



ANACONDA®

jupyter

SciPy

SPYDER

NumPy

DASK

bokkeh

learn

TensorFlow

Numba

pandas

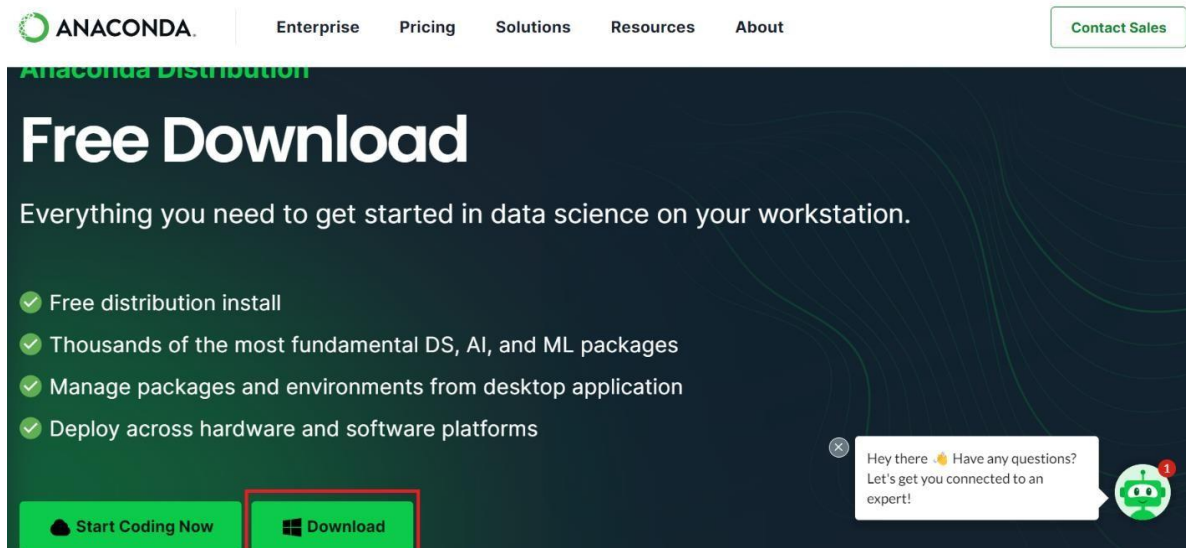
Panel

matplotlib

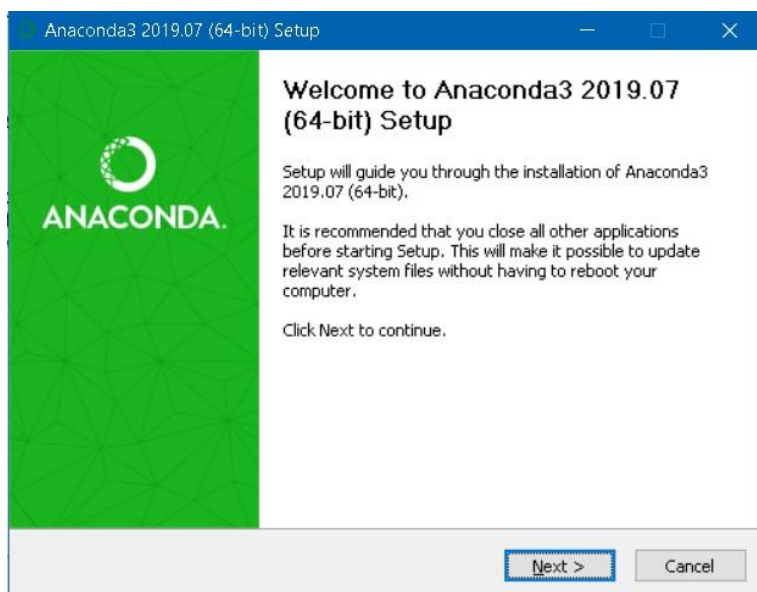
PYTORCH

Practical 1- Installing Anaconda on Windows

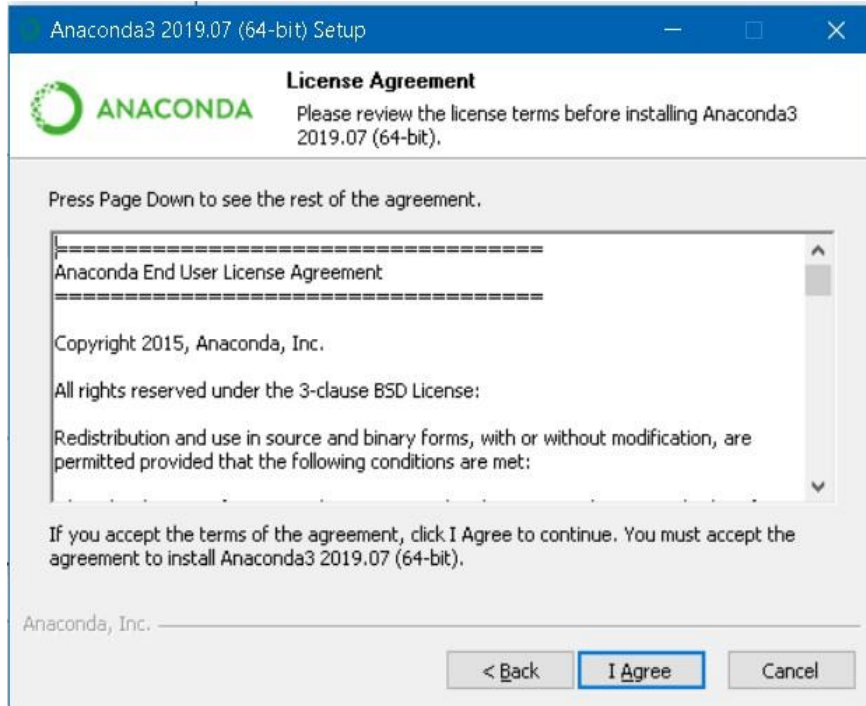
Step 1- At first, visit the following link: <https://www.anaconda.com/download> and the page will pop up like this, just click on Download.



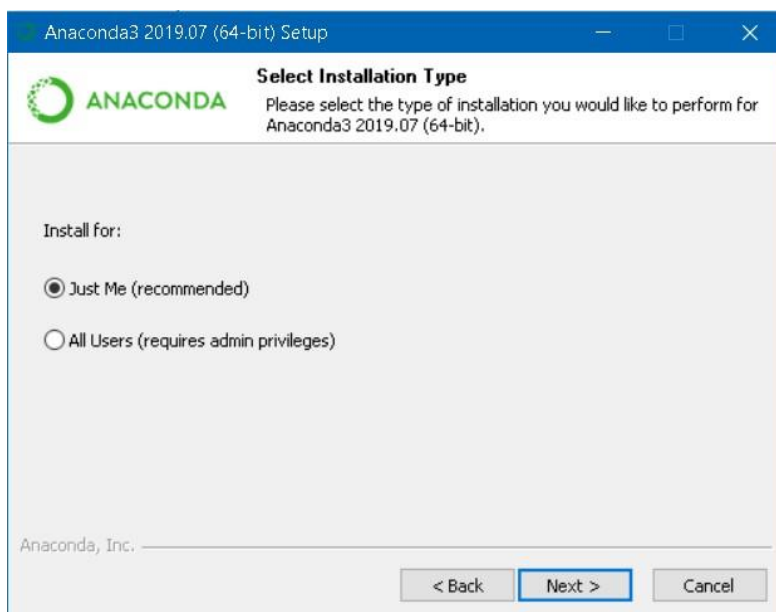
Step 2- After downloading the file, run the file. The file will open, Click **Next**



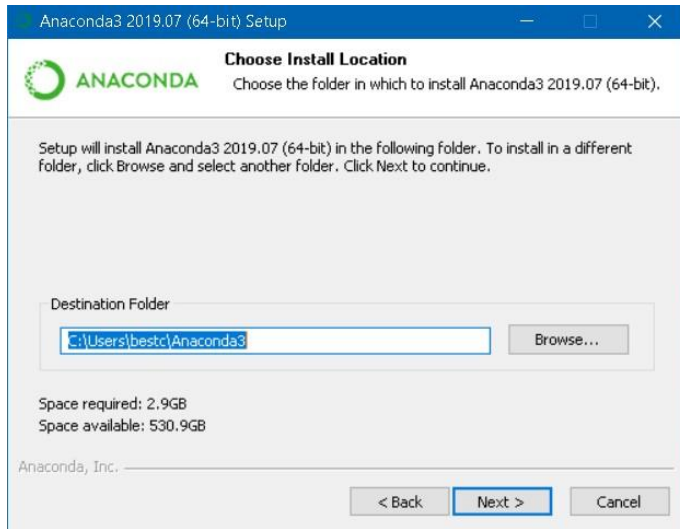
Step 3- And click **I Agree** to the license.



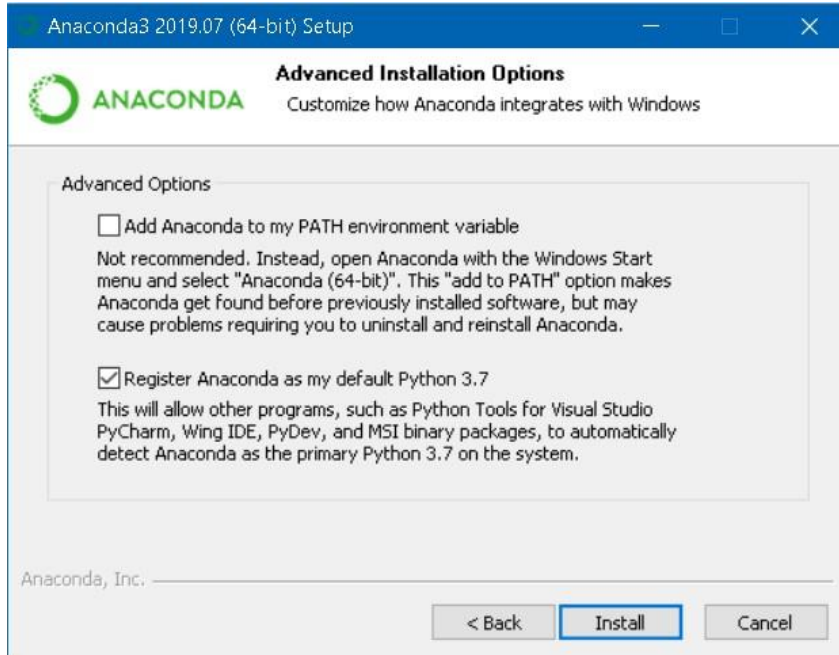
Step 4- Choose Just Me and click Next.



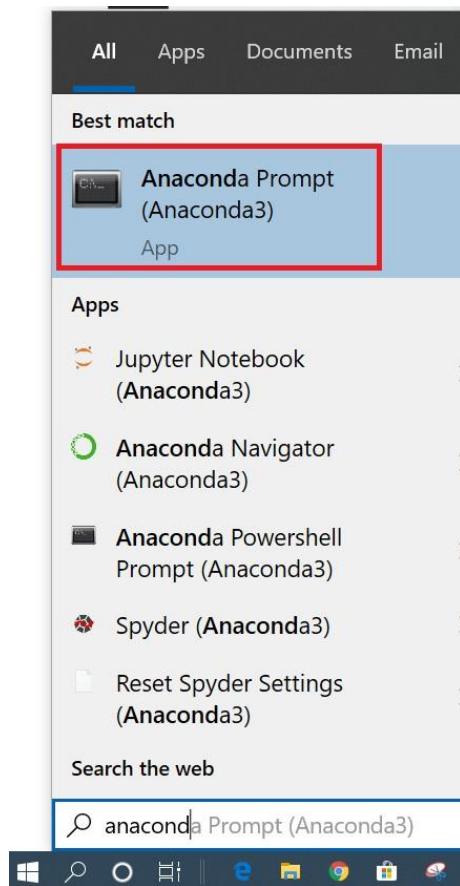
Step 5- Choose the installation location by clicking **Browse** or leave it as it is (default location) and continue to click **Next**.



Step 6- Here, it is highly recommended to choose the second one “**Register Anaconda as my default Python 3.7**” and click **Install**.



Step 7- Once the installation is done, open the **Anaconda Prompt** from Windows start menu bar.



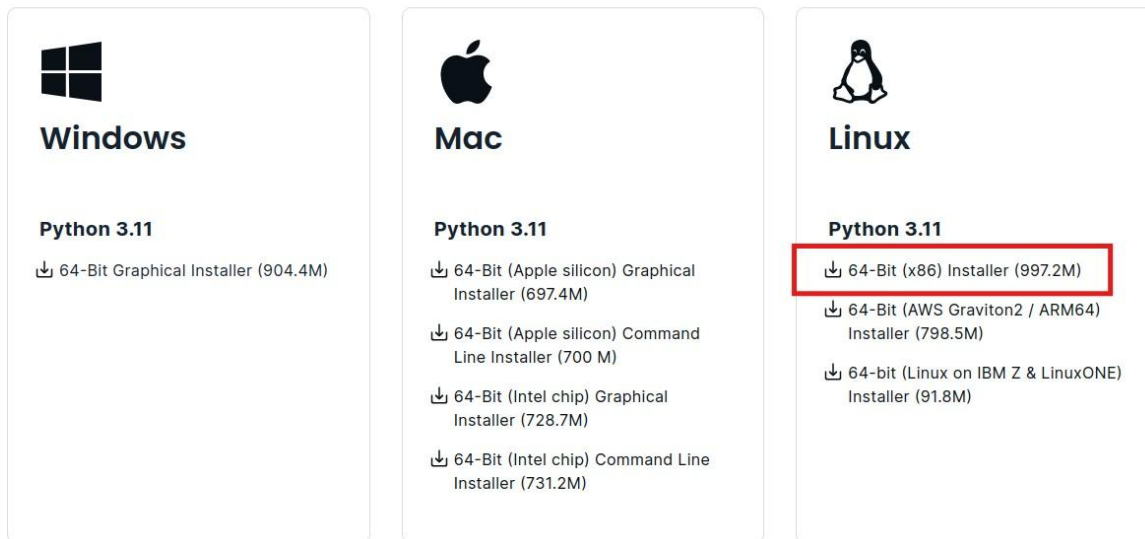
Step 8- Anaconda Prompt is shell similar to Windows Command Prompt (Windows Terminal) powered by Anaconda distribution. To check whether we have successfully installed Anaconda or not, type **python** command in the shell.

A screenshot of the Anaconda Prompt terminal window. The title bar reads 'Anaconda Prompt (Anaconda3) - python'. The terminal shows the command prompt at '(base) C:\Users\bestc>python'. The output of the command is displayed: 'Python 3.7.3 (default, Apr 24 2019, 15:29:51) [MSC v.1915 64 bit (AMD64)] :: Anaconda, Inc. on win32'. Below the output, it says 'Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.' and the prompt '>>>' is shown.

Practical 1- Installing Anaconda on Linux

Step 1- At first, visit the following link: <https://www.anaconda.com/download> and select the 64-

Anaconda Installers



The screenshot displays the 'Anaconda Installers' page with three main sections: Windows, Mac, and Linux. Each section lists available Python versions and download links for different architectures. The Linux section is highlighted with a red box around the '64-Bit (x86) Installer (997.2M)' link.

Operating System	Python Version	Installer Type	Size
Windows	Python 3.11	64-Bit Graphical Installer	904.4M
		64-Bit (x86) Installer	997.2M
Mac	Python 3.11	64-Bit (Apple silicon) Graphical Installer	697.4M
		64-Bit (Apple silicon) Command Line Installer	700 M
		64-Bit (Intel chip) Graphical Installer	728.7M
		64-Bit (Intel chip) Command Line Installer	731.2M
Linux	Python 3.11	64-Bit (x86) Installer	997.2M
		64-Bit (AWS Graviton2 / ARM64) Installer	798.5M
		64-bit (Linux on IBM Z & LinuxONE) Installer	91.8M

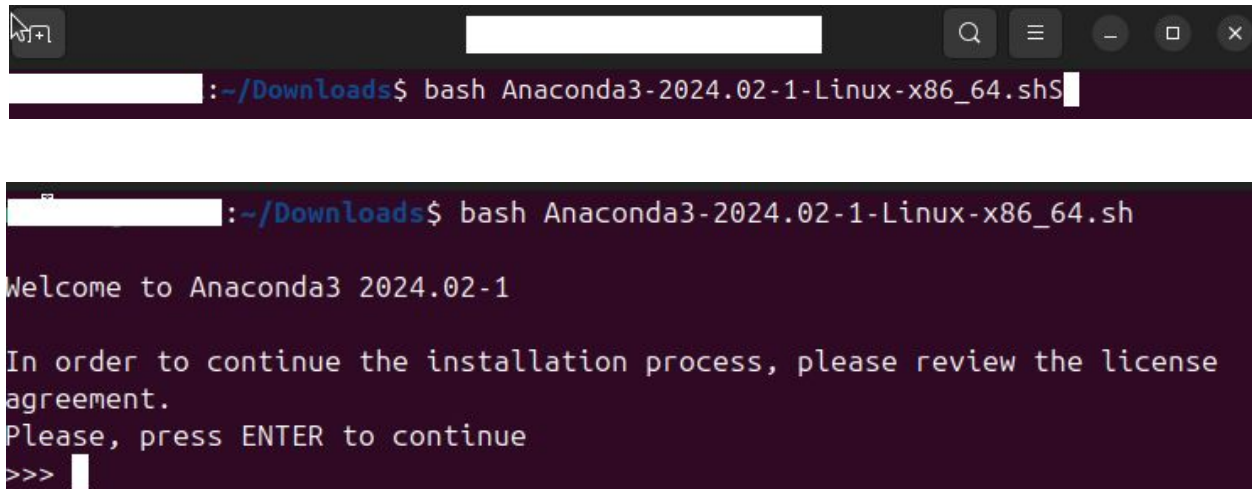
bit x86 download link as shown below.

Step 2: Verify integrity of the files(Optional step)

shasum -a 256 /PATH/TO/INSTALLER-FILENAME

```
~/Downloads$ shasum -a 256 Anaconda3-2024.02-1-Linux-x86_64.sh
c536ddb7b4ba738bddbd4e581b29308cb332fa12ae3fa2cd66814bd735dff231 Anaconda3-2024
.02-1-Linux-x86_64.sh
~/Downloads$
```

Step 3: Install anaconda on your system by navigating to the folder where the Anaconda.sh file was downloaded and opening the folder in terminal and typing the following command



```

[User@Host] :~/Downloads$ bash Anaconda3-2024.02-1-Linux-x86_64.sh

[User@Host] :~/Downloads$ bash Anaconda3-2024.02-1-Linux-x86_64.sh

Welcome to Anaconda3 2024.02-1

In order to continue the installation process, please review the license
agreement.
Please, press ENTER to continue
>>> 
```

Step 4: Press enter to continue

Step 5: Scroll all the way down to accept the license agreement after carefully reading it by typing yes

```

purchase orders, vendor forms, invoices, policies, confirmation, or similar form
, even if signed by the Parties
hereafter, will have no effect under this EULA. In the event of any conflict bet
ween the terms of this EULA and the
terms of any Order, the terms of this EULA will control unless otherwise explici
tly set forth in an Order. This EULA may
be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which will be an original, but
taken together constituting one and the
same instrument. Execution of a facsimile/electronic copy will have the same for
ce and effect as execution of an
original, and a facsimile/electronic signature will be deemed an original and va
lid signature. No modification, consent
or waiver under this EULA will be effective unless in writing and signed by both
Parties. The failure of either Party to
enforce its rights under this EULA at any time for any period will not be constr
ued as a waiver of such rights. If any
provision of this EULA is determined to be illegal or unenforceable, that provis
ion will be limited or eliminated to the
minimum extent necessary so that this EULA will otherwise remain in full force a
nd effect and enforceable.

Do you accept the license terms? [yes|no]
>>>

```

Step 6: Next, press enter to confirm the default location for Anaconda installation.

```

mainak@mainak: ~/Downloads

Anaconda3 will now be installed into this location:
/home/[redacted]/anaconda3

- Press ENTER to confirm the location
- Press CTRL-C to abort the installation
- Or specify a different location below

[/home/[redacted]/anaconda3] >>>

```

Wait for the installation to finish.

Step 7: The terminal will ask whether we would like to update our shell profile on start. Type yes to add conda to our shell profile.

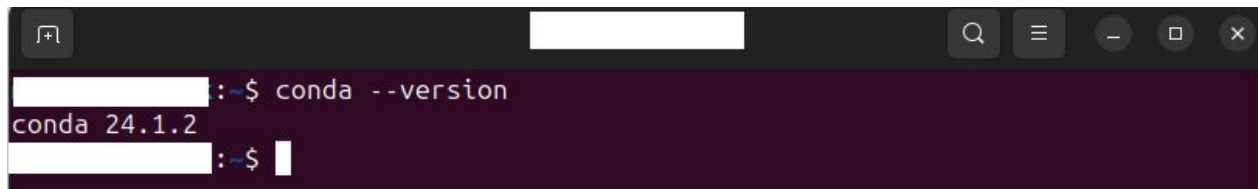


```
mainak@mainak: ~/Downloads
done
installation finished.
Do you wish to update your shell profile to automatically initialize conda?
This will activate conda on startup and change the command prompt when activated.
If you'd prefer that conda's base environment not be activated on startup,
    run the following command when conda is activated:

conda config --set auto_activate_base false

You can undo this by running `conda init --reverse $SHELL`? [yes|no]
[no] >>>
```

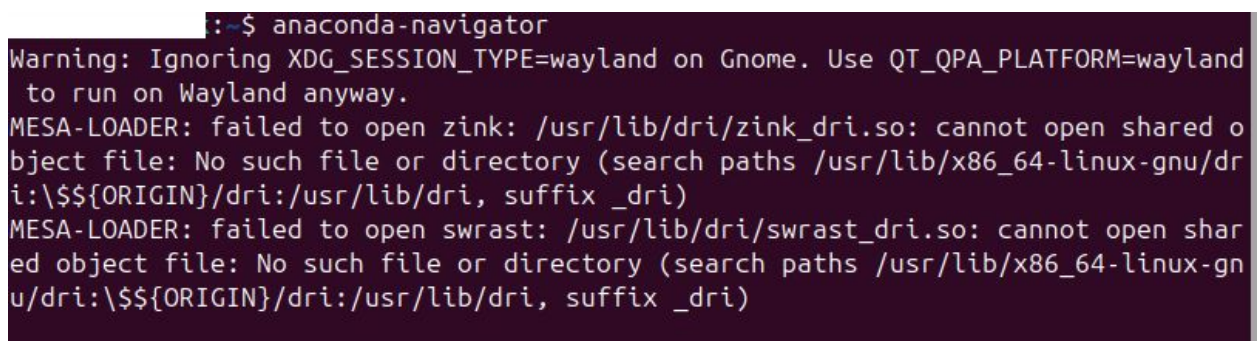
Step 8: Close the terminal and open a new terminal (ctrl+alt+t) to check if anaconda was installed properly.



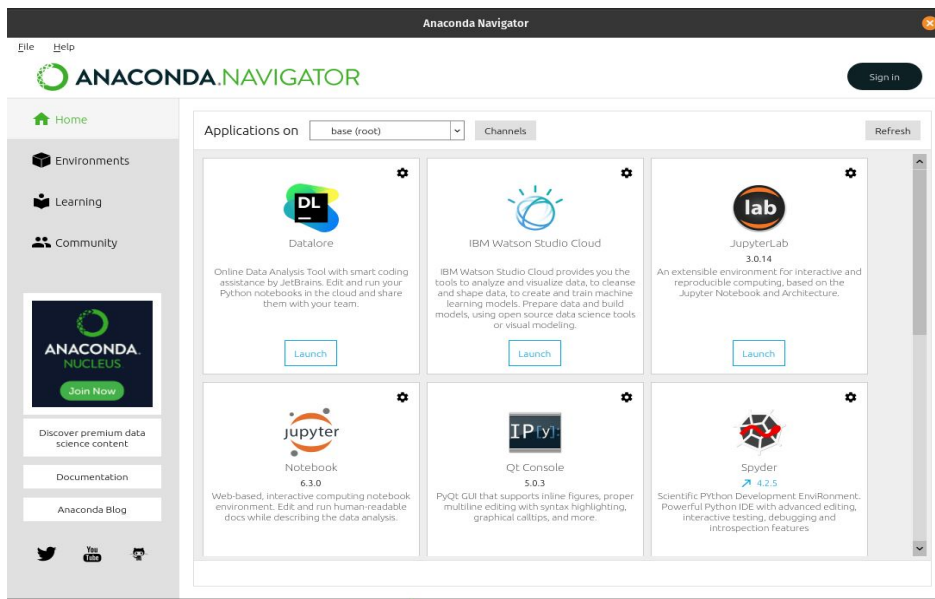
```
:~$ conda --version
conda 24.1.2
:~$
```

Step 9: Open Anaconda Navigator by typing the following command in the terminal.

anaconda-navigator



```
:~$ anaconda-navigator
Warning: Ignoring XDG_SESSION_TYPE=wayland on Gnome. Use QT_QPA_PLATFORM=wayland
to run on Wayland anyway.
MESA-LOADER: failed to open zink: /usr/lib/dri/zink_dri.so: cannot open shared o
bject file: No such file or directory (search paths /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/dr
i:${$ORIGIN}/dri:/usr/lib/dri, suffix _dri)
MESA-LOADER: failed to open swrast: /usr/lib/dri/swrast_dri.so: cannot open shar
ed object file: No such file or directory (search paths /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gn
u/dri:${$ORIGIN}/dri:/usr/lib/dri, suffix _dri)
```

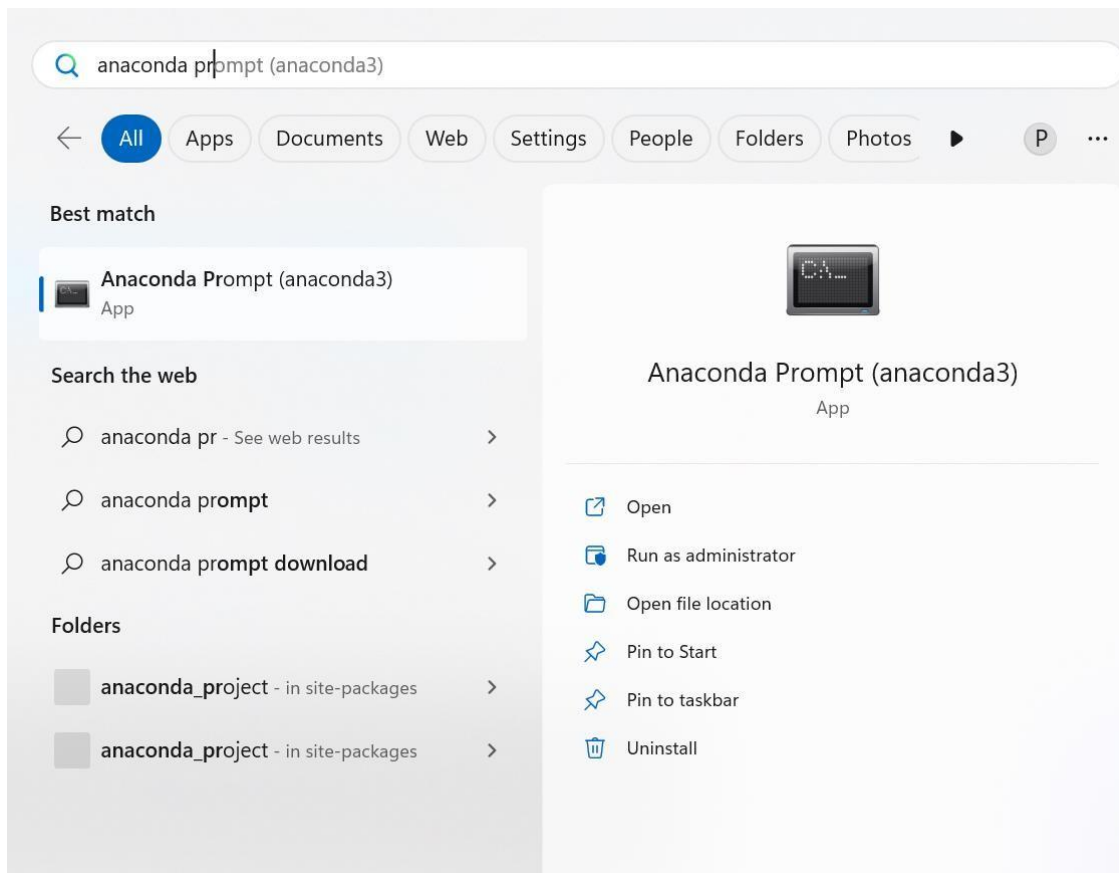


Practical 2– Getting Familiar with Jupyter Notebook

The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web application that you can use to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations, and text. Jupyter Notebook is maintained by the people at [Project Jupyter](https://projectjupyter.org/).

If you already installed Anaconda in your machine, then it's very easy to use Jupyter notebook

Step 1- Press window key and Just type anaconda prompt and open.



Step 2- Just Run command Jupyter notebook and hit enter

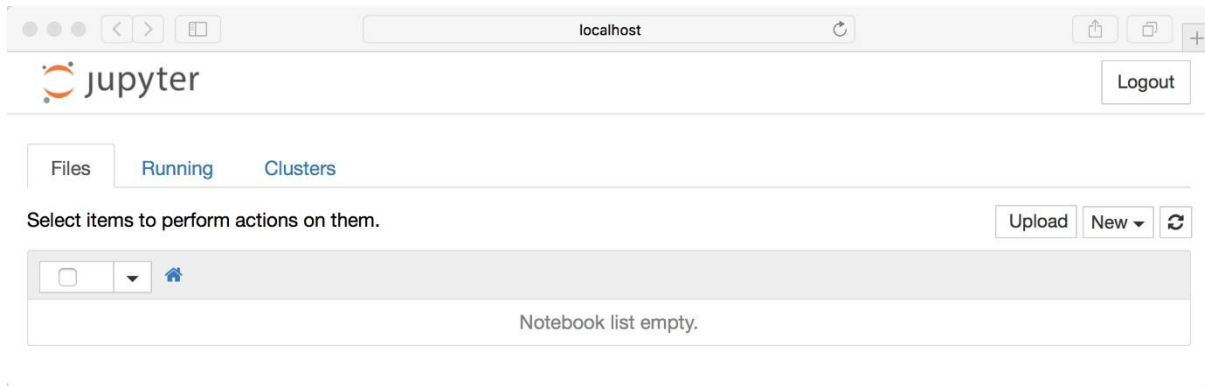
```

Anaconda Prompt (Anaconda3) - Jupyter notebook
(base) C:\Users\PRAVIN>jupyter notebook
[I 14:30:04.695 NotebookApp] JupyterLab extension loaded from C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\jupyterlab
[I 14:30:04.695 NotebookApp] JupyterLab application directory is C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\share\jupyter\lab
[I 14:30:04.698 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: C:\Users\PRAVIN
[I 14:30:04.698 NotebookApp] Jupyter Notebook 6.1.4 is running at:
[I 14:30:04.698 NotebookApp] http://localhost:8888/?token=fce81d78fb022669006757133ffae92129775d35581a8513
[I 14:30:04.699 NotebookApp] or http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=fce81d78fb022669006757133ffae92129775d35581a8513
[I 14:30:04.699 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
[C 14:30:04.796 NotebookApp]

To access the notebook, open this file in a browser:
    file:///C:/Users/PRAVIN/AppData/Roaming/jupyter/runtime/nbserver-11204-open.html
Or copy and paste one of these URLs:
    http://localhost:8888/?token=fce81d78fb022669006757133ffae92129775d35581a8513
    or http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=fce81d78fb022669006757133ffae92129775d35581a8513
  
```

Jupyter notebook will open in your default browser, should start (or open a new tab) to the following URL: <http://localhost:8888/tree>

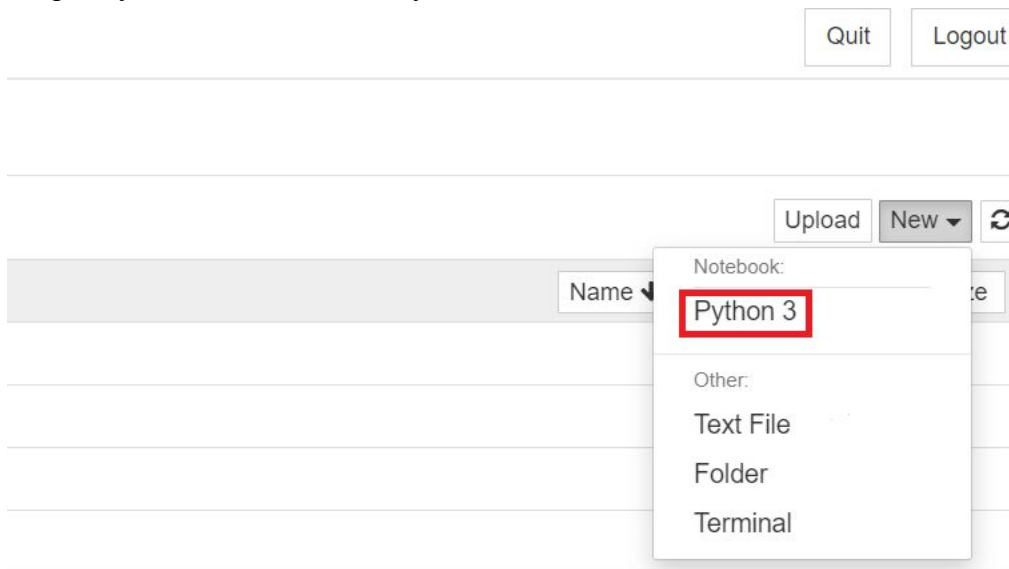
Your browser should now look something like this:



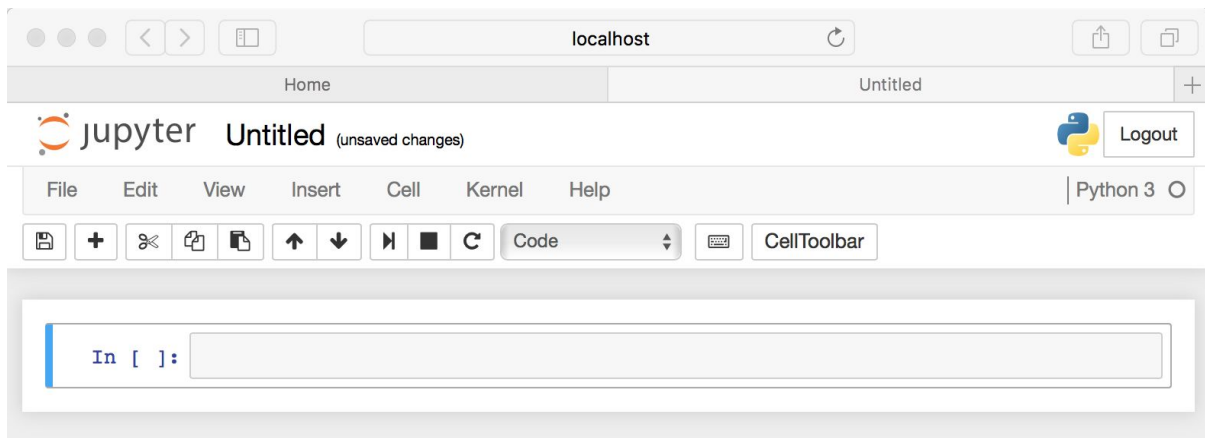
Step 3- To creating a notebook, Click on New and choose Python3

Now that you know how to start a Notebook server, you should probably learn how to create an actual Notebook document.

All you need to do is click on the *new* button (upper right), and it will open up a list of choices. Here choose python2 or Python 3, so we can create a Notebook that uses either of these. For simplicity's sake, let's choose Python 3.



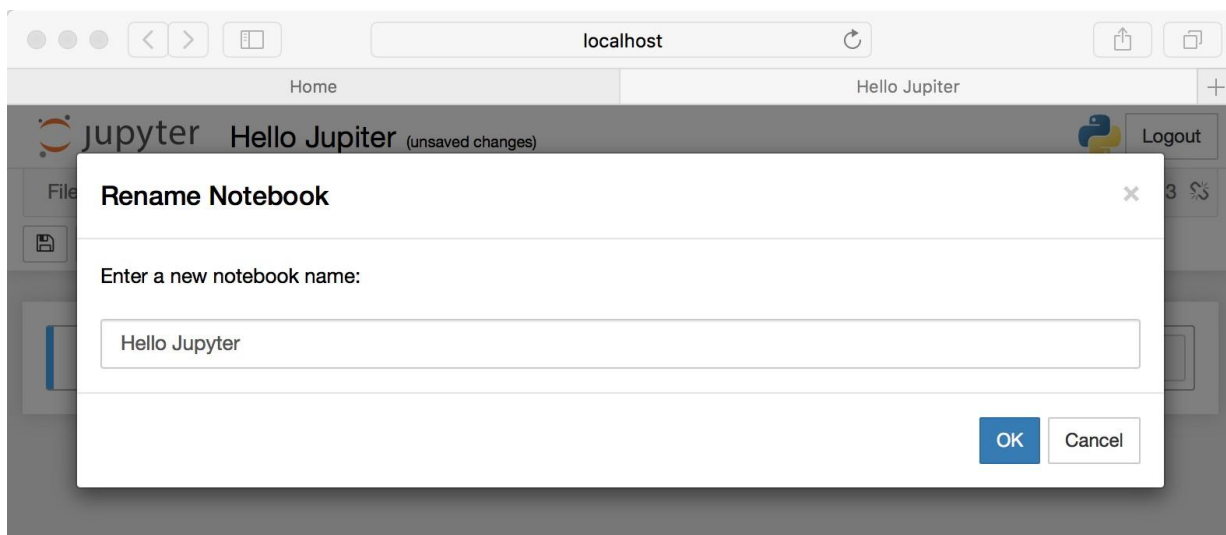
Your web page should now look like this:



Step 4- Naming

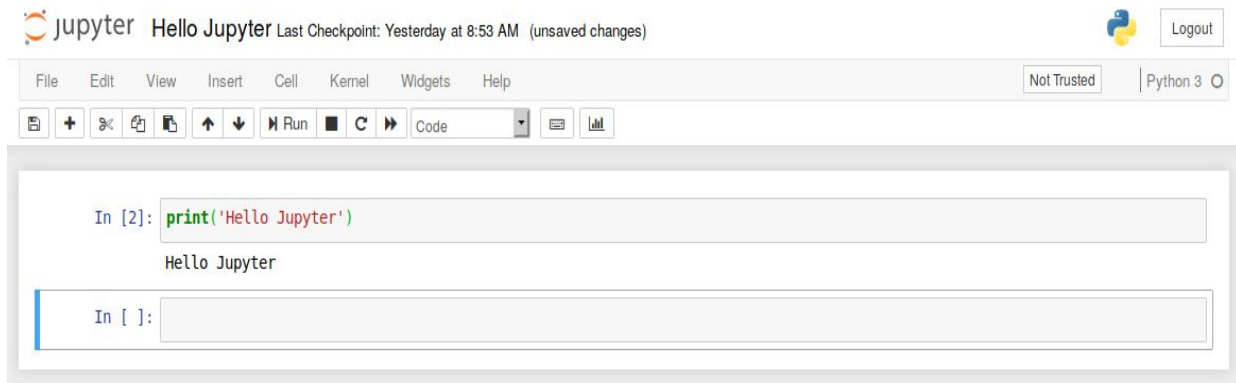
You will notice that at the top of the page is the word Untitled. This is the title for the page and the name of your Notebook. Since that isn't a very descriptive name, let's change it!

Just move your mouse over the word Untitled and click on the text. You should now see an in-browser dialog titled Rename Notebook. Let's rename this one to Hello Jupyter:



Step 5- Running Cells

Running a cell means that you will execute the cell's contents. To execute a cell, you can just select the cell and click the *Run* button that is in the row of buttons along the top. It's towards the middle. If you prefer using your keyboard, you can just **press Shift+Enter**.



If you have multiple cells in your Notebook, and you run the cells in order, you can share your variables and imports across cells. This makes it easy to separate out your code into logical chunks without needing to reimport libraries or recreate variables or functions in every cell.