

# Jupyter Notebook and Nginx Setup

Jun 21, 2016 • Akash Patro

The Jupyter Notebook is a web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and explanatory text. Uses include: data cleaning and transformation, numerical simulation, statistical modeling, machine learning and much more.

Jupyter project had a long history of development, It started with the Ipython project which provides a rich set of tools for computing and visualization with Python at it's core. In the recent years the Ipython project broke into small components and the Kernel is the core of Jupyter.

Jupyter supports multiple programming languages.

For more information [click here](#)

## Jupyter Installation

I would suggest installing from continuum anaconda project. It provides a seamless package management and virtual env setup tool. And also provides a rich set of libraries bundled with the setup. You can find the instruction [here](#)

## Setting up the Notebook Server

You can start the notebook server as:

```
1 jupyter notebook
2 #for all the args
3 jupyter notebook --help-all
```

The Notebook is a Python tornado Server which serves the Terminal and kernel UI.

## Demonizing the Notebook Server For Ubuntu

```
1 touch /etc/init/yourupstartjobname.conf
2 #content for your Upstart file
3 description "Service for jupyter notebook"
4 author      "You"
5
```

```

6  start on filesystem or runlevel [2345]
7  stop on shutdown
8  respawn
9
10 script
11     echo $$ > /var/run/jupyter.pid
12     exec /path/to/anaconda3/bin/jupyter notebook --no-browser
13         --NotebookApp.allow_origin='*' --notebook-dir='/path/to/workspa
14
15 end script
16
17 pre-stop script
18     rm /var/run/jupyter.pid
19 end script

```

## Setting Up Nginx server

As the Notebook server runs On Tornado which uses the websockets for some part of the Client Interaction. Standard nginx proxy pass uses the Http protocol. So we need to add some configuration to work.

For Interacting with the Terminal and And Kernel it uses the WSS(websocket protocol). You can find more about this [here](#)

## Heres My Nginx configuration.

```

1  upstream notebook {
2      server localhost:8888;
3  }
4  server{
5      listen 80;
6      server_name xyz.abc.com;
7      location / {
8          proxy_pass http://notebook;
9          proxy_set_header Host $host;
10     }
11
12     location ~ /api/kernels/ {
13         proxy_pass http://notebook;
14         proxy_set_header Host $host;
15         # websocket support
16         proxy_http_version 1.1;
17         proxy_set_header Upgrade "websocket";
18         proxy_set_header Connection "Upgrade";
19         proxy_read_timeout 86400;

```

```
20     }
21     location ~ /terminals/ {
22         proxy_pass            http://notebook;
23         proxy_set_header      Host $host;
24         # websocket support
25         proxy_http_version    1.1;
26         proxy_set_header      Upgrade "websocket";
27         proxy_set_header      Connection "Upgrade";
28         proxy_read_timeout     86400;
29     }
30 }
```

**NOTE:** If you are using Apache Server or AWS ELB you need similar kind of tweaks to work for you.

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[akashkupati@gmail.com](mailto:akashkupati@gmail.com)

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