# Python Virtual Environments

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# Why?

- Python applications will often use packages and modules that don't come as part of the standard library. Applications will sometimes need a specific version of a library, because the application may require that a particular bug has been fixed or the application may be written using an obsolete version of the library's interface.
- This means it may not be possible for one Python installation to meet the requirements of every application. If application A needs version 1.0 of a particular module but application B needs version 2.0, then the requirements are in conflict and installing either version 1.0 or 2.0 will leave one application unable to run.
- The solution for this problem is to create a <u>virtual environment</u>, a self-contained directory tree that contains a Python installation for a particular version of Python, plus a number of additional packages.

#### How?

Show in command prompt (Have included a cheat sheet of conda to showcase commands).

# Things contained in an environment folder

```
bin
    activate
  activate.csh
    activate.fish
  - easy_install
    easy_install-3.5
    pip
    pip3
  – pip3.5
  - python -> python3.5
  — python3 -> python3.5
   python3.5 -> /Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.5/bin/pyt
include
lib
 — python3.5
    └─ site-packages
pyvenv.cfg
```

### Some options for virtual environments

- Virtualenv (low-level)
- Pipenv (high-level)
- Conda (high-level)

## What does a QuantEcon developer use?

- We use conda, as it is more user-friendly and we found it to have better error handling. One can use pip in a conda environment as well.
- Conda can be obtained by either Anaconda or Miniconda. Miniconda includes only conda and its dependencies. If you prefer to have conda plus over 7,500 open-source packages, install Anaconda.