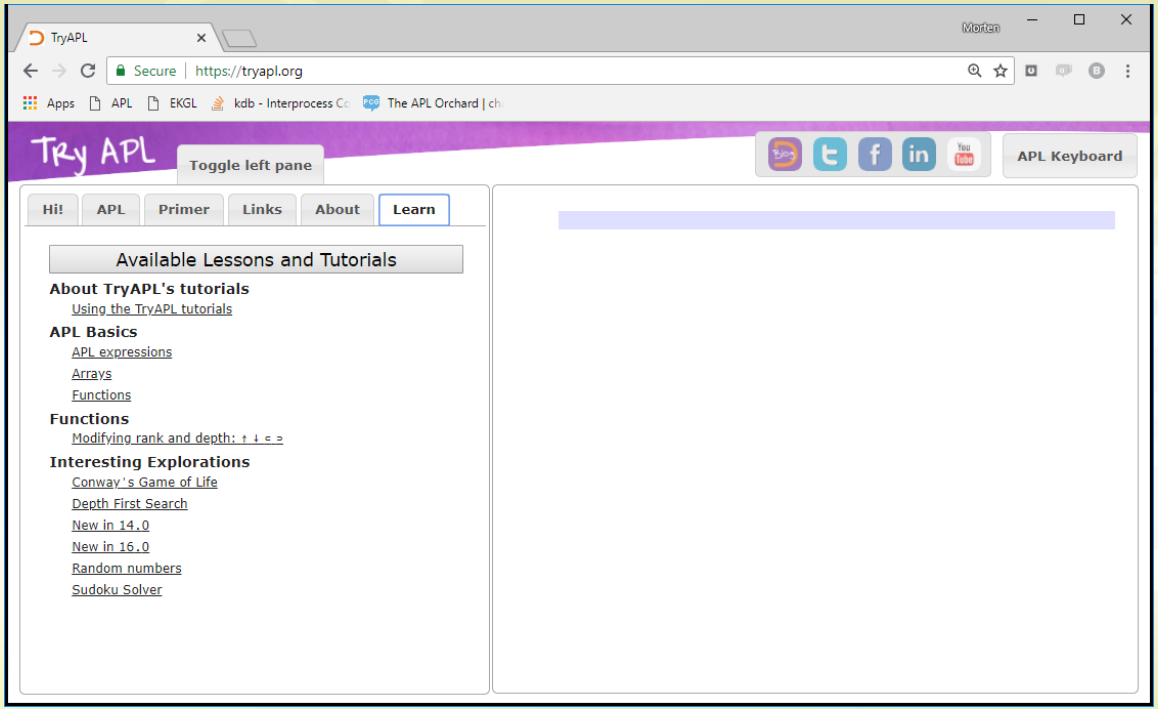
Demo

Installing Jupyter
Opening a notebook
Modifying content

Online notebook servers

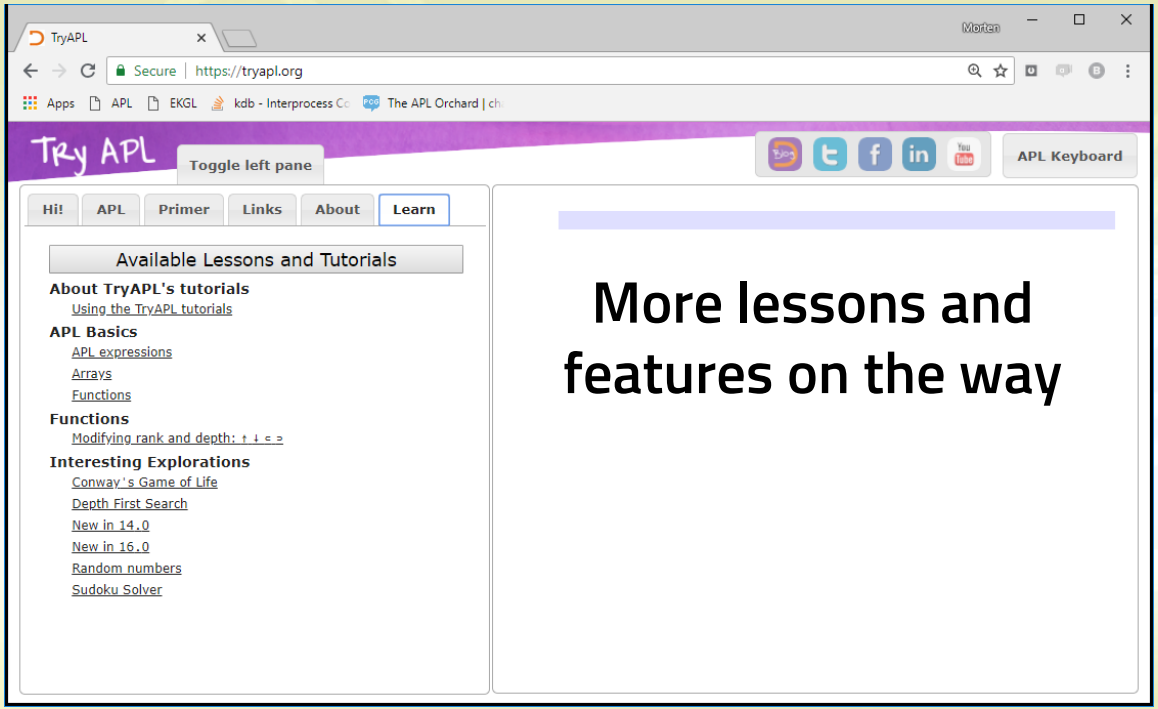
There are online services for various programming languages

Online notebook servers



TryAPL's lessons are now Jupyter notebooks

Online notebook servers



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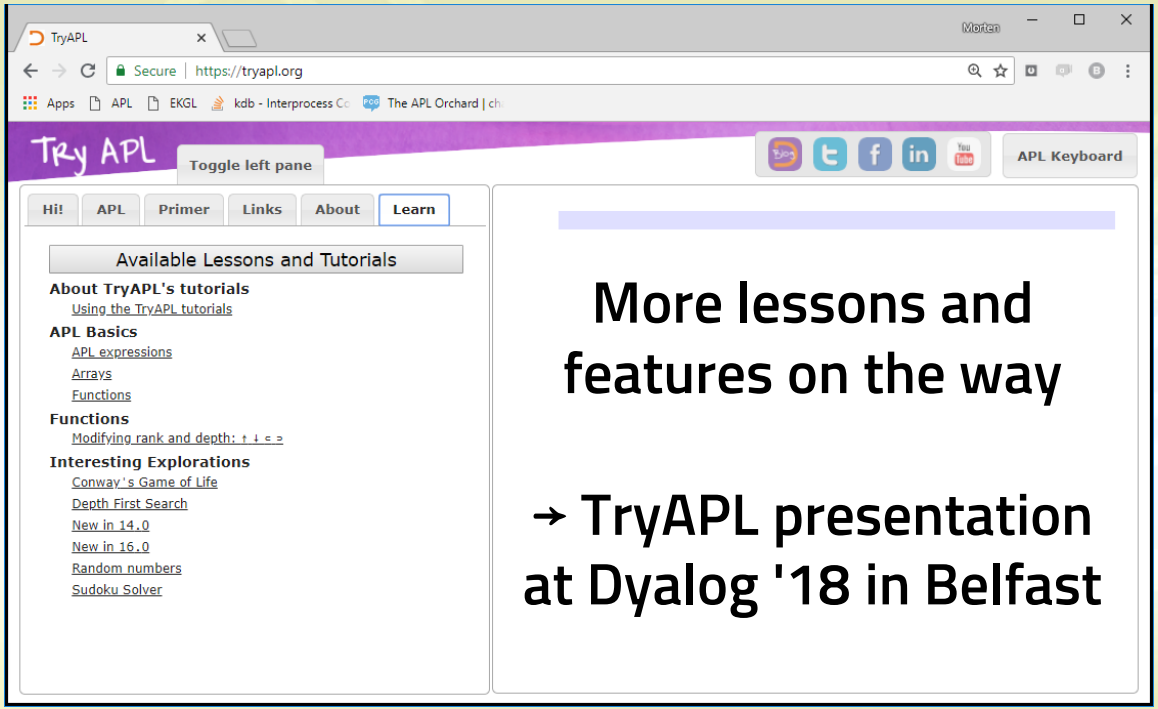

TryAPL's lessons are now Jupyter notebooks

Online notebook servers

Benefit: nothing to install

you may need to sign up for an account

To protect servers, host may place restrictions

or run in a sandbox with limited connectivity

Notebooks can execute any code

all code is run on the host server
same privileges as local execution

Static notebook viewers

Notebooks are stored as .ipynb files

- .ipynb files are in JSON format
- each code cell may include output from the last execution

You can share an .ipynb file

- anyone with a local notebook server can view it
- ... but of course cannot execute anything new

Many online systems have viewers

- GitHub's file previewer
- Project Jupyter's nbviewer.jupyter.org

Exported notebooks

Notebooks can be exported to many standard

for example HTML, PDF, and LaTeX

Some formats require 3rd party plug-ins

Exported notebooks are static

expressions cannot be re-executed

Demo

Creating a new notebook document
Generating rich output

Ways to use notebooks — recap

Installing a Jupyter notebook server on your PC

Use an online notebook server like cocalc.com

Store the notebook with output, then open in a notebook viewer

Export to HTML, PDF, LaTeX, ...

Ask questions now!

Wiki github.com/Dyalog/dyalog-jupyter-kernel/wiki

Email notebooks@dyalog.com

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Thank you

Technology Partnership (tp.rs)

for the prototype APL kernel

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for working on the kernel
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Interested in an internship?
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Thank *you*

for watching

Webinars on Thursdays at 16:00 UTC

Comment and suggest to webinar@dyalog.com or @Adám in chat.stackexchange.com/rooms/52405

No webinar in October due to Dyalog '18 in Belfast
October 28th–November 1st
many sessions will be livestreamed

General APL Questions
stackoverflow.com