

DATA SCIENCE BOOTCAMP – INSTALLATION GUIDE

The following is a list of software requirements we will use along the course. Please be sure you install all these before the course begins. Any trouble please contact me.

Important! The following guide is a simplified setup instructive that has worked fine for me. If these steps doesn't work for you, I recommend to see the installation guide suggested in the Anaconda documentation websites:

- <https://docs.anaconda.com/anaconda/install/windows/>
- <https://docs.anaconda.com/anaconda/install/linux/>
- <https://docs.anaconda.com/anaconda/install/mac-os/>

The actual Anaconda installer corresponds to Python 3.8.

In the case of the Windows installation, this has worked well in Windows 7 Professional, or later versions. You must be sure if your computer is 32bit or 64bit, before download the correct version of the installer (recent computers are probably 64bit).

In the case of Linux, this steps have worked successfully in Ubuntu distributions version 16.04, 18.04 and Ubuntu 20. If you have other Linux distribution, (e.g. Debian, RedHat, Fedora, Gnome, CentOS, ...). I suggest you to read the official documentation of Anaconda before any installation.

For those Mac-OS users! I must say that I have never used Mac-OS, so I have not guarantee that this guide will work in your the case of Mac-OS systems. Fortunately, they work pretty similar to Linux. Anyway, I encourage you to read the official Anaconda documentation before any installation.

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1 Installing Anaconda

Download the anaconda installer at

- <https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual>

(at the end of the webpage, in the section Anaconda Installers). Once you have downloaded the installer file, proceed with the following steps. If you already have installed Anaconda in your computer, you can skip this and go direct to Step 2.

Windows

Go to the Downloads folder, and run the downloaded .exe file. For example
Anaconda3-2021.05-Windows-x86_64.exe

Ubuntu

Open your terminal shell. Go to the Downloads folder, e.g.

```
$ cd Downloads
```

and run the downloaded .sh file. for example

```
$ ./Anaconda3-2021.05-Linux-x86_64.sh
```

Another option to run the file is as follows:

```
$ sh Anaconda3-2021.05-Linux-x86_64.sh
```

Or, if you prefer, you can run the executable file in the graphic interface.

MacOS

Open your terminal shell. Go to the Downloads folder,

```
$ cd Downloads
```

and run the downloaded .pkg file. for example

```
$ installer -pkg Anaconda3-2021.05-MacOSX-x86_64.pkg
```

or

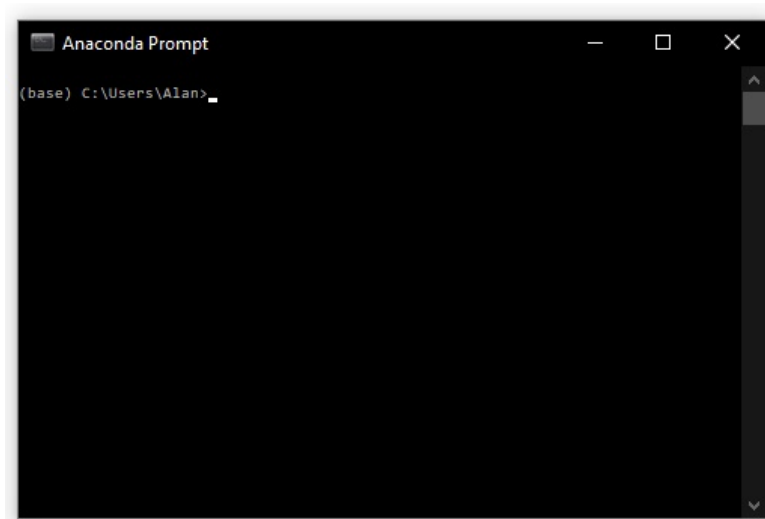
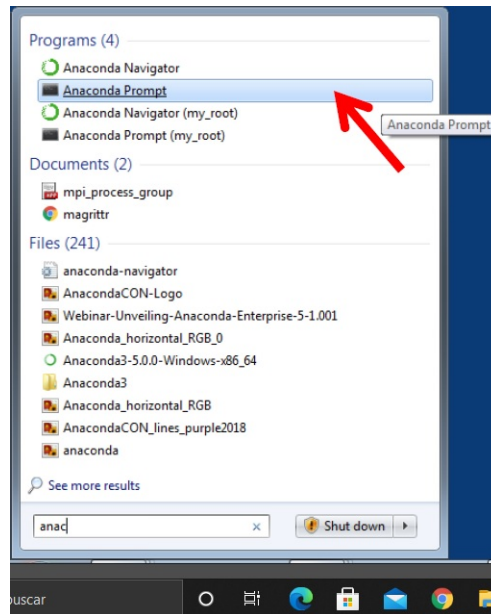
```
$ sudo installer -pkg Anaconda3-2021.05-MacOSX-x86_64.pkg
```

2 Working with Anaconda

Once you have completed the Anaconda installation, you must be able to open the Anaconda prompt (for those Windows users), or to call conda from shell (for those Linux and MacOS).

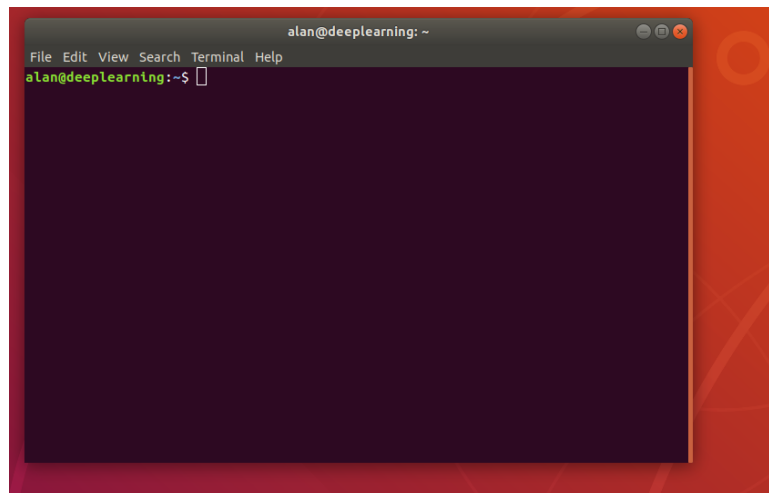
Windows

Go to the Windows menu (in the low left corner of your screen), and search for the **Anaconda Prompt**. When you click on it, it will display a command prompt window that looks similar to the usual Windows command prompt (the difference is that you are now inside Anaconda).



Ubuntu and MacOS

Open your terminal shell.



2.1 Updating Anaconda

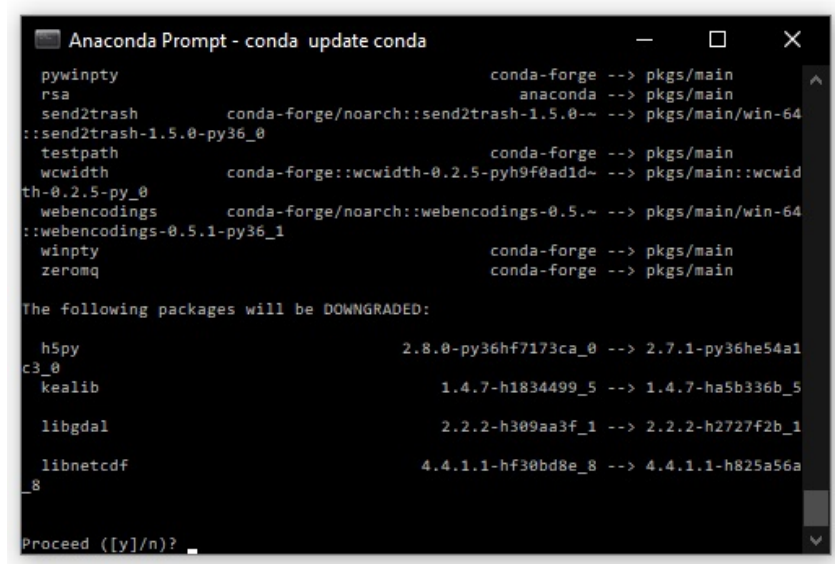
For all of you that previously had installed Anaconda (I mean, this is not the first time you install Anaconda), I recommend to update conda. Updating conda, will update conda packages to the latest compatible version. In other words, it will update the information from the official Anaconda package repository, and when install new packages, it will install the latest versions that are compatible with all other packages in the environment.

For those first installers, you can skip this (but you can also do it to be sure that conda has all its packages updated).

All systems: Windows, Ubuntu or MacOS

In your Anaconda prompt or terminal, write the following command
`conda update conda`

This will take some minutes. When the command requires you to proceed



```
Anaconda Prompt - conda update conda

pywinpty                conda-forge --> pkgs/main
rsa                      anaconda  --> pkgs/main
send2trash              conda-forge/noarch::send2trash-1.5.0-~ --> pkgs/main/win-64
::send2trash-1.5.0-py36_0
testpath                conda-forge --> pkgs/main
wcwidth                 conda-forge::wcwidth-0.2.5-pyh9f0ad1d~ --> pkgs/main::wcwid
th-0.2.5-py_0
webencodings            conda-forge/noarch::webencodings-0.5.~ --> pkgs/main/win-64
::webencodings-0.5.1-py36_1
winpty                  conda-forge --> pkgs/main
zeromq                  conda-forge --> pkgs/main

The following packages will be DOWNGRADED:

h5py                    2.8.0-py36hf7173ca_0 --> 2.7.1-py36he54a1
c3_0
kealib                  1.4.7-h1834499_5 --> 1.4.7-ha5b336b_5
libgdal                2.2.2-h309aa3f_1 --> 2.2.2-h272f2b_1
libnetcdf               4.4.1.1-hf30bd8e_8 --> 4.4.1.1-h825a56a
_8

Proceed ([y]/n)?
```

simple type y and press Enter. Again, this will take some minutes since conda is updating a list of basic packages to its latest version.

2.2 Create a new environment

When you work on Anaconda or when install some packages for the first time, it is usually recommended to do it in a new conda environment. The reasons for this are the following:

- Sometimes when you install a new package, it brokes some older previous packages. If you use a new environment, it maintains everything you already have in your actual Anaconda intact. The new installation doesn't change what you already had there before.
- Conda manages its environments pretty easy. You can update the version of the installed packages inside an environment, and keep all other installations that already work well in other environments without changes.
- Probably the most important: if your installation fails, it saves the base environment, and it is easy to remove the new (failed) environment, and start again the installation,

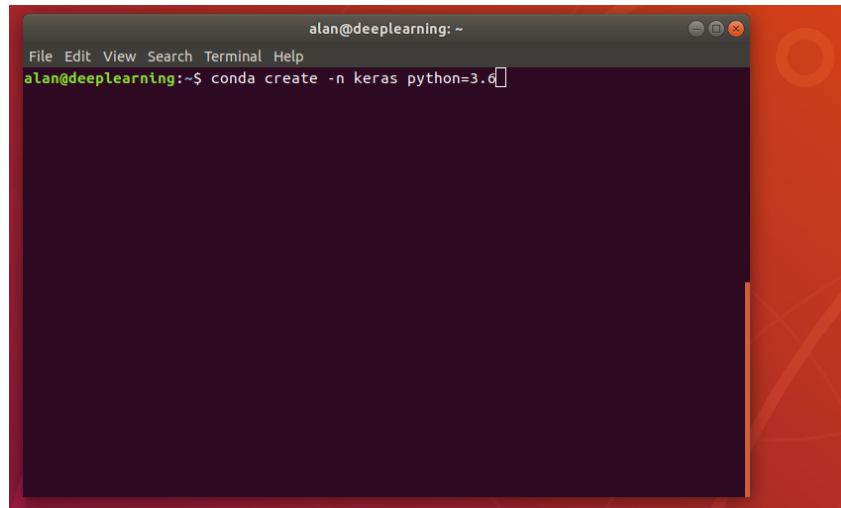
After updating, we will now create a new conda environment. You will need to name your new environment, (so take some time to think well the name, since conda has not a rename option). I suggest to use a name related to the main package you will install in this new environment. For example, in this case we can use one of the names:

- bootcamp (since we will use it for our Data Science Bootcamp),
- or datascience (since we will install Tensorflow 2.0),
- or you can choose your favourite name.

From now on, I will illustrate the following steps using the name keras. We will create a new environment with Python 3.8 version on it.

All systems: Windows, Ubuntu or MacOS

In your Anaconda prompt or terminal, write the following command
`conda create -n keras python=3.8`

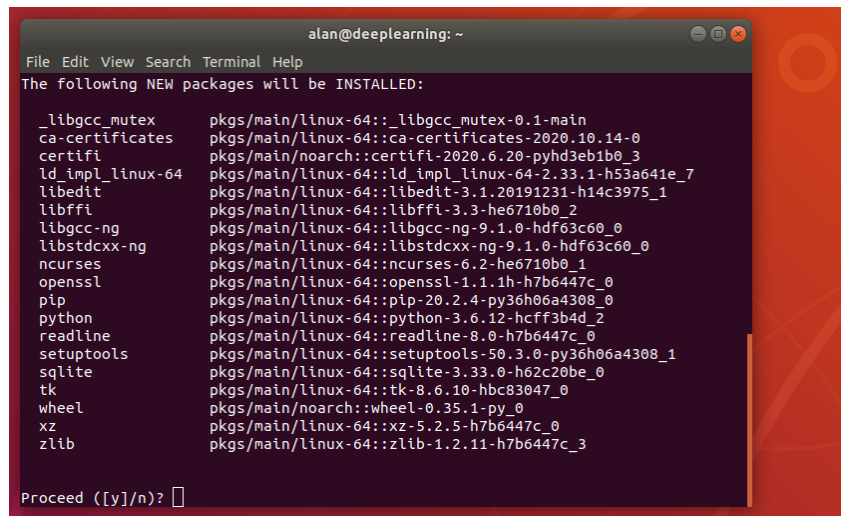


```

alan@deeplearning: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
alan@deeplearning:~$ conda create -n keras python=3.8

```

When the command requires you to proceed



```

alan@deeplearning: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

 _libgcc_mutex      pkgs/main/linux-64::_libgcc_mutex-0.1-main
 ca-certificates    pkgs/main/linux-64::ca-certificates-2020.10.14-0
 certifi            pkgs/main/noarch::certifi-2020.6.20-pyhd3eb1b0_3
 ld_impl_linux-64   pkgs/main/linux-64::ld_impl_linux-64-2.33.1-h53a641e_7
 libedit            pkgs/main/linux-64::libedit-3.1.20191231-h14c3975_1
 libffi             pkgs/main/linux-64::libffi-3.3-he6710b0_2
 libgcc-ng          pkgs/main/linux-64::libgcc-ng-9.1.0-hdf63c60_0
 libstdcxx-ng       pkgs/main/linux-64::libstdcxx-ng-9.1.0-hdf63c60_0
 ncurses            pkgs/main/linux-64::ncurses-6.2-he6710b0_1
 openssl            pkgs/main/linux-64::openssl-1.1.1h-h7b6447c_0
 pip                pkgs/main/linux-64::pip-20.2.4-py36h06a4308_0
 python             pkgs/main/linux-64::python-3.6.12-hcff3b4d_2
 readline           pkgs/main/linux-64::readline-8.0-h7b6447c_0
 setuptools         pkgs/main/linux-64::setuptools-50.3.0-py36h06a4308_1
 sqlite             pkgs/main/linux-64::sqlite-3.33.0-h62c20be_0
 tk                 pkgs/main/linux-64::tk-8.6.10-hbc83047_0
 wheel              pkgs/main/noarch::wheel-0.35.1-py_0
 xz                 pkgs/main/linux-64::xz-5.2.5-h7b6447c_0
 zlib               pkgs/main/linux-64::zlib-1.2.11-h7b6447c_3

Proceed ([y]/n)? 

```

type y and press Enter. This will take a few minutes. When conda completes the work, it will display a couple of messages as follows

```
alan@deeplearning: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
readline      pkgs/main/linux-64::readline-8.0-h7b6447c_0  
setuptools    pkgs/main/linux-64::setuptools-50.3.0-py36h06a4308_1  
sqlite        pkgs/main/linux-64::sqlite-3.33.0-h62c20be_0  
tk            pkgs/main/linux-64::tk-8.6.10-hbc83047_0  
wheel         pkgs/main/noarch::wheel-0.35.1-py_0  
xz            pkgs/main/linux-64::xz-5.2.5-h7b6447c_0  
zlib          pkgs/main/linux-64::zlib-1.2.11-h7b6447c_3  
  
Proceed ([y]/n)? y  
Preparing transaction: done  
Verifying transaction: done  
Executing transaction: done  
#  
# To activate this environment, use  
#  
#   $ conda activate keras  
#  
# To deactivate an active environment, use  
#  
#   $ conda deactivate  
alan@deeplearning:~$
```

Now you can check if the new environment was created successfully, by displaying a list of all your conda environments. Just write in your Anaconda prompt or terminal the command `conda env list`

```
Anaconda Prompt - deactivate  
(base) C:\Users\Alan>conda env list  
# conda environments:  
#  
base          * C:\Users\Alan\Anaconda3  
keras          C:\Users\Alan\Anaconda3\envs\keras  
opencv         C:\Users\Alan\Anaconda3\envs\opencv  
pytorch        C:\Users\Alan\Anaconda3\envs\pytorch  
tf2.0          C:\Users\Alan\Anaconda3\envs\tf2.0  
xgboost        C:\Users\Alan\Anaconda3\envs\xgboost  
  
(base) C:\Users\Alan>
```

Now you will see the name `keras` (or whatever name you have chosen for your environment) below the `base` environment. Observe that the `base` environment has a star on it. This means that now we are working over the `base` (the default) environment of Anaconda.

3 Activate your new environment

We will need to activate our new created environment. To do this simply

Windows

write the following command in your Anaconda prompt
`activate keras`

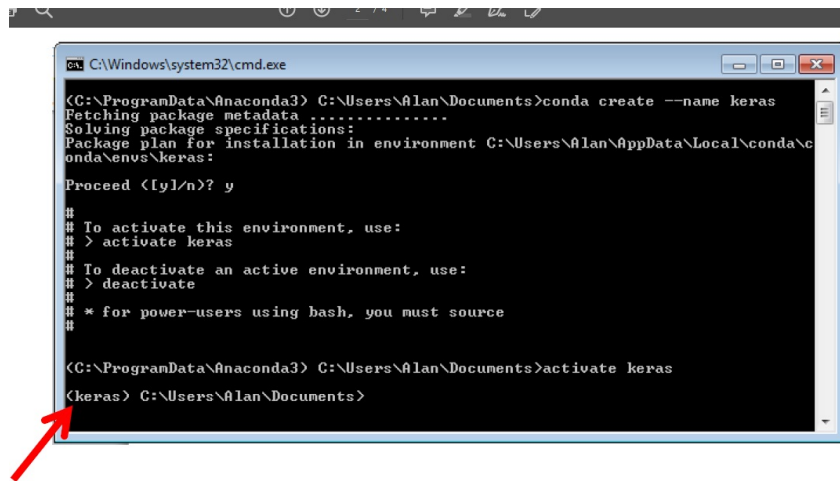
or
`conda activate keras`
will also work.

Ubuntu and MacOS

write the following command in your terminal
`source activate keras`

(In the new versions of conda, usually they suggest to use instead the command)
`conda activate keras`
If it doesn't work, back to the previous alternative.

Now you will see that the root name in your prompt or terminal will change. For example, instead of (base) (or nothing) at the beginning of your terminal symbol, you must see the name (keras) (in parenthesis), as follows:



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

<C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3> C:\Users\Alan\Documents>conda create --name keras
Fetching package metadata .....
Solving package specifications:
Package plan for installation in environment C:\Users\Alan\AppData\Local\conda\conda\envs\keras:

Proceed [y]/n)? y

##
## To activate this environment, use:
## > activate keras
##
## To deactivate an active environment, use:
## > deactivate
##
## * for power-users using bash, you must source

<C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3> C:\Users\Alan\Documents>activate keras
(keras) C:\Users\Alan\Documents>
```

3.1 Deactivate your environment

If for some reason you want to deactivate your working environment and back to the base environment. Just

Windows

write the following command in your Anaconda prompt
`deactivate`

`conda deactivate`
will also work.

Ubuntu and MacOS

write the following command in your terminal
`conda deactivate`

To move back to your created environment, just re-write the corresponding command as is indicated in Step 3:
`conda activate keras`

In the following we will work inside our new environment (so be sure that the name (keras) is at the beginning of your terminal symbol), to be sure that you are working on your new created env.

For more information on how to manage conda environments, visit the official conda documentation

- <https://docs.conda.io/projects/conda/en/latest/user-guide/tasks/manage-environments.html>

4 Installing Packages

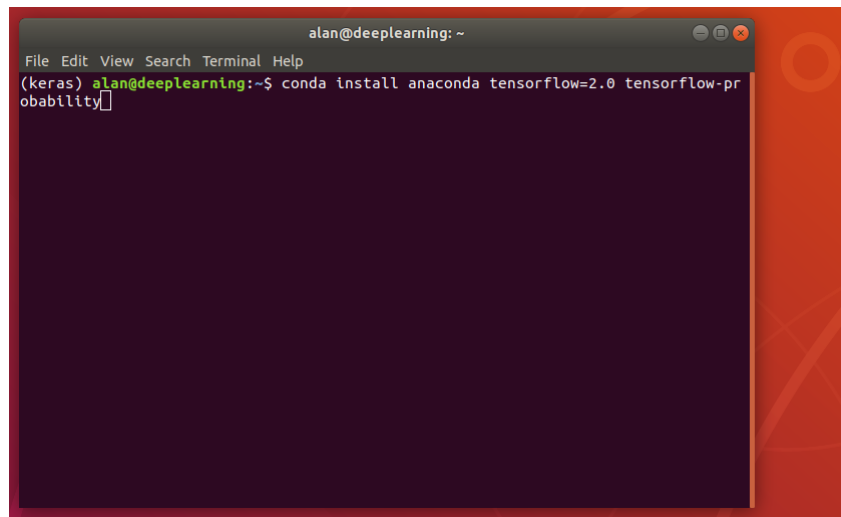
Now we will install conda packages in our keras environment. We will install the Anaconda full set of packages. This will include a bunch of packages, some familiar to you (e.g. numpy, matplotlib, scipy, pandas, scikit-learn, the jupyter-lab environment, and so on...).

Ok, let's go to the work. To install Anaconda packages do the following.

All systems: Windows, Ubuntu and MacOS

write the following command in your terminal

```
conda install anaconda
```



You will see a long list of packages to be installed (other will be updated, others downgraded or suppressed). When the command requires you to proceed type y and press Enter. This will take between 10 to 20 minutes or more, since conda is installing a lot of packages. (You can take a break or prepare some coffee if you want).


```
alan@deeplearning: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
urllib3 pkgs/main/noarch::urllib3-1.25.11-py_0  
watchdog pkgs/main/linux-64::watchdog-0.10.3-py36_0  
wcwidth pkgs/main/noarch::wcwidth-0.2.5-py_0  
webencodings pkgs/main/linux-64::webencodings-0.5.1-py36_1  
werkzeug pkgs/main/noarch::werkzeug-0.16.1-py_0  
widgetsnbextension pkgs/main/linux-64::widgetsnbextension-3.5.1-py36_0  
wrapit pkgs/main/linux-64::wrapit-1.11.2-py36h7b6447c_0  
wurlitzer pkgs/main/linux-64::wurlitzer-2.0.1-py36_0  
xlrd pkgs/main/linux-64::xlrd-1.2.0-py36_0  
xlsxwriter pkgs/main/noarch::xlsxwriter-1.3.7-py_0  
xlwt pkgs/main/linux-64::xlwt-1.3.0-py36_0  
yaml pkgs/main/linux-64::yaml-0.2.5-h7b6447c_0  
yapf pkgs/main/noarch::yapf-0.30.0-py_0  
yarl pkgs/main/linux-64::yarl-1.6.2-py36h7b6447c_0  
zeromq pkgs/main/linux-64::zeromq-4.3.3-he6710b0_3  
zict pkgs/main/noarch::zict-2.0.0-py_0  
zipp pkgs/main/noarch::zipp-3.4.0-pyhd3eb1b0_0  
zope pkgs/main/linux-64::zope-1.0-py36_1  
zope.event pkgs/main/linux-64::zope.event-4.5.0-py36_0  
zope.interface pkgs/main/linux-64::zope.interface-5.1.2-py36h7b6447c_0  
zstd pkgs/main/linux-64::zstd-1.4.5-h9ceee32_0  
  
Proceed ([y]/n)?
```

At the end of the process, conda will display some messages that the installation has been completed.

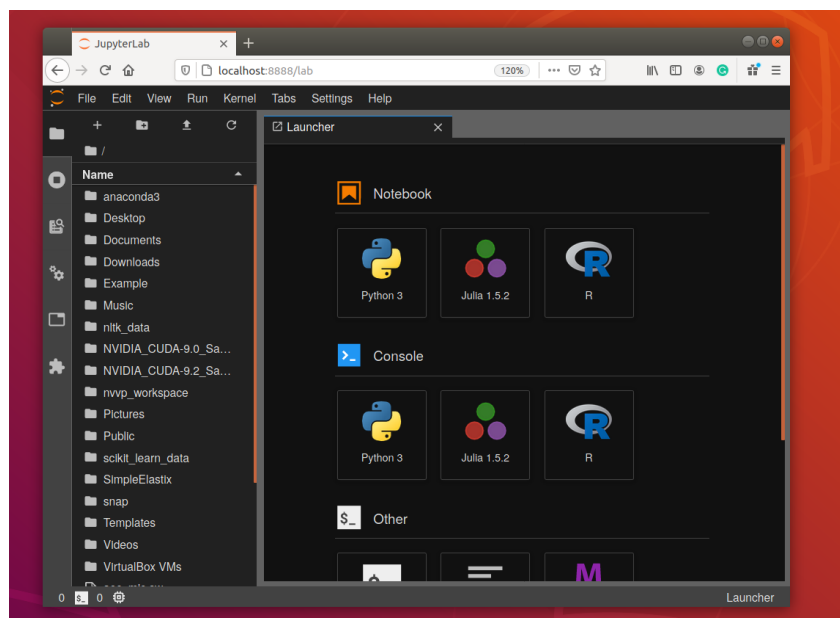
5 Jupyter-lab

Now we will test our installation to be sure it works well. We will use the Jupyter-lab environment. To enter Jupyter-lab, just

All systems: Windows, Ubuntu and MacOS

write the following command in your terminal or Anaconda prompt
jupyter-lab

It will display a new tab in your default web browser. I suggest to setup Chrome as your default browser if you are working on Windows (Jupyter usually do not perform well on other browsers). In the case of Ubuntu, the Firefox is fine, and for MacOS users I think Safari or Opera will be fine (but I am not sure). You will see a window as follows:



You will probably see it in black font over white background (I have changed mine), and probably you will see only a Python 3 kernel box, which is the default for Jupyter (I have installed here other kernels).

5.1 Testing our installation

Now in Jupyter-lab, you can open a new notebook by selecting the Python 3 logo, in the notebook section. This will open a new notebook named `Untitled.ipynb`. In the boxes now you can write your code. Try this:

```
import numpy as np
np.__version__
```

It will display the actual version of the installed numpy library. On the left panel of your Jupyter environment (see previous Figure), observe the folders on the directory structure on your computer. You can navigate along these folders, and move back using the folder icon or path just above the "Name" subtitle.

Now you can close your file (In the File menu, use **Close and Shutdown Notebook**), and exit Jupyter-lab (in the File menu, use **Shutdown**) and close the browser window. You will return to the terminal or command prompt. If you see that the command prompt process has not finished after some seconds, you can kill the process by pressing CTRL+C. Now you can close the terminal or prompt by writing `exit`.

6 Accessing the keras and Jupyter-lab environment again

If you want to return to work in the Jupyter-lab on your keras environment, just do the following:

1. Open your Anaconda prompt (Windows) or terminal (Ubuntu and MacOS).
2. write `activate keras` (Windows), `source activate keras` (Ubuntu) or `conda activate keras` (MacOS), as in Step 3.
3. write `jupyter-lab`, as in Step 5.

Now you can work.

7 Install the R kernel on Jupyter (optional)

If you want to add a R kernel to your Jupyter environment (this means you also will be able to program in R on Jupyter), just do the following command on your Anaconda prompt:

1. Open your Anaconda prompt (Windows) or terminal (Ubuntu and MacOS).
2. Write `activate keras` (Windows), `source activate keras` (Ubuntu) or `conda activate keras` (MacOS), as in Step 3.
3. Execute `conda install -c r r-irkernel`.
4. Press `y` when the command requires you to proceed.

Next time you open your Jupyter environment, a R kernel button will appear besides the Python kernel button. Now you can work in R.

You need to repeat the procedure described above on each Anaconda environment where you want to use R.

8 Install Visual Studio Code

Visual Studio Code or VSCode, is a code editor redefined and optimized for building and debugging modern web and cloud applications.

Download the VSCode installer (depending on your system) at

- <https://code.visualstudio.com/download>

Before install it, please check if you already have installed in your machine. Sometimes, it will ask you to uninstall previous versions before install the new one.