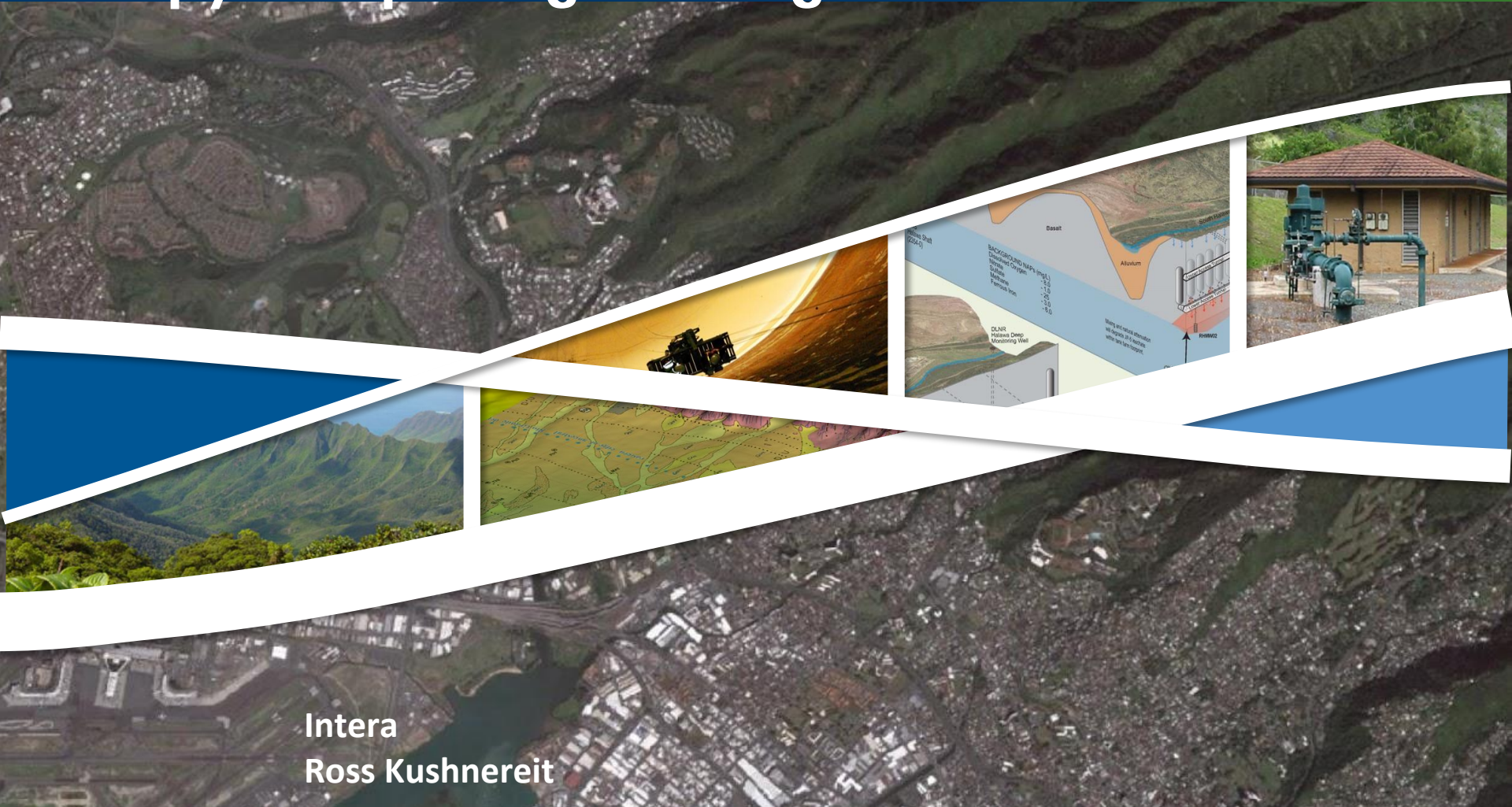


My Anaconda don't, want version control issues...

A python package manager.



Intera
Ross Kushnereit

What is Anaconda?

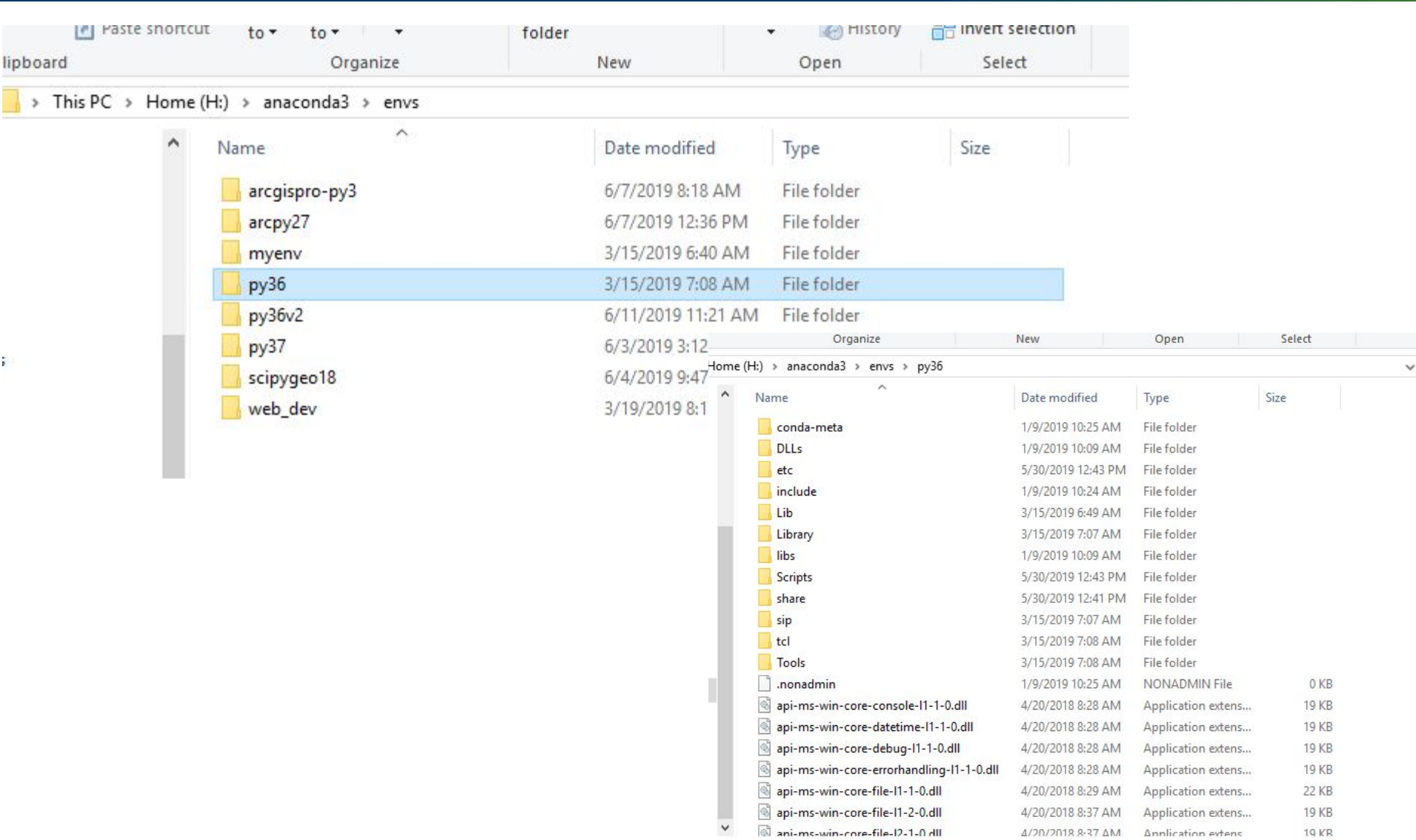
- Anaconda is the most popular python package distribution and manager for data science
- Anaconda grants you the ability to use limitless possibilities of python versions and python packages
- Anaconda easily allows for sharing of environments and package versions.
- “Made with love in Austin, Texas”

– Conda website

What is a distribution manager?

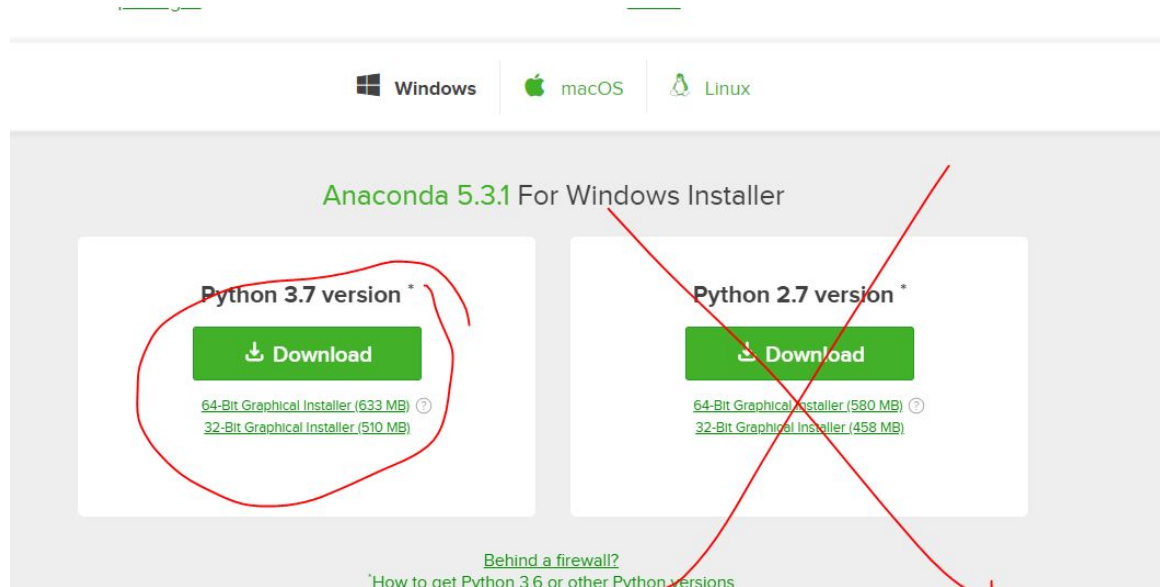
- Simply put, these add environments to your computer that allows you to reach a python executable and packages to run code.
- Other examples you may have heard of:
 - Canopy
 - PyPy
 - WinPython
 - Docker

How a conda environment looks



Installation of Anaconda

- <https://www.anaconda.com/download/>
 - Download the latest version

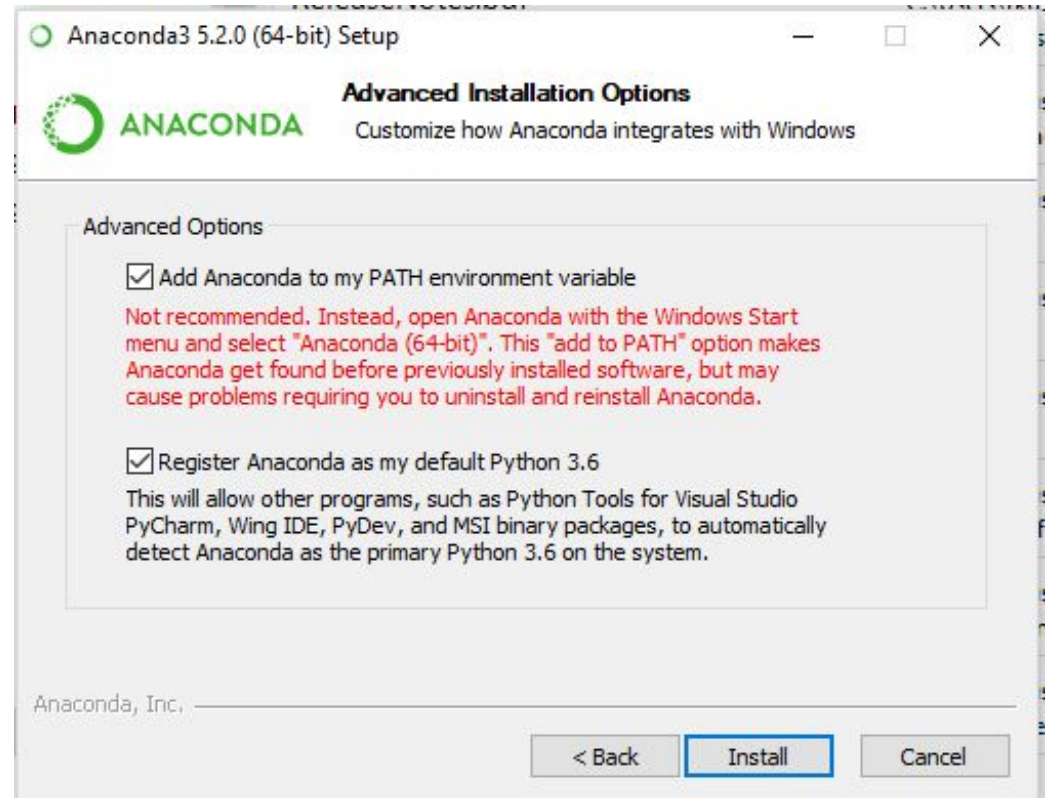


Don't worry we will talk about 2.7

Installation of Anaconda

- **IMPORTANT!**

- For windows users:
- When you reach this part you would like to “Add Anaconda to my PATH”
- This allows for you to simply call conda from anywhere on your computer
- Very tricky to add later
- Could mess up other python path environments so use at own risk



After installation

- You should be able to call conda from anywhere on your computer
- I recommend a linux based command prompt,
 - I use git bash, but Cygwin should work too



Some basic conda examples

- To use anaconda simply call conda and the command you'd like to use:
- Examples; list, install <package>, --version



```
MINGW64:/  
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /  
$
```


Version control and sharing

- So the main reason Anaconda is good for the work we do is that we can create a new environment for whatever project you are working on and share it with others.

Creating a new environment

- `conda create -n myenv`
 - You can specify any python version you want here

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background. The window title bar at the top shows 'MINGW64:/h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs' and standard window control buttons. The terminal text shows a prompt 'rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium' followed by 'MINGW64 /h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs (master)' and a '\$' prompt. A vertical ellipsis '...' is visible below the '\$' prompt.

```
MINGW64:/h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs (master)
$
...
```

Conda envs

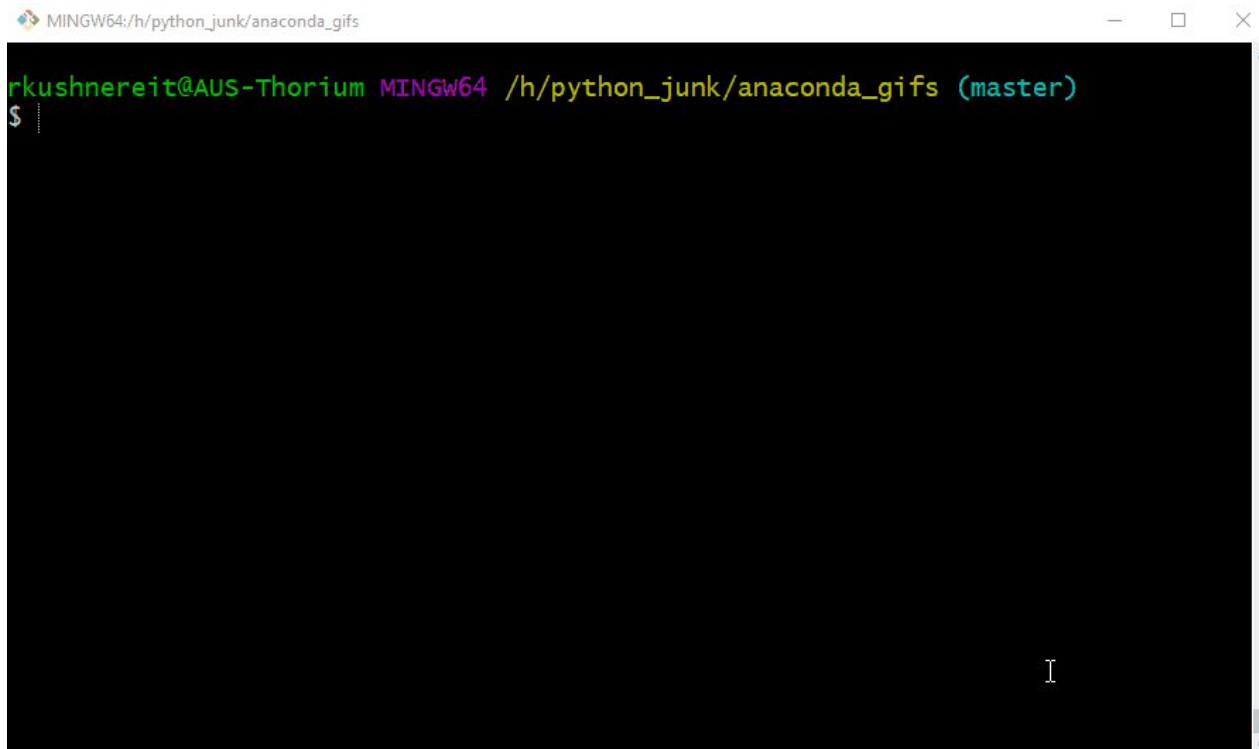
- conda env list
 - Will let you see all your conda envs

```
MINGW64:/h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs (master)
$ conda env list
# conda environments:
#
base                *  H:\Miniconda3
27arcpy64           H:\Miniconda3\envs\27arcpy64
arcpy64             H:\Miniconda3\envs\arcpy64
dev_tester          H:\Miniconda3\envs\dev_tester
geo_test            H:\Miniconda3\envs\geo_test
modpath_qa          H:\Miniconda3\envs\modpath_qa
modpath_qa_test     H:\Miniconda3\envs\modpath_qa_test
new_env37           H:\Miniconda3\envs\new_env37
py27                H:\Miniconda3\envs\py27
qgis27_test         H:\Miniconda3\envs\qgis27_test
trash               H:\Miniconda3\envs\trash

rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs (master)
$ |
```

activate environment

- source activate new_env37
 - Will now activate the new conda env
 - (source may not be needed)

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background. The title bar at the top reads "MINGW64:/h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs". The terminal text shows the prompt "rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium" in green, followed by "MINGW64 /h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs (master)" in purple and yellow. Below this is a white dollar sign "\$" and a vertical cursor line. A small white "I" is visible in the bottom right corner of the terminal area.

```
MINGW64:/h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs (master)
$
```

conda install

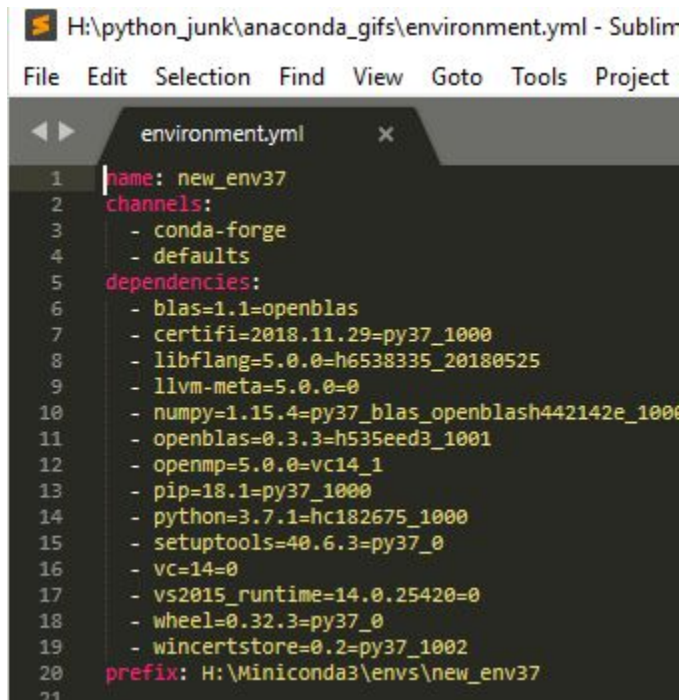
- In your new environment you can use conda and pip to install packages
 - Recommended to try conda before pip

```
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs (master)
$ conda install numpy
Solving environment: ...working... done
```

```
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /h/python_junk/anaconda_gifs (master)
$ conda list
# packages in environment at H:\Miniconda3\envs\new_env37:
#
# Name                    Version            Build    Channel
blas                      1.1                openblas conda-forge
certifi                   2018.11.29         py37_1000 conda-forge
libflang                  5.0.0              h6538335_20180525 conda-forge
llvm-meta                 5.0.0              0        conda-forge
numpy                     1.15.4             py37_blas_openblas442142e_1000 [bla
_openblas] conda-forge
openblas                  0.3.3              h535eed3_1001 conda-forge
openmp                    5.0.0              vc14_1    conda-forge
pip                       18.1               py37_1000 conda-forge
python                    3.7.1              hc182675_1000 conda-forge
setuptools                40.6.3             py37_0    conda-forge
vc                         14                 0        conda-forge
vs2015_runtime            14.0.25420         0        conda-forge
wheel                     0.32.3             py37_0    conda-forge
wincertstore              0.2                py37_1002 conda-forge
```

Sharing your environment

- `conda env export > environment.yml`
 - this creates a yml file that has the package versions in it



The screenshot shows a Sublime Text editor window titled "H:\python_junk\anaconda_gifs\environment.yml - Sublime". The editor displays the contents of an `environment.yml` file. The file is a YAML document that defines a conda environment. It includes a `name` field, a `channels` list, a `dependencies` list, and a `prefix` field. The dependencies list includes various scientific and development packages with their specific versions and build identifiers.

```
1 name: new_env37
2 channels:
3   - conda-forge
4   - defaults
5 dependencies:
6   - blas=1.1=openblas
7   - certifi=2018.11.29=py37_1000
8   - libflang=5.0.0=h6538335_20180525
9   - llvm-meta=5.0.0=0
10  - numpy=1.15.4=py37_blas_openblash442142e_1000
11  - openblas=0.3.3=h535eed3_1001
12  - openmp=5.0.0=vc14_1
13  - pip=18.1=py37_1000
14  - python=3.7.1=hc182675_1000
15  - setuptools=40.6.3=py37_0
16  - VC=14=0
17  - vs2015_runtime=14.0.25420=0
18  - wheel=0.32.3=py37_0
19  - wincertstore=0.2=py37_1002
20 prefix: H:\Miniconda3\envs\new_env37
21
```


Loading a yml

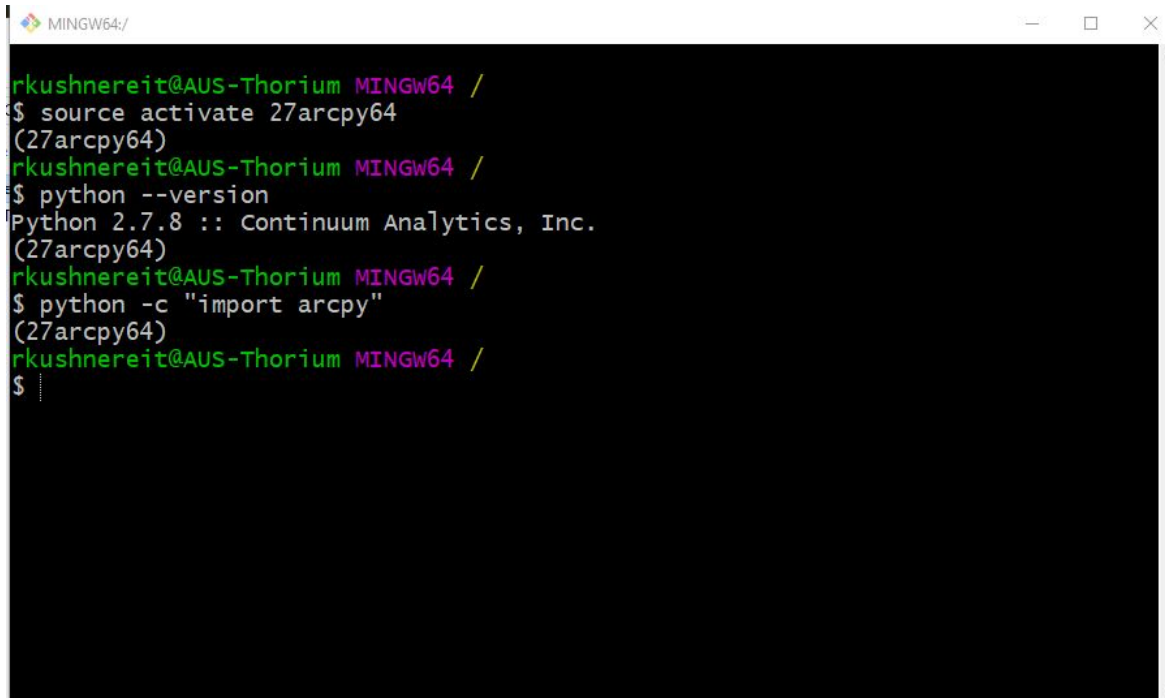
- Navigate to the yml file
- `conda env create -f environment.yml`
 - This will create the same environment from the dependencies in the yml file and you and your peers can sleep easy at night knowing that your code will play nice together

Adding arcpy to conda

- Create an environment with the same python version used with your arcmap. (Probably 2.7.8)
- Copy the DTBGGP64.pth file in [From: C:\Program Files \(x86\)\ArcGIS\Desktop10.3\Support\Python\DTBGGP64.pth](#)
 - [To: H:\Anaconda3\envs\27arcpy64\Lib\site-packages](#)
- This only works if arcmap is 64 bit and may require some fine tuning

Adding arcpy to conda

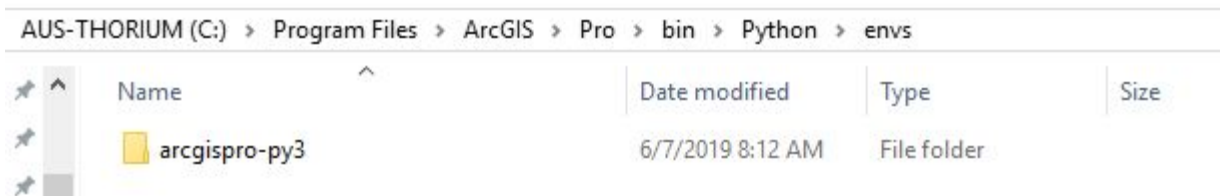
- You should be able to run python commands from the terminal and import arcpy

A screenshot of a Windows terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/' showing a series of commands and their outputs. The user is at a prompt 'rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /'. They enter '\$ source activate 27arcpy64', which results in the prompt changing to '(27arcpy64)'. Then they enter '\$ python --version', which outputs 'Python 2.7.8 :: Continuum Analytics, Inc.' and the prompt returns to '(27arcpy64)'. Finally, they enter '\$ python -c "import arcpy"', which also returns the prompt to '(27arcpy64)'. The terminal window has standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close) in the top right corner.

```
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /  
$ source activate 27arcpy64  
(27arcpy64)  
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /  
$ python --version  
Python 2.7.8 :: Continuum Analytics, Inc.  
(27arcpy64)  
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /  
$ python -c "import arcpy"  
(27arcpy64)  
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /  
$
```

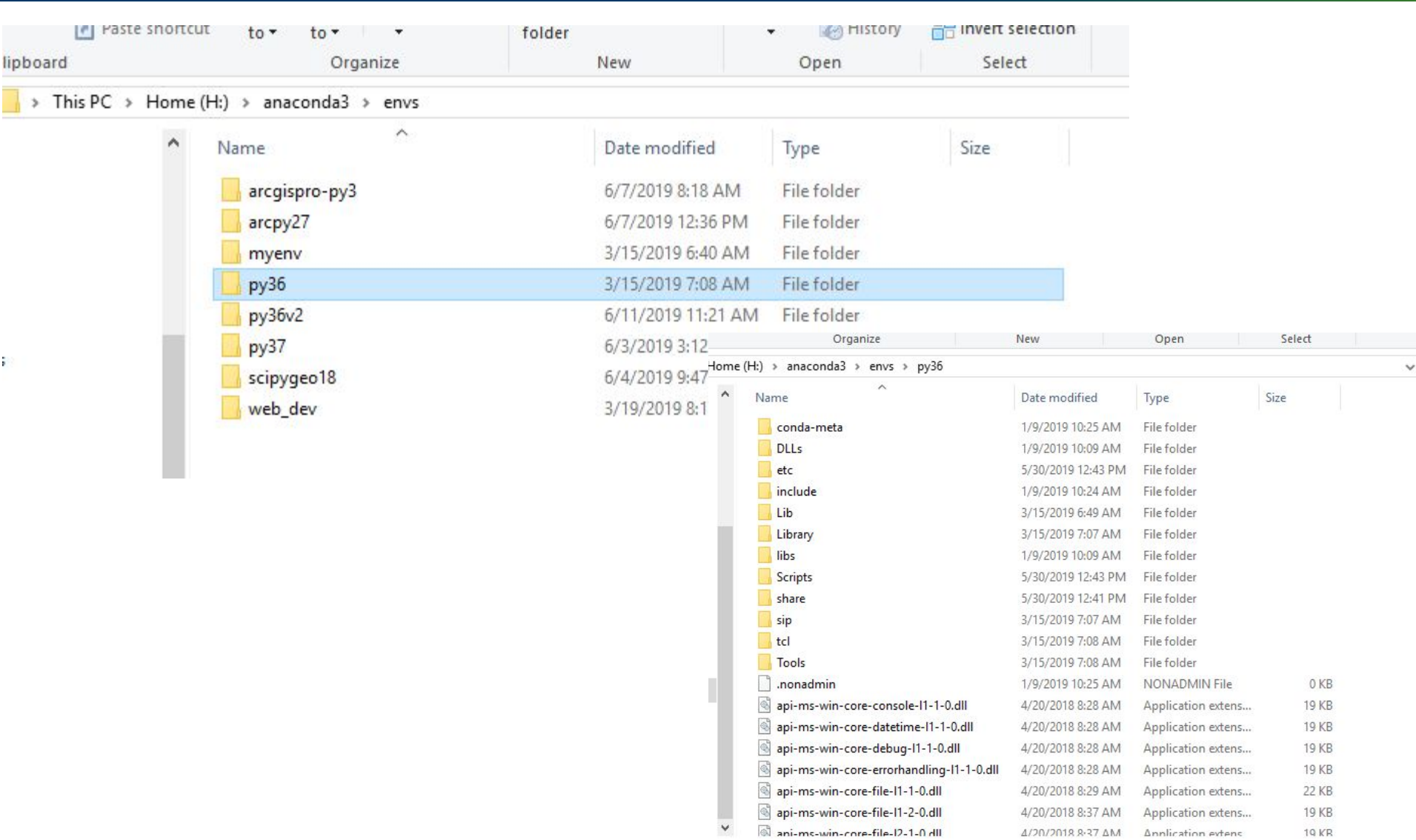
ArcPro and Conda

- Arcpro is already using anaconda, however it comes with it's own version.
- MY recommendation is to install your own conda distro, then copy the env from arcpro's conda distro. (That way if you mess something up, you can easily replace it)



AUS-THORIUM (C:) > Program Files > ArcGIS > Pro > bin > Python > envs				
Name	Date modified	Type	Size	
arcgispro-py3	6/7/2019 8:12 AM	File folder		

How a conda environment looks



ArcPro and Conda

MINGW64:/

```
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /  
$ source activate arcgispro-py3  
(arcgispro-py3)  
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /  
$ which python  
/h/anaconda3/envs/arcgispro-py3/python  
(arcgispro-py3)  
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /  
$ python -c "import arcpy"  
(arcgispro-py3)  
rkushnereit@AUS-Thorium MINGW64 /  
$ |
```


Demos

- Bash on Ubuntu on Windows
- Cluster use