



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



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Strata London 2018



ASI Data Science is a
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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

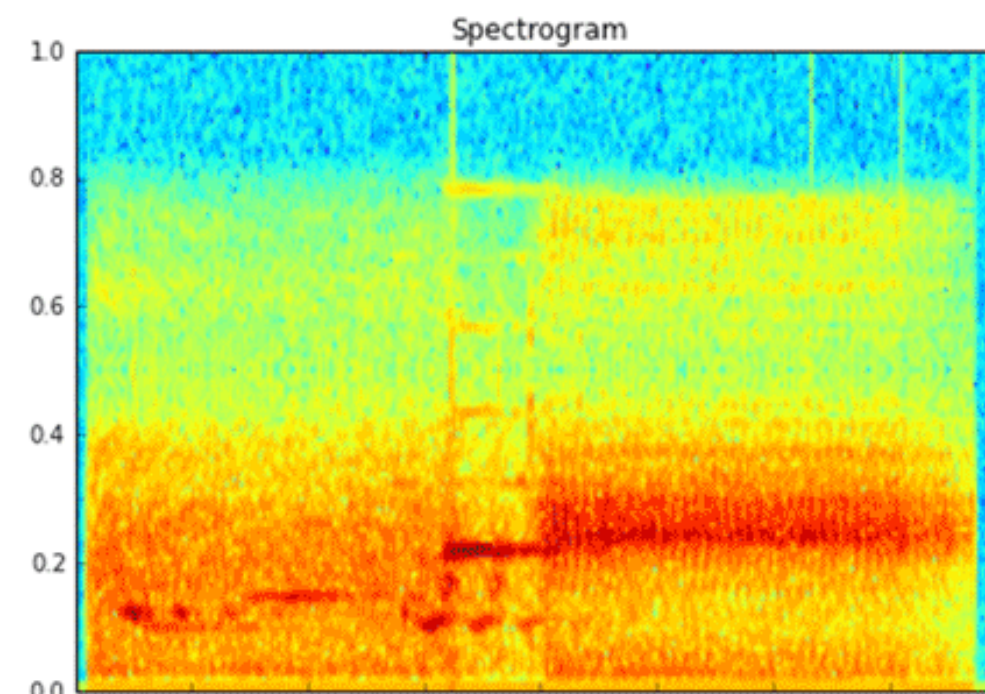
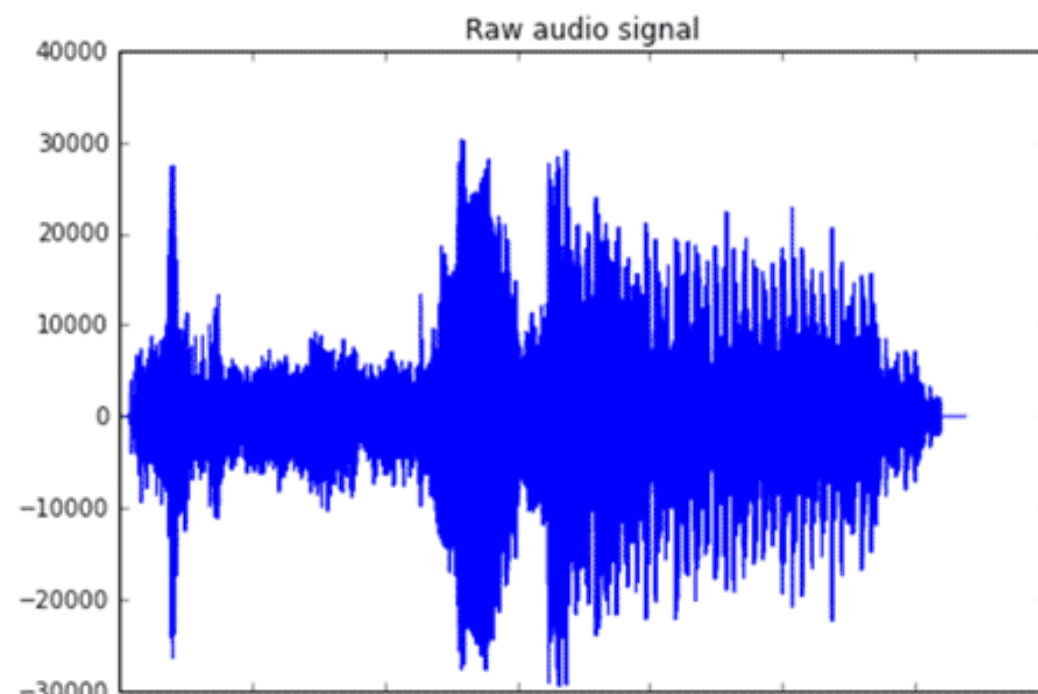
An illustration of the [Discrete Fourier Transform](#)

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

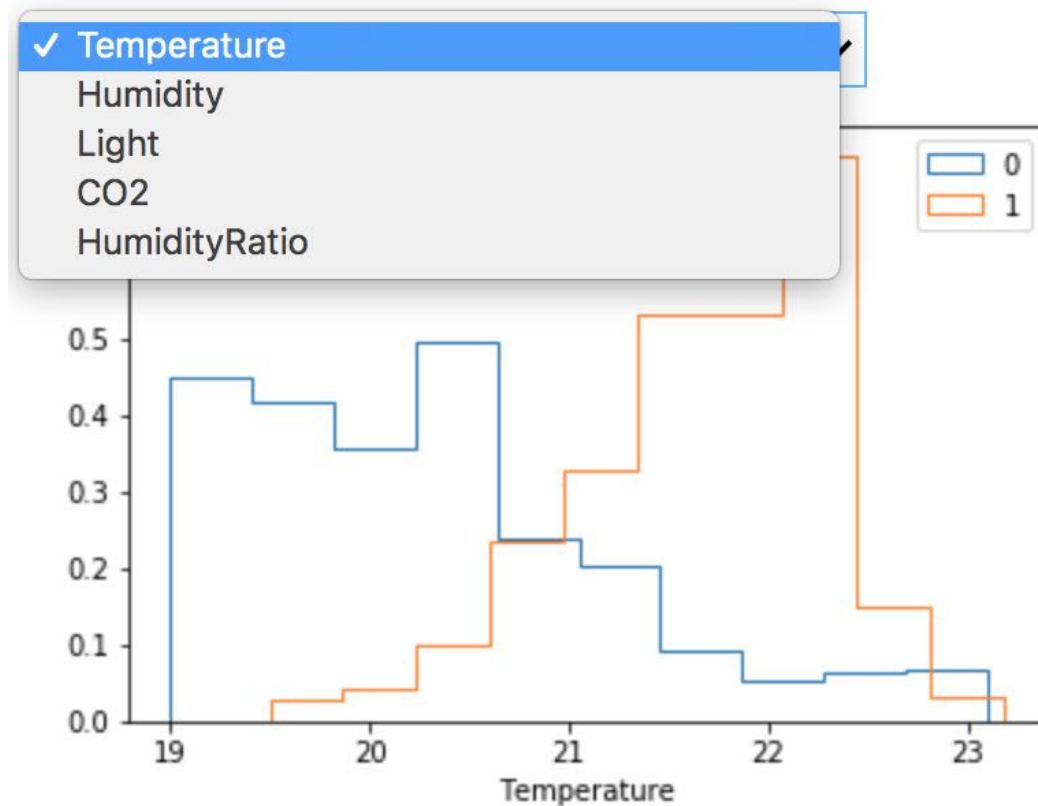
```
In [2]: from scipy.io import wavfile
rate, x = wavfile.read('test_mono.wav')
```

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





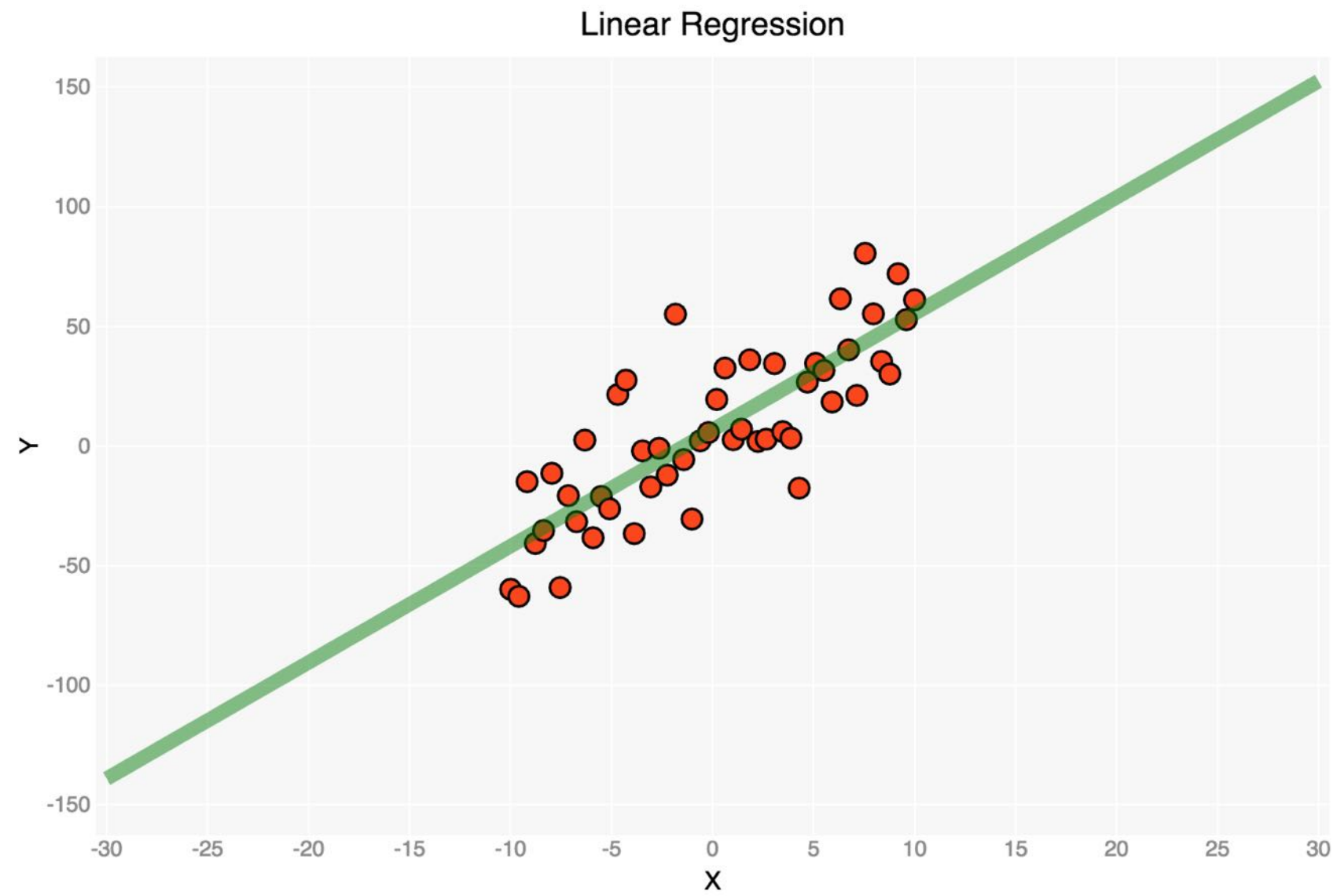
Ecosystem

Core: ipywidgets

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

Memo	Correct	Predicted	Probability
NEW SOUTHERN RAILW LND SW1V 5973	<div><div></div></div>	other	<div><div></div></div>
SARDO COFFEE SHOP LONDON W1T	<div><div></div></div>	other	<div><div></div></div>
SICILIANA LONDON	<div><div></div></div>	other	<div><div></div></div>
TASKRABBIT 2PHQ8 T 02086109298	<div><div></div></div>	other	<div><div></div></div>
RELISH	<div><div></div></div>	other	<div><div></div></div>
INT'L 0092766987 Amazon UK Retail A...	<div><div></div></div>	travel	<div><div></div></div>
CASH RB SCOT OCT26 TESCO MORE ...	<div><div></div></div>	food	<div><div></div></div>
TESCO STORES 5244 KILBURN	<div><div></div></div>	food	<div><div></div></div>
TESCO STORES 3479 ST JOHNS WOOD	<div><div></div></div>	food	<div><div></div></div>
TESCO STORES 2722 EUSTON	<div><div></div></div>	food	<div><div></div></div>
<div>retrain</div>			

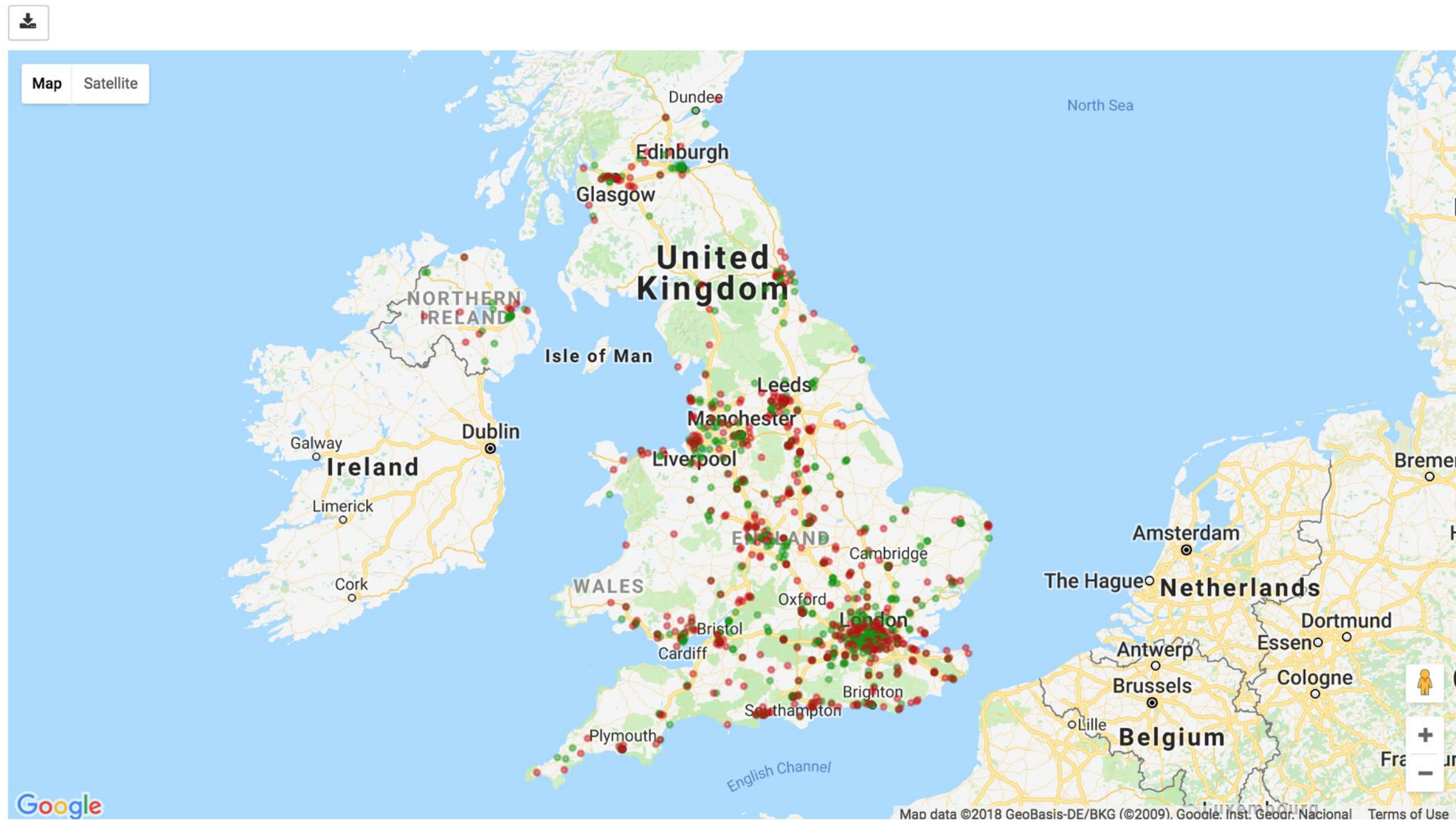
bqplot



Reset

Regression Line: $6.81 + 4.86x$

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]', freq='D'),
    'B' : pd.Series(randn(9), index=list(range(9)), dtype='float32'),
    'C' : pd.Categorical(["washington", "adams", "washington", "madison", "lincoln", "jefferson", "hamilton", "roosevelt", "kennedy"], index=list(range(9))),
    '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
```

Add Row		<div>Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat</div>														
index	T	A								T	C	T	D	T	E	T
0	20		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	xington			foo	✓		
1	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	to 2013-01-09			bar			
2	20		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	ington			buzz			
3	20		27	28	29	30	31	Reset			on	bippity				
4		2013-01-05					0.2281		lincoln			boppity				
5		2013-01-06					0.72653		jefferson			foo		✓		
6		2013-01-07					0.17911		hamilton			foo		✓		
7		2013-01-08					-0.32261		roosevelt			bar				
8		2013-01-09					1.04603		kennedy			zoo				


ipyvolume

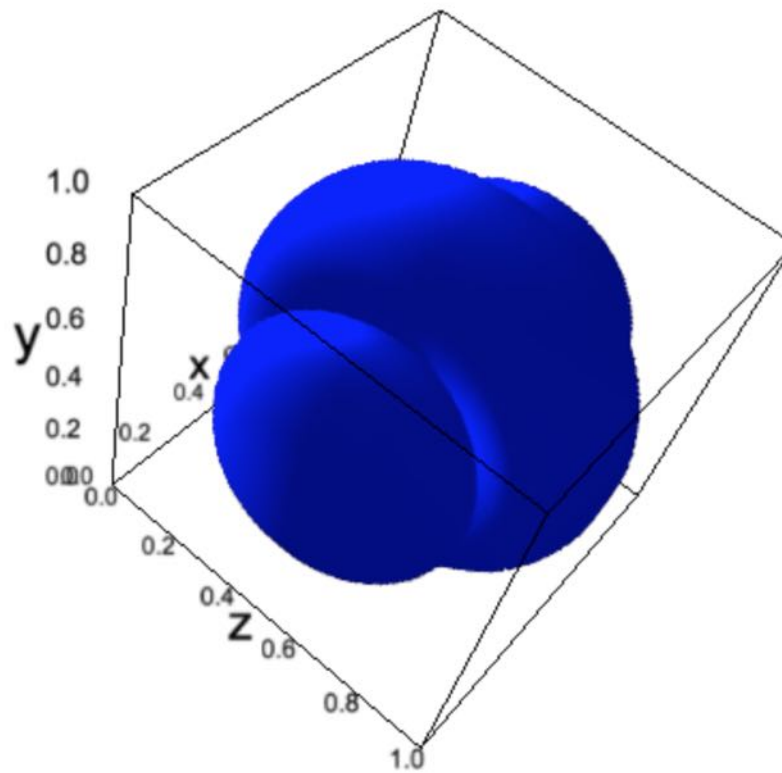
```
In [1]: import ipyvolume
```

```
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
- ASI Data Science
- Chakri Cherukuri (ChakriCherukuri)
- Victor Zabalza (zblz) and Scott Stevenson (srstevenson)
- Jan Freyberg (janfreyberg)
- SherlockML