

nbdime:

Notebook Diffing and Merging

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Outline

- Why we need custom diff/merge
- Nbdime command line interface (CLI)
- Nbdime web tools
- Interfacing nbdime with git

Notebooks in version control

- History for yourself
- Collaboration with several authors

Why do we need custom diff/merge?

Notebook format:

Plotting with Matplotlib

IPython works with the [Matplotlib](#) plotting library, which integrates Matplotlib with IPython's display system and event loop handling.

matplotlib mode

To make plots using Matplotlib, you must first enable IPython's matplotlib mode.

To do this, run the `%matplotlib` magic command to enable plotting in the current Notebook.

This magic takes an optional argument that specifies which Matplotlib backend should be used. Most of the time, in the Notebook, you will want to use the `inline` backend, which will embed plots inside the Notebook:

```
In [1]: %matplotlib inline
```

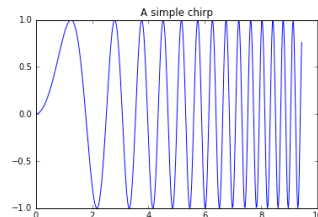
You can also use Matplotlib GUI backends in the Notebook, such as the Qt backend (`%matplotlib qt`). This will use Matplotlib's interactive Qt UI in a floating window to the side of your browser. Of course, this only works if your browser is running on the same system as the Notebook Server. You can always call the `display` function to paste figures into the Notebook document.

Making a simple plot

With matplotlib enabled, plotting should just work.

```
In [2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

```
In [3]: x = np.linspace(0, 3*np.pi, 500)
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x**2))
plt.title('A simple chirp');
```



- Lists
- Dictionaries
- Strings
- Atomic values: numbers, booleans, binary data (base64)

simula

Why do we need custom diff/merge?

Standard algorithms:

- Sequence of strings (lines)

We have a lot of a priori information!

```
$ diff a.ipynb b.ipynb
76,77d75
<      "plt.rc('axes', grid=False)\n",
<      "plt.rc('axes', facecolor='white')\n",
90c88
<      "image/png": "iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAABLKAAAMQCAyAAADLj7dLAAAABHNCSVQICAgIfAhki
AAAAA1wSFlz\nAAAWJQAAFiUBSVIk8AAAIABJREFUeJzsVxeYZFd57b12h0maPNJII2L60aCakEBCFgozIxkBAP
lY\n1waDyDZg8MX+zMU2F4Mx1x8PwAwxBjg4yNi2BfQMa20i1aQFkiJXKwRtJIE3tSz3TXuX+8vV2n\nnqyucv
N+9z/o9zzynprvq1D6nqqtqr1prbRNFEQghhBBCCCGEEEEII8Zkh1wMghBBCCCGEEEEIIISQv\nnFLkIIYQQQgghhB
BCiPdQ5CKEEEEIIYQQQggh3k0RixBCCCGEEEEIIYR4D0UuQgghhBBCCCGEE0I9\nnFLkIIYQQQgghhBBCiPdQ5CK
EEEEIIYQQQggh3k0RixBCCCGEEEEIIYR4D0UuQgghhBBCCCGEE0I9\nnFLkIIYQQQgghhBBCiPdQ5CKEEEEIIYQQ
Qggh3k0RixBCCCGEEEEIIYR4D0UuQgghhBBCCCGEE0I9\nnFLkIIYQQQjZEGH0JMaZlJpMo67EkZwQ8D7keByGEE
ELChCIXIYQQQirDGP0mKaFj3BhzkMNx/H/G\nnmG3GmP/pagwFEbkeQJUY75gJNljHmD67EQgghRB8UuQghhB
BSJe+DCDMjAH7L4TjeAmA+gLc5\nnHEMRGNcDqJi3AVGI4Ddd4Q0Qggh+qDIRQghhJBKMMacCuBMAFsg4sy7jTH
DjobzZwBuBvBxR/dP\nnsVERADcC+LTgrBCCCCFEHxS5CCGEEFIVH4C4uP4SILQcBOD1LgYSRVEziqIXR1H0frf3
T7IRRDff\nnRLH0K1EUXe96LIQQQgJRBOUuQgghhJSOMWypgP8BoAXg7wH8HCTN9TsuX0UIIYQQQsKBiHchhBBC\
nquBdA0YAuDyKoscBfBvAlGbnGw0e73RkhBBCCCEkCChyEUIIIaRuJDEGUjIfQRxcIKJoDMB3p65C\nnNxchhBBC
CMkNRS5CCCGELM3FAA4HsAnAD2I/t5HFNxpjFuW5A2PMXGPMh4wxNxpjxowx04wxdxpj\nnPmGmmd/L+pcYY1rGm
I92/HzB1M8np/5/mDHmr40xjxpjdhtj7jbGfMwMy92m30NMT80xmw0xuyC\nnus6njDFLeozV3veHpv5/LDHm88
aY9V0332yMuWnqfg4o4Lz8njHmp1P73WmMuXfq/g7Ls++p/c8x\nnxrzfGH0lMeZY8weY8xjxphvGmPOGHD04w
xf2GMeWdQdk8ZY75vjDmzz20+nN3tLld48YY/ZO\nnXT7KGPMPPxiHjDETxpht/38rVWde0IIYRUD0UuQggh
hJTN70BcXJdGubTP/jcKousA3A9gLoB3\nzN35LEB2I4D/H8ApU/u8D8BxAP4YwG09RLSoy892xPb7EgC/APBWA
E8DuBFAUQA+CuByY8yoMeZ/\nArgKwDkAHGRwD4AjAPwBgJ/2Ee+iqft4L4BfAng/gEUAbgfWkiCTp+7nIWPmG5
0ch06MMadNjfkz\nnAE4H8PjU/hd03d/dxpg3Zdn31P7PhJzrLwBYDVk18xaIcPkmADcYY/68x23PhZb3wEwBuA
OAPMB\nnvBrAtcaYV/e42wjDHzf70xhjXghZ0FPNAMYB/BTALZ23L/PcE0IIcQNFLkIIYQQUhrGmGMBRj36\nn79
e7X0XvIaLIe3LczUcBnAhgHYBDoYg6LYqi0wA8DyI6rYSIMD0G1/mDKTrIAsp3AFwH4JcPlRhF\nnA0BoiHB0JoC
vAf00K8CWDG16t8LAawC8DMAxwL4kx5iN0AAL4E4DYAL4mi6JAOiL4SRDGoAA4A\nn8HEAswFcaoz5HwnPhezC
```

Merging notebooks

- Challenge: Hierarchical merge
- Major unit: Cell
- Input is more important than outputs!
- Input is “traditional” string merge
- Outputs are best treated as atomic
- Certain fields can typically be ignored

What can nbdtme offer?

- Backend/library for diffing and merging notebooks
- CLI applications
 - Diff/merge
 - Nbshow
- Web applications (rich diff/merge view)
- git drivers (diff/merge) and mergetool (web)

Command Line Interface

> nbshow notebook1.ipynb

```
$ nbshow -s -o c.ipynb
markdown cell 0:
source:
  # Plotting with Matplotlib

  IPython works with the [Matplotlib](http://matplotlib.org/) plotting library,
  which integrates Matplotlib with IPython's display system and event loop
  handling.

  ## matplotlib mode

  To make plots using Matplotlib, you must first enable IPython's matplotlib
  mode.

  To do this, run the '%matplotlib' magic command to enable the
  current Notebook.

  This magic takes an optional argument that specifies which
  should be used.
  Most of the time, in the Notebook,
  you will want to use the 'inline' backend, which will embed
  the Notebook:
code cell 1:
source:
  %matplotlib inline
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import numpy as np
code cell 2:
source:
  x = np.linspace(0, 3*np.pi, 500)
  plt.plot(x, np.sin(x**2))
  plt.title('A simple chirp');
outputs:
  output 0:
    output_type: display_data
    data:
      image/png: iVBORw0K...<snip base64, md5=7665fcc01cfdaa71...>
      text/plain: <matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x10ea05940>
      metadata (unknown keys):
        image/png:
          height: 392
          width: 604
markdown cell 3:
```

code cell 2:

source:

```
x = np.linspace(0, 3*np.pi, 500)
plt.plot(x, np.sin(x**2))
plt.title('A simple chirp');
```

outputs:

output 0:

output_type: display_data

data:

image/png: iVBORw0K...<snip base64, md5=7665fcc01cfdaa71...>

text/plain: <matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x10ea05940>

metadata (unknown keys):

image/png:

height: 392

width: 604

Command Line Interface

> nbdiff notebook1.ipynb notebook2.ipynb

```
$ nbdiff c.ipynb b.ipynb
nbdiff c.ipynb b.ipynb
--- c.ipynb 2016-11-30 15:12:21
+++ b.ipynb 2016-11-30 15:12:30
## modified /cells/9/outputs/0/data/text/plain:
```

```
- <matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x10ea05940>
+ <matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x10eb21860>
```

```
## replaced /cells/14/outputs/0/data/image/
- iVBORw0K...<snip base64, md5=3f7d4e61ee33aaae...>
+ iVBORw0K...<snip base64, md5=1d6960ad89e9de61...>
```

```
## modified /cells/14/outputs/0/data/text/plain:
- <matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x1110200b8>
+ <matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x11112bf28>
```

```
## modified /cells/14/source:
@@ -25,14 +25,14 @@ x = np.linspace(0, 10)
y = func(x)
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
plt.plot(x, y, 'g','r', linewidth=2)
plt.ylim(ymin=0)
```

```
# Make the shaded region
ix = np.linspace(a, b)
iy = func(ix)
verts = [(a, 0)] + list(zip(ix, iy)) + [(b, 0)]
poly = Polygon(verts, facecolor='0.9', edgecolor='0')
ax.add_patch(poly)
```

```
## replaced /cells/14/outputs/0/data/image/png:
- iVBORw0K...<snip base64, md5=3f7d4e61ee33aaae...>
+ iVBORw0K...<snip base64, md5=1d6960ad89e9de61...>
```

```
## modified /cells/14/source:
@@ -25,14 +25,14 @@ x = np.linspace(0, 10)
y = func(x)
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
plt.plot(x, y, 'g','r', linewidth=2)
plt.ylim(ymin=0)
```

Command Line Interface

> nbmerge base.ipynb local.ipynb remote.ipynb

```
$ nbmerge v1.ipynb v2.ipynb v3.ipynb -o merged.ipynb
[W autoreresolve:162] autore resolving conflict at /cells/0/outputs with inline-outputs
[W autoreresolve:162] autore resolving conflict at /cells/0/execution_count with clear
[W autoreresolve:162] autore resolving conflict at /cells/1/execution_count with clear
[W nbmergeapp:47] Conflicts occurred during merge operation.
[I nbmergeapp:60] Merge result written to merged.ipynb
```

git mergedriver

- Associate ipynb files with our merger
- Fewer conflict than default merger

Web applications: Diff

Loading Matplotlib demos with %load

Cell added

1 IPython's `%load` magic can be used to load any Matplotlib demo by its URL:

In [4]:

```
(...)  
33 iy = func(ix)  
34 verts = [(a, 0)] + list(zip(ix, iy)) + [(b, 0)]  
35 poly = Polygon(verts, facecolor='0.9', edgecolor='0.9')  
36 ax.add_patch(poly)  
37
```

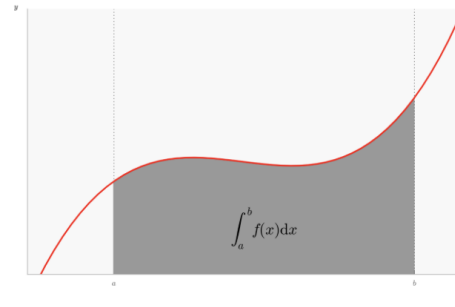
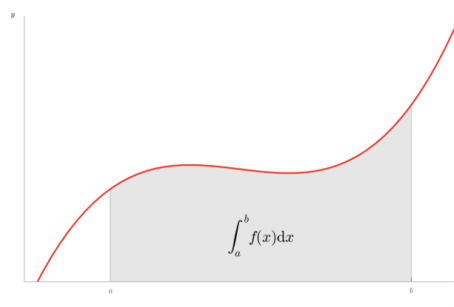
(...)

In [4]:

```
(...)  
33 iy = func(ix)  
34 verts = [(a, 0)] + list(zip(ix, iy)) + [(b, 0)]  
35 poly = Polygon(verts, facecolor='0.6', edgecolor='0.6')  
36 ax.add_patch(poly)  
37
```

(...)

Outputs changed



Web applications: Merge

⌵ Delete cell

Loading Matplotlib demos with %load

⌵ Delete cell

Python's %load magic can be used to load any Matplotlib demo by its URL:

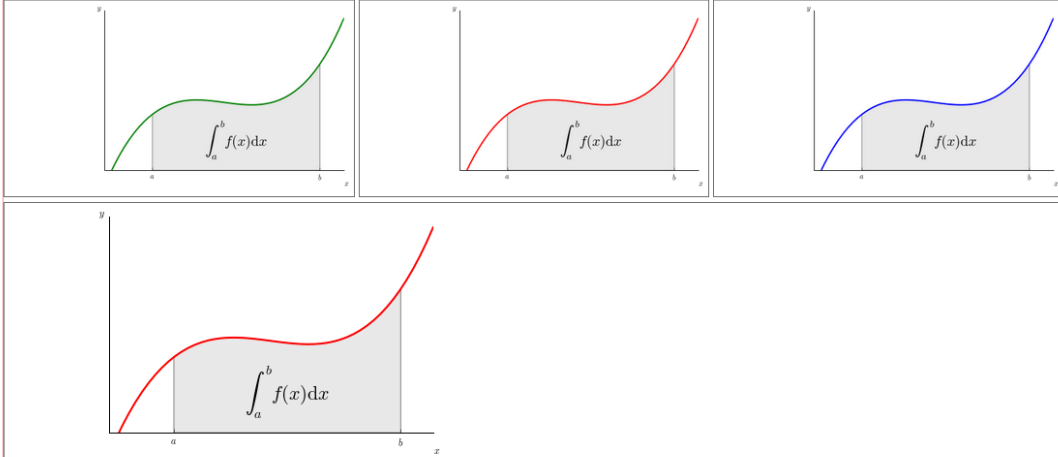
⌵ Clear outputs ⌵ Delete cell

```

26 fig, ax = plt.subplots()
27 plt.plot(x, y, 'g', linewidth=2)
28 plt.ylim(ymin=0)
29
30
26 fig, ax = plt.subplots()
27 plt.plot(x, y, 'r', linewidth=2)
28 plt.ylim(ymin=0)
29
30
26 fig, ax = plt.subplots()
27 plt.plot(x, y, 'b', linewidth=2)
28 plt.ylim(ymin=0)
29
30
26 fig, ax = plt.subplots()
27 plt.plot(x, y, 'r', linewidth=2)
28 plt.ylim(ymin=0)
29
30

```

Outputs conflicted Mark resolved



The figure displays four Matplotlib plots arranged in a 2x2 grid. Each plot shows a function $f(x)$ on a coordinate system with x and y axes. The area under the curve from $x=a$ to $x=b$ is shaded in gray. The first three plots show the area shaded in gray with the curve in green, red, and blue respectively. The fourth plot shows the area shaded in gray with the curve in red.

```
26 (...)
27 fig, ax = plt.subplots()
28 plt.plot(x, y, 'b', linewidth=2)
29 plt.ylim(ymin=0)
30 (...)
```

The figure consists of four panels arranged in a 2x2 grid, illustrating the process of finding the area under a curve. The top row shows the curve in green, red, and blue. The bottom panel shows the area under the blue curve shaded gray, with the integral formula $\int_a^b f(x) dx$.

Demo

Getting it

- Release pre-release last night
 - Try it out, find the bugs
- Full release with a week or two

> pip install --pre nbdime

Summary

- Nbdime: Custom diff/merge because of structured format
 - Also allows us to make informed merges
- Integrates with git
- Rich rendering allows for better oversight



— OPEN —
DREAMKIT

Thanks!



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