Conda Tutorial

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- Pip Package Management.
- Virtualenv Environment Manager.



• Preferred over Pip ~

It can install non-python dependencies.

- Good dependency resolution.
- A basic installation~

Creates a base or root env with a specific Python version.

With some basic packages.

Creating a basic environment.

- conda info --envs
- conda create --name envtut --channel conda-forge python=3.7
- conda activate envtut
- conda list
- conda deactivate
- conda remove --name envtut --all

Managing Packages.

- conda list (this will list all the packages in the current environment)
- conda install scipy
 - If outside the environment ~ conda install --name envtut scipy)
 - For a specific version ~ conda install scipy=0.15.0
- Once you activate the environment, you can check if it has a certain package installed ~
 - conda list scipy
- conda search seaborn (searching for a package in channels)
- conda update pandas (updating a package)

Channels.

- Channels are the repos where conda looks for packages.
- The Anaconda team maintains these packages in the **default** channel.
- What if the package you need is not there?
- Conda forge ~
 - Community that maintains and updates the conda-forge channel.
 - You will probably find the package in conda-forge channel if not found on default channel.
- conda config --add channels conda-forge (if not already added while creating the environment)
- Now conda will look for packages in conda-forge channel as well.

Creating a conda env Part 2

Creating a conda environment from a yaml file.

- Manually create a yaml file. This file has information such as ~
 - Name of the conda environment.
 - Channels to look for packages in.
 - Packages to install for the environment.
- conda env create -f environment.yaml
- Check out the documentation of condas at
- https://docs.conda.io/projects/conda/en/latest/user-guide/overview.html

