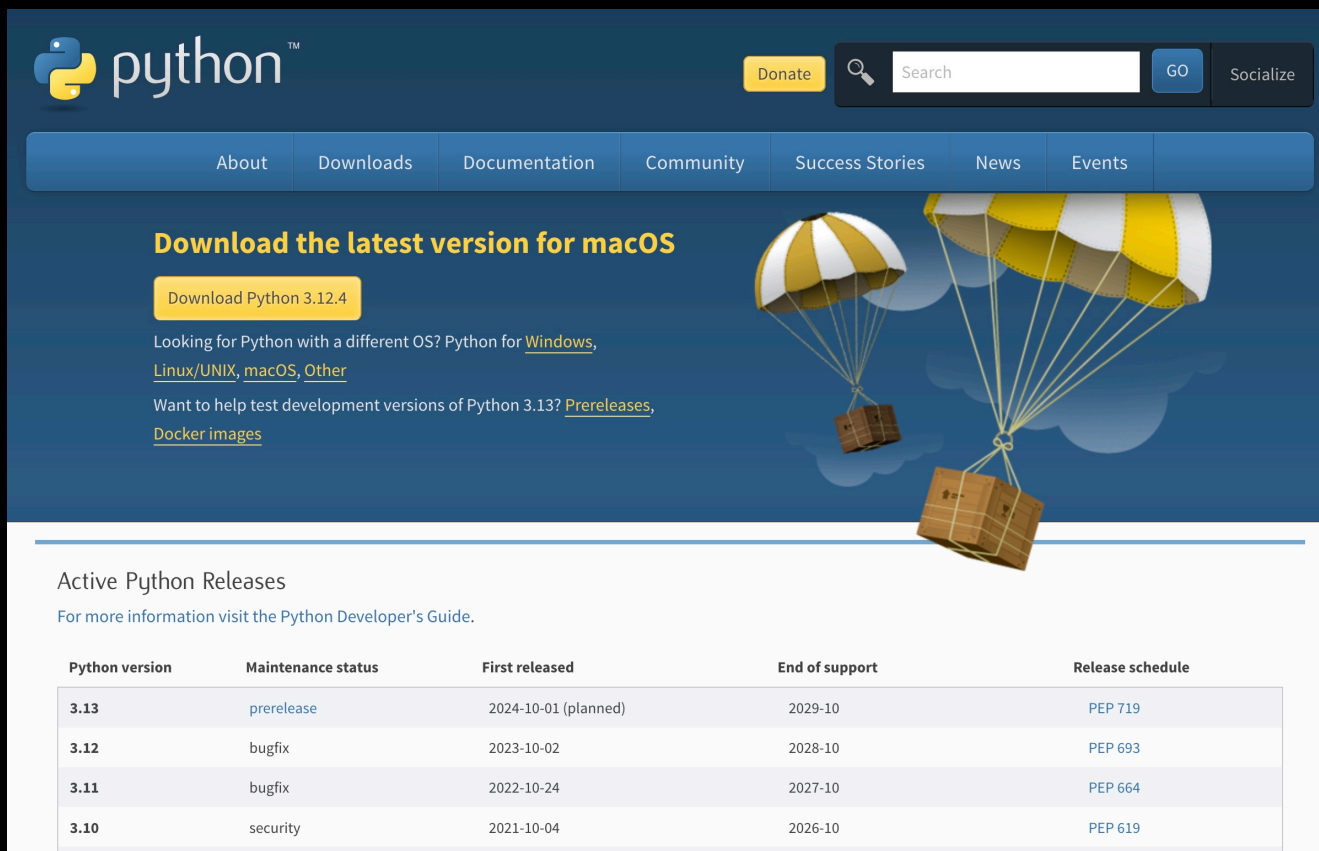


Running Python on your system :-

1. Installing Python from official Website
2. Installing Anaconda

Installing Python from official Website :

[www.python.org / Downloads](http://www.python.org/Downloads)



The screenshot shows the Python.org website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Python logo, a search bar, and links for 'Donate', 'GO', and 'Socialize'. Below the navigation bar, there is a horizontal menu with links for 'About', 'Downloads', 'Documentation', 'Community', 'Success Stories', 'News', and 'Events'. The main content area features a large heading 'Download the latest version for macOS' and a button 'Download Python 3.12.4'. Below this, there is a link to 'Looking for Python with a different OS? Python for Windows, Linux/UNIX, macOS, Other' and a link to 'Want to help test development versions of Python 3.13? Prereleases, Docker images'. To the right of the text, there is an illustration of two parachutes with boxes hanging from them. Below the main content area, there is a section titled 'Active Python Releases' with a link to 'For more information visit the Python Developer's Guide.' and a table showing the release schedule for Python versions 3.10 through 3.13.

Python version	Maintenance status	First released	End of support	Release schedule
3.13	prerelease	2024-10-01 (planned)	2029-10	PEP 719
3.12	bugfix	2023-10-02	2028-10	PEP 693
3.11	bugfix	2022-10-24	2027-10	PEP 664
3.10	security	2021-10-04	2026-10	PEP 619

Running Python after Installing

1. terminal
2. File from terminal
3. IDLE \Rightarrow Python IDE

Though all above can run python, we are gonna run and learn python by using Jupyter Lab.

Installing Anaconda



Anaconda for Python is like a premix which have all the ingredient we would require to run Python.


www.anaconda.com/download

Download Now




For installation assistance, refer to [Troubleshooting](#).

Download Distribution by choosing the proper installer for your machine.

 Download for Mac 



Anaconda Installers

 Windows Python 3.11 <ul style="list-style-type: none">64-Bit Graphical Installer (904.4M)	 Mac Python 3.11 <ul style="list-style-type: none">64-Bit (Apple silicon) Graphical Installer (697.4M)64-Bit (Apple silicon) Command Line Installer (700 M)64-Bit (Intel chip) Graphical Installer (728.7M)64-Bit (Intel chip) Command Line Installer (731.2M)	 Linux Python 3.11 <ul style="list-style-type: none">64-Bit (x86) Installer (997.2M)64-Bit (AWS Graviton2 / ARM64) Installer (798.5M)64-bit (Linux on IBM Z & LinuxONE) Installer (91.8M)
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Jupyter Lab

The screenshot shows the Jupyter Lab environment with the following components and callouts:

- 1. File browser ++**: Points to the left sidebar showing a file explorer with 'TheDifference.ipynb' and 'Untitled.ipynb'.
- 2. Run cells in .ipynb file using ctrl+Enter**: Points to the code editor where a cell is being executed.
- 3. Run single line or highlighted text using keyboard shortcut**: Points to a specific line of code in the editor.
- 4. Run code in console using shift+Enter**: Points to the console output area at the bottom right.
- 5. Inspect variables or data frames in console without cluttering notebook output**: Points to the 'inspect' view on the right, which shows a detailed view of a DataFrame.

The code in the editor is as follows:

```
plt.rcParams.default_backend = "plotly.white"
df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/plotly/datasets/master/finance_billionaires_2017.csv')
df = df.set_index('Date')
df.tail()
cols = df.columns[1:]
ncols = len(cols)

# subplot setup
fig = make_subplots(rows=3, cols=1, subplot_titles=cols)

for i, col in enumerate(cols, start=1):
    fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=df[col].index, y=df[col].values), row=i, col=1)

fig.show()
```

The console output shows the result of `df.head()`:

Date	AAPLOpen	AAPLHigh	AAPLLow	AAPLClose	Af
2015-02-17	127.489998	128.880005	126.919998	127.830002	
2015-02-18	127.629997	128.779999	127.449997	128.720001	
2015-02-23	130.020004	133.000000	129.660004	133.000000	
2017-02-10	132.460007	132.940002	132.050003	132.119995	
2017-02-13	133.000003	133.000003	133.000003	133.000003	

Google Colab

If your laptop / PC is very slow, you can also run the code on Google Colab.



In simple terms, think of it as Jupyter Lab on cloud, provided by Google.