A JUPYTER ENHANCEMENT PROPOSALS

Raniere Silva and Tania Sanchez Monroy (apologies)

EuroPython 2018, Edinburgh, 25 July, 2018

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OPENDREAMKIT

- 1. "is a Horizon 2020 European Research Infrastructure project (#676541) that will run from Sept. 2015 to August 2019."
- 2. "[the goal is] to create and strengthen virtual research environments."
- 3. "advanced the Jupyter Notebook Ecosystem"

More information at https://opendreamkit.org/.







Making Choices

Our previous lessons have shown us how to manipulate data, define our own functions, and repeat things. However, the programs we have written so far always do the same things, regardless of what data they're given. We want programs to make choices based on the values they are manipulating. To help us see what decisions they're making, we'll start by looking at how computers manipulate images.

Objectives

- Create a simple "image" made out of colored blocks.
- Explain how the RGB model represents colors.
- Explain the similarities and differences between tuples and lists.
- Write conditional statements including if, elif, and else branches.
- Correctly evaluate expressions containing and and or.
- Correctly write and interpret code containing nested loops and conditionals.
- Explain the advantages of putting frequently-modified code in a function.

Image Grids

Let's start by creating some simple heat maps of our own using a library called ipythonblocks. The first step is to create our own "image":

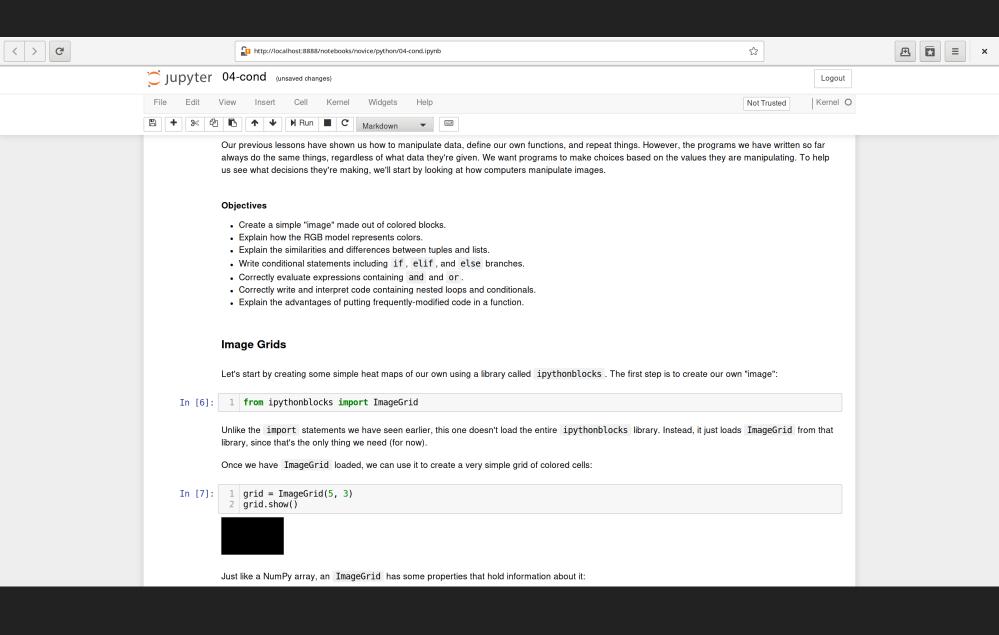
```
from ipythonblocks import ImageGrid
```

Unlike the import statements we have seen earlier, this one doesn't load the entire ipythonblocks library. Instead, it just loads ImageGrid from that library, since that's the only thing we need (for now).

Once we have ImageGrid loaded, we can use it to create a very simple grid of colored cells:

```
grid = ImageGrid(5, 3)
grid.show()
```

















bc / novice / python

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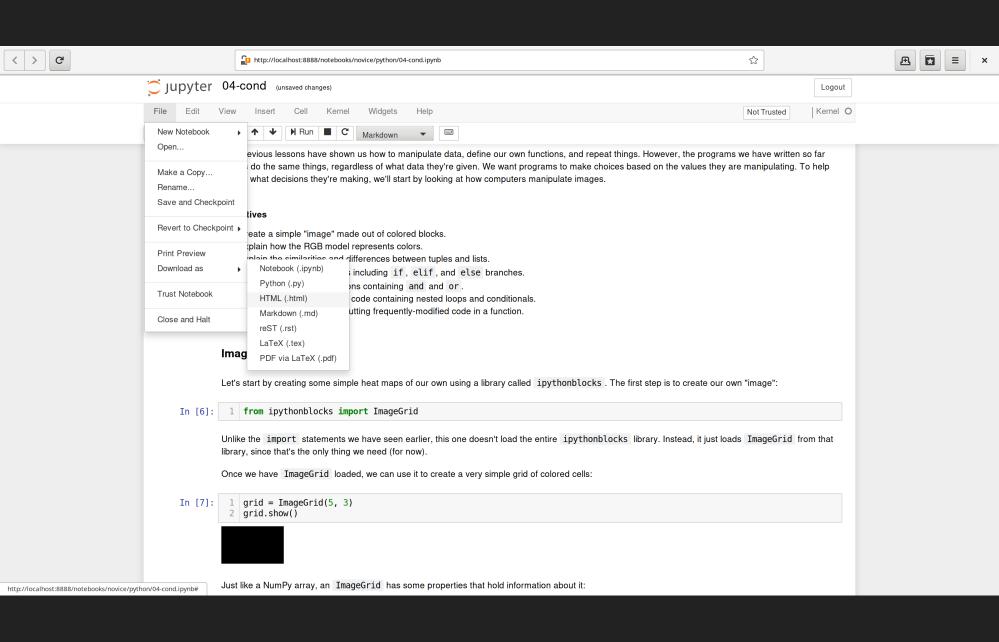
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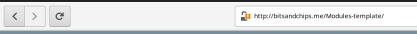


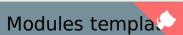
Just like a NumPy array, an ImageGrid has some properties that hold information about it:

```
In [8]: print 'grid width:', grid.width
    print 'grid height:', grid.height
    print 'grid lines on:', grid.lines_on

    grid width: 5
    grid height: 3
    grid lines on: True
```

The obvious thing to do with a grid like this is color in its cells, but in order to do that, we need to know how computers represent color. The most common schemes are RGB, which is short for "red, green, blue". RGB is an additive color model: every shade is some combination of red, green, and blue





Modules template

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A Important

Make sure to visit the Getting started section of this page before proceeding to any of the course modules.



Getting started



Day 1 outline



Day 2 outline

Information on the course, evaluation, and suggested literature. **Please read**

This is the description for the module

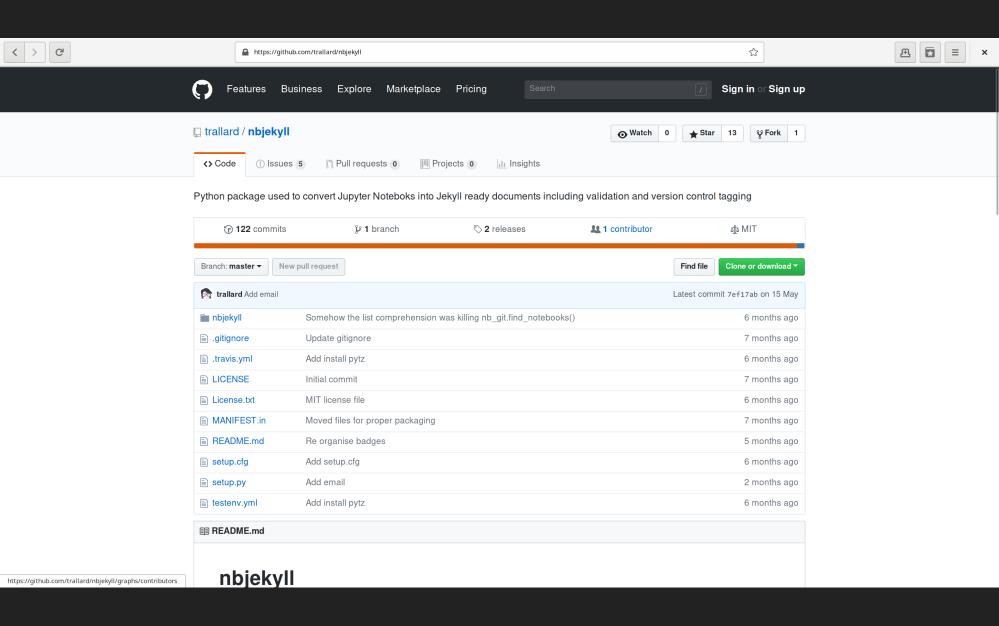
This is the description for the module

WHY JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

- Environment familiar to authors
- Support for over 40 programming languages (by the time of this talk)

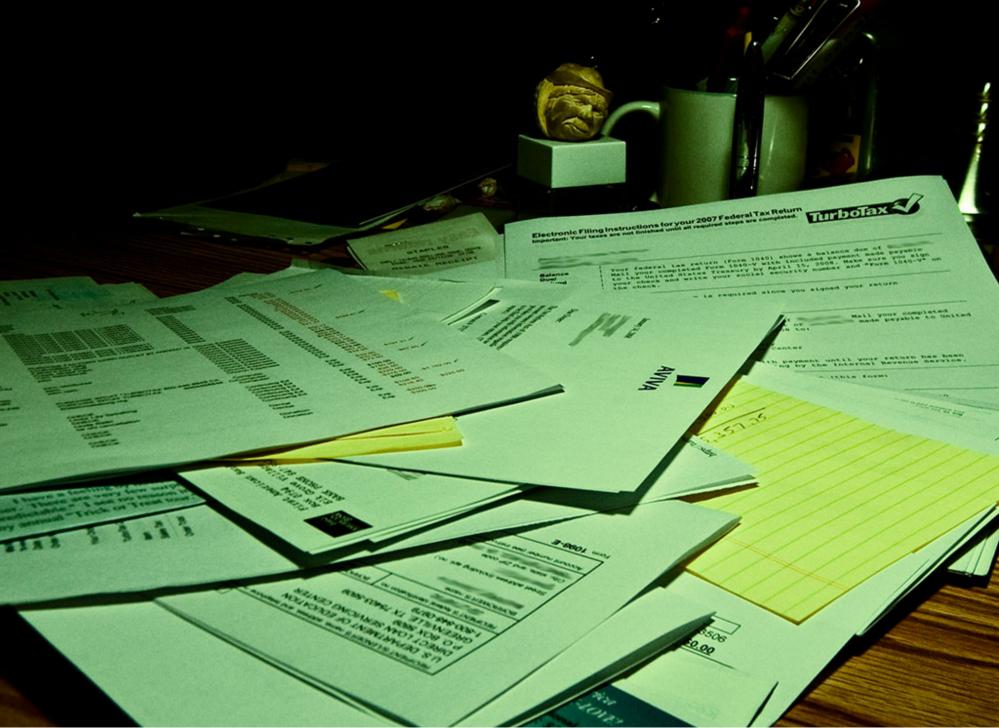
PIECES OF THE PIPELINE

- nbconvert
- static site generators, e.g. Sphinx, Hugo, Jekyll,





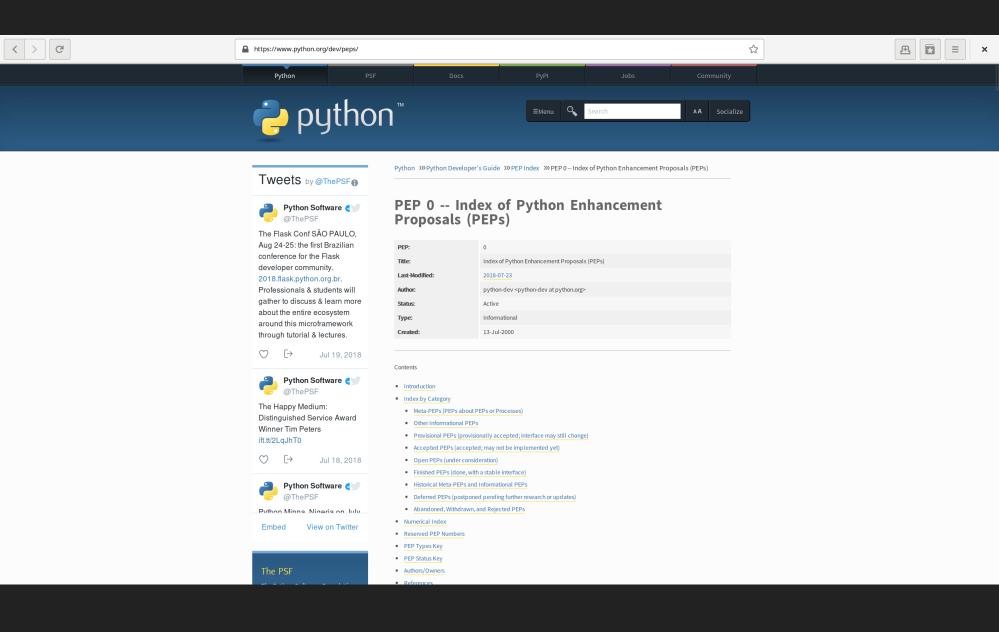


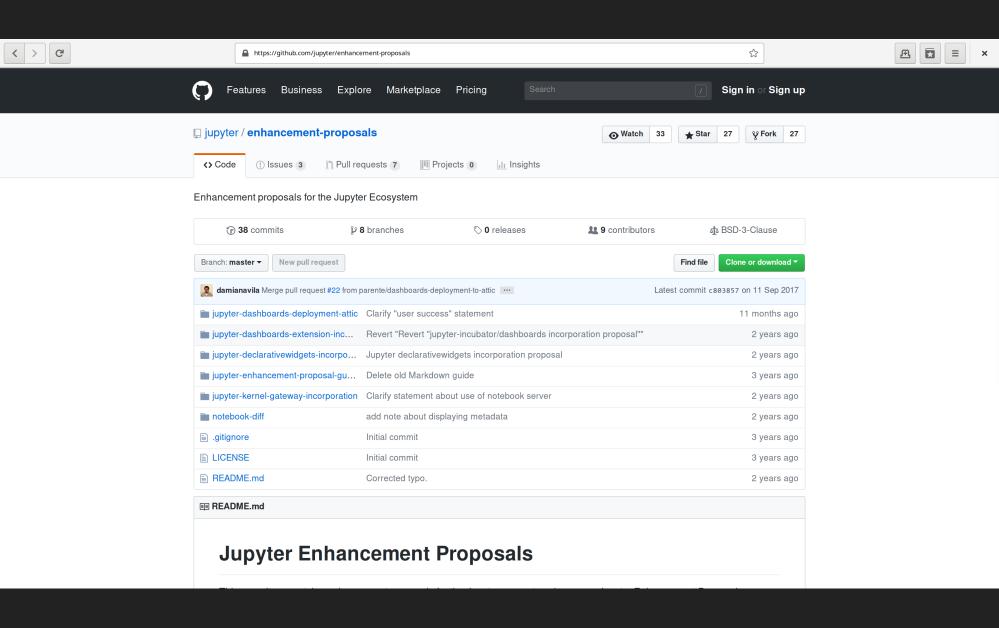


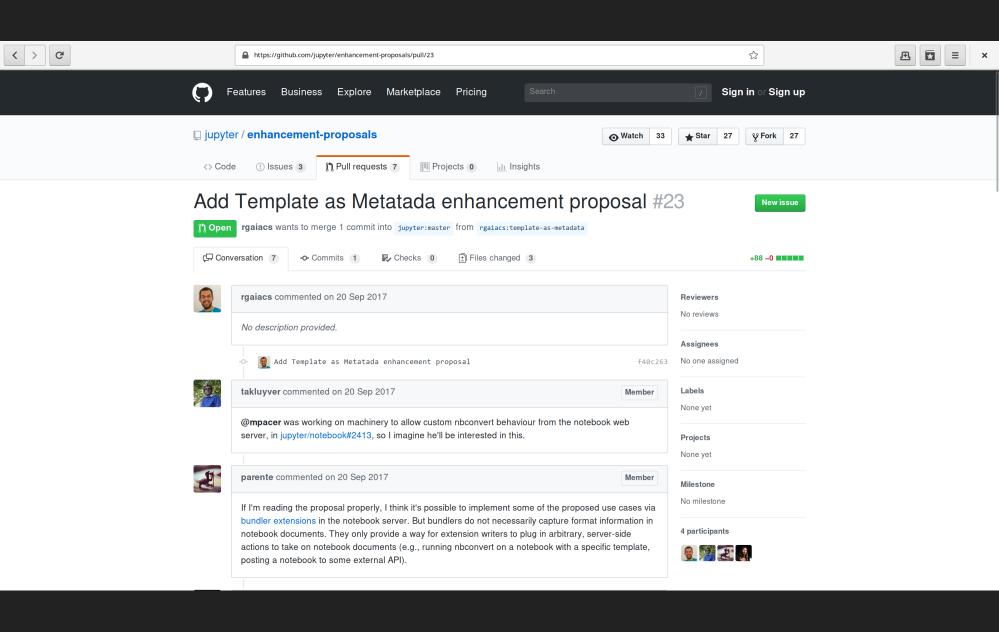
DEMOTIME

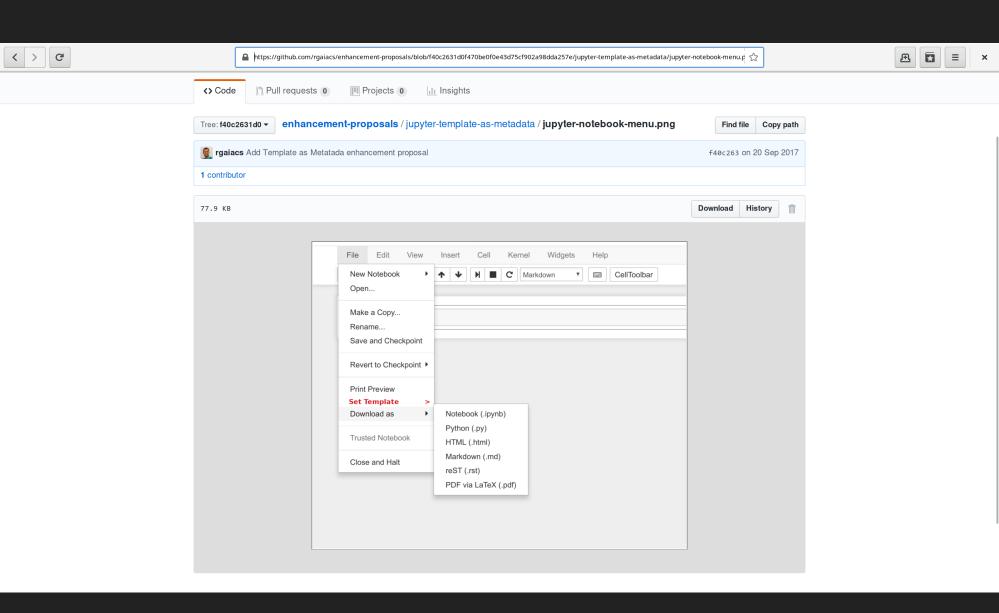
jupyter nbconvert -template=custob.tpl notebook.ipynb











THANKS!!! AND ASK ME QUESTIONS.

- Raniere: rgaiacs
- Tania: 🔰 ixek