



JupyterHub + Globus: A Foundation for Interactive Data Science

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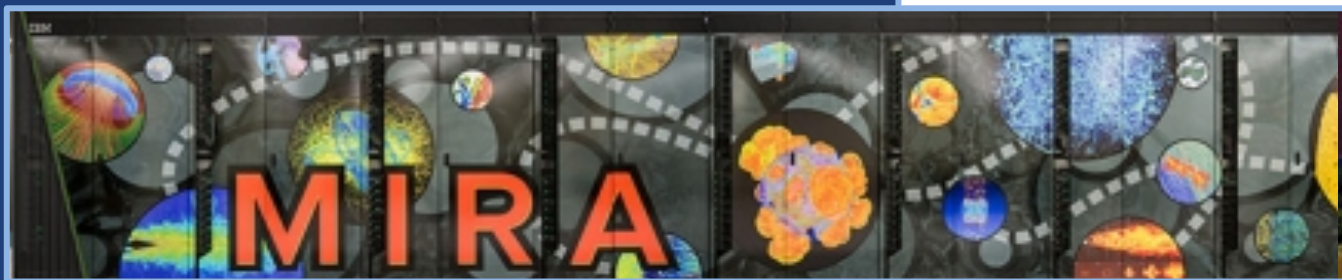
NCAR – September 5, 2018





Modeling stopping power with time-dependent density functional theory

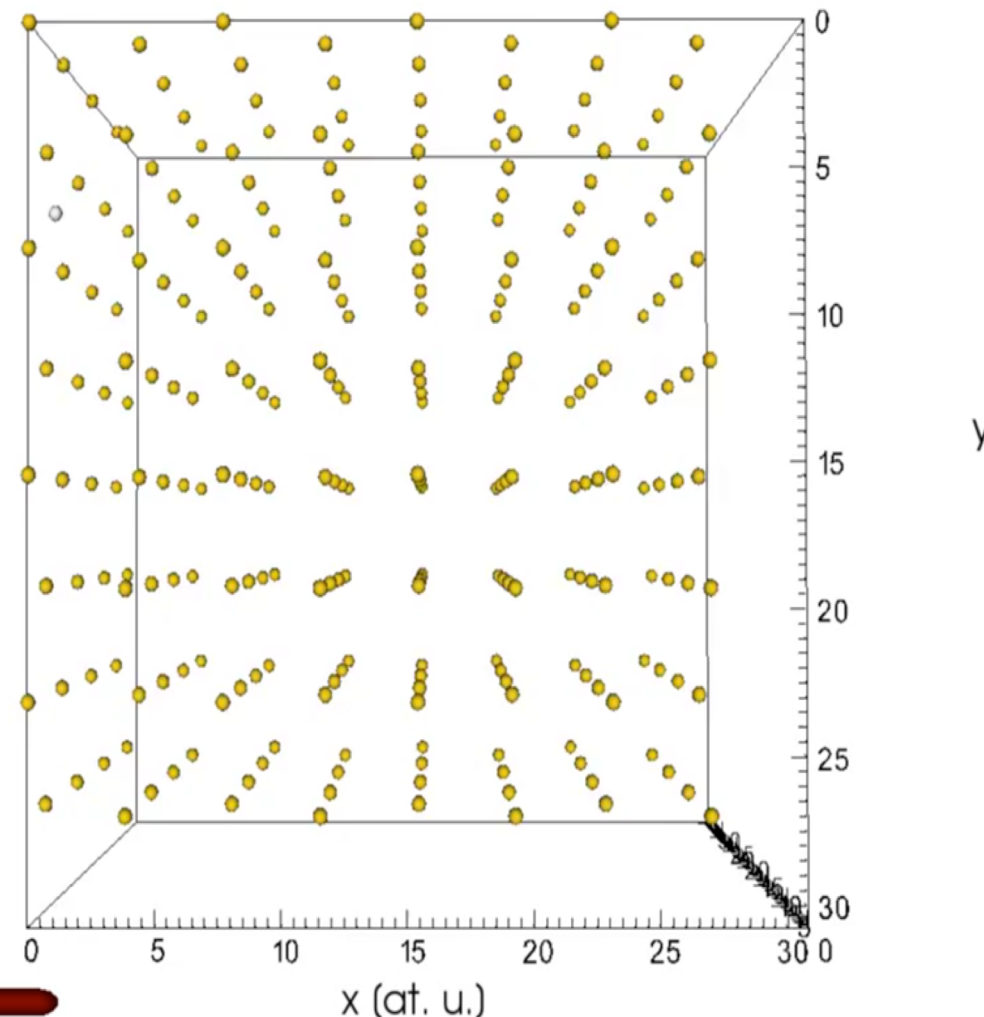
Hydrogen in Gold
($v=2.0$ at. u.)
16,000 CPU-hours per simulation



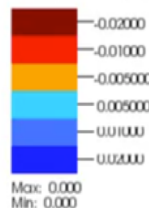
786,432 CPUs, 10 PFLOPS supercomputer
Argonne Leadership Computing Facility



Andre Schleife, UIUC



Electron density (at. u.)



Time step: 0.01 at. u.; Total time: 0.3396 fs

Real-time simulation (Brenfest MD), 256 gold atoms (4352 valence el.), plane-wave cutoff: 130 Ry

A. Schleife, E. Draeger, V. Anisimov, A. Correa, Y. Kanai (2013)



Jupyter notebooks enable rapid iteration/results

```
In [35]: @python_app
def get_stopping_power(lattice_vector, traj_computer):
    return traj_computer.compute_stopping_power([0,0.8,0.85], lattice_vector, 1.0, abserr=0.001,
                                                hit_threshold=2.5, full_output=1)
```

```
In [37]: stopping_power_results = []
for d in tqdm(dirs, desc='Submitting'):
    stopping_power_results.append(get_stopping_power(d, traj_computer))
```

Submitting  100% 24/24 [00:00<00:00, 166.06it/s]

```
In [38]: stopping_power_results = [s.result() for s in tqdm(stopping_power_results, desc='Waiting')]
```

Waiting  100% 24/24 [18:47:19<00:00, 2818.33s/it]

```
In [62]: ax = plt.subplot(111, projection='polar')
fig = plt.gcf()

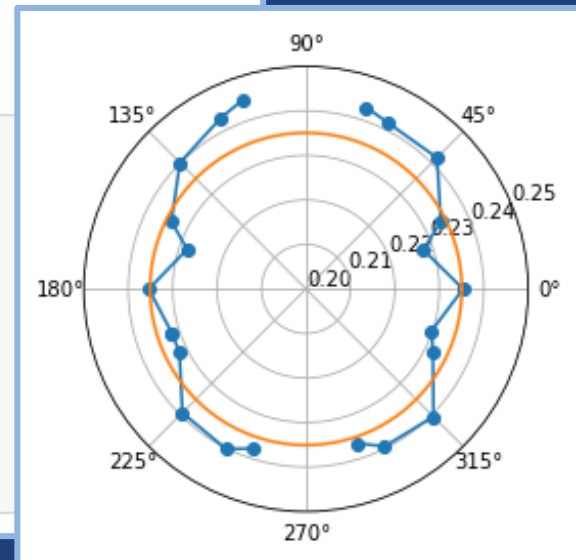
ax.plot(angles + angles[:1], stopping_power + stopping_power[:1], marker='o')

# Plot the 'channel value'
ax.plot(np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi, 100), [ml_stopping_new,]*100)
ax.set_rmax(0.25)
ax.set_rmin(0.2)#min(stopping_power) * 0.99

fig.set_size_inches(4, 4)
```



Logan Ward





But the data are big, distributed...
...and our science is collaborative



3.2M materials data



2PB, 80Gbps store



Cooley: 290 TFLOPS

1 Query

4 Share

3 Learn

2 Transfer



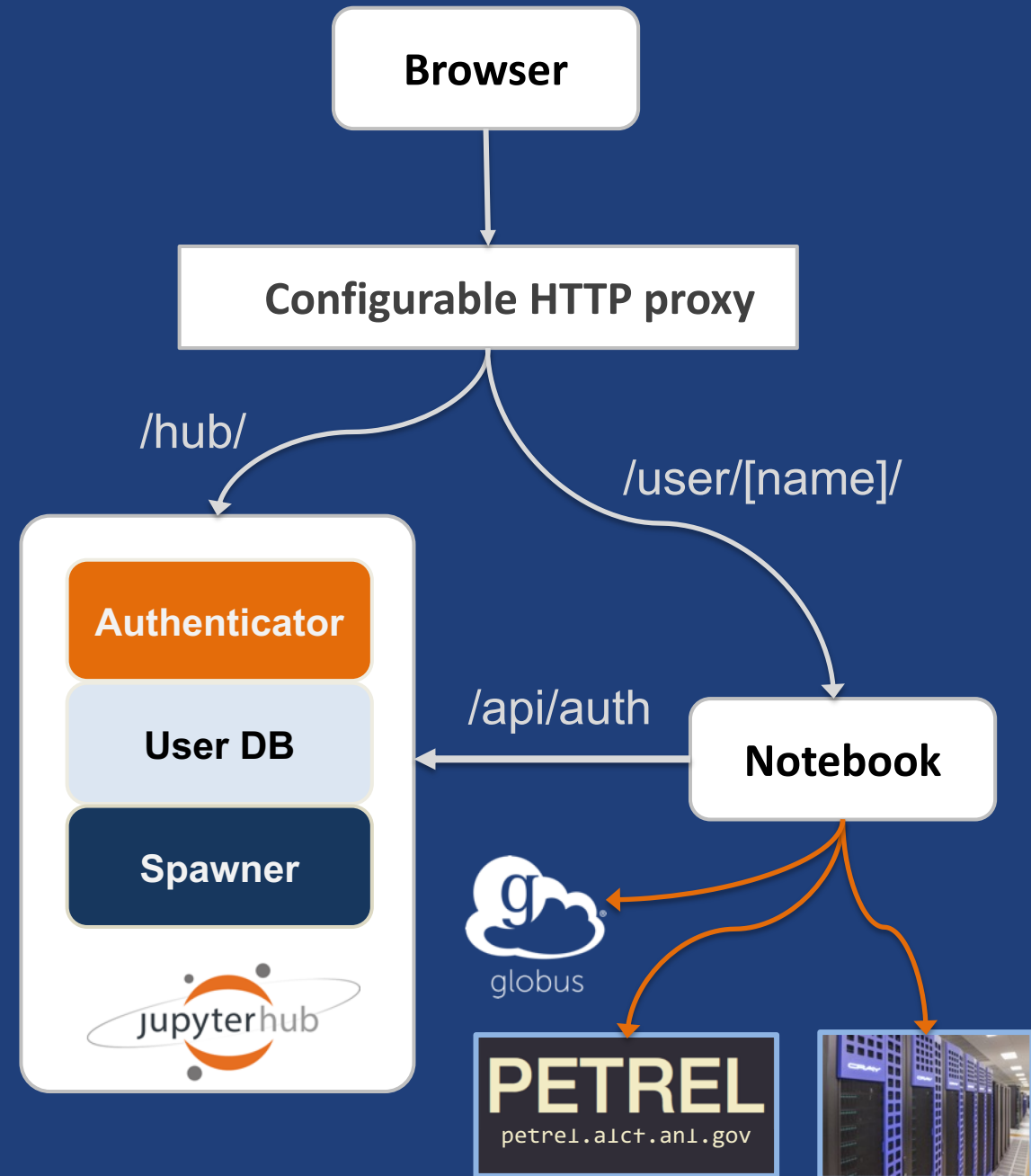
Need multi-credential, multi-service authentication and data management

JupyterHub

- Multi-user hub
- Manages multiple instances of Jupyter notebook server
- Configurable HTTP proxy

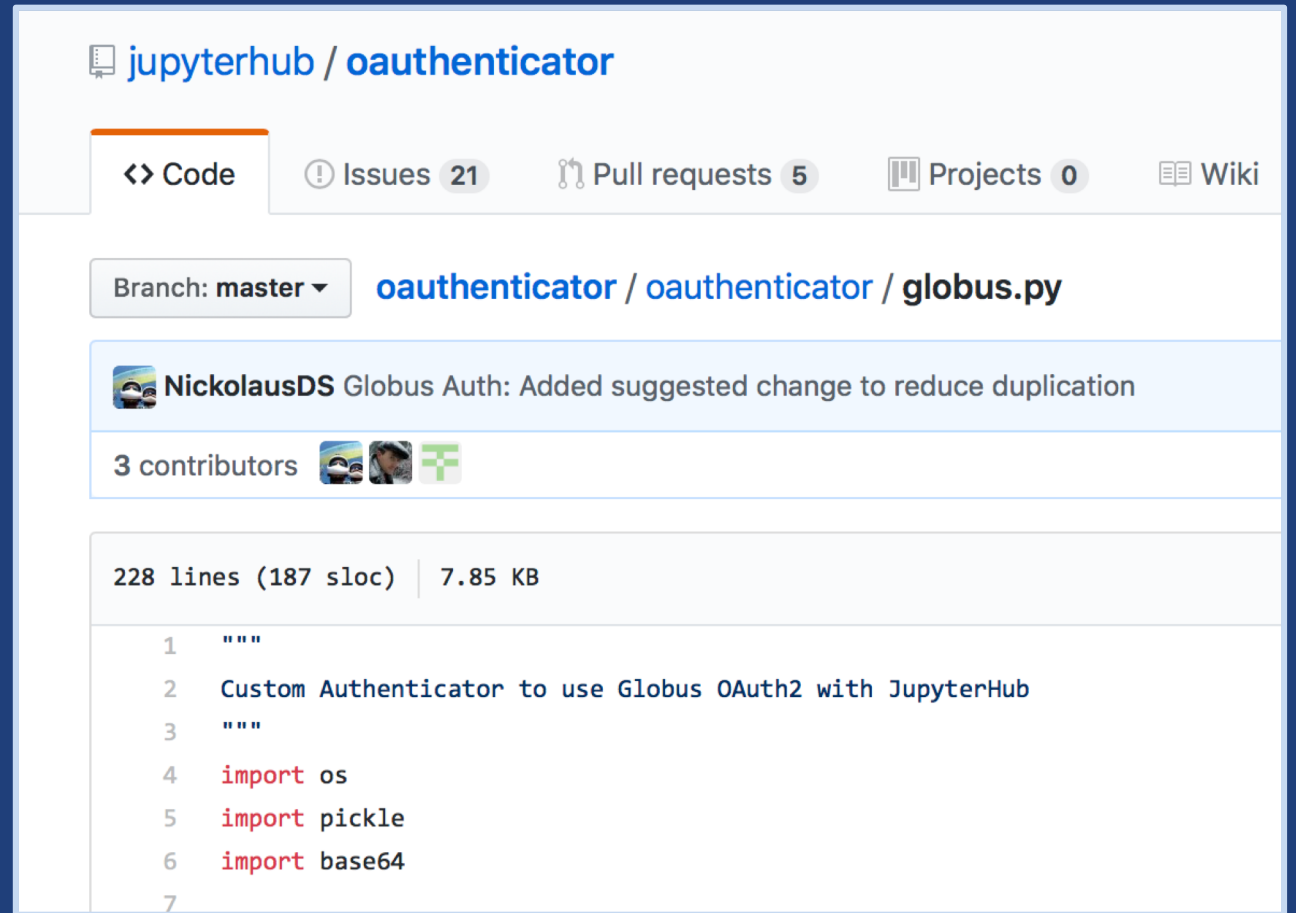
Goal: Liberate the notebook!

- Tokens for remote services
- APIs for remote actions, e.g. data management via Globus service



Securing JupyterHub with Globus Auth plugin

- Existing OAuth framework
- Can restrict IdP
- Custom scopes
- Tokens passed into notebook environment



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository `jupyterhub / oauthenticator`. The page includes navigation tabs for Code, Issues (21), Pull requests (5), Projects (0), and Wiki. The current branch is `master`, and the file path is `oauthenticator / oauthenticator / globus.py`. A commit by `NickolausDS` is highlighted, with the message "Globus Auth: Added suggested change to reduce duplication". Below the commit, it shows 3 contributors and the file statistics: 228 lines (187 sloc) and 7.85 KB. The code snippet shows the start of a docstring and imports for `os`, `pickle`, and `base64`.

```
1  """
2  Custom Authenticator to use Globus OAuth2 with JupyterHub
3  """
4  import os
5  import pickle
6  import base64
7
```

github.com/jupyterhub/oauthenticator



Securing JupyterHub with Globus Auth

Visit <https://developers.globus.org/> to set up your app. Ensure *Native App* is unchecked and make sure the callback URL looks like:

```
https://[your-host]/hub/oauth_callback
```

Set scopes for authorization and transfer. The defaults include:

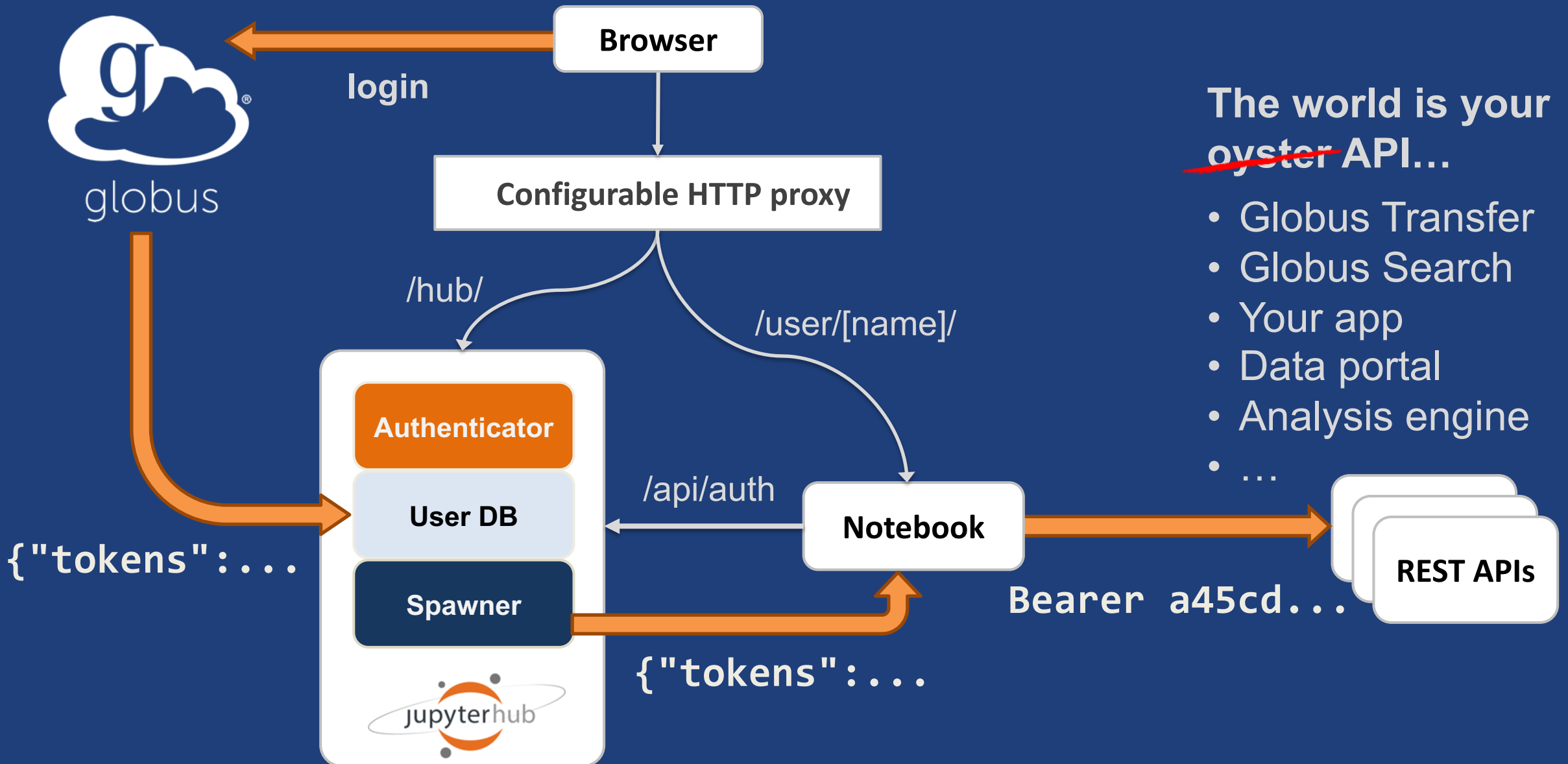
```
openid profile urn:globus:auth:scope:transfer.api.globus.org:all
```

Set the above settings in your `jupyterhub_config` :

```
# Tell JupyterHub to create system accounts
from oauthenticator.globus import LocalGlobusOAuthenticator
c.JupyterHub.authenticator_class = LocalGlobusOAuthenticator
c.LocalGlobusOAuthenticator.enable_auth_state = True
c.LocalGlobusOAuthenticator.oauth_callback_url = 'https://[your-host]/hub/oauth_callback'
c.LocalGlobusOAuthenticator.client_id = '[your app client id]'
c.LocalGlobusOAuthenticator.client_secret = '[your app client secret]'
```

github.com/jupyterhub/oauthenticator#globus-setup

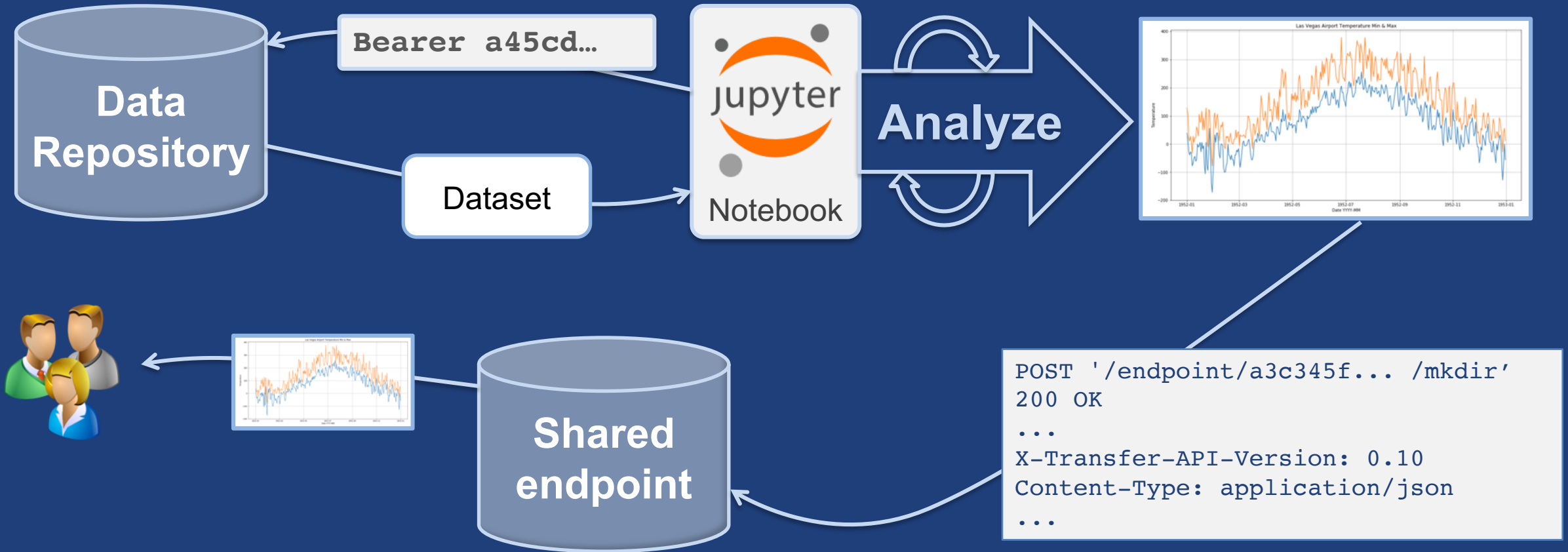
Tokens in Jupyter notebooks



The world is your ~~oyster~~ API...

- Globus Transfer
- Globus Search
- Your app
- Data portal
- Analysis engine
- ...

Automated data analysis/results distribution



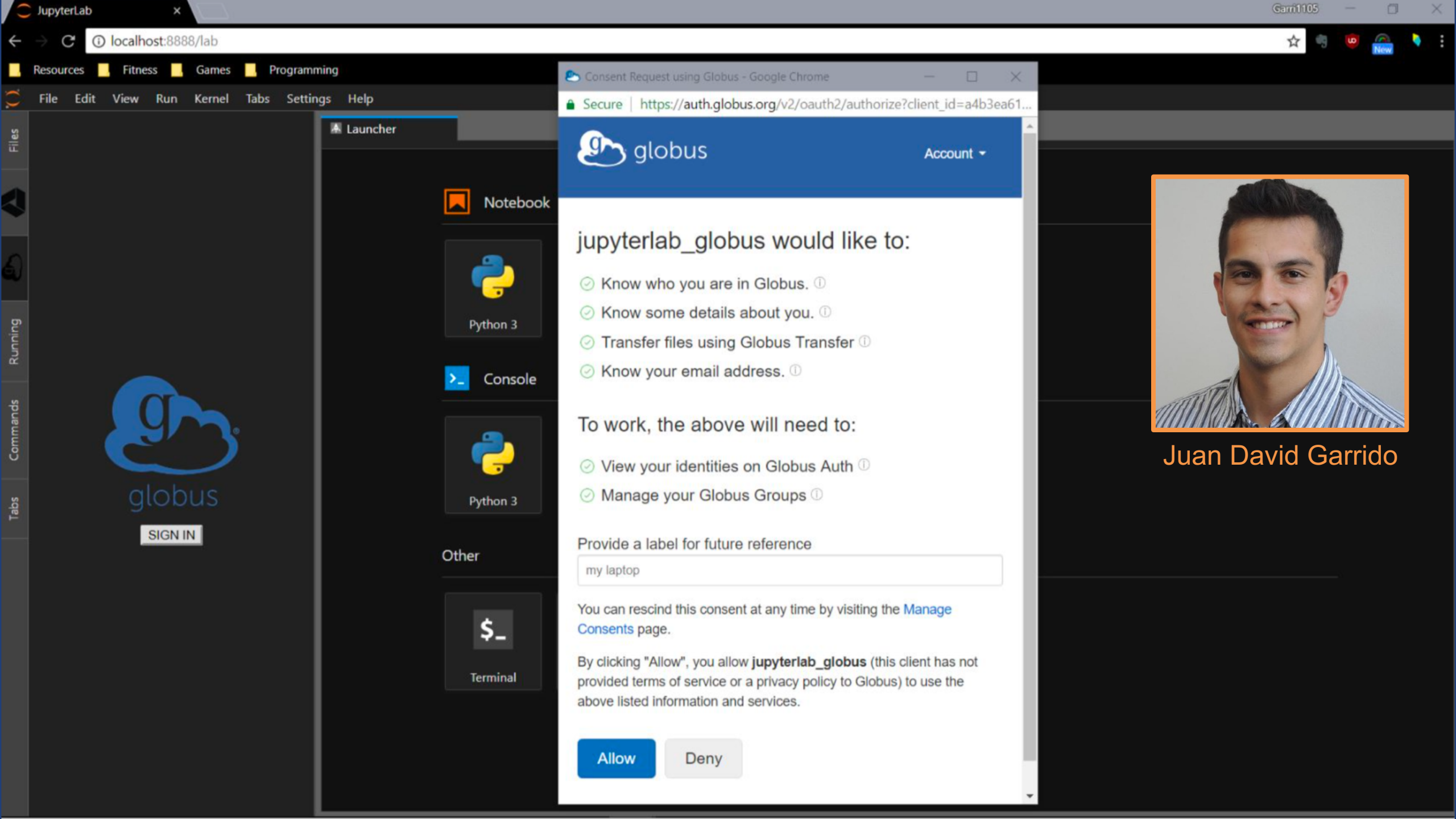
Experiment with the demo notebook

- Login into our JupyterHub*: jupyter.demo.globus.org
- Launch (spawn) a notebook server; get tokens
- Access Globus APIs; download some data
- “Analyze” data (generate plot)
- PUT results (graph) on an HTTPS endpoint

*zero-to-jupyterhub.readthedocs.io



Futures...



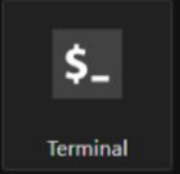
Notebook



Console



Other



SIGN IN



Account

jupyterlab_globus would like to:

- Know who you are in Globus.
- Know some details about you.
- Transfer files using Globus Transfer
- Know your email address.

To work, the above will need to:

- View your identities on Globus Auth
- Manage your Globus Groups

Provide a label for future reference

You can rescind this consent at any time by visiting the [Manage Consents](#) page.

By clicking "Allow", you allow **jupyterlab_globus** (this client has not provided terms of service or a privacy policy to Globus) to use the above listed information and services.

Allow Deny



Juan David Garrido

The screenshot shows the JupyterLab web interface in a browser. The address bar displays 'localhost:8888/lab#Introduction'. The top navigation bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Run', 'Kernel', 'Tabs', 'Settings', and 'Help'. On the left sidebar, the 'Files' view is active, showing a file browser for 'Globus Connect Personal'. The current path is 'Programming > Anaconda'. A table lists files with their names and last modified dates. A callout bubble points to the file browser area with the text 'Browse data on local storage'. The main workspace contains a 'Console' terminal, a 'Python 3' kernel icon, and an 'Other' section with 'Terminal' and 'Text Editor' icons.

Name	Last Modified
ipykernel	2 months ago
ipykernel_data	a day ago
ipykernel_xkcd	2 months ago
ipykernel-google-drive	23 days ago
ipykernel_globus.iml	a month ago

Browse data on local storage

Files

File Manager

tutorial

- Globus S3 Tutorial Endpoint
go@globusid.org
- Globus Tutorial Endpoint 1**
go@globusid.org
- Globus Tutorial Endpoint 2
go@globusid.org
- JJA tutorial EP
jja@globusid.org
- Brigitte's AWS Endpoint created for
GlobusWorld2017 tutorial
braumann@globusid.org
- cbsnyder tutorial endpoint
cbsnyder@globusid.org
- demo share on globus tutorial 1
jingpeng@princeton.edu
- ec2 SC16 Tutorial - TG
tkgrimmatt@gmail.com
- EC2 SC16 Tutorial -tm
tm103@globusid.org
- EEB Demo tutorial
axel@princeton.edu
- Fernsler EC2 Endpoint at LBNL tutorial
fernslers@globusid.org
- Globus Tutorial HTTPS Endpoint Server
bester@globusid.org
- GlobusWorld Tour NCAR Tutorial Videos
tuecke@uchicago.edu
- jan-EC2 tutorial 2016-09
jbalewski@globusid.org
- My Share on Globus Tutorial

Running

Commands

Tabs

Launcher

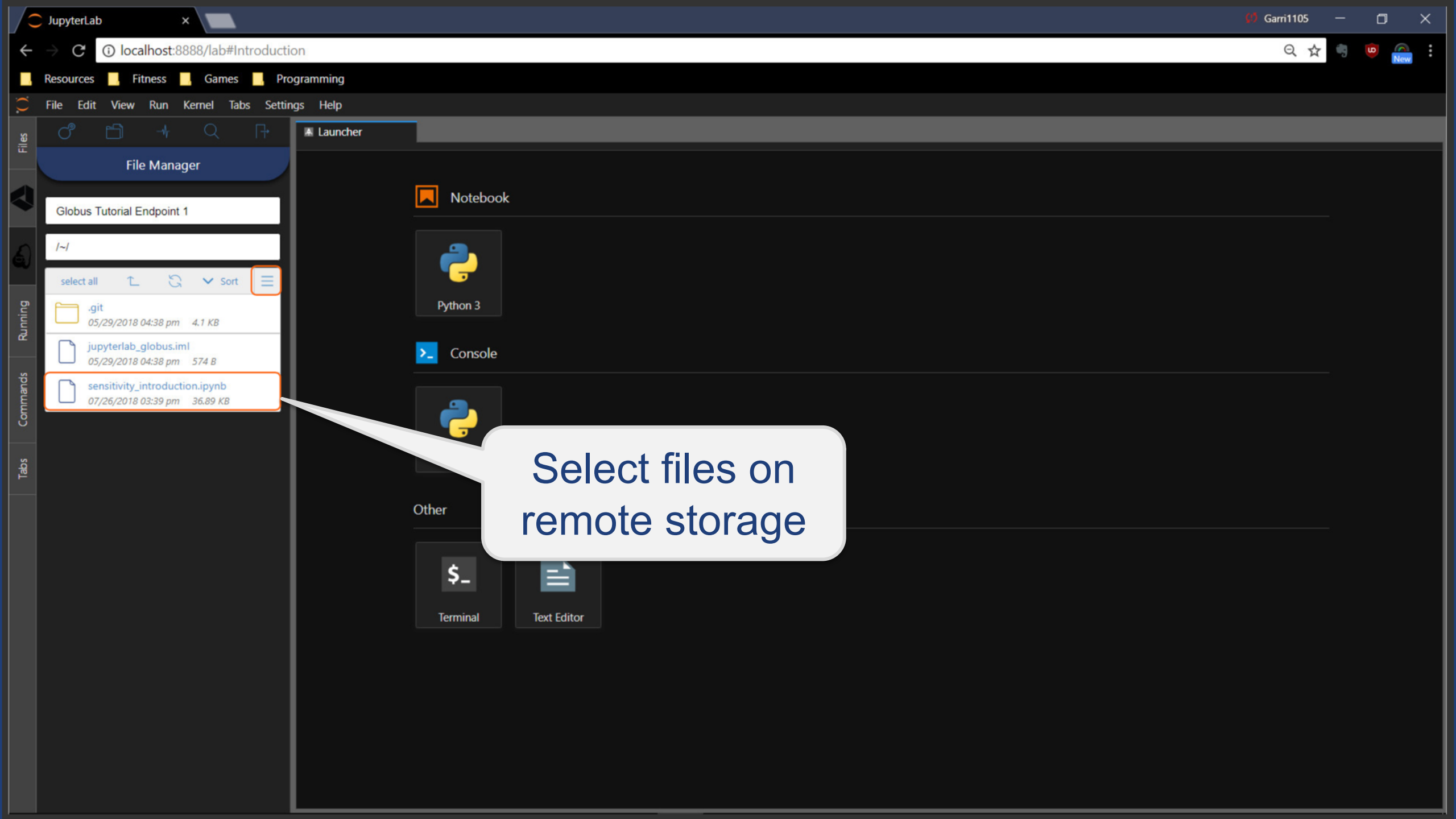
Notebook

- Python 3
- Python 3

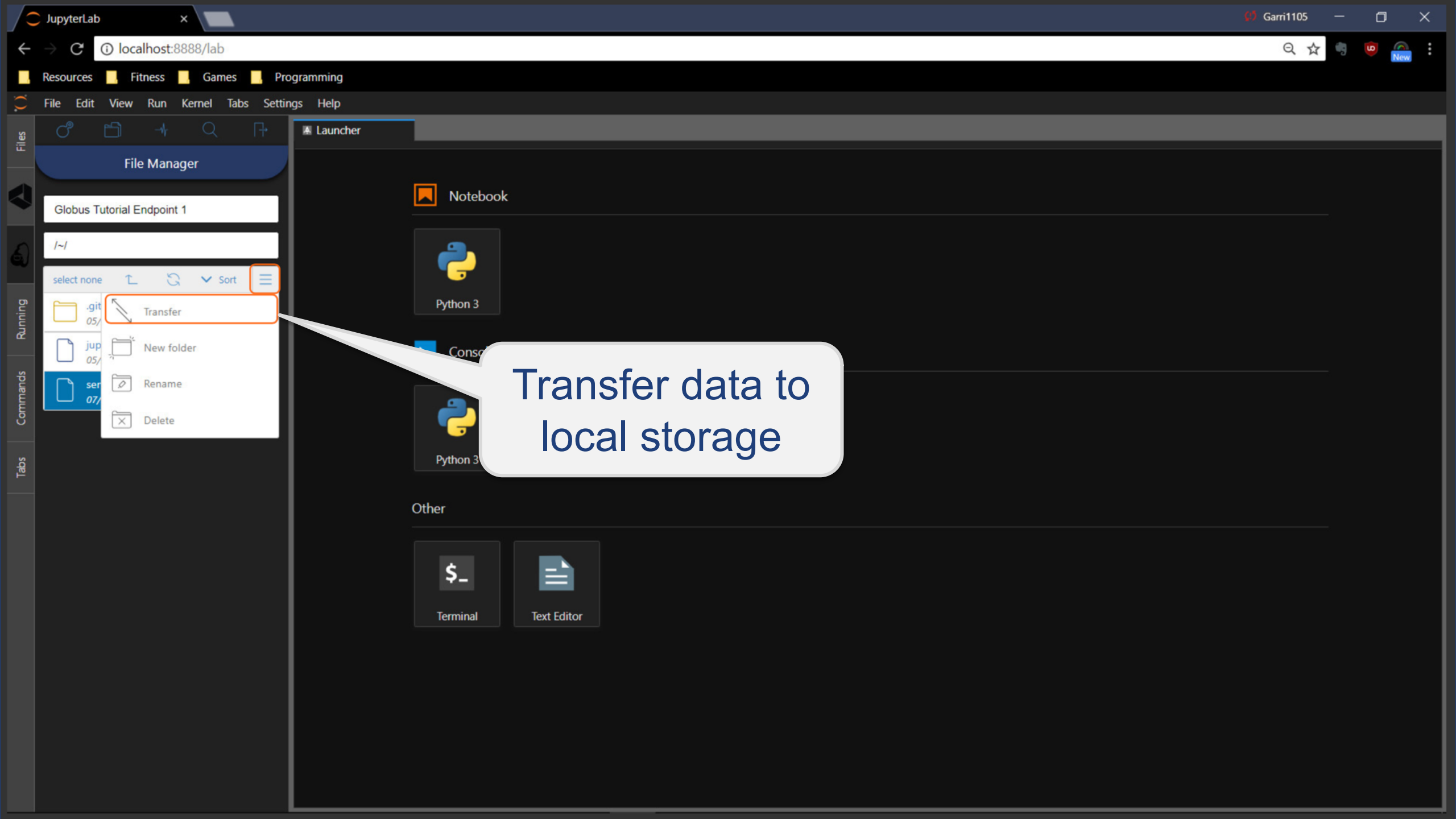
Other

- Terminal
- Text Editor

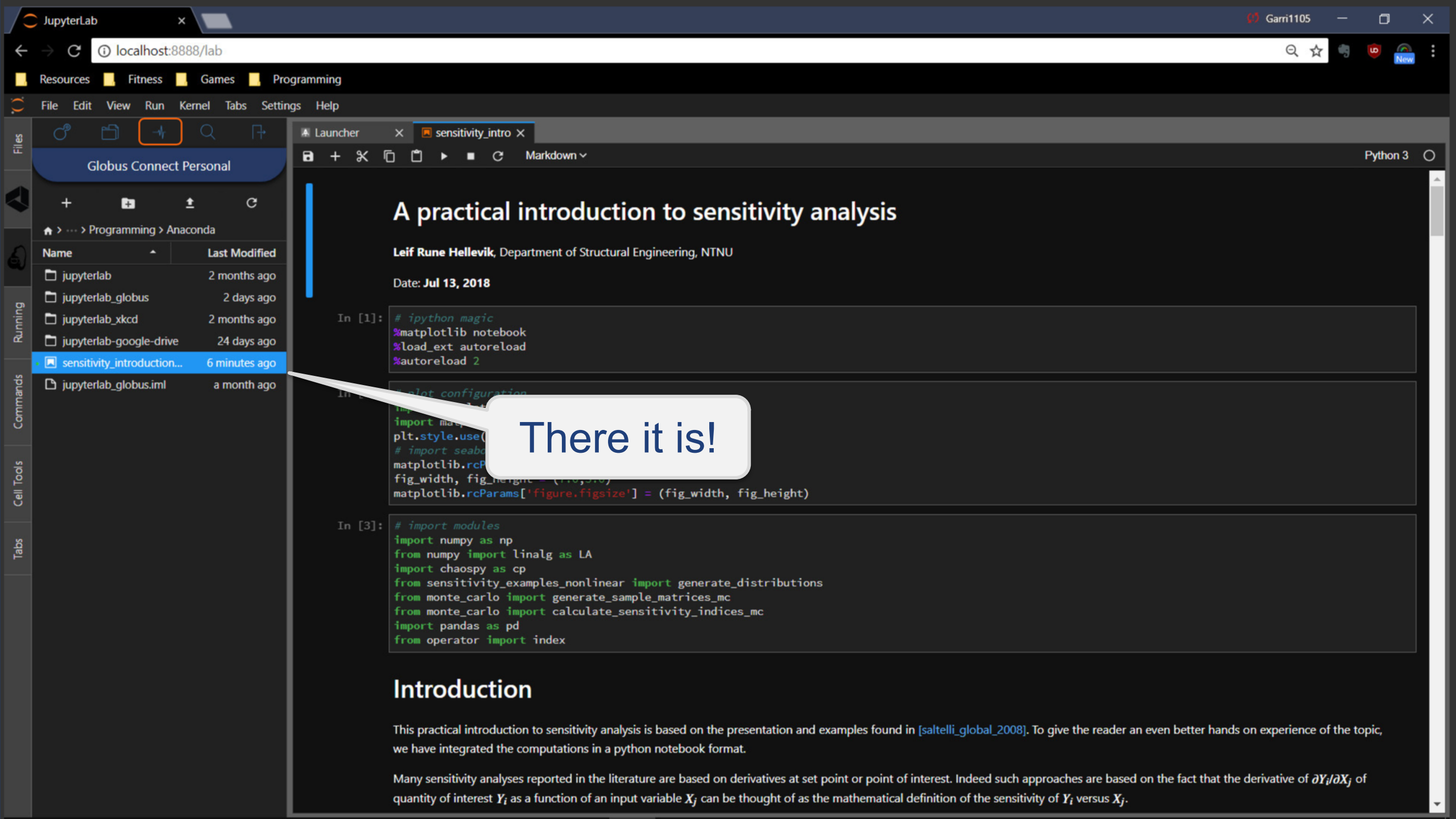
Search remote storage systems



Select files on remote storage



Transfer data to local storage



There it is!

A practical introduction to sensitivity analysis

Leif Rune Hellevik, Department of Structural Engineering, NTNU

Date: Jul 13, 2018

```
In [1]: # ipython magic
%matplotlib notebook
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2
```

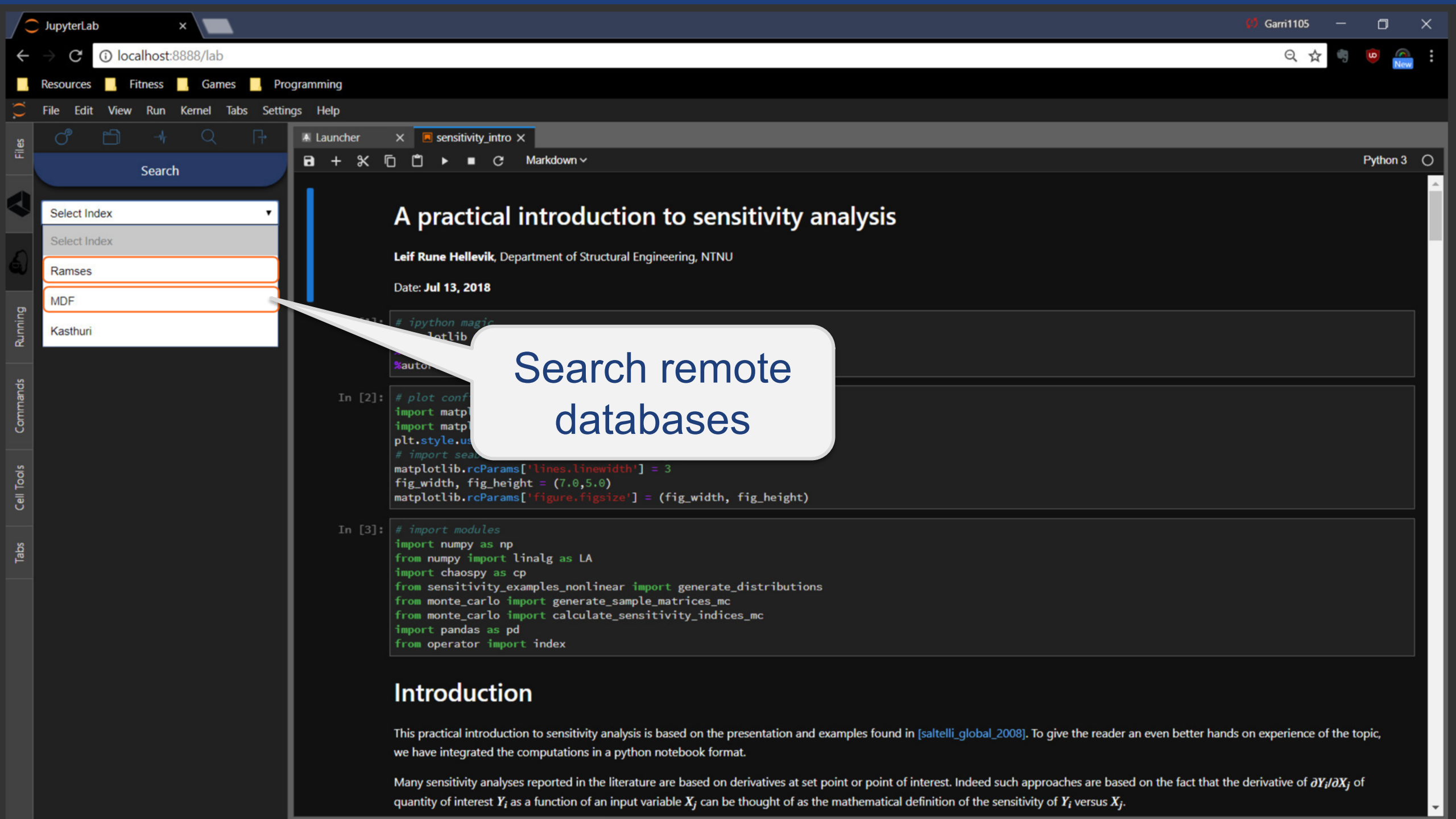
```
In [2]: # plt configuration
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use('seaborn')
# import seaborn
matplotlib.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10, 5)
```

```
In [3]: # import modules
import numpy as np
from numpy import linalg as LA
import chaospy as cp
from sensitivity_examples_nonlinear import generate_distributions
from monte_carlo import generate_sample_matrices_mc
from monte_carlo import calculate_sensitivity_indices_mc
import pandas as pd
from operator import index
```

Introduction

This practical introduction to sensitivity analysis is based on the presentation and examples found in [saltelli_global_2008]. To give the reader an even better hands on experience of the topic, we have integrated the computations in a python notebook format.

Many sensitivity analyses reported in the literature are based on derivatives at set point or point of interest. Indeed such approaches are based on the fact that the derivative of $\partial Y_i / \partial X_j$ of quantity of interest Y_i as a function of an input variable X_j can be thought of as the mathematical definition of the sensitivity of Y_i versus X_j .



Search remote databases

A practical introduction to sensitivity analysis

Leif Rune Hellevik, Department of Structural Engineering, NTNU

Date: Jul 13, 2018

```
In [1]: # ipython magic
import matplotlib

%auto

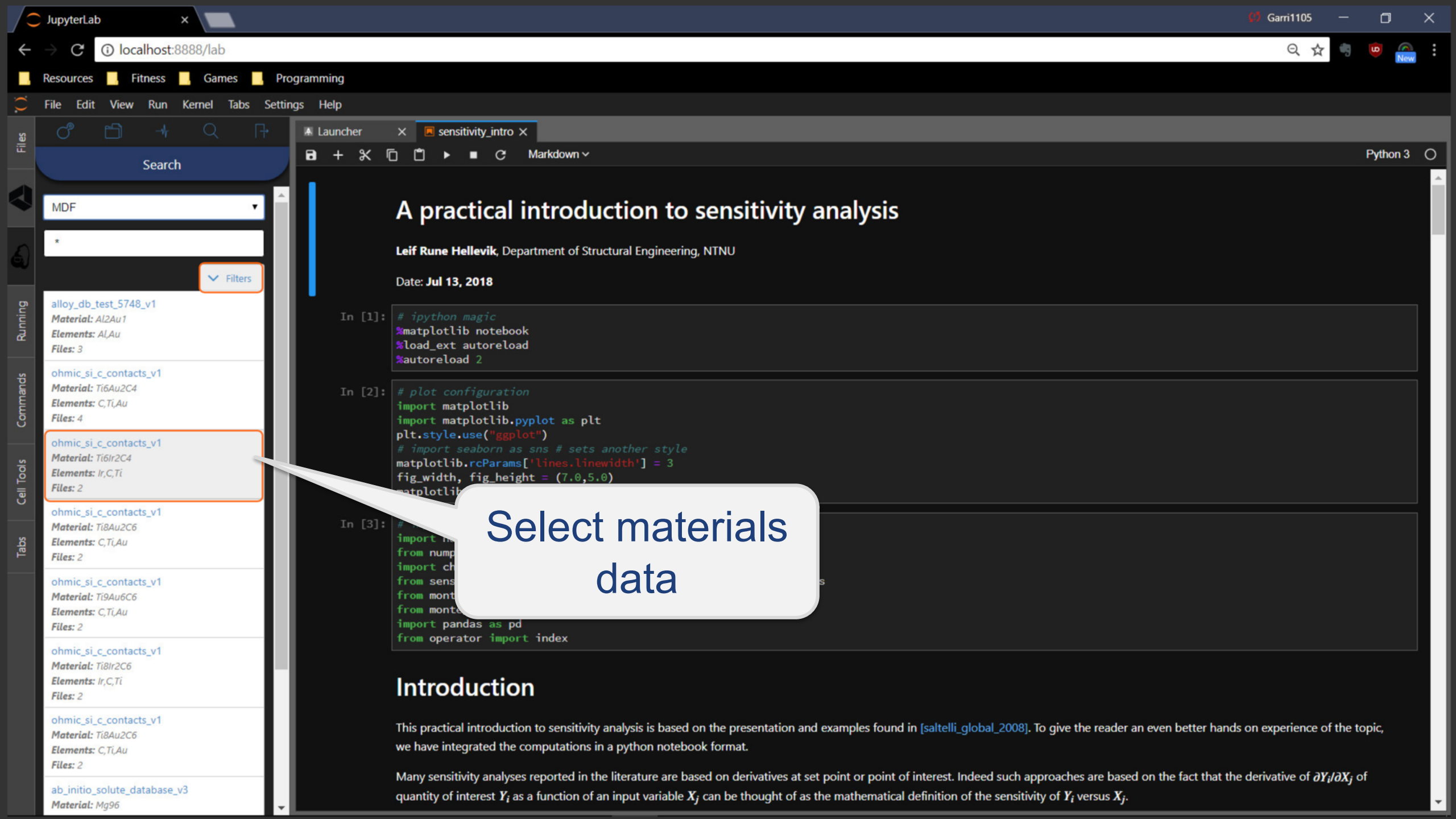
In [2]: # plot conf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib
plt.style.use('ggplot')
# import seaborn
matplotlib.rcParams['lines.linewidth'] = 3
fig_width, fig_height = (7.0, 5.0)
matplotlib.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (fig_width, fig_height)

In [3]: # import modules
import numpy as np
from numpy import linalg as LA
import chaospy as cp
from sensitivity_examples_nonlinear import generate_distributions
from monte_carlo import generate_sample_matrices_mc
from monte_carlo import calculate_sensitivity_indices_mc
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Select materials data

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```
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%autoreload 2
```

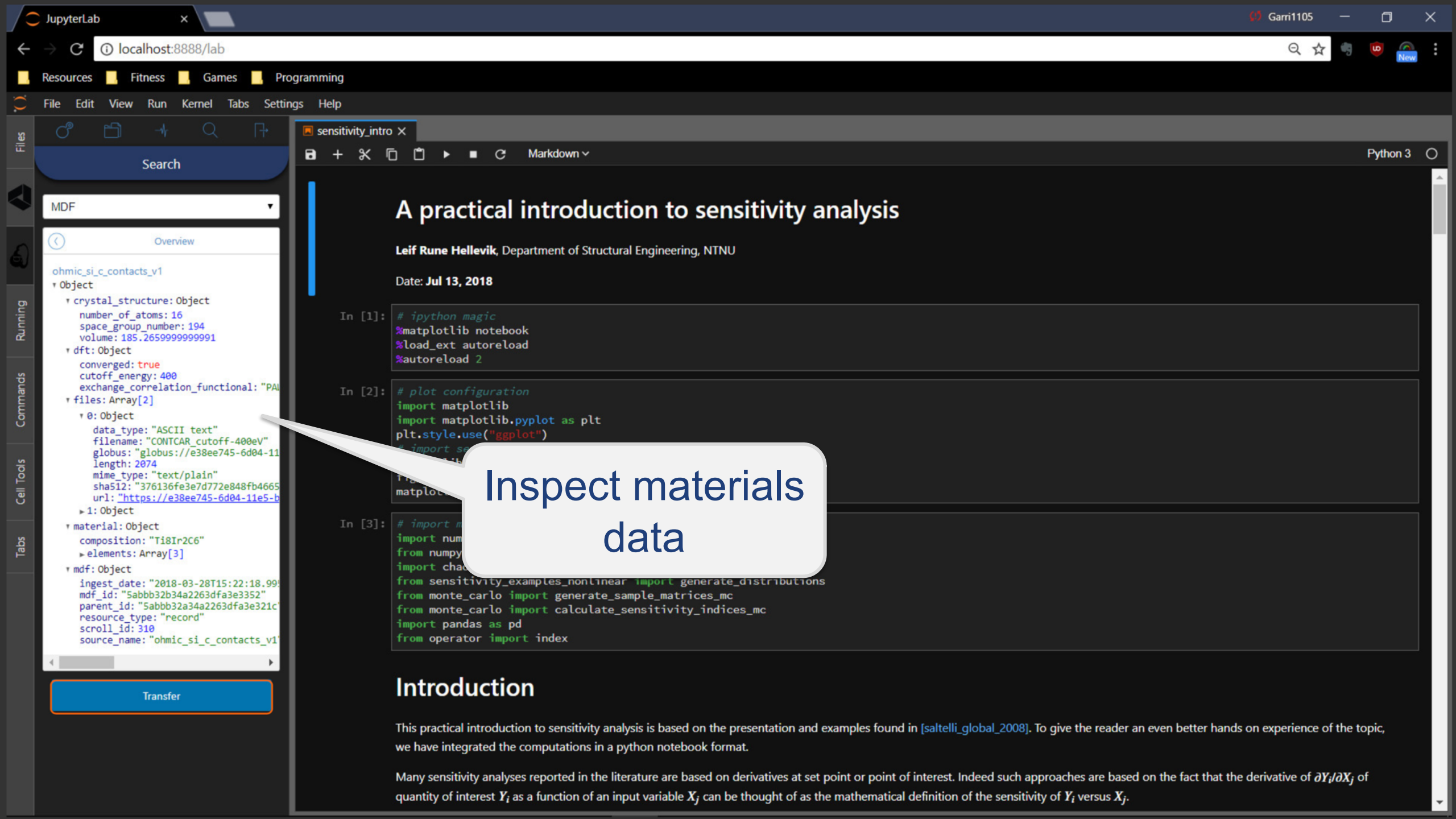
```
In [2]: # plot configuration
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use("ggplot")
# import seaborn as sns # sets another style
matplotlib.rcParams['lines.linewidth'] = 3
fig_width, fig_height = (7.0, 5.0)
matplotlib
```

```
In [3]: #
import
from num
import ch
from sens
from mont
from mont
import pandas as pd
from operator import index
```

Introduction

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Inspect materials data

A practical introduction to sensitivity analysis

Leif Rune Hellevik, Department of Structural Engineering, NTNU

Date: Jul 13, 2018

```
In [1]: # ipython magic
%matplotlib notebook
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2

In [2]: # plot configuration
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use("ggplot")
import seaborn as sns

In [3]: # import #
import numpy as np
from numpy.linalg import norm
import pandas as pd
from sensitivity_examples_nonlinear import generate_distributions
from monte_carlo import generate_sample_matrices_mc
from monte_carlo import calculate_sensitivity_indices_mc
import pandas as pd
from operator import index
```

Introduction

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Incorporate seamless parallel computing

- **(Data) science apps require...**
 - Interactivity
 - Scalability (more than a desktop)
 - Reproducibility (publish code, docs)
- **Solution: JupyterHub + Parsl**
 - Interactive computing environment
 - Notebooks for publication
 - Can run on dedicated hardware

 **Parsl** Python parallel library

- Tasks exposed as functions (Python, bash)
- Python code to glue functions together
- Globus for auth and data movement

parsl-project.org

```
@python_app
def compute_features(chunk):
    for f in featurizers:
        chunk = f.featurize_dataframe(chunk, 'atoms')
    return chunk

chunks = [compute_features(chunk)
           for chunk in np.array_split(data, chunks)]
```

Containerized data science ecosystem

