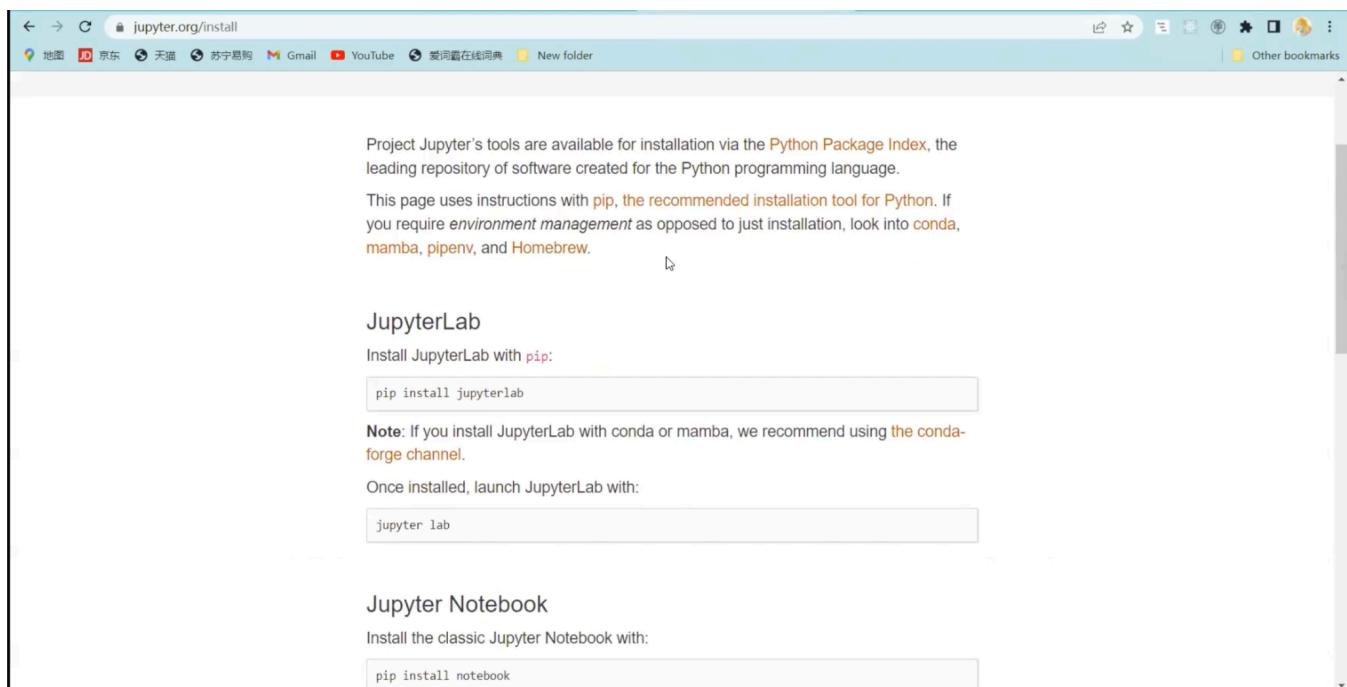


## P16 TRANSCRIPT - JUPYTER NOTEBOOK

00:46

So I searched this on Google ***searches for "jupyter notebook" on google*** and click the Install and follow this sort of commands, we're done manual or whatever.



source: [www.jupyter.org/install](http://www.jupyter.org/install)

01:21

I'll Just copy paste this command ***copies pip install jupyter lab***

**Observer:** When you're searching for installation instructions, they usually prefer the official documentation or the kinds of sources?

01:34

I will first try the official one but sometimes it doesn't really work. And I will go to the stack overflow.

02:04

```
Windows PowerShell
Requirement already satisfied: parso<0.9.0,>=0.8.0 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from jedi>=0.16->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab) (0.8.3)
Requirement already satisfied: wcwidth in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from prompt-toolkit>=3.0.37,<3.1.0,>=3.0.30->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab) (0.2.6)
Collecting arrow>=0.15.0
  Downloading arrow-1.2.3-py3-none-any.whl (66 kB)
    [██████████] | 66 kB 4.5 MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: pure-eval in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from stack-data->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab) (0.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: asttokens>=2.1.0 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from stack-data->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab) (2.2.1)
Requirement already satisfied: executing>=1.2.0 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from stack-data->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab) (1.2.0)
Installing collected packages: rpds-py, referencing, jsonschema-specifications, jsonschema, fastjsonschema, arrow, webencodings, webcolors, uri-template, soupsieve, rfc3986-validator, rfc3339-validator, pywinpty, nbformat, jsonpointer, isoduration, fqdn, tinyccss2, terminado, sniffio, python-json-logger, pandocfilters, nbclient, mistune, jupyterlab-pygments, exceptiongroup, defusedxml, bleach, beautifulsoup4, argon2-cffi-bindings, websocket-client, send2trash, prometheus-client, overrides, nbconvert, jupyter-server-terminals, jupyter-events, argon2-cffi, anyio, jupyter-server, json5, babel, toml, notebook-shim, jupyterlab-server, jupyter-lsp, async-lru, jupyterlab
Successfully installed anyio-3.7.1 argon2-cffi-21.3.0 arrow-1.2.3 async-lru-2.0.4 babel-2.12.1 beautifulsoup4-4.12.2 bleach-6.0.0 defusedxml-0.7.1 exceptiongroup-1.1.2 fastjsonschema-2.18.0 fqdn-1.5.1 isoduration-20.11.0 json5-0.9.14 jsonpointer-2.4 jsonschema-4.19.0 jsonschema-specifications-2023.7.1 jupyter-events-0.7.0 jupyter-lsp-2.2.0 jupyter-server-2.7.0 jupyter-server-terminals-0.4.4 jupyterlab-4.0.4 jupyterlab-pygments-0.2.2 jupyterlab-server-2.24.0 mistune-3.0.1 nbclient-0.8.0 nbconvert-7.7.3 nbformat-5.9.2 notebook-shim-0.2.3 overrides-7.4.0 pandocfilters-1.5.0 prometheus-client-0.17.1 python-json-logger-2.0.7 pywinpty-2.0.11 referencing-0.30.2 rfc3339-validator-0.1.4 rfc3986-validator-0.1.1 rpds-py-0.9.2 send2trash-1.8.2 sniffio-1.3.0 soupsieve-2.4.1 terminado-0.17.1 tinyccss2-1.2.1 toml-2.0.1 uri-template-1.3.0 webcolors-1.13 webencodings-0.5.1 websocket-client-1.6.1
WARNING: You are using pip version 21.2.4; however, version 23.2.1 is available.
You should consider upgrading via the 'E:\programming_tools\Python\python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip' command.
PS C:\Users\Arthu\Desktop>
```

So here pops out a warning, but I think it doesn't matter... **doesn't read the message and ignores error message** I also call it copy the next command **copy the second command from the website and another error message appears** Oh, what happened? **goes back to the website to read the page carefully**

```
Windows PowerShell
Requirement already satisfied: asttokens>=2.1.0 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from stack-data->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab) (2.2.1)
Requirement already satisfied: executing>=1.2.0 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from stack-data->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab) (1.2.0)
Installing collected packages: rpds-py, referencing, jsonschema-specifications, jsonschema, fastjsonschema, arrow, webencodings, webcolors, uri-template, soupsieve, rfc3986-validator, rfc3339-validator, pywinpty, nbformat, jsonpointer, isoduration, fqdn, tinyccss2, terminado, sniffio, python-json-logger, pandocfilters, nbclient, mistune, jupyterlab-pygments, exceptiongroup, defusedxml, bleach, beautifulsoup4, argon2-cffi-bindings, websocket-client, send2trash, prometheus-client, overrides, nbconvert, jupyter-server-terminals, jupyter-events, argon2-cffi, anyio, jupyter-server, json5, babel, toml, notebook-shim, jupyterlab-server, jupyter-lsp, async-lru, jupyterlab
Successfully installed anyio-3.7.1 argon2-cffi-21.3.0 arrow-1.2.3 async-lru-2.0.4 babel-2.12.1 beautifulsoup4-4.12.2 bleach-6.0.0 defusedxml-0.7.1 exceptiongroup-1.1.2 fastjsonschema-2.18.0 fqdn-1.5.1 isoduration-20.11.0 json5-0.9.14 jsonpointer-2.4 jsonschema-4.19.0 jsonschema-specifications-2023.7.1 jupyter-events-0.7.0 jupyter-lsp-2.2.0 jupyter-server-2.7.0 jupyter-server-terminals-0.4.4 jupyterlab-4.0.4 jupyterlab-pygments-0.2.2 jupyterlab-server-2.24.0 mistune-3.0.1 nbclient-0.8.0 nbconvert-7.7.3 nbformat-5.9.2 notebook-shim-0.2.3 overrides-7.4.0 pandocfilters-1.5.0 prometheus-client-0.17.1 python-json-logger-2.0.7 pywinpty-2.0.11 referencing-0.30.2 rfc3339-validator-0.1.4 rfc3986-validator-0.1.1 rpds-py-0.9.2 send2trash-1.8.2 sniffio-1.3.0 soupsieve-2.4.1 terminado-0.17.1 tinyccss2-1.2.1 toml-2.0.1 uri-template-1.3.0 webcolors-1.13 webencodings-0.5.1 websocket-client-1.6.1
WARNING: You are using pip version 21.2.4; however, version 23.2.1 is available.
You should consider upgrading via the 'E:\programming_tools\Python\python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip' command.
PS C:\Users\Arthu\Desktop> jupyter lab
jupyter : 无法将“jupyter”项识别为 cmdlet、函数、脚本文件或可运行程序的名称。请检查名称的拼写，如果包括路径，请确保路径正确，然后再试一次。
所在位置 行:1 字符: 1
+ jupyter lab
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (jupyter:String) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException
PS C:\Users\Arthu\Desktop>
```

02:26

So I'm sorry, Should I install Jupyter Lab or Jupyter Notebook?

02:33

Notebook.

02:34

So I installed the wrong thing. I think I'm sorry. *gets confused because the official website was giving him instructions on how to install Jupyter Lab and not Jupyter Notebook*

## JupyterLab

Install JupyterLab with `pip`:

```
pip install jupyterlab
```

**Note:** If you install JupyterLab with conda or mamba, we recommend using [the conda-forge channel](#).

Once installed, launch JupyterLab with:

```
jupyter lab
```

source: [www.jupyter.org/install](http://www.jupyter.org/install)

02:42

**observer:** when the warnings can you read it for me? Because it's in Chinese

02:46

yeah, I can change it to English I've tried, but I don't know why. So it says basically, it cannot recognize Jupiter as a CMD latch. I don't know what it is, or a function or a script file, or any executable file. And it says please check the spelling of that expression, including path or if the path is correct, try again. And yeah, the other thing is English. So okay. I'll try again, it doesn't work the same way, same error message. So do I need to like try to fix this one or I just install Jupyter Notebook?

03:32

**Observer:** Do what you would do if you're normally installing.

03:39

So if I if I am required, or if I need to install Jupyter notebook but install something else. I will just ignore it and install the correct correct stuff. So I copy this command from the Jupyter Notebook Do it again **finds installation instructions for jupyter notebook on the same page.**

mamba, pipenv, and miniconda.

## JupyterLab

Install JupyterLab with [pip](#):

```
pip install jupyterlab
```

Note: If you install JupyterLab with conda or mamba, we recommend using the [conda-forge channel](#).

Once installed, launch JupyterLab with:

```
jupyter lab
```

## Jupyter Notebook

Install the classic Jupyter Notebook with:

```
pip install notebook
```

To run the notebook:

```
jupyter notebook
```

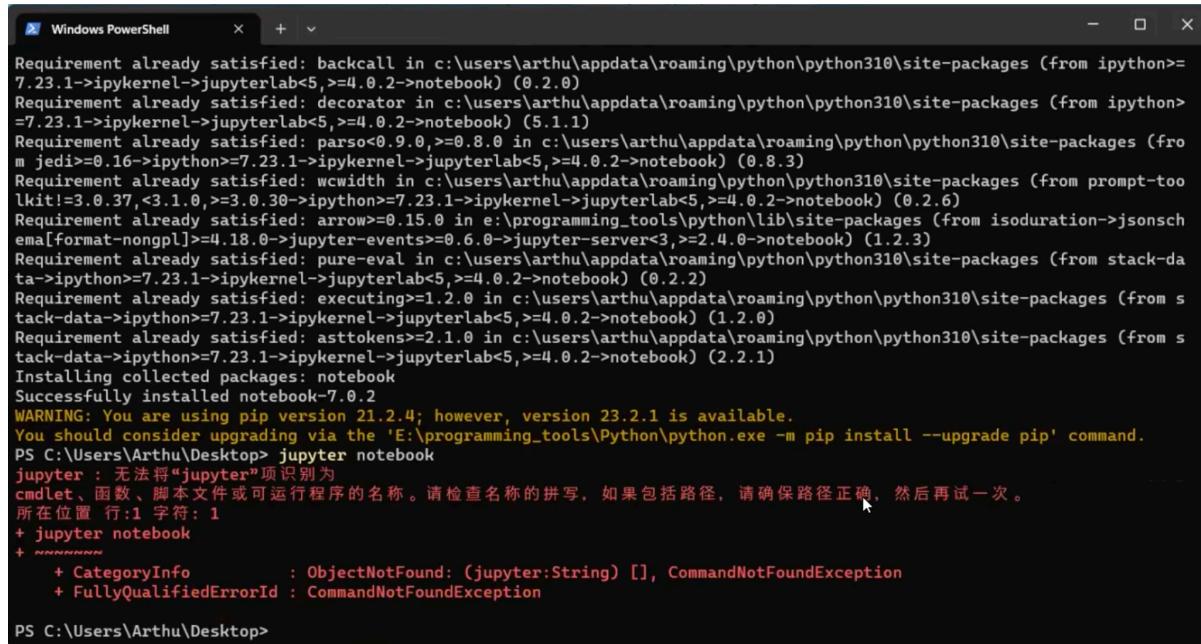
Voilà

source: [www.jupyter.org/install](http://www.jupyter.org/install)

**copies and paste "pip install notebook" the warning it doesn't really matter... same warning appears**

```
Windows PowerShell x + v
>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.6.2)
Requirement already satisfied: jedi>=0.16 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.18.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pickleshare in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from ipyth>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.7.5)
Requirement already satisfied: prompt-toolkit!=3.0.37,<3.1.0,>=3.0.30 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (3.0.38)
Requirement already satisfied: colorama in e:\programming_tools\python\lib\site-packages (from ipython>=7.23.1->ipykerne>=jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.4.6)
Requirement already satisfied: backcall in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: decorator in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (5.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: parso<0.9.0,>=0.8.0 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (fro m jedi>=0.16->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.8.3)
Requirement already satisfied: wcwidth in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from prompt-too lkit!=3.0.37,<3.1.0,>=3.0.30->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.2.6)
Requirement already satisfied: arrow>=0.15.0 in e:\programming_tools\python\lib\site-packages (from isoduration->jsonsch ema[format-nongpl]>=4.18.0->jupyter-events>=0.6.0->jupyter-server<3,>=2.4.0->notebook) (1.2.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pure-eval in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from stack-da ta->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: executing>=1.2.0 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from s tack-data->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (1.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: asttokens>=2.1.0 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from s tack-data->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (2.2.1)
Installing collected packages: notebook
Successfully installed notebook-7.0.2
WARNING: You are using pip version 21.2.4; however, version 23.2.1 is available.
You should consider upgrading via the 'E:\programming_tools\Python\python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip' command.
PS C:\Users\Arthu\Desktop
```

And try this but I don't think it will work ***copies and paste "jupyter notebook"*** Yeah, it doesn't work... ***same error appears***



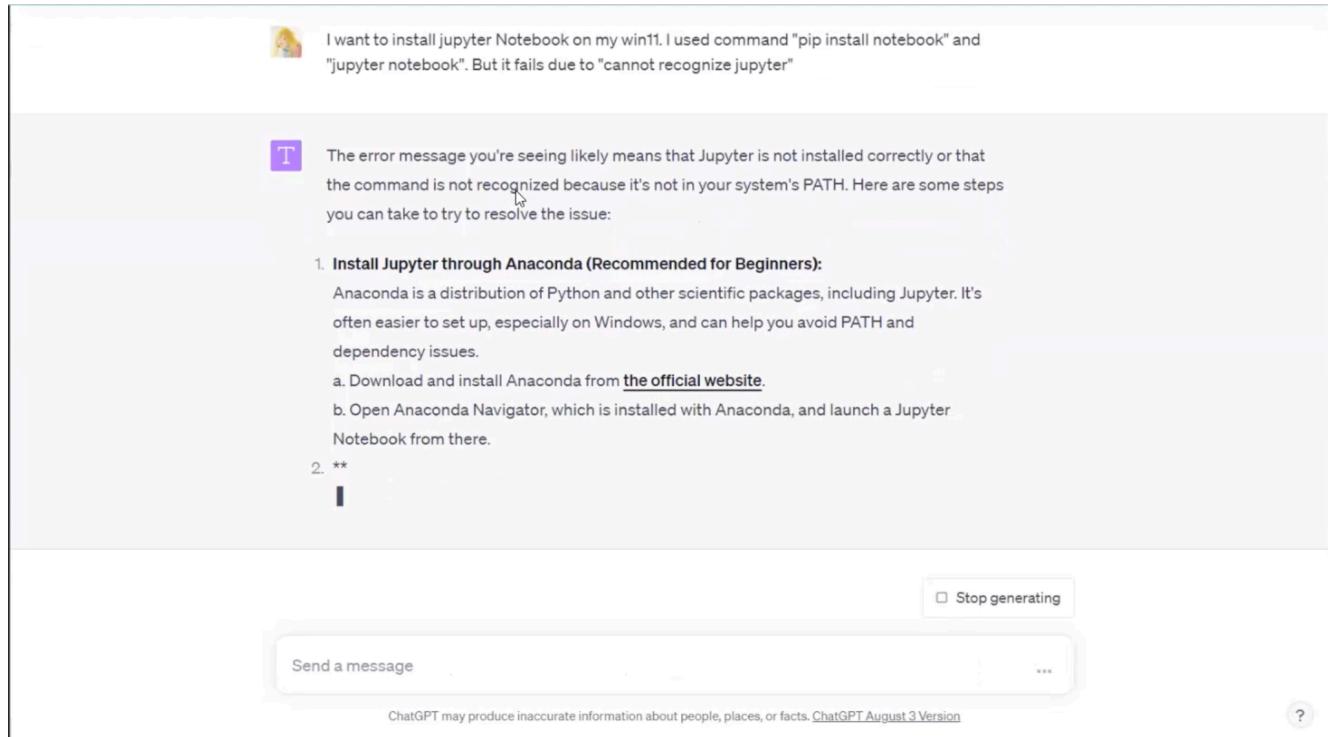
```
Windows PowerShell x + - □ ×

Requirement already satisfied: backcall in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: decorator in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (5.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: parso<0.9.0,>=0.8.0 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from jedi>=0.16->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.8.3)
Requirement already satisfied: wcwidth in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from prompt-toolkit!=3.0.37,<3.1.0,>=3.0.30->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.2.6)
Requirement already satisfied: arrow>=0.15.0 in e:\programming_tools\Python\lib\site-packages (from isoduration->jsonschema[format-nongpl]>=4.18.0->jupyter-events>=0.6.0->jupyter-server<3,>=2.4.0->notebook) (1.2.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pure-eval in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from stack-data->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (0.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: executing>=1.2.0 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from stack-data->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (1.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: asttokens>=2.1.0 in c:\users\arthu\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from stack-data->ipython>=7.23.1->ipykernel->jupyterlab<5,>=4.0.2->notebook) (2.2.1)
Installing collected packages: notebook
Successfully installed notebook-7.0.2
WARNING: You are using pip version 21.2.4; however, version 23.2.1 is available.
You should consider upgrading via the 'E:\programming_tools\Python\python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip' command.
PS C:\Users\Arthu\Desktop> jupyter notebook
jupyter : 无法将“jupyter”项识别为 cmdlet、函数、脚本文件或可运行程序的名称。请检查名称的拼写，如果包括路径，请确保路径正确，然后再试一次。
所在位置 行:1 字符: 1
+ jupyter notebook
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (jupyter:String) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException
PS C:\Users\Arthu\Desktop>
```

So now Okay, let's try Chat GPT first. It's more handy.

04:21

**Observer:** So you use Chat GPT to ask for like instructions and how to install?



I want to install jupyter Notebook on my win11. I used command "pip install notebook" and "jupyter notebook". But it fails due to "cannot recognize jupyter"

The error message you're seeing likely means that Jupyter is not installed correctly or that the command is not recognized because it's not in your system's PATH. Here are some steps you can take to try to resolve the issue:

1. **Install Jupyter through Anaconda (Recommended for Beginners):**  
Anaconda is a distribution of Python and other scientific packages, including Jupyter. It's often easier to set up, especially on Windows, and can help you avoid PATH and dependency issues.
  - a. Download and install Anaconda from [the official website](#).
  - b. Open Anaconda Navigator, which is installed with Anaconda, and launch a Jupyter Notebook from there.
2. \*\*

Send a message

Stop generating

ChatGPT may produce inaccurate information about people, places, or facts. [ChatGPT August 3 Version](#)

04:30

source: chat.openai.com

I haven't used Chat GPT to ask for advice on installation. I haven't done before but I'm doing it now. I think maybe helpful. I'll try...

05:46

So I just described my problem. Asked GPT. And it asked me to give me some advice. The first one, installing the whole Anaconda, I won't do that, because it is just occupy a lot of storage. And we won't do that. And I think the second one could be useful.

b. Open Anaconda Navigator, which is installed with Anaconda, and launch a Jupyter Notebook from there.

2. **Install Jupyter with pip (For More Experienced Users):**

If you prefer to use pip to manage your Python packages, follow these steps:

a. Make sure you have Python installed on your system. You can download it from [the official website](#).

b. Open a command prompt (preferably run as an administrator) and install Jupyter Notebook using the following command:

```
pip install jupyter
```

c. If the command `jupyter notebook` still doesn't work, try using the following command instead:

```
python -m notebook
```

d. If it still fails, it may be a PATH issue. You can manually add the directory containing the `jupyter` command to your system's PATH environment variable or run the following:

```
css
```

[Copy](#) [Regenerate](#)

Send a message 

source: chat.openai.com

So he said, If the Jupyter Notebook still doesn't work, try using our I will try this one. Although I don't know what does that mean I have no idea. But I will try. **tries the command "python -m notebook"** Good as soon as it work now. So it works. It works now! Yeah. And I think this one is just my desktop. Yeah, the folders of the file. Yeah. And so what should I do now? I think it's already successed. I will try again, if it can find Jupyter Notebook. Or try this one again. **sees an error message again**



```
Windows PowerShell
版权所有 (C) Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。
安装最新的 PowerShell, 了解新功能和改进 ! https://aka.ms/PSWindows
PS C:\Users\Arthu\Desktop> jupyter notebook
jupyter : 无法将“jupyter”项识别为
cmdlet、函数、脚本文件或可运行程序的名称。请检查名称的拼写，如果包括路径，请确保路径正确，然后再试一次。
所在位置 行:1 字符: 1
+ jupyter notebook
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (jupyter:String) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException

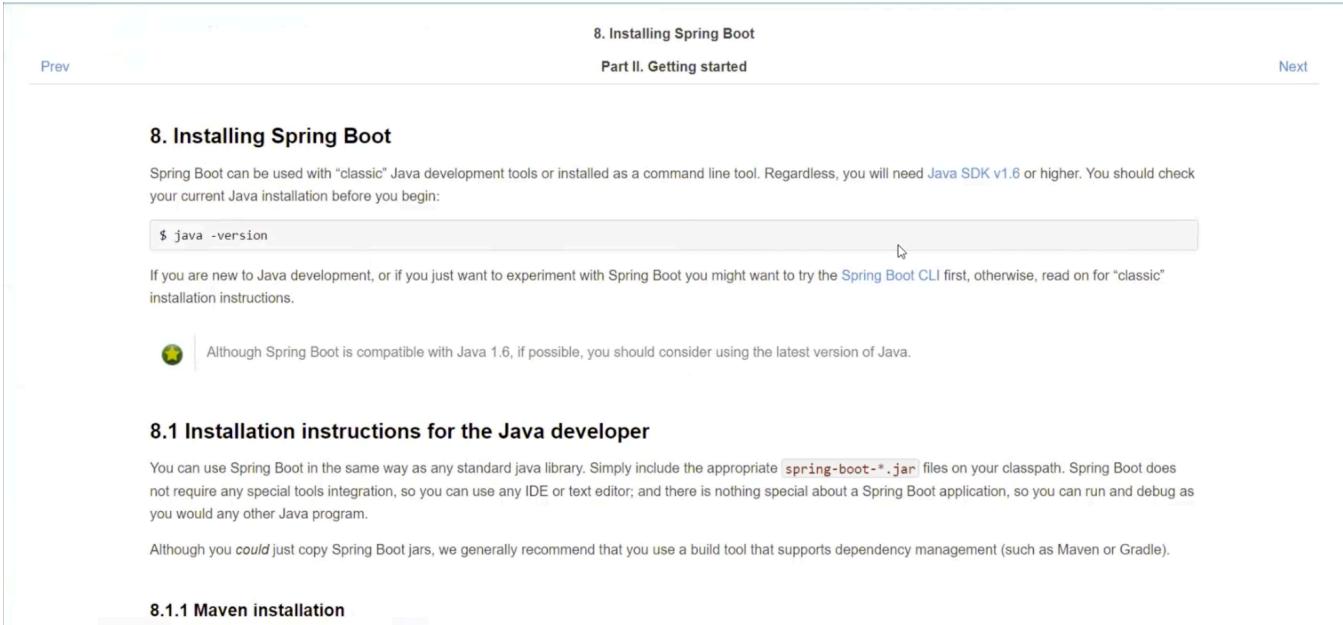
PS C:\Users\Arthu\Desktop>
```

So I guess maybe it doesn't, it hasn't, you know, add to Jupiter to the environment or something like that, that has an added path. But basically, I think it is already successfully installed just cannot be activated directly through this kind of command.

## SPRING BOOT

08:07

So I search it on Google **searches for "springboot install"** On the official documentation, I think this one is the official documentation. Spring boots.



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Spring Boot documentation. The URL is <https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/1.0.0.RC5/reference/html/getting-started-installing-spring-boot.html>. The page title is "8. Installing Spring Boot". The content includes instructions for Java development tools, a note about using the latest Java version, and sections for Java developers and Maven installation.

**8. Installing Spring Boot**

Spring Boot can be used with "classic" Java development tools or installed as a command line tool. Regardless, you will need [Java SDK v1.6](#) or higher. You should check your current Java installation before you begin:

```
$ java -version
```

If you are new to Java development, or if you just want to experiment with Spring Boot you might want to try the [Spring Boot CLI](#) first, otherwise, read on for "classic" installation instructions.

Although Spring Boot is compatible with Java 1.6, if possible, you should consider using the latest version of Java.

**8.1 Installation instructions for the Java developer**

You can use Spring Boot in the same way as any standard java library. Simply include the appropriate `spring-boot-*.jar` files on your classpath. Spring Boot does not require any special tools integration, so you can use any IDE or text editor; and there is nothing special about a Spring Boot application, so you can run and debug as you would any other Java program.

Although you *could* just copy Spring Boot jars, we generally recommend that you use a build tool that supports dependency management (such as Maven or Gradle).

**8.1.1 Maven installation**

source:<https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/1.0.0.RC5/reference/html/getting-started-installing-spring-boot.html> (not updated documentation)

So I need to first verify the Java SDK. Not very experienced in Java, but I think I gotta understand what is going on here. Java version... ***reads instructions on the website (section 8) and checks for java version***

08:48

All right, so here is that I will need Java SDK V 1.6 or higher. And they've given me a command and tried it. But it seems that my Java SDK version is 11. So So I think it's okay... ***he ignores the requirements and proceeds with the installation*** And try to installation below Maven or use Maven to install the spring boots. I'm not sure if I have installed Maven before. Or try Maven. You can recommend it.

### 8.1.1 Maven installation

Spring Boot is compatible with Apache Maven 3.0 or above. If you don't already have Maven installed you can follow the instructions at <http://maven.apache.org>.



On many operating systems Maven can be installed via a package manager. If you're an OSX Homebrew user try `brew install maven`. Ubuntu users can run `sudo apt-get install maven`.

Spring Boot dependencies use the `org.springframework.boot` `groupId`. Typically your Maven POM file will inherit from the `spring-boot-starter-parent` project and declare dependencies to one or more "Starter POMs". Spring Boot also provides an optional Maven plugin to create executable jars.

Here is a typical `pom.xml` file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
```

source:<https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/1.0.0.RC5/reference/html/getting-started-installing-spring-boot.html> (not updated documentation)

So I will install Maven now but I think I have installed Maven before ***types "maven" in the terminal to check if he has it installed already*** I don't know why. Install Maven... ***clicks on maven website (link on Spring Boot page)***

The screenshot shows the Apache Maven Project website at <http://maven.apache.org>. The header features the Apache logo and the text "Apache Maven Project". The main navigation bar includes links for "Welcome", "License", "ABOUT MAVEN", "What is Maven?", "Features", "Download", "Use", "Release Notes", "DOCUMENTATION", "Maven Plugins", "Maven Extensions", "Index (category)", "User Centre", "Plugin Developer Centre", "Maven Repository Centre", "Maven Developer Centre", "Books and Resources", "Security", and "COMMUNITY". The "Welcome" link is highlighted in blue. The main content area is titled "Welcome to Apache Maven". It contains a brief introduction, sections for "Use", "Extend", and "Contribute", and links to "Help Maven", "Download, Install, Configure, Run Maven", "Write Maven Plugins", "Maven Plugins and Maven Extensions", "Improve the Maven Central Repository", and "Develop Maven". A sidebar on the left lists "Help", "Get Involved", "Community", "Events", "Maven News", "Maven in the News", and "Maven in the Community". The footer includes links for "Download", "Get Sources", and "Last Published: 2023-08-03".

source: [www.maven.apache.org](http://www.maven.apache.org)

09:58

**goes back to spring boot website and read the instructions again** Yeah, so this is some One of the things that make me a little bit confused is that "download, install, configure, run Maven"?? so what's the difference between download and install yeah I'm not very sure... I'll try

Download first

## Files

Maven is distributed in several formats for your convenience. Simply pick a ready-made binary distribution archive and follow the [installation instructions](#). Use a source archive if you intend to build Maven yourself.

In order to guard against corrupted downloads/installations, it is highly recommended to [verify the signature](#) of the release bundles against the public [KEYS](#) used by the Apache Maven developers.

Link	Checksums	Signature
Binary tar.gz archive	apache-maven-3.9.4-bin.tar.gz	apache-maven-3.9.4-bin.tar.gz.asc
Binary zip archive	apache-maven-3.9.4-bin.zip	apache-maven-3.9.4-bin.zip.asc
Source tar.gz archive	apache-maven-3.9.4-src.tar.gz	apache-maven-3.9.4-src.tar.gz.asc
Source zip archive	apache-maven-3.9.4-src.zip	apache-maven-3.9.4-src.zip.asc

- [3.9.4 Release Notes and Release Reference Documentation](#)
- [latest source code from source repository](#)
- Distributed under the Apache License, version 2.0
- other:
  - [Apache Maven Website As Documentation Archive](#)
  - All current release sources (plugins, shared libraries,...) available at <https://downloads.apache.org/maven/>

oh this kind of thing is is kind of hard for me because archive is not installed. Maybe I will try

Chat GPT again. **asks Chat GPT "how to install Maven on Windows 11"**

### 1. Check Java Installation:

Maven requires Java to be installed on your system. You can check if Java is installed by running the following command in a Command Prompt:

shell

Copy code

```
java -version
```

If Java is not installed, download and install the Java Development Kit (JDK) from the [official Oracle website](#).

### 2. Download Maven:

Download the latest version of Maven from the [official website](#). You'll typically want to download the binary zip archive.

### 3. Extract the Archive:

Extract the downloaded zip file to a directory of your choice. A common location is '`C:\Program Files\Apache\Maven`'.

### 4. Set the '`M2_HOME`' Environment Variable:

Add an environment variable '`M2_HOME`' that points to the Maven installation directory (e.g., '`C:\Program Files\Apache\Maven\apache-maven-3.x.y`').

a. Right-click on the Start button and select "System".

Stop generating

b. Click on "Advanced system settings" on the right side.

source: chat.openai.com

11:12

**reads the instructions from Chat GPT** Okay I will download the zip file... **goes back to Maven website and clicks on the second file. The file finishes downloading and he unzip it**

11:53

**finds a folder in disc C called maven** I have already installed Maven before actually but I don't know why it cannot it can cannot recognize Maven

名称	修改日期	类型
AndroidStudio	5/09/2022 1:33 AM	文件夹
apache-ant-1.9.16-bin	27/08/2022 3:27 PM	文件夹
ApacheCouchDB	1/05/2023 8:32 PM	文件夹
apache-maven-3.8.6-bin	6/09/2022 2:14 AM	文件夹

12:15

What is this... **decides to use that same folder to install Maven**

12:24

so I will try to add a path I don't know if I'm doing the correct thing but I think I can take a try, so I want to add this thing to the environment variable but I don't know how to do this now...

**goes back to Chat GPT and reads instructions again**

13:00

I'm gonna search this on Google **searches for "how to add path in environment variable"**

The screenshot shows a search results page with a sidebar containing a list of SharePoint-related articles. The main content area has a title 'To add a path to the PATH environment variable' and a numbered list of 9 steps:

1. On the Start menu, right-click Computer.
2. On the context menu, click Properties.
3. In the System dialog box, click Advanced system settings.
4. On the Advanced tab of the System Properties dialog box, click Environment Variables.
5. In the System Variables box of the Environment Variables dialog box, scroll to Path and select it.
6. Click the lower of the two Edit buttons in the dialog box.
7. In the Edit System Variable dialog box, scroll to the end of the string in the Variable value box and add a semicolon (:).
8. Add the new path after the semicolon.
9. Click OK in three successive dialog boxes, and then close the System dialog box.

**Tip**  
If Visual Studio is open when you make changes to system environment variables, it will not recognize the changes until you close and reopen it.

source:

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/office/developer/sharepoint-2010/ee537574\(v=office.14\)](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/office/developer/sharepoint-2010/ee537574(v=office.14))

14:08

**goes back to Chat GPT** Well, I will ask "how to add Maven to the environment variable"

T

Adding Maven to the environment variable on Windows ensures that the 'mvn' command can be run from any location in the Command Prompt. Here's how you can add Maven to the environment variable:

1. **Find the Maven 'bin' Directory:**

Locate the 'bin' directory inside your Maven installation directory. This will be something like 'C:\Program Files\Apache\Maven\apache-maven-3.x.y\bin'.

2. **Open the Environment Variables Window:**

- Right-click on the Start button and select "System."
- Click on "Advanced system settings" on the right side.
- Click on "Environment Variables."

3. **Edit the 'PATH' Variable:**

- Under the "System variables" section, find and select the "Path" variable, then click on "Edit..."
- Click on "New" and paste the path to the Maven 'bin' directory (e.g., 'C:\Program Files\Apache\Maven\apache-maven

source: chat.openai.com

14:28

**reads instructions** "Find the bin directory" I have already found this directory and open the environment variables window and added the path variable... **keeps following instructions from Chat GPT**

a can new

15:18

copy this

15:31

week okay

15:34

now I'll verified if Maven is six successfully installed.

```
PS C:\Users\Arthu\Desktop> mvn -v
Apache Maven 3.8.6 (84538c9988a25aec085021c365c560670ad80f63)
Maven home: E:\programming_tools\apache-maven-3.8.6-bin\apache-maven-3.8.6
Java version: 11.0.16, vendor: Amazon.com Inc., runtime: E:\programming_tools\Java11
Default locale: zh_CN, platform encoding: GBK
```

now it seems it works

15:52

Good! now try... **goes back to spring boot website and keeps following instructions** Okay, I will try this used

### § 8.1.1 Maven installation

Spring Boot is compatible with Apache Maven 3.0 or above. If you don't already have Maven installed you can follow the instructions at <http://maven.apache.org>.



On many operating systems Maven can be installed via a package manager. If you're an OSX Homebrew user try `brew install maven`. Ubuntu users can run `sudo apt-get install maven`.

Spring Boot dependencies use the `org.springframework.boot` `groupId`. Typically your Maven POM file will inherit from the `spring-boot-starter-parent` project and declare dependencies to one or more "Starter POMs". Spring Boot also provides an optional `Maven plugin` to create executable jars.

Here is a typical `pom.xml` file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

  <groupId>com.example</groupId>
  <artifactId>myproject</artifactId>
  <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>

  <!-- Inherit defaults from Spring Boot -->
  <parent>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
    <version>1.0.0.RC5</version>
  </parent>
```

source:<https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/1.0.0.RC5/reference/html/getting-started-installing-spring-boot.html>

16:32

So actually I don't really understand what this document is talking about. I don't have a lot of experience in Java back-end development so I don't know what it is doing. What is this "pom.xml" file? I don't know what it really I don't really understand what this file did and where is this file? So maybe I will just you know skip this one **decides to ignore step 8.1.1** oh sort of dependency stuff Yeah.

17:27

Okay, I'll try installing the spring boots with the command line **moves on to step 8.2** UVM to last on followed the install dot txt extraction from the packaged

## 8.2 Installing the Spring Boot CLI

The Spring Boot CLI is a command line tool that can be used if you want to quickly prototype with Spring. It allows you to run Groovy scripts, which means that you have a familiar Java-like syntax, without so much boilerplate code.

You don't need to use the CLI to work with Spring Boot but it's definitely the quickest way to get a Spring application off the ground.

### 8.2.1 Manual installation

You can download the Spring CLI distribution from the Spring software repository:

- [spring-boot-cli-1.0.0.RC5-bin.zip](#)
- [spring-boot-cli-1.0.0.RC5-bin.tar.gz](#)

Cutting edge snapshot distributions are also available.

Once downloaded, follow the [INSTALL.txt](#) instructions from the unpacked archive. In summary: there is a `spring` script (`spring.bat` for Windows) in a `bin/` directory in the `.zip` file, or alternatively you can use `java -jar` with the `.jar` file (the script helps you to be sure that the classpath is set correctly).

### 8.2.2 Installation with GVM

GVM (the Groovy Environment Manager) can be used for managing multiple versions of various Groovy and Java binary packages, including Groovy itself and the Spring Boot CLI. Get `gvm` from [http://gvmtool.net](#) and install Spring Boot with

source:<https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/1.0.0.RC5/reference/html/getting-started-installing-spring-boot.html>

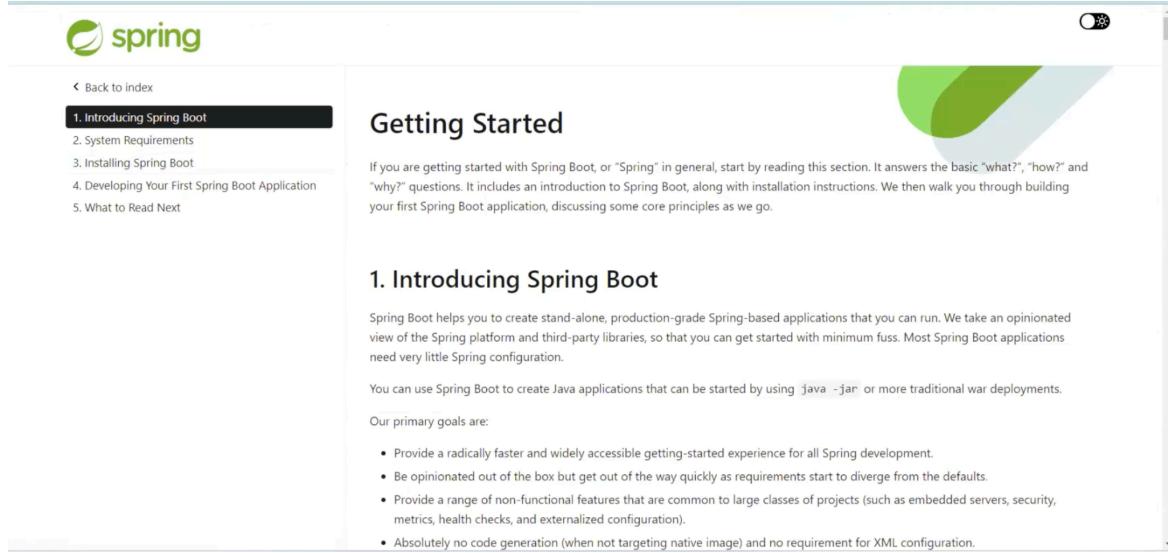
17:47

okay, and I'm also going to install GVM. I'm not sure if I have already installed the GVM... **goes to terminal and types "gvm" to check if gvm was installed already** Nah it's not installed. I'll Try this first one... **clicks on the first file on section 8.2.1**



18:11

**After clicking on the file a web page opens saying "405 not allowed" Hm...so "405 not allowed"... something is wrong with page, and that's horrible. goes back to google and clicks on a different link (the first link displayed)**



The screenshot shows the official Spring Boot documentation for "Getting Started". The page has a sidebar with links to "1. Introducing Spring Boot", "2. System Requirements", "3. Installing Spring Boot", "4. Developing Your First Spring Boot Application", and "5. What to Read Next". The main content area features a large green and blue graphic. The title "Getting Started" is at the top, followed by a sub-section "1. Introducing Spring Boot". Below it, there is a paragraph about Spring Boot's purpose and a bulleted list of its features.

If you are getting started with Spring Boot, or "Spring" in general, start by reading this section. It answers the basic "what?", "how?" and "why?" questions. It includes an introduction to Spring Boot, along with installation instructions. We then walk you through building your first Spring Boot application, discussing some core principles as we go.

**1. Introducing Spring Boot**

Spring Boot helps you to create stand-alone, production-grade Spring-based applications that you can run. We take an opinionated view of the Spring platform and third-party libraries, so that you can get started with minimum fuss. Most Spring Boot applications need very little Spring configuration.

You can use Spring Boot to create Java applications that can be started by using `java -jar` or more traditional war deployments.

Our primary goals are:

- Provide a radically faster and widely accessible getting-started experience for all Spring development.
- Be opinionated out of the box but get out of the way quickly as requirements start to diverge from the defaults.
- Provide a range of non-functional features that are common to large classes of projects (such as embedded servers, security, metrics, health checks, and externalized configuration).
- Absolutely no code generation (when not targeting native image) and no requirement for XML configuration.

source: <https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/getting-started.html>

18:24

Yeah, I think this is the official I think it's stuff official. Yeah, I shouldn't say any dirty words but it shouldn't happen for such a popular back-end framework shouldn't happen... **goes back to the previous documentation**

### 8.2.2 Installation with GVM

GVM (the Groovy Environment Manager) can be used for managing multiple versions of various Groovy and Java binary packages, including Groovy itself and the Spring Boot CLI. Get `gvm` from <http://gvmtool.net> and install Spring Boot with

```
$ gvm install springboot
$ spring --version
Spring Boot v1.0.0.RC5
```

If you are developing features for the CLI and want easy access to the version you just built, follow these extra instructions.

```
$ gvm install springboot dev /path/to/spring-boot/spring-boot-cli/target/spring-boot-cli-1.0.0.RC5-bin/spring-1.0.0.RC5/
$ gvm use springboot dev
$ spring --version
Spring CLI v1.0.0.RC5
```

This will install a local instance of `spring` called the `dev` instance inside your gvm repository. It points at your target build location, so every time you rebuild Spring Boot, `spring` will be up-to-date.

You can see it by doing this:

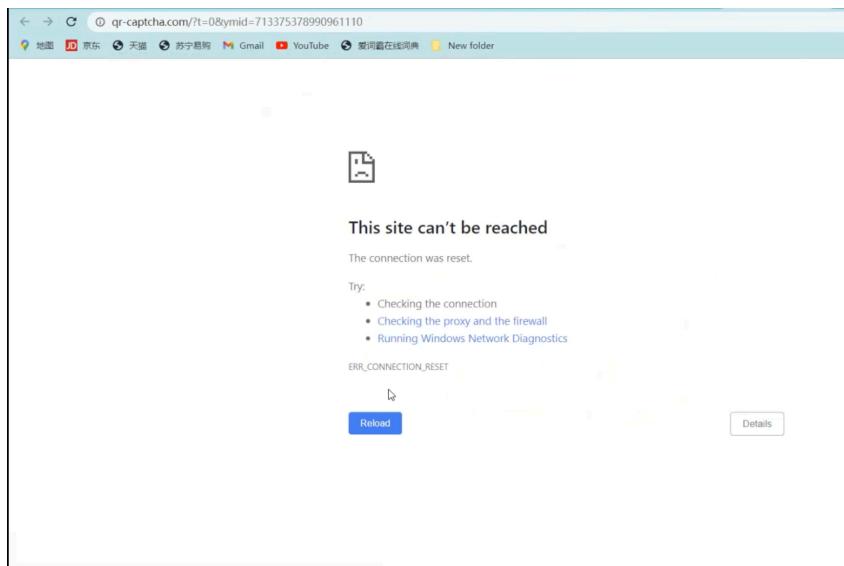
```
$ gvm ls springboot
=====
Available Springboot Versions
=====
> + dev
* 1.0.0.RC5
```

source:<https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/1.0.0.RC5/reference/html/getting-started-installing-spring-boot.html>

Maybe still try doing this with this command lines. Download the GVM... or so maybe I should first go through all the commands to see if there is anything that is incomprehensible for me. And if they are all incomplete, they are all comprehensible. I will try them. ***reads the content on the page very carefully*** Each was for the CLI and one easy access to the version you just built. This will install a instance of spring called the dev instance Instance? What does this instance mean??

19:46

Again, I'll try this ***clicks on the link to the gvm installation. GVM website is crashed***



20:05

Oh, why? What is I cannot be reached? Oh is it HTTP? Wow that's interesting! Why is it HTTP??? Should be HTTPS! and I'm using the university Wi Fi so sometimes... ***he clicks to proceed with the website and a new page opens***



source: gvmtool.net

What is this "Tool, Power Tools, Tool kits"?? Yeah, I don't understand anything here so the official document seems a little bit hard I mean quite hard for me to understand so just Chat GPT **goes back to chat GPT and types "how to install springboot on win 11" and reads instructions carefully**

The screenshot shows a Chat GPT interface. At the top, there's a small profile picture of a person with blonde hair. Below it, the text "how to install springboot on win11" is visible. A purple box contains a tip: "Spring Boot doesn't require an installation in the way that traditional software does. Instead, you can create and manage Spring Boot projects using a build tool like Maven or Gradle, which handle dependencies and build lifecycles. Here's how you can create a Spring Boot project on Windows 11:". Below this, a section titled "1. Ensure Java is Installed:" is shown. It includes a command-line interface window with the text "shell" at the top and "java -version" in the terminal. To the right of the terminal are "Copy code" and "Stop generating" buttons. At the bottom left, there's a note: "If Java is not installed," followed by a small icon.

source: chat.openai.com

22:13

so basically, the advice from Chat GPT is using use Maven and I'm not familiar with Maven, I have used it but it's like the TA setup everything. I just do the development portion, I don't really understand... the yes my fault I should I mean I should understand everything is included in my assignments although it's not required and is you know we went to a screening but I should spend more a little bit more time so I would just ask Chat GPT to use another installation method... **asks chat gpt "use another installation method". cht gpt starts generating results and he decides to reformulate the query to "use another method to install spring boot"**

T

Certainly! Another popular method to set up and manage a Spring Boot project on Windows is by using the Spring Boot CLI (Command Line Interface). This tool allows you to quickly bootstrap new projects, run Groovy scripts, and much more.

## 1. Installing the Spring Boot CLI

Via SDKMAN! (Recommended for those familiar with it):

1. First, install SDKMAN! by following the instructions on their [official website](#).
2. Once SDKMAN! is installed, open a new terminal and install Spring Boot CLI with:

```
shell
sdk install springboot
```

Manual Installation:

1. Download the Spring Boot CLI distribution archive from the [official Spring Boot website](#).
2. Extract the archive to a location on your machine.
3. Add the 'bin' directory of the extracted archive to your 'PATH' environment variable so that the 'spring' command can be run from any location.

Stop generating

23:52

Hm, "install SDKMAN!" *reads instructions from Chat GPT carefully. Clicks the "official spring boot website" link*

The screenshot shows the official Spring website's tools section. At the top, there's a green banner with the text "Meet the Spring team this August at SpringOne >". Below the banner, the Spring logo is displayed, followed by the text "by VMware Tanzu". To the right, there are navigation links for "Why Spring", "Learn", "Projects", "Academy", "Support", "Community", and a settings gear icon. The main content area features the "Spring Tools | 4" logo with a green leaf icon. A brief description follows: "Spring Tools 4 is the next generation of Spring tooling for your favorite coding environment. Largely rebuilt from scratch, it provides world-class support for developing Spring-based enterprise applications, whether you prefer Eclipse, Visual Studio Code, or Theia IDE." Below this, there's a large image of the Spring Tools interface in Visual Studio Code, showing various code snippets and tool windows.

## Spring Tools 4 for Visual Studio Code



source:<https://spring.io/tools>

24:51

Oh it makes me confused again because this website should have some some installation for CLI but it's spring tools for some IDE right? Se or Eclipse, I don't know what is this...

25:21

so I will say if I get tired or very confused about the installation stuff I'll just go to the YouTube to see you know to see the video and like I would do whatever whatever they do so

25:51

**Observer:** so for you the two of you say your last resource first you prefer to read actual instructions from yes yes site and then if nothing is working then you go to YouTube?

26:07

Yes. Well other video video blog websites **goes to Youtube and types "spring boot install windows 11"**



source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dq1z9t03mXI>

26:23

so basically, I think I should really understand like, what is Spring Spring tool? What is some Spring Boot? spring tool and yeah so they'll be hard to understand what what was the difference between some some similar terminologies.

*follows instructions from youtube video. opens VsCode and searches on the extensions tab "java extension pack" and installs the package.*

29:01

I'm

29:07

Kind of strange, because I think the name has changed. You see the name of this extension is Java extension pack. And here is extension pack for Java. But the icon is the same. It's the same. And it's both developed by Microsoft. So basically, I think they are the same thing... It just was. I thought it was a different name. Or track the date of this video.... Two years ago. Oh dear.

---

**Observer:** What challenges did you face when installing Jupyter Notebook and Spring Boot?

30:02

I think the challenge I face in Jupyter Notebook is just, you know, the the results of the command line is different from the results it is supposed to be. But I think I know the answer. I know why. So it's basically it's okay. And I have already successfully installed that. I think you have seen that. So I think basically, Jupyter notebook is there isn't a lot of challenge, I would say. But for Spring Boot, I think there are several challenges. First of all, I don't have any knowledge about Spring Boot. I just know it's used for I think it's for back end development. And there are some sort of similar terminologies, I think some spring boots, spring tools, spring toolkit, something like that. And in the official websites, perhaps is outdated. I do know. Some terminology is also confusing, such as installation, download. I don't know what's the difference, actually. And it also seems that to build a Spring Boot project, I need to use Maven, or Gradle. We have, I've just seen that on the official website and Chat GPT. And, for me, I don't have a very comprehensive knowledge about Maven, or Gradle. I actually am not very familiar with Java. I learned Java all by myself. My undergraduate school doesn't teach Java. Very strange, as stupid. But anyway, they teach Python and C++. Yeah. Like the first language to teach is, is Python. So I think it's so easy for the first language, I think you shouldn't use Python is just too easy for computer science students so easy. And so. So basically, I don't know what type of stuff I need to install. I don't know how to build a project on that. And they seems that there are a lot of ways different ways different methods to install it. And when I search for, like, how to install this Spring Boot, there's a lot of options. And like, yeah, a lot of options like just distract my attention, perhaps. And I think that's the main challenges here.

32:46

**Observer:** Okay. And do you think that using... because at first you went to the official documentation, and then you decided to just go to Chat GPT? Do you think Chat GPT was more helpful in explaining rather than the official documentation?

33:06

I will say, it's a little bit more helpful because yeah, maybe I can just review this answer from Chat GPT... So, for example, there is this paragraph is sad. Instead, you can create and manage Spring Boot projects using this builder tool like Maven or Gradle, which handle dependencies and build life cycles. So there is a description like, tell me why there is a sort of give me a second. So it basically tells tells me why I need to use Maven. And there's a pom.xml file, XML file, right. And so by reading Chat GPT, I know it is used to declare some dependencies, I guess, I think my guess is correct, maybe. And here in this one in the official documentation, like what they're hearing mentions the dependency something but you know, from reading by reading this official documentation, I don't know what the pom.xml file does. So I think Chad GPT makes a little bit clearer. Oh, by the way, I think I might you might need to add a little bit to to the you know, the challenge facing installing Spring Boot. I think the main actually the main challenges should be I am not familiar with Java at all. If I need to install some package for JavaScript, or Python, I should I think it shouldn't be like this, because I have almost zero experience in installing any packages for Java. So, yeah, another thing this is a quite complicated package maybe for Java, so yeah, I could be very hot, and the documentation is not very good. So yeah.

35:28

It was an experience.