Machine learning with Python: Create, install & use a Python Virtual Environment (PVE)

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Programming *Machine Learning* (ML) in Python3

- miniconda3 allows you to install a dedicated Python Virtual Environment (PVE) on your laptop GNU/Linux, macOS or Windows.
- IDE^a interesting for ML in Python:
 - jupyter notebook: for creating Python notebooks → files *.ipynb for ML, data processing, reports... Used in most tutorials on the internet.
 - idlex: the simplest IDE for creating/running *.py files
 (a "Python interpreter" window and a "program editor" window)
 - VSCode, a.k.a Visual Studio code from Microsoft: multi-language, very powerful, requires some work (time) to get started, especially to make it work with PVE...
 - pycharme, pyzo, spyder and many others here ...

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^aIntegrated Development Environment

Installation of Miniconda3

- Download the latest version of Miniconda3 for your OS at docs.conda.io/en/latest/miniconda.html.
- Start the installation of Miniconda3... note the path for the installation folder miniconda3 → this will be used useful later...

```
[Linux, in a terminal type: bash ...some_where.../miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh]
```

Warning: the path of the installation folder miniconda3 must not contain any space or any accented characters!

Windows:



 $C:\Yoann\Mes install\miniconda3 \sim not OK (space)$

C:\Users\Léon\miniconda3 → not OK (accentuated e)



MacOSX & GNU/Linux:

/home/moi/miconda3 **ou** /Users/moi/opt/miniconda3 → OK

/home/moi/Mes install/miniconda3 \sim not OK (space)

/Users/Léon/miniconda $3 \sim not OK$ (accentuated e)

miniconda3 post-Installation

In the terminal, or the "Anaconda prompt" window:

- to disable the automatic activation of the base default PVE:
 conda config --set auto_activate_base false
- to get information on the Miniconda3 installation:
 conda info

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How to create a PVE (Python Virtual Environment)

PVE creation

In a **NEW terminal** (macOS, Linux) or an "Anaconda prompt" window (Windows), create the dumas1 PVE:

```
conda create -n dumas1 python=3.8 -y
```

PVE activation

Once the dumas1 PVE is created, you must activate it to use it:

• in the terminal, or the "Anaconda prompt" window type:

```
conda activate dumas1
```

the prompt is now prefixed with (dumas1):

```
Windows: (dumas1) C:\Users\me>
macOs: (dumas1) /Users/me>
GNU Linux: (dumas1) user@home $
```

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Installation of Python modules



Different methods to load modules into the dumas1 PVE

- With an ASCII-YAML file (*.yml) listing the modules to install and the command conda env update -n dumas1 --file <file.yml>:
 - → the most efficient for a PVE created with conda
- With an ASCII file (*.txt) listing the modules to install and the command pip install -r <file.txt>:
 - → the most used on internet tutorials...
 - → but can lead to incompatibilities between conda and pip
- By hand with conda install ... or pip install ...:
 - → the most painful!

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Installation of Python modules

Examples of files to install some Python modules in the dumas1 PVE:



YAML format for conda

name: dumas1
channels:
 - defaults

- dependencies:
 - python=3.8
 - tensorflow==2.8.*
 - pandas
 - matplotlib
 - opency
 - jupyter
 - notebook
 - notebook
 - scikit-learn
 - seaborn
 - pip



TXT format for pip

tensorflow==2.8.*
pandas
matplotlib
opencv
jupyter
notebook
scikit-learn
seaborn

Preferred method: YAML file + command conda

The --file option of the conda env update command takes the name of an ASCII file in YAML format containing the list of Python modules to install.

PVE populating

It is imperative to designate the PVE concerned with the option: -n <PVE name>

Populate the dumas1 PVE using the file dumas1.yml

In a terminal, or "Anaconda prompt" window:

- go to the folder holding the YAML file with the cd command: cd <path_of_the_folder_containing_the_file_YAML>
- then install the Python modules in the dumas1 PVE: conda env update -n dumas1 --file dumas1.yml

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Windows: launch jupyter notebook

In an "Anaconda prompt" window, with the dumas1 PVE activated, type:

```
jupyter notebook
```

- Access folders on a disk partition other than C:\ (e.g. D:\)
 jupyter notebook D:\
 jupyter notebook D:\folder1\folder2
- Access folders on a USB key mounted on example E:\ jupyter notebook E:\

macOS & GNU/Linux: launch jupyter notebook

- In a terminal with the dumas1 PVE activated, type: jupyter notebook
- Access a folder anywhere: jupyter notebook /home/users/me/folder1/folder2

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