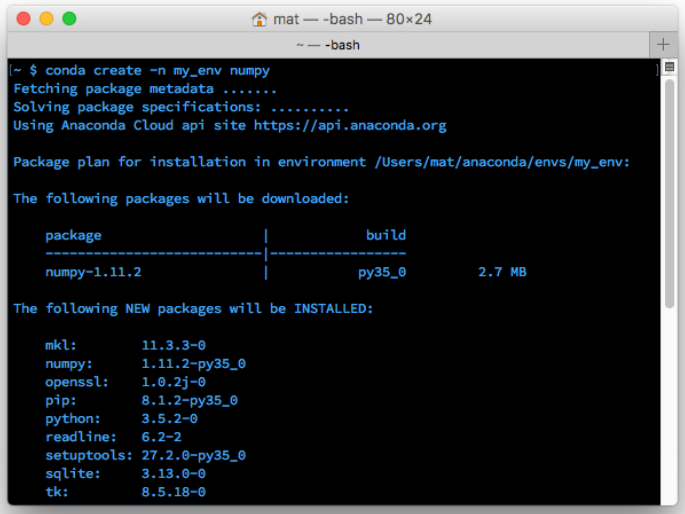
Managing Environments

As you saw on the previous page, `conda` can be used to create environments to isolate your projects. To create an environment, use the following command in your Terminal/Anaconda Prompt.

```
conda create -n env_name [python=X.X] [LIST_OF_PACKAGES]
```

Here `-n env_name` sets the name of your environment (`-n` for name) and `LIST_OF_PACKAGES` is the list of packages you want to be installed in the environment. If you wish to install a specific version of Python to be installed, say 3.7, use `python=3.7`. For example, to create an environment named `my_env` with Python 3.7, and install NumPy and Keras in it, use the command below.

```
conda create -n my_env python=3.7 numpy Keras
```



Create `my_env` environment with the NumPy package in it.

When creating an environment, you can specify which version of Python to install in the environment. This is useful when you're working with code in both Python 2.x and Python 3.x. To create an environment with a specific Python version, use either of the following commands:

```
conda create -n py3_env python=3
```

or

```
conda create -n py2_env python=2
```

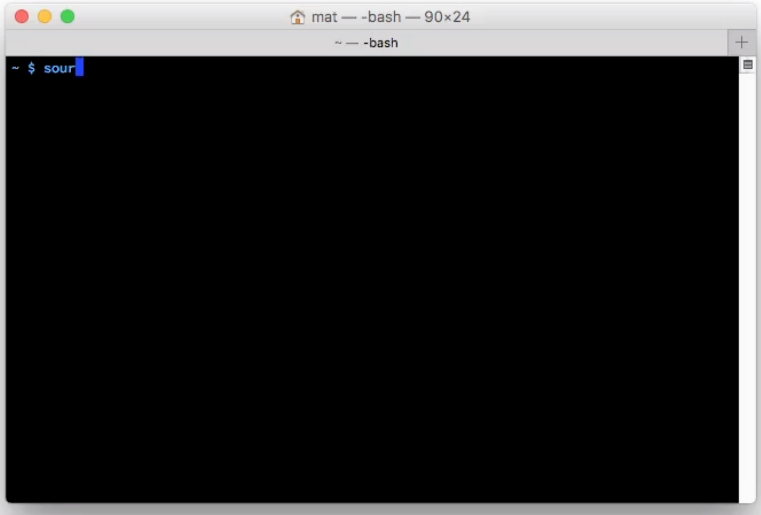
I actually have both of these environments on my personal computer. I use them as general environments not tied to any specific project, but rather for general work with each Python version easily accessible. These commands will install the most recent version of Python 3 and 2, respectively. To install a specific version, use `conda create -n py python=3.6` for Python 3.6.

Entering (Activate) an environment

Once you have an environment created, you can enter into it by using:

```
# For  conda 4.6 and later versions on Linux/macOS/Windows, use
conda activate my_env
#For conda versions prior to 4.6 on Linux/macOS, use
source activate my_env
```

```
#For conda versions prior to 4.6 on Windows, use
activate my_env
```



When you're in the environment, you'll see the environment name in the terminal prompt. Something like `(my_env) ~ $`.

List the Installed Packages in the Current Environment

The environment has only a few packages installed by default, plus the ones you installed when creating it. You can check this out with

```
conda list
```

Installing packages in the environment is the same as before: `conda install package_name`. Only this time, the specific packages you install will only be available when you're in the environment.

Deactivate an Environment

To leave the environment, type `conda deactivate` (on OSX/Linux) or `deactivate` (Windows).

```
# For  conda 4.6 and later versions on Linux/macOS/Windows, use
conda deactivate
#For conda versions prior to 4.6 on Linux/macOS, use
source deactivate
#For conda versions prior to 4.6 on Windows, use
deactivate
```

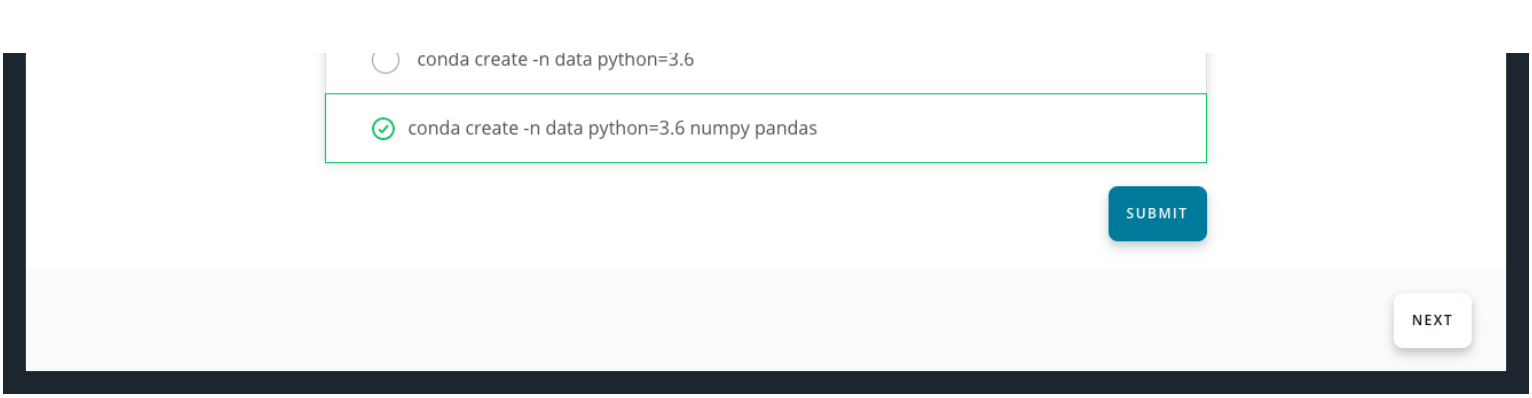
Additional Resources

- Managing virtual environments and packages with `pip`
- Managing virtual environments with `conda`
- A comprehensive cheat sheet of **Conda 4.6** commands
- A comprehensive cheat sheet of Conda version prior to 4.6 commands

QUIZ QUESTION

What command would you use to create an environment named `data` installed with Python 3.6, numpy, and pandas?

- ◯ conda env create -n data python=3.6 numpy pandas
- ◯ conda create data python=3.6 numpy pandas


conda create -n data python=3.6
conda create -n data python=3.6 numpy pandas
SUBMIT
NEXT