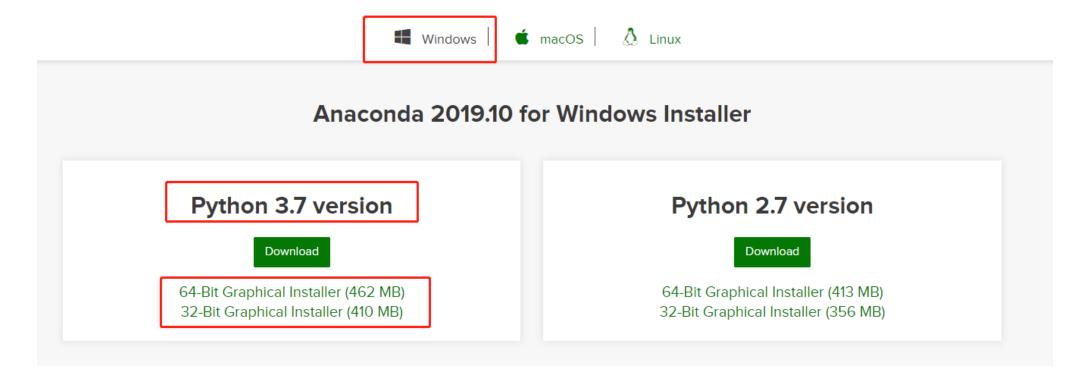
## 本课程必要软件:

- 1. Python数据科学集成平台: Anaconda (包含Python)
- 2. 第三方Python库
- 网络分析库 networkx
- 3. Python编辑器
- Jupyter Notebook (Anaconda自带)

- 1. Anaconda下载链接: https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/
- 2. 选择Windows下的 Python 3.7 version,并选择与你电脑相对应的版本进行下载,如果电脑是64位(绝大多数),则选择64-Bit版本; 32位电脑选择32-Bit版本



3. 等待安装包下载完成,如果下载速度较慢可以右键选择迅雷等下载工具下载

3. 打开下载好的Anaconda安装包,点击 Next



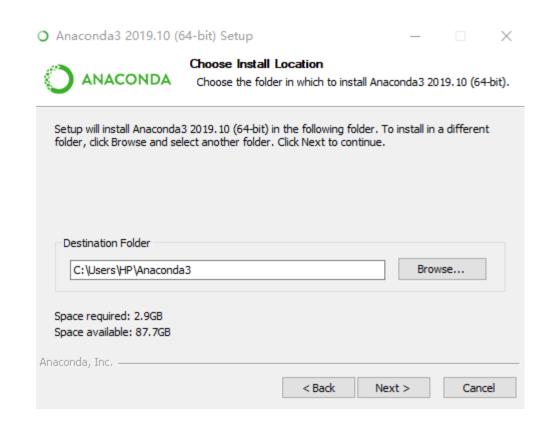
#### 4. 选择 I Agree 同意条款

O Anaconda3 2019.10 (64-bit) Setup			_		$\times$				
ANACONDA	License Agreement  Please review the license terms before installing Anaconda3 2019.10 (64-bit).								
Press Page Down to see the rest of the agreement.									
Anaconda End User License Agreement									
Copyright 2015, Anaconda, Inc.									
All rights reserved under the 3-clause BSD License:  Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are									
permitted provided that the following conditions are met:									
If you accept the terms of the agreement, click I Agree to continue. You must accept the agreement to install Anaconda3 2019.10 (64-bit).									
Anaconda, Inc.									
		< Back	I Agree	Cano	el				

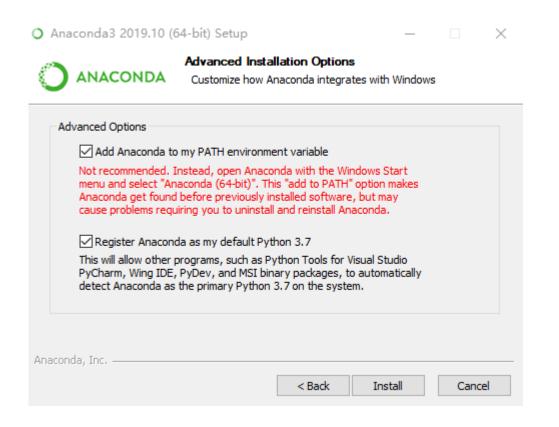
#### 5. 选择 Just Me,点击 Next

Anaconda3 2019.10 (64-bit) Setup			_		$\times$			
ANACONDA	Select Installation Type Please select the type of installation you would like to perform for Anaconda3 2019.10 (64-bit).							
Install for:								
Just Me (recommended)								
O All Users (requires admin privileges)								
Anaconda, Inc.								
		< Back	Next >	Cano	el			

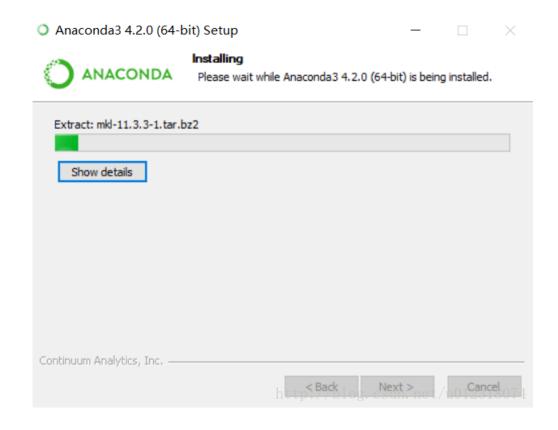
#### 6. 选择你想要的安装位置



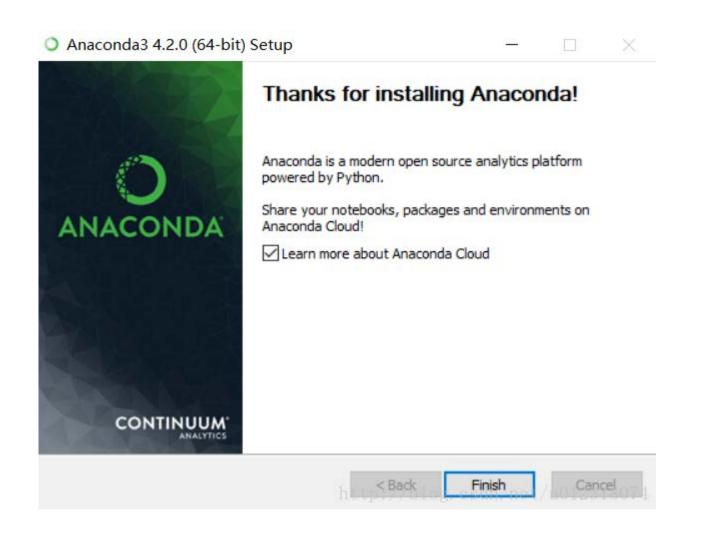
- 7. 勾选两个选项:
- 第一个选项将Anaconda自动添加到环境变量中;
- 第二个选项将默认使用Anaconda中的Python



#### 8. 点击 Install 等待安装完成

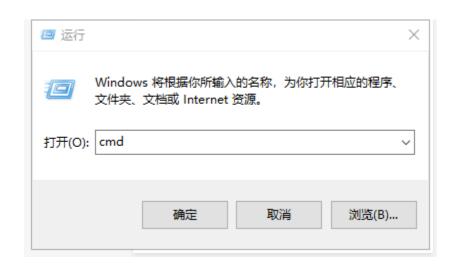


9. 完成后点击 Finish, 完成安装过程



## 测试Anaconda是否安装配置成功

1. 同时按住键盘 win+R, 在呼出的"运行"窗口中输入 cmd并确定, 打开命令行工具:





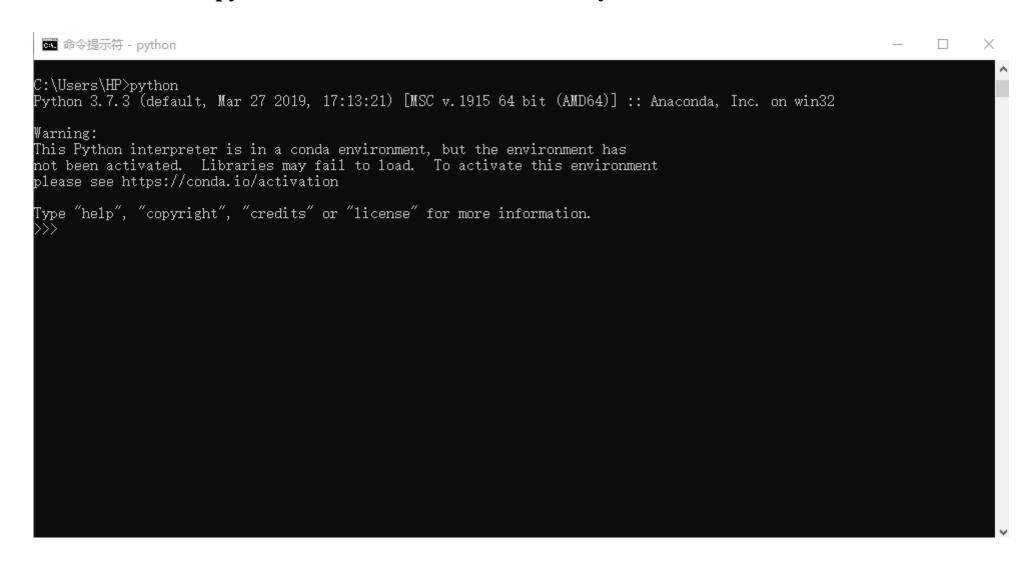
#### 测试Anaconda是否安装配置成功

2. 在命令行工具中输入 conda 并按回车键,若显示如下则Anaconda安装配置成功:

```
C:\Users\HP>conda
usage: conda-script.py [-h] [-V] command ...
conda is a tool for managing and deploying applications, environments and packages.
Options:
positional arguments:
 command
                Remove unused packages and caches.
   clean
                Modify configuration values in .condarc. This is modeled
   config
                after the git config command. Writes to the user .condarc
                file (C:\Users\HP\.condarc) by default.
                Create a new conda environment from a list of specified
   create
                packages.
                Displays a list of available conda commands and their help
   help
                strings.
                Display information about current conda install.
   info
                Initialize conda for shell interaction. [Experimental]
   init
                Installs a list of packages into a specified conda
   install
                environment.
   list
                List linked packages in a conda environment.
                Low-level conda package utility. (EXPERIMENTAL)
   package
                Remove a list of packages from a specified conda environment.
   remove
                Alias for conda remove.
   uninstall
                Run an executable in a conda environment. [Experimental]
   run
                Search for packages and display associated information. The
   search
```

# 测试Python是否安装配置成功

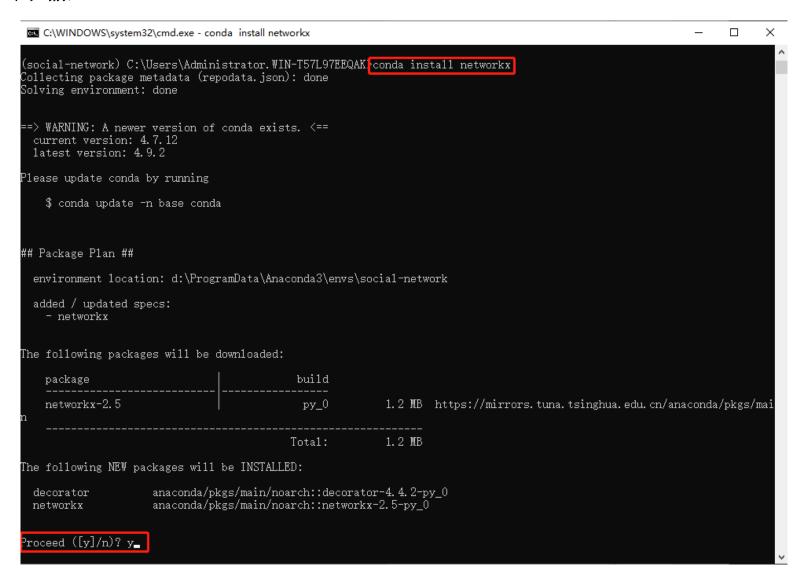
3. 在命令行工具中输入 python 并按回车键,若显示如下则Python安装配置成功:



安装Python第三方网络分析库 - networkx

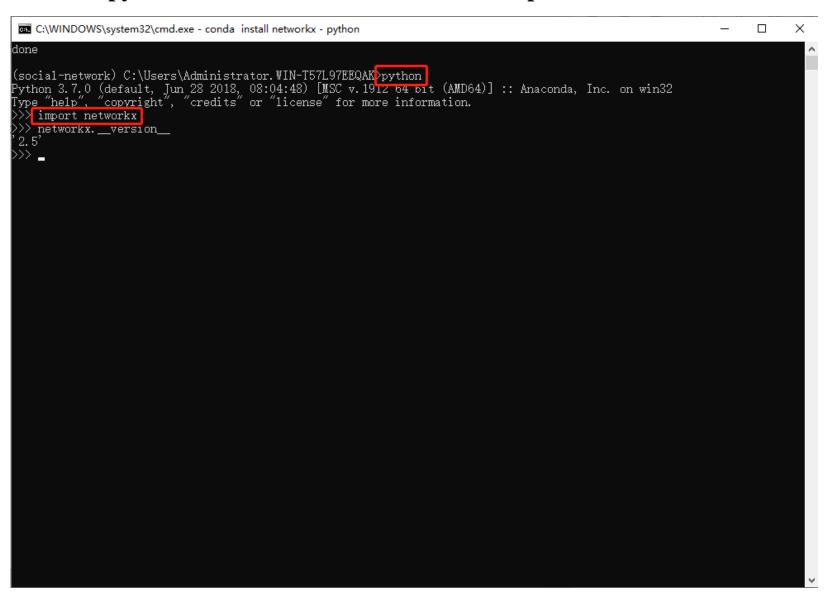
# 使用 conda install package-name 命令安装第三方库

1. 在命令行工具中输入 conda install networkx:



### 测试第三方库networkx是否安装成功

2. 在命令行工具中输入 python进入代码编辑环境,然后输入 import networkx,若无报错则说明安装成功:



# 使用国内镜像源加速Python第三方库的下载速度

3. 国内使用conda默认的下载源下载第三方库时速度可能会较慢,可更换国内的镜像源: 参考链接: https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/help/anaconda/

#### Anaconda 镜像使用帮助

Anaconda 是一个用于科学计算的 Python 发行版,支持 Linux, Mac, Windows,包含了众多流行的科学计算、数据分析的 Python 包。

Anaconda 安装包可以到 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/archive/ 下载。

TUNA 还提供了 Anaconda 仓库与第三方源(conda-forge、msys2、pytorch等,<u>查看完整</u>列表)的镜像,各系统都可以通过修改用户目录下的 .condarc 文件。Windows 用户无法直接创建名为 .condarc 的文件,可先执行 conda config --set show\_channel\_urls yes 生成该文件之后再修改。

注:由于更新过快难以同步,我们不同步 pytorch-nightly, pytorch-nightly-cpu, ignite-nightly 这三个包。

```
channels:
 - defaults
show channel urls: true
default channels:
 - https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/main
 - https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free
 - https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/r
 - https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/pro
 - https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/msys2
custom_channels:
 conda-forge: https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/cloud
 msys2: https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/cloud
 bioconda: https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/cloud
 menpo: https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/cloud
 pytorch: https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/cloud
 simpleitk: https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/cloud
```

即可添加 Anaconda Python 免费仓库。

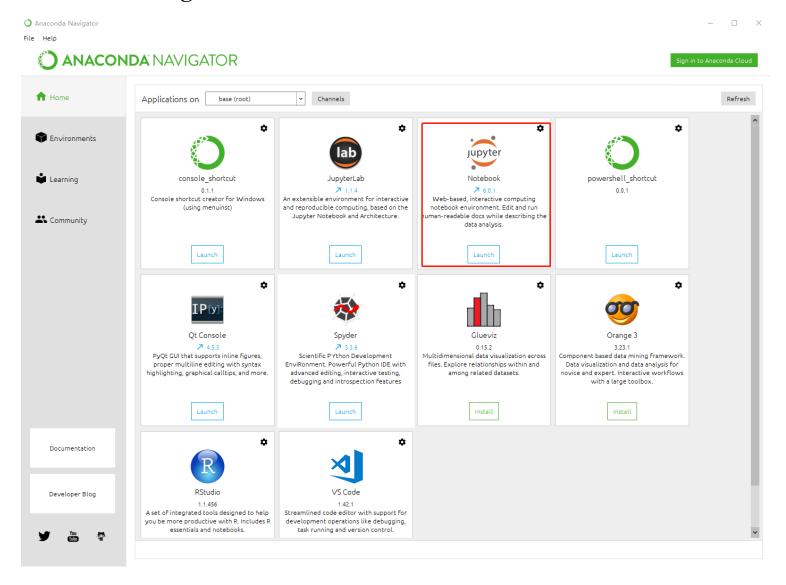
运行 conda clean -i 清除索引缓存,保证用的是镜像站提供的索引。

运行 conda create -n myenv numpy 测试一下吧。

Python编辑器 (Windows) - Jupyter Notebook

## 运行Anaconda自带的Jupyter Notebook编辑器

1. 点击打开 Anaconda Navigator,点击下图红框内对应图标下的launch即可运行编辑器



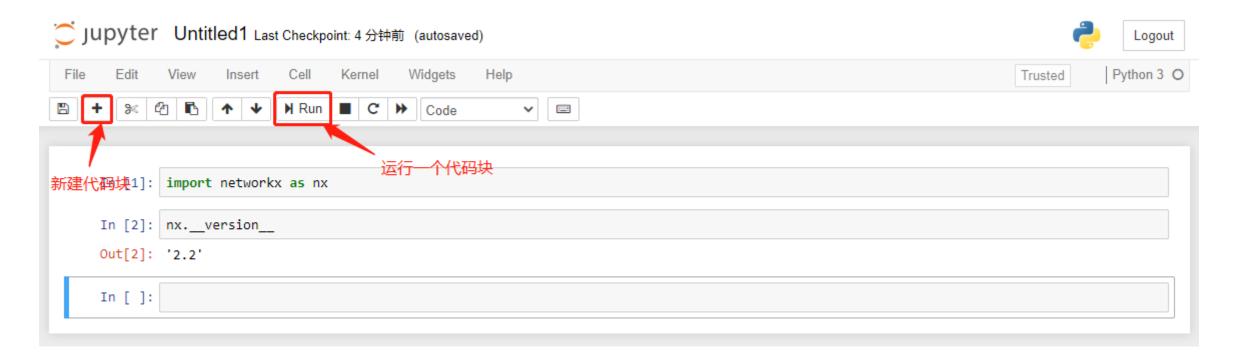
# 在Jupyter Notebook编辑器中新建Notebook文件

2. 在主页中点击New按钮,新建一个Notebook文件,即可开始编写运行Python代码:



# 在Jupyter Notebook编辑器中编写及运行代码

3. 在Notebook中新建代码块与运行代码块:



(Jupyter Notebook 快捷指令可参考: <a href="https://www.jianshu.com/p/9768a61e1bb7">https://www.jianshu.com/p/9768a61e1bb7</a>)