

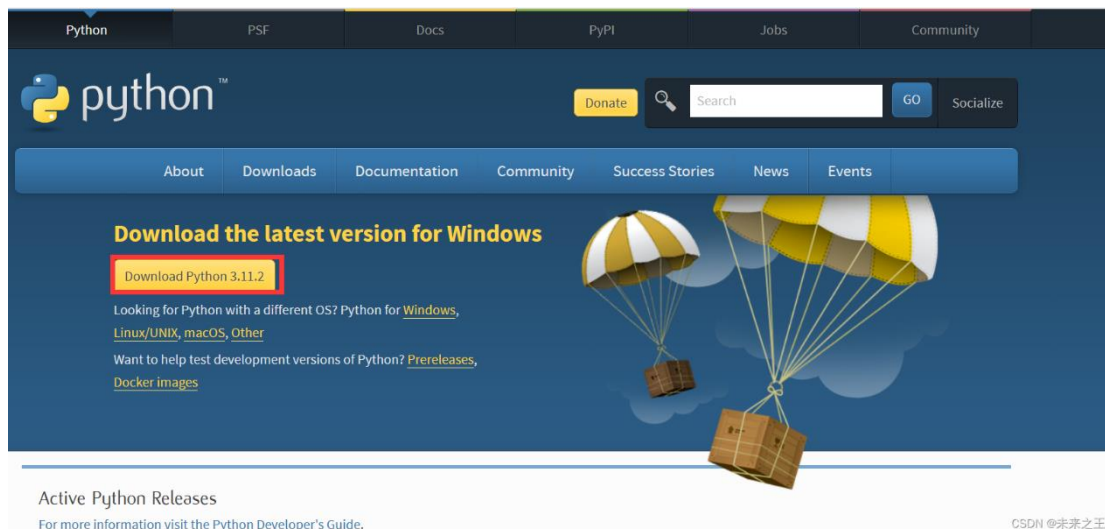
安装 jupyter

一、下载 jupyter （Python 环境下安装）

没有安装 Python 直接安装 Jupyter notebook 是不可以的，需要提前安装好 Python 3。

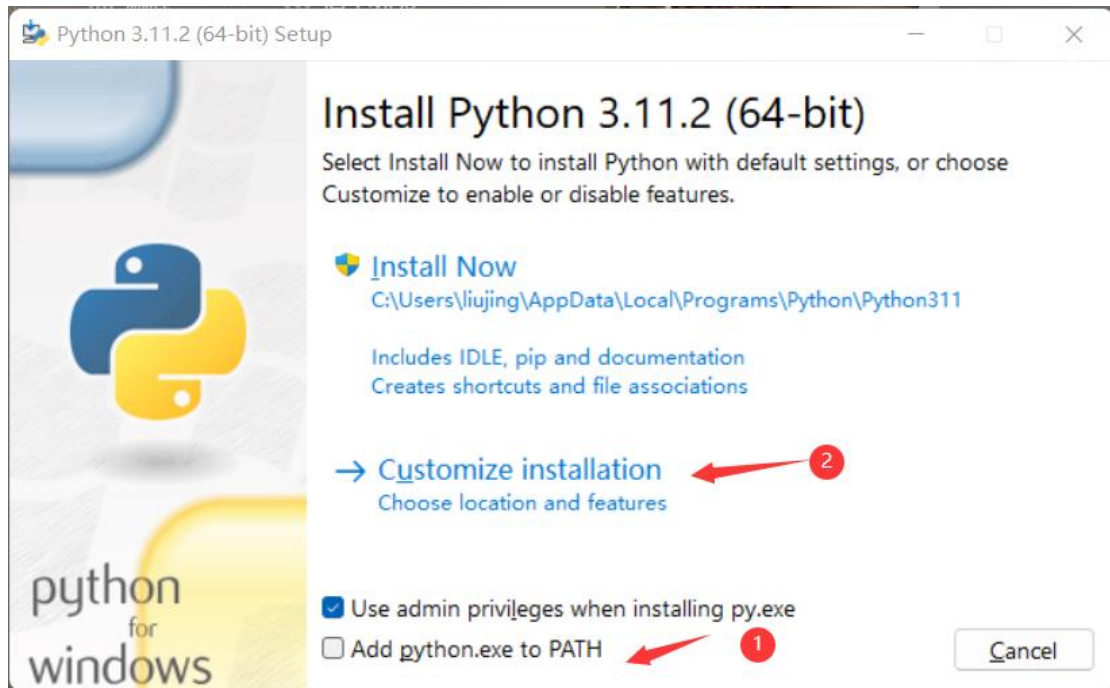
1. python3 安装

步骤 1：在官网下载 python 安装包 [Download Python | Python.org](https://www.python.org/downloads/)

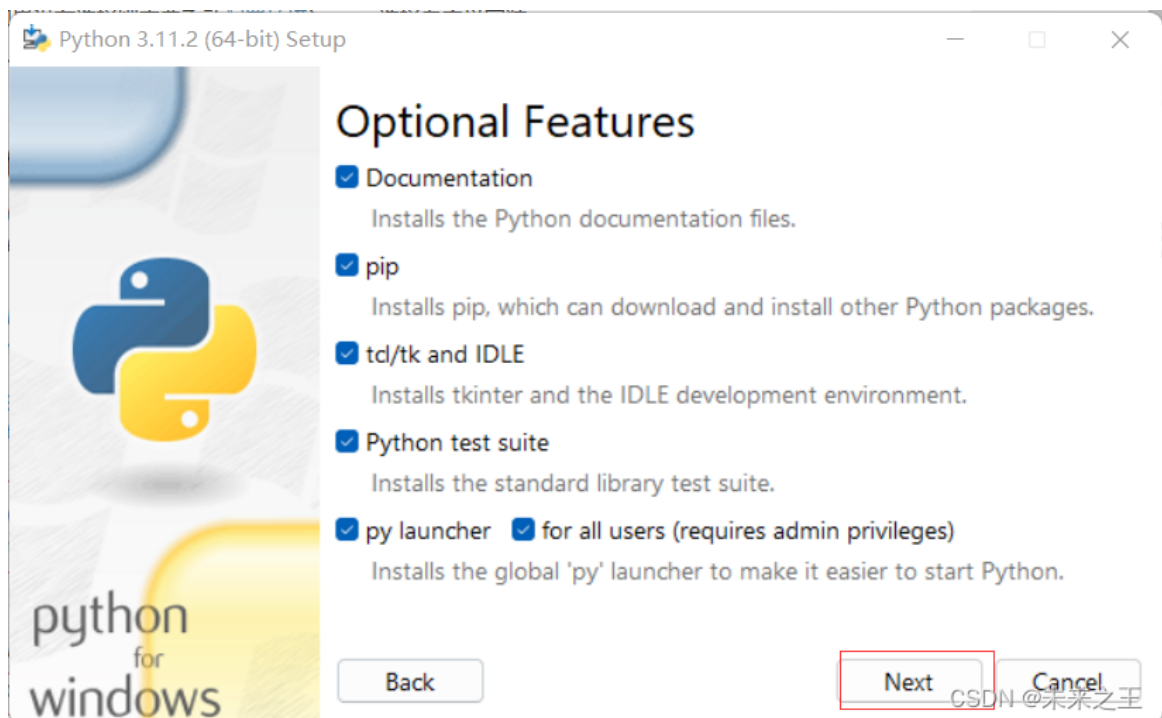


步骤 2：双击打开 python 的安装程序

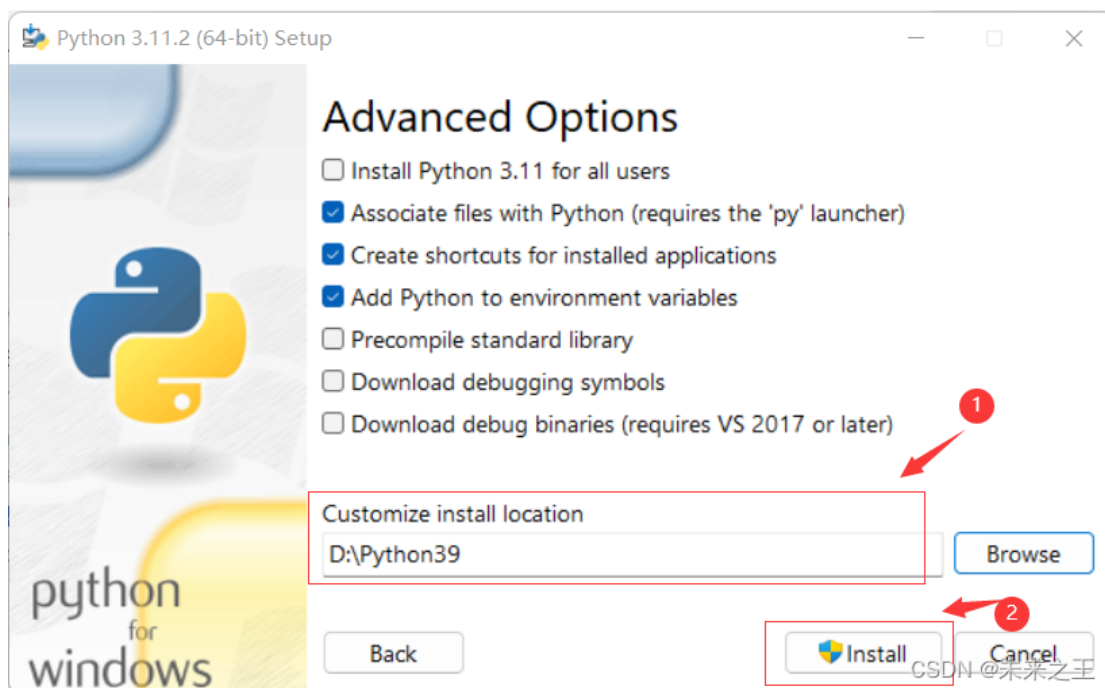
步骤 3：选择 Add Python ---- to PATH （配置 PATH 环境，如果没有选择则需要手动配置环境）==>选择自定义安装



步骤 4: 默认点击 Next



步骤 5: 选择安装的路径, 点击 Next. 这里建议安装在除 C 盘外的其他盘。



步骤 6: 点击 Close

2. 下载 jupyter

无论是 Windows 操作系统还是 MacOS 系统, 打开终端 (Windows 下 cmd 打开的命令行窗口, MacOS 直接打开终端)

windows 快捷键: win+R , 在弹出的框中输入 cmd 并确定。

步骤 1: 查看 python 版本, 看 python 是否安装成功:

python -V or python --version

```
CA C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.22000.1455]
(c) Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Users\lingjiao>python -V
Python 3.9.6

C:\Users\lingjiao>python --version
Python 3.9.6

C:\Users\lingjiao>
```

步骤 2: 如果安装好了 Python3, 保证 pip 升级到最新版本:

pip3 install --upgrade pip -i https://pypi.doubanio.com/simple/

```
C:\Users\liujing>python --version
Python 3.9.6

C:\Users\liujing>pip3 install --upgrade pip -i https://pypi.doubanio.com/simple/
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.doubanio.com/simple/
Requirement already satisfied: pip in d:\python39\lib\site-packages (21.1.3)
Collecting pip
  Downloading https://pypi.doubanio.com/packages/07/51/2c0959c5adf988c44d9e1e0d940f5b074516e23.0.1-py3-none-any.whl (2.1 MB)
    2.1 MB 1.1 MB/s
```

步骤 3: 使用国内镜像下载 Jupyter notebook, 输入如下命令。

pip install Jupyter notebook -i https://pypi.doubanio.com/simple/

```
C:\Users\liujing>pip install Jupyter notebook -i https://pypi.doubanio.com/simple/
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.doubanio.com/simple/
Requirement already satisfied: Jupyter in d:\python39\lib\site-packages (1.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: notebook in d:\python39\lib\site-packages (6.5.2)
Requirement already satisfied: qtconsole in d:\python39\lib\site-packages (from Jupyter) (5.4.2)
Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-console in d:\python39\lib\site-packages (from Jupyter) (6.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: ipywidgets in d:\python39\lib\site-packages (from Jupyter) (8.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: nbconvert in d:\python39\lib\site-packages (from Jupyter) (7.0.0)
```

测试是否安装成功, 在命令行窗口继续输入:

jupyter notebook

```
C:\Users\liujing>jupyter notebook
[I 16:12:47.820 NotebookApp] Writing notebook server cookie secret to C:\Users\liujing\AppData\Roaming\jupyter\runtime\notebook_cookie_secret
[I 16:12:53.446 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: C:\Users\liujing
[I 16:12:53.447 NotebookApp] Jupyter Notebook 6.5.2 is running at:
[I 16:12:53.448 NotebookApp] http://localhost:8888/?token=3b41977324458592d7863b5e7089c6272b49a30945ae22a6
[I 16:12:53.449 NotebookApp] or http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=3b41977324458592d7863b5e7089c6272b49a30945ae22a6
[I 16:12:53.454 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
[C 16:12:53.728 NotebookApp]

To access the notebook, open this file in a browser:
file:///C:/Users/liujing/AppData/Roaming/jupyter/runtime/nbserver-6868-open.html
Or copy and paste one of these URLs:
http://localhost:8888/?token=3b41977324458592d7863b5e7089c6272b49a30945ae22a6
or http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=3b41977324458592d7863b5e7089c6272b49a30945ae22a6
```

CSDN @未来之王

并会弹出如下图的网页



CSDN @未来之王

二、配置 notebook 的启动路径

如果你不想在 Jupyter Notebook 中编写的所有文档都直接保存启动目录下，则需要修改 Jupyter Notebook 的文件存放路径。可以按照如下步骤完成：

1.windows system 系统

步骤 1：创建文件夹

Windows 用户在想要存放 Jupyter Notebook 文件的磁盘中新建文件夹 `jupyter_file`；双击进入该文件夹，然后复制地址栏中的路径。

步骤 2：找到原始配置文件路径：

`jupyter notebook --generate-config`

```
C:\Users\lin...>jupyter notebook --generate-config
Writing default config to: C:\Users\lin...\.jupyter\jupyter_notebook_config.py
```



根据文件路径找到文件，打开它，接下来寻找全文找到此处，并对其进行修改，其中包括取消注释并将路径设置为步骤 1 的文件路径。

```
## Dict of Python modules to load as notebook server extensions. Entry va
# be used to enable and disable the loading of the extensions. The extens
# will be loaded in alphabetical order.
# Default: {}
# c.NotebookApp.nbserver_extensions = {}

## The directory to use for notebooks and kernels.
# Default: "
c.NotebookApp.notebook_dir = 'C:\jupyter_file'

## Whether to open in a browser after starting.
#
# The specific browser used is platform dependent and
# determined by the python standard library `webbrowser`
# module, unless it is overridden using the --browser
# (NotebookApp.browser) configuration option
```

取消注释并设置路径

步骤 3: 测试 jupyter

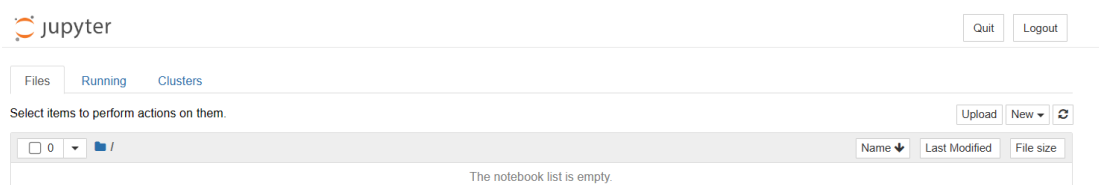
jupyter notebook

```
C:\Users\liu> jupyter notebook
[I 16:36:28.130 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: D:\jupyter_file
[I 16:36:28.131 NotebookApp] Jupyter Notebook 6.5.2 is running at:
[I 16:36:28.133 NotebookApp] http://localhost:8888/?token=e42f06cfcef93ca545b9238a6ef2bd47ce1dcfc2db2c5162
[I 16:36:28.137 NotebookApp] or http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=e42f06cfcef93ca545b9238a6ef2bd47ce1dcfc2db2c5162
[I 16:36:28.138 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmat
C 16:36:28.232 NotebookApp]

To access the notebook, open this file in a browser:
file:///C:/Users/liu/AppData/Roaming/jupyter/runtime/nbserver-21108-open.html
Or copy and paste one of these URLs:
http://localhost:8888/?token=e42f06cfcef93ca545b9238a6ef2bd47ce1dcfc2db2c5162
```

CSDN @未来之王

生成新的网页如下图:



CSDN @未来之王

2. MacOS 系统

步骤 1: 创建文件夹

Linux/macOS 用户在想要存放 Jupyter Notebook 文件的位置创建目录并为目录命名, 新建目录的命令为: `mkdir jupyter_file`; 通过命令: `cd jupyter_file` 进入目录, 输入命令 `pwd` 查看目录的路径, 复制目录路径。

步骤 2: 找到原始配置文件路径:

使用 vi 进行编辑，也可使用 Sublime 等只不过配置文件所在路径.jupyter 是隐藏路径不方便查看

```
jupyter notebook --generate-config
```

配置文件所在路径.jupyter 是隐藏路径不方便查看,使用 vi 进行编辑:

```
cd /Users/iujing/.jupyter/
```

```
ls
```

```
vi jupyter_notebook_config.py
```

```
(base) running@runningdeMBP-2 Downloads % cd /Users/running/.jupyter/ 该目录是隐藏的
(base) running@runningdeMBP-2 .jupyter % ls
jupyter_notebook_config.py      migrated
(base) running@runningdeMBP-2 .jupyter % vi jupyter_notebook_config.py CSDN @未来之王
```

找到内容之后，取消注释改成指定的目录,按小写 i 进入编辑模式，底部出现“--INSERT--”说明成功进入编辑模式。在 c.NotebookApp.notebook_dir=' 添加步骤 1 复制的路径 '。

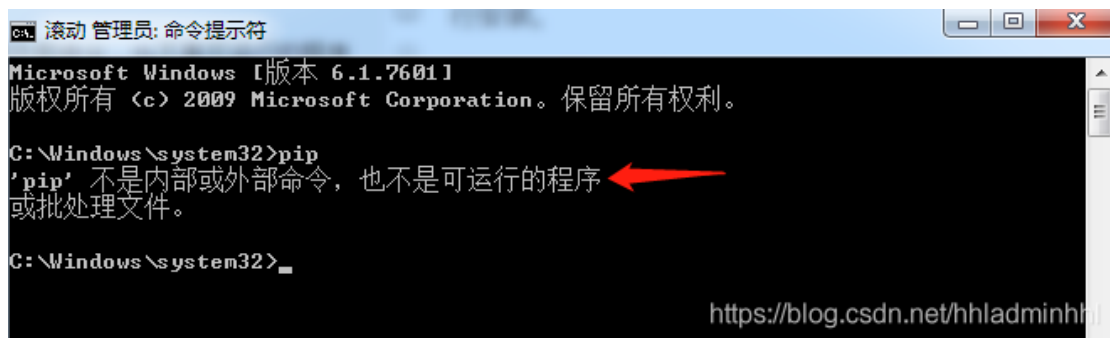
之后按 esc 键，从编辑模式退出，回到命令模式。再用英文半角直接输入:wq(注意：:冒号一定要有且是英文半角)，回车即成功保存且退出了配置文件。

步骤 3：测试 jupyter

```
jupyter notebook
```

三、可能遇到的问题：

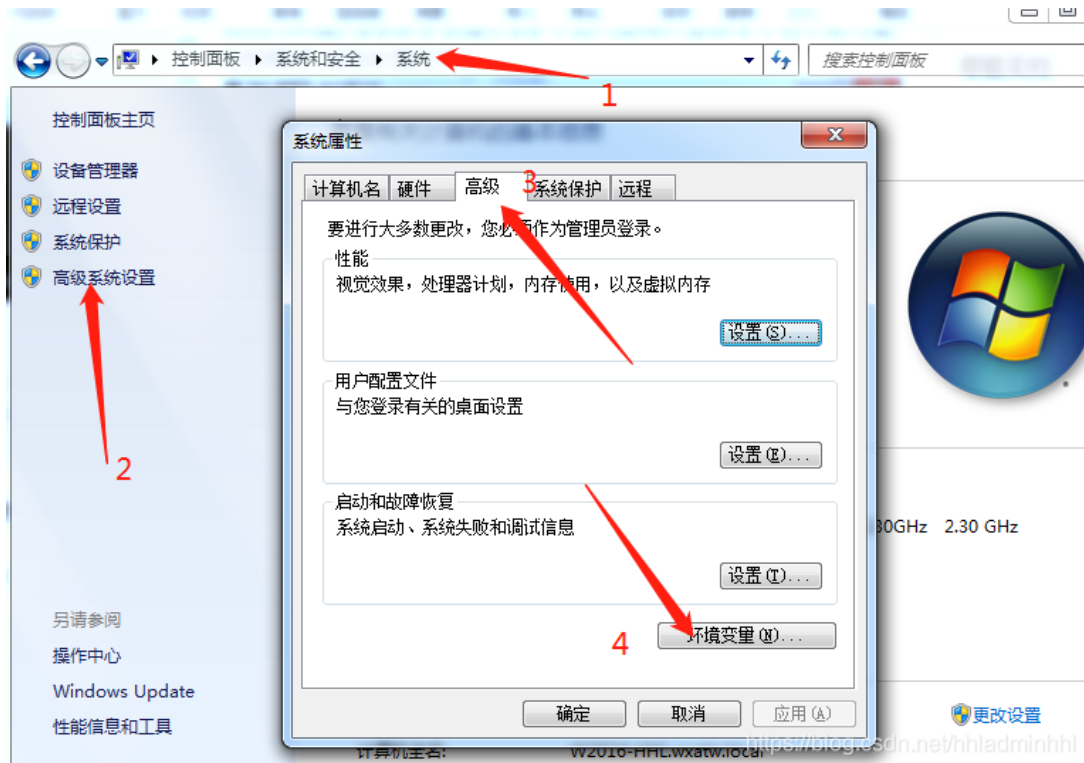
1. 'pip' 不是内部或外部命令，也不是可运行的程序 或批处理文件。



问题出现的原因： 一般都是系统环境变量没有配置好。

问题解决：

步骤 1： 右击“控制面板\系统和安全\系统”→“高级系统设置” →“高级”→“环境变量”；



步骤 2： 选择系统变量—path，然后点击编辑；

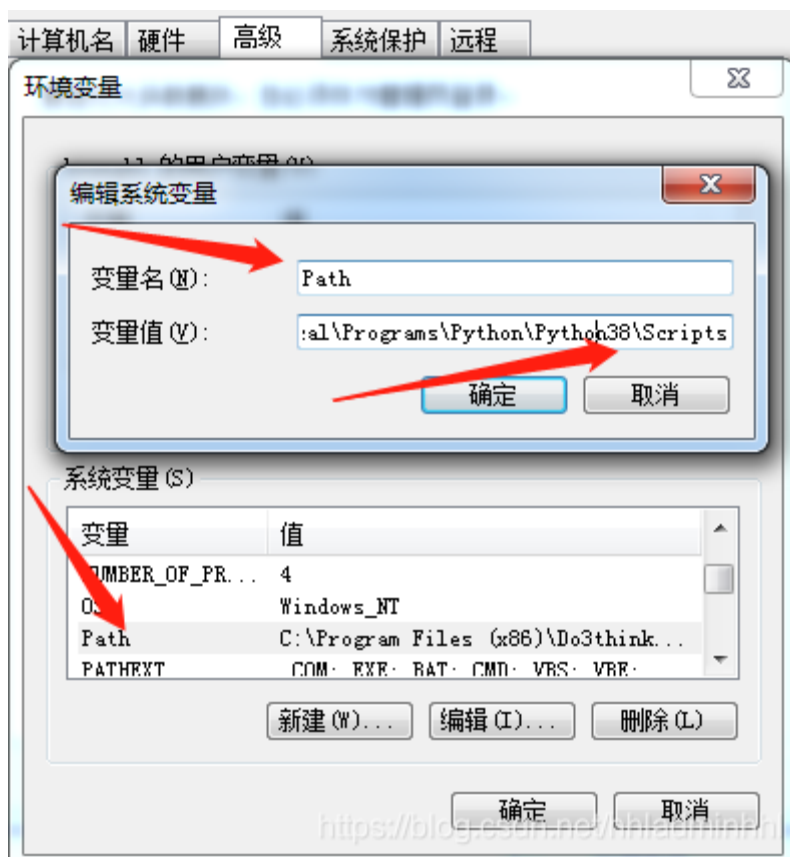
将 python 安装文件的目录添加进去。(包括 python 安装路径和 Scripts 路径)
python 如果默认安装路径一般是：

C:\Users\xxx\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python38

C:\Users\xxx\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python38\Scripts

(这里建议将 python 不安装在默认盘，安装在 D 盘或 E 盘) 如：
D:\Python\Python38、D:\Python38\Scripts

将这两个路径添加到系统环境变量 path 中。



步骤 3: 设置好后, 重新在 cmd 中使用 python, pip 或 pip3 指令了。