

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

Creating a world map of x

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

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=(30, 12), scheme='fisher_jenks', k=9, legend=True, edgecolor='#aaaaa')
unknown.plot(ax=ax, color='ffffff', hatch='///', edgecolor='#aaaaa')

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/mrpantherson
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)
```

Metal bands per 1 million people

Based on existing and split-up bands listed on metalstorm.net in 2017 made available in the dataset Metal Bands by Nation kaggle.com/mrpantherson/metal-by-nation and population estimates from naturalearthdata.com • Author: Ramiro Gómez - ramiro.org

log-jupyter-kernel/wiki 3

Example notebook using Python

global density of metal bands

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.

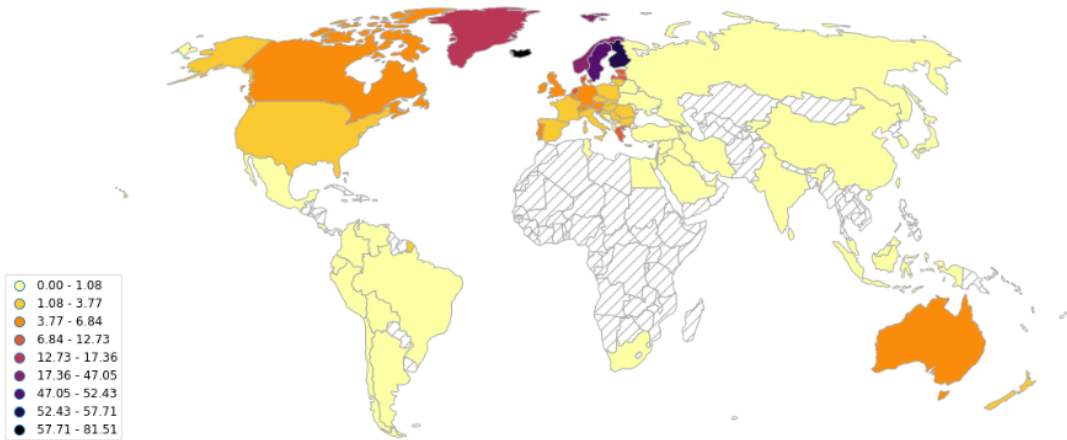
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ax = known.plot(column='band_ratio', cmap='inferno_r', figsize=(20, 12), scheme='fisher_jenks', k=9, legend=True, edgecolor='#aaaaaa')
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Metal bands per 1 million people



Based on existing and split-up bands listed on metalstorm.net in 2017 made available in the dataset Metal Bands by Nation kaggle.com/mrpantherson/metal-by-nation and population estimates from naturalearthdata.com • Author: Ramiro Gómez - ramiro.org

notebook

on

sity

ands

Health Care Spending

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

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=(-v/tabec'null')#tab      R remove countries with null data
#tab=(tab[!3]225000)#tab          R remove countries with per capita GDP<25000
```

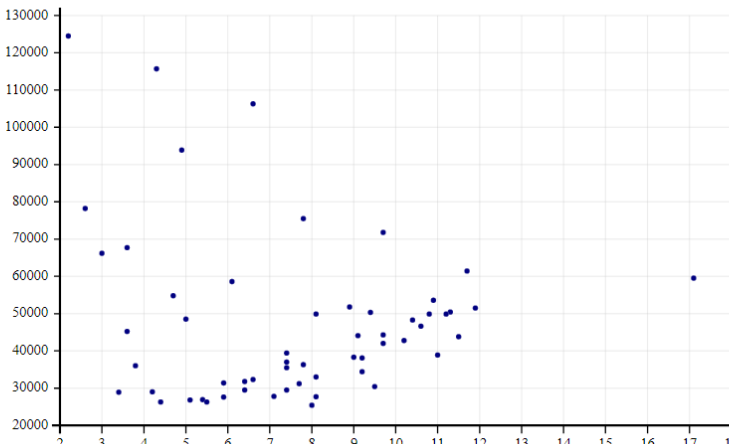
Out[22]: 191
Out[22]: 57

Charting

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

```
In [23]: InitCauseway 0
sp=NEW Causeway.SharpPlot
sp.SetMarkers c,Causeway.Marker.Bullet
sp.ScatterPlotStyle=Causeway.ScatterPlotStyles.ValueTags
sp.ValueTagStyle=Causeway.ValueTagStyles.Tips
sp.SetValueTags ctab[!1]
sp.XAxisStyle=Causeway.XAxisStyles.GridLines
sp.YAxisStyle=Causeway.YAxisStyles.GridLines
sp.DrawScatterPlot (,ctab[!3])(tab[!2])
{}35002sp.RenderSvg Causeway.SvgMode.FixAspectRatio
```

Out[23]:



og-jupyter-kernel/wiki

5

Example notebook using Dyalog APL

health care expenditure vs GDP per capita

Out[22]: 191

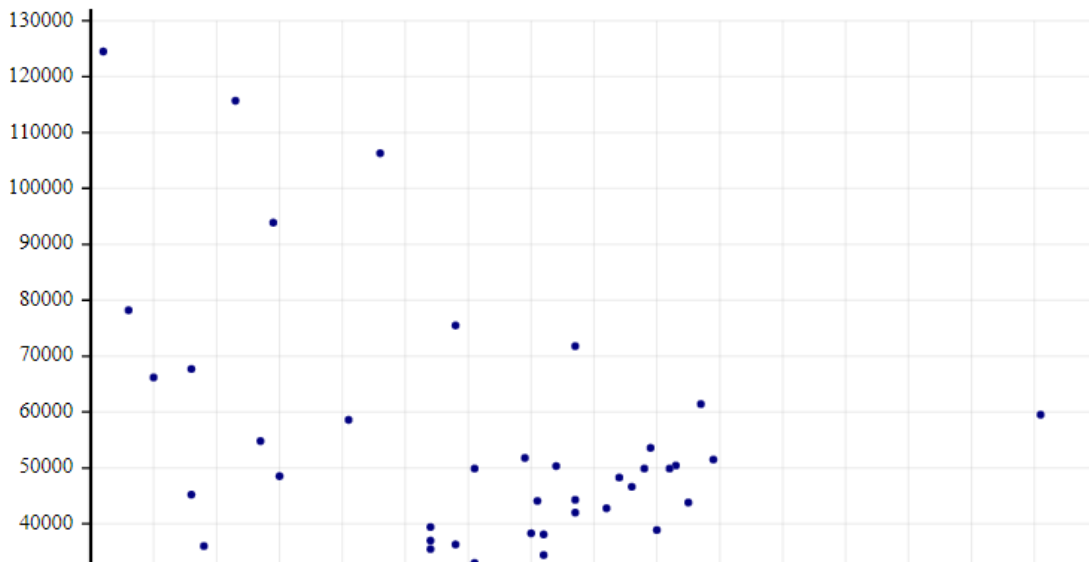
Out[22]: 57

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 ctab[;1]
sp.XAxisStyle=Causeway.XAxisStyles.GridLines
sp.YAxisStyle=Causeway.YAxisStyles.GridLines
sp.DrawScatterPlot (,ctab[;3])(tab[;2])
{}3500 sp.RenderSvg Causeway.SvgMode.FixedAspect
```

Out[23]:



notebook
log 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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ONE OF THE MOST
SIGNIFICANT ADVANCES
IN THE SCIENTIFIC
COMPUTING ARENA
UNIVERSITY CORPORATION
FOR ATMOSPHERIC
RESEARCH

Ways to use Jupyter notebooks

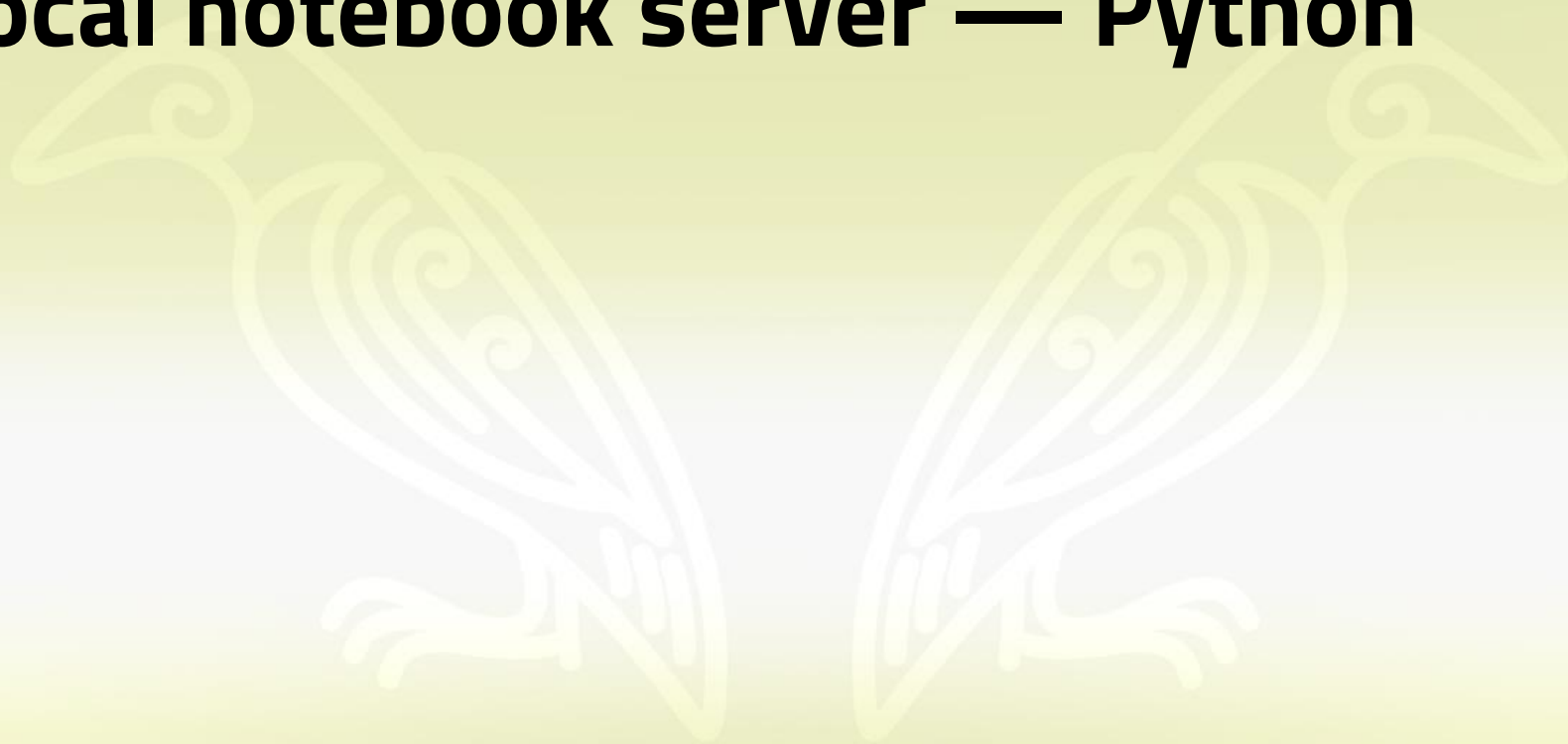
On your own computer after installing a Jupyter notebook server

With an online notebook server like cocalc.com

Save notebook with output and use a notebook viewer

Export to HTML, PDF, $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$, etc.

Local notebook server — Python



Local notebook server — Python



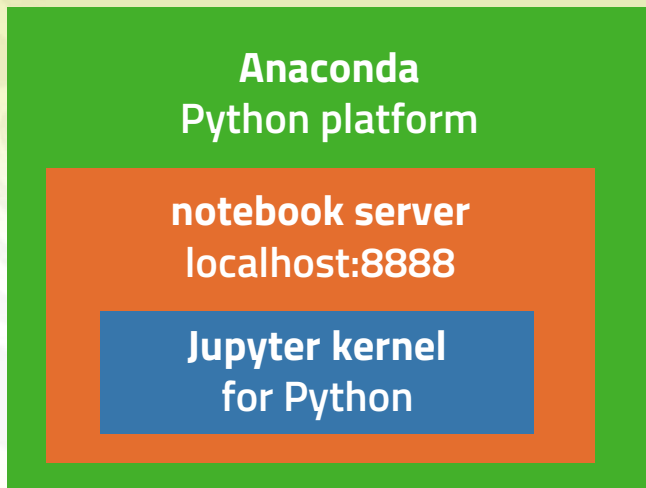
Anaconda
Python platform

Local notebook server — Python

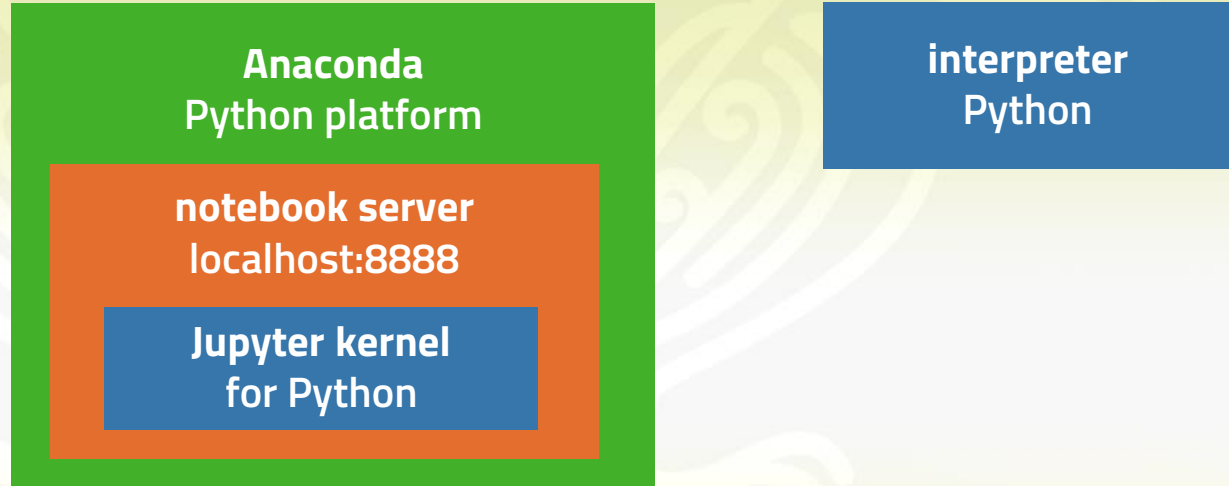
**Anaconda
Python platform**

**notebook server
localhost:8888**

Local notebook server — Python



Local notebook server — Python



Local notebook server — Python

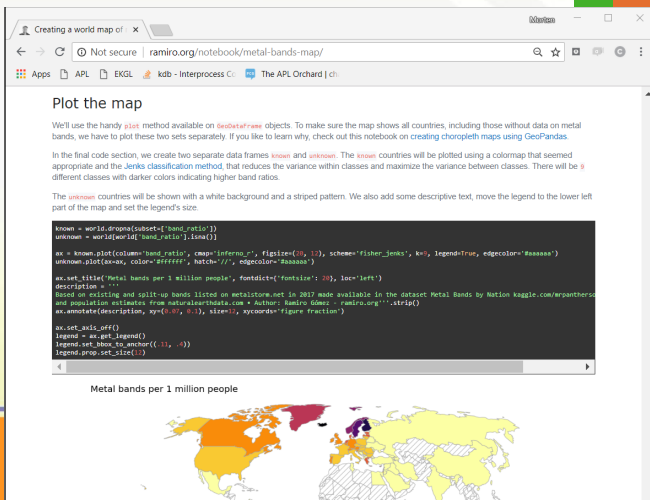
Anaconda
Python platform

interpreter
Python

notebook server
localhost:8888

Jupyter kernel
for Python

web browser



Local notebook server — Python

Anaconda
Python platform

interpreter
Python

notebook server
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Jupyter kernel
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web browser

Creating a world map of ... x

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

Plot the map

We'll use the handy `splot` 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 the 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 maximizes the variance between classes. There will be 3 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', figsize=(10, 10), scheme='fisher_jenks', kv, legend=True, edgecolor='black')
unknown.plot(ax=ax, color='ffffff', hatch='//', edgecolor='black')

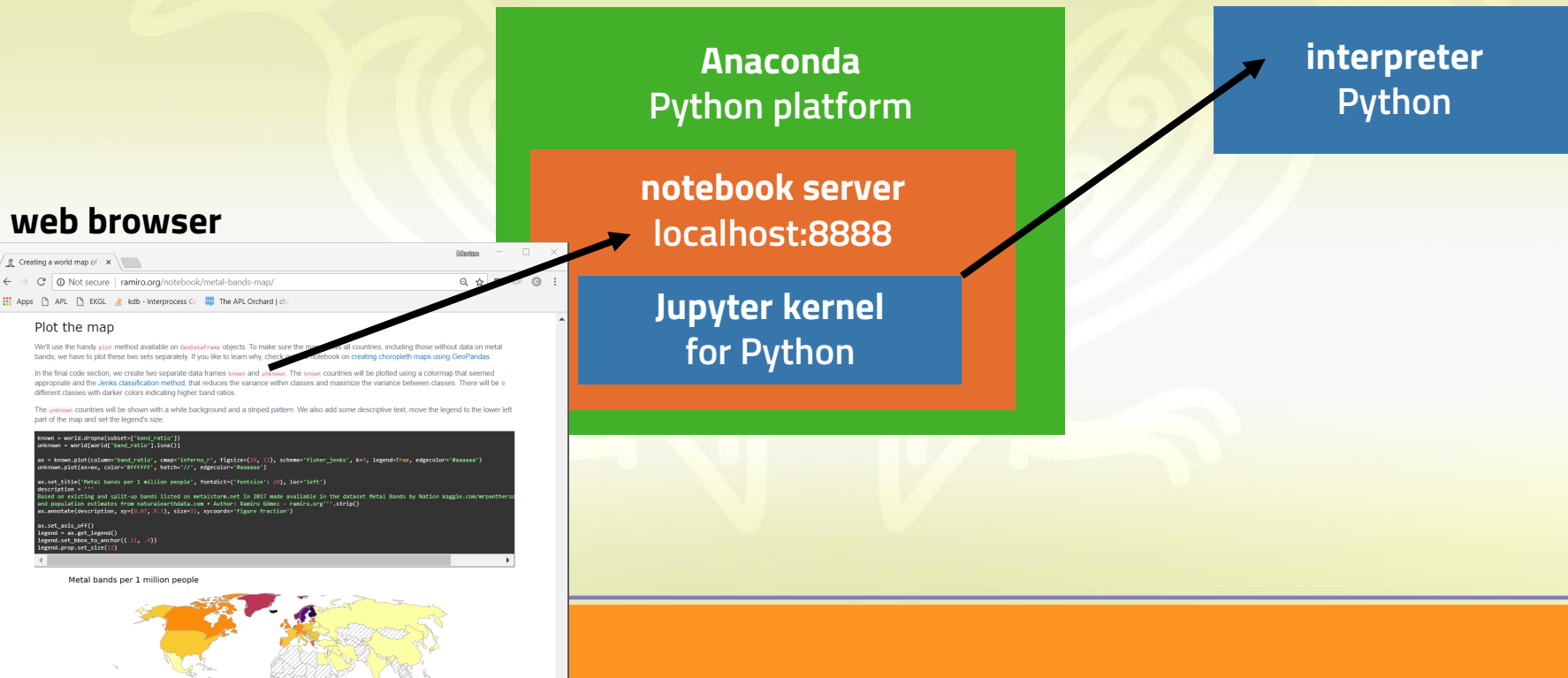
ax.set_title('Metal bands per 1 million people', fontdict={'fontsize': 20, 'font': 'serif'})
description = """
Based on existing and split-up bands listed on nature.com in 2013 made available in the dataset Metal Bands by Natian Kaggle.com/ranpanthers
and population estimates from naturalearthdata.com • Author: Ramiro Udeas - ramiro.udeas@ramiro.org • 17194()
ax.annotate(description, xy=(0.07, 0.1), size=10, xycoords='figure fraction')

ax.set_axis_off()
legend = ax.get_legend()
legend.set_box_to_anchor((-1, -0.5))
legend.set_title('')

```

Metal bands per 1 million people

Local notebook server — Python



Local notebook server — Python

web browser

Anaconda
Python platform

notebook server
localhost:8888

Jupyter kernel
for Python

interpreter
Python

Creating a world map of ...

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 the 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 5 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', figsize=(10, 10), scheme='fisher_jenks', kv, legend=True, edgecolor='black')
unknown.plot(ax=ax, color='ffffff', hatch='/', legend=False)

ax.set_title('Metal bands per 1 million people', fontdict={'fontsize': 20, 'font': 'serif'})
description = """
Based on existing and split-up bands listed on nature.com in 2013 made available in the dataset Metal Bands by Natjon Kaggle.com/wjpanthers
and population estimates from naturalearthdata.com. Author: Ramiro Urdaz - ramiro.urdaz@ramiro.org
ax.annotate(description, xy=(0.7, 0.1), size=10, xycoords='figure fraction')

ax.set_axis_off()
legend = ax.get_legend()
legend.set_box_to_anchor((-1, -0.5))
legend.set_bbox_inches(0, 0, 10, 10)
```

Metal bands per 1 million people

Local notebook server — Python

web browser

Anaconda
Python platform

notebook server
localhost:8888

Jupyter kernel
for Python

interpreter
Python

Creating a world map of ...

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

Plot the map

We'll use the handy `size` method available on `GeoDataFrames` 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 the 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 5 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.

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unknown = world[world['band_ratio'].isna()]

ax = known.plot(column='band_ratio', cmap='inferno', figsize=(10, 10), scheme='fisher_jenks', kv, legend=True, edgecolor='black')
unknown.plot(ax=ax, color='ffffff', hatch='/', edgecolor='black')

ax.set_title('Metal bands per 1 million people', fontdict={'fontsize': 20, 'font' : 'serif'})
description = """
Based on existing and split-up bands listed on nature.com in 2013 made available in the dataset Metal Bands by Natton Kaggle.com/wpanthers
and population estimates from nature.com. Author: Ramiro Udeas - ramiro.udeas@ramiro.org
ax.annotate(description, xy=(0.7, 0.3), size=10, xycoords='figure fraction')

ax.set_axis_off()
legend = ax.get_legend()
legend.set_box_to_anchor((-1, -0.5))
legend.set_title('')

```

Metal bands per 1 million people

Local notebook server — APL

**Anaconda
Python platform**

**notebook server
localhost:8888**

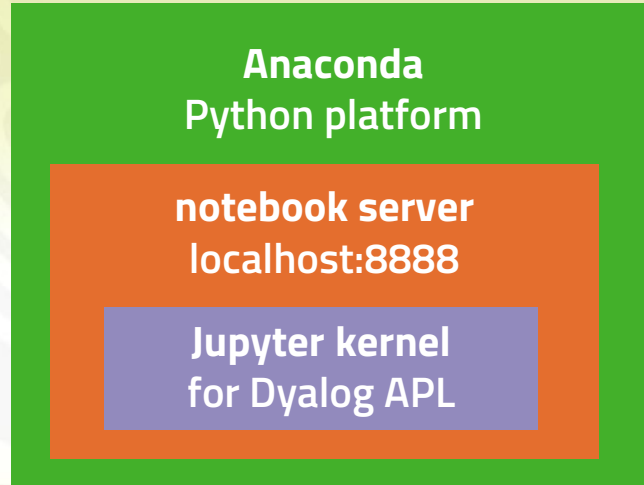
Local notebook server — APL

Anaconda
Python platform

notebook server
localhost:8888

Jupyter kernel
for Dyalog APL

Local notebook server — APL



Local notebook server — APL

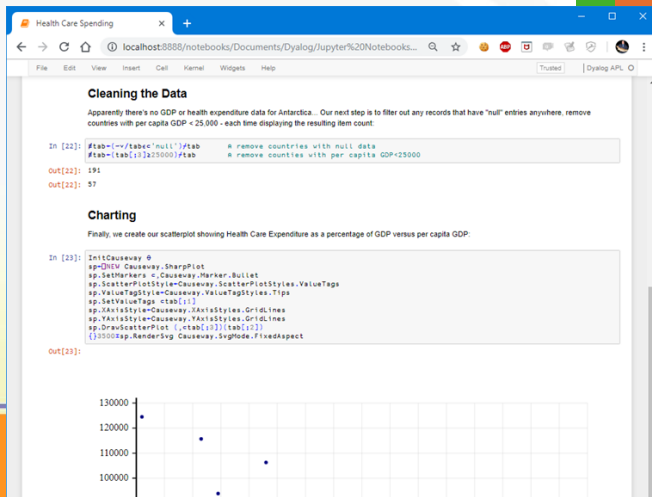
Anaconda
Python platform

interpreter
Dyalog APL

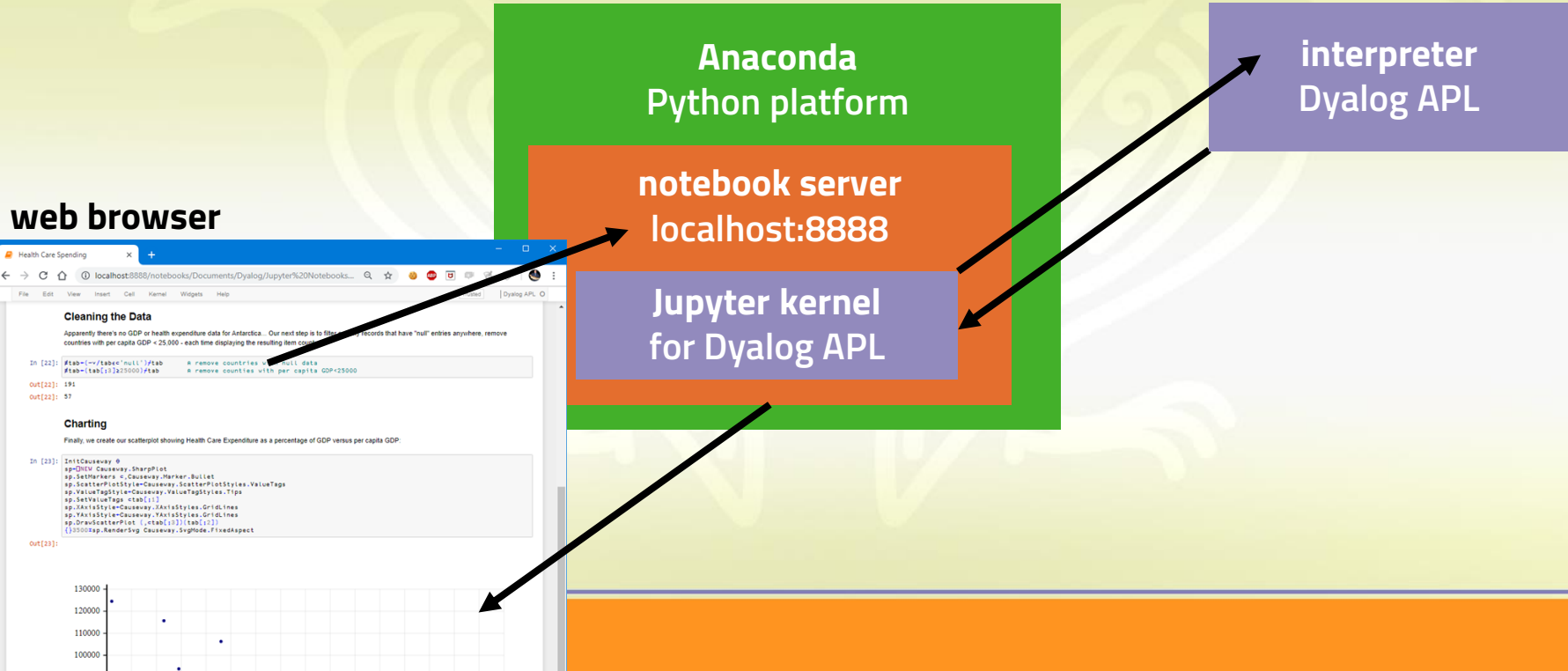
notebook server
localhost:8888

Jupyter kernel
for Dyalog APL

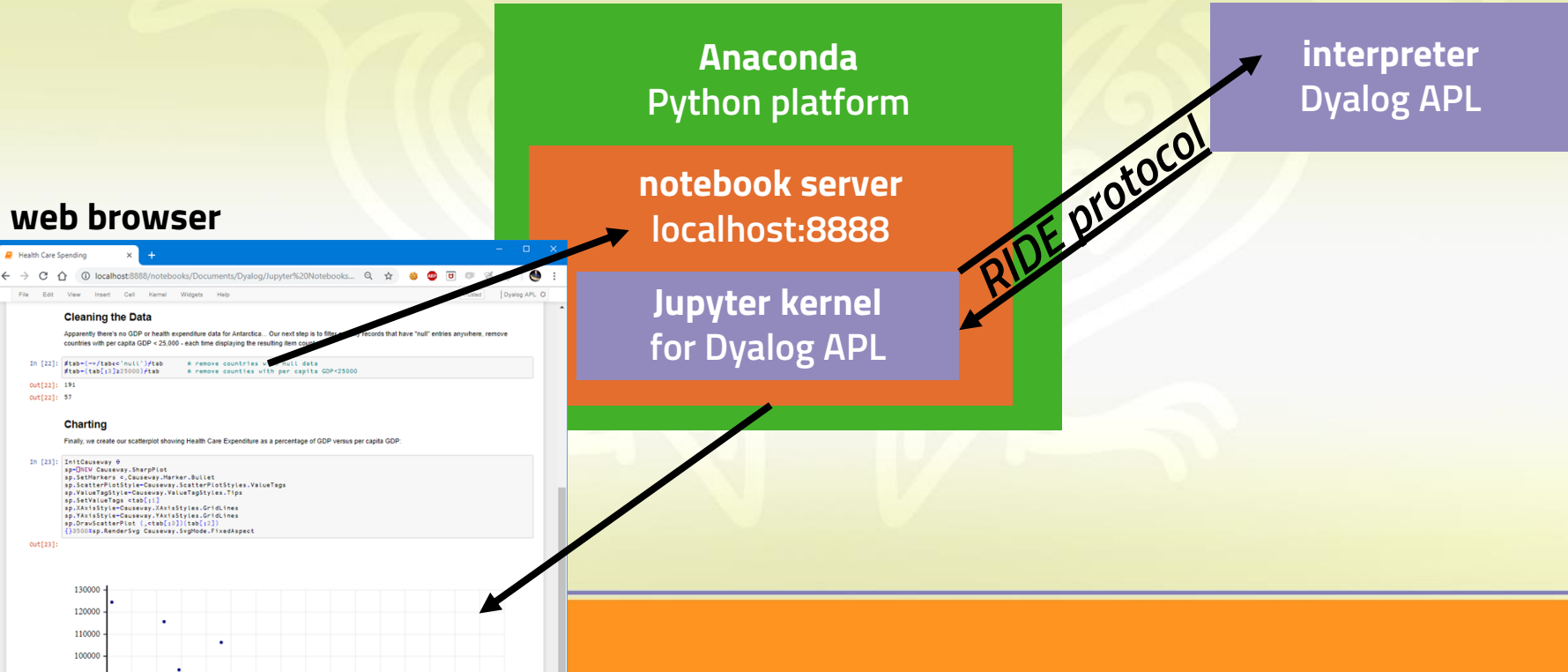
web browser



Local notebook server — APL



Local notebook server — APL



Setting up local notebook server

Install Dyalog 😊

Install Dyalog's Jupyter kernel

Install Anaconda

Launch Jupyter notebook server

Setting up local notebook server

Install Dyalog 😊

Install Dyalog's Jupyter kernel

Install Anaconda

Launch Jupyter notebook server

installation instructions



Demo

Installing Jupyter
Opening a notebook
Modifying content

Online notebook servers

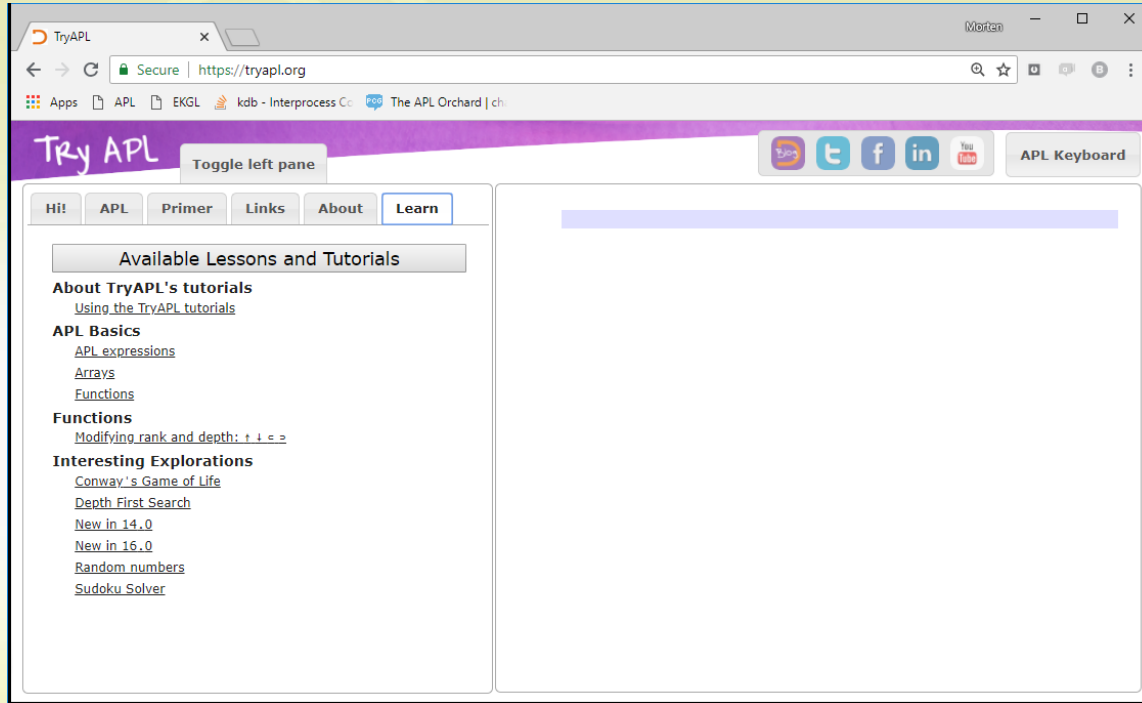
There are
online services
for various
programming
languages



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://cocalc.com/doc/jupyter-notebook.html>. The page features the CoCalc logo, a navigation menu with links for Policies, Software, Pricing, API, and Sign In, and a prominent green 'Create Account!' button. Below the button, it says 'or sign in with your account'. The main heading is 'Run Jupyter Notebooks Online'. At the bottom, there is a small image of a Jupyter notebook interface and a text block describing CoCalc as an online web service for running Jupyter notebooks in the browser, handling all the tedious details.

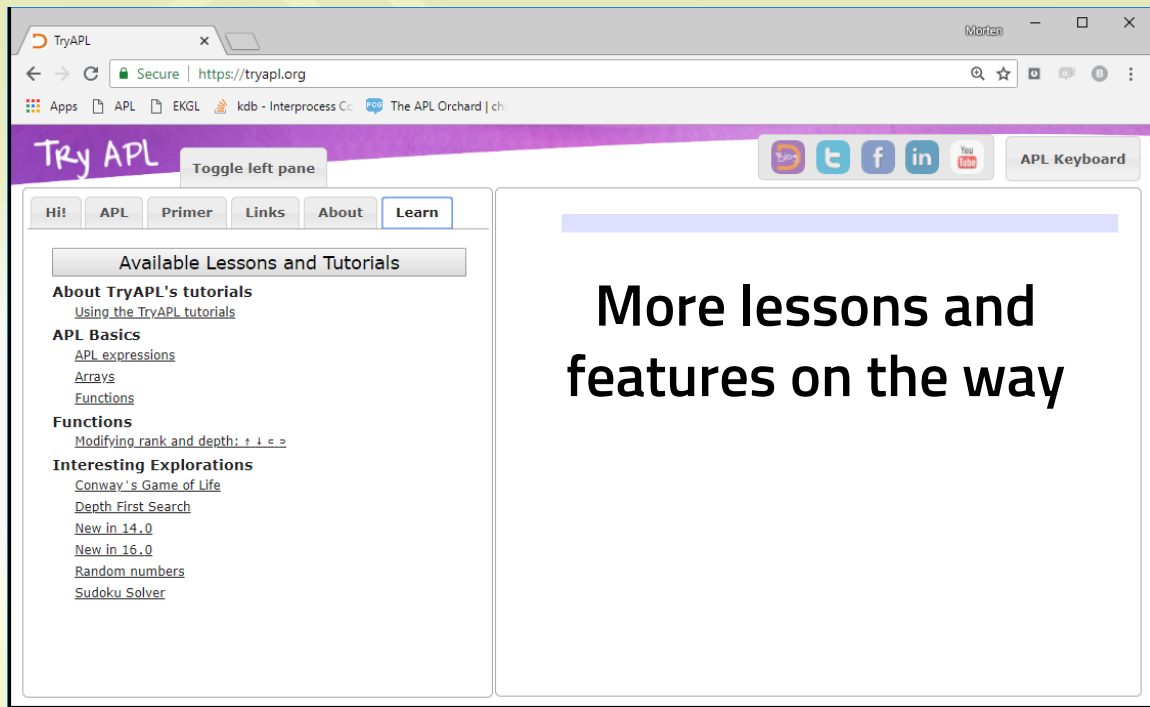
CoCalc is an online web service where you can **run Jupyter notebooks** right inside your browser. It handles all the tedious details for you. You no longer have to:

Online notebook servers



TryAPL's
lessons
are now
Jupyter
notebooks

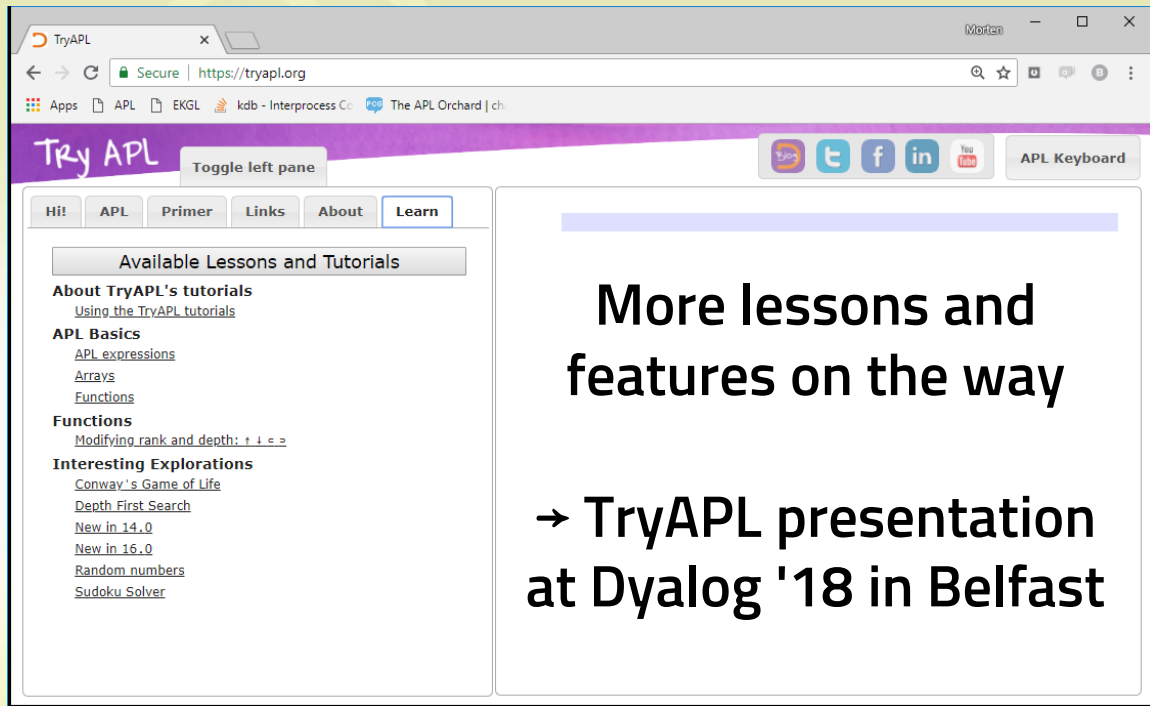
Online notebook servers



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://tryapl.org>. The page has a purple header with the 'Try APL' logo and a 'Toggle left pane' button. Below the header is a navigation menu with buttons for 'Hi!', 'APL', 'Primer', 'Links', 'About', and 'Learn'. A sidebar on the left lists 'Available Lessons and Tutorials' with categories: 'About TryAPL's tutorials' (link: [Using the TryAPL tutorials](#)), 'APL Basics' (links: [APL expressions](#), [Arrays](#), [Functions](#)), 'Functions' (link: [Modifying rank and depth: ↑ ↓ ← →](#)), and 'Interesting Explorations' (links: [Conway's Game of Life](#), [Depth First Search](#), [New in 14.0](#), [New in 16.0](#), [Random numbers](#), [Sudoku Solver](#)). The main content area displays the text 'More lessons and features on the way' in a large, bold font.

TryAPL's
lessons
are now
Jupyter
notebooks

Online notebook servers



The screenshot shows the TryAPL website interface. The browser address bar displays "https://tryapl.org". The page features a purple header with the "Try APL" logo and a "Toggle left pane" button. Below the header is a navigation menu with tabs for "Hi!", "APL", "Primer", "Links", "About", and "Learn". The "Learn" tab is active, showing a section titled "Available Lessons and Tutorials". This section lists several categories and links:

- About TryAPL's tutorials**
 - [Using the TryAPL tutorials](#)
- APL Basics**
 - [APL expressions](#)
 - [Arrays](#)
 - [Functions](#)
- Functions**
 - [Modifying rank and depth: + i c >](#)
- Interesting Explorations**
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 - [Depth First Search](#)
 - [New in 14.0](#)
 - [New in 16.0](#)
 - [Random numbers](#)
 - [Sudoku Solver](#)

TryAPL's
lessons
are now
Jupyter
notebooks

More lessons and
features on the way

→ TryAPL presentation
at Dyalog '18 in Belfast

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 $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$

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, $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$, ...

Ask questions now!

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

Email notebooks@dyalog.com

Ask questions now!

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

Email notebooks@dyalog.com

Thank you

Technology Partnership (tp.rs)

for the prototype APL kernel

Ask questions now!

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

Email notebooks@dyalog.com

Thank you

Will Robertson (our summer intern)

for working on the kernel

and creating many notebooks

Ask questions now!

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

Email notebooks@dyalog.com

Interested in an internship?

Email careers@dyalog.com

Thank you

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for working on the kernel

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Ask questions now!

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

Email notebooks@dyalog.com

Thank you

Gil Athoraya (of Optima Systems)

for implementing syntax colouring

Ask questions now!

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

Email notebooks@dyalog.com

Thank *you*
for watching

Webinars on Thursdays at 16:00 UTC

Comment and suggest to webinar@dyalog.com or [@Adám](https://chat.stackexchange.com/rooms/52405) 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

