

2015

June

► Week # 25

Tuesday

Day (167-198)

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Virtual Environments

Create package specific environments that will exist within specific folder.

Installing virtual environment :-

[pip install virtualenv]

To know more, → [virtualenv]

Windows commands are being discussed:-

↳ Creating virtual environment :-

First, go to that directory (in terminal), inside which we want to create.

Then, command :- [virtualenv env-name]

↳ Activate virtual environment :-

Now, do use the created virtual environment, we first need to activate it in cmd.

To activate, remain in same folder, as we are, (during creation), & then

[.\env-name\Scripts\activate]

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► Wednesday

Day (168-197)

It will activate the environment env-name. It just executes the activate.bat file inside Scripts folder, inside the env. that we just created.

Activated virtual environment is shown in cmd as (env-name) in each line of prompt, before the cmd set current path.

E (env-name) C:\Users\Debanjan >

Like this it appears.

→ If anyone error comes in above step, then it is due to the fact that Windows do not allow execution of scripts as such. To remove it :-

i) Run cmd as administrator.

ii) Type :- [set-executionpolicy remotesigned]

Then type Y ↲.

Then the execution policy will change cmd then it will allow running scripts.

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Thursday

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Inside this new environment, no packages exist at initially, we need to install them (that we require). It just becomes as an isolated environment, which will only have its own installed packages all within itself.

2 Deactivate Virtual Environment :-

Command :- [deactivate

This will return the cmd to the main environment of our system.

2 Install / Uninstall packages

inside Virtual Environment :-

3 First, activate the environment in cmd.

2 Then, simple commands :-

[pip install package-name]

[pip uninstall package-name]

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► Friday

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Σ To get all the packages installed within virtual environment:

⇒ Activate the virtual environment.

⇒ Type the command :-

[pip freeze > requirements.txt]

This command will create a file named requirements.txt, and will write in it all the packages name, along with their specific versions.

⇒ To install all packages from Requirements .txt :-

⇒ If we want to install the packages inside virtual env, then activate the env.

⇒ [pip install -r .\requirements.txt]

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Like this, here we give the file name of the file containing requirements.

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Saturday

Day (171-194)

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⇒ If we want to create a virtual env that is not new, but, have all the packages (in its initial condition) that we have already installed globally in our system, then, to create that virtual env, the command is :-

,

[virtualenv --system-site-packages pkg-name]

It will use our base python to create a virtual env. that will contain all the packages that we already have installed in the Python interpreters of our system.