



Anaconda distribution for Python

A quick introduction

Magnus V. Persson



Anaconda distribution for Python

- A distribution
 - Comes with pre-built and pre-configured collection of packages
 - Package manager (Conda)
 - Version management
 - + more
- Freemium software from Continuum Analytics
- Works basically the same on Win, Mac and Linux
- Self-contained, install and maintain as user (i.e. w/o admin rights)
- Separate from your system Python installation (so you don't mess it up)
- www.continuum.io/why-anaconda
- jakevdp.github.io/blog/2016/08/25/conda-myths-and-misconceptions/



How to install it

Go to:

<https://www.anaconda.com/download>

Detailed guide: <https://docs.anaconda.com/anaconda/install/>

Download for Your Preferred Platform

Anaconda 5.1 For Linux Installer

Python 3.6 version *

[Download](#)

[64-Bit \(x86\) Installer \(551 MB\)](#) ⓘ
[64-Bit \(Power8\) Installer \(286 MB\)](#)
[32-Bit Installer \(450 MB\)](#)

Python 2.7 version *

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[64-Bit \(x86\) Installer \(533 MB\)](#) ⓘ
[64-Bit \(Power8\) Installer \(267 MB\)](#)
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*How to get Python 3.5 or other Python versions
[How to Install ANACONDA](#)



Anaconda distribution for Python



Conda package manager

Install various packages, including non-python based.

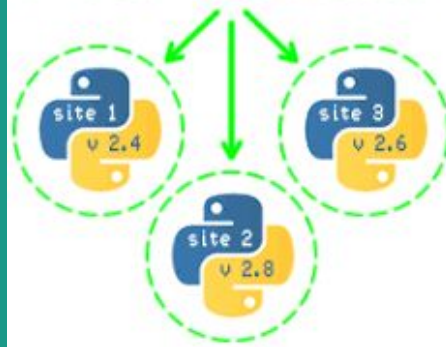
Environment management

Create separate environments with distinct versions of python or packages

Anaconda Navigator

A GUI to manage packages, channels, environments, notebooks

Conda environment management





Conda-env

```
$ conda-env  
or  
$ conda env
```

Remember that the path to the old python stuff (like iPython will still be there, just lower in the list).

- Installing IPython in the base environment and then creating a second environment and starting ipython will start the base env version (show what I mean?).

List environments

```
$ conda env list/conda info --envs
```

Create environments

```
$ conda create --name YourEnv
```

Optionally add `python=3.4/5/6` or `2.7`

Switch env

```
$ source activate YourEnv
```

or in Windows

```
$ activate YourEnv
```

Deactivate env

```
$ source deactivate
```

Check which python you are using

```
$ where/which python
```

Remove env and all everything in it

```
$ conda env remove --name YourEnv
```



Conda is a package manager

- A tool that automates the process of installing, updating, and removing packages
- Operates on current active environment

```
$ conda info
```

```
$ conda install PackageName
```

```
$ conda update PackageName
```

```
$ conda list
```

```
$ conda develop package/to/install
```




Conda is *not limited* to Python packages

- Different from python-pip
- `conda search --canonical | grep -v py`
 - e.g. zlib, xorg, tmux, tk, texlive, openmpi, nodejs, gnuplot, etc.
- Within Anaconda Python you can still use “pip” to install packages.

Conda cheat sheet

https://conda.io/docs/_downloads/conda-cheatsheet.pdf



CONDA CHEAT SHEET

Command line package and environment manager

Learn to use conda in 30 minutes at bit.ly/tryconda

TIP: Anaconda Navigator is a graphical interface to use conda. Double-click the Navigator icon on your desktop or in a terminal or at the Anaconda prompt, type <http://bit.ly/tryconda>

Conda basics

Verify conda is installed, check version number	<code>conda info</code>
Update conda to the current version	<code>conda update conda</code>
Install a package included in Anaconda	<code>conda install PACKAGENAME</code>
Run a package after install, example Spyder*	<code>spyder</code>
Update any installed program	<code>conda update PACKAGENAME</code>
Command line help	<code>conda install --help</code> <code>conda update --help</code>

*Must be installed and have a deployable command, usually PACKAGENAME

Using environments

Create a new environment named py35, install Python 3.5	<code>conda create --name py35 python=3.5</code>
Activate the new environment to use it	<code>Windows: activate py35</code> <code>Linux, macOS: source activate py35</code>
Get a list of all my environments, active environment is shown with *	<code>conda env list</code>
Make exact copy of an environment	<code>conda create --clone py35 --name py35-2</code>
List all packages and versions installed in active environment	<code>conda list</code>
List the history of each change to the current environment	<code>conda list --revisions</code>
Restore environment to a previous revision	<code>conda install --revision 2</code>
Save environment to a text file	<code>conda list --explicit > bio-env.txt</code>
Delete an environment and everything in it	<code>conda env remove --name bio-env</code>
Deactivate the current environment	<code>Windows: deactivate</code> <code>macOS, Linux: source deactivate</code>
Create environment from a text file	<code>conda env create -f bio-env.txt</code>
Stack commands: create a new environment, name it bio-env and install the biopython package	<code>conda create --name bio-env biopython</code>

Finding conda packages

Use conda to search for a package	<code>conda search PACKAGENAME</code>
See list of all packages in Anaconda	https://docs.anaconda.com/anaconda/packages/pkg-view

Installing and updating packages

Install a new package (Jupyter Notebook) in the active environment	<code>conda install jupyter</code>
Run an installed package (Jupyter Notebook)	<code>jupyter-notebook</code>
Install a new package (toolz) in a different environment (bio-env)	<code>conda install --name bio-env toolz</code>
Update a package in the current environment	<code>conda update scikit-learn</code>
Install a package (boltons) from a specific channel (conda-forge)	<code>conda install --channel conda-forge boltons</code>
Install a package directly from PyPI into the current active environment using pip	<code>pip install boltons</code>
Remove one or more packages (toolz, boltons) from a specific environment (bio-env)	<code>conda remove --name bio-env toolz boltons</code>

Managing multiple versions of Python

Install different version of Python in a new environment named py34	<code>conda create --name py34 python=3.4</code>
Switch to the new environment that has a different version of Python	<code>Windows: activate py34</code> <code>Linux, macOS: source activate py34</code>
Show the locations of all versions of Python that are currently in the path	<code>Windows: where python</code> <code>Linux, macOS: which -a python</code>

NOTE: The first version of Python in the list will be executed.

Show version information for the current active Python	<code>python --version</code>
--	-------------------------------

Specifying version numbers

Ways to specify a package version number for use with conda create or conda install commands, and in meta.yaml files.


Constraint type	Specification	Result
Fuzzy	<code>numpy<1.11</code>	1.10.1, 1.11, 1.11.2, 1.11.3 etc.
Exact	<code>numpy==1.11</code>	1.11.0
Greater than or equal to	<code>*numpy>=1.11*</code>	1.11.0 or higher
OR	<code>*numpy>=1.11,1.11.3*</code>	1.11, 1.11.3
AND	<code>*numpy>=1.8,<2*</code>	1.8, 1.9, not 2.0

NOTE: Quotation marks must be used when your specification contains a space or any of these characters: > < ! *


MORE RESOURCES

Free Community Support	groups.google.com/a/continuum.io/forum/forums/conda
Online Documentation	conda.io/docs
Command Reference	conda.io/docs/commands
Paid Support Options	anaconda.com/support
Anaconda Onsite Training Courses	anaconda.com/training
Anaconda Consulting Services	anaconda.com/consulting

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info@anaconda.com • 512.776.1056
8/20/2017 conda cheat sheet Version 4.3.24



Anaconda Navigator

A graphical interface to **conda-env** and conda package manager + more.

Will just show how it runs, what's there etc