Managing Packages

Install Packages

Once you have Anaconda installed, managing packages is fairly straightforward. To install a package, type the following command in your terminal.

```
conda install PACKAGE_NAME
```

For example, to install numpy, type conda install numpy.

```
    mat — python3 ~/anaconda/bin/conda install numpy — 80×24

                                 - python3 ~/anaconda/bin/conda install numpy
he following packages will be downloaded:
     package
     conda-env-2.6.0
                                                                                           601 B
      numpy-1.11.2
                                                                  py34_0
     ruamel_yaml-0.11.14
conda-4.2.11
                                                                  py34_0
py34_0
                                                                                          179 KB
                                                                  Total:
                                                                                          3.3 MB
The following packages will be UPDATED:
    conda: 4.1.12-py34_0 --> 4.2.11-py34_0 conda-env: 2.5.2-py34_0 --> 2.6.0-0 numpy: 1.11.1-py34_0 --> 1.11.2-py34_0 ruamel_yaml: 0.11.7-py34_0 --> 0.11.14-py34_0
Proceed ([y]/n)?
Fetching packages ...
conda-env-2.6. 100% |##########################| Time: 0:00:00 324.34 kB/s
umpy-1.11.2-p 65% |########################| | Time: 0:00:00 2.35 MB/s
```

You can install multiple packages at the same time. For example, the command below will install all three packages simultaneously.

```
conda install numpy scipy pandas
```

It's also possible to specify which version of a package you want by adding the version number such as conda install numpy=1.10.

Conda also automatically installs dependencies for you. For example scipy uses and requires numpy. If you install just scipy (conda install scipy), Conda will also install numpy if it isn't already installed.

Remove Packages

Most of the commands are pretty intuitive. To uninstall, use

```
conda remove PACKAGE_NAME
```

Update Packages

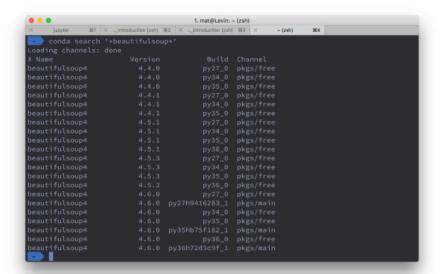
To update a package, use

```
conda update package_name
```

If you want to update all packages in an environment, which is often useful, use **conda update --all**. And finally, to list installed packages, it's **conda list** which you've seen before.

If you don't know the exact name of the package you're looking for, you can try searching with conda search *SEARCH_TERM*. For example, I know I want to install Beautiful Soup, but I'm not sure of the exact package name. So, I try conda search *beautiful soup*. Note that your shell

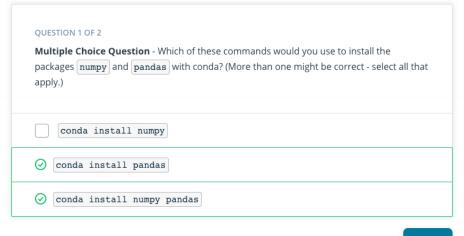
might expand the wildcard * before running the conda command. To fix this, wrap the search string in single or double quotes like conda search '*beautifulsoup*'.



It returns a list of the Beautiful Soup packages available with the appropriate package name, beautifulsoup4.

Additional Resource

Refer to the Conda Command reference guide to know more about conda commands, and compare them with pip and virtualenv commands.



SUBMIT

QUESTION 2 OF 2

What are the prerequisites to run the command $\begin{bmatrix} \texttt{conda} & \texttt{install package_name} \end{bmatrix}$ that will install a package?

- The system must have pip already installed on it.
- The system must have any version of Python and conda package manager already installed on it (using either Miniconda or Anaconda).
- The system must have Jupyter already installed on it.

