Bonus

root@p930026096:~# docker <u>T</u>run -d -p 8888:8888 -p 4040:4040 -p 4041:4041 -p 4042:4042 jupyter/pyspark-notebook 762837b5b1bcac6e75a4699ca15ed26e83cfe13a64151df6d5cf2d336dda6f0e

Run a docker container by specific ports

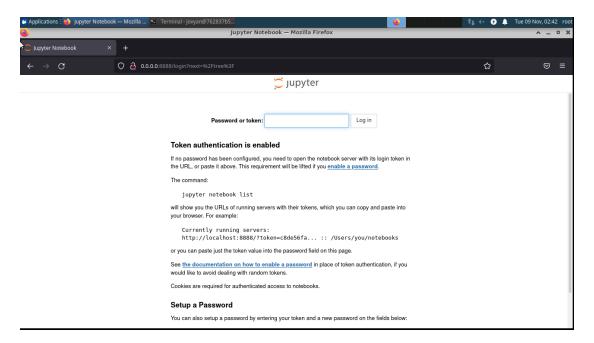
Check the container status, the first container is what we ran.

```
root@p930026096:~# docker exec -it 762837b5b1bc bash (base) jovyan@762837b5b1bc:~$ jupyter notebook list
```

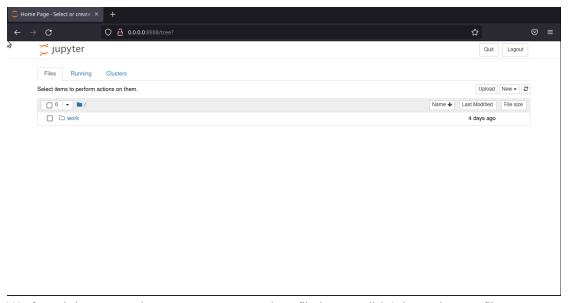
Copy the container ID and execute the container command line.

```
Currently running servers:
http://0.0.0.0:8888/?token=ab05db0147edbad6ad0bef9842dc2229a8a2f44d68ba8e75 :: /home/jovyan
(base) jovyan@762837b5b1bc:~$
```

Type the command "jupyter notebook list" and it will show a series of token of website "http://0.0.0.0:8888/"



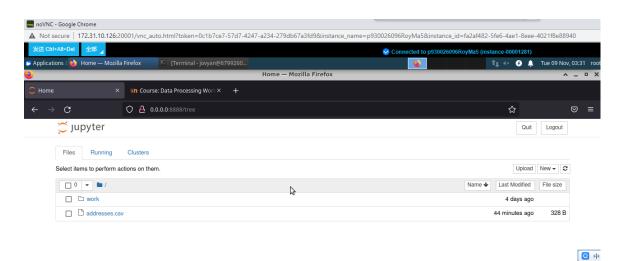
Open the website by web browser and copy the token to log in the jupyter notebook.



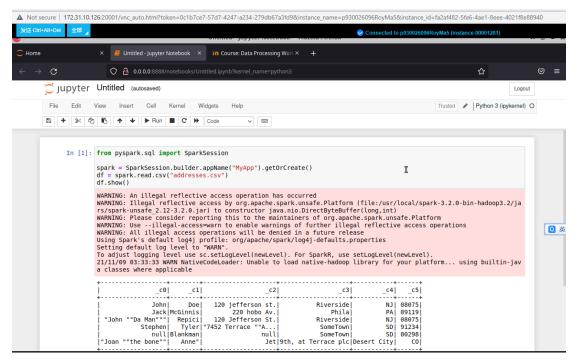
We found that currently we can create a python file but we didn't have the .csv file.

root@p930026096:~# docker cp ~/addresses.csv 67992604ce12:/home/jovyan/addresses.csv

Suppose we download the .csv file in our local root directory. And we use docker cp command to copy the file to the current container's working directory.



Now the .csv file had already under the jupyter notebook working directory.



Create a python3 file. Type the sample code and run it. The result is shown on the above graph.