Installing **scikit-learn** (1sklearn) in Python is straightforward and typically done using the **pip** package installer.2 Scikit-learn requires that **NumPy** and **SciPy** (for numerical operations) are already installed.3

Here are the steps to install it:

### 1. Prerequisite Check (Recommended)

Ensure you have **Python** installed (version 3.8 or newer is recommended) and the package managers **pip** and **setuptools** are up-to-date.

Bash

# Update pip  
python -m pip install --upgrade pip

### 2. Standard Installation using pip

The simplest and most common way to install sklearn is via pip:

Bash

pip install scikit-learn

This command will automatically download and install the latest stable version of scikit-learn along with its dependencies (NumPy and SciPy) if they are not already present.

### 3. Installation in a Jupyter/Colab Notebook

If you are working within a **Jupyter Notebook** or **Google Colab**, you should use the exclamation mark (!) before the command:

Python

!pip install scikit-learn

### 4. Installation using Anaconda/Conda (If you use the Anaconda Distribution)

If you manage your Python environment using **Anaconda** or **Miniconda**, it's best practice to use the conda package manager:

Bash

conda install scikit-learn

Using conda is often recommended as it manages complex dependencies, ensuring you have compatible versions of all required scientific packages.

### 5. Verification

After the installation is complete, you can verify it by opening a Python interpreter (or a new notebook cell) and trying to import the library:

Python

import sklearn  
print(sklearn.\_\_version\_\_)

If the installation was successful, this code will execute without an error and display the installed version number.