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Anaconda 3. 5

For troubleshooters, I recommend installing and using Python's Anaconda distribution. This section describes the installation of Python's Anaconda distribution on Windows 10. I think the Anaconda distribution of Python is the best option for problem solvers who want to use Python. Anaconda is free (although the download is large, which can take time) and can be installed on school or work computers where you have no administrator access or the ability to install new programs. Anaconda comes with about 600 pre-installed packages, including NumPy, Matplotlib and SymPy. These three packages are very useful for problem solvers and will be discussed in subsequent chapters. To install Python's Anaconda distribution on Windows, follow the steps below. Steps: Go to [Anaconda.com/downloads](https://anaconda.com/downloads) Select Windows Download the Open .exe installer and run the .exe installer open the Anaconda Prompt and run some Python code 1. Go to the anaconda downloads page Go to the following link: [Anaconda.com/downloads](https://anaconda.com/downloads) The Anaconda Downloads page looks something like this: 2. Select Select Windows Select Windows where the three operating systems are listed. 3. Download download the most recent Python 3 release. At the time of writing, the most recent release was the Python 3.6 Version. Python 2.7 is legacy Python. For troubleshooters, select the Python 3.6 Version. If you're not sure if your computer is running a 64-bit or 32-bit version of Windows, select 64-bit because 64-bit Windows is the most common. You may be asked to enter your email. Still download your Anaconda if you click [No Thanks] and don't enter your work email address. The download is quite large (over 500 MB) so it may take a while to download for Anaconda. 4. Open and run the installer As soon as the download is complete, open and run the .exe installation installation At the beginning of the installation, you must click Next to confirm the installation. Then agree to the license. On the Advanced Installation Options screen, I recommend that you do not check adding Anaconda to my PATH environment variable after Anaconda installation is complete, go to the Windows Start menu and select the Anaconda Prompt. This opens the Anaconda Prompt. Anaconda is the Python distribution and the Anaconda Prompt is a command line shell (a program where you type commands instead of using a mouse). The black screen and text that is part of the Anaconda Prompt doesn't look like much, but it's really useful for problem solvers using Python. At the Anaconda prompt, type python and press [Enter]. The python command starts the Python interpreter, also called the Python REPL (for Read Evaluate Print Loop). > python Note the Python version. You could do something python 3.6.1. When the interpreter is running, you'll see a set of symbols larger than symbols >>> for the cursor. Now you're typing Python commands. Try typing this import. You should see Tim Peters' Zen or Python to close the Python interpreter, type exit() exit() the fast >>>. Note the double brackets at the end of the Exit() command. The () is needed to stop the Python interpreter and go back to the Anaconda Prompt. To close the Anaconda Prompt, close the window with the mouse, or type the output, you don't need to brackets. To use the Python interpreter again, click the Windows Start button and select the Anaconda Prompt and type python. Updated: 2020-11-19 10:47:13 CST - Files: 394 Distribution of Python and R languages for scientific computing AnacondaDeveloper(s)Anaconda, Inc.[1] (formerly Continuum Analytics)[2]First release0.8.0[3]17 July 2012; 8 years ago (2012-07-17)Stable release2020.07 / 23 July 2020; 4 months ago (2020-07-23)[4] Written inPythonOperating systemWindows, macOS, LinuxTypeProgramming language, machine learning, data scienceLicenseNew BSD License[5]Websitewww.anaconda.com Anaconda is a conditional free and open-source[6] distribution of the Python and R programming languages for scientific computing (data science, machine learning applications, large-scale data processing, predictive analytics, etc.), which aims to simplify package management and implementation. The distribution includes data science packages that are suitable for Windows, Linux and macOS. It is developed and maintained by Anaconda, Inc., which was founded in 2012 by Peter Wang and Travis Oliphant. [7] As an Anaconda, Inc. product, it is also known as Anaconda Distribution or Anaconda Individual Edition, while the company's other products include Anaconda Team Edition and Anaconda Enterprise Edition, both of which are not free. [8] [9] Package versions in Anaconda are managed by the conda package management system. [10] This package manager was spun out as a separate open-source package as it ended up being useful on its own and for things other than Python. [11] There is also a small, bootstrap version of Anaconda called Miniconda, which includes only conda, Python, the packages they depend on, and a small number of other packages. [12] Review Anaconda distribution comes with over 250 packages installed automatically, and more than 7,500 additional open-source packages can be installed from PyPI, as well as the conda package and virtual environment manager. It also includes a GUI, Anaconda Navigator, [13] as a graphic alternative to the command line interface (CLI). The big difference between conda and the pip package manager is in the way package dependencies are managed, which is a major challenge for Python data science and the reason conda exists. When pip installs a package, it automatically installs dependent Python packets without checking that they violate previously installed packages[citation required]. It will install a package and one of the dependencies, regardless of the condition of the installation [citation needed]. This allows a user with a working installation of, for example, Google Tensorflow, to notice that they are no longer working with the use of pip to package that requires a different version of the dependent numpy library than that used by Tensorflow. In some cases, the package seems to work, but produce different results in detail. Conda, on the other hand, analyzes the current environment, including everything currently installed, and along with the specified version restrictions (for example, the user wants Tensorflow version 2.0 or higher), works out how to install a compatible set of dependencies, and displays a warning if it can't be done. Open source packages can be installed individually from the Anaconda repository.[14] Anaconda Cloud (anaconda.org), or the user's own private repository or mirror, using the conda install command. Anaconda, Inc. compiles and builds the packages available in the Anaconda repository itself, offering binaries for Windows 32/64 bit, Linux 64 bit and MacOS 64-bit. Everything available on PyPI can be installed in a conda environment using pip, and conda will track what it has installed itself and what pip has installed. Custom packages can be created using the conda build command, and can be shared with others by uploading them to Anaconda Cloud.[15] PyPI or other repositories. The standard installation of Anaconda2 includes Python 2.7 and Anaconda3 contains Python 3.7. However, it is possible to create new environments that contain any version of Python that is packed with conda. [16] Anaconda Navigator Anaconda Navigator is a desktop graphical user interface (GUI) incorporated in Anaconda distribution that allows users to launch applications and manage conda packages, environments and channels without using command-line commands. Navigator can search for packages on Anaconda Cloud or in a local Anaconda Repository, install them in an environment, run the packages, and update them. It is available for Windows, macOS and Linux. The following applications are available by default in Navigator:[17] JupyterLab Jupyter Notebook QtConsole[18] Spyder Glue Orange RStudio Visual Studio Code Conda Main article: Conda (package manager) Conda is an open source,[19] cross-platform,[20] language-agnostic[21] package manager and environment management system[22][23][24] that installs, runs, and updates packages and their dependencies. [19] It was created for Python programs, but it can package and distribute software for any language (e.g. R), including multilingual projects. [21] The conda package and environment manager is included in all versions of Anaconda, Miniconda,[25] and Anaconda Repository. [14] Anaconda Cloud Anaconda Cloud is an Anaconda package management service where users can find, access, store, and share public and private notebooks, environments, and conda and PyPI packages. [26] Cloud hosts useful Python packages, notebooks, and environments for a wide range of Users don't need to log in or have a Cloud account to search for public packages, download, and install them. Users can build new packages using the Anaconda Client Client interface (CLI) and then upload the packages manually or automatically to cloud. See also List of software package management systems Package manager Pip (package manager) Setup tools References ^ What is Anaconda, Inc.?. docs.anaconda.com. Anaconda is a software development and consulting firm of passionate open source attorneys based in Austin, Texas, USA. We are committed to the open source community. We created the Anaconda Python distribution and contributed to many other open source-based data analysis tools. ^ Collison, Scott (2017-06-28). Continuum Analytics officially becomes Anaconda. Anaconda Inc. corporate website. Picked up on April 22, 2020. ^ Archived copy. Archived from the original on 2018-10-12. 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