Towards Reproducible Jupyter Notebooks

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Jupyter = reproducible science
Jupyter = reproducible science?
In [1]:

```python
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import style
import random
x = random.sample(range(1, 5000), 1000)
num_bins = 100
n, bins, patches = plt.hist(x, num_bins, facecolor='green', alpha=0.5)

plt.title('Histogram Example')
plt.xlabel('Values')
plt.ylabel('Counts')
plt.show()
```
Daniel S. Katz
@danielskatz

When I see a jupyter notebook that starts with pip install I get a little scared

6:37 AM - 15 Jul 2019
Turn a Git repo into a collection of interactive notebooks

Have a repository full of Jupyter notebooks? With Binder, open those notebooks in an executable environment, making your code immediately reproducible by anyone, anywhere.
- environment.yml - Install a Python environment
- Pipfile and/or Pipfile.lock - Install a Python environment
- requirements.txt - Install a Python environment
- setup.py - Install Python packages
- Project.toml - Install a Julia environment
- REQUIRE - Install a Julia environment (legacy)
- install.R - Install an R/RStudio environment
- apt.txt - Install packages with apt-get
- DESCRIPTION - Install an R package
- manifest.xml - Install Stencila
- postBuild - Run code after installing the environment
- start - Run code before the user sessions starts
- runtime.txt - Specifying runtimes
- default.nix - the nix package manager
- Dockerfile - Advanced environments
What if notebooks were self-contained, “deployment-aware”? 
$ guix environment --ad-hoc \ python python-numpy python-scipy \ -- python3
Preparing environment matplotlib-env with these packages:

- python-ipykernel 5.1.1
- python-ipywidgets 5.2.2
- python-matplotlib 3.1.1

Running Python 3 kernel.

```
In [1]: %matplotlib inline
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import style
import random
x = random.sample(range(1, 5000), 1000)
num_bins = 100
n, bins, patches = plt.hist(x, num_bins, facecolor='green', alpha=0.5)
plt.title('Histogram Example')
plt.xlabel('Values')
plt.ylabel('Counts')
plt.show()
```
travel in space and time!
First, jump back to Guix as it existed in January 2019:

```python
In [1]: ;;guix pin 0791437f972caa7e48de91ad5cb150a614f617c2
```

```python
Out[1]: Switched to these Guix channels:

```python
  guix 0791437f972caa7e48de91ad5cb150a614f617c2
```
In [6]: import os
   os.getcwd()

Out[6]: '/home/jupyter'

In [7]: os.getuid()

Out[7]: 1000

In [8]: os.getpid()

Out[8]: 1

In [9]: os.listdir('..')

Out[9]: ['.ipython']
Preparing environment R with these packages:

- r 3.6.1
- r-irkernel 1.0.2


A data.frame: 1 × 10

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Imposing a Memory Management Discipline on Software Deployment

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Abstract

The deployment of software components frequently fails because dependencies on other components are not declared explicitly or are declared imprecisely. This results in an incomplete reproduction of the environment necessary for proper operation, or in interference between incompatible variants. In this paper we show that these deployment hazards are similar to pointer hazards in memory models of programming languages and can be countered by imposing a memory management discipline on software deployment.

cies between the components being deployed. Dependencies on other components are not declared explicitly, causing an incomplete reproduction of the environment necessary for proper operation of the components. Furthermore, dependency information that is declared, is often not precise enough, allowing incompatible variants of a component to be used, or causing interference between such variants.

In this paper, we present a simple and effective solution to such deployment problems. In Section 2 we analyse the problems that occur in software deployment. We then show
Wrap-up.
Guix-Jupyter =

- self-contained notebooks
- automatic & reproducible deployment
- code runs in isolated environment
Bonus slides!
Open issues

- how can we improve the **user interface**?
- should deployment be **built into Jupyter**?
- what about **interoperability**?
- ...