


https://pyzo.org/start.html



Quickstart

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TimeTagger - an open source time tracker for individuals.

Getting started with Pyzo



```
graph LR; A[Pyzo IDE] --> B[Python environment + (scientific) packages]
```


To get started with Pyzo, you need to install the Pyzo IDE (in which you *write* your code) and a Python environment (in which you *run* your code).

Step 1: install the Pyzo IDE

Most users can select one of these:

- Windows: [Pyzo installer](#) (64bit). If your AntiVirus complains, [read this](#).
- MacOS: [Pyzo dmg](#). If you get a warning about Apple being unable to check the file, you must right-click-open the file.
- Linux: [Pyzo tarball](#) (build on Ubuntu 18.04, 64bit).

Otherwise, see [all releases](#) for more downloads (e.g. 32/64 bit Windows zipfiles, and older versions). Linux users can also [install Pyzo using Linux system packages](#). See the [installation page](#) for more information.



Step 2: install Python environment

To run Python code, you need a Python interpreter. Pyzo works with most Python interpreters. If you're not sure what to use, don't worry, you can install multiple environments side-by-side, and use each one from Pyzo. Just make sure to use Python 3 (not Python 2).

We recommend starting with either of these:

- The [regular Python](#). Additional packages can be installed using `pip`.
- The [Anaconda](#) distribution comes with a lot of scientific packages.
- The [Miniconda](#) distribution is a lighter version that starts with fewer packages. Additional packages can be installed using `conda` or `pip`.

We recommend installing in the default location, or at least a location that can be written to without admin privileges, so that additional packages can be installed.

CHOISIR ANACONDA (l'installation prend plus de temps mais cela permet d'installer plus de modules)

Step 4: Install additional packages

Depending on you needs, you might need a few extra packages. In Pyzo's shell, type:

```
install requests
```

Hooray, you just installed a new package! For details see [this guide](#). For scientific computing, you may want to install this set of the most important scientific packages (a.k.a. the scipy-stack):

```
install numpy scipy pandas matplotlib sympy pyqt
```

S'il y a un souci avec matplotlib essayez :

"conda install pyqt" d'abord.

Et après "conda install matplotlib"

Soyez patient

Proceed ([y]/n)? répondre y