



nanoHUB: getting started guide to tool developers



Develop and publish tools in nanoHUB

Make your research reproducible and your workflows and data FAIR

Tanya Faltens, Daniel Mejia, Steven Clark, Juan Carlos Verduzco & Ale Strachan*

* strachan@purdue.edu

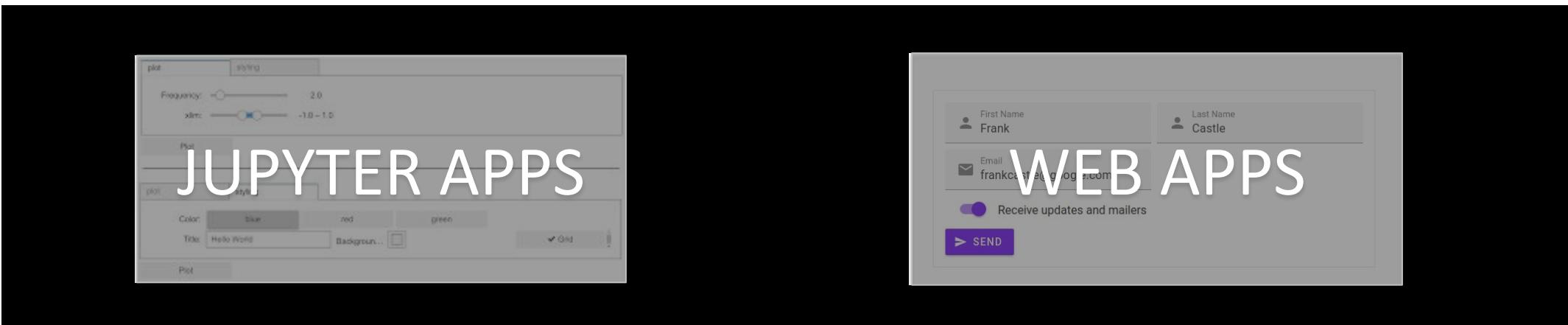
School of Materials Engineering &
Purdue University
West Lafayette, Indiana USA

Overview

1. Why publish tools & apps in nanoHUB?
 - Tools are publications (DOIs and indexed by Web of Science)
 - Share your work with your community (22,000+ annual sim users)
2. Various tool and app types
 - Apps, workflows, Jupyter notebooks, commercial codes, X11 GUIs
3. Sim2Ls, FAIR workflows and data
 - Develop and publish Sim2Ls
4. Developing Apps
 - Connecting Sim2Ls to Jupyter and Web Apps
5. Tool Publication process
 - Register, deploy, test, and publish
6. Development environment
 - A Unix development environment (Jupyter or Linux desktop)
7. Simulation and data as a service
 - Launching tools and querying the ResultsDB

Overview

- Connecting Sim2Ls to Jupyter
 - [Jupyter Widgets](#)
 - [sim2lbuilder](#)
 - [Custom widgets](#)



- Connecting Sim2Ls to Web Apps
 - [nanoHUB end points / REST](#)
 - [nanohub-uidl to create Apps](#)

Overview

- Connecting Sim2Ls to Jupyter
 - [Jupyter Widgets](#)
 - [sim2lbuilder](#)
 - Custom widgets



Jupyter Widgets

Jupyter widgets tutorial - <https://github.com/jupyter-widgets/tutorial>

- “A Python widget is an object that represents a control on the front end, like a slider. A single control can be displayed multiple times - they all represent the same python object”

```
import ipywidgets as widgets
```

- There are many widgets distributed with ipywidgets (core widgets)
(<https://ipywidgets.readthedocs.io/en/stable/examples/Widget%20List.html>)

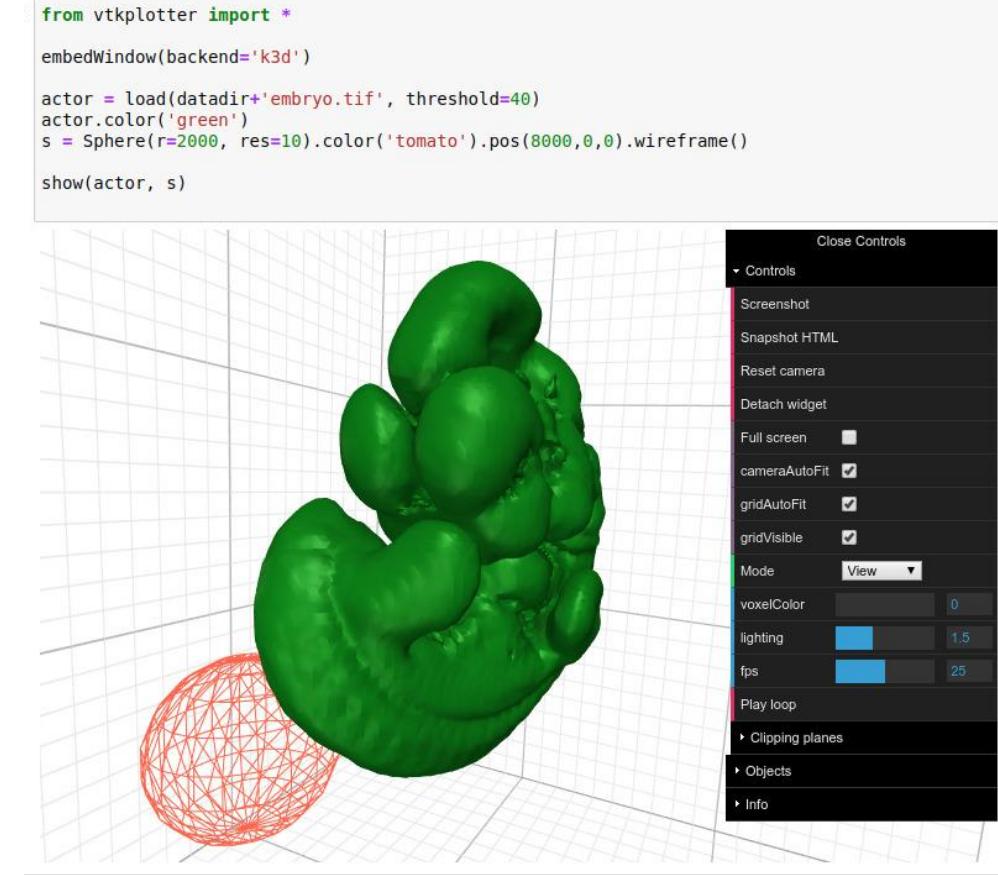
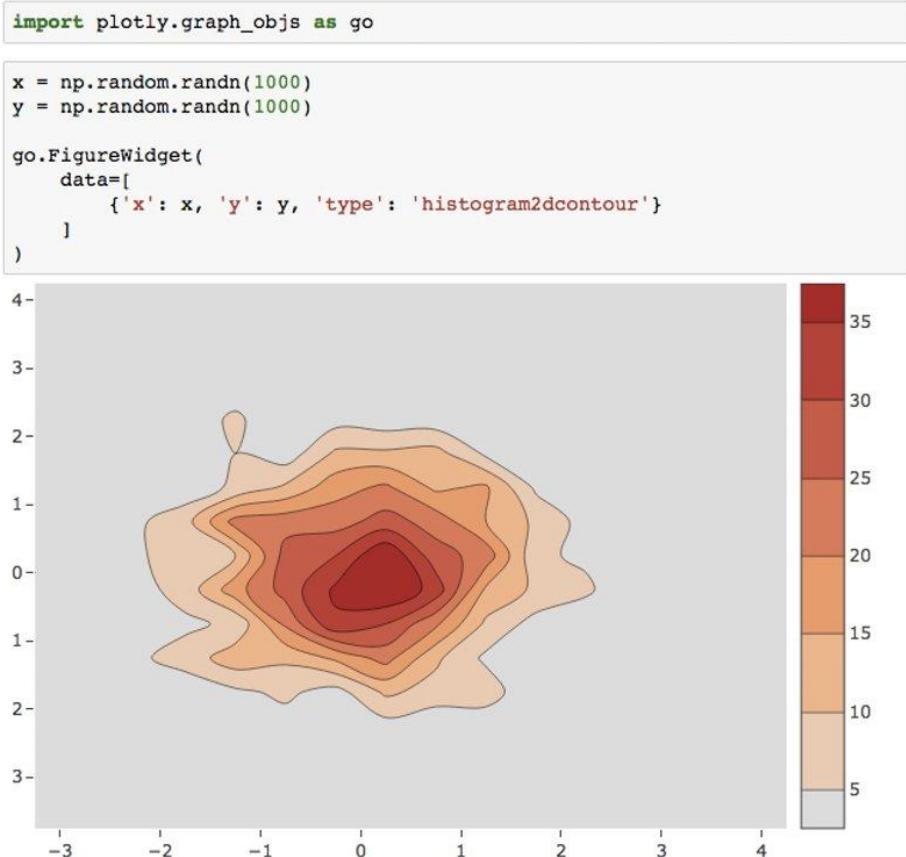
```
widgets.Dropdown(  
    options=['1', '2', '3'],  
    value='2',  
    description='Number:',  
    disabled=False,  
)
```

Number: 2 ▾

Jupyter Widgets - Community

<https://jupyter.org/widgets>

- Jupyter community has contribute multiple notebook extensions to help with data visualization, and GUI development.



Jupyter Widgets - Layout

- Widgets can be grouped on different types of containers and layouts

```
from ipywidgets import Button, HBox, VBox

words = ['correct', 'horse', 'battery', 'staple']
items = [Button(description=w) for w in words]
left_box = VBox([items[0], items[1]])
right_box = VBox([items[2], items[3]])
HBox([left_box, right_box])
```

correct	battery
horse	staple

```
: tab_contents = ['P0', 'P1', 'P2', 'P3', 'P4']
children = [widgets.Text(description=name) for name in tab_contents]
tab = widgets.Tab()
tab.children = children
tab.titles = [str(i) for i in range(len(children))]
tab
```

0	1	2	3	4
P3	<input type="text"/>			

<https://ipywidgets.readthedocs.io/en/latest/examples/Widget%20Layout.html>

Jupyter Widgets - Events

- Changes on a widget (python object state) can be connected to python functions.
 - New values are passed as parameter to the function

```
: int_range = widgets.IntSlider()
output2 = widgets.Output()

display(int_range, output2)

def on_value_change(change):
    with output2:
        print(change['new'])

int_range.observe(on_value_change, names='value')
```

- Special widget “button” has an onclick event.

```
from IPython.display import display
button = widgets.Button(description="Click Me!")
output = widgets.Output()

display(button, output)

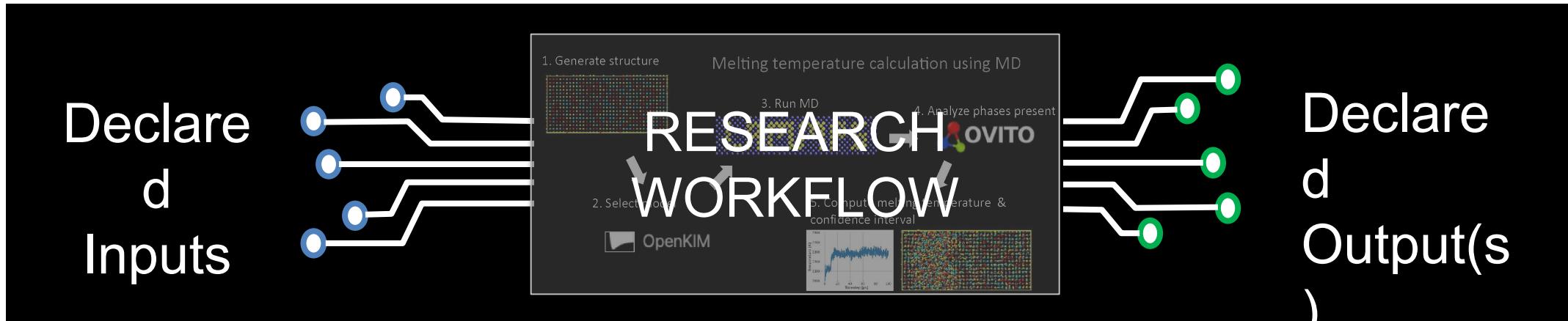
def on_button_clicked(b):
    with output:
        print("Button clicked.")

button.on_click(on_button_clicked)
```

Click Me!

What are Sim2Ls?

- Full end-to-end computational workflow
 - Input(s) → workflow → output(s)
 - Including all pre-processing and post-processing steps

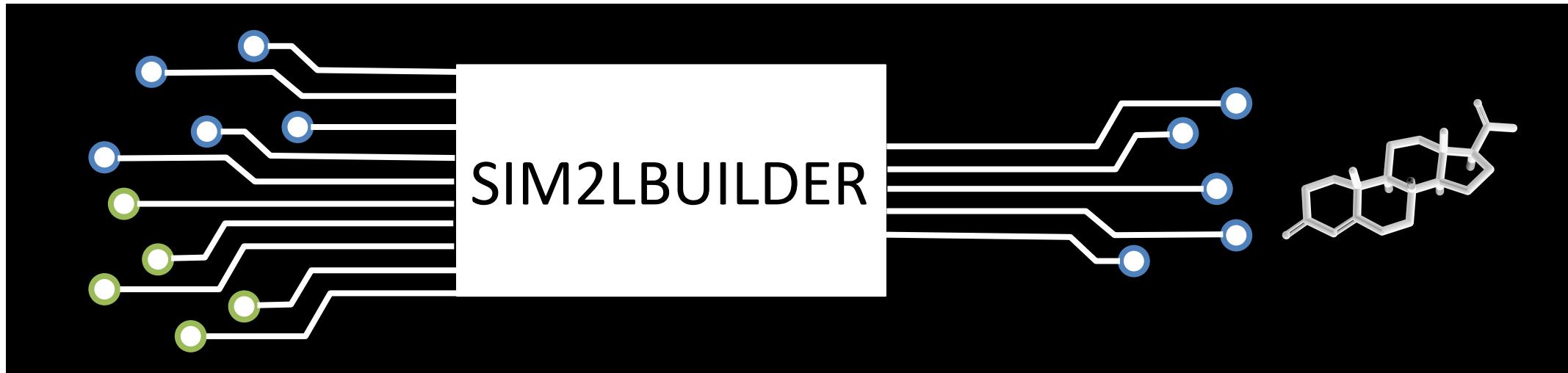


- Simulation as a service. Launch Sim2Ls from:
 - From a GUI or App
 - From AI/ML or high-throughput workflows
 - From inside nanoHUB or outside

Hunt M, Clark S, Mejia D, Desai S, Strachan A (2022) Sim2Ls: FAIR simulation workflows and data. PLoS ONE 17(3): e0264492.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0264492>

What is Sim2Lbuilder?

- GUI builder
 - Input(s) + output(s) → Jupyter widgets



- Creates default Layout for a Sim2L
 - Only need the simtool name

Sim2Lbuilder - Basics

- Loading libraries
 - `searchForSimTool` - to locate the simtool
 - `getSimToolInputs` - to extract inputs given a simtool path

```
1 from sim2lbuilder import WidgetConstructor, GetSimtoolDefaultSchema  
2 from simtool import searchForSimTool, getSimToolInputs, Run
```

```
1 schema = GetSimtoolDefaultSchema("meltingkim")  
2 schema  
  
{'inputs': {'material': {'type': 'Text',  
    'description': 'Element to be simulated',  
    'value': 'Ni'},  
    'crystal_structure': {'type': 'Text',  
    'description': 'Crystal structure for initial conditions',  
    'value': 'fcc'},  
    'lattice_parameter': {'type': 'BoundedFloatText',  
    'description': 'Lattice parameter for initial conditions',  
    'units': <Unit('angstrom')>,  
    'min': 2.0,  
    'max': 10.0,  
    'value': 3.5203},  
    'Tsolid': {'type': 'BoundedFloatText',  
    'description': 'Initial temperature assigned to the solid region',  
    'units': <Unit('kelvin')>,  
    'min': 1,  
    'max': 5000,  
    'value': 800},  
    'Tliquid': {'type': 'BoundedFloatText',  
    'description': 'Initial temperature assigned to the liquid region',  
    'units': <Unit('kelvin')>,  
    'min': 1,  
    'max': 5000,  
    'value': 800}}}
```

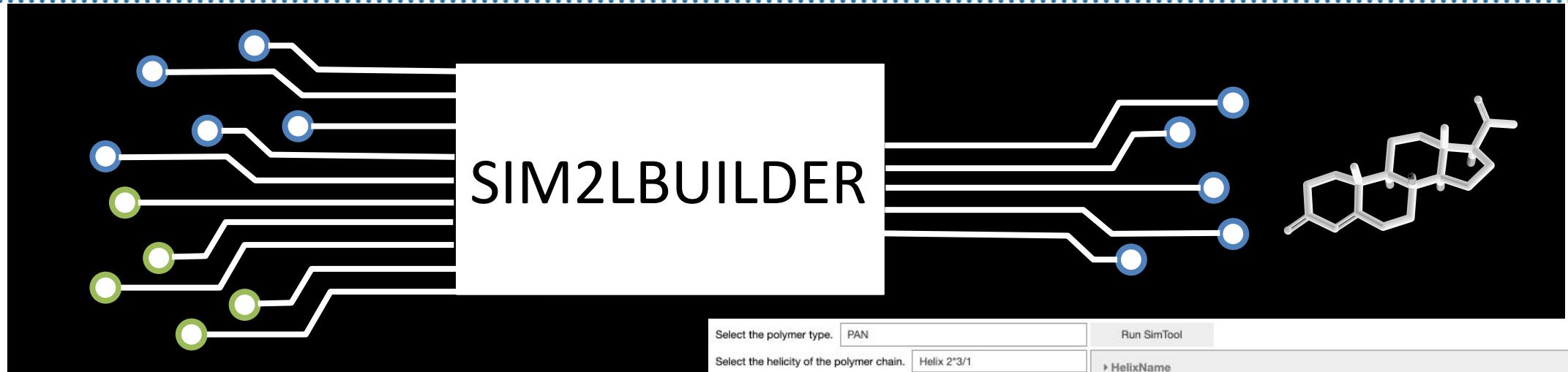
- Loading default schema
 - e.g. “meltingkim” sim2l

Sim2Lbuilder – Basic App

- Create Run Function and assemble the App
 - Create a python function, widget with inputs and outputs as parameter
 - Connect the function to RunSimTool method
 - Assemble the widget
 - Display the widget

```
1 def RunSimTool(widget, *kargs):
2     import simtool
3     stl = simtool.searchForSimTool("mdsandbox")
4     inputs = simtool.getSimToolInputs(stl)
5     for i,w in widget.inputs.items():
6         inputs[i].value = w.value
7     r = simtool.Run(stl, inputs)
8     for outk, out in widget.outputs.items():
9         with out:
10             print(r.read(outk))
11 s = WidgetConstructor(schema)
12 s.RunSimTool = RunSimTool
13 s.assemble()
14 s
```

What is Sim2Lbuilder?



SIM2LBUILDER interface:

Select the polymer type: PAN

Select the helicity of the polymer chain: Helix 2*3/1

Number of monomers: 30

Select the tacticity of the polymer chain: isotactic

Select the chirality of the polymer chain: right

Ratio of head-to-head and tail-to-tail connections: 0

Number of attempts to find a configuration: 30

Whether to create periodic infinite chain

Whether to create corresponding LAMMPS data file or not

Whether to create corresponding LAMMPS input File or not

Force field: Dreiding

Applied to equilibrium bond lengths: 1.1

Charge equilibration method: Gasteiger

Run SimTool

HelixName

PDBview

PDB

LAMMPSDataFile

Datafile_warnings

X6paircoeffs

A 3D molecular model of a polymer chain is shown, consisting of a series of interconnected carbon atoms with various substituents. The model is rendered in a semi-transparent style, showing both the backbone and side groups.

```
1 from sim2lbuilder import WidgetConstructor, GetSimtoolDefaultSchema
2 from simtool import searchForSimTool, getSimToolInputs, Run
3 SIMTOOL_NAME = "meltingkim"
4 schema = GetSimtoolDefaultSchema(SIMTOOL_NAME)
5 def RunSimTool(widget, tool=SIMTOOL_NAME):
6     stl = searchForSimTool(tool)
7     inputs = getSimToolInputs(stl)
8     for i,w in widget.inputs.items():
9         inputs[i].value = w.value
10    r = Run(stl, inputs)
11    for outk, out in widget.outputs.items():
12        with out:
13            print(r.read(outk))
14    s = WidgetConstructor(schema)
15    s.RunSimTool = RunSimTool
16    s.display()
17
```

Sim2Lbuilder – Modifying default schema

- Schema can be customized to use different types of widgets as inputs or outputs, and change widgets parameters

```
1 schema["inputs"]["cell_replication_number"]["type"] = "IntText"
2 schema["inputs"]["config_seed"]["type"] = "IntText"
3 schema["inputs"]["config_seed"]["value"] = 1
4 schema["inputs"]["composition_Nb"]["value"] = 0.25
5 schema["inputs"]["composition_Mo"]["value"] = 0.25
6 schema["inputs"]["composition_Ta"]["value"] = 0.25
7 schema["inputs"]["composition_W"]["value"] = 0.25 |
8 schema["inputs"]["Tinitial"]["value"] = 1200
9 schema["inputs"]["Tequil"]["value"] = 1200
10 schema["inputs"]["Pequil"]["value"] = 1.01
11 schema["inputs"]["velocity_seed"]["value"] = 123456
12 schema["inputs"]["velocity_seed"]["type"] = "IntText"
13 schema["inputs"]["config_seed"]["value"] = 1
14 schema["inputs"]["cell_replication_number"]["value"] = 4
15 schema["inputs"]["thermalization_time"]["value"] = 2000
16 schema["inputs"]["thermalization_time"]["type"] = "IntText"
```

Sim2Lbuilder – Modifying default schema **Images**

- Schema can be customized to use different types of widgets as inputs or outputs, and change widgets parameters

SCHEMA

```
{  
    ...  
    'outputs': {  
        'output1' : { 'type': 'Image' },  
        'output2' : { 'type': 'Output' },  
        ...  
    },  
    ...  
}
```

RUNSIMTOOL FUNCTION

```
file = open("nanohub.png", "rb")  
image = file.read()  
widget.outputs["output1"].value = image  
  
from IPython.display import Image  
widget.outputs["output2"].clear_output()  
with widget.outputs["output2"]:  
    display(Image(url= "nanohub.png", width=200))
```



Sim2Lbuilder – Modifying default schema **2D PLOTS**

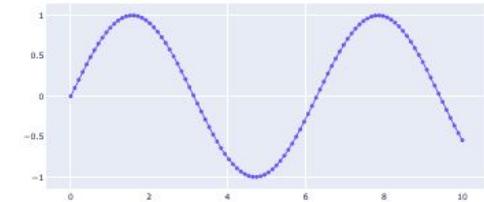
- Schema can be customized to use different types of widgets as inputs or outputs, and change widgets parameters

SCHEMA

```
{  
...  
'outputs': {  
    'output1' : {  
        'type': 'FigureWidget',  
        'module' : 'plotly.graph_objects'  
    },  
    'output2' : { 'type': 'Output' },  
    'output3' : { 'type': 'Output' },  
...  
}  
...  
}
```

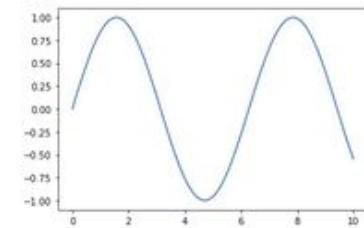
RUNSIMTOOL FUNCTION

```
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)  
y = np.sin(x)  
widget.outputs["output1"].add_trace(go.Scatter(x=x, y=y))
```



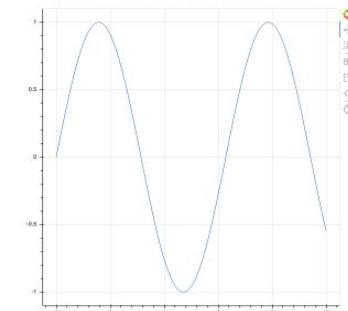
with `widget.outputs["output2"]:`

```
fig = plt.figure()  
plt.plot(x, y)  
plt.show(fig)
```



with `widget.outputs["output3"]:`

```
graph = figure()  
graph.line(x, y)  
show(graph)  
bokeh.io.output_notebook()
```



Sim2Lbuilder – Modifying default schema 3D PLOTS

- Schema can be customized to use different types of widgets as inputs or outputs, and change widgets parameters

SCHEMA

```
{  
...  
'outputs': {  
    'output1' : {  
        'type': 'FigureWidget',  
        'module' : 'plotly.graph_objects'  
    },  
    'output2' : { 'type': 'Output' },  
...  
}  
...  
}
```

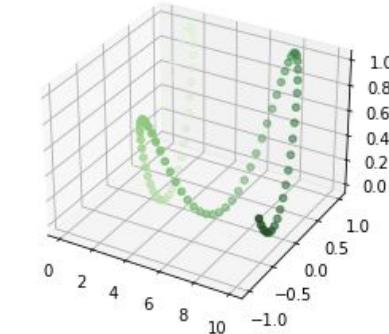
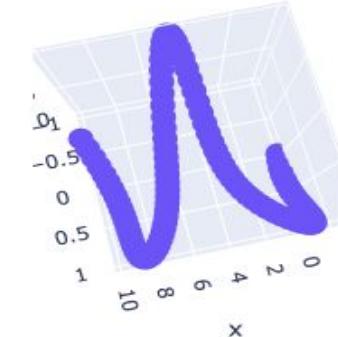
RUNSIMTOOL FUNCTION

```
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)  
y = np.sin(x)  
z = y*np.sin(x)
```

```
widget.outputs["output1"].add_trace(go.Scatter3d(x=x, y=y, z=z,  
mode='lines+markers'))
```

with `widget.outputs["output2"]:`

```
fig = plt.figure()  
ax = plt.axes(projection='3d')  
ax.scatter3D(x, y, z, c=x, cmap='Greens');  
plt.show(fig)
```



Sim2Lbuilder – Modifying default schema **SURFACES**

- Schema can be customized to use different types of widgets as inputs or outputs, and change widgets parameters

SCHEMA

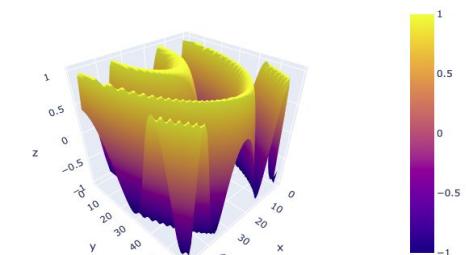
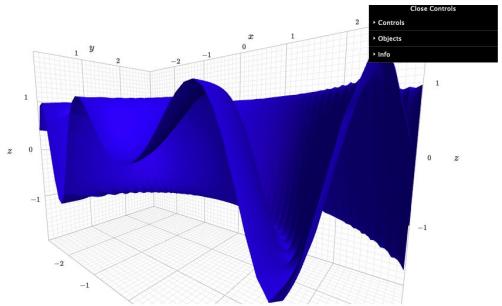
```
{  
...  
'outputs': {  
    'output1': {  
        'type': 'FigureWidget',  
        'module': 'plotly.graph_objects'  
    },  
    'output2': {  
        'type': 'plot',  
        'module': 'k3d'  
    },  
...  
}  
...  
}
```

RUNSIMTOOL FUNCTION

```
x = np.linspace(xmin, xmax, Nx, dtype=np.float32)  
y = np.linspace(ymin, ymax, Ny, dtype=np.float32)  
x, y = np.meshgrid(x, y)  
f = np.sin(x ** 2 + y ** 2)
```

```
widget.outputs["output1"].data = []  
widget.outputs["output1"].add_trace(go.Surface(z=f))  
widget.outputs["output2"].layout.flex= '1'
```

```
widget.outputs["output2"].objects=[]  
widget.outputs["output2"].__iadd__(k3d.surface(f, xmin=xmin, xmax=xmax,  
ymin=ymin, ymax=ymax));  
widget.outputs["output2"].layout.flex= '1'
```



Sim2Lbuilder – Modifying default schema **MOLECULES**

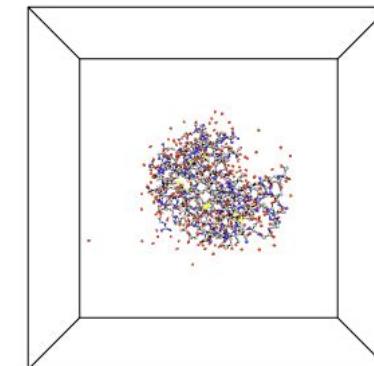
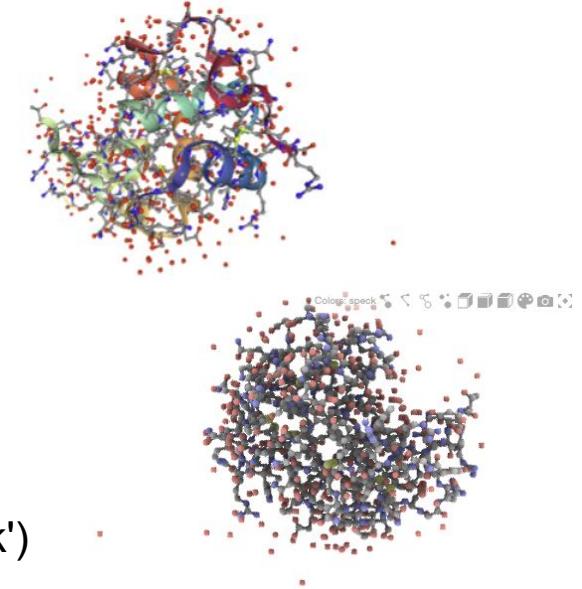
- Schema can be customized to use different types of widgets as inputs or outputs, and change widgets parameters

SCHEMA

```
{  
...  
'outputs': {  
    'output1' : {  
        'type': 'NGLWidget',  
        'module' : 'nglview'  
    },  
    'output2' : {  
        'type': 'Speck',  
        'module' : ipyspeck.speck'  
    },  
    'output3' : {  
        'type': Output,  
    }  
...  
}  
...  
}
```

RUNSIMTOOL FUNCTION

```
obConversion = openbabel.OBConversion()  
obConversion.SetInAndOutFormats("pdb", "xyz")  
mol = openbabel.OBMol()  
obConversion.ReadFile(mol, "1hel.pdb")  
co2 = obConversion.WriteString(mol)  
  
widget.outputs["output1"].layout.width= '100%'  
widget.outputs["output1"].add_component('1hel.pdb')  
widget.outputs["output1"].add_representation('ball+stick')  
  
widget.outputs["output2"].data=co2  
  
widget.outputs['output3'].clear_output()  
with widget.outputs["output3"]:  
    imolecule.draw("1hel.pdb")
```



Sim2Lbuilder – Modifying default schema MAPS

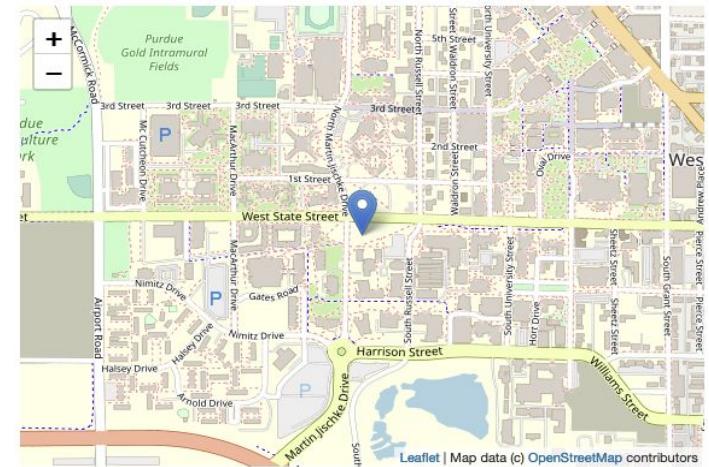
- Schema can be customized to use different types of widgets as inputs or outputs, and change widgets parameters

SCHEMA

```
{  
...  
'outputs': {  
    'output1' : {  
        'type': 'Map',  
        'module' : 'ipyleaflet'  
    }  
...  
}  
...  
}
```

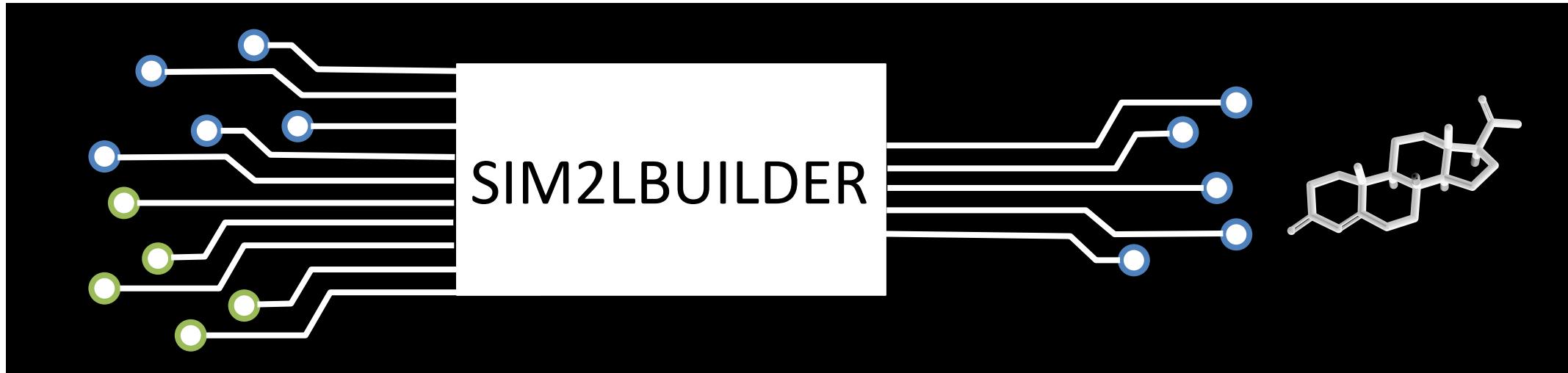
RUNSIMTOOL FUNCTION

```
widget.outputs["output1"].center=(40.4237, -86.9212)  
widget.outputs["output1"].zoom=15  
marker = ipyleaflet.Marker(  
    location=(40.4237, -86.9212),  
    draggable=False,  
    title="Purdue University"  
)  
widget.outputs["output1"].add_layer(marker);
```



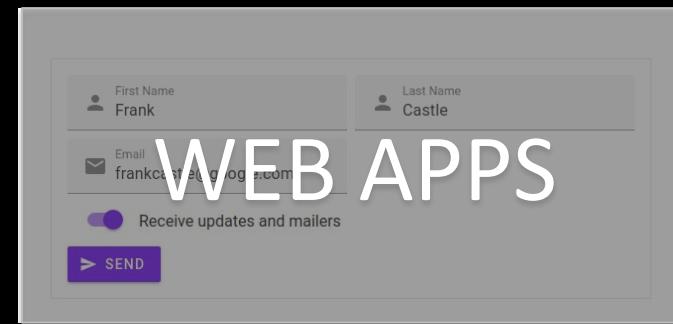
Sim2lbuilder - WidgetConstructor

- Widget can be exported as python code, imported later



```
s = WidgetConstructor(schema, format="file", widget_name="Widget0")
s.RunSimTool = RunSimTool
s.assemble()
...
import Widget0
Widget0.Widget0()
```

Overview



- Connecting Sim2Ls to Web Apps
 - [nanoHUB end points / REST](#)
 - [nanohub-uidl to create Apps](#)

nanoHUB REST/API

- The nanoHUB web API uses standard HTTP GET and POST methods
- In order to use the nanoHUB web API you need a nanoHUB account.
- To host apps outside nanoHUB, you need to register an app
 - <https://nanohub.org/developer/api/applications/new>.
- Python
 - requests library (<https://pypi.org/project/requests/>)
- Javascript
 - axios library (<https://axios-http.com>)

Authentication (OAuth2)

OAuth2 is a protocol that lets external applications request authorization to private details in a user's account without getting their password. This is preferred over Basic Authentication because tokens can be limited to specific types of data, and can be revoked by users at any time.

nanoHUB REST/API Getting a token

```
1 import requests
2 auth_data = {
3     'client_id': 'XXX', # XXX Get this info when you create a web app
4     'client_secret': 'XXX', # XXX Get this info when you create a web app
5     'grant_type': 'password',
6     'username': 'XXX', # XXX Your nanoHUB username
7     'password': 'XXX', # XXX Your nanoHUB password
8 }
9 auth_json = requests.post(
10     'https://nanohub.org/api/developer/oauth/token',
11     data=auth_data
12 )
13 if auth_json:
14     print(auth_json.json())
15 else:
16     print(auth_json.status_code)
```

```
1 import requests
2 import os
3 auth_data = {
4     'grant_type' : 'tool',
5 }
6 with open(os.environ["SESSIONDIR"]+"/resources") as file:
7     lines = [line.split(" ", 1) for line in file.readlines()]
8     properties = {line[0].strip(): line[1].strip() for line in lines if len(line)==2}
9     auth_data["sessiontoken"] = properties["session_token"]
10    auth_data["sessionnum"] = properties["sessionid"]
11 auth_json = requests.post(
12     'https://nanohub.org/api/developer/oauth/token',
13     data=auth_data
14 )
15 if auth_json:
16     print(auth_json.json())
17 else:
18     print(auth_json.status_code)
```

User-Password

Current session

nanohub-remote

- Nanohub-remote is simple sdk to interact with nanoHUB REST/API
 - <https://nanohub.org/resources/nhremote> for more examples

```
1 import sys
2 import nanohub.remote as nr
3 import nanohub.uidl
4 import warnings
5 warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
6 import os
7 auth_data = {
8     'grant_type' : 'tool',
9 }
10 with open(os.environ["SESSIONDIR"]+"/resources") as file:
11     lines = [line.split(" ", 1) for line in file.readlines()]
12     properties = {line[0].strip(): line[1].strip() for line in lines if len(line)==2}
13     auth_data["sessiontoken"] = properties["session_token"]
14     auth_data["sessionnum"] = properties["sessionid"]
```

```
1 tool = nr.Sim2l(auth_data)
```

```
1 SIMTOOLNAME = "caecipher"
2 schema = tool.getSchema(SIMTOOLNAME)
3 params = tool.getToolParameters(SIMTOOLNAME)
```

Get schema and parameters for a sim2l

nanohub-uidl

- Nanohub-uidl is a library to create javascript code based on a json schema, inspired on the concepts of teleporthq
 - <https://teleporthq.io/repl>

```
1 import sys
2 import json
3 import nanohub.uidl.teleport as t
4 from nanohub.uidl.simtool import SimtoolBuilder
5 from nanohub.uidl.material import MaterialBuilder
6 from nanohub.uidl.material import MaterialContent, MaterialLabContent
7 from nanohub.uidl.plotly import PlotlyBuilder
8 from nanohub.uidl.app import AppBuilder
9
10 from nanohub.uidl.nanohub import Auth
11 TOOLNAME = schema["name"]# "st4pnjunction"
12 REVISION = schema["revision"]# 6
13 STATE_LOADER_STATUS = "loader_status"
14 STATE_LOADER_OPEN = "loader_open"
15 STATE_LOGIN_OPEN = "login_open"
16 STATE_ERROR_STATUS = "error_status"
17 STATE_ERROR_OPEN = "error_open"
18 STATE_ALERT_STATUS = "alert_status"
19 STATE_ALERT_OPEN = "alert_open"
```

Defining App state variables

nanohub-uidl / Project

- A project is a collection of components, javascript libraries are loaded by default from public Content Delivery Network (CDN) repositories, this can be changed

```
1 Project = t.TeleportProject("PNToy Lab")
2 Component = Project.root
3
```

```
1 Project.libraries['react'] = 'https://nanohub.org/js_apps/react.production.min'
2 Project.libraries['react-dom'] = 'https://nanohub.org/js_apps/react-dom.production.min'
3 Project.libraries['material-ui'] = 'https://nanohub.org/js_apps/material-ui.production.min'
4 Project.libraries['material-lab-ui'] = 'https://nanohub.org/js_apps/material-ui-lab.production.min'
5 Project.libraries['math'] = 'https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/mathjs/6.6.1/math.min'
6 Project.libraries['axios'] = 'https://nanohub.org/js_apps/axios.min'
7 Project.libraries['localforage'] = 'https://nanohub.org/js_apps/localforage.min'
8 Project.libraries['prop-types'] = 'https://nanohub.org/js_apps/prop-types.min'
```

**Create
main project**

nanohub-uidl / Auxiliary widgets

- Add “loaders” to include visual feedback to user

Creating Error

```
1 ErrorMessage = SimtoolBuilder.Error(  
2     Component,  
3     error_status = STATE_ERROR_STATUS,  
4     error_open = STATE_ERROR_OPEN,  
5     is_open = False  
6 )
```

Creating ALERT Mesage

```
1 AlertMessage = SimtoolBuilder.Error(  
2     Component,  
3     error_status = STATE_ALERT_STATUS,  
4     error_open = STATE_ALERT_OPEN,  
5     is_open = False,  
6     title = "Message"  
7 )  
8 AlertMessage.content.children[0].content.style['backgroundColor'] = '#FFF380'
```

Creating loader

```
1 Loader = SimtoolBuilder.Loader(  
2     Component,  
3     loader_status = STATE_LOADER_STATUS,  
4     loader_open = STATE_LOADER_OPEN,  
5     is_open = False  
6 )
```

Other components

nanohub-uidl / sim2l schema

- The javascript app would need the sim2l schema to submit runs

```
1 SimtoolBuilder.buildSchema(  
2     Project,  
3     Component,  
4     url = "https://nanohub.org/api/dbexplorer/simtools",  
5     toolname = TOOLNAME,  
6     revision = REVISION  
7 )  
8 Component.addPropVariable(  
9     "onLoadSchema",  
10    {  
11        "type" : "func",  
12        'defaultValue' :  
13            '(e)=>{e.setState({'''+ STATE_LOADER_OPEN +'''':false})}'  
14    }  
15 )
```

nanohub-uidl / App authentication

- The web app can use two types of authentication:
- Auth.Login() to require user and password
- Auth.Session() reuse the current session (published on nanoHUB)

```
1 from secrets import IDCLIENT, SECRET
2 auth_data['client_id'] = IDCLIENT
3 auth_data['client_secret'] = SECRET
4 # to get client_id and client_secret, create a web application (https://nanohub.org/developer/applications)
5
6 Login, CLogin = Auth.Login(
7     Project,
8     Component,
9     client_id = auth_data['client_id'],
10    client_secret = auth_data['client_secret'],
11    url = "https://nanohub.org/api/developer/oauth/token",
12    open_state = STATE_LOGIN_OPEN
13 )
14 Login.content.events["onAuth"] = [
15     { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_LOGIN_OPEN, "newState": False},
16     { "type": "propCall2", "calls": "buildSchema", "args": ['self'] }
17 ]
```

```
1 Login, CLogin = Auth.Session(
2     Project,
3     Component,
4     sessiontoken = auth_data["sessiontoken"],
5     sessionnum = auth_data["sessionnum"],
6     url = "https://nanohub.org/api/developer/oauth/token",
7 )
8 Login.content.events["onError"]=[  
9     { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_ERROR_OPEN, "newState": True},  
10    { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_ERROR_STATUS, "newState": '$e'},  
11 ]
12 Login.content.events["onAuth"] = [  
13     { "type": "propCall2", "calls": "buildSchema", "args": ['self'] }  
14 ]
15
```

nanohub-uidl / Settings + Layout

- Settings and layout can be extracted from the sim2l parameters
- IDs not included in the layout would be not visible in the app

```
1 SETTINGS = {
2     'values': {
3         'type': 'String',
4         'default_value': 'Animal Jumps Merrily',
5         'label': 'text',
6         'description': 'lowercase string that is going to be encoded'
7     }, 'shift_input': {
8         'type': 'Integer',
9         'default_value': 24,
10        'units': None,
11        'min': 1,
12        'max': 50,
13        'label': 'Shifting',
14        'description': 'integer that determines the shift amount for encoding'
15    }, 'cores' : {
16        'type': "Integer",
17        "default_value": 1,
18        "min": 1,
19        "max": 1,
20        "units": "",
21        "description": "Number of cores in in the venue",
22        "label": "Number of cores",
23    }, "cutoff" : {
24
25        1 LAYOUT = {
26            'input': {
27                'type': 'group',
28                'id': '',
29                'label': 'Inputs',
30                'enable': None,
31                'layout': 'vertical',
32                'children': [
33                    {
34                        'type': 'text',
35                        'id': 'values',
36                        'enable': None
37                    },
38                    {
39                        'type': 'number',
40                        'id': 'shift_input',
41                        'enable': None
42                    }
43                ]
44            }
45        }
46    }
47}
```

```
1 SETTINGS = {}
2 for option, value in PARAMS.items():
3     if isinstance(value,nr.params.Number):
4         SETTINGS[option] = {
5             "type": "Number",
6             "default_value": value.default,
7             "units" : value.units,
8             "min" : value.min,
9             "max" : value.max,
10            "label" : value.label,
11            "description" : value.description,
12        }
13 elif isinstance(value,nr.params.Integer):
14     SETTINGS[option] = {
15         "type": "Integer",
16         "default_value": value.default,
17         "units" : value.units,
18         "min" : value.min,
19         "max" : value.max,
20         "label" : value.label,
21         "description" : value.description,
22     }
23 elif isinstance(value,nr.params.String):
24     SETTINGS[option] = {
25         "type": "String",
26         "default_value": value.default,
27         "label" : value.label,
28         "description" : value.description,
29     }
30 elif isinstance(value,nr.params.Choice):
31     SETTINGS[option] = {
32         "type": "Select",
33         "default_value": value.default,
34         "options": {k : k for k in value.options},
35         "units" : value.units,
36         "label" : value.label,
37         "description" : value.description,
38     }
39 elif isinstance(value,nr.params.Boolean):
40     SETTINGS[option] = {
41         "type": "Boolean",
42         "default_value": (value.default == "yes"),
43         "description" : value.description,
44         "label" : value.label,
45     }
46 }
```

nanohub-uidl / Settings + Layout types

- Available setting types:
 - IconList, ButtonList, Select, IntegerAsString, Integer, Number, NumberAsString, String, Boolean , IntSwitch, DictionaryAsString, StringListAsString, NumberListAsString, IntListAsString
 - More types of widgets can be added modifying the schema or by creating additional components
- Available layout group:
 - Tab, group, container

nanohub-uidl / Settings component

- Settings and layout would be translated as a react component calling endpoint to run sim2l and request “outputs”

```
1 url_sim = "https://nanohub.org/api/dbexplorer/simtools"
2 AppSettings = AppBuilder.Settings(
3     Project,
4     Component,
5     SETTINGS,
6     url=url_sim,
7     toolname = TOOLNAME,
8     revision = REVISION,
9     layout = LAYOUT['input'],
10    outputs = ['Cipher', 'Repeated Chars', 'Repeated Chars Count'],
11    runSimulation = "simtool"
12 )
13 AppSettings.content.events["onError"]=[  
14     { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_LOADER_OPEN,"newState": False},  
15     { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_ERROR_OPEN, "newState": True},  
16     { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_ERROR_STATUS, "newState": '$e'}  
17 ]
18 AppSettings.content.events["click"]=[  
19     { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_LOADER_OPEN,"newState": True}
20 ]
21
22 AppSettings.content.events["submit"] = [  
23     { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": "parameters","newState": '$e.target.value'}
24 ]
25
26 AppSettings.content.events["onStatusChange"]=[  
27     { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_LOADER_STATUS,"newState": "$e.target.value"
28 ]
```

Parameters ^

Periodic Potential Details

Type of periodic potential
▼

Periodic potential assumed in the infinite lattice.

Energy Details Well Geometry

Energy Details

Maximum Barrier Height(Vmax)
 eV

Maximum height a barrier can have in the well in eV.

Minimum Barrier Height(Vmin)
 eV

Minimum height a barrier can have in the well in eV.

Energy of particle
 eV

Maximum energy carried by the particle over the barrier height.

Simulate

nanohub-uidl / Getting Results

- App can callback a javascript function after successfully getting results from the sim2I.
- hashkey is the identifier to recover results from browser datastore

```
1 eol = "\n"
2 js = ""
3 js += " (self, hashkey) => {" + eol
4 js += " CacheStore.getItem(hashkey).then((value)=>{" + eol
5 js += "     var jsonOutput = JSON.parse(value);" + eol
6 js += "     var message = 'Cypher phrase : ' + jsonOutput['Cipher'] + '\n'" + eol
7 js += "     message += 'Repeated Chars : ' + jsonOutput['Repeated Chars'] + '\n'" + eol
8 js += "     self.setState({'alert_status':message});" + eol
9 js += " });" + eol
10 js += "}" + eol
11 Component.addPropVariable("loadBaseOutput", {"type": "func", "defaultValue": js})
```

```
1 AppSettings.content.events["onSuccess"]=[  
2     { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_LOADER_OPEN,"newState": False },  
3     { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_ERROR_OPEN, "newState": False},  
4     { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_ERROR_STATUS, "newState": ''},  
5     {  
6         "type": "stateChange",  
7         "modifies": STATE_ALERT_OPEN,  
8         "newState": True,  
9         "callbacks" : [  
10             {  
11                 "type": "propCall2",  
12                 "calls": "loadBaseOutput",  
13                 "args": ['self', 'arguments[1]']  
14             }  
15         ]  
16     }  
17 ]
```

nanohub-uidl / Getting Results / Plots

- refreshViews, loadXY and loadSequence allows developers to visualize and customize plots

```
1 SimtoolBuilder.loadXY(  
2     Project,  
3     Component,  
4     #cache_store = TOOLNAME + "_" + str(REVISION)  
5 )  
6 SimtoolBuilder.loadSequence(  
7     Project,  
8     Component,  
9     #cache_store = TOOLNAME + "_" + str(REVISION)  
10 )  
11  
12 Project.root.addStateVariable("visualization", {"type": "object", "defaultValue": {  
13     'function': 'loadSequence',  
14     'dataset': ['Ec', 'Ev', 'Ei'],  
15     'layout': {},  
16     'parameters': {'position': 'position', 'function': 'function'}  
17 }})  
18  
19 RESULTS = {  
20     "bands": {  
21         'title': 'Energy Band Diagram',  
22         'action': { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": "visualization", "newState": {  
23             'function': 'loadSequence',  
24             'dataset': ['Ec', 'Ev', 'Ei'],  
25             'layout': {'title': 'Energy Band Diagram', 'yaxis': { 'title': 'Energy (eV)'},  
26             'parameters': {'position': 'position', 'function': 'function'},  
27             'normalize': True,  
28             'start_trace': 0  
29         },  
30         "callbacks": onRefreshViews  
31     }  
32 },  
33 },  
34 }
```

loadXY: creates a single plot using sim2l outputs defined in the "dataset" parameters, it expects sim2l output to be a dictionary for X and Y lists

loadSequence: creates multiple plots similarly to loadXY, , it expects sim2l output to be a dictionary, each key should contain a dictionary for X and Y lists

layout: customize plotly layout
(<https://plotly.com/javascript/reference/layout/>)

parameters: describes the key for X values (position) and Y values (function) in the javascript object

normalize: sequence shares the same axis for all plots

start_trace: sequence starts on the index of the trace

nanohub-uidl / Getting Results / Plots

- Each Key in the dictionary would be represented as a button on the Results component

```
133 "carrier" : {
134     'title' : 'Excess Carrier Density',
135     'action' : {
136         'type': "stateChange",
137         'modifies': "visualization",
138         'newState': {
139             'function': 'loadSequence',
140             'dataset' : ['Excess Electron Density', 'Excess Hole Density'],
141             'layout' : {'title':'Excess Carrier Density', 'yaxis': { 'type' : 'log'},
142             'parameters' : {'position':'position','function':'function'},
143             'normalize' : True,
144             'start_trace' : 1
145         },
146         "callbacks" : onRefreshViews
147     },
148 },
149 },
150 },
151 }
```

```
1 PNT0YResults = AppBuilder.Results(
2     Component,
3     results = RESULTS,
4     onClick = [{ "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_LOADER_OPEN,"newState": True }]
5     onLoad = [
6         { "type": "stateChange", "modifies": STATE_LOADER_OPEN,"newState": False }
7     ],
8 )
```



nanohub-uidl / Assembling the app

- Customize the App changing the Theme colors
- Add images to customize the AppBar
- buildReact translate the schema to a React App

```
1 ThemeProvider = MaterialBuilder.ThemeProvider( Component, MaterialBuilder.DefaultTheme(  
2     primary_color = '#699FBB',  
3     secondary_color = '#f1f1f1',  
4     primary_bg = '#FFFFFF',  
5     secondary_bg = '#dbeaf0',  
6     default_button = 'rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.87)',  
7     primary_button = 'rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.87)',  
8     secondary_button = 'rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.87)',  
9     default_button_bg = 'rgb(63, 162, 192)',  
10    primary_button_bg = 'rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.65)',  
11    secondary_button_bg = 'rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.12)',  
12 ))  
13 AppBar = MaterialBuilder.AppBar(  
14     title="Caesar Cipher Tool"  
15 )  
16 logo = t.TeleportElement(t.TeleportContent(element)  
17 logo.content.attrs["width"] = "120"  
18 logo.content.attrs["src"] = "https://nanohub.org/  
19 AppBar.content.children[0].addContent(logo)  
20  
1 Gridv = t.TeleportElement(MaterialContent(elementType="Grid"))  
2 Gridv.content.attrs["container"] = True  
3 Gridv.content.attrs["direction"] = "column"  
4 Gridv.addContent(AppBar)  
5 Gridv.addContent(AppSettings)  
6  
7 ThemeProvider.addContent(Gridv)  
8 ThemeProvider.addContent(Loader)  
9 ThemeProvider.addContent(ErrorMessage)  
10 ThemeProvider.addContent(AlertMessage)  
11 ThemeProvider.addContent(Login)  
12  
13 Component.addNode(ThemeProvider)  
14 Project.buildReact( TOOLNAME+PROD+".html");
```

nanohub-uidl / Publishing the App

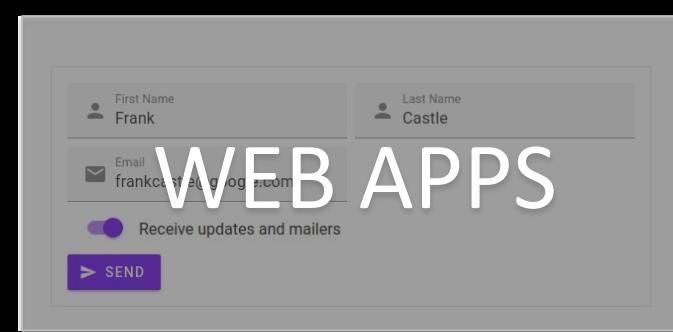
- Customize the App changing the Theme colors (ThemeProvider)
- Add images to customize the Application top header (AppBar)
- buildReact translates the created schema as a React App

```
1 ThemeProvider = MaterialBuilder.ThemeProvider( Component, MaterialBuilder.DefaultTheme(  
2     primary_color = '#699FBB',  
3     secondary_color = '#f1f1f1',  
4     primary_bg = '#FFFFFF',  
5     secondary_bg = '#dbeaf0',  
6     default_button = 'rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.87)',  
7     primary_button = 'rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.87)',  
8     secondary_button = 'rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.87)',  
9     default_button_bg = 'rgb(63, 162, 192)',  
10    primary_button_bg = 'rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.65)',  
11    secondary_button_bg = 'rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.12)',  
12 ))  
13 AppBar = MaterialBuilder.AppBar(  
14     title="Caesar Cipher Tool"  
15 )  
16 logo = t.TeleportElement(t.TeleportContent(elementT  
17 logo.content.attrs["width"] = "120"  
18 logo.content.attrs["src"] = "https://nanohub.org/ap  
19 AppBar.content.children[0].addContent(logo)  
20
```

```
1 Gridv = t.TeleportElement(MaterialContent(elementType="Grid"))  
2 Gridv.content.attrs["container"] = True  
3 Gridv.content.attrs["direction"] = "column"  
4 Gridv.addContent(AppBar)  
5 Gridv.addContent(AppSettings)  
6  
7 ThemeProvider.addContent(Gridv)  
8 ThemeProvider.addContent(Loader)  
9 ThemeProvider.addContent(ErrorMessage)  
10 ThemeProvider.addContent(AlertMessage)  
11 ThemeProvider.addContent(Login)  
12  
13 Component.addNode(ThemeProvider)  
14 Project.buildReact( TOOLNAME+"PROD"+".html");
```

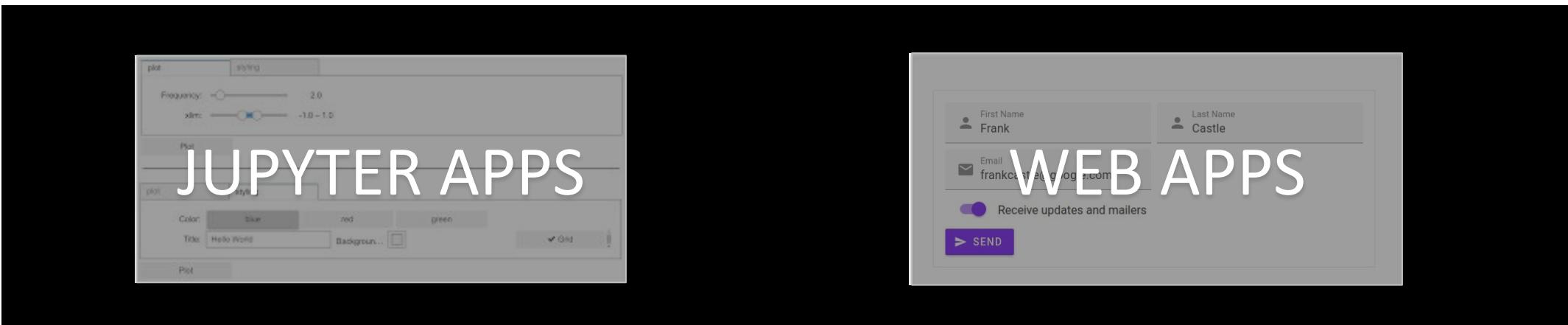
More examples

- <https://github.com/denphi/nanohub-uidl/tree/master/examples/tools>
- <https://nanohub.org/tools/pnjunctionapp>
- https://nanohub.org/js_apps/kronig_penney.html



Overview

- Connecting Sim2Ls to Jupyter
 - Jupyter Widgets
 - sim2lbuilder
 - Custom widgets



- Connecting Sim2Ls to Web Apps
 - nanoHUB end points / REST
 - nanohub-uidl to create Apps