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Package, dependency and environment management for any language—Python, R, Ruby, Lua, Scala, Java, JavaScript, C/ C++, FORTRAN, and more.

Conda is an open source package management system and environment management system that runs on Windows, macOS and Linux. Conda quickly installs, runs and updates packages and their dependencies. Conda easily creates, saves, loads and switches between environments on your local computer. It was created for Python programs, but it can package and distribute software for any language.

Conda as a package manager helps you find and install packages. If you need a package that requires a different version of Python, you do not need to switch to a different environment manager, because conda is also an environment manager. With just a few commands, you can set up a totally separate environment to run that different version of Python, while continuing to run your usual version of Python in your normal environment.

In its default configuration, conda can install and manage the thousand packages at repo.anaconda.com that are built, reviewed and maintained by Anaconda®.

Conda can be combined with continuous integration systems such as Travis CI and AppVeyor to provide frequent, automated testing of your code.

The conda package and environment manager is included in all versions of Anaconda and Miniconda.

Conda is also included in Anaconda Enterprise, which provides on-site enterprise package and environment management for Python, R, Node.js, Java and other application stacks. Conda is also available on conda-forge, a community channel. You may also get conda on PyPI, but that approach may not be as up to date.
CHAPTER 1

Conda
CHAPTER 2

Conda-build
Miniconda is a free minimal installer for conda. It is a small, bootstrap version of Anaconda that includes only conda, Python, the packages they depend on, and a small number of other useful packages, including pip, zlib and a few others. Use the `conda install` command to install 720+ additional conda packages from the Anaconda repository.

See if Miniconda is right for you.

### 3.1 System requirements

- **License**: Free use and redistribution under the terms of the [EULA for Miniconda](#).
- **Operating system**: Windows 8 or newer, 64-bit macOS 10.13+, or Linux, including Ubuntu, RedHat, CentOS 7+, and others.
- **If your operating system is older than what is currently supported, you can find older versions of the Miniconda installers in our archive that might work for you.**
- **System architecture**: Windows- 64-bit x86, 32-bit x86; MacOS- 64-bit x86; Linux- 64-bit x86, 64-bit aarch64 (AWS Graviton2 / arm64), 64-bit Power8/Power9, s390x (Linux on IBM Z & LinuxONE).
- **Minimum 400 MB disk space to download and install.**

On Windows, macOS, and Linux, it is best to install Miniconda for the local user, which does not require administrator permissions and is the most robust type of installation. However, if you need to, you can install Miniconda system wide, which does require administrator permissions.
### 3.2 Latest Miniconda Installer Links

Table 1: Latest - Conda 4.10.3 Python 3.9.5 released July 21, 2021

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<th>Name</th>
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## 3.4 MacOSX installers

Table 3: MacOSX

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### 3.5 Linux installers

Table 4: Linux

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3.6 Installing

- See hashes for all Miniconda installers.
- Verify your installation.
- Installation instructions.

3.7 Other resources

- Miniconda with Python 3.9 for Power8 & Power9
- Miniconda Docker images
- Miniconda AWS images
- Archive and MD5 sums for the installers
- conda change log

These Miniconda installers contain the conda package manager and Python. Once Miniconda is installed, you can use the conda command to install any other packages and create environments, etc. For example:

```
$ conda install numpy
...
$ conda create -n py3k anaconda python=3
...
```

There are two variants of the installer: Miniconda is Python 2 based and Miniconda3 is Python 3 based. Note that the choice of which Miniconda is installed only affects the root environment. Regardless of which version of Miniconda you install, you can still install both Python 2.x and Python 3.x environments.

The other difference is that the Python 3 version of Miniconda will default to Python 3 when creating new environments and building packages. So for instance, the behavior of:

```
$ conda create -n myenv python
```

will be to install Python 2.7 with the Python 2 Miniconda and to install Python 3.8 with the Python 3 Miniconda. You can override the default by explicitly setting `python=2` or `python=3`. It also determines the default value of `CONDA_PY` when using `conda build`.

**Note:** If you already have Miniconda or Anaconda installed, and you just want to upgrade, you should not use the installer. Just use `conda update`.

For instance:

```
$ conda update conda
```

will update conda.
• Get free community support with our Google group.

• Paid support, training and consulting options are available. Our teaching philosophy is that the best way to learn is with hands-on experience addressing real-world problems. Courses are available to individuals online, at numerous sites, or in-house at your place of business. We also offer consulting services for the analysis, management and visualization of scientific and business data or optimizing your processing workflows on modern hardware and GPUs.

• Support is included in purchases of Anaconda Enterprise.

4.1 Join the conda email group

Join the mailing lists for both Anaconda and conda. Ask questions, answer questions, discuss ways to use conda, request new features and submit any other comments you may have.

4.2 Contribute recipes to GitHub

Submit new recipes to the GitHub repository at https://github.com/conda/conda-recipes. When you build a new conda recipe for a program not yet listed in the repository, use a GitHub pull request to submit it to the repository, so that others using that program in the future can reuse it. Recipes are welcome for programs that use any license, such as GPL, BSD, MIT or Apache, and all of the recipes in this repository are released into the public domain.

4.3 Report bugs

If you find a bug, search to see if it has already been reported, and then report it if no one else has.

Issues with the conda documentation are tracked on GitHub at https://github.com/conda/conda-docs/issues.
For issues with conda, conda-build, repo.anaconda.com, anaconda.org, and specific conda packages, please see New Issues.

4.4 Presentations and blog posts

- Packaging and Deployment with conda—Travis Oliphant.
- Anaconda Developer Blog.

4.5 Conda announcements list

Conda Announcements is a low-traffic email list for news and updates directly from the conda core team. By providing your email address below, you consent to join Conda Announcements. It is not a marketing list. We never sell, give away or distribute your email address to third parties.

- No more than 1 email per week, usually less.
- Project announcements relevant to all conda users.
- No corporate marketing hype.
- No spam.

For convenience, we use MailChimp to manage subscriptions, including archived announcements.

Upon clicking the “Consent and Subscribe” button, you will receive an email that contains a link to confirm your subscription. You must click this link to activate your subscription. You can opt-out at any time by clicking the “Unsubscribe” link included in any email we send through this announcement list, or by contacting privacy@anaconda.com.
5.1 New Issues

If your issue is a bug report or feature request for:

- **a specific conda package**: please file it at https://github.com/ContinuumIO/anaconda-issues/issues
- **anaconda.org**: please file it at https://github.com/A.../issues
- **repo.anaconda.com**: please file it at https://github.com/ContinuumIO/anaconda-issues/issues
- **commands under conda build**: please file it at https://github.com/conda/conda-build/issues
- **commands under conda env**: please file it at https://github.com/conda/conda/issues
- **all other conda commands**: please file it at https://github.com/conda/conda/issues

5.2 Development Environment, Bash

To set up an environment to start developing on conda code, we recommend the following steps:

1. Fork the conda/conda repository, clone it locally anywhere you choose (an isolation miniconda will be set up within the clone directory), and set up git remote to point to upstream and fork. For detailed directions, see below.

   1a. Choose where you want the repository located (not location of existing conda)

   ```bash
   CONDA_PROJECT_ROOT="$HOME/conda"
   ```

   1b. Clone the project, with upstream being the main repository. Make sure to click the Fork button above so you have your own copy of this repo.

   ```bash
   GITHUB_USERNAME=kalefranz
   git clone git@github.com:$GITHUB_USERNAME/conda "$CONDA_PROJECT_ROOT"
   ```
1. Choose where you want the project located

```bash
set "CONDA_PROJECT_ROOT=%HOMEPATH%\conda"
```

2. Clone the project, with `origin` being the main repository. Make sure to click the `Fork` button above so you have your own copy of this repo.

```bash
set GITHUB_USERNAME=kalefranz
git clone git@github.com:conda/conda "%CONDA_PROJECT_ROOT%"
cd "%CONDA_PROJECT_ROOT%"
git remote --add %GITHUB_USERNAME% git@github.com:%GITHUB_USERNAME%/conda
```

To be sure that the conda code being interpreted is the code in the project directory, look at the value of conda location: in the output of `conda info --all`.

3. Create a local development environment, and activate that environment

```bash
.\dev\start
```

This command will create a project-specific base environment at `.\devenv`. If the environment already exists, this command will just quickly activate the already-created `.\devenv` environment.

3. Run conda’s unit tests using GNU make

```bash
make unit
```

or alternately with `pytest`

```bash
py.test -m "not integration and not installed" conda tests
```

or you can use `pytest` to focus on one specific test

```bash
py.test tests/test_create.py -k create_install_update_remove_smoketest
```

5.3 Development Environment, Windows cmd.exe shell

In these steps, we assume `git` is installed and available on `PATH`.

1. Choose where you want the project located

```bash
set "CONDA_PROJECT_ROOT=%HOMEPATH%\conda"
```

2. Clone the project, with `origin` being the main repository. Make sure to click the `Fork` button above so you have your own copy of this repo.

```bash
set GITHUB_USERNAME=kalefranz
git clone git@github.com:conda/conda "%CONDA_PROJECT_ROOT%"
cd "%CONDA_PROJECT_ROOT%"
git remote --add %GITHUB_USERNAME% git@github.com:%GITHUB_USERNAME%/conda
```

To be sure that the conda code being interpreted is the code in the project directory, look at the value of conda location: in the output of `conda info --all`.

3. Create a local development environment, and activate that environment

```bash
.\dev\start
```

This command will create a project-specific base environment at `.\devenv`. If the environment already exists, this command will just quickly activate the already-created `.\devenv` environment.
5.4 Conda Contributor License Agreement

In case you’re new to CLAs, this is rather standard procedure for larger projects. Django and even Python itself both use something similar.
Conda license

Conda is released under the 3-clause BSD license with the following terms:

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6.1 Dependencies

versioneer.py is Public Domain.

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6.2 ProgressBar License

You can redistribute and/or modify this library under the terms of the GNU LGPL license or BSD license (or both).

6.2.1 LGPL

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6.2.2 BSD

progressbar - Text progress bar library for python Copyright (C) 2008 Nilton Volpato

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