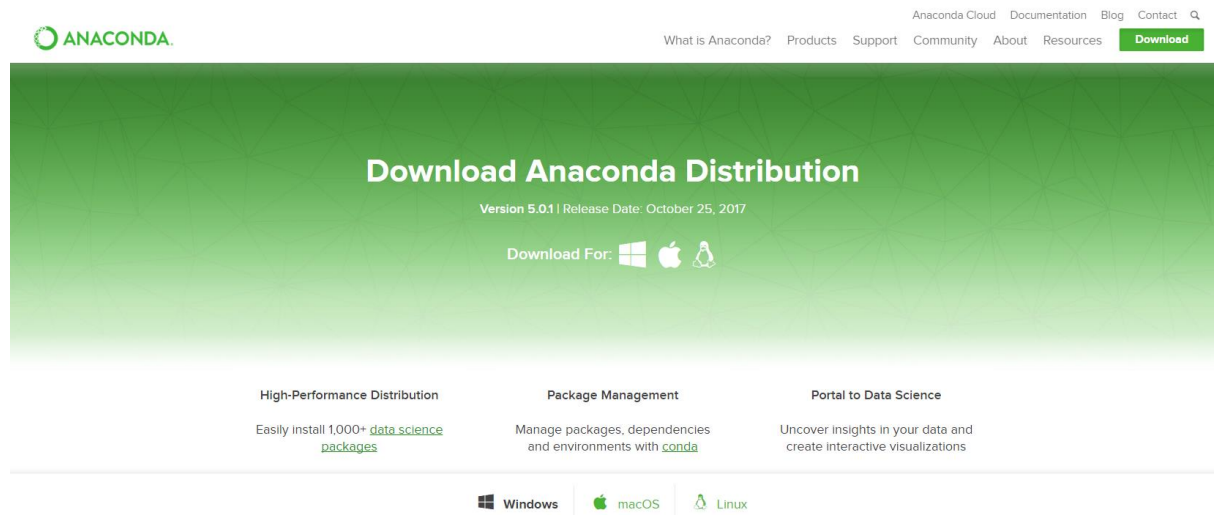


## 1. Visit [Anaconda.com/downloads](https://anaconda.com/downloads)

Go to the following link: [Anaconda.com/downloads](https://anaconda.com/downloads)

The Anaconda Downloads Page will look something like this:



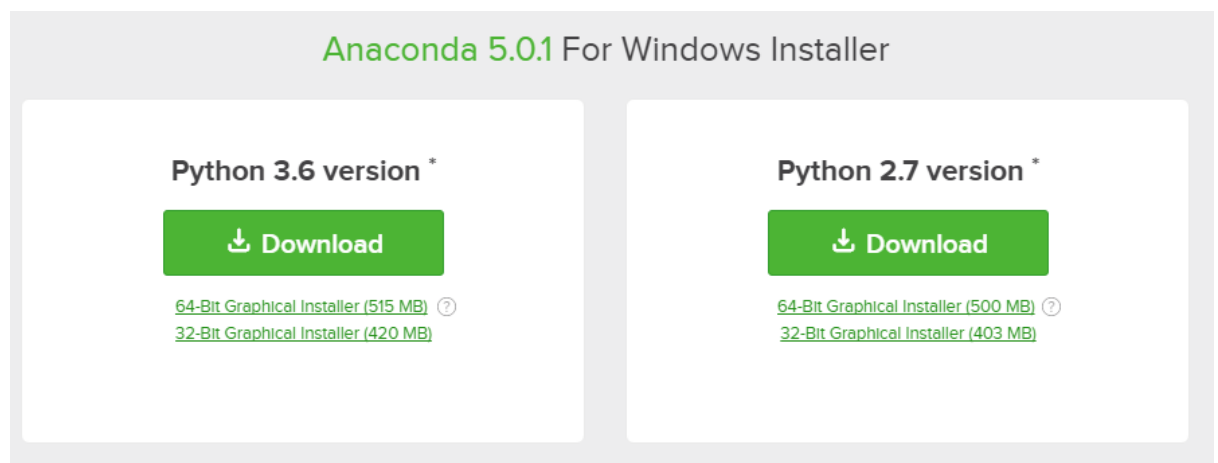
## 2. Select Windows

Select Windows where the three operating systems are listed.



## 3. Download the .exe installer

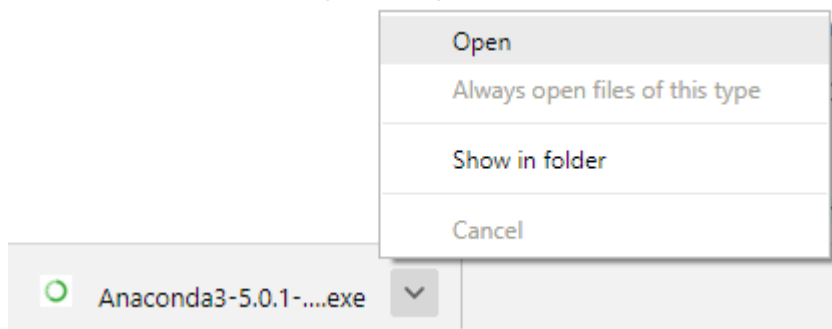
Download the most recent Python 3 release. At the time of writing, the most recent release was the Python 3.6 Version. Python 2.7 is legacy Python. For problem solvers, select the Python 3.6 version. If you are unsure if your computer is running a 64-bit or 32-bit version of Windows, select 64-bit as 64-bit Windows is most common.



You may be prompted to enter your email. You can still download Anaconda if you click [No Thanks] and don't enter your Work Email address.

#### 4. Download the .exe installer

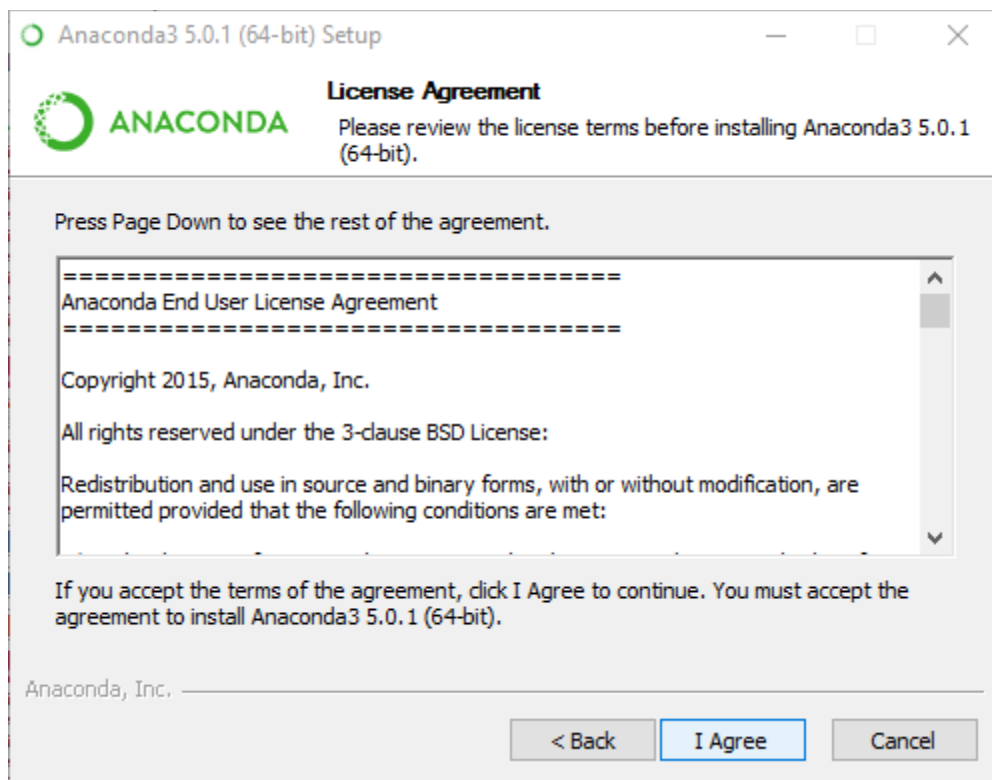
Once the download completes, open and run the **.exe** installer



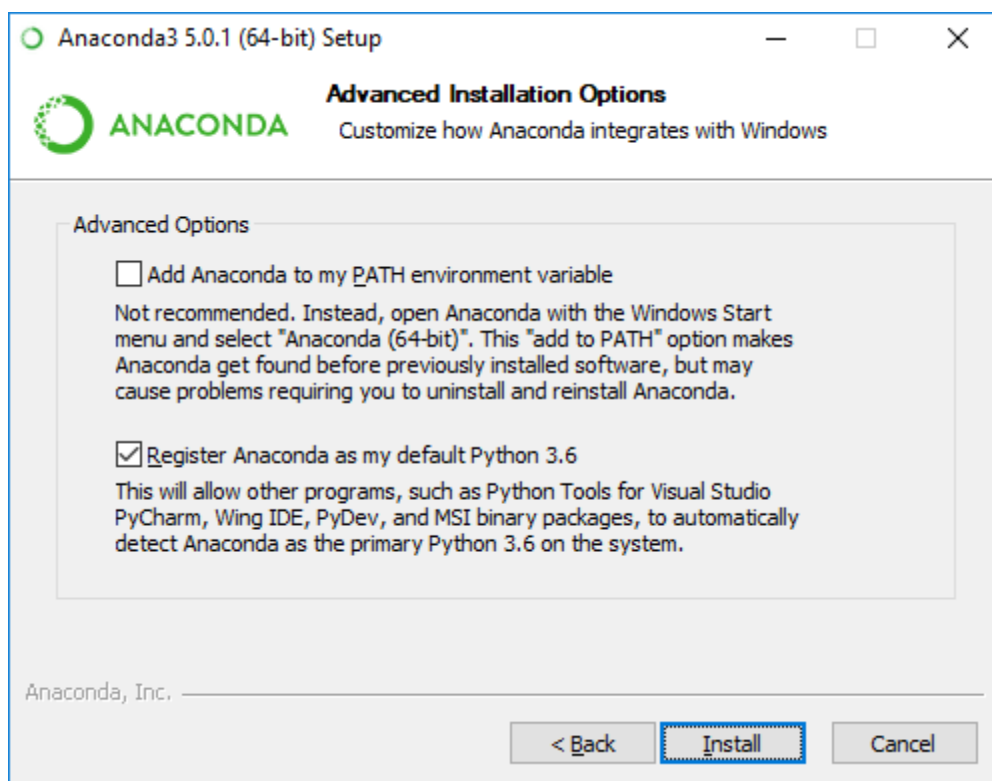
At the beginning of the install, you need to click Next to confirm the installation.



Then agree to the license.

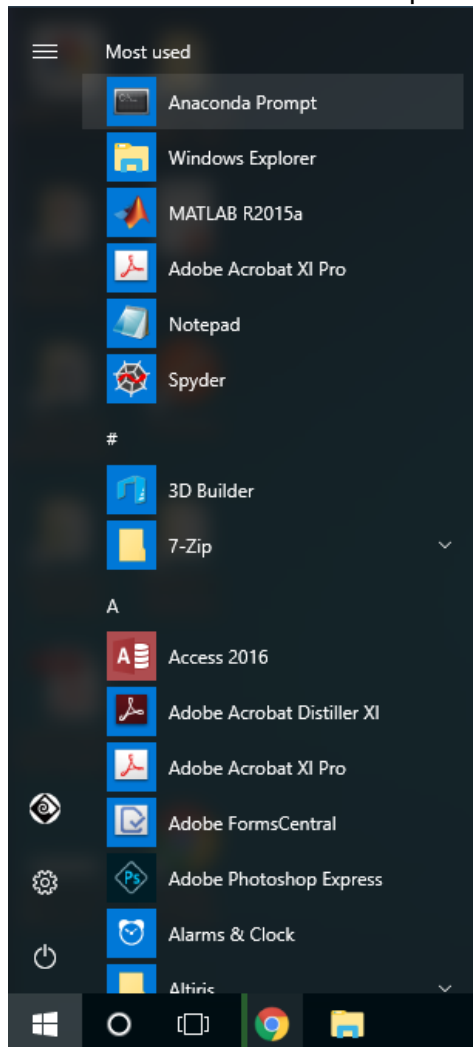


At the Advanced Installation Options screen, I recommend that you do not check "Add Anaconda to my PATH environment variable"



## 5. Open the Anaconda Prompt and run some Python code

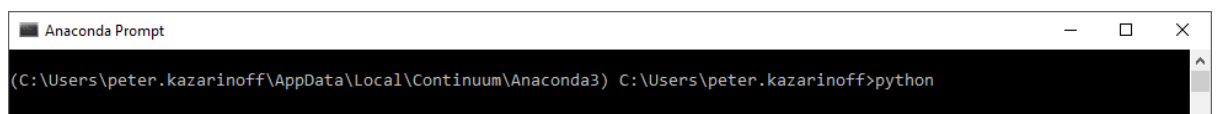
After the installation of Anaconda is complete, you can go to the Windows start menu and select the Anaconda Prompt.



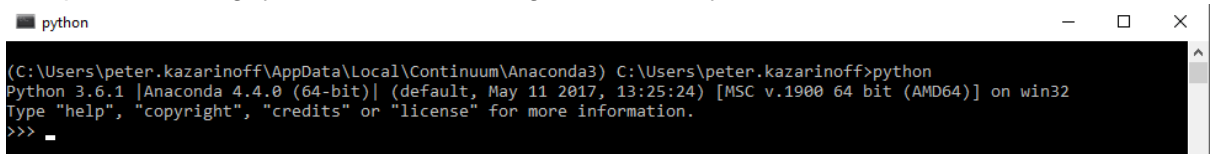
This opens the Anaconda Prompt. Anaconda is the Python distribution and the Anaconda Prompt is a command line shell (a program where you type in commands instead of using a mouse). The black screen and text that makes up the Anaconda Prompt doesn't look like much, but it is really helpful for problem solvers using Python.

At the Anaconda prompt, type `python` and hit [Enter]. The `python` command starts the Python interpreter, also called the Python REPL (for Read Evaluate Print Loop).

> `python`

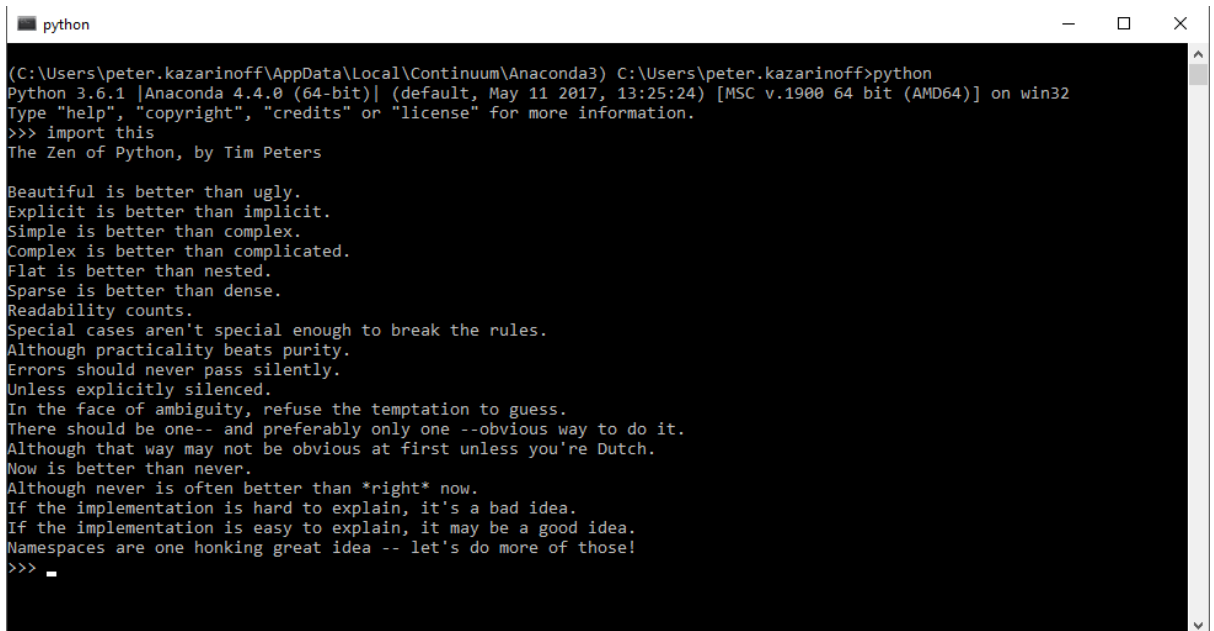


Note the Python version. You should see something like `Python 3.6.1`. With the interpreter running, you will see a set of greater-than symbols `>>>` before the cursor.



```
(C:\Users\peter.kazarinoff\AppData\Local\Continuum\Anaconda3) C:\Users\peter.kazarinoff>python
Python 3.6.1 |Anaconda 4.4.0 (64-bit)| (default, May 11 2017, 13:25:24) [MSC v.1900 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> _
```

Now you can type Python commands. Try typing `import this`. You should see the Zen of Python by Tim Peters



```
(C:\Users\peter.kazarinoff\AppData\Local\Continuum\Anaconda3) C:\Users\peter.kazarinoff>python
Python 3.6.1 |Anaconda 4.4.0 (64-bit)| (default, May 11 2017, 13:25:24) [MSC v.1900 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import this
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters

Beautiful is better than ugly.
Explicit is better than implicit.
Simple is better than complex.
Complex is better than complicated.
Flat is better than nested.
Sparse is better than dense.
Readability counts.
Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.
Although practicality beats purity.
Errors should never pass silently.
Unless explicitly silenced.
In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.
There should be one-- and preferably only one --obvious way to do it.
Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch.
Now is better than never.
Although never is often better than *right* now.
If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea.
If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.
Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of those!
>>> _
```

To close the Python interpreter, type `exit()` at the prompt `>>>`. Note the double parenthesis at the end of the `exit()` command. The `()` is needed to stop the Python interpreter and get back out to the Anaconda Prompt.

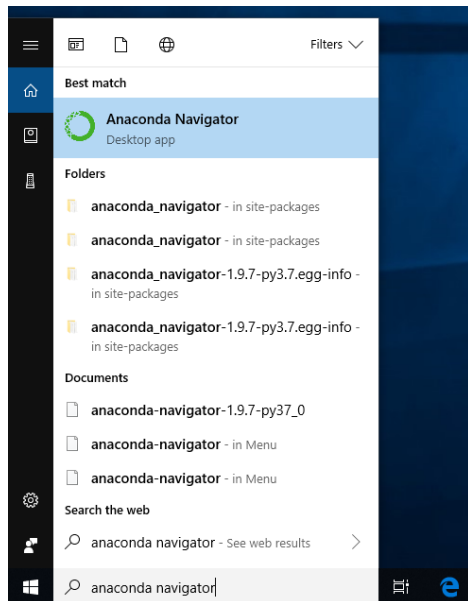
To close the Anaconda Prompt, you can either close the window with the mouse, or type `exit`, no parenthesis necessary.

When you want to use the Python interpreter again, just click the Windows Start button and select the Anaconda Prompt and type `python`.

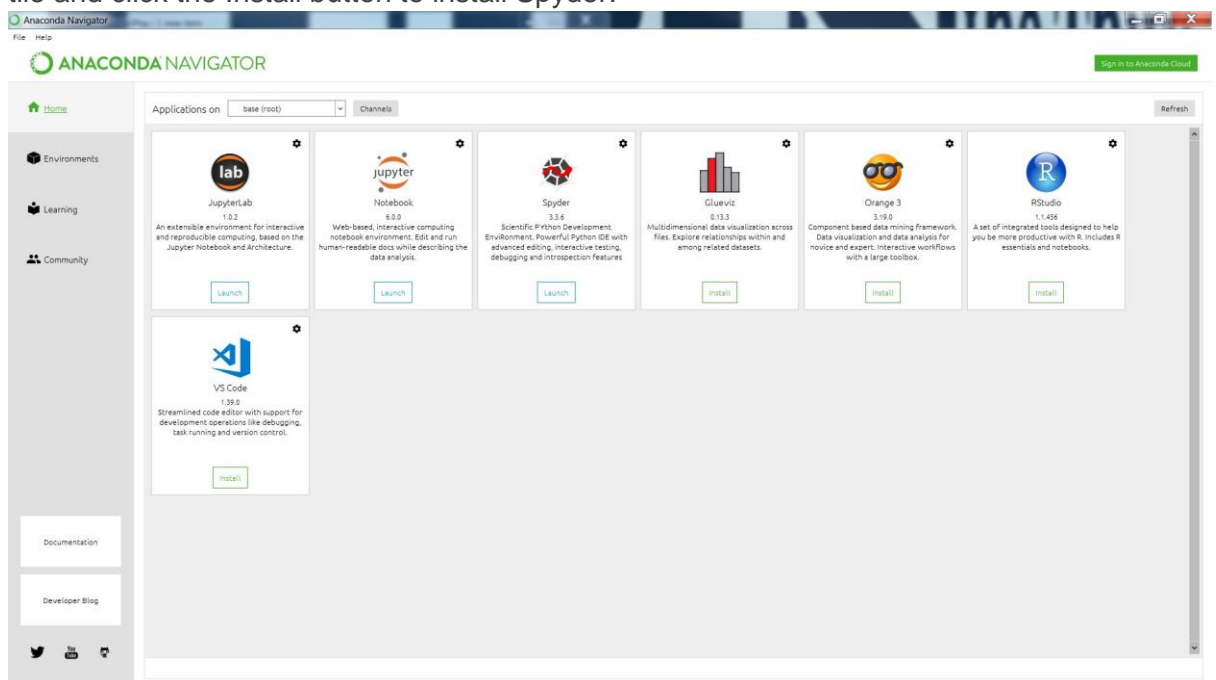
## Launching Spyder

### 1. Open navigator

From the Start menu, click the Anaconda Navigator desktop app.



### 2. On Navigator's Home tab, in the Applications pane on the right, scroll to the Spyder tile and click the Install button to install Spyder.



If you already have Spyder installed, you can jump right to the Launch step.

### 3. Launch Spyder by clicking Spyder's Launch button.