

Detailed Installation Instructions

Windows

1. Download Anaconda and install to c:\Anaconda. If you are very comfortable with the Windows command prompt, you can probably install it somewhere else, but these instructions assume this location.
2. Open cmd.exe, the windows command prompt.
3. Enter `cd c:\Anaconda\Scripts`
4. Run the following commands (See discussion below)

```
conda update conda
conda update anaconda
conda create -n econ numpy scipy ipython-qtconsole ipython-notebook spyder pandas statsmodels
matplotlib
conda install -n econ cython distribute lxml nose numba numexpr pep8 pip psutil pyflakes pytables
rope openpyxl sphinx statsmodels xlrd xlwt
conda update -n econ numpy
```

5. Enter `cd c:\Anaconda\Scripts` in the command prompt, and then run

```
activate econ
```

6. Run the following commands

```
cd c:\Anaconda
pip install pylint
```

Spaces in path

Anaconda does not work with spaces in the path, so if you use something other than the default, then please ensure there are not spaces.

Tab completion in cmd

The Windows command prompt supports tab completion, which is useful for rapidly changing directories. For example, to change from `c:\` to `c:\users\username\Dropbox`, I would type `c:\us<TAB>\us<TAB>\Dr<TAB>`, which is much easier than typing the entire path. Tab completion is incredible useful, and will be heavily used in IPython.

History

History in the command prompt can be accessed using the up arrow to scroll backward and the down arrow to scroll forward, if you are not at the latest command. Escape clears the command prompt.

Shortcuts using Batch files

It is annoying to open cmd, activate and then launch ipython. The following commands can be saved individually in a batch file (.bat), which can then be clicked to launch IPython

Command prompt activated using "econ"

```
cmd /k "C:\Anaconda\Scripts\activate econ"
```

IPython in cmd

```
cmd "/c C:\Anaconda\Scripts\activate econ && start "" "ipython.exe""
```

IPython QtConsole

```
cmd "/c cd C:\Anaconda\Scripts && activate econometrics && start "" "pythonw" C: \Anaconda\envs\ econometrics\Scripts\ipython-script.py qtconsole"
```

IPython Notebook

```
cmd "/c C:\Anaconda\Scripts\activate econ && start "" "ipython.exe" notebook"
```

Spyder

```
cmd "/c cd C:\Anaconda\Scripts && activate econometrics && start "" "pythonw" C: \Anaconda\envs\ econometrics\Scripts\spyder-script.py"
```

OSX/Linux

1. Download Anaconda and install to ~/anaconda. If you are very comfortable with the terminal, you can probably install it somewhere else, but these instructions assume this location.
2. Open terminal, the command prompt.
3. Enter `cd ~/anaconda/bin`
4. Run the following commands (See discussion below)

```
conda update conda
conda update anaconda
conda create -n econ numpy scipy ipython-qtconsole ipython-notebook spyder pandas statsmodels
matplotlib
conda install -n econ cython distribute lxml nose numba numexpr pep8 pip psutil pyflakes pytables
rope openpyxl sphinx statsmodels xlrd xlwt
conda update -n econ numpy
```

5. In the terminal run

```
source ~/anaconda/bin/activate econ
```

6. Run the following commands

```
cd ~
pip install pylint
```

Trouble running conda

If conda doesn't seem to run, try using `./conda` (both from `~/anaconda/bin`). This issue arises when a script (conda) is not on your path, since only scripts on the path will be executed directly. This is a small issue, and isn't probably worth fixing. `./` instructs the terminal to run the version in the current directory.

Shortcuts (OSX, commands only for Linux)

Note: I have received confirmation that these work, at least for some people, although I can't test these, but my principles are sound (like lots of Economics). I welcome additional feedback on getting them to work.

1. Save command in a plain text file as `filename.command` where `filename` is meaningful (e.g. IPython Qtconsole)

2. Using terminal, run

```
chmod 775 /PATH/TO/FILE/filename.command
```

IPython in Terminal

```
bash -c "source ~/anaconda/bin/activate econ && ipython"
```

IPython QtConsole

```
bash -c "source ~/anaconda/bin/activate econ && ipython qtconsole"
```

IPython Notebook

```
bash -c "source ~/anaconda/bin/activate econ && ipython notebook"
```

Spyder

```
bash -c "source ~/anaconda/bin/activate econ && spyder"
```

Note: Remove the ~ if anaconda is installed in the root.

Note: The commands on Linux are the same, although the procedure for creating a launcher depends on the distribution, and is different from the instructions above which are for OSX.

Trouble Installing pylint

I have received some reports of trouble installing pylint which come back to a SSL error. The work around is:

1. Download pylint from
<https://pypi.python.org/packages/source/p/pylint/pylint-1.0.0.tar.gz>
and save it in ~/anaconda
2. Open a terminal and run

```
cd ~/anaconda
tar -xzf pylint-1.0.0.tar.gz
source ~/anaconda/bin/activate econ
cd pylint-1.0.0
python setup.py install
```

Installing to /anaconda

If Anaconda ended up at /anaconda, this is not a major problem. My guess is that this occurs if you have granted your account root privileges, since Anaconda assumes that installs by an account with root privileges are for everyone, and so should not be in your home directory. You can probably run `mkdir ~/anacondacp -R /anaconda ~/anacondato` copy all of the files to the home directory, and then test that it is working using ~/anaconda. If everything is OK, then you can delete /anaconda.

Installation Discussion

These installation instructions are a bit longer, but serve to introduce the commands to update conda (`conda update conda`), update anaconda (`conda update anaconda`), create a virtual environment (`conda create -n econ packages`), install packages into an existing virtual environment (`conda install -n econ packages`), and finally to update a package in an existing virtual environment (`conda update -n econ packages`). The first two, and the last, commands should not do much since Anaconda and the virtual environment should be up-to-date. In step 6, the additional `cd c:\Anaconda` or `cd ~` is needed to ensure that the virtual environment is used rather than the default Anaconda, since `c:\Anaconda\Scripts` or `~/anaconda/bin` contain many of the core Anaconda programs.