





Open Source Software in Science: Beyond the Code

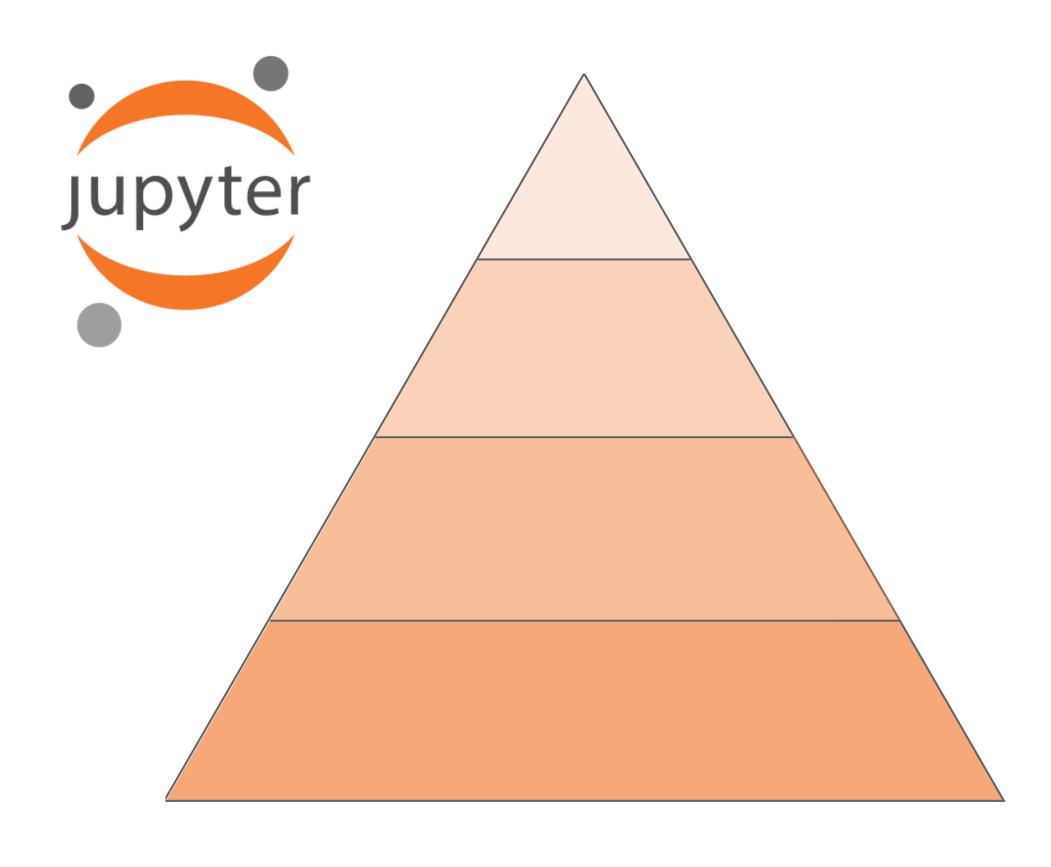
Fernando Pérez Lindsey Heagy







OSS: more than software

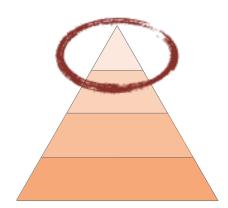


Services and content

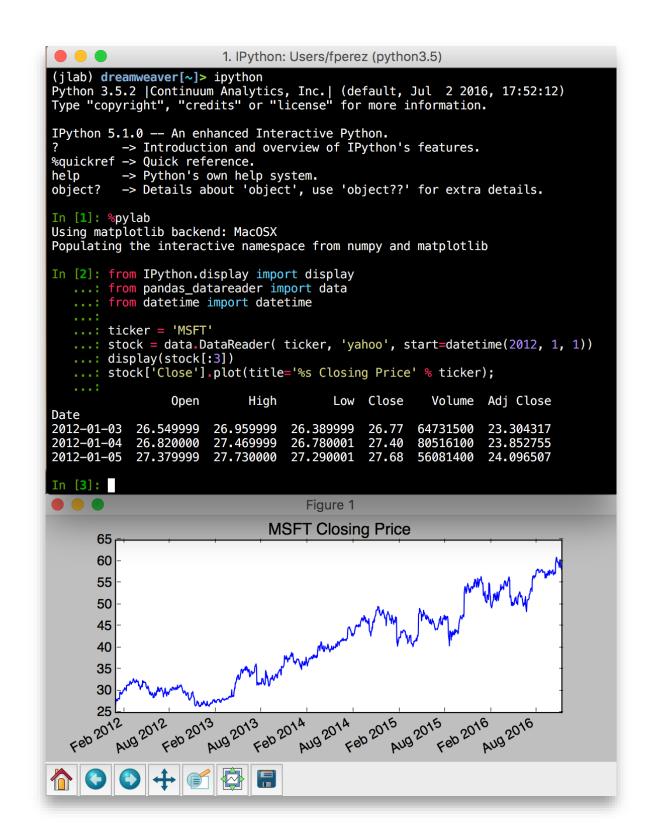
Software

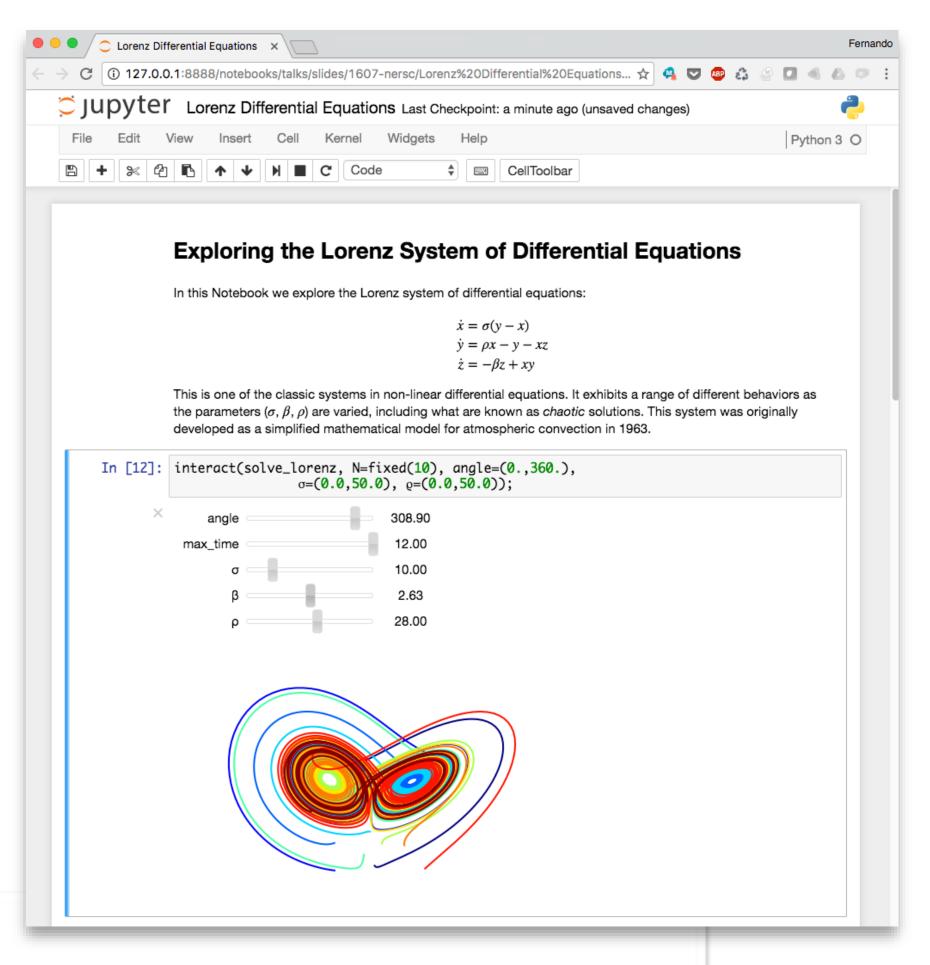
Standards and Protocols

Community



Content/Services

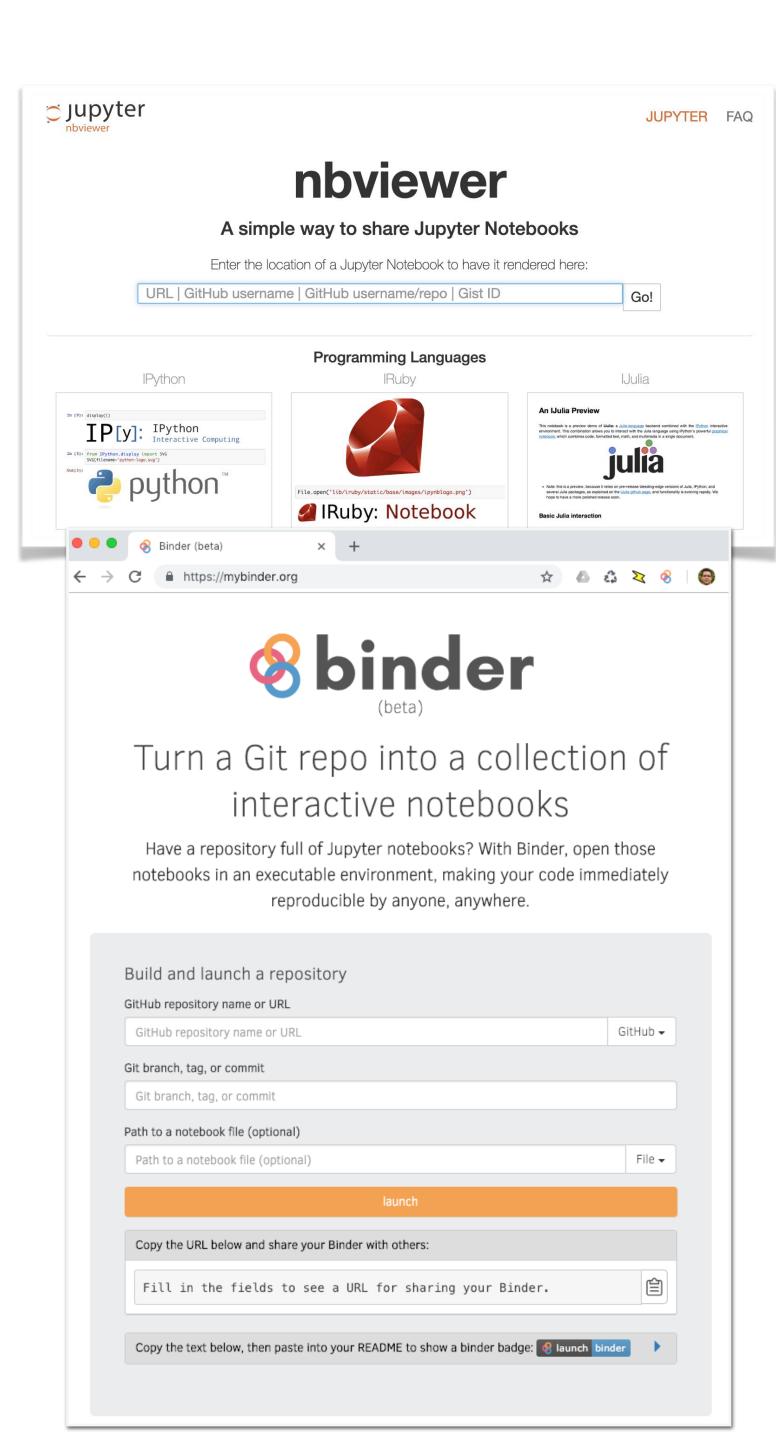


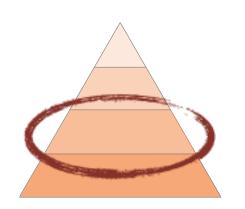




Jupyter for Organizations

JupyterHub is a multiuser version of the notebook designed for centralized deployments in companies, university classrooms and research labs.

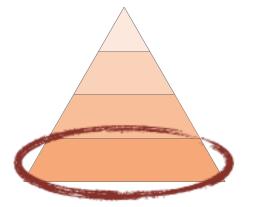




A language agnostic protocol



~100 different kernels: https://github.com/jupyter/jupyter/wiki/Jupyter-kernels



Community: formalized governance



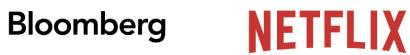
Institutional Partners

Institutional Partners are organizations that support the project by employing Jupyter Steering Council members. Current Institutional Partners include:













QuantStack Scientific Computing



JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.



Cal Poly, Amazon















Steering Council

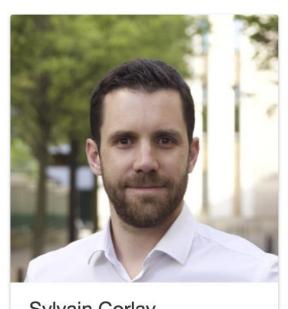
The role of the Jupyter Steering Council is to ensure, through working with and serving the broader Jupyter community, the longterm well-being of the project, both technically and as a community. The Jupyter Steering Council currently consists of the following members (in alphabetical order).



Damian Avila Anaconda, Inc. @damianavila on GitHub



Matthias Bussonnier **UC Merced** @Carreau on GitHub

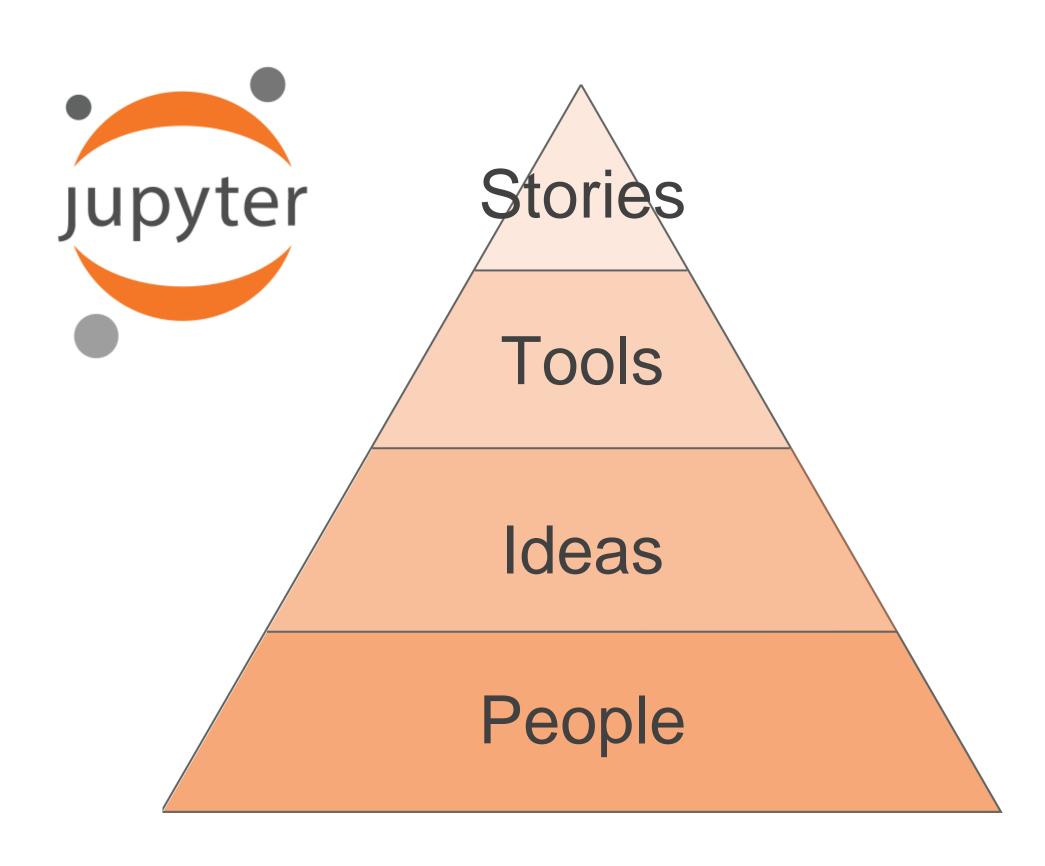


Sylvain Corlay QuantStack @sylvaincorlay on GitHub

Formal fiscal sponsorship



More than software, woven into science



Services and content: impact

Software

Standards and Protocols: **ecosystem**

Community: innovation & resiliency

OSS supports CORE Science*

Collaborative
Open
Reproducible
Extensible



Lindsey Heagy

Collaborative?

Multiple stakeholders, team effort

- * Academic scientists
- * Educators
- * Industry
- * Government
- * Media/journalism
- * 1500+ community volunteers!





Jupyter meets the Earth: newly funded NSF grant - \$2M/3y





Research use-cases

- Climate data analysis
- Hydrology
- Geophysics



PANGEO



Tech Developments

- Data discovery
- Interactivity
- Cloud/HPC infrastructure



Fernando Perez



Joe Hamman



Laurel Larsen



Kevin Paul



Lindsey Heagy



Chris Holdgraf



Yuvi Panda

Open?

Dimensions of Openness

- Open source code
- Open (FAIR) data
- Open access publications & artifacts
- Open standards: interoperability (even with proprietary tools)
- * Open community: all welcome (and mean it!)
- ***** ...

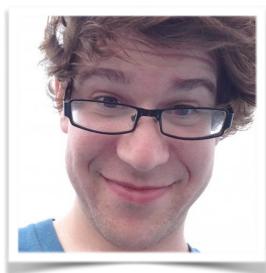
Reproducible? The foundation of collaboration!

mybinder.org: shareable reproducibility

Origins:

Jeremy Freeman's lab at Janelia farm.

That "incentives" business...

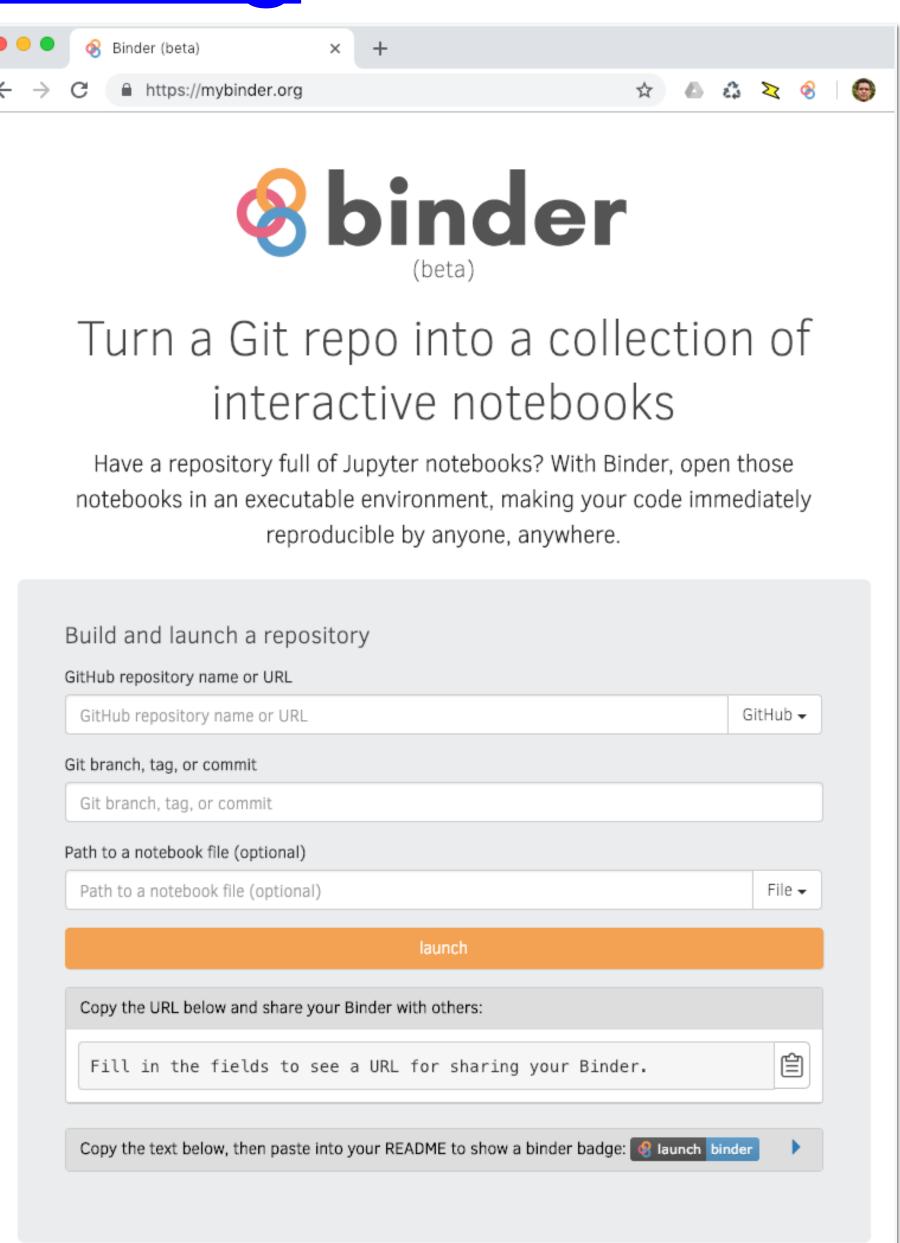


github.com/freeman-lab

снкеу contributor!



Tim Head @betatim









Explicit Dependencies







Black holes! LIGO, Sept 14, 2015

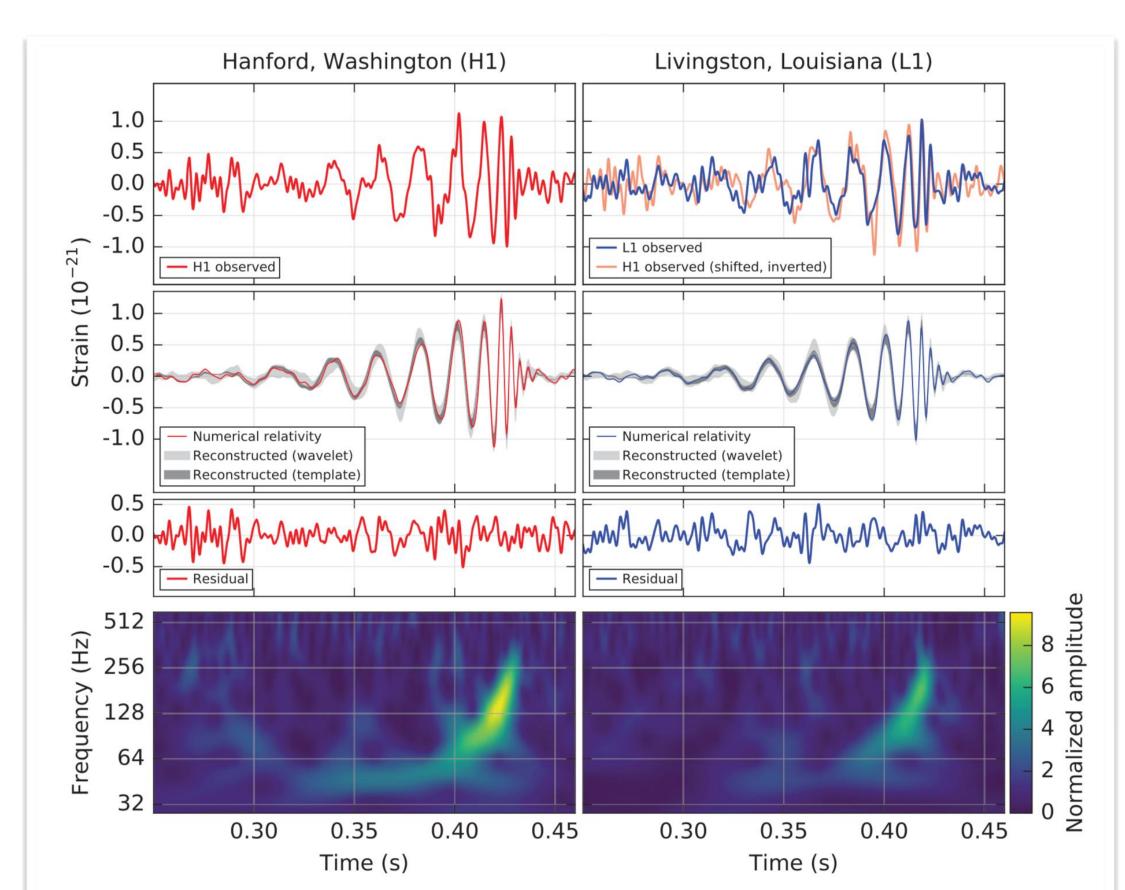
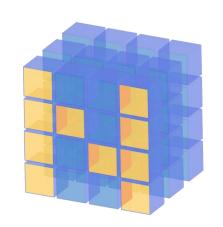
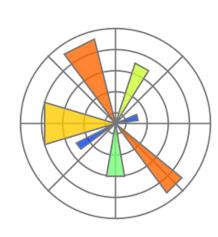


FIG. 1. The gravitational-wave event GW150914 observed by the LIGO Hanford (H1, left column panels) and Livingston (L1, right column panels) detectors. Times are shown relative to September 14, 2015 at 09:50:45 UTC. For visualization, all time series are filtered with a 35–350 Hz bandpass filter to suppress large fluctuations outside the detectors' most sensitive frequency band, and band-reject







Make sound files

Make way (sound) files from the filtered, downsampled data, +-2s around the event.

```
# make wav (sound) files from the whitened data, +-2s around the event.
from glob import glob
from IPython.display import display, Audio
from scipy.io import wavfile
# function to keep the data within integer limits, and write to wavfile:
def write_wavfile(filename,fs,data):
    d = np.int16(data/np.max(np.abs(data)) * 32767 * 0.9)
    wavfile.write(filename,int(fs), d)
tevent = 1126259462.422
                                # Mon Sep 14 09:50:45 GMT 2015
deltat = 2.
                                # seconds around the event
# index into the strain time series for this time interval:
indxt = np.where((time >= tevent-deltat) & (time < tevent+deltat))</pre>
# write the files:
write_wavfile("GW150914_H1_whitenbp.wav",int(fs), strain_H1_whitenbp[indxt])
write wavfile("GW150914_L1_whitenbp.wav",int(fs), strain_L1_whitenbp[indxt])
write_wavfile("GW150914_NR_whitenbp.wav",int(fs), NR_H1_whitenbp)
for wav in glob('*whitenbp.wav'):
    display(wav)
    display(Audio(filename=wav))
```

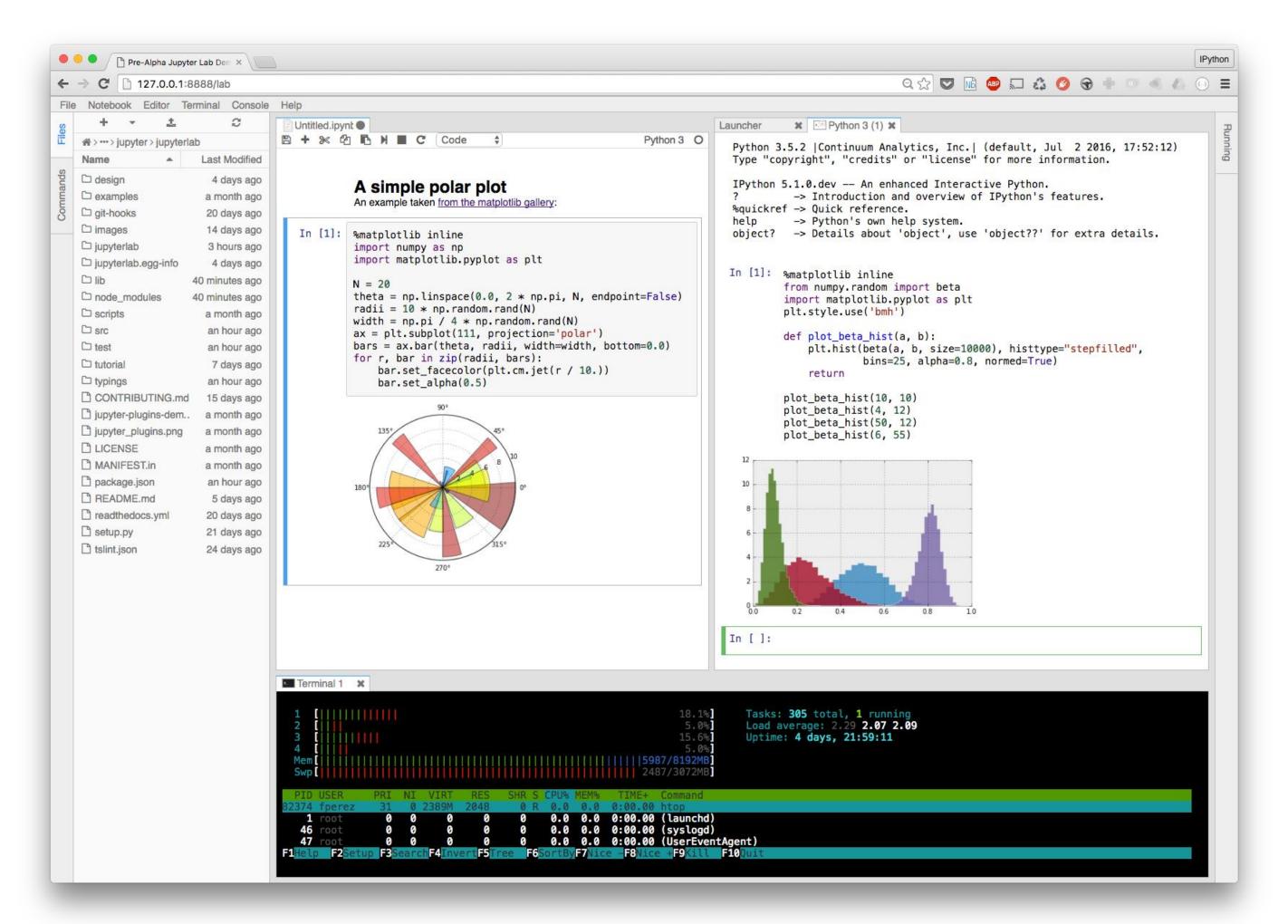
'GW150914_H1_whitenbp.wav'

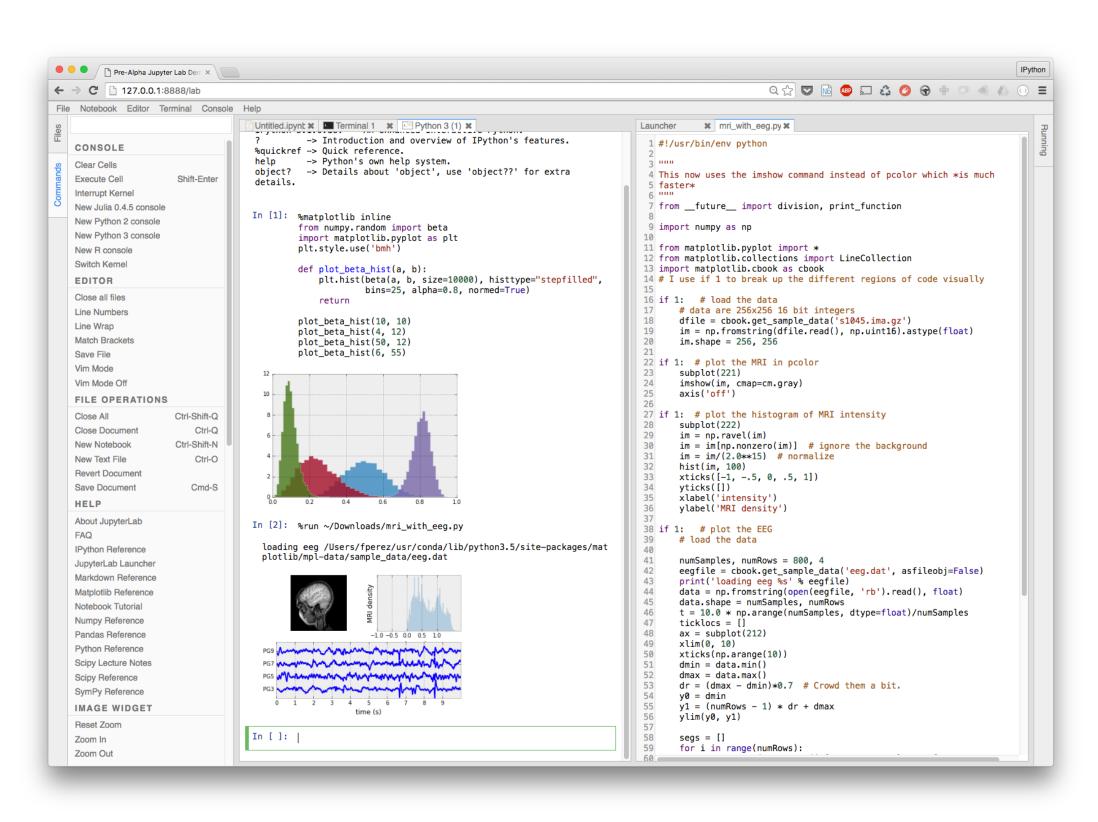


http://bit.ly/black-holes-woop

Extensible?

JupyterLab: a grand unified theory of Jupyter





Huge Team Effort!



Bloomberg

C. Colbert, S. Corlay, A. Darian, B. Granger, J. Grout, P. Ivanov, I. Rose, S. Silvester, C. Willing, J. Zosa-Forde ...



BIONET Group, Columbia University

http://www.bionet.ee.columbia.edu

Aurel A. Lazar (PI)

Tingkai Liu

Mehmet K. Turkcan

Chung-Heng Yeh

Yiyin Zhou

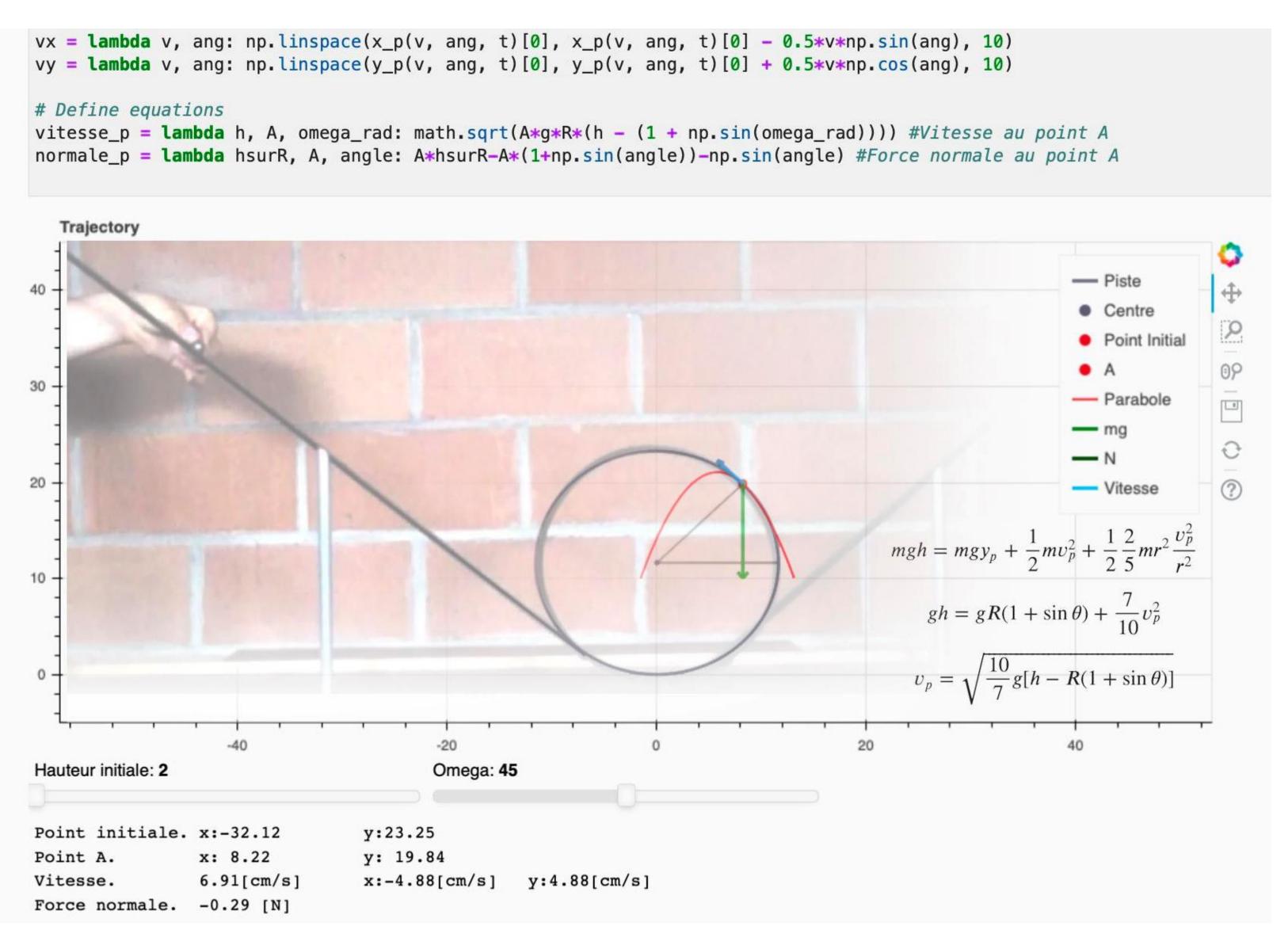
http://fruitflybrain.org

Teaching with Programmable Notebooks



Launched in September, NOTO (http://noto.epfl.ch), EPFL's new JupyterLab platform for education, allows teachers and students to create and share programmable notebooks.

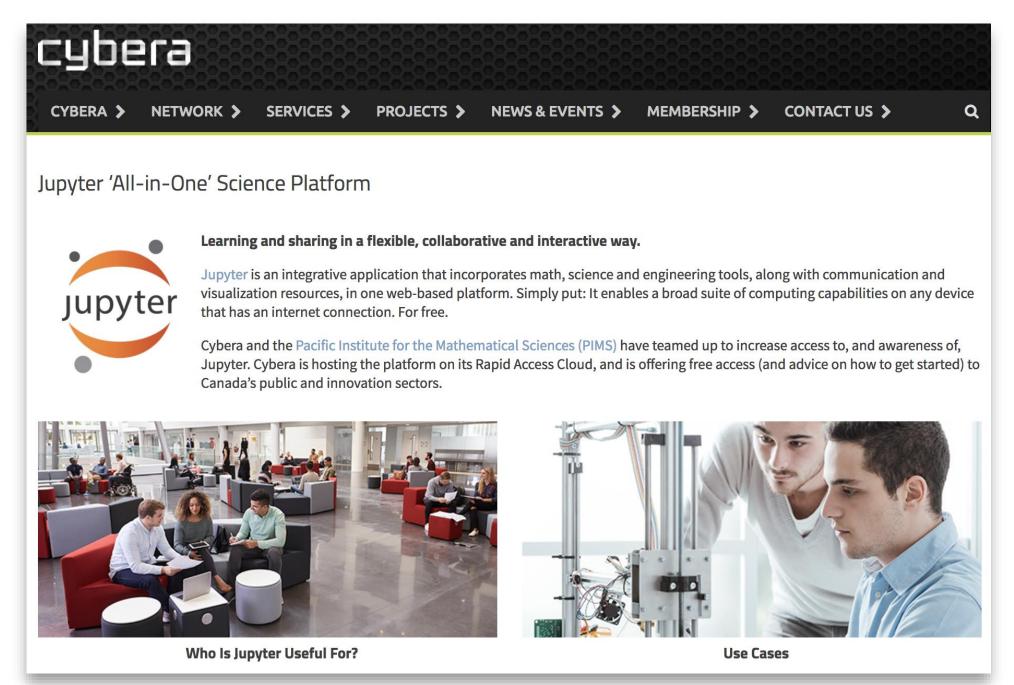


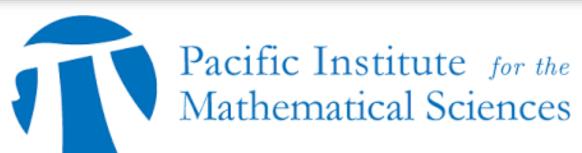


https://actu.epfl.ch/news/teaching-with-online-programmable-notebooks



National infrastructure, from K-12 to HPC











J. Colliander, I. Allison, B. Carra

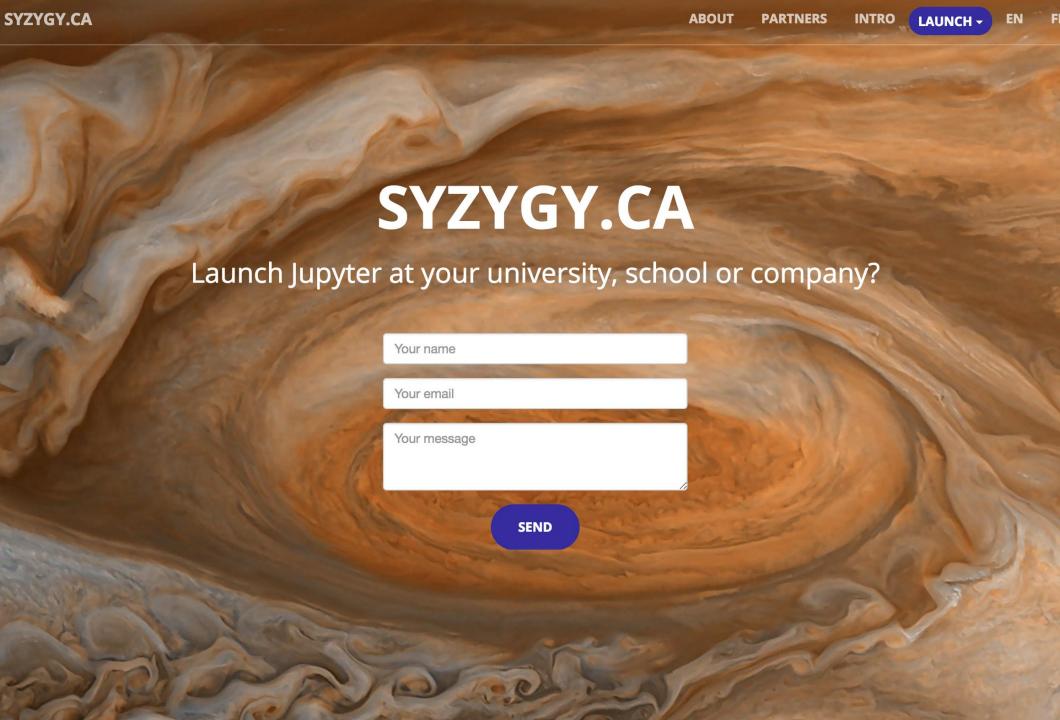


Renewing Canada's Advanced Research Computing Platform

Research Data Management

News









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Microsoft Azure Notebooks ×

Microsoft Azure Notebooks PREVIEW Overview Libraries FAQ/Support What's New



via an endpoint.

C Secure https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/basic_features_overview.ipynb

Overview of Colaboratory Features

Code cells

Text cells

Working with python

System aliases

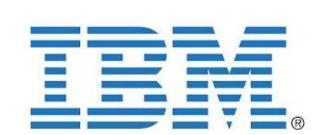
Commenting on a cell

■ SECTION

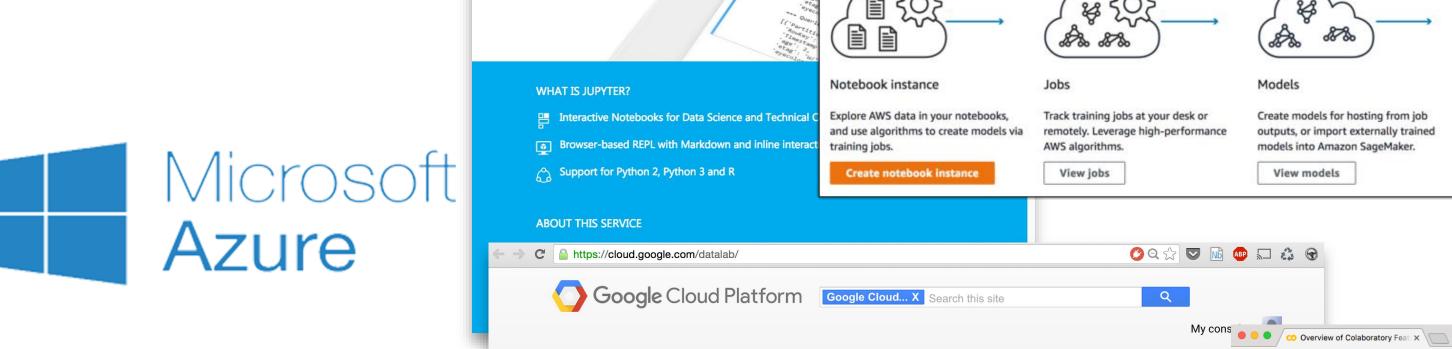
Adding and moving cells

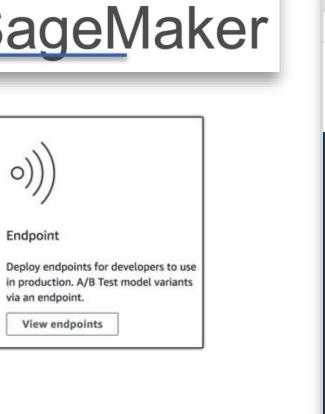
Tab-completion and exploring code

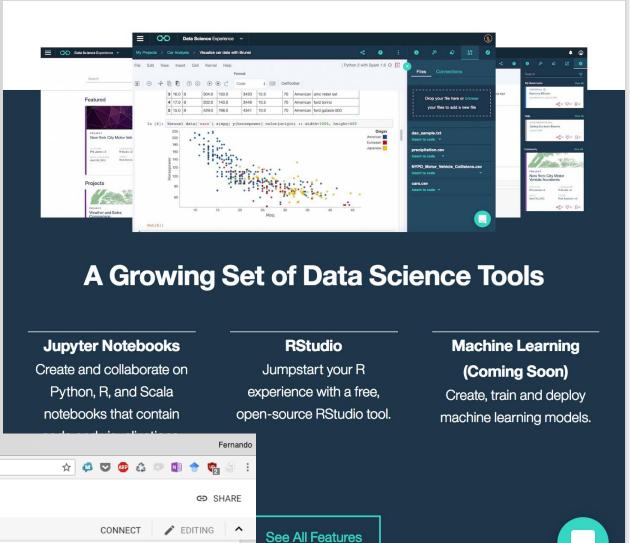
View endpoints



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Data Science Experience ×

← → C (i) datascience.ibm.com







Why Google Products - Solutions Launcher Pricing Customers Documentation Support Partners

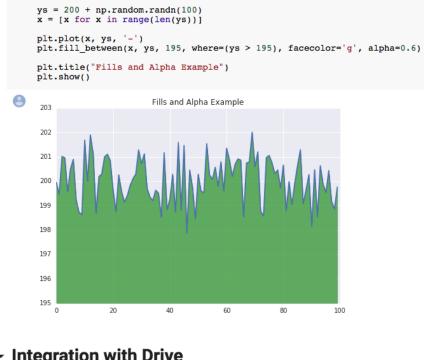
An easy to use interactive tool for large-scale data exploration, analysis, and visualization.

CLOUD DATALABBETA

Cloud Datalab is a powerful interactive tool created to explore, analyze and visualize data with a single click on Google Cloud Platform. It runs on Google App Engine and orchestrates multiple services automatically

Powerful Data Exploration

so you can focus on exploring your data.



Until now all of the generated outputs have been text, but they can be more interesting, like the chart below.

Integration with Drive

[] import numpy as np from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

Colaboratory is integrated with Google Drive. It allows you to share, comment, and collaborate on the same document with multiple

- The SHARE button (top-right of the toolbar) allows you to share the notebook and control permissions set on it.
- File->Make a Copy creates a copy of the notebook in Drive.
- File->Save saves the File to Drive. File->Save and checkpoint pins the version so it doesn't get deleted from the revision history.
- · File->Revision history shows the notebook's revision history.
- Multiple people can collaboratively edit the same notebook at the same time. Like Google Docs, you can see collaborators both within the document (top right, left of the comments button) and within a cell (right of the cell).



Impact: Research and Education

Data 8: Foundations of Data Science



Berkeley
Division of
Data Sciences



Ani Adhikari



John De Nero



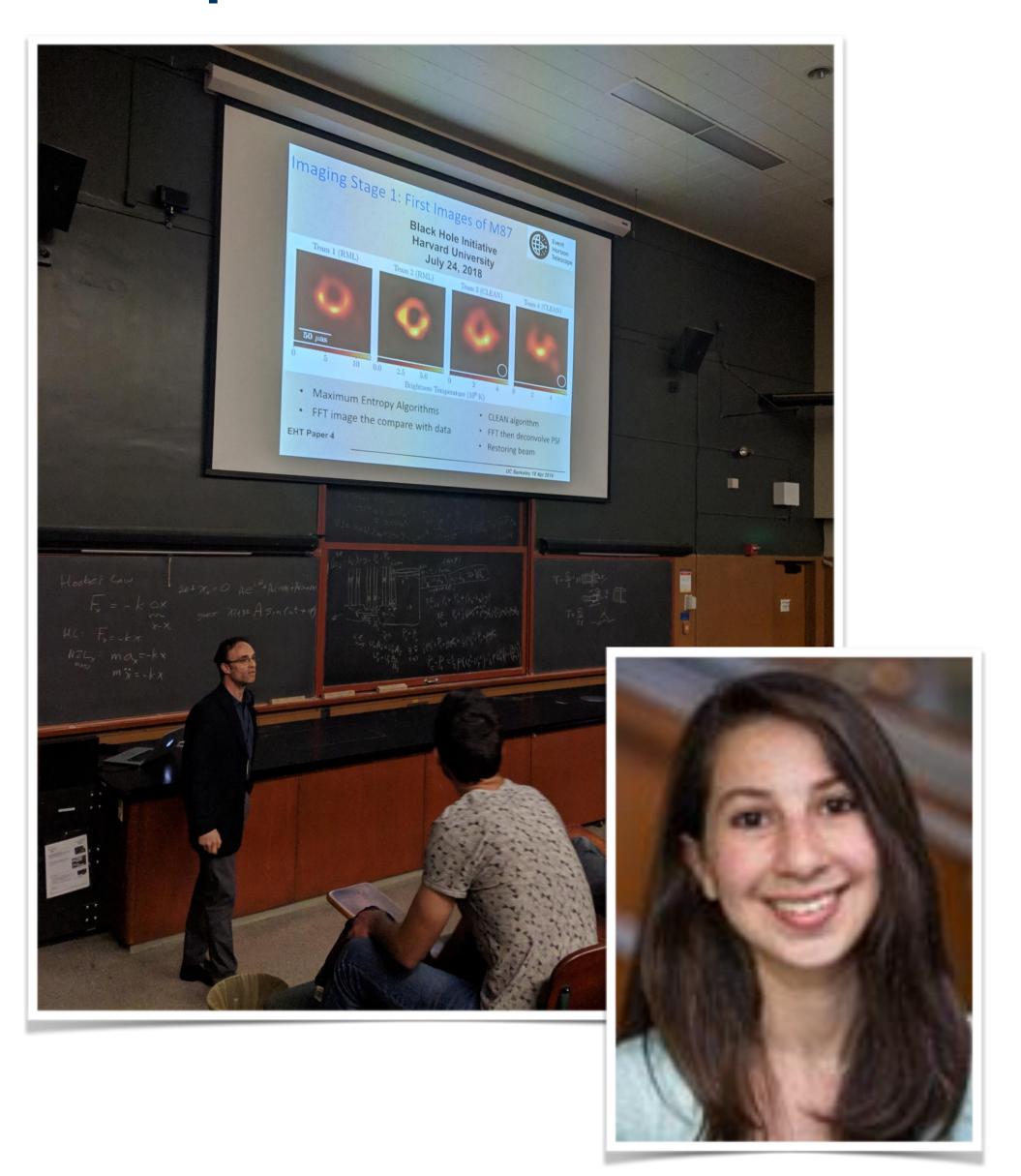
Cathryn Carson

+ Data 100,Prob 140,Data 102,

. .

+ a large team!

April 18/19, 2019: Shep Doeleman & Katie Bouman



THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL LETTERS

First M87 Event Horizon Telescope Results. III. Data Processing and Calibration

The Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration, Kazunori Akiyama^{1,2,3,4}, Antxon Alberdi⁵, Walter Alef⁶, Keiichi Asada⁷, Rebecca Azulay^{8,9,6}, Anne-Kathrin Baczko⁶, David Ball¹⁰, Mislav Baloković^{4,11}, John Barrett², Show full author list Published 2019 April 10 • © 2019. The American Astronomical Society.

The Astrophysical Journal Letters, Volume 875, Number 1

Software: DiFX (Deller et al. 2011), CALC, PolConvert (Martí-Vidal et al. 2016), HOPS (Whitney et al. 2004), CASA (McMullin et al. 2007), AIPS (Greisen 2003), ParselTongue (Kettenis et al. 2006), GNU Parallel (Tange 2011), GILDAS, eht-imaging (Chael et al. 2016, 2018), Numpy (van der Walt et al. 2011), Scipy (Jones et al. 2001), Pandas (McKinney 2010), Astropy (The Astropy Collaboration et al. 2013, 2018), Jupyter (Kluyver et al. 2016), Matplotlib (Hunter 2007).



So you want to build Data Science tools in academia...

Jupyter - funding and resources





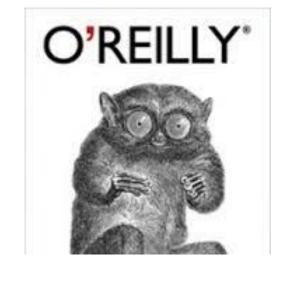




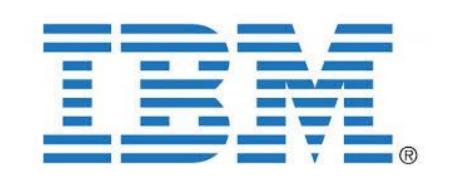






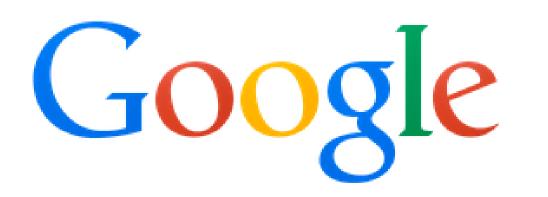
















Should I Resign From My Full Professor Job To Work Fulltime On Cocalc?

William Stein • Apr 12, 2019 •

Nearly 3 years ago, I gave a talk at a Harvard mathematics conference announcing that "I am leaving academia to build a company". What I really did is go on *unpaid leave* for three years from my tenured Full Professor position. No further extensions of that leave is possible, so I finally have to decide whether or not to go back to academia or resign.









My unpaid leave is up - what am I going to do?

My third year of unpaid leave from UW is up. I have to decide whether to return to UW or resign. If I return, it turns out that I would have to have at least a 50% appointment. I currently have 50% of one year of teaching in "credits", which means I wouldn't be required to teach for the first year I go back as a 50% appointment. Moreover, the current department chair (John Palmieri) understands and appreciates Sage – he is among the top 10 all time contributors to the source code of Sage!

I have decided to resign. I'm worried about issues of intellectual property; it would be extremely unfair to my employees, investors and customers if I took a 50% UW

Contrasts in culture and incentives

	Open Source	Academia	
Credit	Distributed	PI & hierarchy	
Output/artifacts	Continuous & Project-specific	Discrete papers	
Collaborators	Fluid: professionals, volunteers,	Structured, funding-dependent	
Governance/decisi on making	Open, community based	Top-down, PI	
Authorship	Fluid, roles can evolve, no clear "first/senior" author	Need to say more?	
Peer review	Continuous, open, pervasive, friendly	The opposite	
Value metric	Utility, need, impact	"Novel and transformative"	

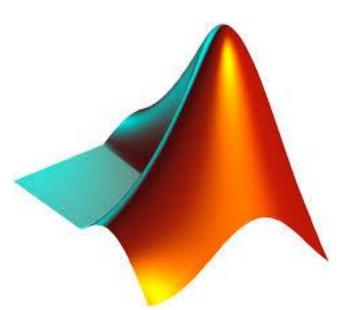
Catastrophic Success: an economic problem

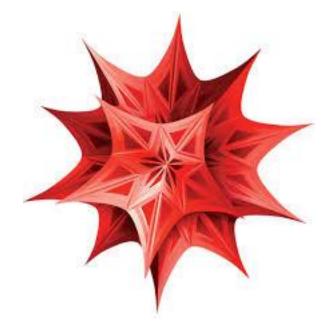
3.5. Python vs. IDL?

A recent shift in astronomy has been the favored choice of interpreted programming language for day-to-day analysis work. In the previous section we showed that Python has overtaken IDL in popularity. This may not have been true three to five years ago, but today Python is, by a wide margin, the most popular interpreted language in astronomy (at least insofar as this survey is representative). Still, there is a significant over-

(2015 data) https://arxiv.org/abs/1507.03989





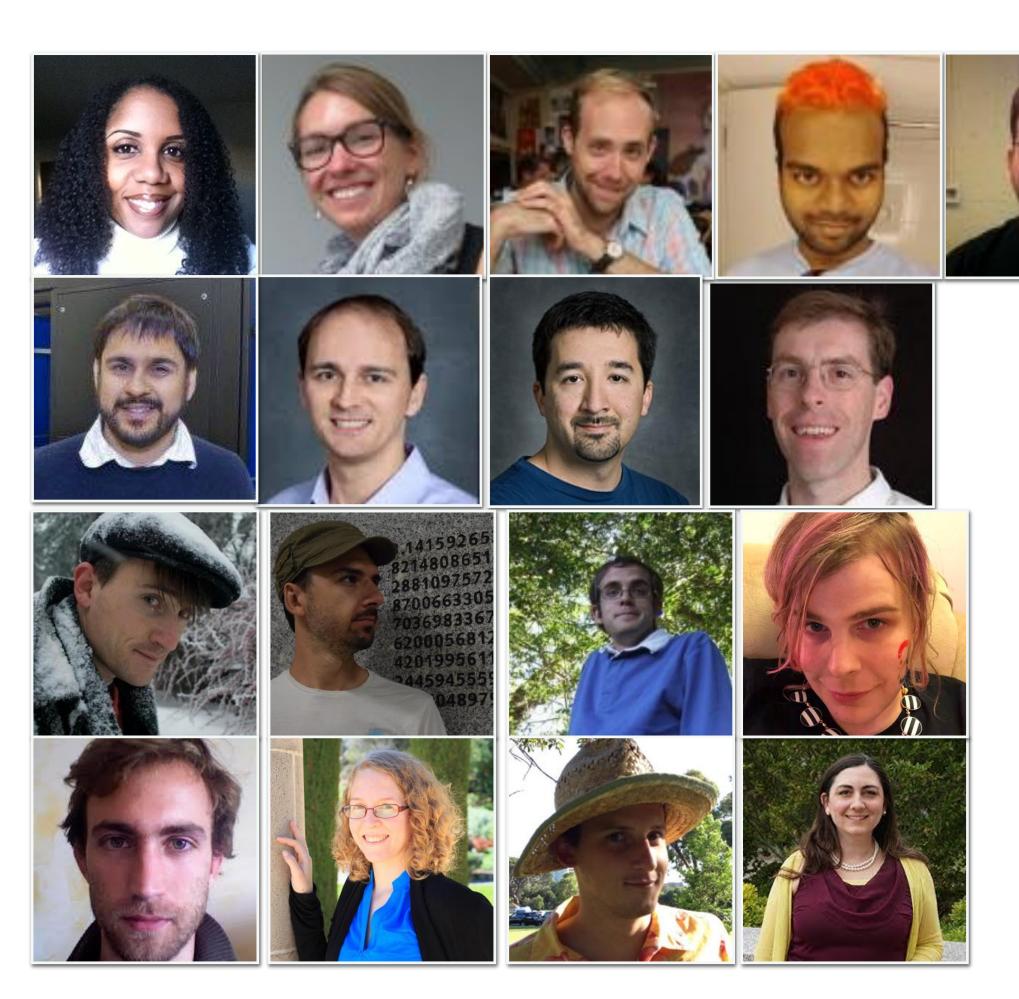


MathWorks: 4,000+ employees

Wolfram: 800 employees

IDL/Harris: 17,000 employees

Thank you (Bay Area team)



Current (Berkeley, LBNL, Bloomberg)

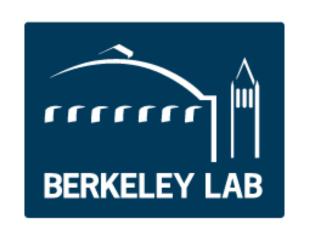
Stacey Dorton, Lindsey Heagy, Chris Holdgraf, Yuvi Panda, Ryan Lovett, Shreyas Cholia, Shane Canon, Rollin Thomas, Jason Grout

Former Berkeley

Min Ragan-Kelley, Paul Ivanov, Thomas Kluyver, M Pacer, Matthias Bussonnier, Jessica Hamrick, Ian Rose, Jamie Whitacre.











Scientific OSS at scale: complex challenges

- Economic incentives & sustainability
- Governance models
- * Roles and professional career paths
- Multi-stakeholder organizations



No scientist is trained for any of this!!