



# Jupyter widgets for human-in-the-loop data science



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**ASI Data Science** is a  
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consultancy

## About me

- Committer for **Jupyter widgets**
- Main author of **jupyter-gmaps**, a library for visualizing geographical data in Jupyter notebooks
- Author of **Scala for data science** (Packt Publishing)

# Jupyter widgets for human-in-the-loop data science



Developing machine  
learning software is hard

# Developing machine learning software is hard

- almost always stochastic
- often black box

# Developing machine learning software is hard

- robustness
- overfitting
- overreliance on certain features or groups of features

Traditional software  
development workflows are  
inadequate

# Human intuition

It should be *easy* for humans to explore the model.

# Human intuition

Computers think in terms of bytes and instructions, and humans think in terms of concepts and images.

# Human intuition

We need a framework to rapidly create UIs that allow the human to think at a higher level of abstraction.

The UI should not be a black box.

# Jupyter widgets

## Simple spectral analysis

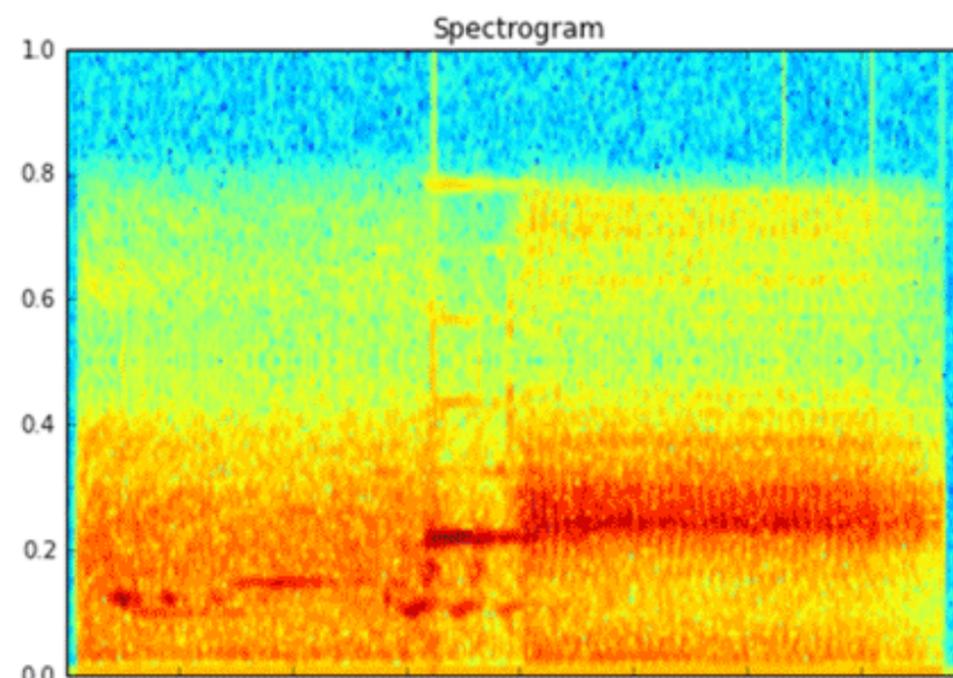
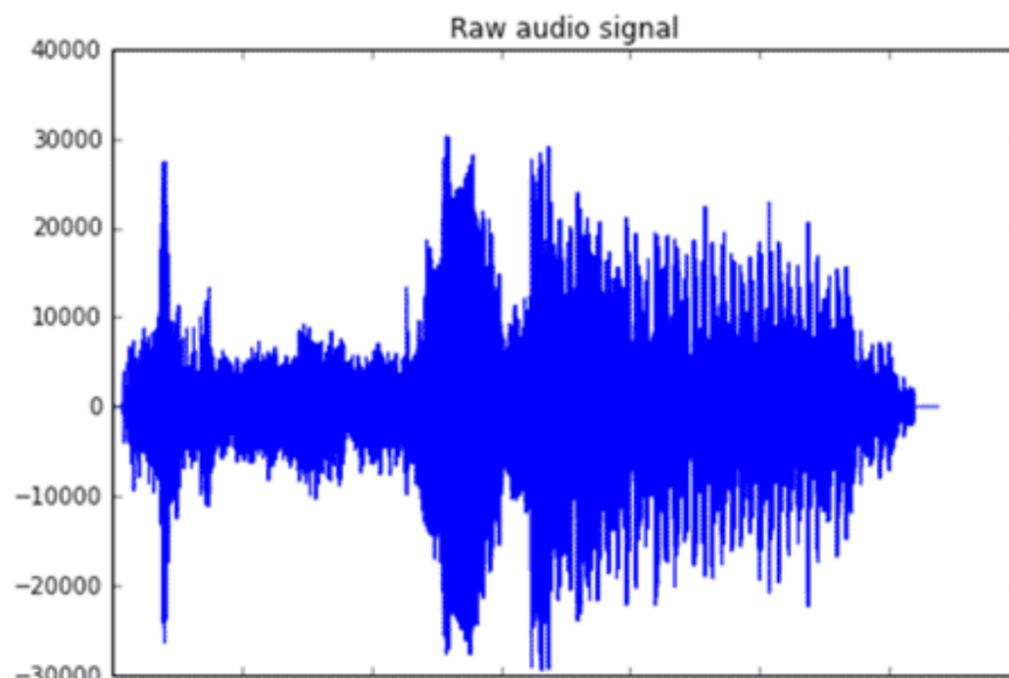
An illustration of the [Discrete Fourier Transform](#)

$$X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n \exp\left(\frac{-2\pi i}{N} kn\right) \quad k = 0, \dots, N-1$$

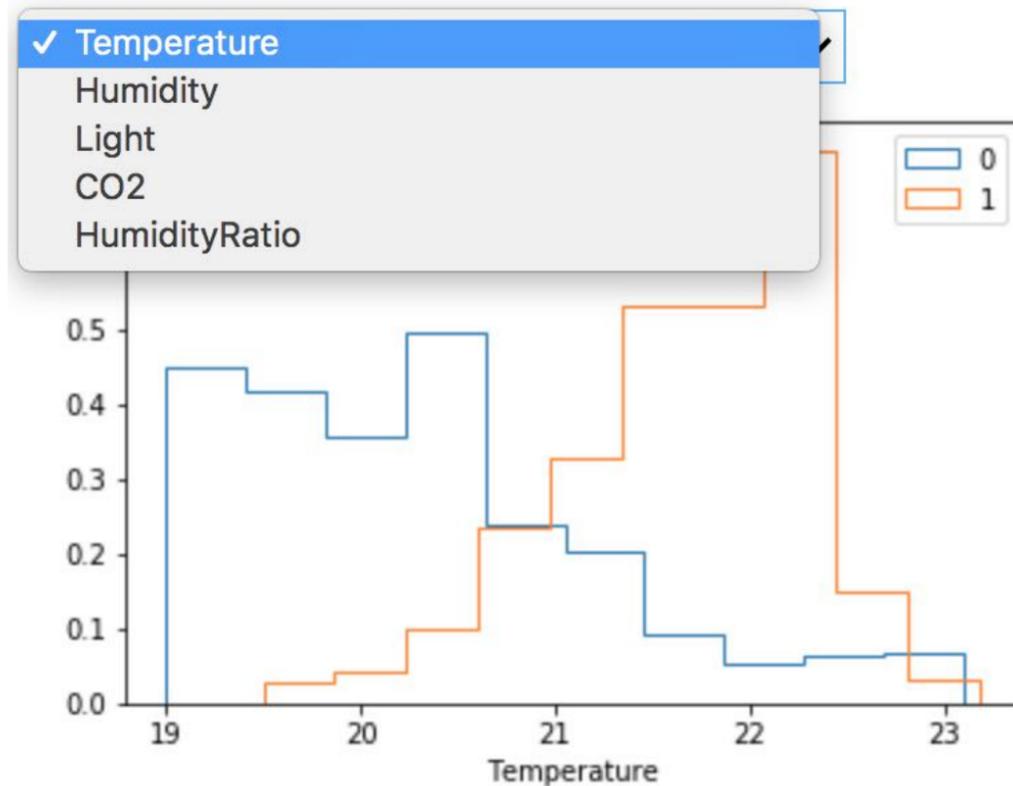
```
In [2]: from scipy.io import wavfile
rate, x = wavfile.read('test_mono.wav')
```

And we can easily view it's spectral structure using matplotlib's builtin specgram routine:

```
In [5]: fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize(16,5))
ax1.plot(x); ax1.set_title('Raw audio signal')
ax2.specgram(x); ax2.set_title('Spectrogram');
```



```
: columns = [column for column in df.columns if column not in {'date', 'Occupancy'}]
column_selector = widgets.Dropdown(options=columns)
out = widgets.interactive_output(
    lambda training_column_name: plot_classification(df, 'Occupancy', training_column_name),
    {'training_column_name': column_selector}
)
widgets.VBox([column_selector, out])
```



*Jupyter widgets* allow building user interfaces entirely in Python, directly in Jupyter notebooks.

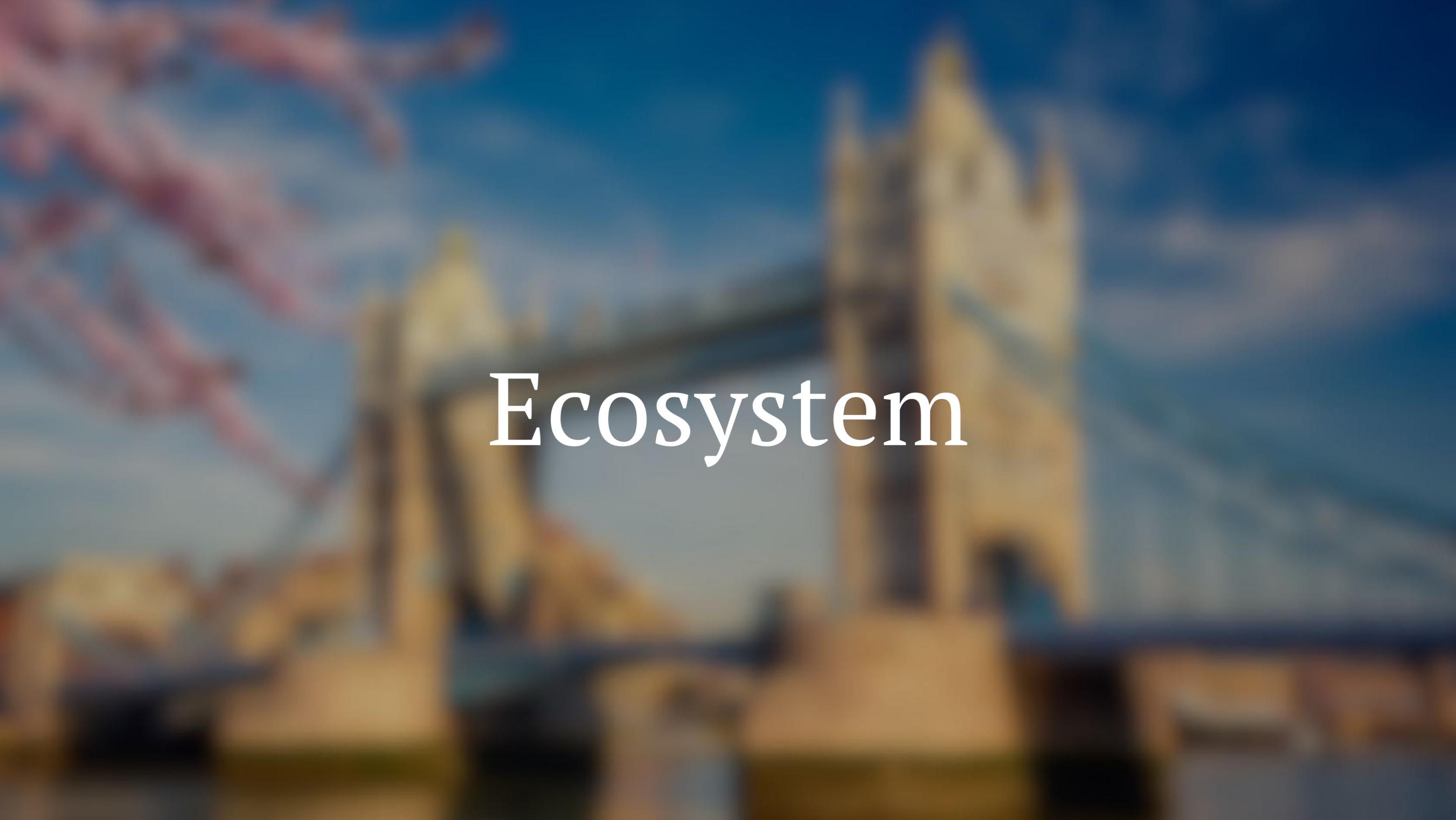
Build user interfaces in  
Python  
directly in  
Jupyter notebooks

# Examples

# Jupyter widgets

- Jupyter widgets are written entirely in Python
- They are written in the environment the data scientist is currently working in
- Widgets have access to the entire state of the notebook





# Ecosystem

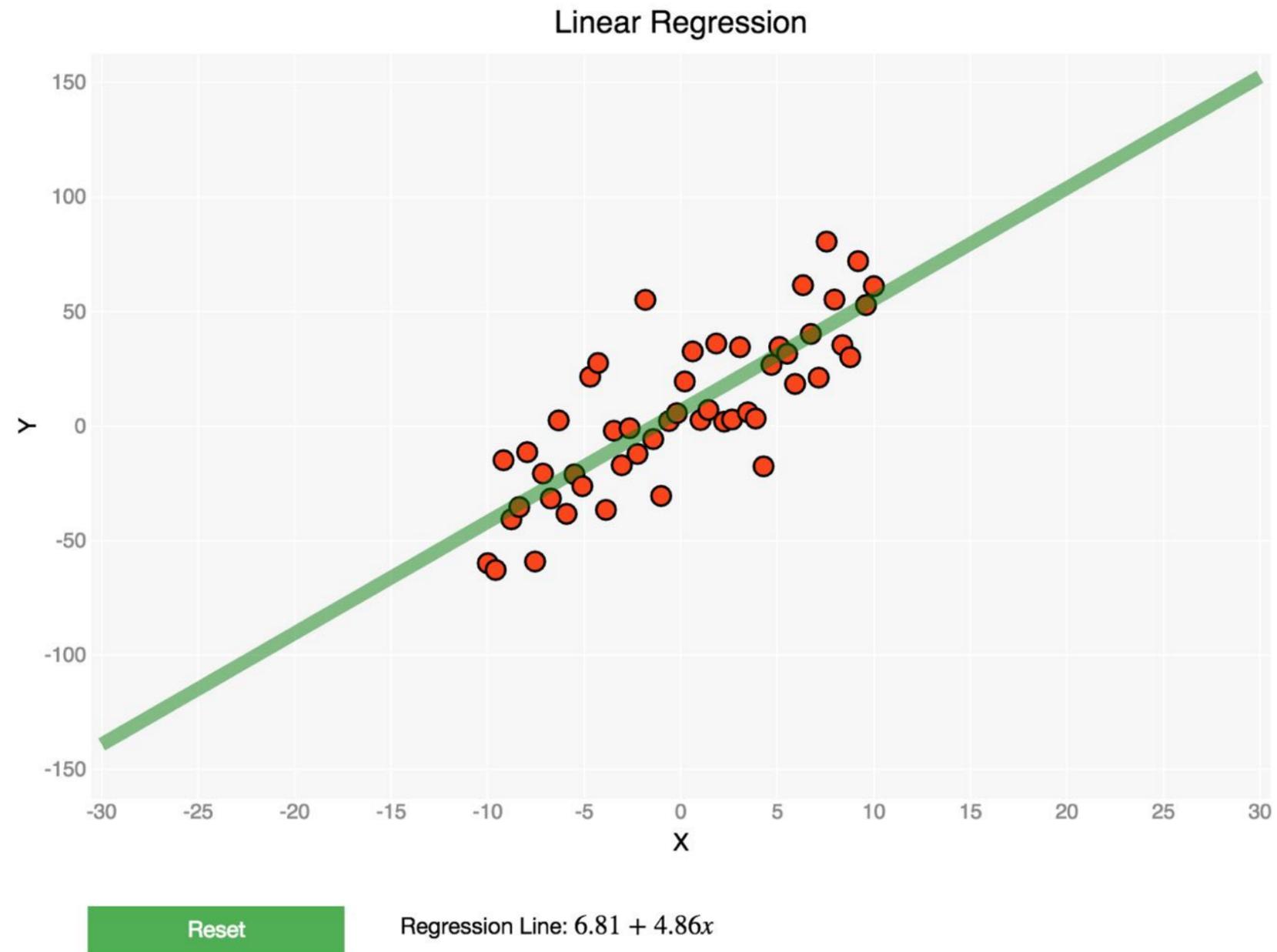
# Core: ipywidgets

```
labeller = Labeller(transactions, CATEGORIES)  
labeller.render()
```

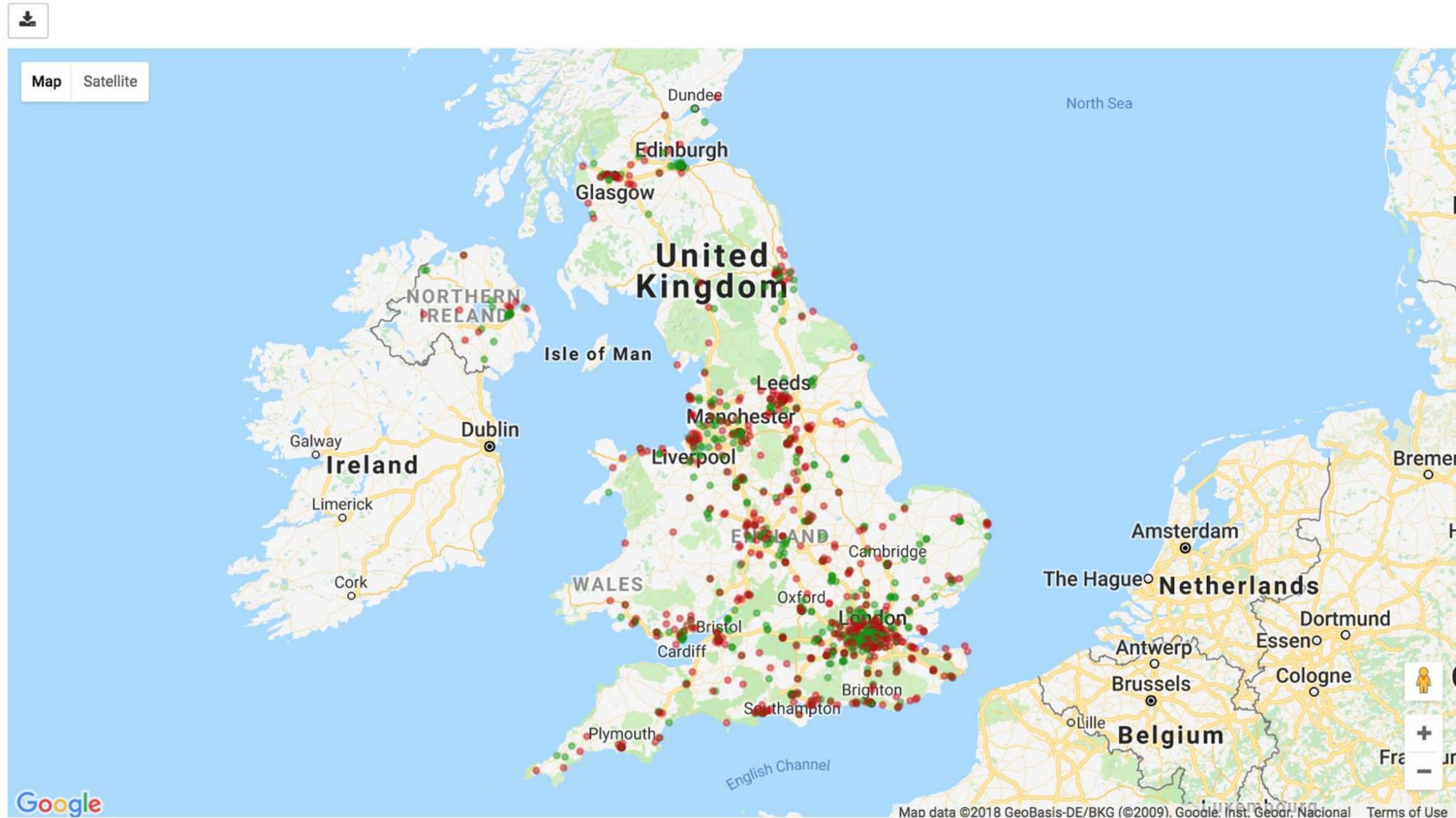
Memo	Correct	Predicted	Probability
NEW SOUTHERN RAILW LND SW1V 5973	<input type="checkbox"/>	other	<div><div style="width: 0%;"></div></div>
SARDO COFFEE SHOP LONDON W1T	<input type="checkbox"/>	other	<div><div style="width: 0%;"></div></div>
SICILIANA LONDON	<input type="checkbox"/>	other	<div><div style="width: 0%;"></div></div>
TASKRABBIT 2PHQ8 T 02086109298	<input type="checkbox"/>	other	<div><div style="width: 0%;"></div></div>
RELISH	<input type="checkbox"/>	other	<div><div style="width: 0%;"></div></div>
INT'L 0092766987 Amazon UK Retail A...	<input type="checkbox"/>	travel	<div><div style="width: 20%;"></div></div>
CASH RB SCOT OCT26 TESCO MORE ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	food	<div><div style="width: 70%;"></div></div>
TESCO STORES 5244 KILBURN	<input type="checkbox"/>	food	<div><div style="width: 90%;"></div></div>
TESCO STORES 3479 ST JOHNS WOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>	food	<div><div style="width: 95%;"></div></div>
TESCO STORES 2722 EUSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	food	<div><div style="width: 95%;"></div></div>

retrain

# bqplot



# ipyleaflet and gmaps



# qgrid

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import qgrid
randn = np.random.randn
df_types = pd.DataFrame({
    'A' : pd.Series(['2013-01-01', '2013-01-02', '2013-01-03', '2013-01-04',
                    '2013-01-05', '2013-01-06', '2013-01-07', '2013-01-08', '2013-01-09'],index=list(range(9)),dtype='datetime64[ns]',),
    'B' : pd.Series(randn(9),index=list(range(9)),dtype='float32'),
    'C' : pd.Categorical(["washington", "adams", "washington", "madison", "lincoln", "jefferson", "hamilton", "roosevelt", "kennedy"],),
    'D' : ["foo", "bar", "buzz", "bippity", "boppity", "foo", "foo", "bar", "zoo"] })
df_types['E'] = df_types['D'] == 'foo'
qgrid_widget = qgrid.QgridWidget(df=df_types, show_toolbar=True)
qgrid_widget
```

		January 2013									
		Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat			
				1	2	3	4	5			
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
		27	28	29	30	31					
index	A	C							D	E	
0	2013-01-01	washington	foo							✓	
1	2013-01-02	adams	bar								
2	2013-01-03	washington	buzz								
3	2013-01-04	madison	bippity								
4	2013-01-05	lincoln	boppity								
5	2013-01-06	jefferson	foo							✓	
6	2013-01-07	hamilton	foo							✓	
7	2013-01-08	roosevelt	bar								
8	2013-01-09	kennedy	zoo								

# ipyvolume

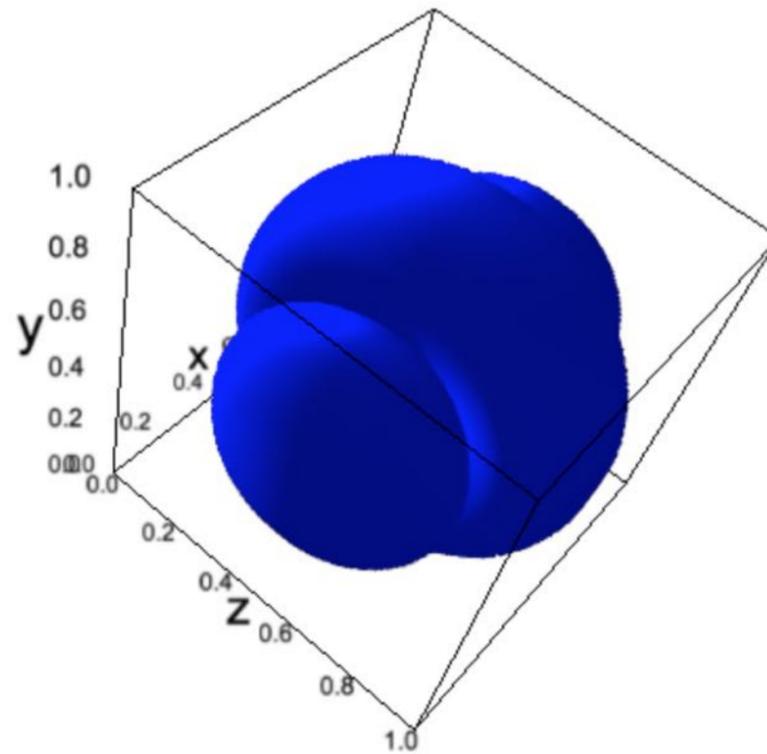
```
In [1]: import ipyvolume
```

```
In [2]: ipyvolume.examples.ball(rmax=3, rmin=2.5, shape=64, lighting=True)
```

levels:  0.17

opacities:  0.00





# Learning about widgets

- [mlviz](#): visualising machine learning algorithms with Jupyter widgets and bqplot.
- Jupyter widgets [tutorial](#)
- Coding a simple widget from scratch: [video](#) and [code](#)
- Jupyter widgets [documentation](#)

# Libraries used in this talk

- ipywidgets
- bqplot
- gmaps
- lens
- superintendent

Use widgets to  
reduce friction  
at the human computer  
interface

# Acknowledgements

- Jupyter widgets developers: Jason Grout, Sylvain Corlay, Maarten Breddels, Matt Craig, Vidar Tonaas Fauske
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- Jan Freyberg (janfreyberg)
- SherlockML