

Working with Anaconda/Miniconda

What is Anaconda?

Anaconda is a distribution platform and toolkit for running independent software environments, especially for python but it can be used for almost any software component. So if you need a specific version of python, or a specific version of some of its modules, this may be the place to go. Anaconda is a full environment, Miniconda is the minimal set to get started. Both will function the same once installed and configured

See [Anaconda website](#) for more information and downloads

Installing Anaconda

Method 1: Download and install

You can install anaconda or Miniconda (see anaconda website). This downloads a shell script you can run (either chmod 755 to make it executable, or run 'bash Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh' or whatever the name of your download is. Choose the location where you want to install the distribution (in a directory you own, but if you plan to install a lot of software, you should probably not install it in your home directory).

Method 2: Use EasyBuild installed versions of Miniconda

We have pre-installed versions of Miniconda available through EasyBuild. Run

```
module load Miniconda3
```

to load it (or check first using `module avail Miniconda` what versions are available. You will see that there may also be Miniconda environments with some software already installed.

Setup

Now that you have the conda package manager available, you can use it to complete the setup.

Creating an environment

To create an environment called TEST, you run

```
conda create --name TEST
```

You can add package names and versions to add some packages immediately to the newly created environment, e.g.

```
conda create --name TEST python==3.6
```

For more information, see the Anaconda website and output of `conda create --help`

Installing packages

Pitfalls

As you can see above, the default behaviour when installing conda or running `conda init` is, to add some code to your `.bashrc` or `.tcshrc` to activate conda on every shell and in every window you open. That may sound like a nice feature, until you realize, that a custom version of python with a custom set of packages may wreak havoc on any environment that relies on the system default version. And there is a lot of software that happens to be written in python, or linked with it, including big parts of the Gnome and Cinnamon desktop applications. So, if you happen to set up a non-standard version of python as default, it might not be possible for you to log in in these desktop environments any more. Or even worse, if you need to install non-standard versions of gcc or its libraries, you might not be able to run a big part of the system software any more.

Solutions to these pitfalls

For the bash shell, the simplest workaround is not activating conda in your `.bashrc` but activating it through

```
source activate TEST
```

when TEST is the name of your conda environment. This works, whereas the usual `conda activate TEST` will fail and mention it needs the initialization code in `.bashrc`

Another solution is, to use a different shell for everything that requires conda. So if your default login shell is `tcsh`, you could type `bash` in any session where you want to do some work with conda, and do `conda init bash` to add the conda init stuff to your `.bashrc` without influencing anything that runs in `tcsh`, including your desktop login session.

One remaining problem: the [x2go](#) remote login facility always uses `bash` to run its initial login. So if you use `x2go`, this method might not work. Of course you can reverse the role of the shells, set your default shell to `bash` and leave that with the default setup so all logins including `x2go` will work fine, and start `tcsh` when you need conda, and run `conda init tcsh` to set it up.

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