## **Installation - Linux**

# **Installing Python**

It is very likely that you already have Python installed out of the box. To check if you have it installed (and which version it is), open a console and type the following command:

```
$ python3 --version
Python 3.4.2
```

If you don't have Python installed or if you want a different version, you can install it as follows:

#### Ubuntu

Type this command into your console:

```
sudo apt-get install python3.4
```

#### **Fedora**

Use this command in your console:

```
sudo yum install python3.4
```

## Virtual environment

Before we install Django, we'll create a **virtual environment** (also called a *virtualenv*). It will isolate your Python/Django setup on a per-project basis, meaning that any changes you make to one website won't affect any others you're also developing.

All you need to do is find a directory in which you want to create the virtualenv; for this tutorial we will be using a new directory djangogirls from your home directory:

```
mkdir djangogirls
cd djangogirls
```

We will make a virtualenv called myvenv.

Creating a virtualenv is as simple as running python3 -m venv myvenv. It will look like this:

```
~/djangogirls$ python3 -m venv myvenv
```

myvenv is the name of your virtualenv. You can use any other name, but stick to lowercase and use no spaces. It is also good idea to keep the name short - you'll be referencing it a lot!

NOTE: Initiating the virtual environment on Ubuntu 14.04 like this currently gives the following error:

```
Error: Command '['/home/eddie/Slask/tmp/venv/bin/python3', '-Im', 'ensurepip', '--upgrad
```

To get around this, use the virtualenv command instead.

```
~/djangogirls$ sudo apt-get install python-virtualenv
~/djangogirls$ virtualenv --python=python3.4 myvenv
```

### Working with virtualenv

The command above will create a directory called myvenv (or whatever name you chose) that contains our virtual environment (basically a bunch of directory and files). All we want to do now is start it by running:

```
~/djangogirls$ source myvenv/bin/activate
```

Remember to replace myvenv with your chosen virtualenv name!

**NOTE:** sometimes source might not be available. In those cases try doing this instead:

```
~/djangogirls$ . myvenv/bin/activate
```

You will know that you have virtualenv started when you see that the prompt in your console looks like:

```
(myvenv) ~/djangogirls$
```

Notice the prefix (myvenv) appears!

When working within a virtual environment, python will automatically refer to the correct version so you can use python instead of python3.

OK, we have all important dependencies in place. We can finally install Django!

# Installing Django

Now that you have your virtualenv started, you can install Django using pip. In the console, run pip install django==1.7.1 (note that we use a double equal sign: ==).

```
(myvenv) ~$ pip install django==1.7.1
Downloading/unpacking django==1.7.1
Installing collected packages: django
Successfully installed django
Cleaning up...
```

### on Linux

If you get an error when calling pip on Ubuntu 12.04 please run python -m pip install -U --force-reinstall pip to fix the pip installation in the virtualenv.

### Heroku account

Heroku (http://heroku.com/) is a service which we will use to host your website.

You need to install your Heroku toolbelt which you can find here: https://toolbelt.heroku.com

Please also create a free Heroku account here: https://id.heroku.com/signup/www-home-top

Then authenticate your Heroku account on your computer by running this command:

\$ heroku login

In case you don't have an SSH key this command will automatically create one. SSH keys are required to push code to the Heroku.

# **Code editor**

There are a lot of different editors and it largely boils down to personal preference. Some suggestions are below, but feel free to ask your coach what their preferences are.

- Gedit: download here (https://wiki.gnome.org/Apps/Gedit#Download)
- Sublime Text 2: download here (http://www.sublimetext.com/2)
- · Atom: download here (https://atom.io/)