

# Setting up Python on a Windows Computer

The following procedures describe one of many ways to create a setup for coding with Python on a Windows computer. The procedures include:

1. Installing Python, that is, installing the basic tools of the Python coding language
2. Installing Visual Studio (VS) Code, a free integrated development environment for coding from Microsoft
3. Creating a virtual environment for Python coding using conda, a virtual environment and coding package management tool
4. Setting up Jupyter notebooks in VS Code, user-friendly interface for writing code that can support multiple coding languages but is especially common for Python code development

## 1. Install Python and conda

Go to <https://www.anaconda.com/download>

Register or click on Skip registration.

Scroll down to the Miniconda installers and click on the Windows installer.

Go to <https://docs.anaconda.com/miniconda/install/>

Open the Windows installation dropdown.

Open the dropdown under step 2 and follow the instructions to verify installer. You can use the site <https://text-compare.com/> to compare the hash values. When comparing the values, you can ignore differences in capitalization.

Once you verify the installer you downloaded, you can run it.

When presented with the "Install for:" options, select "Just Me."

When you get to the Advanced Installation Options page, select all the options: create shortcuts, add to PATH, register as default Python, and clear package cache.

Click Install.

When installation completes, you can click Next and uncheck the bookmarks if desired.

## 2. Install VS Code

Go to <https://code.visualstudio.com/Download>. If the user account you are using on the computer is an administrator account, download and run the System Installer for Windows. If the user account you are using is NOT an administrator account, download and run the User Installer for Windows. Note if you go to the main page of the website and click any of the download buttons from there, it will automatically download the User Installer, and the installer and program will get cranky if you're on an administrator account.

Run the installer.

Select to create a desktop icon if desired on the Select Additional Tasks page. I recommend keeping at least the additional options of registering as an editor for supported file types and adding to PATH. The others are optional.

Click install.

### 3. Create / customize a virtual environment

Open VS Code.

Open the Extensions sidebar and install the “Python” extension.

Open a terminal in VS Code (*View > Terminal* or the keyboard shortcut `ctrl+``).

Confirm VS Code can see your miniconda installation by showing your miniconda version:

```
conda -V
```

Confirm your terminal is utilizing your base (i.e., default) conda environment.

```
conda env list
```

You should see your base environment listed, and an asterisk will indicate it is currently active.

You can then install several useful Python libraries and their dependencies to your base environment with the following commands. You can just press the enter key when the Y/N prompts come up. Each command takes a little time to complete. Installing packages via conda is slower than installing packages via pip. Using conda is ideal because it has more robust management of package dependencies to try to ensure all your code libraries are compatible. However, the latest versions of packages are not always available through conda, so when a recent package version is required, pip may be needed.

```
conda install -c conda-forge pandas
```

```
conda install -c conda-forge scipy
```

```
conda install -c conda-forge seaborn
```

```
conda install -c conda-forge scikit-learn
```

```
conda install -c conda-forge jupyterlab
```

At any point, you can use the following command to see all installed libraries in the current/active environment and their versions.

```
conda list
```

### 4. Set up Jupyter notebooks in VS Code

Open the Extensions sidebar in VS Code and install the “Jupyter” extension.

Open the Command Palette (*View > Command Palette* or keyboard shortcut `ctrl+shift+p`). Start typing “create jupyter” to find and run the command *Create: New Jupyter Notebook*.

In the top right corner of the notebook, you should see that your base conda environment has automatically been detected and activated for the notebook. This means your base environment will be used for running code in the notebook.