

Hands-on Lab : Download & install Anaconda

Time efforts: 15 minutes

Objectives of exercise

- Download & install Anaconda
- Create Anaconda Environment for R and Python
- Install and run Jupyter Notebook

Overview of Anaconda

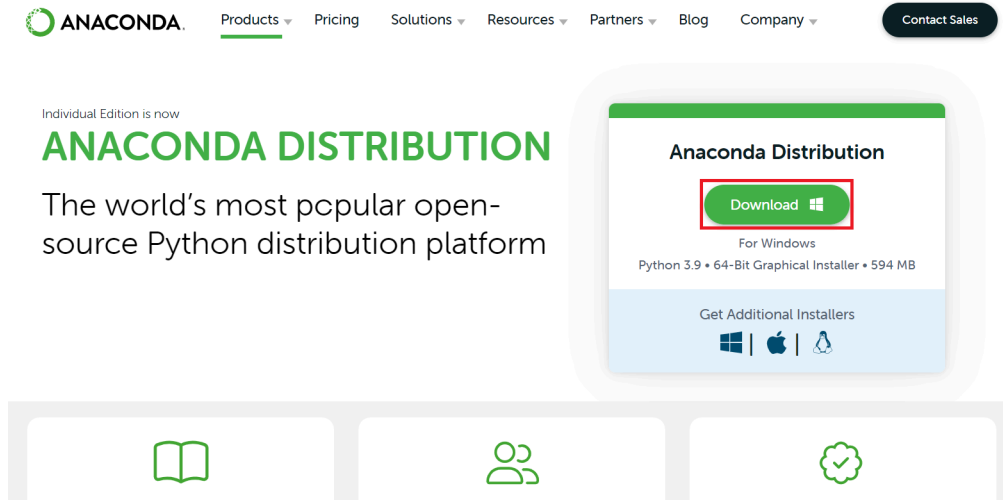
There are several cloud-based data science tools that can make team collaboration more accessible. At times it's useful to work directly on your desktop.

Anaconda Distribution is an Open Source distribution of Python and R languages. It comes with a repository of a large number of packages for data science and machine learning, with the most popular and commonly used ones pre-installed. It includes Anaconda Navigator, a graphical interface (GUI) that contains several tools, and IDEs such as Jupyter Notebooks and R Studio. It has binaries for major platforms, including Windows, Linux, and macOS. This lab includes instructions for downloading and installing Anaconda on Windows.

Exercise 1: Download & Install Anaconda Distribution

Step 1: Use the below link to download the Anaconda distribution:

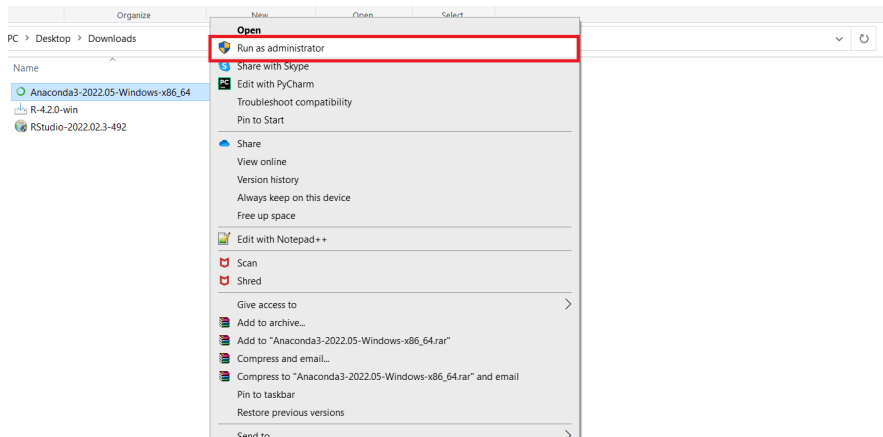
Link for Download Anaconda Distribution: <https://www.anaconda.com/products/distribution>



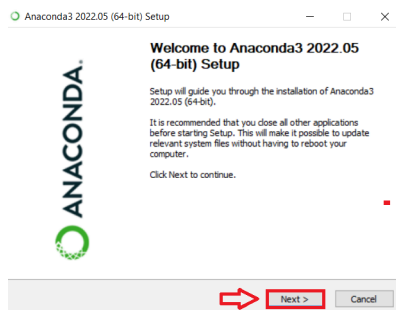
The screenshot shows the Anaconda website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Products, Pricing, Solutions, Resources, Partners, Blog, Company, and a Contact Sales button. Below the navigation bar, the text "Individual Edition is now" is followed by the large heading "ANACONDA DISTRIBUTION". Underneath, it says "The world's most popular open-source Python distribution platform". To the right, there is a card titled "Anaconda Distribution" with a green "Download" button highlighted by a red box. Below the button, it says "For Windows" and "Python 3.9 • 64-Bit Graphical Installer • 594 MB". At the bottom of the card, there is a link "Get Additional Installers" with icons for Windows, Apple, and Linux. Below the card, there are three icons: a book, two people, and a checkmark.

*Note: Depending on your Operating system, it would show the download link specific to your OS. Click the **Download** button to download it to your local machine.*

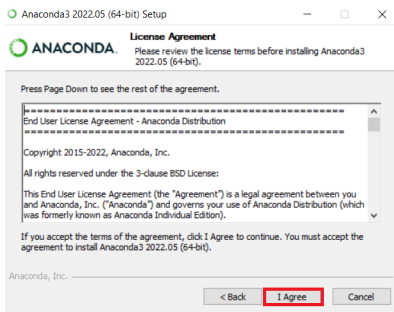
Step 2: Once the download completes, right-click the downloaded file and run it as **Administrator**.



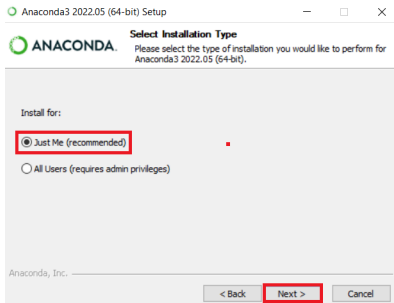
Step 3: At the beginning of the welcome window, you need to click **Next** to confirm the installation.



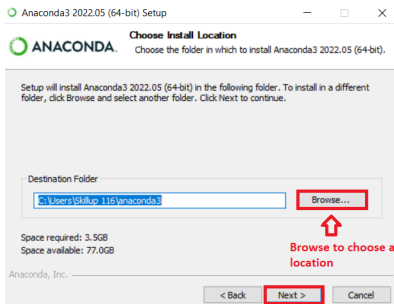
Step 4: Agree to the license.



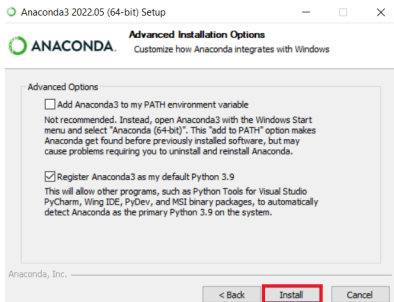
Step 5: In the installation window, select **Just me**, and click **Next**.



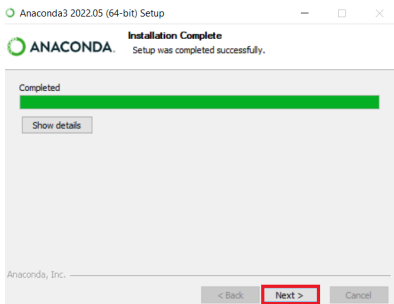
Step 6: Select the folder where you would like to **Install Anaconda**, or retain the **Default** installation location and click **Next**.



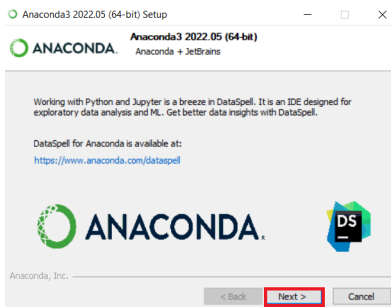
Step 7: In the **Advanced Installation Options** window, select **Register Anaconda3 as the default Python 3.9** option, and click **Install**.



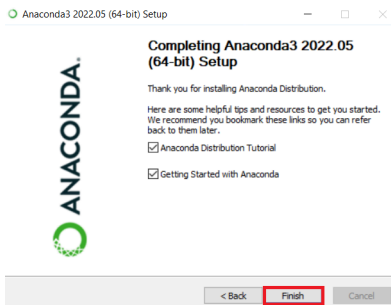
Step 8: You need to wait for the installation to complete. Once installation completes, click **Next**.



Step 9: Click **Next**.



Step 10: Click **Finish** to complete the installation of the Anaconda distribution.

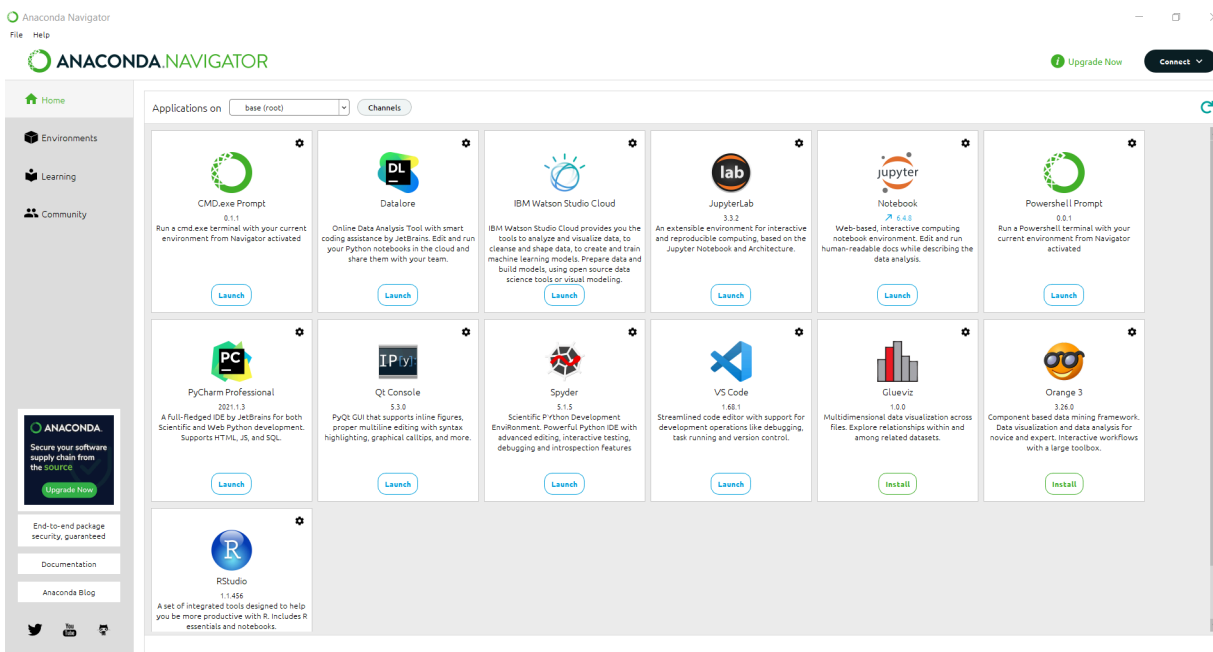
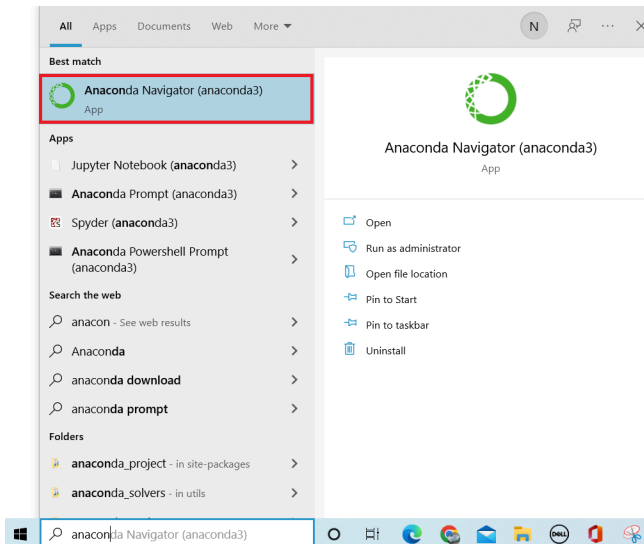


Exercise 2: Create Anaconda Environment

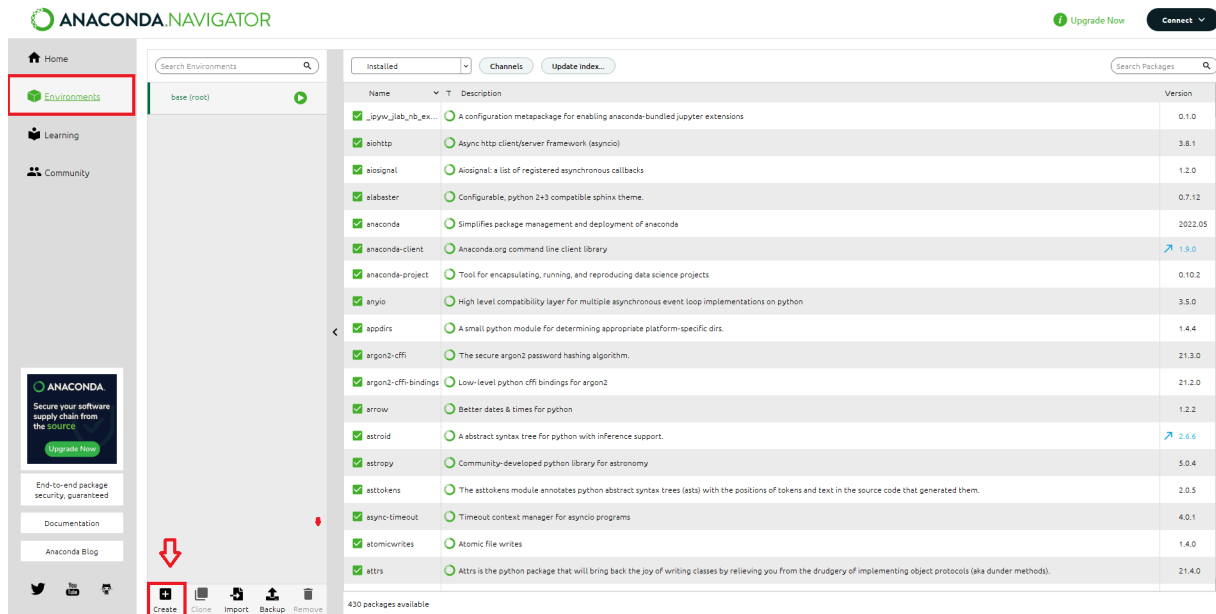
Anaconda environment is a directory containing a specific collection of conda packages you have installed. For example, you may have one environment with NumPy 1.7 and its dependencies and another environment with NumPy 1.6 for legacy testing.

Ref: <https://conda.io/projects/conda/en/latest/user-guide/concepts/environments.html>

Step 1: Open the Anaconda Navigator from the Windows Start menu.



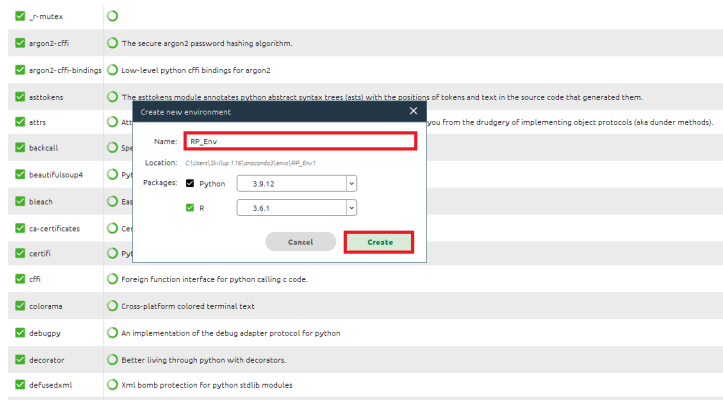
Step 2: Create an environment using Anaconda Navigator. Go to the **Environments** tab and click **Create** (at the bottom menu as highlighted below) to create an icon on the Anaconda environment.



Note: All the macOS users, select Update index and all your packages will be updated.

Note: It is always helpful to create a separate environment because different projects require different packages.

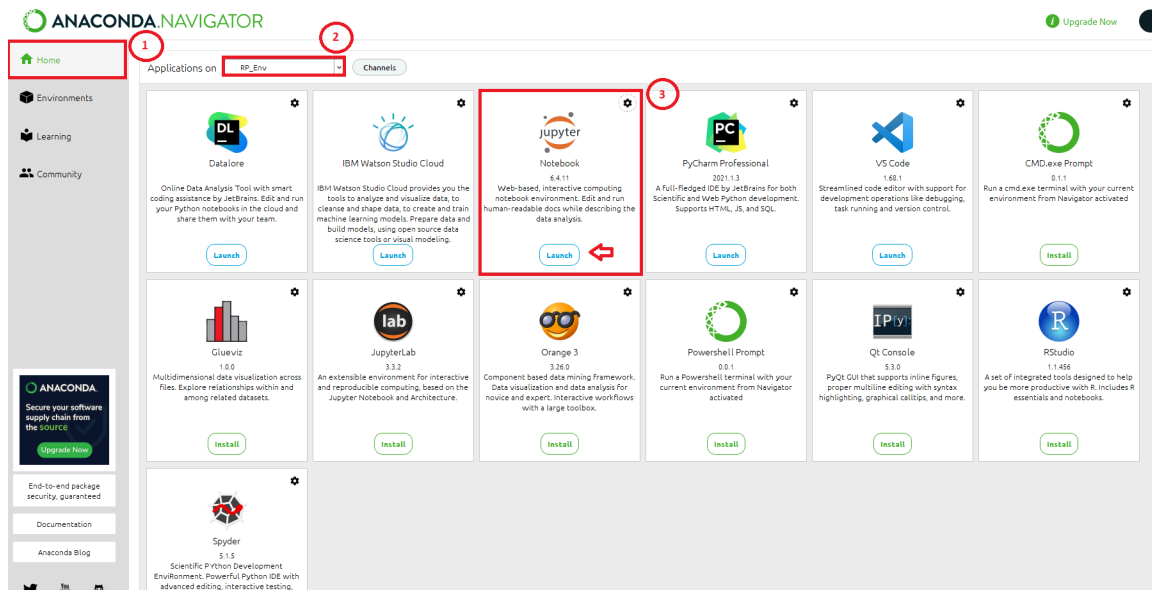
Step 3: Give a name for your environment, select the suitable version and language and click **Create**.



Note: The macOS users must uncheck Python and then create the environment.

Step 4: Once you create an Anaconda environment, go back to the **Home** Page and **Launch Jupyter** and create a **Python Notebook** (make sure to select the right environment).

Note: The macOS users need to restart their Anaconda prompt first and then launch their Jupyter Notebook.



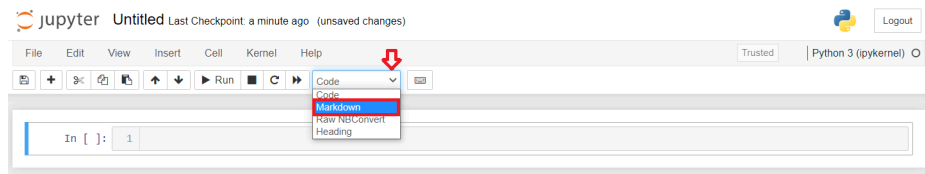
Step 5: This opens **Jupyter Notebook** in the default browser, and now you can select the **kernel** and create a **Notebook**.



Exercise 3: Create and execute Python Jupyter Notebook

Step 1: Create markdown cells and add text

In your notebook, click any code cell, and in the drop-down menu, change the cell type from Code to Markdown. You will notice that you cannot create Markdown cells without first creating and converting them from Code to Markdown.



In the Markdown cell, write some text like **My First Program**.

To render the Markdown text, make sure the cell is selected (by clicking within it), and press **Play** in the menu or **Shift+Enter**.

```
# My First Program
```

Your Markdown cell should now be rendered!

► Output

Note: To edit your Markdown cell, double-click anywhere within the cell. Note you can use the keyboard shortcut: [m] - Convert Cell to Markdown.

Step 2: Create new cells.

- In your Jupyter Notebook, click any of the existing cells to select the cell.
- Click **Insert Cell Above** or **Insert Cell Below** to insert the cell from the Insert menu.

► Output

Note: You can use the keyboard shortcuts: [a] - Insert a Cell Above; [b] - Insert a Cell Below.

Step 3: Write and execute code.

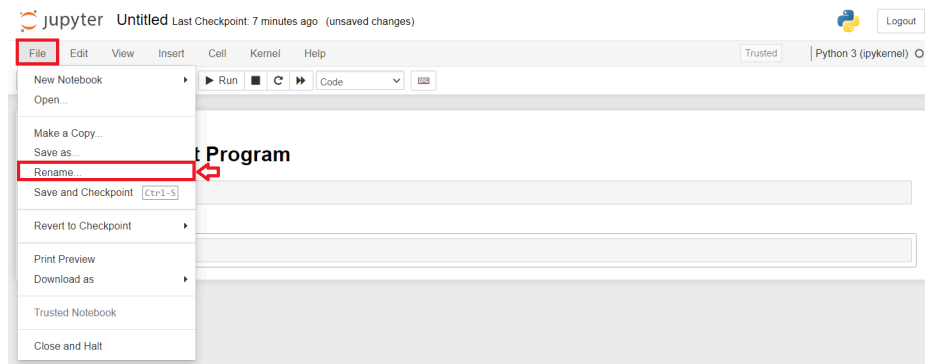
- In your new empty notebook, click within the gray code cell and write some code, like.

```
1+1
```
- Execute the code by clicking the **Play** button in the menu above the notebook or pressing **Shift+Enter** on your notebook.
- You should see the output 2.

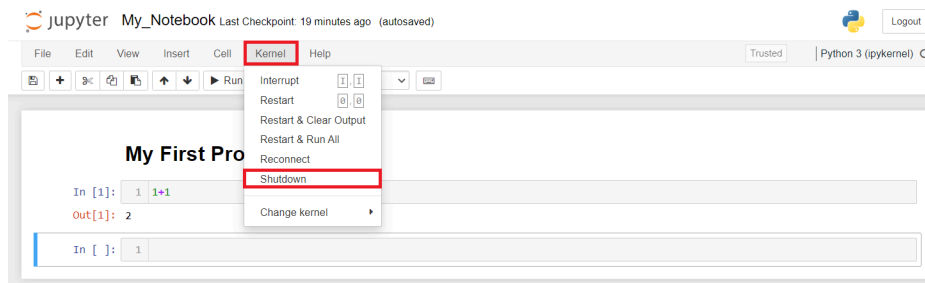
► Output

4. Rename, Shutdown kernel, and Save your Notebook

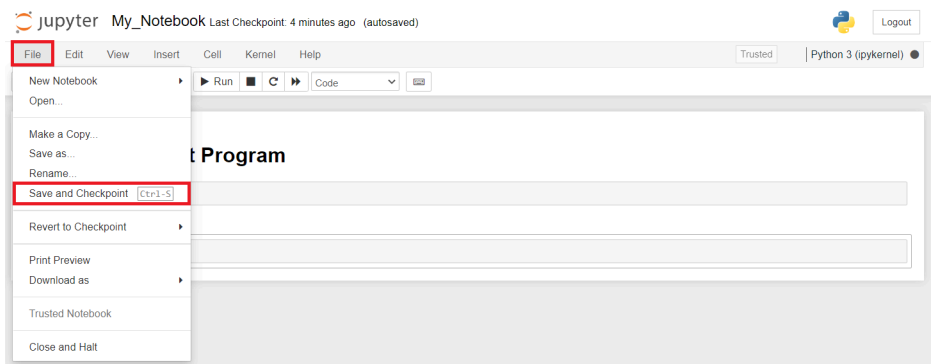
Step 1: Click **Rename** from the **File** menu to rename your notebook like *My_Notebook.ipynb*.



Step 2: To shut down the kernel, click **Shutdown** from the **Kernel** menu.

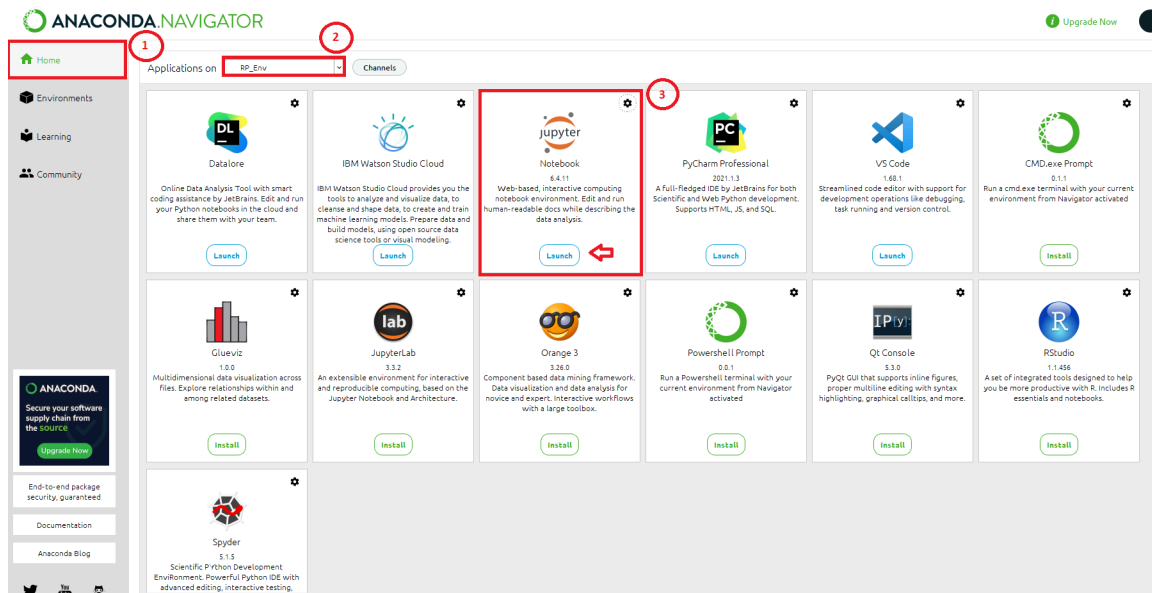


Step 3: Click **Save Notebook** or **Save Notebook as** to save the notebook from the **File** menu.

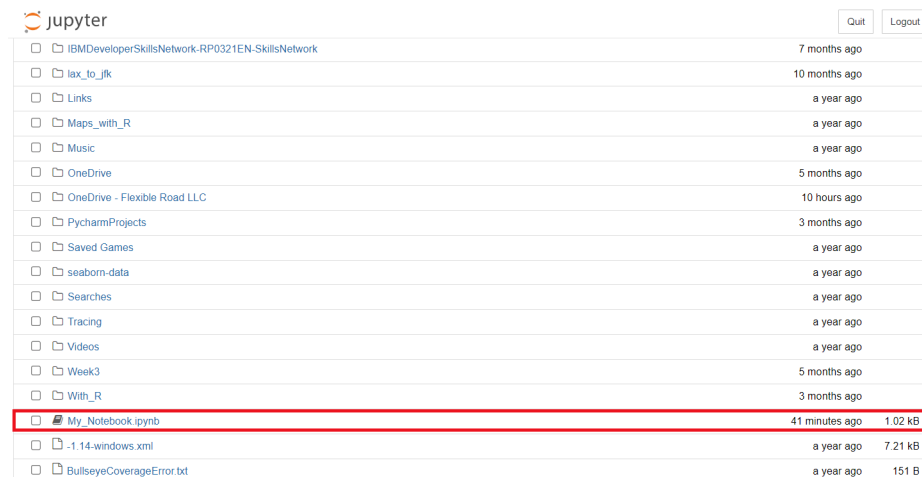


5. Open the recently created notebook.

Step 1: Open Anaconda Navigator from the Windows Start menu and launch Jupyter.



Step 2: Go to the directory where you saved your file and click to open it.



Practice Exercise

Let us try executing simple math operations

Problem 1: Find the minimum and maximum values.

```
x = min(5, 10, 25)
y = max(5, 10, 25)
print(x)
print(y)
```

► Output

Problem 2: Find the value of 4 to the power 3.

```
x = pow(4, 3)
print(x)
```

► Output

Exercise 4: Create and execute R Jupyter Notebook

Select the kernel and create a Notebook.

Select items to perform actions on them.

0

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📁 /

Name

2 hours ago

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📁 3D Objects

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📁 anaconda3

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New ▼

🔄

Notebook

Python 3 (ipykernel)

R

Other

Text File

Folder

Terminal

Problem 1: Find the Multiplication of 2 numbers.

```
2 * 3 # Multiplication
```

► Output

Problem 2: Find the Subtraction of 2 numbers.

```
4 - 1 # Subtraction
```

► Output

Problem 3: Add 2 to the given number.

```
a <- 1 # Assigning 1 to the variable called "a"
a + 2 # Adding 2
```

► Output

Problem 4: Create a data frame

```
df = data.frame(emp_Name = c("Jai", "David", "Michael"),
                job_role = c("Manager", "Team Lead", "Developer" )
               )
print(df)
```

► Output

Congratulations! You have learned how to download and install Anaconda on your local machine and create a new environment. You have also created a Jupyter Notebook and saved it.

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