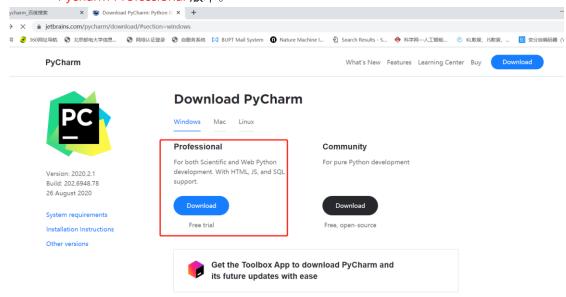
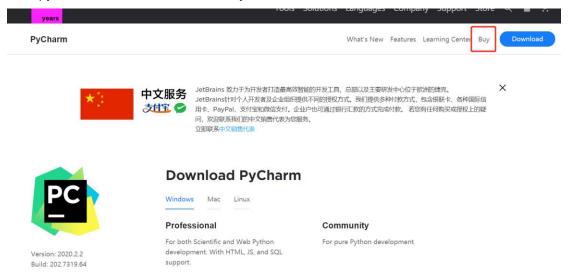
### 一、使用服务器上的 Python 环境跑代码的教程

(1) 首先安装 Pycharm。去 Pycharm 官网(<u>https://www.jetbrains.com/)下载</u>
Pycharm Professional 版本。

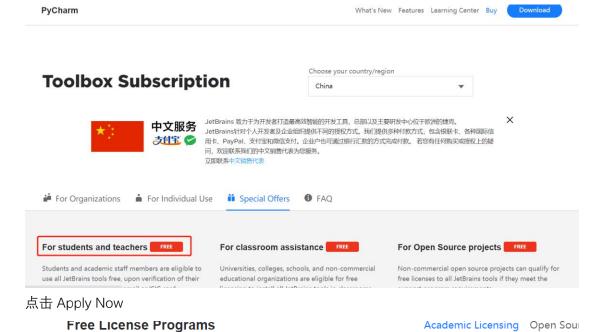


虽然专业版收费,但是咱们有学校的教育邮箱(xxx@bupt.edu.cn),使用教育邮箱注册即可免费使用(一年评估一次,只要教育邮箱有效,就一直能使用)。

(2) 申请免费使用 Pycharm 登录 pycharm 官网,点击右上角的 buy。



点击下图红框中的内容下面的 learn more。



# teachers

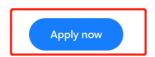
Get free access to all JetBrains IDEs for personal use at school or at home.

### Who can get free individual licenses for education

Students and faculty from accredited educational institutions (high schools, colleges, and universities) are welcome to apply.

Students need to be enrolled in an accredited educational program that takes one or more years of full-time study to complete.

Not sure about the license terms? Check out the FAQ or read the full terms here.

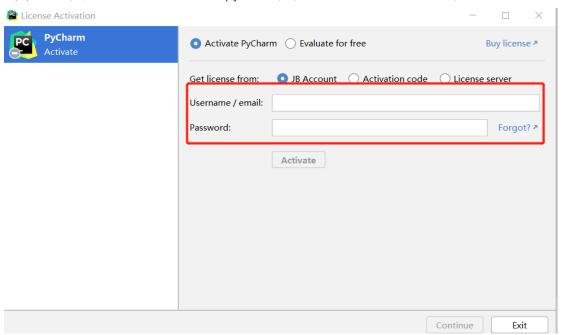


然后填写表单信息, 在红框内填写学校的邮箱

Apply with:	UNIVERSITY EMAIL ADDRESS	ISIC/ITIC MEMBERSHIP	OFFICIAL DOCUMENT	GITHUB
Status:	l'm a student			
	l'm a teacher			
Level of study:	Undergraduate		*	
	Is Computer Science or Engineering your major field of study?			
	Yes			
	No			
Graduation date:	Choose			
	Choose expected graduation date.			
Email address:	University email address, e.g.	s@mit.edu		
	i certify that the university email addre	ss provided above is valid		
	and belongs to me.	ss provided above is valid		
Name:	First Name	Last Name		
	Your name as it appears in your passport, driver's license, or other legal documents.			

注册完之后会在邮箱收到确认邮件、然后确认完邮件后就注册成功。

(3) 最后在安装注册完成之后打开 pycharm, 在如下界面登录刚刚注册的账户就行了。



显示已创建环境的命令为 conda info --envs

删除环境的命令为 conda remove --name <环境名> --all

切换到指定环境的命令为 conda activate <环境名>

退出当前环境的命令为 conda deactivate

比如现在创建一个 python 版本 3.7, gpu 版本的 tensorflow2.0 的环境,操作如下:

(a) 先使用 Xshell 连接到服务器, 然后输入如下指令:

```
declare -x QTINC="/usr/lib64/qt-3.3/include"

declare -x QTLIB="/usr/lib64/qt-3.3/lib"

declare -x QTLIB="/usr/lib64/qt-3.3/lib"

declare -x QTLIB="/usr/lib64/qt-3.3/lib"

declare -x SELINUX_EVEL_REQUESTED=""

declare -x SELINUX_ROLE_REQUESTED=""

declare -x SELINUX_USE_CURRENT_RANGE=""

declare -x SHELV="/bin/bash"

declare -x SHLVL="/bin/bash"

declare -x SHLVL="1"

declare -x SSH_CIENT="10.28.192.84 12830 22"

declare -x SSH_CONNECTION="10.28.192.84 12830 10.112.3.105 22"

declare -x TERM="xterm"

declare -x TERM="xterm"

declare -x TERM="xterm"

declare -x VSHEN="root/.local/share/flatpak/exports/share:/var/lib/flatpak/exports/share:/usr/local/share:/usr/share"

[root@localhost ~]# conda create --name test python=3.7 anaconda tensorflow-gpu=2.0
```

然后会询问是否安装上面这些包,输入 y,按回车键即可。

```
tensorflow-gpu
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::tensorflow-gpu-2.0.0-h0d30ee
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::termcolor-1.1.0-py37 1
  termcolor
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::terminado-0.8.3-py37 0
  terminado
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::testpath-0.4.4-py 0
  testpath
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::threadpoolctl-2.1.0-pyh5ca1d4c
  threadpoolctl
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::tk-8.6.10-hbc83047 0
  tk
  toml
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::toml-0.10.1-py 0
  toolz
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::toolz-0.10.0-py 0
  tornado
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::tornado-6.0.4-py37h7b6447c_1
  tqdm
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::tqdm-4.48.2-py 0
  traitlets
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::traitlets-4.3.3-py37 0
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::typed-ast-1.4.1-py37h7b6447c
  typed-ast
  typing extensions anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::typing extensions-3.7.4.3-py 0
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::ujson-1.35-py37h14c3975 0
  ujson
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::unicodecsv-0.14.1-py37 0
  unicodecsv
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::unixodbc-2.3.7-h14c3975 0
  unixodbc
  urllib3
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::urllib3-1.25.10-py 0
  watchdog
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::watchdog-0.10.3-py37 0
  wcwidth
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::wcwidth-0.2.5-py 0
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::webencodings-0.5.1-py37 1
  webencodings
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::werkzeug-0.16.1-py 0
  werkzeug
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::wheel-0.35.1-py 0
  wheel
  widgetsnbextension anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::widgetsnbextension-3.5.1-py3
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::wrapt-1.11.2-py37h7b6447c 0
  wrapt
  wurlitzer
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::wurlitzer-2.0.1-py37 0
  xlrd
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::xlrd-1.2.0-py37_0
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::xlsxwriter-1.3.3-py_0
  xlsxwriter
  xlwt
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::xlwt-1.3.0-py37_0
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::xz-5.2.5-h7b6447c_0
  ΧZ
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::yaml-0.2.5-h7b6447c_0
  yaml
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::yapf-0.30.0-py_0
  yapf
  zeromq
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::zeromq-4.3.2-he6710b0 3
  zict
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::zict-2.0.0-py 0
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/noarch::zipp-3.1.0-py_0
  zipp
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::zlib-1.2.11-h7b6447c_3
  zlib
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::zope-1.0-py37
  zope
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::zope.event-4.4-py37_0
  zope.event
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::zope.interface-5.1.0-py37h7b
  zope.interface
                     anaconda/pkgs/main/linux-64::zstd-1.4.5-h9ceee32 0
  zstd
Proceed ([y]/n)? y
```

稍等片刻即可安装好相应的环境。

(b) 常见命令演示

输入 conda info --envs 即可查看安装好的 anaconda 环境的路径,如下图红框中的内容所示:

```
[root@localhost ~]# conda info --envs
 conda environments:
#
                          /data/software/anaconda3
base
                          /data/software/anaconda3/envs/py env1
py_env1
                          /data/software/anaconda3/envs/test
test
tf2.0 env1
                          /data/software/anaconda3/envs/tf2.0 env1
tf_1.4
                          /data/software/anaconda3/envs/tf_1.4
                          /data/software/anaconda3/envs/tf env1
tf env1
                          /data/software/anaconda3/envs/yzw
yzw
```

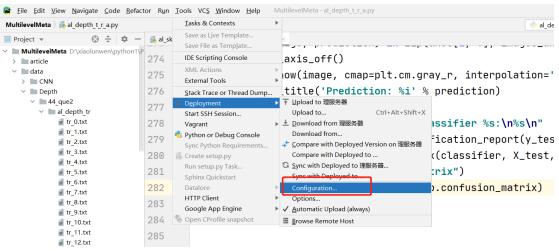
激活指定环境:

```
[root@localhost *]# conda activate test
You have new mail in /var/spoot/mail/root
(test) [root@localhost ~]#
```

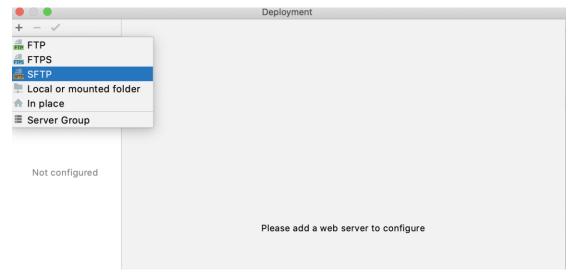
退出当前环境:

```
(test) [root@localhost ~]# conda deactivate
[root@localhost ~]#
```

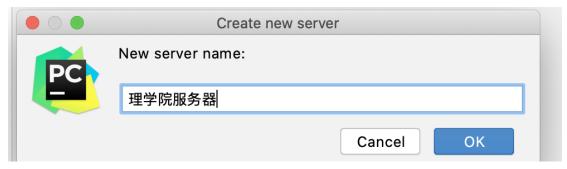
(5) pycharm 配置服务器环境,点击如下图所示的 configuration 选项



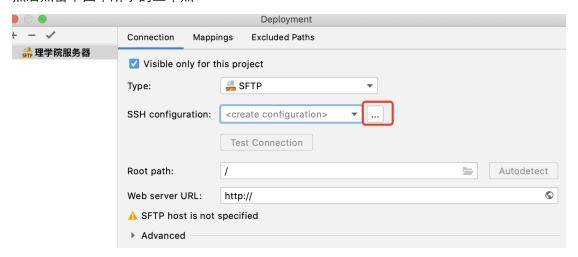
在打开的界面中点击左上角的加号,如下图所示:



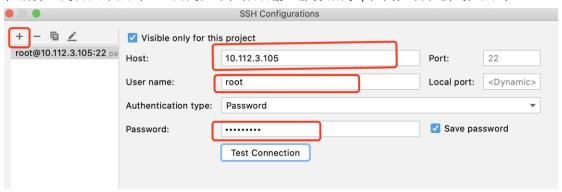
在新打开的对话框内输入服务器的名字,并点击确定:



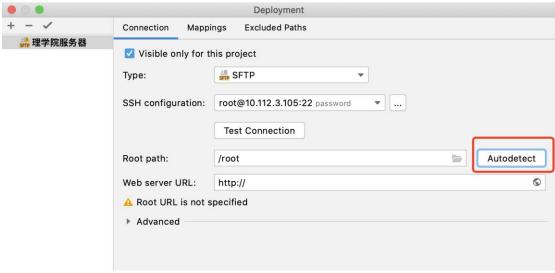
### 然后点击下图中所示的三个点:



在新弹出的界面中点击左上角的加号,然后输入服务器的 ip, 用户名和密码, 点击 ok。



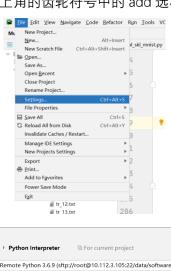
然后点击 Autodetect,最后点击 ok 即可。

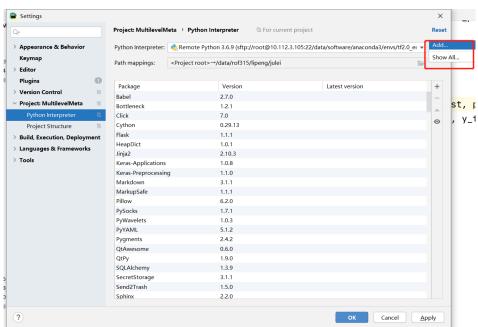


以上就把服务器的环境配置好了。

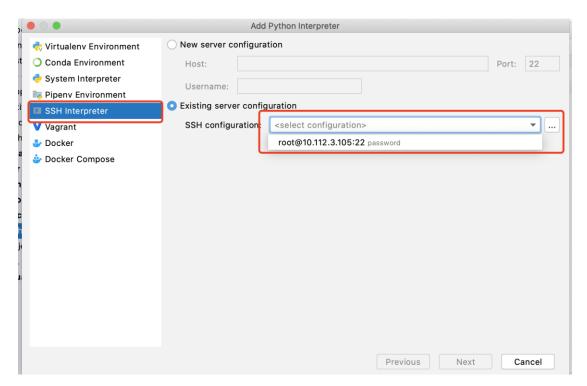
下面将当前 pycharm 的解释器设置为服务器端的:

(a) 打开 Settings 界面,点击右上角的齿轮符号中的 add 选项:

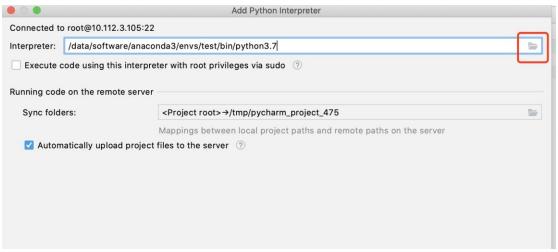


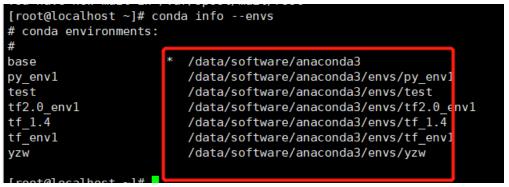


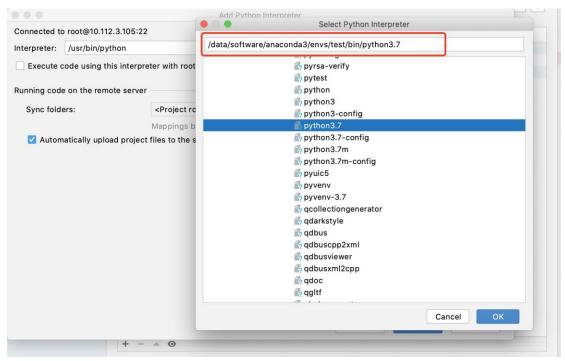
按如下图所示操作,选择下图下拉菜单中的服务器,并点击下一步:



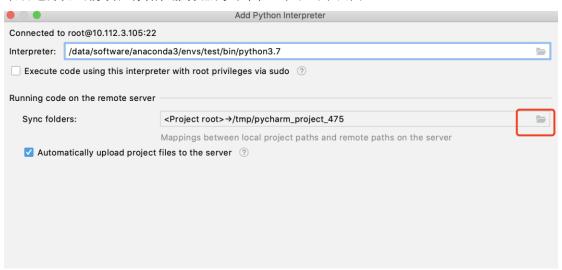
点击如下图所示的文件夹选项,选中服务器上对应 anaconda 环境的 python 程序,以 test 环境为例。上面讲过可以通过输入 conda info --envs 找到环境的位置。

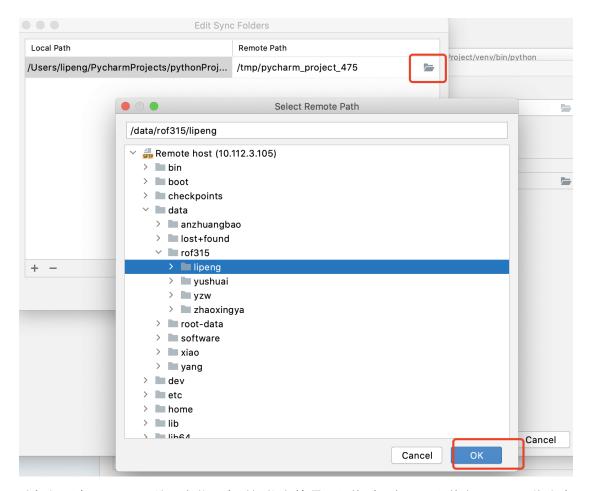






## 最后选择把当前项目存储在服务器的哪个位置,如下图所示:





选择好后点 ok 即可,然后会花一点时间将当前项目上传到服务器,上传完后,即可像在本地上运行 python 代码一样使用。