

# Get started with Binder

This page will help you get started building your own repositories and sharing them with Binder. For more information about the Binder Project in general, see [About mybinder.org](https://mybinder.org).

## Another useful resource

[The Turing Way](#) also maintains a [Zero-to-Binder tutorial](#) in 3 common programming languages.

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## What is a Binder?

A Binder (also called a Binder-ready repository) is a code repository that contains at least two things:

1. **Code or content that you'd like people to run.** This might be a Jupyter Notebook that explains an idea, or an R script that makes a visualization.
2. **Configuration files for your environment.** These files are used by Binder to build the environment needed to run your code. For a list of all configuration files available, see the [Configuration Files](#) page.

Configuration files may be placed in the root of your repository or in a `binder/` folder in the repository's root (i.e. `myproject/binder/`).

A Binder repository can be built by a BinderHub, which will generate a link that you can share with others, allowing them to interact with the content in your repository.

# What is `mybinder.org`?

`mybinder.org` is an online service for building and sharing reproducible and interactive computational environments from online repositories. Under the hood, it is a federation of BinderHub deployments that are maintained by the Binder community. It serves as both a public service and a demonstration of the BinderHub technology, though it is by no means the only BinderHub in existence. If you're interested in deploying your own BinderHub for your own uses, please see the [BinderHub documentation](#) and don't hesitate to reach out to the [Binder community](#).

## 💡 For more about the Binder Project

For more information about using `mybinder.org` as well as the team behind it, check out [about](#).

# What is the Binder community?

A collection of people that aim to make it easy to turn computational material (e.g. Jupyter notebooks, R scripts, and environment files) into computational environments (a Docker image) and serve this environment through the cloud. The underlying technology that manages this process is called [BinderHub](#).

For more information, check out :ref:`about`.

# What is BinderHub?

[BinderHub](#) is the server technology that turns computational material into interactive computational environments in the cloud. It utilizes [Kubernetes and JupyterHub](#) in order to simplify the deployment

process and make it easy to scale.

## How can I prepare a repository for Binder?

To prepare your repository for use with the BinderHub at mybinder.org, you should ensure that the following conditions are met:

The repository is in a public location online (e.g., on GitHub or BitBucket)

The repository does not require any personal or sensitive information (such as passwords)

The repository has configuration files that specify its environment (see below for an example)

The repository contains content designed for people to read.



Tip

For a list of sample repositories for use with Binder, see the [Sample Binder Repositories](#) page.

## How can I customize my Binder environment?

There are many ways to customize the Binder environment. For example, you can [use many open source languages](#), [configure the user interface](#), and more!

For more information, check out [the How-to guides](#) or [the sample repository examples](#).



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## A Binder example

For example, let's take a look at a simple repository that requires a few packages in order to run.

## Explore the repository contents

If we inspect the contents of this repository, we see the following files:

```
./
├── environment.yml
├── index.ipynb
└── README.md
```

In this case, we have two important files:

**A content file:** `index.ipynb` is a short Jupyter Notebook that generates a plot.

**An environment configuration file:** `environment.yml` is a standard file that specifies a conda environment.

### ! Important

You may notice that `environment.yml` is not Binder-specific. This is intentional! Binder tries to use environment configuration files that are already standards in the data science community. For a list of all configuration files available, see the [Configuration Files](#) page.

## Get your own copy of this repository



You can find a repository with these files at the following link:

To watch Binder in action, first **fork this repository**. This will give you your own copy of the conda repository.

## Build your repository

Next, let's **build your Binder repository**. Head to <https://mybinder.org>. You'll see a form that asks you to specify a repository for mybinder.org to build. In the first field, paste the URL of your forked repository. It'll look something like this:

```
https://github.com/<your-username>/conda
```

Finally, click the **launch** button. This will ask mybinder.org to build the environment needed to run the repository. You can click on the "Build logs" button to see the logs generated by the build process.

While your Binder repository is building, note the URL that points to your unique Binder. You can share this URL with a friend, allowing them to access an interactive version of your repository.

See below for a quick layout of the BinderHub user interface.

## Section Navigation

Tutorials and in-depth guides

[Get started with Binder](#)

[Common use-cases](#)

[Ensure reproducibility for your Binder repository](#)

[How to build a Binder repository](#)

Build and launch a repository

GitHub repository name or URL  1 2 GitHub

Git branch, tag, or commit  Git branch, tag, or commit

Path to a notebook file (optional)  File

launch

Copy the URL below and share your Binder with others:

Copy

Copy the text below, then paste into your README to show a binder badge: launch binder ▶ 3 4

Waiting Building

Build logs hide

```
---> a5ca44eaa7ee
Step 25/38 : ARG REPO_DIR=${HOME}
---> Using cache
---> a25281372bef
Step 26/38 : ENV REPO_DIR ${REPO_DIR}
---> Using cache
---> 3d14afac5880
Step 27/38 : WORKDIR ${REPO_DIR}
---> Using cache
---> 5d5a1af05b90
Step 28/38 : ENV PATH ${HOME}/.local/bin:${REPO_DIR}/.local/bin:${PATH}
---> Using cache
---> 6adca6642720
Step 29/38 : USER root
---> Using cache
---> 3708d9fa7fc0
Step 30/38 : COPY src/ ${REPO_DIR}
---> 618e08487bd1
Step 31/38 : RUN chown -R ${NB_USER}:${NB_USER} ${REPO_DIR}
---> Running in 0ba0efbec2de
```

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Use a Dockertile for your Binder repository

If your Binder repository has already been built once, then subsequent clicks on the Binder link will not re-trigger the build process. However, if you push any changes to the repository, then it will be re-built the next time somebody clicks a link

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Built with the [PyData Sphinx Theme](#) 0.16.1.