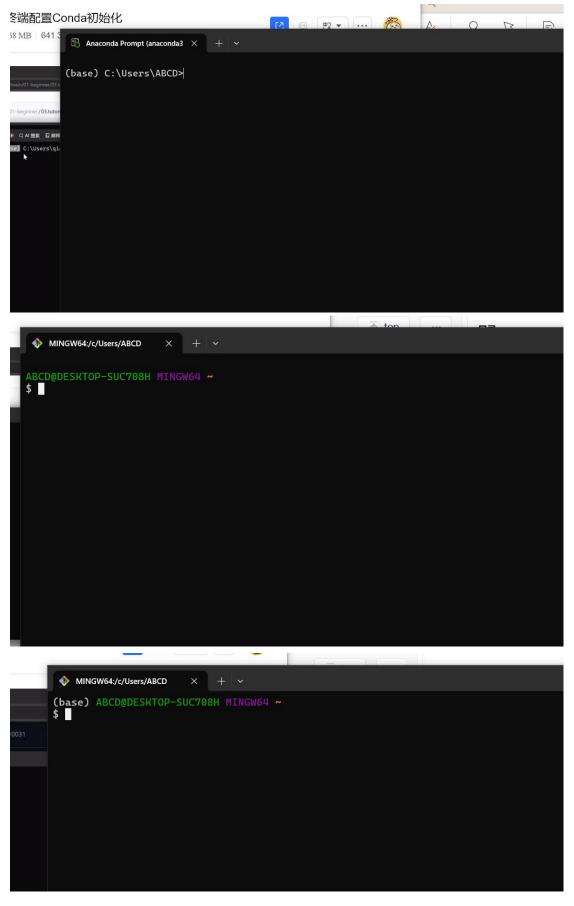
1、在自己的终端 (比如 Git Bash、Zsh 等) 配置好 Conda Init,使得启动终端后,在提示符 (比如 \$、%) 前能够看到 (base)



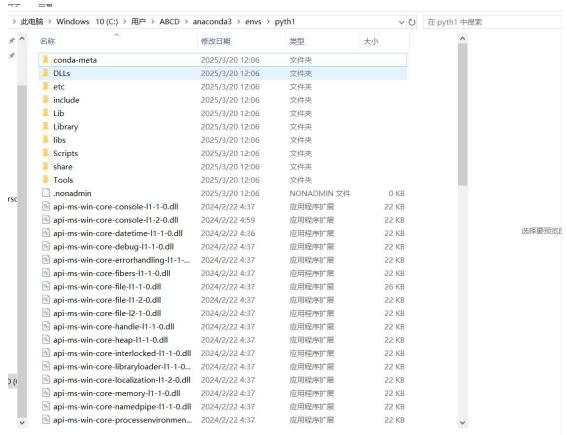
2、使用 conda info 命令查看本机 Conda 的配置信息 Ctrl l 清空

3、使用 conda env list 命令查看已有的 Conda 环境的名称和路径,理解 Conda 环境的概

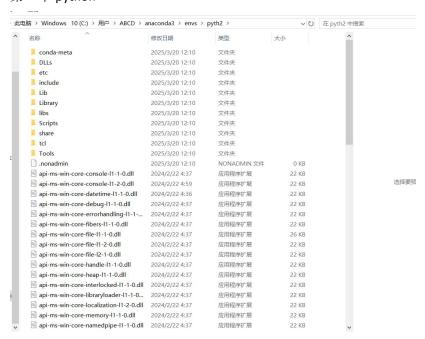
4、使用 conda create 命令创建两个 Conda 环境,一个里面安装 Python 3.12 和 requests 软件包,另一个里面安装 Python 3.9、pandas 和 statsmodels 软件包,能够在终端里切换 Conda 环境,验证 Python 和软件包的版本

Conda create -n prj1 python=13.2 requests

第一个 python



第二个 python



Conda env list

```
$ conda env list
 conda environments:
#
                     * C:\Users\ABCD\anaconda3
base
                       C:\Users\ABCD\anaconda3\envs\pyth1
pyth1
                       C:\Users\ABCD\anaconda3\envs\pyth2
pyth2
```

```
$ conda activate pyth1
激活: (pyth1)
```

```
$ which python
          /c/Users/ABCD/anaconda3/envs/pyth1/python
现在的 python: (pyth1)
```

查看版本:

```
ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~
$ which python
/c/Users/ABCD/anaconda3/envs/pyth2/python
(pyth2)
ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~
$ python --version
Python 3.9.21
(pyth2)
```

使用 python 和退出 python:

```
$ python
Python 3.9.21 (main, Dec 11 2024, 16:35:24) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win3
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> quit()
```

5. 使用 conda list 命令显示 Conda 环境里的软件包列表及其版本信息

```
$ conda list
# packages in environment at C:\Users\ABCD\anaconda3\envs\pyth2:
# Name
                                                    Build Channel
                          Version
blas
                          1.0
                                                      mkl
                          1.4.2
bottleneck
                                           py39hc99e966_0
                          2025.2.25
ca-certificates
                                               haa95532_0
                          2022.1.0
                                               h6049295_2
icc_rt
```

6. 使用 conda install 命令往 Conda 环境里安装更多的软件包,并验证版本 Condainstall:

```
ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~
$ conda install ipython
Channels:
- defaults
Platform: win-64
Collecting package metadata (repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done
```

```
pythl)

ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~

$ conda config --set channel_priority strict
(pyth1)

ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~

$ conda install polars

Channels:
- conda-forge
- https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/main
- https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/r
- https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/r
Channels:
- conda-forge
- https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/r
- https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/r
- https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/r
- https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/msys2

Platform: win-64

Collecting package metadata (repodata.json): done

Solving environment: done
```

删除 python

```
ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~

$ conda deactivate
(pyth2)
ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~

$ conda env remove -n pyth1
```

8、使用 pip install 命令往 Conda 环境里安装 Python 软件包,并验证版本

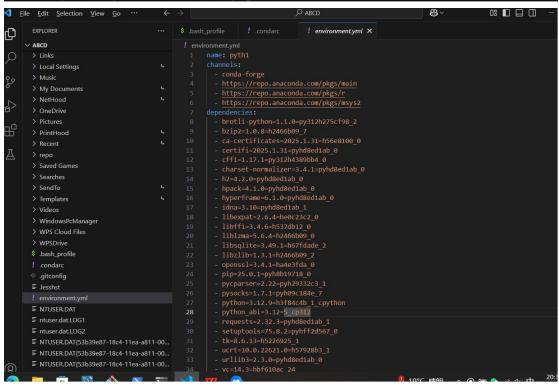
```
(base) ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~

$ pip install tushare
Looking in indexes: https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/p
```

10. 能够导出 environment.yml Conda 环境配置文件,能够删除 Conda 环境,能够用 environment.yml 配置文件重建 Conda 环境

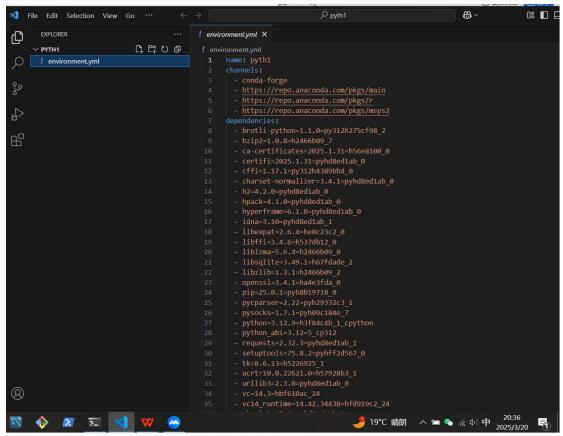
```
(pyth1)
ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~

$ conda env export
name: pyth1
channels:
   - conda-forge
   - https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/main
   - https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/r
```



将 python 项目移动

ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~/repo/pyth1 \$ mv ~/environment.yml ./ (pyth1)



11、理解 Conda 与 Python 的关系

它作为一个数据科学,机器学习领域等这个领域的一个开发平台,是一个开发环境。那么环境的话,它不仅是管理 python。还管 R 语言 C++、 java 等等这些东西,这样的,是要比 python 的范围要更大一些。且还具有隔离性兼容性。

12、

```
(base) ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~/repo/myproject
$ cat environment.yml
name: myproject
channels:
   - conda-forge
dependencies:
   - python=3.12
```

```
(base) ABCD@DESKTOP-SUC708H MINGW64 ~/repo
$ cat environment.yml
cat: environment.yml: No such file or directory

done
#
# To activate this environment, use
#
# $ conda activate myproject
#
# To deactivate an active environment, use
#
# $ conda deactivate
```

创造好环境

输出 hello conda 以及 pandas 的路径