# Quickstart Guide: Using Python Virtual Environments (venv)

Version 1.1 | September 2025 | Prepared by Tiffany Smith

### Introduction

This Quickstart guide was prepared by the IT team to help employees use **Python** safely and consistently. While **Python** is a powerful tool, installing **packages** without a **virtual environment** (shortened to "**venv**") can cause conflicts that affect other projects or even company systems.

By following this guide, you'll learn how to create a safe "workspace" for each project. This reduces errors, improves collaboration, and ensures company data remains secure.

## **Purpose**

This guide shows employees how to safely run **Python** scripts by using **virtual environments** (**venv**). A **virtual environment** keeps your project's tools and libraries separate so that one project doesn't accidentally affect or break another.

In concept, a **venv** functions much like a toolbox for a particular project. Instead of keeping all tools for all uses in one place, the **venv** ensures each project is paired with its specific, applicable toolbox.

## When to Use This Guide

- Use a virtual environment (venv) whenever you:
  - a. Need to run a **Python** script for work.
  - b. Install new Python packages for a project.

c. Work on multiple projects that might use different versions of the same package.

# **Setting Up Your Python VENV**

#### **Step 1: Create a Virtual Environment**

Go to your project folder in the terminal, then run:

python3 -m venv

This creates a folder named venv that holds your project's "toolbox."

#### **Step 2: Turn On the Environment**

Before running scripts, activate the environment:

#### Mac/Linux:

source venv/bin/activate

#### Windows (PowerShell)

powershell

.\venv\Scripts\Activate

If successful, you'll see (venv) appear at the start of your command line.

#### Step 3: Install Packages

While the environment is active, install packages like this:

pip install pandas

Everything stays inside the project's toolbox — not on your computer as a whole.

#### **Step 4: Turn Off the Environment**

When you're done, type:

bash deactivate

This safely closes the toolbox.

## **Best Practices**

- Specify "python3" when calling Python to run a script and avoid using "python" on its
  own. This calls the correct version of Python which ensures project stability.
- Setup only one environment per project to avoid software conflicts.
- Never email or upload your venv folder. Python has a built-in way to share venv's!
  - o Instead, share your requirements file with:

```
pip freeze > requirements.txt
```

o Colleagues can then re-create your **venv** setup using:

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

# **Troubleshooting (Common Fixes)**

- Command not found: python3:
  - o Python isn't installed or isn't on your PATH. Contact IT.

```
python3 app.py
zsh: command not found: python3 _
```

- No module named venv:
  - Ask IT to install the Python **venv** package.

```
python3 -m venv myenv
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'venv'
```

- Still not working?
  - Check if (**venv**) is at the start of your command line.

- For Linux/Mac: source **venv**/bin/activate
- Windows (Command Prompt): **venv**\Scripts\activate.bat
- Windows (PowerShell): **venv**\Scripts\Activate.ps1
- Try activating again with the correct command for your OS

# **Glossary (Plain Language)**

**Python:** A programming language designed to be easy to read and use.

**Virtual environment (venv):** A private copy of Python + tools for one project.

Package: A ready-made set of Python code that adds features (like Excel add-ins).

bash: A common terminal (command-line tool) used on Mac and Linux.

PowerShell: The Windows version of a terminal (command-line tool).

requirements.txt: A simple text file listing all the packages your project uses.

# **Revision History**

V1.0 (August 2025) - Initial version

V1.1 (September 2025) - Revised for clarity, error screenshots added