4.1.1 Overview of Anaconda

Since you're new on the job, Maria tells you that you need to download and install some software to perform this analysis. She has provided some instructions as well as video tutorials.

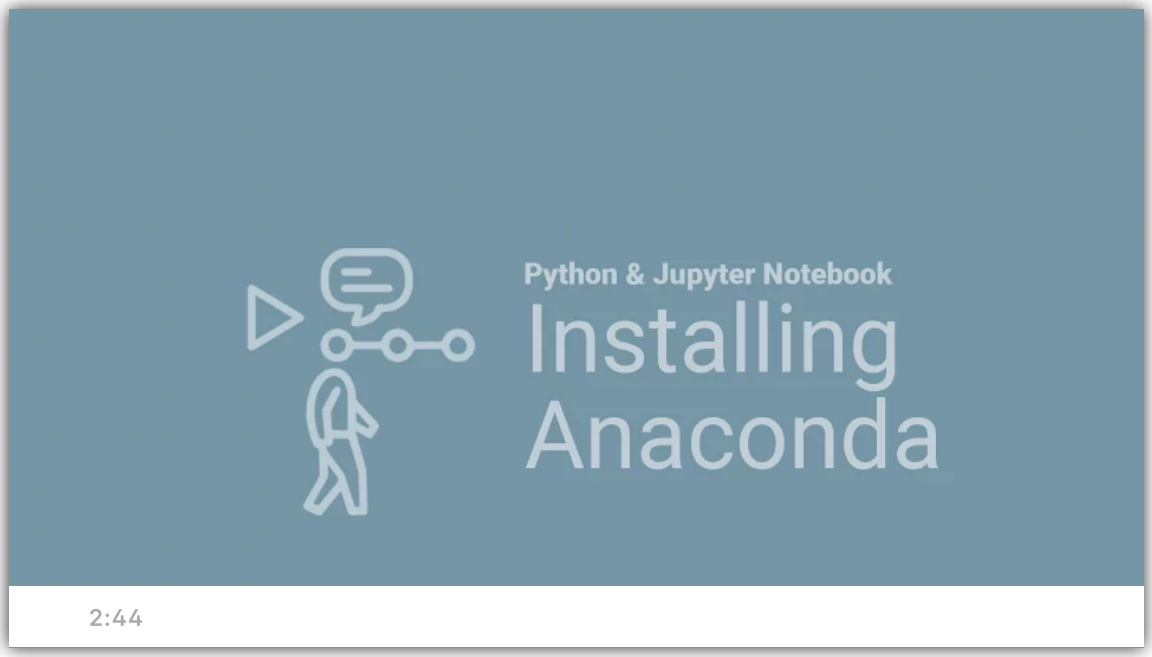
The analysis of school data will require you to use Anaconda, a free, open-source distribution software for over 1,500 packages suitable for Windows and macOS. One of those packages is Jupyter Notebook. When you download and install Anaconda, you will have access to Jupyter Notebook, along with many other packages. In essence, Jupyter Notebook is to Anaconda what Microsoft Word is to Microsoft Office.

Anaconda packages support the Python and R programming languages for data science, machine learning, and data processing, among other data-related tasks. We'll be using Python in this module.

Choose the appropriate video for your operating system and check out the **Anaconda documentation (https://docs.anaconda.com/anaconda/install/)** if you need further assistance.

Check out the macOS instructions below, or jump to the **Windows instructions**.

Install Anaconda on macOS



Check Your Anaconda Installation

As a best practice, you should check the version of the software you installed and confirm that it's installed correctly. Let's do this now for Anaconda.

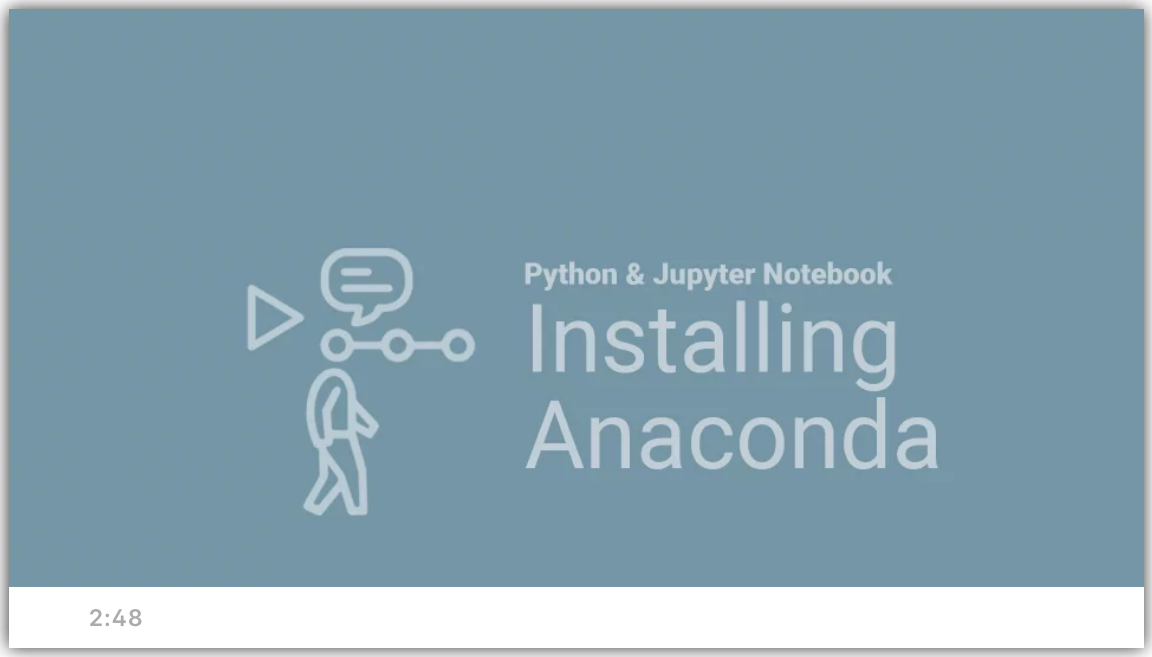
Open the command line and run the command `conda --version`. If the command line returns conda 4.8.3 or later, congratulations! The software is installed correctly.

You need to type "conda" and not "anaconda" because Anaconda packages are managed by the package management system "conda." Anaconda is the distribution management system.

Note that package versions change often, so you may need to update the packages managed by conda. To find out what version of conda you have

on your computer, in the command line, type and run the following: `conda --version`. If the command line returns `conda 4.8.3` or later, you should have the latest version of conda.

Install Anaconda on Windows



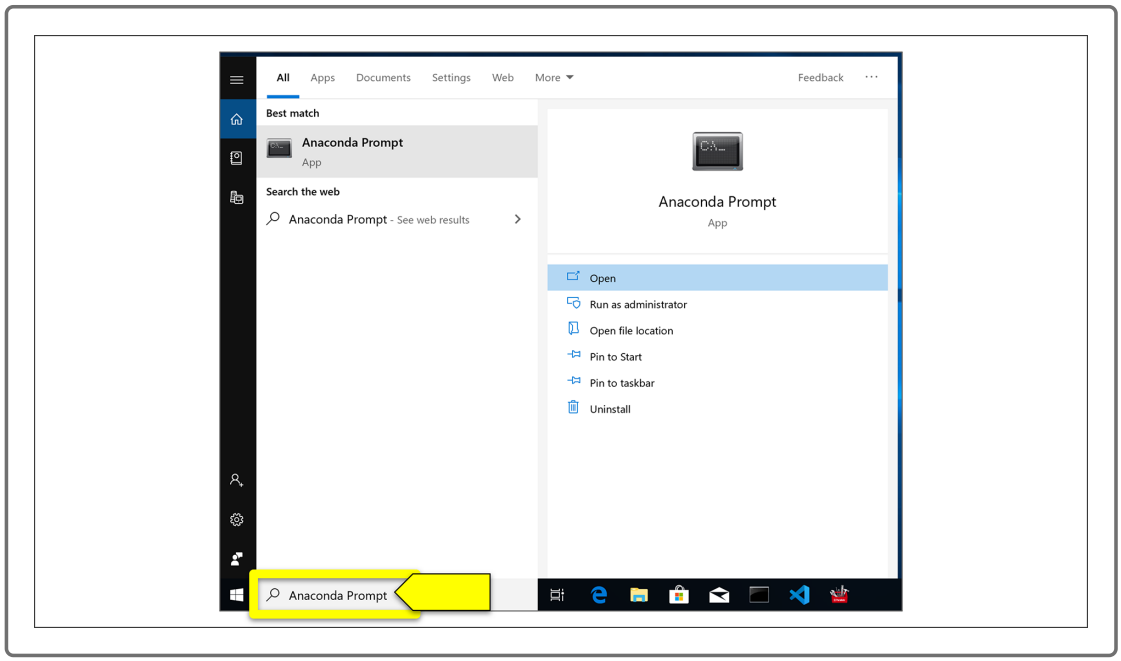
Check Your Anaconda Installation

As a best practice, you should check the version of the software you installed and confirm that it's installed correctly. On Windows, we can do this using the Anaconda Prompt (just like how we checked the version of Python with the Python Prompt).

REWIND

On Windows 10, find the application you want to open by typing the name in the search bar.

In the search bar, type the "Anaconda Prompt."



The Anaconda Prompt should look like this:

```
(base) C:\Users\your_home_directory>
```

After the prompt, `>`, type and run `conda --version`. If the prompt returns `conda 4.8.3` or later, congratulations! The software is installed correctly.

You need to type "conda" and not "anaconda" because Anaconda packages are managed by the package management system "conda." Anaconda is the distribution management system.

Note that package versions change often, so you may need to update the packages managed by conda. To find out what version of conda you have on your computer, in the command line, type and run the following: `conda --version`. If the command line returns `conda 4.8.3` or later, you should have the latest version of conda.

If you need to get the latest version of conda and other packages, perform these steps. (These steps are the same for both macOS and Windows.)

1. Type and run the `conda update conda` to update the packages distributed by Anaconda.
2. Run `conda --version` to check if conda was updated.