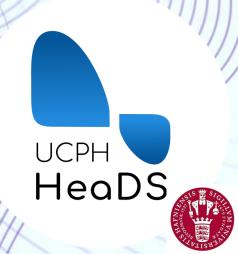
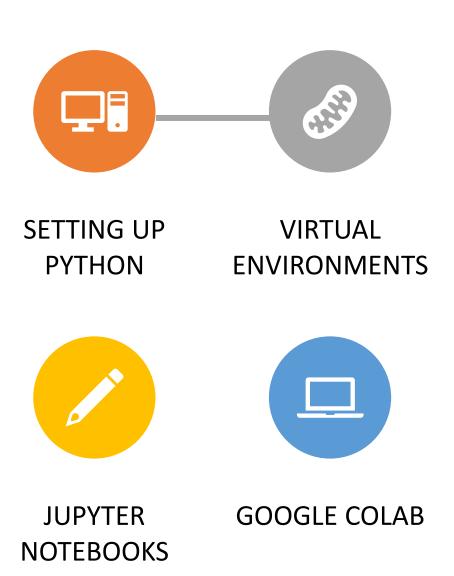


Installation and Tools

- April 21st-23rd-



How do I work with Python?



Setting up Python



Pros:

- Your **own local** installation
- Easy access to data stored locally
- More **control** over installed versions
- Not difficult if done right

Cons:

- May require solving issues (sometimes obscure) if incorrectly installed
- Each Operating System (Windows, MacOS, Linux, ...) may require specific steps

Setting up Python



Installation:

Miniconda: a free minimal installer for conda

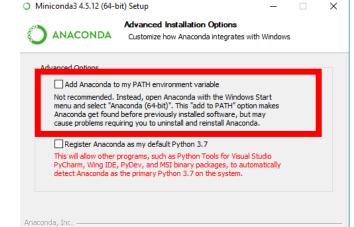
an open source package
management system that quickly
installs, runs and updates
packages and their dependencies.
Runs on Windows, macOS and
linux.

https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/miniconda.html

- Find your Operating System
- Download Python 3.8
- Install it following the steps and make sure to check:

 O Miniconda 3 4.5.12 (64-bit) Setup

 O X



Setting up Python



Installation:

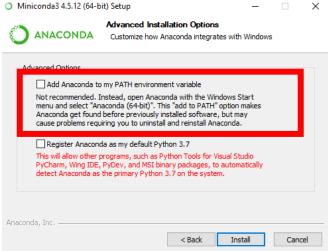
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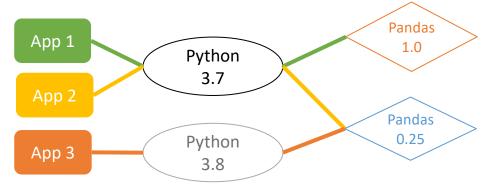
check:



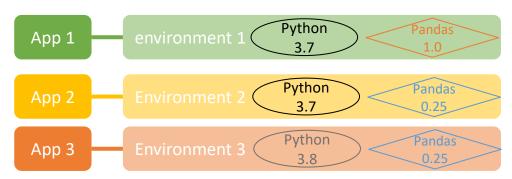
Virtual Environments



- Python apps will often use packages and modules that are not part of the standard library
- Apps sometimes need a specific version of a library
- This means, one single Python installation may not meet the requirements of every application



 The solution is to create a virtual environment, a self-contained directory that contains a Python installation (version) and the necessary packages



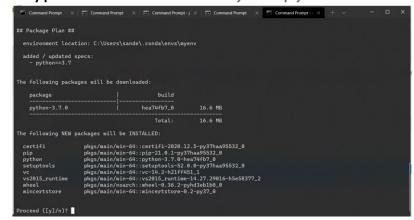
Virtual Environments



- Let's create a virtual environment:
 - To create an environment we use:

conda create -n name_env python==version

- Open a Terminal window
- Type conda create -n myenv python==3.7 and 'y'

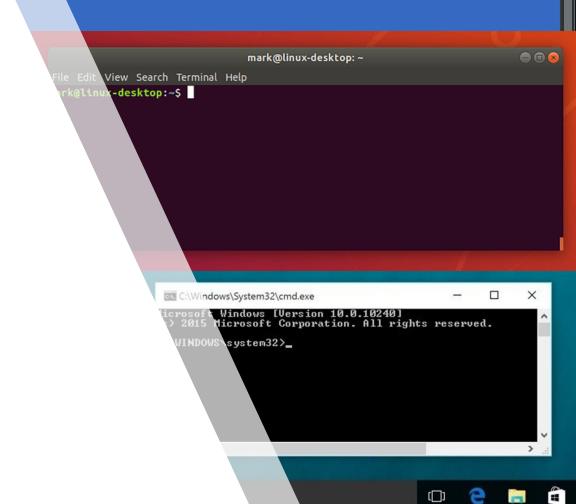


• To activate the environment type:

conda activate myenv

Now, if we type python we have the right python version





What tool do I use for coding?



- **Terminal** \rightarrow 2 options:
 - Shell: python
 - **Interactive** shell: *ipython*



- Simple **text editors**:
 - Notepad++
 - Vim



- Integrated development environments
 (IDEs) → Several options:
 - IDLE
 - PyCharm
 - Spyder
 - Visual Studio Code



Notebooks

Jupyter Notebooks





The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source application to create and share documents that contain code, equations, visualizations and text (markdown)

Jupyter Notebooks



- Let's install Jupyter Notebooks:
 - Open a Terminal window
 - Activate your environment:

conda activate myenv

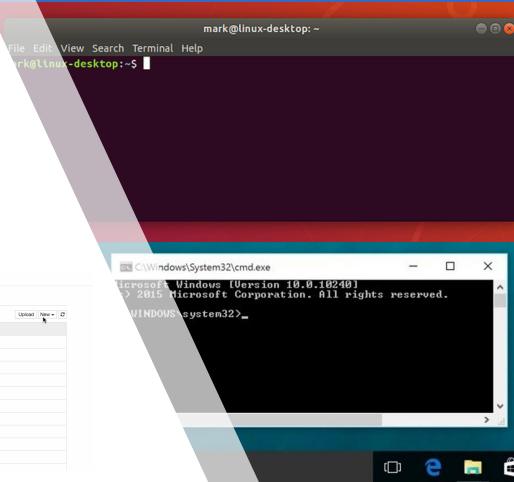
Use pip to install Jupyter*:

pip install notebook

To start notebooks:

jupyter notebook





🛅 albertosantos — CKGGrapher — -bash — 105×23

se) MacBook-Pro-de-Alberto-2:~ albertosantos\$

colab

Google Colab



- **Colab** (Colaboratory) is a tool to **write**, **execute** and **share python code** through the **browser**
- Colab is especially well suited to machine learning, data analysis and education.
- Colab is a hosted Jupyter notebook service that requires no setup to use, while providing <u>free</u> access to computing <u>resources</u> including GPUs
- It is **connected** to a **Google account** and **data** can be **accessed** through **Google Drive**.

https://colab.research.google.com/









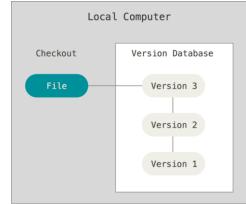
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Taking Control of Your Code

Version control

- It is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions (history)
- Important in coding, especially when the code is accessed by "many" people (>1)
- A good way to share your code with others







Git is a software for **tracking changes** and **coordinating** work among collaborators developing code **GitHub** facilitates access to Git's functionality







