

Create a *Python Virtual Environment* (PVE)

Learning outcomes:

- ▶ Learn to install Python with *miniconda*.
- ▶ Learn to create and use a Python Virtual Environment with the *conda* command.

Expected duration:

- ▶ 30-45 minutes (depending on your Internet connection).

Summary

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▶ Interest

The state of the art in Python programming (Data processing, Machine Learning...) is to work within a **Python Virtual Environment** (PVE) to encapsulate each project in a dedicated and persistent environment. Each PVE provides a dedicated computing environment containing a specific installation of Python:

- independent of other Python installations likely to coexist on the same machine,
- independent of computer updates.

A PVE is based on a dedicated disk tree that houses the version of the Python interpreter and modules that you need for your project. You can create, delete and re-create a PVE very easily, without impacting other Python installations possibly present on your computer.

▶ Tools

The two most often used tools to create PVE are:

- the `conda` command, available if you have installed [miniconda](#) or [Anaconda](#) on your computer
- the `venv` Python module (see [venv](#)).

The advantage of *miniconda* for numerical computation is that it transparently installs the [MKL](#) library which provides Intel processors optimization for linear algebra libraries ([BLAS](#), [LAPACK](#) ...) that determine the performance modules like *numpy*.

Another advantage of *miniconda* is that you can create PVE of any version : for example with the last *miniconda* Python 3.9 version you can create a “Python 3.6 PVE”, or a “Python 3.7 PVE” or even a “Python 2.7 PVE”... and they can all coexist on the same computer!

► Understanding how to create a PVE with conda

Prior to the creation of a PVE, you will have to install the *miniconda* package on your computer. You will see this later in the present document, in the section [\[Work do to\]](#) for your operating system. For now the goal is just to understand the main steps of creating a PVE. With *miniconda* installed on your computer, you can create & configure as many PVE as you want following the 3 step procedure explained bellow.

Don't do the job now! just understand the commands syntax and arguments, the job will be done later for real in the section [\[Work do to\]](#).

1/ Create a PVE:

```
conda create -n <pve_name> pip python=<version>
```

- **<pve_name>** is the (free) name of your PVE, often a mnemonic name like *pyml* (for *Python machine learning*) or *tf2* (for working with tensorflow2)...
- **<version>** is the version of Python you want to install in your PVE (for example 3.6 or 3.6.8 or 3.8...)

2/ Activate a PVE:

```
conda activate <pve_name>
```

- Activating PVE results in the prompt being prefixed with the string (**<pve_name>**). For example under Windows, if the current prompt is `C:\Users\LOGNAME$`, activating the PVE named **pyml** modifies the prompt which becomes: `(pyml) C:\Users\LOGNAME$`. Under GNU/Linux, a prompt like `logname@host $` becomes `(pyml) logname@host $` and under MacOS a prompt like `Mac:~ logname$` becomes `(pyml) Mac:~ logname$`.

3/ Add Python modules to the PVE:

```
conda install <module>
```

- this command downloads and installs the Python module named **<module>** within the activated PVE. Not all the Python modules have a **conda** version.

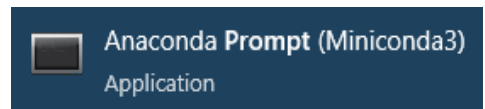
```
pip install <module>
```

- this command downloads and installs the Python module named **<module>** in your PVE. All the Python modules are available with the **pip** installer.

The important point is that your PVE must be activated!

► Install a PVE under Windows

If you don't find the **Anaconda Prompt** application when searching “**anaconda prompt**” in the Windows search bar, then you need to install the *miniconda3* package else you can skip the *miniconda* installation.



► How does a Virtual Environment work

The installation of the *miniconda3* package under Windows creates a specific version of the terminal (aka the “*command windows*”) named **Anaconda Prompt**. In this terminal, the **PATH** environment variable is modified to first reference the directory containing the conda executable: `C:\Users\LOGNAME\Miniconda3\condabin`.

When you activate the PVE **pyml**, The **PATH** environment variable is modified to first reference the PVE root directory `C:\Users\LOGNAME\Miniconda3\envs\pyml`:

- all the Python-related commands (*python*, *pip* ...) are first searched under the PVE root directory tree,
- any installation of a Python module with *conda* or *pip* installs the module under the PVE root directory.

Work to do

► Installation of miniconda3

Download the last version of *miniconda3* from [doc.conda.io](https://docs.conda.io) (take care to choose the 64 bits version, unless your PC is a 32 bits one... which is very unlikely).

Pay attention to these points:

- Miniconda3 directory path must not contain spaces or accented characters (the default path on Windows is: `C:\Users\LOGNAME\Miniconda3\`). See this frequently asked question [here](#) :

In what folder should I install Anaconda on Windows?

We recommend installing Anaconda or Miniconda into a directory that contains only 7-bit ASCII characters and no spaces, such as `C:\anaconda`. Do not install into paths that contain spaces such as `C:\Program Files` or that include `Unicode` characters outside the 7-bit ASCII character set. This helps ensure correct operation and no errors when using any open-source tools in either Python 3 or Python 2 conda environments.

- Install *miniconda3* “*just for me*”.
- Keep unchecked the option “*Add Miniconda to my PATH environment variable*”.
- If you don't have any other version of Python installed on your computer you can check the option “*Register Miniconda3 as my default Python 3.9*” else uncheck this option.
- At the end of the installation answer yes to the question “*Do you wish the installer to initialize Miniconda3 by running conda init? [yes | no]*”
- Advice: you can disable the automatic launch of the PVE (**base**) by typing the command in a terminal (an **Anaconda Prompt** window):

```
conda config --set auto_activate_base false
```

Now it's done. If you want to check your installation, launch a new terminal and try the command ‘**conda info**’: you should get no error in return and see informations on your *miniconda3* displayed on the screen.

► Create a PVE dedicated to machine learning with tensorflow2

With *miniconda3* (or *Anaconda3*) installed on your computer, create and activate the PVE named **pyml** to work with Python 3.6:

```
(base) C:\Users\LOGNAME$ conda create -n pyml pip python=3.6
...some stuff ... answer 'y' to proceed to the installation...
...
(base) C:\Users\LOGNAME$ conda update -n base -c defaults conda
... some stuff...

(base) C:\Users\LOGNAME$ conda activate pyml
(pyml) C:\Users\LOGNAME$
```

Then install the main Python modules to work with *tensorflow2* :

```
(pyml) C:\Users\LOGNAME$ pip install tensorflow==2.6.0
(pyml) C:\Users\LOGNAME$ conda install numpy scipy matplotlib pandas
(pyml) C:\Users\LOGNAME$ conda install jupyter jupyterlab
(pyml) C:\Users\LOGNAME$ pip install scikit-learn scikit-image seaborn pydot pyyaml keras==2.6.*
(pyml) C:\Users\LOGNAME$ pip install opencv-python==4.6.0.66
```

► Install the *idlex* minimalist IDE

In the terminal with the **pyml** PVE activated type in the command:

```
(pyml) C:\Users\LOGNAME$ pip install idlex
```

Now you will create a shortcut that runs **idlex.py** within the activated **pyml** PVE:

- Right-click on the Windows desktop.
- Move your mouse cursor over **New > ShortCut** in the pop-up menu and browse to select the file `C:\Users\LOGNAME\Miniconda3\envs\pyml\Scripts\idlex.py`
- Name the short-cut as **(pyml) idlex.py** .
- Find the icon **(pyml) idlex.py** on your desktop end right-click on it to edit its properties :
- in the field **Target**, copy the string: `C:\Users\LOGNAME\Miniconda3\condabin\conda.bat activate pyml & C:\Users\LOGNAME\Miniconda3\envs\minfo\python.exe C:\Users\LOGNAME\Miniconda3\envs\minfo\Scripts\idlex.py` replacing `C:\Users\LOGNAME` by the actual path of the **Miniconda3** directory on your computer.
- In the field **Start In** copy the path of your directory: `C:\Users\LOGNAME` replacing **LOGNAME** by the actual value on your computer
- Click on the **Change icon** button and browse to select `C:\Users\CHARLES\Miniconda3\Lib\idlelib\icons\idle.ico`

Now you can double-click on the **(pyml) idlex.py** icon : you get the *Interpreter window* and with the menu **File > New File**, you get the *Editor windows*.

All the work made with this icon is done within the **(pyml)** PVE.



► Install a PVE under MacOS

If you cannot run the `miniconda` command in a terminal then you need to install the `miniconda3` package else you can skip the `miniconda3` installation.

► How does a Virtual Environment work

The installation of `miniconda3` modifies the `.bashrc` file in your home directory. The `PATH` environment variable is modified to mention first the directory containing the `conda` command: `/Users/<logname>/opt/miniconda3/condabin`).

When you activate the PVE `ppu`, The `PATH` variable is modified again to reference first the PVE root directory `/Users/<logname>/opt/miniconda3/envs/ppu`:

- all the Python-related commands (`python`, `pip` ...) are first searched under the PVE root directory tree,
- any installation of a Python module with `conda` or `pip` installs the files under the PVE root directory.

Work to do

► Installation of `miniconda3`

Download and install miniconda on your computer from <https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/miniconda.html>.

Pay attention to these points:

- the *installation path* of the `miniconda3` directory must not contain any spaces or accentuated character. (the default installation path on MacOS is: `/Users/<logname>/opt/miniconda3`)
- At the end of the installation answer yes to the question “Do you wish the installer to initialize Miniconda3 by running `conda init`? [yes | no]”
- Start a new terminal or type the command `source ~/.bashrc` to inherit changes from your `.bashrc` file: the `conda` command now becomes available in the terminal.
- Advice: you can disable the automatic launch of the PVE (`base`) by typing the command:

```
conda config --set auto_activate_base false
```

Now it's done. If you want to check your installation, launch a new terminal and try the command `conda info`: you should get no error in return and see information on your `miniconda3` displayed on the screen.

Create a PVE dedicated to machine learning with tensorflow2

With `miniconda` (or `Anaconda`) installed on your computer, create and activate the PVE named `tf2` to work with Python 3.6:

```
(base) Mac:~ logname$ conda create -n pyml pip python=3.6
...some stuff ... answer 'y' to proceed to the installation...

(base) Mac:~ logname$ conda update -n base -c defaults conda
... some stuff...

(base) Mac:~ logname$ conda activate pyml
(pyml) Mac:~ logname$
```

Then install the main Python modules to work with *tensorflow2* :

```
(pym) Mac:~ logname$ pip install tensorflow==2.6.0
(pym) Mac:~ logname$ conda install numpy scipy matplotlib pandas
(pym) Mac:~ logname$ conda install jupyter jupyterlab
(pym) Mac:~ logname$ pip install scikit-learn scikit-image seaborn pydot pyyaml keras==2.6.*
(pym) Mac:~ logname$ pip install opencv-python==4.6.0.66
```

If you get an error like “*No matching distribution found tensorflow==2.6*” try to lower the tensorflow version to the highest one mentioned in the error message (2.5.4, 2.4.3 ?) and retry the installation with this version number.

The installation of the module `opencv-python` on some MacOS laptop may need to install *Xcode* to compile the source code of the module. Install the *Xcode* development workbench on your laptop and retry the installation of the module, it takes a very long time to compile the module, don't worry, be patient....

► Install the *idlex* minimalist IDE

In the terminal with the `pym` PVE activated type in the command:

```
(pym) Mac:~ logname$ pip install idlex
```

That's all. To run *idlex*, simply type:

```
(pym) Mac:~ logname$ idlex
```

you get the *Interpreter window* and with the menu **File > New File**, you get the *Editor windows*. All work done following this procedure is done in the `pym` PVE.

► Install a PVE under GNU/Linux

If you cannot run the `miniconda` command in a terminal then you need to install the `miniconda3` package else you can skip the installation.

► How does Virtual Environment work

The installation of `miniconda3` modifies the `.bashrc` file in your home directory. The `PATH` environment variable is modified to first reference the directory containing the `conda` command: `/home/<logname>/miniconda3/condabin` on Ubuntu.

When you activate the PVE `pyml`, The `PATH` variable is modified again to first reference the PVE root directory `/home/<logname>/miniconda3/envs/pyml`:

- all the Python-related commands (`python`, `pip` ...) are first searched under the PVE root directory tree,
- any installation of a Python module with `conda` or `pip` installs the files under the PVE root directory.

► Work to do

Install miniconda

Download and install miniconda on your computer from <https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/miniconda.html>.

Pay attention to these points:

- The *installation path* for the `miniconda3` directory must not contain spaces or accentuated characters (the default installation path on Ubuntu is: `/home/<logname>/miniconda3`)
- At the end of the installation answer *yes* to the question “*Do you wish the installer to initialize Miniconda3 by running conda init? [yes | no]*”
- Start a new terminal or type the command `source ~/.bashrc` to inherit changes from your `.bashrc` file: the `conda` command now becomes available in the terminal.
- Advice: you can disable the automatic launch of the PVE (`base`) by typing the command:

```
conda config --set auto_activate_base false
```

Now it's done. If you want to check your installation launch, a new terminal and try the command `conda info`: you should get no error in return and see a information on `miniconda3` displayed on the screen.

Create a PVE dedicated to machine learning with tensorflow2

With `miniconda` (or `Anaconda`) installed on your computer, create and activate the PVE named `pyml` to work with Python 3.8:

```
(base) logname@host $ conda create -n tf2 pip python=3.6
...some stuff ... answer 'y' to proceed to the installation...
...
(base) logname@host $ conda update -n base -c defaults conda
... some stuff...

(base) logname@host $ conda activate pyml
(pyml) logname@host $
```

Then install the main Python modules to work with *tensorflow2* :

```
(pym1) logname@host $ pip install tensorflow==2.6.0
(pym1) logname@host $ conda install numpy scipy matplotlib pandas
(pym1) logname@host $ conda install jupyter jupyterlab
(pym1) logname@host $ pip install scikit-learn scikit-image seaborn pydot pyyaml keras==2.6.*
(pym1) logname@host $ pip install opencv-python==4.6.0.66
```

► Install the *idlex* minimalist IDE

In the terminal with the **pym1** PVE activated type in the command:

```
(pym1) logname@host $ pip install idlex
```

That's all. To run **idlex**, simply type:

```
(pym1) Mac:~ logname$ idlex
```

you get the *Interpreter* window and with the menu **File > New File**, you get the *Editor* windows.
All work done following this procedure is done in the **pym1** PVE.

► Useful commands

<i>command</i>	<i>description</i>
<code>conda info</code>	Display information about <i>conda</i>
<code>conda env list</code>	List the PVEs known by <i>conda</i>
<code>conda deactivate</code>	Deactivate the current PVE
<code>conda activate <pve_name></code>	Activate the PVE named <code><pve_name></code>
<code>conda list</code>	conda view of the list installed packages for the activated PVE
<code>pip list</code>	pip view of the list installed packages for the activated PVE
<code>conda search <module></code>	Find versions of a Python module for the activated PVE