Python

Python is an easy programming language and popular programming language too. Python is open-source and can get those libraries from python website python.org. In python, function and data types were implemented in C, C++.
It can be used for many applications like data cleaning, databases and high-performance computing etc. It holds Data libraries like SciPy, NumPyetc.

Python is being used in Data Science technology development like Neural Networks, Artificial Intelligence, and Statistics etc.

Python doesn't come prepackaged with Windows, but that doesn't mean Windows users won't find the flexible programming language useful. It's not quite a simple as installing the newest version however, so let's make sure you get the right tools for the task at hand.

First released in 1991, Python is a popular high-level programming language used for general purpose programming. Thanks to a design philosophy that emphasizes readability it has long been a favorite of hobby coders and serious programmers alike. Not only is it an easy language (comparatively speaking, that is) to pick up but you'll find thousands of projects online that require you have Python installed to use the program.

Python – Installation:

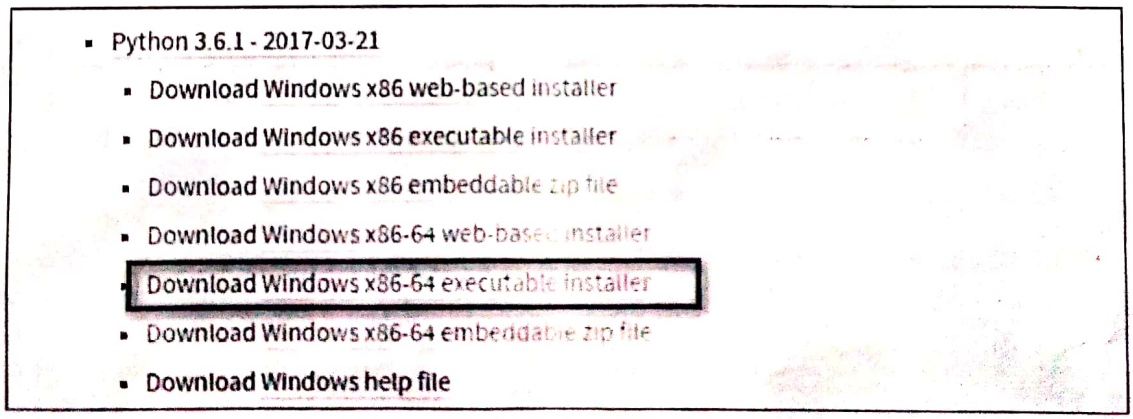
You can understand the Installation of python on windows and Ubuntu in this tutorial. Before that let me give provide you the download link for downloading the Python.

For Linux and Unix Systems, below is the link to download Python:

https://www.python.org/ftp/python/3.7.2/Python-3.7.2.tar.xz

For Windows system, below is the link to download Python:

https://www.python.org/ftp/python/3.7.2/python-3.7.2-amd64.exe



Installation on Ubuntu or Linux Systems:
Python will come pre-installed on most of the Linux distributions. Just you need to give the python3 to start programming in the terminal.

If you don't have the Python, then get the source from

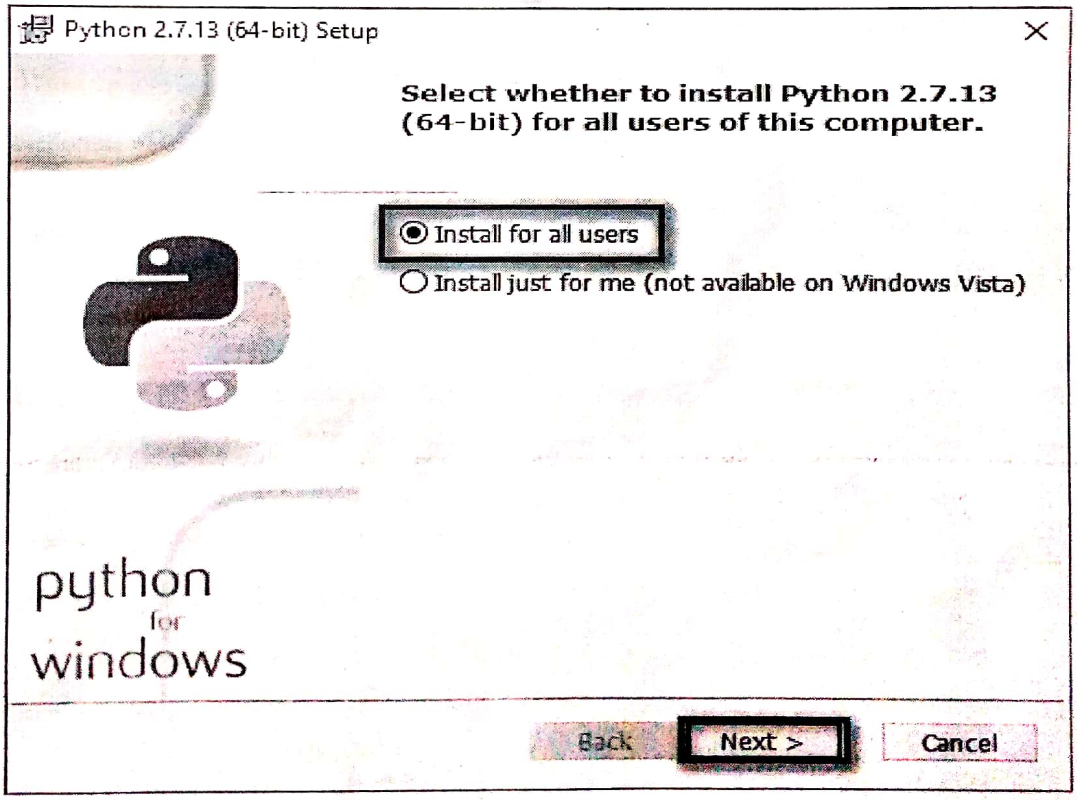
Follow the below commands.

```
./configure
make
make install
```

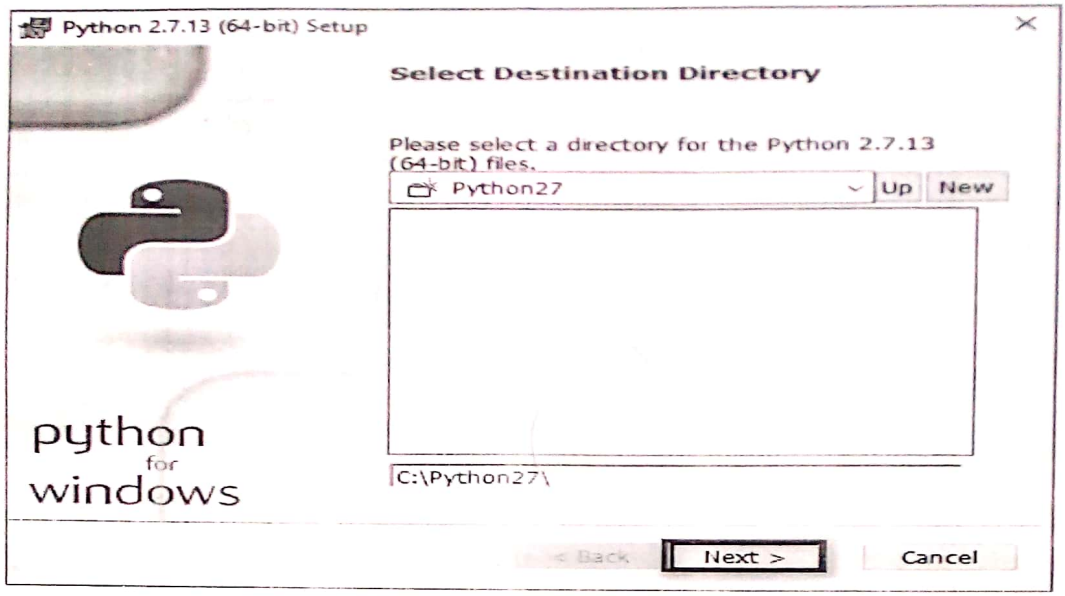
Installation on windows systems:
Python installers are available to install python on 32-bit and 64-bit versions. Just download the installer and install the software. Once the installation opens the command prompt and gives the python command to test.

Now let us understand the installation of Python 2.7 and 3.6

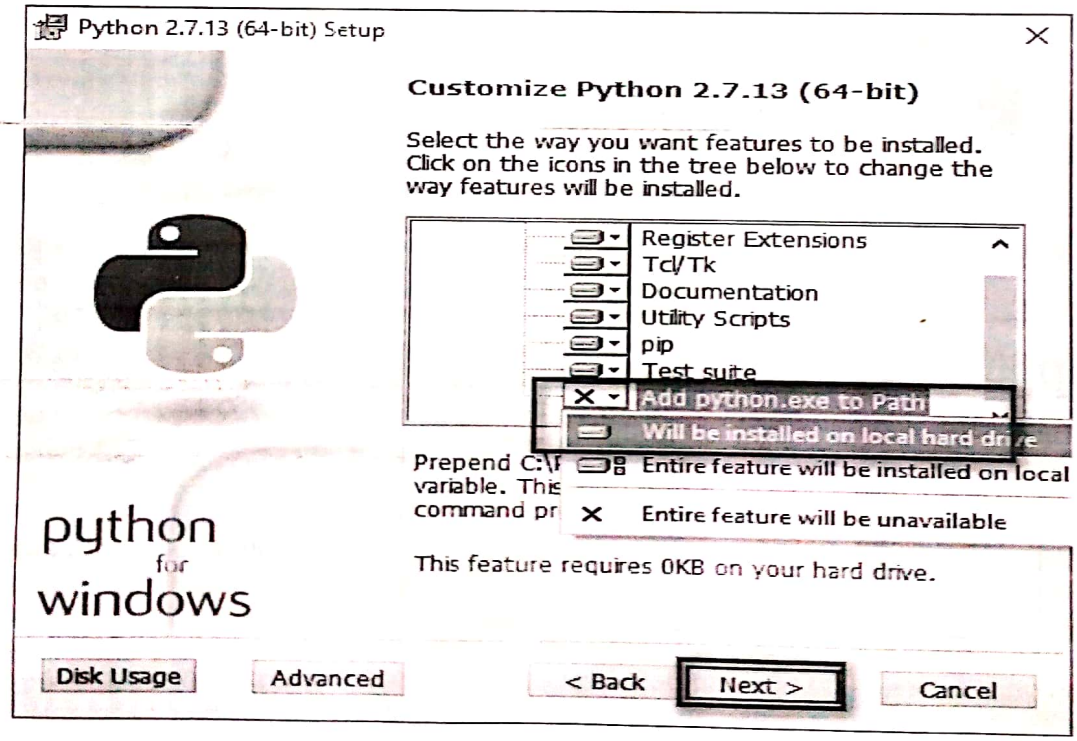
Installing Python 2.7 Version (Old Version)



On the directory selection screen, leave the directory as "Python27" and click "Next."



On the customization screen, scroll down, click "Add python.exe to Path," and then select "Will be installed on local hard drive." When you're done, click "Next."



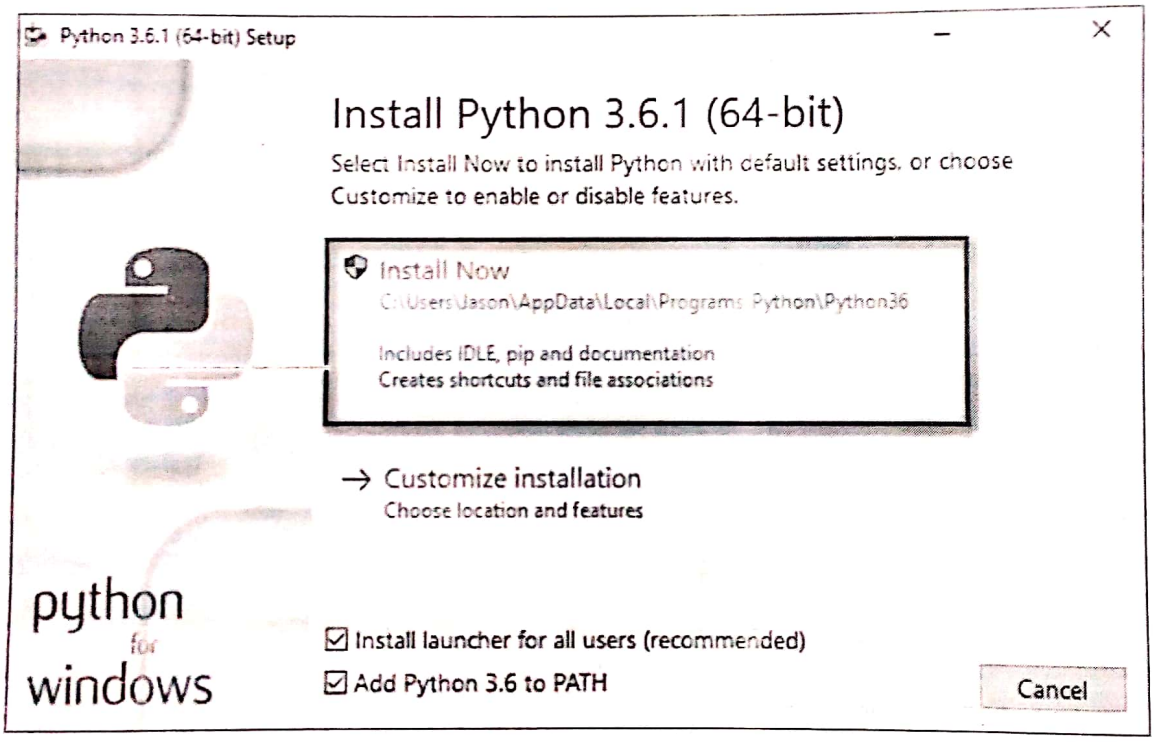
You don't have to make any more decisions after this point. Just click through the wizard to complete the installation. When the installation is finished, you can confirm the installation by opening up Command Prompt and typing the following command:

```
python -V
```

How to Install Python 3

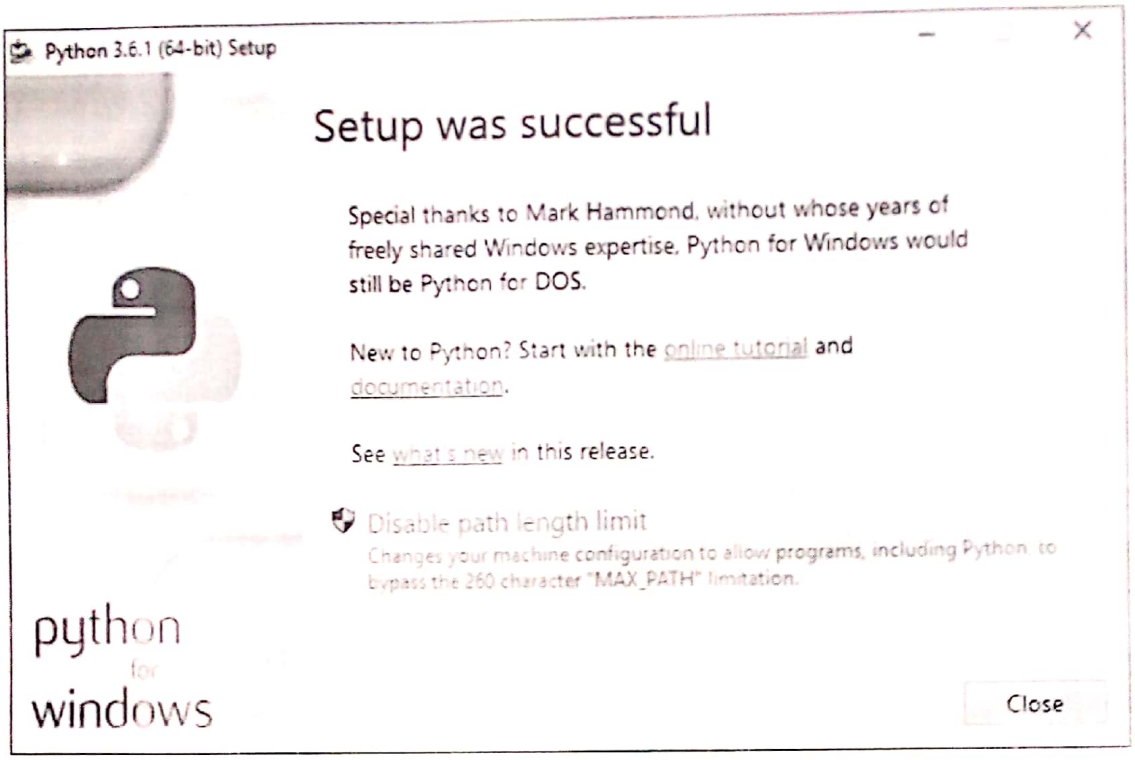
If you want to learn the newest version of Python, you'll need to install Python 3. You can install it alongside Python 2.7 with no problems

On the first screen, enable the "Add Python 3.6 to PATH" option and then click "Install Now."



Next, you have a decision to make. Clicking the "Disable path length limit" option removes the limitation on the MAX_PATH variable. This change won't break anything, but will allow Python to use long path names. Since many Python programmers are working in Linux and other *nix systems where path name length isn't an issue, turning this on in advance can help smooth over any path-related issues you might have while working in Windows.

We recommend go ahead and selecting this option. If you know you don't want to disable the path length limit, you can just click "Close" to finish the installation.



If you're only installing Python 3, you can use the same command line trick of typing python -v that we used above to check that it is installed correctly and the path variable is set. If you're installing both versions, however, you need to make the quick tweak found in the following section.

Adjust System Variables So You Can Access Both Python Versions From the Command Line

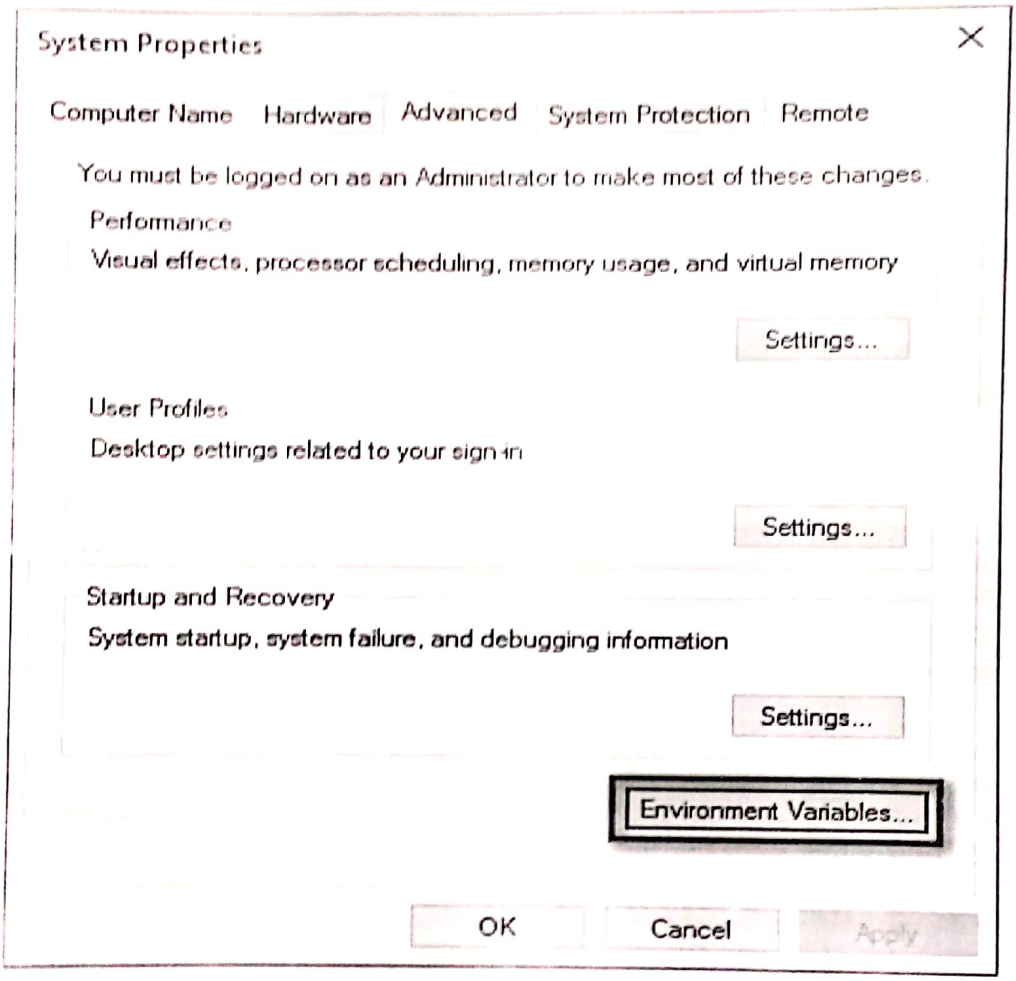
This section of the tutorial is completely optional, but will allow you to quickly access both versions of Python from the command line. After installing both versions of Python, you may have noticed a little quirk. Even though we enabled the system path for both Python installations, typing "python" at the command prompt only points you to Python 2.7.

The reason for this is simple: the variable (whether automatically adjusted by an installer or manually tweaked) simply points at a directory, and every executable in that directory becomes a command line command. If there are two directories listed and both have a "python.exe" file in them, whichever directory is higher in the list of

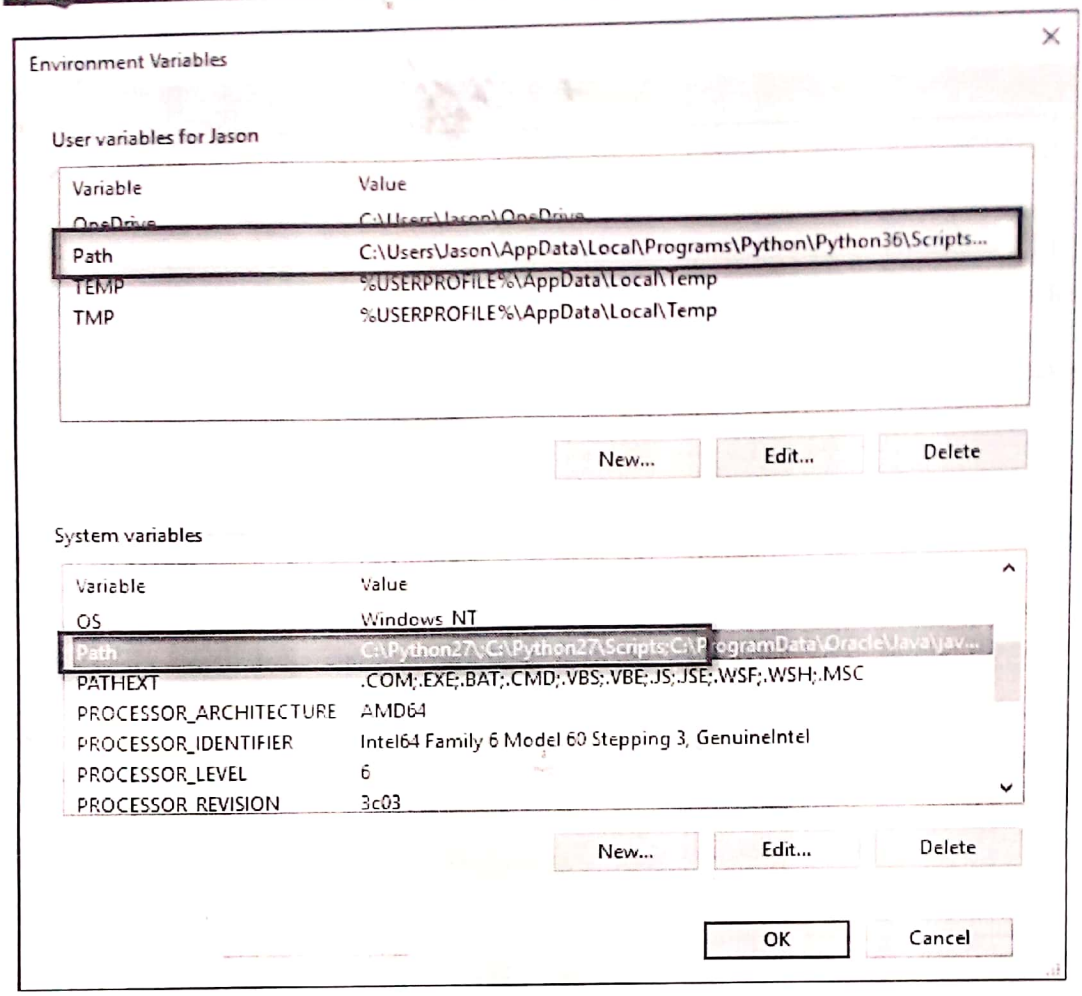
variables gets used. And, if there is a variable set for the system and the user, the system path takes precedence over the user path.

The latter is exactly what's happening in this case: the Python 2 installer edited the system wide variable and the Python 3 installer added a user level variable—and we can confirm this by looking at the Windows' environment variables.

Hit Start, type "advanced system settings," and then select the "View advanced system settings" option. In the "System Properties" window that opens, on the "Advanced" tab, click the "Environment Variables" button.

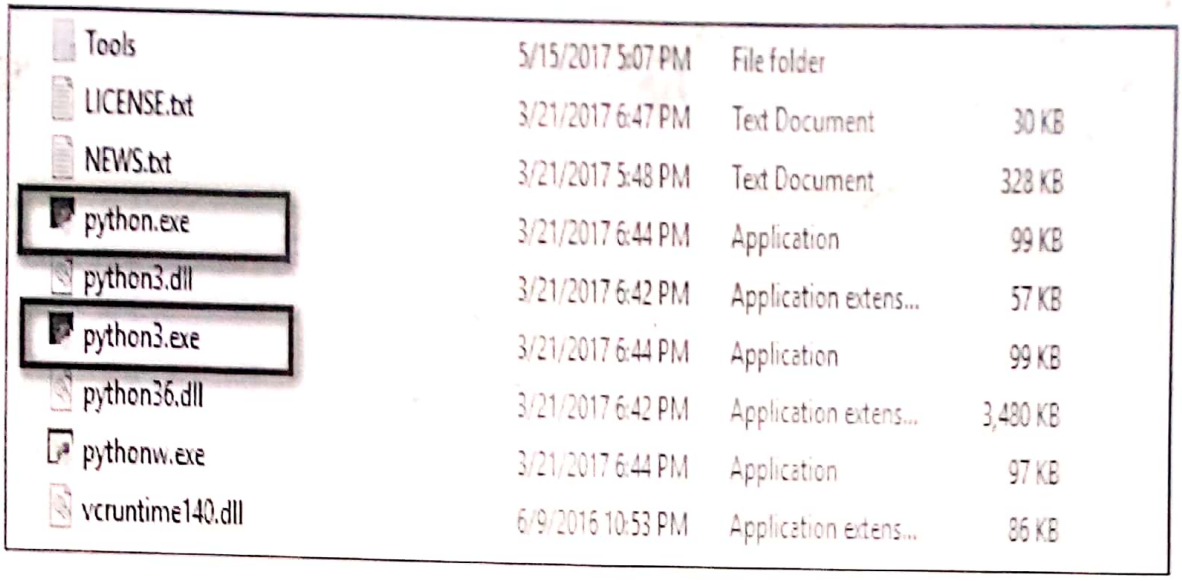


Here, you can see Python 3 listed in the "User variables" section and Python 2 listed in the "System variables" section.



There are a few ways you can remedy this situation. The simplest (albeit the one with the least functionality) is to just remove the entry for the version of Python you plan on using the least. While that's simple, it's also not very much fun. Instead we can make another change that will give us access to "python" for Python 2 and "python3" for Python 3.

To do this, fire up File Manager and head to the folder where you installed Python 3 (C:\Users\[username]\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python36 by default). Make a copy of the "python.exe" file, and rename that copy (*not* the original) to "python3.exe".



Tools	5/15/2017 5:07 PM	File folder	
LICENSE.txt	3/21/2017 6:47 PM	Text Document	30 KB
NEWS.txt	3/21/2017 5:48 PM	Text Document	328 KB
python.exe	3/21/2017 6:44 PM	Application	99 KB
python3.dll	3/21/2017 6:42 PM	Application extens...	57 KB
python3.exe	3/21/2017 6:44 PM	Application	99 KB
python36.dll	3/21/2017 6:42 PM	Application extens...	3,480 KB
pythonw.exe	3/21/2017 6:44 PM	Application	97 KB
vcruntime140.dll	6/9/2016 10:53 PM	Application extens...	86 KB

Open a new command prompt (the environmental variables refresh with each new command prompt you open), and type "python3 –version".

Now! You can now use the "python" command at the Command Prompt when you want to use Python 2.7 and the "python3" command when you want to use Python 3.

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