

In case of nifi errors/issues in the container, change to one of the following nifi image versions in docker-compose.yml file:

- 1) apache/nifi:1.14.0**
- 2) apache/nifi:1.12.0**
- 3) pavansrivathsa/nifi**

How do you save nifi flows?

To save a NiFi flow, you need to use the "Operate Palette" in the NiFi user interface to export the flow to a file with the ".xml" extension. You can then import this file to restore the flow configuration at a later time. To export a flow, follow these steps:

1. Select the Process Group that you want to export
2. Click on the "Operate" button in the toolbar
3. Select "Export"
4. Choose a location to save the exported flow file
5. Click the "Export" button to save the flow configuration to a file.
6. You can import a saved flow by following these steps:
7. Select the Process Group you want to import the flow into
8. Click on the "Operate" button in the toolbar
9. Select "Import"
10. Choose the exported flow file
11. Click the "Import" button to restore the flow configuration.

How do edit the jupyter files in docker in aws?

To edit Jupyter files in a Docker container on AWS, you can follow these steps:

Connect to your AWS instance running the Docker container using SSH.
Use the "docker exec" command to start a new shell session inside the Docker container. For example:

```
python
```

```
docker exec -it <container_name_or_id> /bin/bash
```

Navigate to the directory where Jupyter files are stored within the Docker container. For example:

```
bash
```

```
cd /home/jupyter/
```

Use a text editor like nano or vim to edit the Jupyter files. For example:

```
php
```

```
nano <file_name>.ipynb
```

Save your changes and exit the text editor.

Restart the Jupyter server for the changes to take effect.

Note: These steps assume that you have the necessary permissions to modify files within the Docker container and that the Jupyter server is configured to allow file editing.

How do you get the notebooks to run inside docker/aws?

To run Jupyter notebooks inside a Docker container on AWS, you can follow these steps:

Connect to your AWS instance running the Docker container using SSH.

Use the "docker run" command to start a new Docker container, mapping a host directory to the container's working directory and exposing the Jupyter notebook's default port (8888). For example:

ruby

```
docker run -p 8888:8888 -v <host_directory>:/home/jupyter/ <image_name>
```

Start the Jupyter server inside the Docker container. For example:

css

```
jupyter notebook --ip=0.0.0.0 --no-browser
```

Access the Jupyter notebook interface by navigating to

"http://<AWS_instance_IP>:8888" in a web browser.

Create or upload notebooks to the Jupyter environment and start running cells to execute code.

Note: These steps assume that you have already pulled the necessary Docker image and that the Jupyter server is correctly configured within the Docker container.

How to start NiFi?

To start NiFi, you can follow these steps:

Open a terminal or command prompt on the machine where NiFi is installed.

Navigate to the NiFi installation directory. For example:

bash

```
cd /opt/nifi
```

Use the following command to start NiFi:

python

```
bin/nifi.sh start
```

On Windows, you can use this command instead:

python

```
bin\nifi.bat start
```

Wait a few moments for NiFi to start. You can check the status of NiFi by looking at the logs in the "logs" directory within the NiFi installation directory.

Open a web browser and navigate to "<http://localhost:8080/nifi>" to access the NiFi user interface.

Note: The default port for the NiFi web interface is 8080, but this may be changed in the NiFi configuration. If you have changed the port, substitute the appropriate port number in the URL.

How to start NiFi processes?

To start NiFi processes, you need to use the NiFi user interface. Here's how:

- Open the NiFi web interface in a web browser.

- Navigate to the process group or processor that you want to start.

- Right-click on the process group or processor and select "Start".

- The process group or processor should now be running, indicated by a green arrow on the icon.

Note: Starting a process group will start all of its child processes, while starting an individual processor will only start that specific processor. If a process requires configuration, you may need to configure it before starting it.