

Chapter 1 : Set up an IPCS environment

Python 3 is available for Windows, Mac OS and most of the flavors of Linux operating system. Even though Python 2 is available for many other OSs, Python 3 support either has not been made available for them or has been dropped. Open a terminal window and type "python" to find out if it is already.

Lally and his associates conducted a year longitudinal follow-up study of that program. Lally has authored several books on child development. His most recent publication, coauthored with Peter L. Emerging Directions in Theory, Research and Practice. Jay Stewart is an editor and free-lance writer. Much of her work has been in the fields of psychology and education. She has also contributed articles on mediation to the San Francisco Business Times. Stewart has collaborated on books dealing with a variety of subjects, including cancer prevention and the needs of disabled children. Special thanks go to Louis Torelli, who was responsible for the selection and design of the illustrations, and to Peter Mangione and Sheila Signer, who played a major role in the writing of this document. A special note of gratitude goes to the members of the California and national review panels. The national panel members were T. But when you enter a crowded gymnasium to watch a basketball game, you have to yell at the person next to you to make room for you to sit. Your personality has not changed, but the environment has. How you feel, what you do, and how you respond all depend on where you are: In some settings you feel relaxed, comfortable, and free to open up and be yourself. In other places you feel formal, stiff, and a little on guard. The environments in which people live and work convey messages about what is okay and what is not, what is expected or allowed, and what is encouraged. Surroundings have a powerful effect on adults. Babies who cannot crawl or walk are prisoners of the environments in which they are placed. Young infants cannot move to another room or rearrange the setting. They are stuck with seeing, touching, smelling, feeling, and hearing whatever is around them at the moment or tuning the environment out. Infants and toddlers learn about and experience life through sense and motor explorations. They touch, taste, smell, observe, and move the world about them to make sense out of it. Children from birth to three years of age live directly through their senses. Adults, for example, have an image of how a chair should look and compare new chairs with that image. Infants form their images from their first contacts with their environment. Because of this effect, where the infants are placed has a tremendous impact. What they see, hear, taste, and touch create strong impressions. Who and how many people infants are with influence how they feel about relationships. A child care environment is not neutral. The space a child feels and moves in minute by minute and day after day is what introduces the child to the colors, shapes, smells, and sounds of the world. Infants and toddlers grow and learn by interacting with their environment, including people, and watching what happens. As they explore, infants discover the effects of certain actions, such as: Infants and toddlers build concepts based on their sense and motor explorations. For example, they learn the difference between wet and dry, soft and hard, rough and smooth, cold and hot, movable and stationary. By interacting with their surroundings, infants and toddlers see their own abilities reflected in what they can do. Today the young toddler can take more steps; next the toddler can go from the couch to the chair. The child is not only mastering a new skill but also learning more about who he or she is and what he or she can do. The environment also has power over you; the caregiver. A totally child-centered environment should not be your goal. In contrast you may have the following problems with the environment: If the room arrangement does not allow you to find things easily, you get frustrated and waste precious time. If you do not have a place to relax away from the children for a few moments, you may suffer burnout. You need a place that is comfortable for you and that supports your work. In an interview for Beginnings summer, , Jim Greenman, an infant environment expert, stated: What a neat place to be a little kid! What a neat place to be WITH a little kid! Infants need to be cared for in places that are safe and interesting. The environment should also make the young child feel secure and free from danger. This document will help you promote those environmental characteristics. Each of the sections looks at environments from a different point of view and provides suggestions from that perspective. Section One of the guide identifies and describes eight key concepts that need to be considered when designing any child care environment. In addition to defining each concept, the

section suggests practical steps that you, the caregiver, can take to improve certain features of the environment. Taken together, the eight concepts will help you focus on the whole environment and its overall impact on both adults and children. Section Two considers those aspects of the environment that make each setting unique and suggests how to work with that uniqueness in environmental planning. The section provides a framework for looking at your own particular environment. Characteristics of environmental use that clarify the purpose, constraints, possibilities, and potential impact of an environment on infants, toddlers, and caregivers are discussed. Some of the characteristics are more obvious than others. For example, the age of the children in the child care program will make a difference. A related concern is the age composition of the group, whether children are grouped together by age, separate from other age groups, or mixed with other children of varying ages. Another obvious factor is whether the program is home based or center based. Among the more subtle influences of a setting is the location of pathways for movement. The potential location of open space in the environment and access to outdoor areas are additional considerations. Each setting and program is going to differ from the next in various ways. Section Two will help you carry out the special planning necessary to make the most of the environment for yourself and for the infants and toddlers in your care. Section Three of this guide explores specific areas in the child care environment. For example, if you want ideas about how to set up the food preparation area, you can skip ahead to that topic in the section. In general, Section Three is rich in illustrations. Many of the ideas depicted in the illustrations are reinforced in the text and vice versa. Much of the detail in the third section is devoted to practical concerns; for example, what kinds of materials to use in building a small play structure or in creating a texture walk. The guide closes with practical tips, suggested resources, and a glossary of environmental terms. Some of the tips are general and others are quite specific. Some refer to the whole environment, and others refer to a specific area. Many of the ideas presented are mentioned in other parts of the text. The practical tips provide additional detail. The list of suggested resources is included for people who would like additional information on various environmental topics. Because much of the terminology on the topic of environments is technical, the glossary is provided. It will help you find a definition of a term quickly. The glossary also can be used as a learning tool. The definitions are extensive and often explain concepts and ideas with examples. For the reader who wants to become familiar with the terminology related to environments, to get the lay of the land so to speak, and who wants to pick up some interesting ideas along the way, the glossary is a good place to start reading this document. The skills, knowledge, and attentiveness that caregivers need to prevent injuries and handle accidents appropriately cover a broad range of concerns. For example, indoor and outdoor areas need to be free of dangerous conditions and hazardous materials, such as tools, chipped paint, uncushioned surfaces under climbing equipment, exposed electrical outlets, medicines, matches, or unguarded stairways. Caregivers should know basic first-aid procedures, including how to assist a child who is choking; and they should maintain adequate first-aid supplies, a current list of emergency service phone numbers, and safety equipment, such as fire extinguishers and smoke detectors. In a safe environment children will learn gradually to protect themselves and to look out for others. Young infants, because of their vulnerability and relative helplessness, must be attended to carefully to ensure their safety and security. Mobile infants are changing each day. As their rapidly increasing motor skills lead them into new areas, adults must anticipate new hazards, being alert to the fact that they can move faster, climb higher, and reach things they could not reach only a few days before. Toddlers are especially challenging. At the height of their exploratory curiosity, they are not yet fully aware of what activities are dangerous. While letting toddlers stretch boundaries and test their surroundings, adults must oversee that testing with a watchful eye and begin explaining in simple language the cause-effect relationships of safety precautions. Health The caregiver promotes good health and nutrition and provides an environment that contributes to the prevention of illness. Good health involves sound medical and dental practices through which adults model and encourage good health habits with children. Caregivers should be able to recognize common signs of illness or distress and respond promptly. Acute or chronic illness should be referred for treatment as soon as possible so that children can develop and take full advantage of the program. Children need a clean environment that is properly lighted, ventilated, and heated or cooled. Providing young and mobile infants with affectionate and competent physical care includes responding to their individual

rhythms while working toward regularity in feeding, sleeping, and toileting. It also includes sanitary procedures for diapering and cleaning toys that infants put in their mouths. Toddlers imitate and learn from the activities of those around them.

Chapter 2 : How To Install and Set Up a Local Programming Environment for Python 3 | DigitalOcean

*So, without further adieu - here is how you set up a proper Python development environment on Windows. Step 1 - Install the Python * or 3.* Binaries from blog.quintoapp.com*

Definitions[edit] Environmentalism denotes a social movement that seeks to influence the political process by lobbying, activism, and education in order to protect natural resources and ecosystems. An environmentalist is a person who may speak out about our natural environment and the sustainable management of its resources through changes in public policy or individual behavior. This may include supporting practices such as informed consumption, conservation initiatives, investment in renewable resources , improved efficiencies in the materials economy, transitioning to new accounting paradigms such as Ecological economics , renewing and revitalizing our connections with non-human life or even opting to have one less child to reduce consumption and pressure on resources. In various ways for example, grassroots activism and protests , environmentalists and environmental organizations seek to give the natural world a stronger voice in human affairs. In its recognition of humanity as a participant in ecosystems, the movement is centered around ecology , health , and human rights. Conservation movement and Timeline of history of environmentalism Lord Mahavira , the last Jain Tirthankar is also considered to be a great environmentalist. The earliest ideas of environment protectionism can be traced in Jainism , which was revived by Mahavira in 6th century BC in ancient India. Jainism offers a view that may seem readily compatible with core values associated with environmental activism, i. Their works covered a number of subjects related to pollution, such as air pollution, water pollution , soil contamination , municipal solid waste mishandling, and environmental impact assessments of certain localities. At the advent of steam and electricity the muse of history holds her nose and shuts her eyes H. The emergence of great factories and the concomitant immense growth in coal consumption gave rise to an unprecedented level of air pollution in industrial centers; after the large volume of industrial chemical discharges added to the growing load of untreated human waste. An Alkali inspector and four sub-inspectors were appointed to curb this pollution. The responsibilities of the inspectorate were gradually expanded, culminating in the Alkali Order which placed all major heavy industries that emitted smoke , grit, dust and fumes under supervision. In industrial cities local experts and reformers, especially after , took the lead in identifying environmental degradation and pollution, and initiating grass-roots movements to demand and achieve reforms. It was founded by artist Sir William Blake Richmond , frustrated with the pall cast by coal smoke. Although there were earlier pieces of legislation, the Public Health Act required all furnaces and fireplaces to consume their own smoke. It also provided for sanctions against factories that emitted large amounts of black smoke. The provisions of this law were extended in with the Smoke Abatement Act to include other emissions, such as soot, ash and gritty particles and to empower local authorities to impose their own regulations. During the Spanish Revolution , anarchist controlled territories undertook several environmental reforms which were possibly the largest in the world at the time. Daniel Guerin notes that anarchist territories would diversify crops, extend irrigation , initiate reforestation , start tree nurseries and helped establish nudist colonies. Financial incentives were offered to householders to replace open coal fires with alternatives such as installing gas fires , or for those who preferred, to burn coke instead a byproduct of town gas production which produces minimal smoke. His advocacy for legislation to protect animals from hunting during the mating season led to the formation of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and influenced the passage of the Sea Birds Preservation Act in as the first nature protection law in the world. The poet William Wordsworth travelled extensively in the Lake District and wrote that it is a "sort of national property in which every man has a right and interest who has an eye to perceive and a heart to enjoy". Systematic efforts on behalf of the environment only began in the late 19th century; it grew out of the amenity movement in Britain in the s, which was a reaction to industrialization , the growth of cities, and worsening air and water pollution. Starting with the formation of the Commons Preservation Society in , the movement championed rural preservation against the encroachments of industrialisation. Robert Hunter , solicitor for the society, worked with Hardwicke Rawnsley , Octavia Hill , and John Ruskin to lead a successful campaign to

prevent the construction of railways to carry slate from the quarries, which would have ruined the unspoilt valleys of Newlands and Ennerdale. He observed in Swiss and Siberian glaciers that they had been slowly melting since the dawn of the industrial revolution, possibly making him one of the first predictors for climate change. He also observed the damage done from deforestation and hunting. In Hill, Hunter and Rawnsley agreed to set up a national body to coordinate environmental conservation efforts across the country; the "National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty" was formally inaugurated in 1895. Idealists championed the rural life as a mythical Utopia and advocated a return to it. John Ruskin argued that people should return to a small piece of English ground, beautiful, peaceful, and fruitful. We will have no steam engines upon it. By 1864, public support for the organisation had grown, and it had over 25,000 members. The Garden city movement incorporated many environmental concerns into its urban planning manifesto; the Socialist League and The Clarion movement also began to advocate measures of nature conservation. The movement in the United States began in the late 19th century, out of concerns for protecting the natural resources of the West, with individuals such as John Muir and Henry David Thoreau making key philosophical contributions. He published his experiences in the book *Walden*, which argues that people should become intimately close with nature. He successfully lobbied congress to form Yosemite National Park and went on to set up the Sierra Club in 1892. The conservationist principles as well as the belief in an inherent right of nature were to become the bedrock of modern environmentalism. In the 20th century, environmental ideas continued to grow in popularity and recognition. Efforts were starting to be made to save some wildlife, particularly the American bison. The death of the last passenger pigeon as well as the endangerment of the American bison helped to focus the minds of conservationists and popularize their concerns. The Forestry Commission was set up in Britain to increase the amount of woodland in Britain by buying land for afforestation and reforestation. The commission was also tasked with promoting forestry and the production of timber for trade. By 1911, the Forestry Commission was the largest landowner in Britain. The concept of the *Dauerwald* best translated as the "perpetual forest" which included concepts such as forest management and protection was promoted and efforts were also made to curb air pollution. The book is sometimes called the most influential book on conservation. Throughout the 19th, 20th, 21st and beyond, photography was used to enhance public awareness of the need for protecting land and recruiting members to environmental organizations. David Brower, Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall created the Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series, which helped raise public environmental awareness and brought a rapidly increasing flood of new members to the Sierra Club and to the environmental movement in general. The powerful use of photography in addition to the written word for conservation dated back to the creation of Yosemite National Park, when photographs persuaded Abraham Lincoln to preserve the beautiful glacier carved landscape for all time. The Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series galvanized public opposition to building dams in the Grand Canyon and protected many other national treasures. The Sierra Club often led a coalition of many environmental groups including the Wilderness Society and many others. After a focus on preserving wilderness in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Sierra Club and other groups broadened their focus to include such issues as air and water pollution, population concern, and curbing the exploitation of natural resources. The book cataloged the environmental impacts of the indiscriminate spraying of DDT in the US and questioned the logic of releasing large amounts of chemicals into the environment without fully understanding their effects on human health and ecology. The book suggested that DDT and other pesticides may cause cancer and that their agricultural use was a threat to wildlife, particularly birds. The limited use of DDT in disease vector control continues to this day in certain parts of the world and remains controversial. With this new interest in environment came interest in problems such as air pollution and petroleum spills, and environmental interest grew. New pressure groups formed, notably Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth US, as well as notable local organizations such as the Wyoming Outdoor Council, which was founded in 1972. In the 1960s, the environmental movement gained rapid speed around the world as a productive outgrowth of the counterculture movement. Protection of the environment also became important in the developing world; the Chipko movement was formed in India under the influence of Mohandas Gandhi and they set up peaceful resistance to deforestation by literally hugging trees leading to the term "tree huggers". Their peaceful methods of protest and slogan "ecology is permanent economy" were very influential. Another milestone in

the movement was the creation of Earth Day. Earth Day was first observed in San Francisco and other cities on March 21, , the first day of spring. It was created to give awareness to environmental issues. On March 21, , United Nations Secretary-General U Thant spoke of a spaceship Earth on Earth Day, hereby referring to the ecosystem services the earth supplies to us, and hence our obligation to protect it and with it, ourselves. Earth Day is now coordinated globally by the Earth Day Network , [43] and is celebrated in more than countries every year. It marked a turning point in the development of international environmental politics. The Back-to-the-land movement started to form and ideas of environmental ethics joined with anti-Vietnam War sentiments and other political issues. These individuals lived outside normal society and started to take on some of the more radical environmental theories such as deep ecology. Around this time more mainstream environmentalism was starting to show force with the signing of the Endangered Species Act in and the formation of CITES in A new look at life on Earth, which put forth the Gaia hypothesis ; it proposes that life on earth can be understood as a single organism. This became an important part of the Deep Green ideology. Throughout the rest of the history of environmentalism there has been debate and argument between more radical followers of this Deep Green ideology and more mainstream environmentalists. Since , the percentage of Americans agreeing that the environment should be given priority over economic growth has dropped 10 points, in contrast, those feeling that growth should be given priority "even if the environment suffers to some extent" has risen 12 percent. They have also set up corn and coffee worker cooperatives and built schools and hospitals to help the local populations. They have also created a network of autonomous community radio stations to educate people about dangers to the environment and inform the surrounding communities about new industrial projects that would destroy more land.

Chapter 3 : Environmentalism - Wikipedia

Make sure the Python environment is properly set up and working perfectly fine. Note that All the examples given in subsequent chapters are executed with Python version available on CentOS flavor of Linux.

Installing Python Go to python. Run the installer, and let it install to the default location: Installing Cygwin This is a bit more complicated. First, go to the Cygwin homepage , download setup. Cygwin is a program that can download and install other programs from the internet for you. Next, Cygwin will show you a long list of download sites. Each one is exactly the same: You do not need to pick the same download site shown in the screenshot. Since this is a new installation, we can ignore it. Now, we get to select what software we want to install from the download site. We want to install three software packages: For each one, use the search box to find the package, and then click on the word "Skip" so that it changes to a version number. Install the latest available version for each of these packages. Next, Cygwin will tell you that you need to install certain other packages as dependencies. Basically, this means that if you want to use a certain package named A, and A relies on another package named B in order to run correctly, then Cygwin will detect this and ask to install package B as well. You can just hit "Next". Depending on the speed of your internet connection, this may take a little while. When the middle of the three progress bars the one marked "Total" is full, Cygwin is finished. If you ask Cygwin to install an icon on your desktop, it will do so, creating a shortcut named "Cygwin Terminal". The exact text in your terminal window will be a little different, since it depends on the name of your computer, and the name of your user account. Now we can start using the terminal: So it looks like the terminal can find ssh and git, but not python. To tell Cygwin how to find Python, run the following command: You should only need to do this once: There are many good options, but I suggest Sublime Text: Please note that Microsoft Word is a word processor, not a text editor: Installing Sublime Text is easy: Sublime Text is not free software, but you can try it for as long as you like before you buy it. If you end up writing many programs using Sublime Text, I encourage you to buy a license. The first program that any programmer writes is called "Hello, World! If your computer is set up properly, this should work properly: If that works, lets move on to writing a program into a file. Open up Sublime Text, and type in the following: Then open up the Terminal, cd to that directory, and run: And you should see the same Hello, World!

Chapter 4 : Environmental Tech - Blocks Required List | Feed the Beast

Sheryl Cooper is the founder of Teaching 2 and 3 Year Olds, a website full of activities for toddlers and preschoolers. She has been teaching this age group for over 18 years and loves to share her passion with teachers, parents, grandparents, and anyone with young children in their lives.

You can read our full disclosure policy. Are you a new teacher who is wondering how to set up a preschool classroom? Or have you been in your setting for awhile and want to make some changes? Six other early childhood educators and myself joined together in a classroom blog hop. We each put together a virtual tour of our environments. Scroll down to get the links to each tour! My co-teacher and I decided over a year ago to slowly transform our small classroom so that it contained more natural materials, earth tones, and warmth. We found some child-sized wood furniture and eventually got rid of most of the plastic and bright colors. This was part of our first transformation. We started collecting pieces from thrift stores and got the word out to our preschool families who were ready to donate wood toys. We started our school year with quite a few new additions, such as new area rugs, baskets, and sheers on the windows. By spring of , we felt pretty good about how our classroom had changed, as you can see in these spring pictures. Then, over the summer of , I learned about Fairy Dust Teachin g. I realized there was much more to learn about creating a classroom environment! School started a few weeks ago, and I made more changes. Some small, some a bit larger. I look at it as a process. This picture was taken before the children decorated the stick. This is a great visual for the children to see who is in class and who is absent. To the right of our room as you enter is our reading and writing area. I love this space, and so do the children. You can see how we used to have it more blocked off last year. It welcomes the children as soon as they arrive. What a difference this has made! We also got a new cubby system that looks much better. They learn quickly how to identify their names so they can find their cubby. They love taking their work home! We also have cubbies for each student in our hallway, but these are more for parent-communication and larger pieces of artwork that first needed to dry. The bookshelf holds our journals and our memory books. Last year we realized we had the perfect spot for our light table, tucked in a little nook which once held our storage carts. This cozy area offers a place for children who would like some quiet time. The parents provide and bring in the binders on the first day of school. Our block area is our noisiest part of the classroom, so it is at the opposite end of the reading and writing area. By pushing the shelf against the wall, this area invited children to enter with ease and create large structures with plenty of room. We replaced plastic containers with wicker to hold toys and materials. We are always looking at design and texture when choosing and displaying pieces. We tucked a small round table between the block area and dramatic play for our science center. We used to have a science shelf , which we loved, but when this table was given to us, we were fortunate it fit. Across from the block area is our dramatic play center. We removed the big plastic kitchen and replaced it with a wood stove and sink not pictured. We change out what we hang on the hooks, depending on the theme. We love the displays of natural materials, along with books. Books are on display all over the room, not just in the reading area. The canvas watercolor art was made by our summer camp children. One of the many details we saw in the Reggio-inspired classrooms was the use of wire and 3 dimensional art. This is a simple mobile made by our students over 4 years ago who delighted in threading buttons. I adore it, and move it all over the room. We want everything displayed in the classroom as meaningful as possible for the children. This birthday wall is most special! At the beginning of the year the children paint a birthday crown and all the crowns are displayed in birthday order. When the day comes to celebrate a birthday, the crown is removed for the child to proudly wear and take home. I will then replace the crown with a picture of the child wearing the crown. This lets the children see who has had a birthday and who is still waiting. It is one of the best visuals, and I got the idea from one of the Reggio-influenced classrooms that we visited many years ago. The photo below shows the crowns before they were painted by the children. We also add labels with their names and birth dates. Our classroom is small but efficient. We have had so many people tell us it feels much larger than it really is. Everything is open, and yet you get a feel for what each space is for. Materials are neatly displayed and the children are shown how to use and put them away.

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We work on this at the beginning of the year and keep modeling it, each and every day.

Chapter 5 : How to Set up a Friendlier Build Environment for Adobe Flex 2 SDK

How To Install Python 3 and Set Up a Local Programming Environment on Ubuntu July 9, Python is a flexible and versatile programming language that can be leveraged for many use cases, with strengths in scripting, automation, data analysis, machine learning, and back-end development.

Python has also been ported to the Java and .NET virtual machines. Getting Python The most up-to-date and current source code, binaries, documentation, news, etc. Installing Python Python distribution is available for a wide variety of platforms. You need to download only the binary code applicable for your platform and install Python. If the binary code for your platform is not available, you need a C compiler to compile the source code manually. Compiling the source code offers more flexibility in terms of choice of features that you require in your installation. Open a Web browser and go to <https://www.python.org/>: Download and extract files. Windows Installation Here are the steps to install Python on Windows machine. Follow the link for the Windows installer python-XYZ. To use this installer python-XYZ. Save the installer file to your local machine and then run it to find out if your machine supports MSI. Run the downloaded file. This brings up the Python install wizard, which is really easy to use. Just accept the default settings, wait until the install is finished, and you are done. Macintosh Installation Recent Macs come with Python installed, but it may be several years out of date. You can find complete installation details for Mac OS installation. Setting up PATH Programs and other executable files can be in many directories, so operating systems provide a search path that lists the directories that the OS searches for executables. The path is stored in an environment variable, which is a named string maintained by the operating system. This variable contains information available to the command shell and other programs. In Mac OS, the installer handles the path details. To invoke the Python interpreter from any particular directory, you must add the Python directory to your path. This variable tells the Python interpreter where to locate the module files imported into a program. It should include the Python source library directory and the directories containing Python source code. It is executed every time you start the interpreter. It is named as `PYTHONPATH`. Set this variable to any value to activate it. Enter `python` the command line. Start coding right away in the interactive interpreter.

Chapter 6 : Python 3 Environment Setup

Read the following statements carefully before you set up Cisco ISE in a distributed environment. Choose a node type, ISE node. For Administration, Policy Service, and Monitoring capabilities, you must choose an ISE node.

Introduction A versatile programming language, Python can be used for many different programming projects. With a name inspired by the British comedy group Monty Python, the development team wanted to make Python a language that was fun to use and first published it in Easy to set up, and written in a relatively straightforward style with immediate feedback on errors, Python is a great choice for beginners and experienced developers alike. Python 3 is the most current version of the language and is considered to be the future of Python. This tutorial will guide you through installing Python 3 on your local Linux machine and setting up a programming environment via the command line. This tutorial will explicitly cover the installation procedures for and Debian 8, but the general principles apply to any other distribution of Debian Linux.

Prerequisites You will need a computer with Debian 8 or another version of Debian Linux installed, as well as have administrative access to that machine and an internet connection. The command line, also known as a shell, can help you modify and automate many of the tasks you do on a computer every day, and is an essential tool for software developers. There are many terminal commands to learn that can enable you to do more powerful things. Click on Terminal to open the program. Debian 8, and other versions of Debian Linux ship with both Python 3 and Python 2 pre-installed. Once the process is complete, we can check the version of Python 3 that is installed in the system by typing: The version number may vary, but it will look similar to this: You can install Python packages by typing: So if you would like to install NumPy, you can do so with the command `pip3 install numpy`. There are a few more packages and development tools to install to ensure that we have a robust set-up for our programming environment: Setting up a programming environment provides us with greater control over our Python projects and over how different versions of packages are handled. This is especially important when working with third-party packages. You can set up as many Python programming environments as you want. Each environment is basically a directory or folder in your computer that has a few scripts in it to make it act as an environment. We need to first install the `venv` module, part of the standard Python 3 library, so that we can invoke the `pyvenv` command which will create virtual environments for us. This is good practice for version control and to ensure that each of your projects has access to the particular packages that it needs. Python Wheels is a built-package format for Python that can speed up your software production by reducing the number of times you need to compile. To use this environment, you need to activate it, which you can do by typing the following command that calls the activate script: Depending on what version of Debian Linux you are running, your prefix may look somewhat different, but the name of your environment in parentheses should be the first thing you see on your line: Within the virtual environment, you can use the command `python` instead of `python3`, and `pip` instead of `pip3` if you would prefer. If you use Python 3 on your machine outside of an environment, you will need to use the `python3` and `pip3` commands exclusively. After following these steps, your virtual environment is ready to use. To leave the environment, simply type the command `deactivate` and you will return to your original directory.

Chapter 7 : Environment Settings - V-Ray for 3ds Max - Chaos Group Help

Credit Card Convenience Fees Reduced to 3%!! Si Environmental understands that the customer is the most important person in our business, and we are always looking for ways to improve your experience.

How to Setup a Proper Python Environment on Windows August 17, One of the things we have to do at MarkedUp on a routine basis is test the live HTTP endpoints for our data collection APIs, and some of the data structures we upload are multipart-form POSTs that contain some complex objects log messages with nested exceptions, etcâ€¦ The tool we decided to use to test our API, particularly as our API changes during this early stage of our company, is the amazing Requests library in Python â€” which makes the process of cobbling together these complex form-encoded objects and testing them against a live HTTP endpoint bearable. I developed an in-house command line tool using Requests, argparse, and a few other built-in Python libraries to make the process of performing endpoint testing easy and repeatable for myself and the rest of the team. However, given that we primarily work in a .NET environment and on Windows systems, my teammates sometimes get stuck figuring out how to get Python set up properly. So, without further adieu â€” here is how you set up a proper Python development environment on Windows. Step 1 â€” Install the Python 2. I typically install Python 2. One bit of background for those of you unfamiliar with the Python ecosystem â€” Python 2. There were a large number of breaking changes introduced to the Python core language runtime in 3. For all intents and purposes, I usually stick with Python 2. Step 2 â€” Add the Python 2. Click Edit And append the Python path to the end of the string â€” the default path will be something like C: Also make sure you include the C: With that in place, you can now start the Python interpreter on any command prompt by invoking the python command. Pip makes it trivial for us to install Python packages, like Requests. Step 4 â€” Install virtualenv to Create Local Python Environments for Your Projects Once you have pip installed, you need to grab one last package â€” virtualenv. Packages in Python are installed globally by default â€” which means that when a package dependency changes for one project running in a given Python environment, it changes for all of them. Bonus â€” Install scaffold-py to Easily Create New Python Projects Ok, shameless plug, but this is what I actually use for creating new Python tools and scripts for production use at MarkedUp â€” I wrote a pip package last Summer called scaffold-py which allows you to auto-scaffold new Python projects from the command line, just like Rails or Express projects. Each project you scaffold will create the following directory structure: The rest is up to you! To install and use scaffold-py run this command: .NET developers easy by working on Akka. Get the latest from Aaronontheweb Have my most recent essays and articles delivered directly to your mailbox. Copyright - Aaron Stannard.

Chapter 8 : Overview - Environmental Tech - Mods - Projects - Minecraft CurseForge

(NOTE: this is for Environmental Tech for , version a) Just to add to the very helpful info @Pjc21 has provided: The Structure Frame blocks currently work quite differently to how they did previously.

Chapter 9 : [Notebook] Windows 10 - How to set up a multi-monitor environment? | Official Support | ASUS

Colorado has developed a platform, Colorado Environmental Online Services (CEOS), to handle a variety of environmental reporting requirements. Effective for reporting year (calendar year) forward, Tier II reporting must occur through CEOS.