

## 📁 1. What Are Virtual Environments?

### ✅ Definition:

A **virtual environment** is an **isolated workspace** in Python that allows you to:

- Keep **dependencies separate** for each project
- Avoid **conflicts** between different versions of libraries or Python

### 🌐 Why They Matter:

#### ✖ Problem:

- Project A needs NumPy **v1.3**
- Project B needs NumPy **v2.3**
- Installing both in the same environment causes **errors** and conflicts

#### ✅ Solution:

- Use a **virtual environment** for each project:
  - Each gets its **own Python + libraries**
  - No interference with other projects

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## ⚙️ 2. How to Create a Virtual Environment

### 📖 Steps:

1. **Open Anaconda Prompt:**
  - Press **Windows** key → search **Anaconda Prompt** → open
2. **Navigate to Project Folder:**

```
bash
CopyEdit
cd Documents
cd Python
cd Python\ Programming
```

💡 Use the *Tab* key to auto-complete folder names

### 3. Create the Environment:

```
bash
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conda create -n firstenv python=3.10
```

- o -n: name of the environment → firstenv
- o python=3.10: Python version to use

### 4. Confirm Installation:

- o Type `y` and press Enter when prompted

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## 3. Activating & Using a Virtual Environment

### Activate Environment:

```
bash
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conda activate firstenv
```

- When activated: `(firstenv)` appears before the command line

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### Installing Packages:

Tool	Command	Example
pip	Install specific version	<code>pip install numpy==2.3</code>
conda	Install general package	<code>conda install pandas</code>

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### View Installed Packages:

```
bash
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conda list
```

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## 4. Deactivating a Virtual Environment

```
bash
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```

```
conda deactivate
```

- Brings you back to base environment

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## 5. Managing Multiple Environments

### List All Environments:

```
bash
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conda info --envs
```

### Example:

```
mathematica
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# conda environments:
base          *  C:\Users\...
firstenv      C:\Users\...\firstenv
helloenv      C:\Users\...\helloenv
```

### Delete an Environment:

```
bash
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conda remove --name helloenv --all
```

- Confirm deletion by typing `y`

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## 6. Key Points to Remember

Feature	Purpose
<code>conda create -n &lt;name&gt; python=&lt;ver&gt;</code>	Create new environment
<code>conda activate &lt;name&gt;</code>	Activate the environment
<code>conda deactivate</code>	Exit current environment
<code>conda list</code>	View installed packages

Feature	Purpose
<code>conda info --envs</code>	List all environments
<code>conda remove --name &lt;name&gt; --all</code>	Delete environment

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## □ 7. Practical Example

### Scenario:

- Project A: Python 3.10 + NumPy 1.3
- Project B: Python 3.11 + NumPy 2.3

### Steps:

#### 1. Create environments:

```
bash
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conda create -n projectA python=3.10
conda create -n projectB python=3.11
```

#### 2. Install packages:

```
bash
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conda activate projectA
pip install numpy==1.3

conda activate projectB
pip install numpy==2.3
```

#### 3. Switch between environments as needed:

```
bash
CopyEdit
conda activate projectA
```

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## 🔑 8. Extra Tips & Troubleshooting

Topic	Explanation
<b>pip vs conda</b>	<code>pip</code> : best for Python-only packages. <code>conda</code> : good for both Python + non-Python dependencies

Topic	Explanation
<b>Check Python Version</b>	<code>python --version</code>
<b>Error Handling</b>	If a version isn't found, use suggested alternatives

## 📌 Example Error:

```
arduino
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ERROR: Could not find a version that satisfies numpy==2.3
```

✓ Solution: Use a **different version**, like:

```
bash
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pip install numpy==1.24
```

## ✓ 9. Conclusion

- Virtual environments help **organize** and **separate** projects
- Prevent library **conflicts**
- Essential for professional development

🚀 **Practice Tip:** Try creating, activating, and deleting environments on your system!

## 📖 Difficult Terms Explained

Term	Meaning
<b>Dependency</b>	A software package your code needs to run (e.g., NumPy, Pandas)
<b>Environment</b>	A self-contained space where Python and packages live
<b>Interpreter</b>	The program that runs Python code

## ? Questions to Review

1. What is a virtual environment in Python?
2. Why are virtual environments important?
3. How do you create a virtual environment using `conda`?
4. How can you switch between environments?
5. What command lists all installed packages in the active environment?
6. What to do if a specific package version is not available?