

# CSDMS

community surface  
dynamics modeling system

## Teaching with Jupyter Notebooks

Earth-surface processes



*share resources,  
collaborate*



**COMMUNITY  
SUPPORT**

*create, run, test, analyze,  
and apply models*



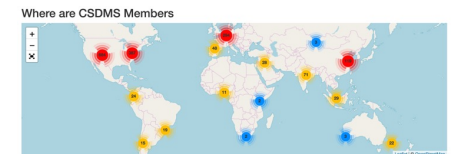
**COMPUTING  
RESOURCES**

*learn and teach*



**EDUCATION  
OPPORTUNITIES**

2253 members  
70+ countries



Integration Facility at  
 University of Colorado  
Boulder

# Basic Logistics!

Is everyone signed up to access the jupyterhub of CSDMS?

Google “CSDMS”, under services tab, find jupyterhub

Click on the link:

lab.openearthscape.org

Mark Piper [mark.piper@colorado.edu](mailto:mark.piper@colorado.edu)

is here to help activate accounts.

# Outline of today's workshop

- Introduction to teaching with Jupyter Notebooks
- Introduction to CSDMS Jupyterhub, Landlab and PyMT
- Explore resources and repositories to get impression of what is available
- Hands-on work on teaching notebook with modeling component focus
- Hands-on work on teaching notebook with data component focus
- Demonstration of HydroShare as an alternative hub to run these notebooks
- Discussion on educational resources: your contributions and your wishlists

# What are jupyter notebooks?

“Project Jupyter” is a broad collaboration that develops **open-source tools** for interactive and exploratory computing. The tools have a focus on **Python**, the Jupyter Notebook, JupyterHub, and an ecosystem of extensions contributed by a large community.

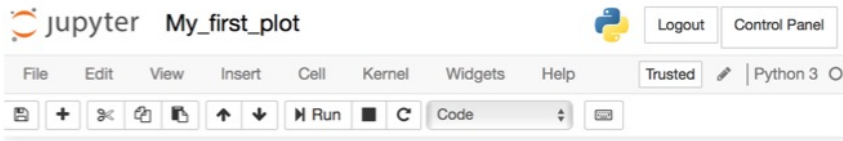
Notebooks are documents containing:

1. text narratives with images and math
2. combined with executable code
3. the output of that code.

From Barba et al., 2019

<https://jupyter4edu.github.io/jupyter-edu-book/>

# What are notebooks? An example



Jupyter header and tool bar.

## My first plot

We will use our favorite libraries, **NumPy** and **Matplotlib**, to make a plot of a periodic function. First, our beautiful equation:

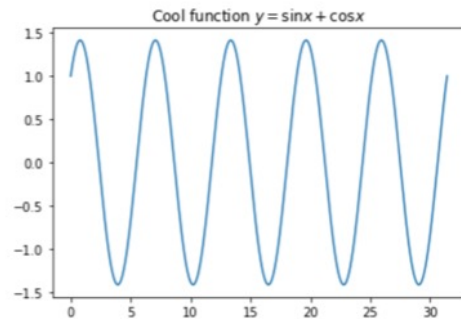
$$y = \sin x + \cos x$$

```
In [1]: import numpy
        from matplotlib import pyplot
        %matplotlib inline
```

The `numpy.linspace()` function creates an array of equally spaced numbers.

```
In [2]: x = numpy.linspace(0, 10*numpy.pi, 10**3)
        y = numpy.sin(x) + numpy.cos(x)
```

```
In [3]: pyplot.plot(x,y)
        pyplot.title('Cool function $ y = \sin\{x\} + \cos\{x\} $');
```



A markdown cell, with title, explanation, and equation.

A code cell, setting things up with needed libraries.

A short explanation.

Code cells assigning two array variables, then making a line plot.

From Barba et al., 2019  
<https://jupyter4edu.github.io/jupyter-edu-book/>

# Getting a feel for your experiences....

- How many people are already familiar with notebooks?
- Do you use notebooks in your classrooms?
- Why have you chosen to use this as platform/tool?

ArcGIS ...linkage now based in notebook

Less challenges with installation/connectivity

Pedagogical goals on reproducibility

Accelerating of onboarding of junior team members

# Why teaching with notebooks? Pedagogy

- Notebooks allow for a low-skill entry level engagement with numerical modeling, data analysis and programming (python and other languages).
- Notebooks interactive and hands-on which is shown by education research to promote learning and retention of concepts.

*From Moore, M. G. (1989). Editorial: Three types of interaction. American Journal of Distance Education. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08923648909526659>*

- Notebooks are dynamic, living documents, students can add content.

*Freeman, S., Eddy, S. L., McDonough, M., Smith, M. K., Okoroafor, N., Jordt, H., & Wenderoth, M. P. (2014). Active learning increases student performance in science, engineering, and mathematics. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 111(23), 8410–8415. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1319030111>*

# Why teaching with notebooks? Logistics

- Anyone who teaches data analysis or computing can use jupyter notebooks as a vehicle for their content
- It runs in any modern web browser. If you use a dedicated jupyterhub, students do not need to install specific software.



Teamwork in CSDMS spring school 2022

From Barba et al., 2019

<https://jupyter4edu.github.io/jupyter-edu-book/>



# What formats for teaching?

- Notebooks as small worksheets (0.5 hrs)

Task: Visualize data in a scatterplot using matplotlib

Task: learn how to declare a numpy array

Task: write a function to convert temperature from F to C

- Notebooks to work on data analysis or run more complicated codes (3-4 hrs)

Learn about USGS discharge data, learn pandas lib and calculate hydrographs

Read paper on HydroTrend, explore environmental change scenarios for Ganges river basin

- Notebooks as a final project report (10+ hours)

Class project: gravel sediment transport in river to assess change fish habitat

Class project: coastline evolution along the Beaufort Sea

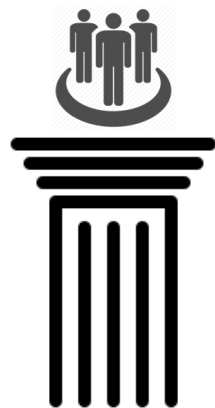
# General guidelines in developing notebooks for teaching

- Specify learning goals  
(topical, programming skills)
- Know your audience. Try to make content accessible for experienced and less experienced programmers. Not an easy task.  
(advanced exercises at the end? Or teamwork)
- Be aware that to create more research independence we need to help participants transition to locally run codes, Anaconda/Spyder and other. May think about explicit teaching about this for graduate students.



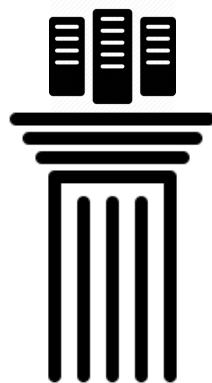
CSDMS supports computational modeling in earth-surface science by engaging *community*, providing *computing* resources, and promoting *education*

*share resources,  
collaborate*



**COMMUNITY**  
SUPPORT

*create, run, test, analyze,  
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# Software Cyberinfrastructure: CSDMS Modeling Framework

*“CSDMS is envisioned as a modeling environment containing a community-built, freely available suite of integrated, ever-improving software modules aimed at predicting the erosion, transport, and accumulation of sediment and solutes in landscapes and sedimentary basins over a broad range of time and space scales.”*

*- Science Plan, 2004*

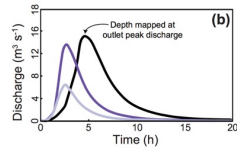
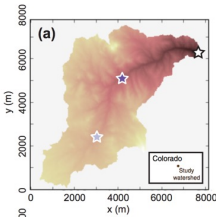


1. Model-building toolkit (Landlab)
2. Execution and coupling framework (PyMT)

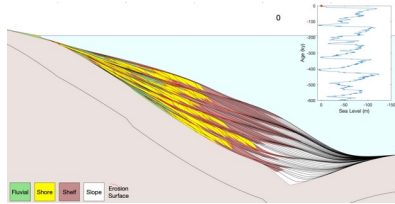


a python toolkit for modeling earth surface processes

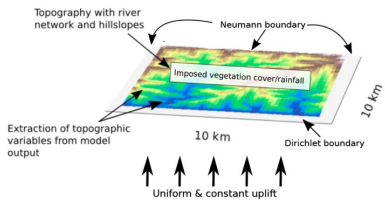
[Install](#) [User Guide](#) [Tutorials](#) [Reference Manual](#) [Support](#) [FAQs](#) [More](#)



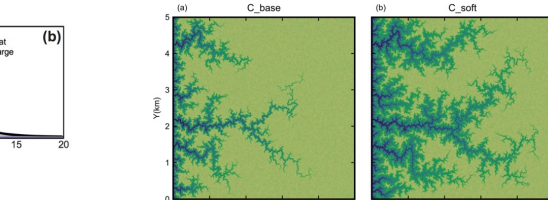
Rainfall-runoff  
(Adams et al., 2017)



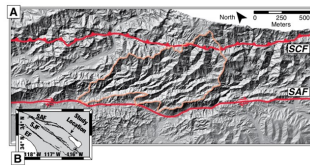
Basin stratigraphy (Steckler et al., in prep)



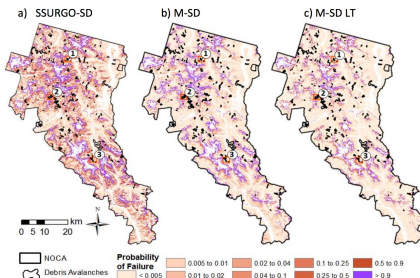
Vegetation & erosion  
(Schmid et al., 2018)



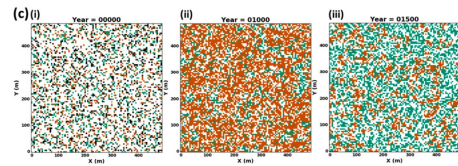
Post-glacial drainage nets (Lai & Anders, 2017)



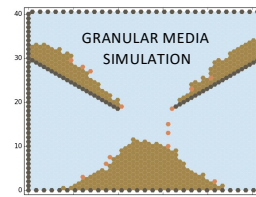
Tectonic shear (Gray et al., 2017)



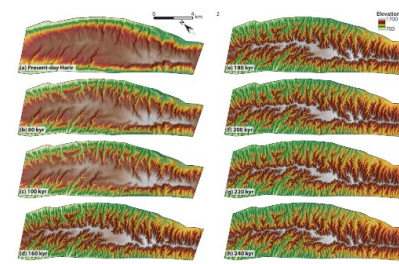
Landslide probability (Strauch et al., 2018)



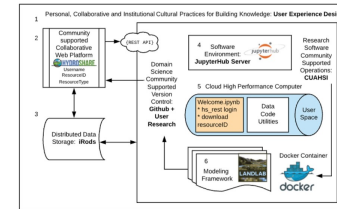
Vegetation dynamics (Nudurupati et al., in prep.)



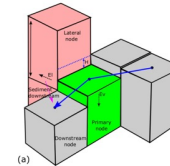
Cellular automata  
(Tucker et al., 2016)



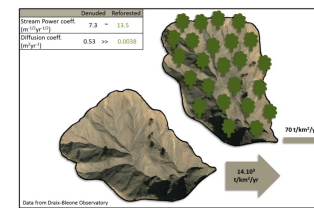
Evolution of anticlines (Zebari et al., 2019)



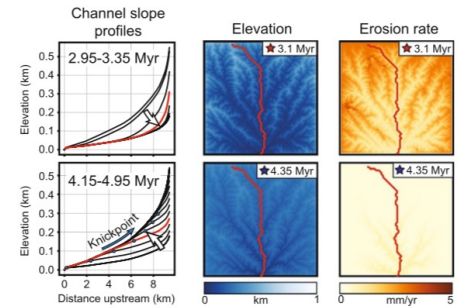
Hydrology education (Bandaragoda et al., 2019)



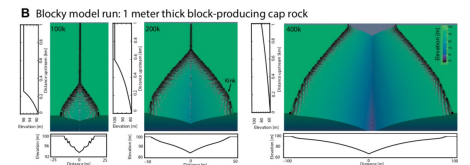
Valley widening  
(Langston et al., 2018)



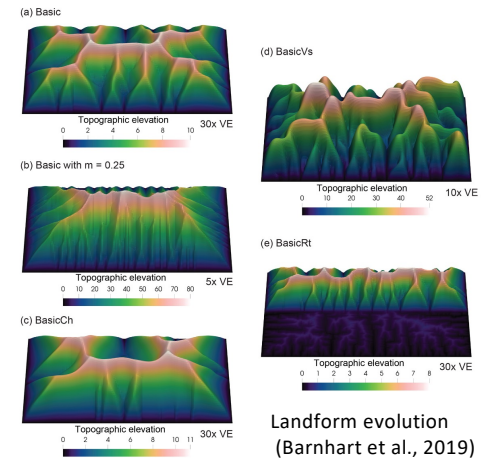
Sediment yield (Carriere et al., 2019)



Sediment provenance as a signal of climate  
and tectonics in sedimentary basins  
(Sharman et al., 2019)



Influence of boulders on hillslope and  
channel evolution (Glade et al., 2019)



Landform evolution  
(Barnhart et al., 2019)

# Think-Pair-Explore

Go to: <https://landlab.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

Explore the landlab documentation and see whether you can find the

1) teaching tutorial notebook on:

Exploring rainfall driven hydrographs with Landlab

2) Tutorial notebook on:

Flexure

Open either tutorial and see whether the notebooks work.

# pymt



current  
pymt models:

Avulsion  
CEM  
Child  
ECSimpleSnow  
FaSTMECH  
FrostNumber  
GIPL  
Hydrotrend  
Ku  
Plume  
Sedflux3D  
Subside  
Waves

a Python toolkit for coupling and running Earth surface models

Install

Quickstart

User Guide

Examples

Reference Manual

Source

```
[8]: model.initialize(config_file, dir=initdir)

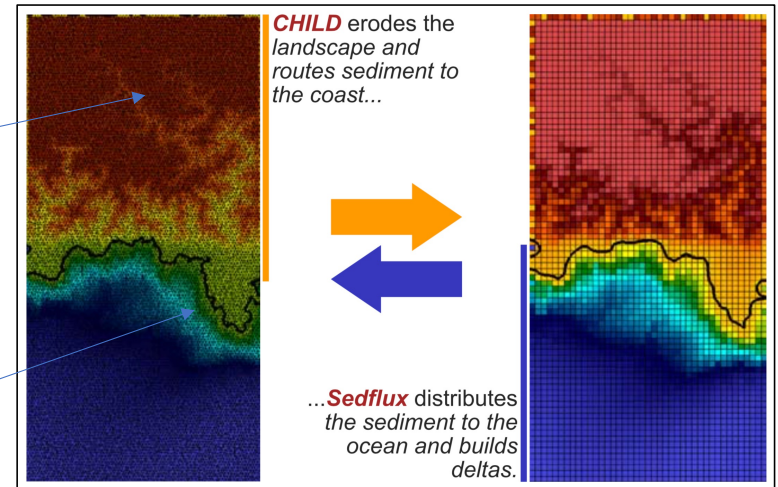
[9]: model.set_value("channel_exit_water_flow_speed", 1.2)
model.set_value("channel_exit_x-section__mean_of_width", 400.)
model.set_value("channel_exit_x-section__mean_of_depth", 4.)
model.set_value("channel_exit_water_sediment~suspended__mass_conc")

[9]: array([ 0.01])

Here we update the model for 10 time steps, printing the model time after each step.

[10]: for t in range(10):
        model.update()
        print(model.get_current_time())

365.0000000036493
730.0000000010949
1095.00000000219
1460.00000000365
1825.000000005475
2190.000000007665
2555.00000001022
2920.00000001314
3285.0000000164246
3650.0000000200744
```



<https://csdms.github.io/pymt/>



# pymt



a Python toolkit for coupling and running Earth surface models

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[Examples](#)

[Reference Manual](#)

[Source](#)

current  
**pymt** components:

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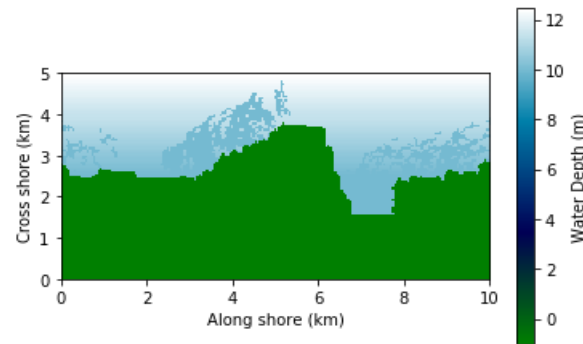
Ku

Plume

Sedflux3D

Subside

Waves



How does beach nourishment affect Florida  
Lido Key and Siesta Key case study, court  
Harper (CU Undergraduate Student)





# pymt



a Python toolkit for coupling and running Earth surface models

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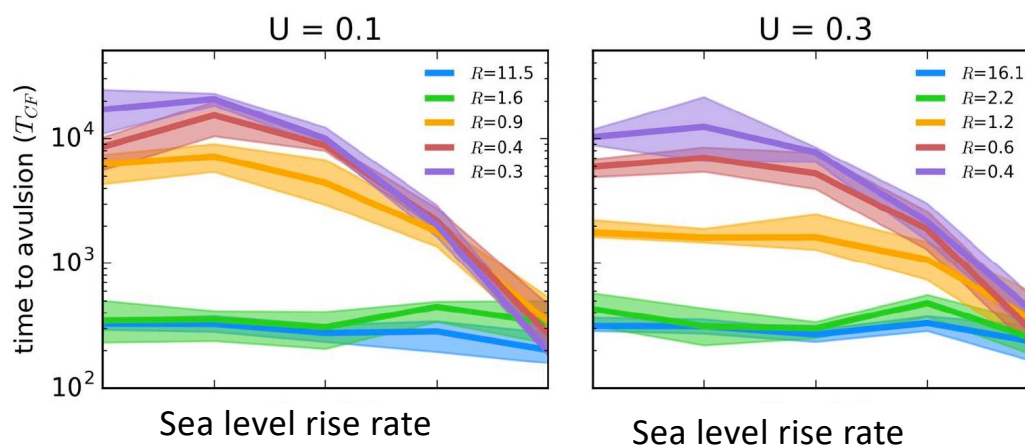
Sedflux3D

Subside

Waves

RAFEM

How does different wave diffusivity (offshore) affect progradation and in turn, upstream avulsion?



Ratliff, Hutton, and Murray, 2018 JGR-ES

<https://github.com/katmratliff/rafem>

<https://csdms.colorado.edu/wiki/Model:RAFEM>

# pymt



a Python toolkit for coupling and running Earth surface models

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[Examples](#)

[Reference Manual](#)

[Source](#)

current  
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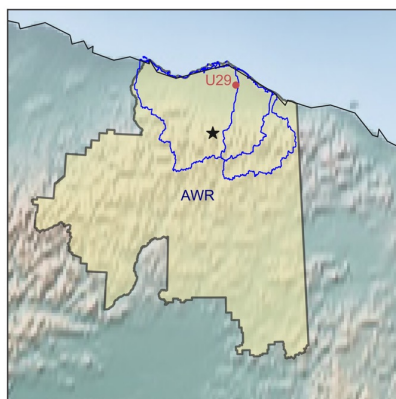
Plume

Sedflux3D

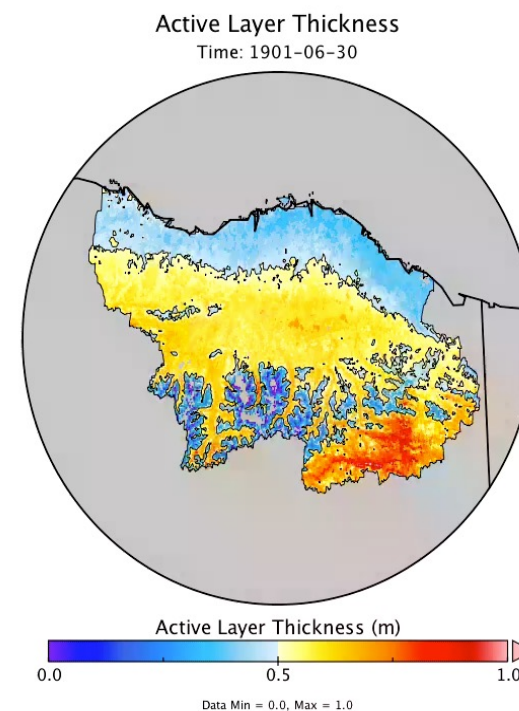
Subside

Waves

RAFEM



## Predicting Permafrost Active Layer Thickness in Alaska



# Think-Pair-Explore-Report Issues

Go to: <https://pymt.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

Explore the pymt documentation and see whether you can find the

1) tutorial notebook on HydroTrend:

2) Tutorial notebook on a coupled model:

Coastal Evolution and Waves

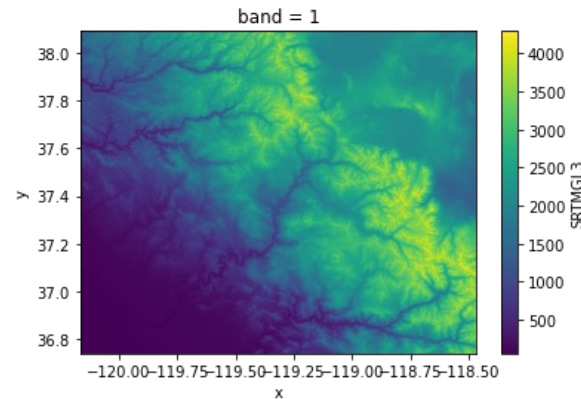
Open either tutorial and see whether the notebooks work.

If they do not work, can we figure out how post an issue to the CSDMS helpdesk?

<https://github.com/csdms/help-desk/issues>

Any other options to try to run these notebooks?

# Data Components



Get raster topographic data from the Opentopography Repository

<https://csdms.colorado.edu/wiki/Lab-0028>

Implement a standard interface for key datasets that are useful input data for models

Tian Gan and Mark Piper work on these components.

## SoilGrids

Fetch subsets of gridded soil information from SoilGrids (<https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids>)

<https://csdms.colorado.edu/wiki/Lab-0019>

## nwm

National Water Model data component – fetches data on streamflow

HANDS-ON EXERCISES

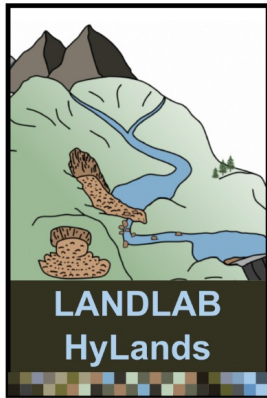
# Hands-on Exercise 1 (15 mins)

- Open web browser and go to the CSDMS educational repository, under labs.
  - Open the Cratered Landscapes notebook
  - <https://csdms.colorado.edu/wiki/Lab-0025>
- 
- Go to the jupyterhub
  - Run the cratered landscapes notebook
  - Make a change to the region of interest and visualize your DEM.

## Hands-on Exercise 2 (15 mins)

- Open web browser and go to the CSDMS educational repository, under labs.
- Open the Open Topography Data Component
- <https://csdms.colorado.edu/wiki/Lab-0028>
- Go to the jupyterhub
- Run the topography notebook
- Make a change to the region of interest and visualize your DEM.

# Landlab Hylands uses Toography data component



Explicit simulation of landslides in the python Landlab modeling toolkit

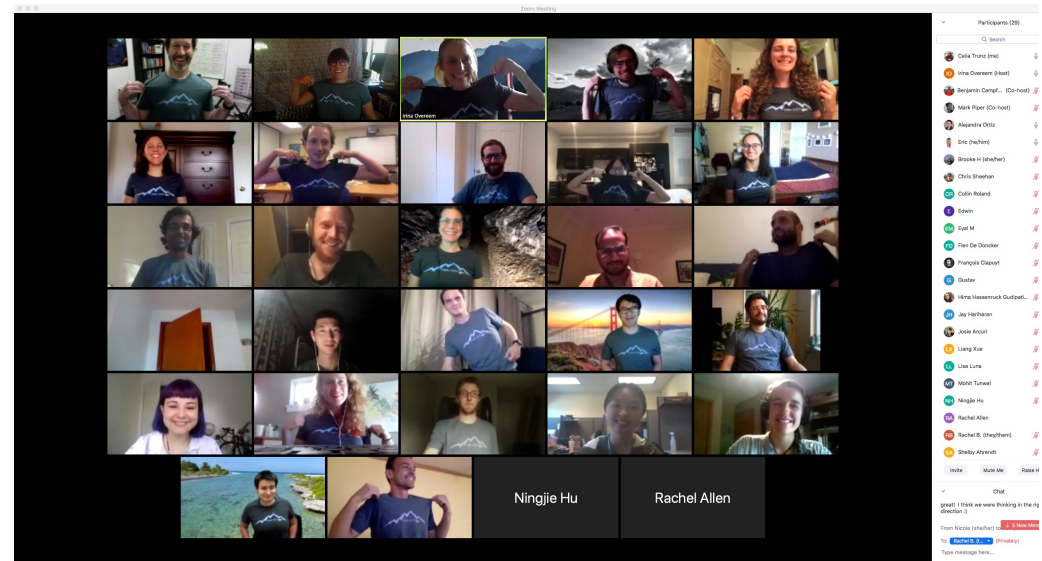
## Bedrock landslides on existing topography (SRTM DEM)

This notebook provides a brief introduction and user's guide for the BedrockLandslider component for landscape evolution modeling. It combines two documents, a User's Manual and a notebook-based example, written Benjamin Campforts to accompany the following publication:

- Campforts et al. 2022, in review
- Campforts B., Shobe C.M., Steer P., Vanmaercke M., Lague D., Braun J. (2020) HyLands 1.0: a hybrid landscape evolution model to simulate the impact of landslides and landslide-derived sediment on landscape evolution. *Geosci Model Dev*: 13(9):3863–86.

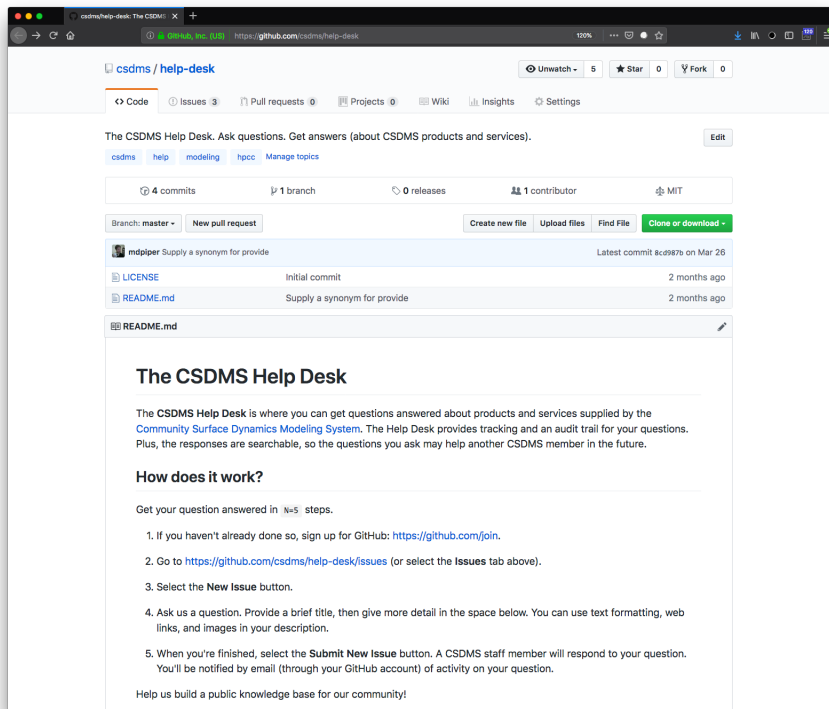


# Contributions



Cybertraining Earth Surface Processes Modeling  
Summer Institute 2020-2021 and 2022

# More Help?



User Help Desk:

<https://github.com/csdms/help-desk>

## Discussion (1)

- What are your teaching priorities with Notebooks?
- What topics need to be prioritized?
- What skills need to be prioritized?

## Discussion (2)

- Can notebooks function as a stand-alone **online** resource?
- Are there creative solutions for joint online teaching with notebooks?
- A graduate student seminar focused on earth surface processes supported by notebooks?

## Discussion (3)

- What are the precise guidelines
- How do we foster a culture of contributing notebooks as teaching resources
- **Reminder in the newsletter, this is a broader impact!**
- Would there be incentives for you to adapt your own class material for a larger audience?
- **Acknowledgement of contributors**
- **Notebook award?**
- **Notebook abstracts at the meeting**
- Any other creative ideas to make the resource more robusts and useable?

**Have the notebooks in an overnightly testbed.**

**Version control is a learning goal and it is backups for students**

**Add extra documentation for their own local installation at the end of the notebook.**

# Summary

CSDMS and OpenEarthscope projects have new community jupyterhubs

<https://csdms.colorado.edu/wiki/JupyterHub>

Contact: DR. Mark Piper

- CSDSM and Landlab have suites of example notebooks on earth surface processes
- Now we can use data model couplings through BMI for Models and Data Components (contact dr. Tian Gan)
- We would love for people to use these in classrooms more, have had several faculty at a range of institutions use this resource.
- We would love even more if people would contribute their teaching notebooks.

# References

- CSDMS: a community platform for numerical modeling of Earth surface processes. Tucker et al., 2022. Geosci. Model Dev., 15, 1413–1439, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-15-1413-2022>

# Acknowledgments

National Science Foundation under Award for the Community Surface Dynamics Modeling System – CSDMS 3.0

National Science Foundation under Award No. 2026951, EarthCube Capabilities: Cloud-Based Accessible and Reproducible Modeling for Water and Sediment Research.

National Science Foundation under Award for the Cybertraining Program Earth Surface Processes Modeling Institute 2020-2021-2022.

