

## 4. JupyterLab construction

---

### 4. JupyterLab construction

#### 4.2 Start the JupyterLab environment

#### 4.3 JupyterLab usage method

The use of the JupyterLab environment requires that the computer and the Raspberry Pi be in the same LAN for normal use. The DOGZILLA factory system starts the JupyterLab service by default.

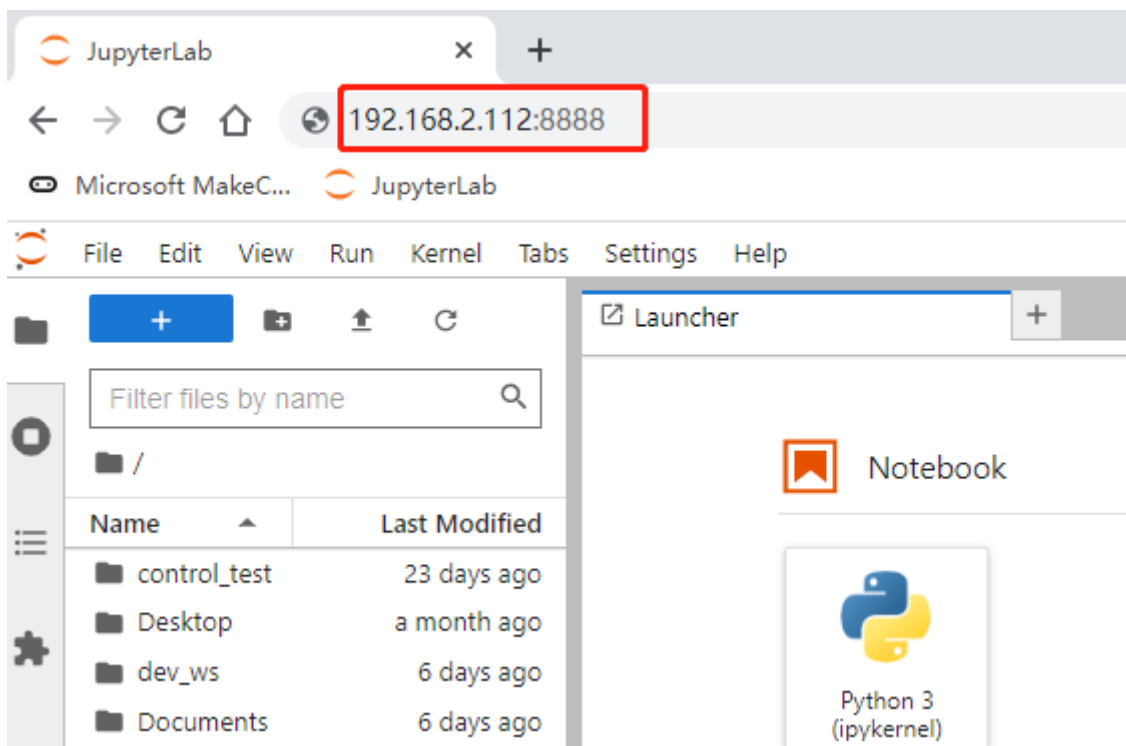
The OLED that comes with the factory image will display the IP address and other information when it is turned on. Check the last line of IPA to know the IP address. As shown in the figure below, the IP address is 192.168.2.112



### 4.2 Start the JupyterLab environment

Open the browser on the computer and enter the IP address + port number of the Raspberry Pi in the address bar.

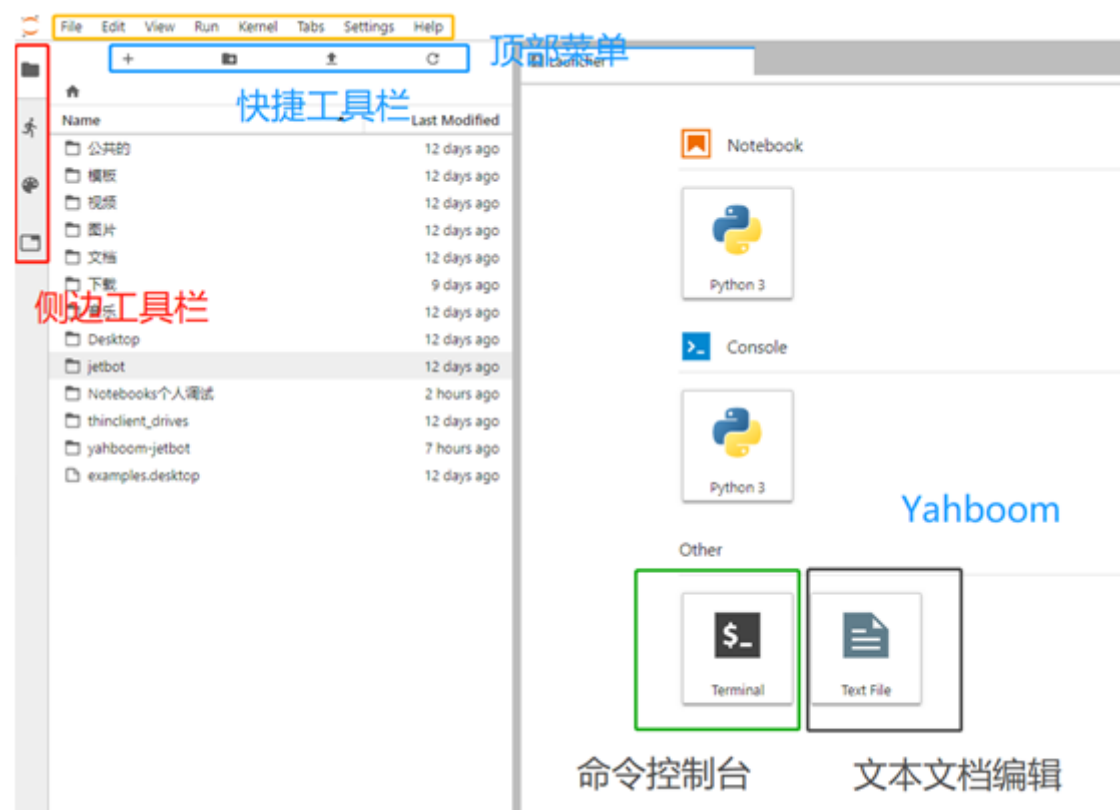
```
192.168.2.112:8888
```



Then enter the JupyterLab login password (yahboom) to log in.

### 4.3 JupyterLab usage method

JupyterLab 界面是一个仪表板，它提供对文件夹结构中的交互式 iPython 笔记本的访问以及 Linux 操作系统上的终端窗口的访问。您将看到的第一个视图包括顶部的菜单栏和左侧边栏中的目录树，以及最初打开到 Launcher 页面的主工作区。

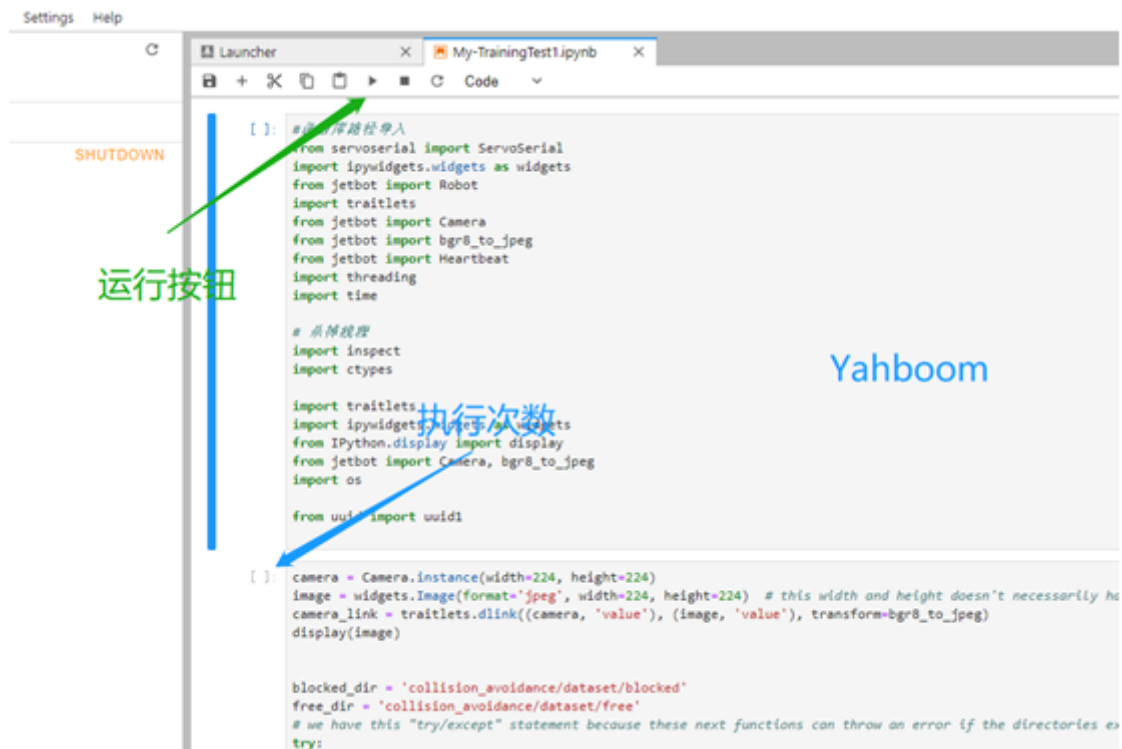


· File browser:

The file browser in the left column allows to navigate the file structure. Double-clicking on a notebook or file will open it in the main workspace.

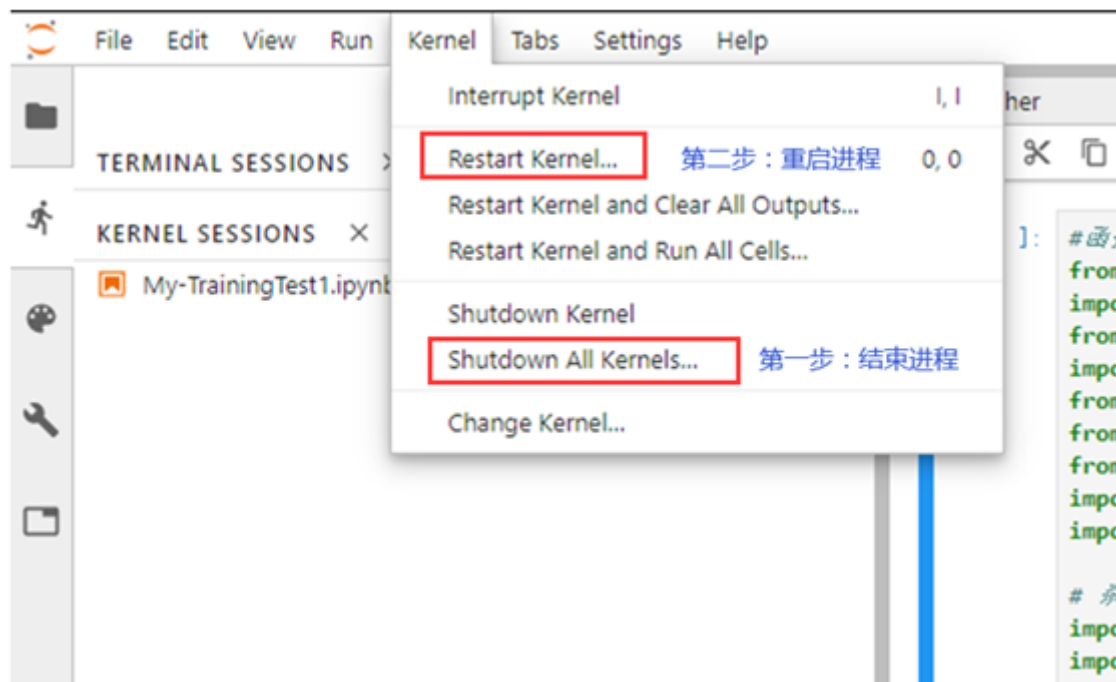
- iPython Notebook:

The interactive notebooks used in this course have the ".ipynb" file extension. When you double-click the notebook from the file browser, it will open in the main workspace and its process will begin. Notebooks include text and code "cells". When a code cell is "run", by clicking the run button at the top of the notebook or the keyboard shortcut [CTRL] + [ENTER], the code block in the cell is executed and the output (if any) is displayed below the notebook. To the left of each executable cell, there are "execution count" or "prompt number" in parentheses. If the cell takes longer than a few seconds to run, you will see an asterisk mark there, indicating that the cell has not finished executing. A number will appear in parentheses when the cell has been processed.



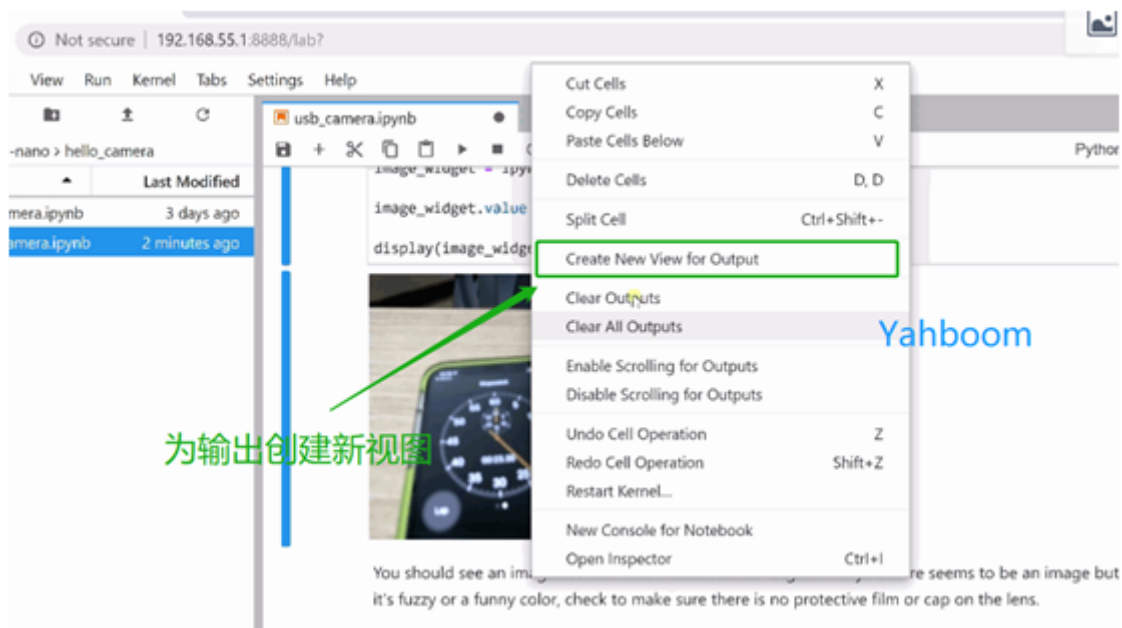
- Kernel operation:

The kernel of each running notebook is a separate process running user code. The kernel starts automatically when the notebook is opened from the file browser. The Kernel menu on the main menu bar contains commands to shut down or restart the kernel, which you will need to use regularly. After the kernel is shut down, no unit of code can be executed. When restarting the kernel, all memory is lost due to imported packages, variable assignments, etc.



· Cell labels:

Any cell can be moved to a new window tab in the main workspace by right-clicking the cell and selecting "Create New View for Output". This way you can keep scrolling down the JupyterLab notebook while still watching a specific cell. This is especially useful in cells containing camera views!



· Terminal window:

You can telnet directly through Jupyter to work in a [terminal window](#) on the Raspberry Pi. In the Launcher page, click on the terminal icon under "Other". To bring up the Launcher page, if it is no longer visible, click the "+" icon at the top of the left sidebar.

